Premature constriction of the ductus arteriosus

Constricción precoz del ductus arterioso

To the Editor:

Severe premature constriction of the foetal ductus arteriosus is a rare condition that may result in serious foetal and neonatal morbidity. Its development is usually associated with maternal exposure to nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, a polyphenol-rich diet or a tortuous ductus arteriosus, although there are cases in which the cause is not identified (idiopathic constriction of the ductus arteriosus).

Since this is an important phenomenon, we present the characteristics of the pregnant women diagnosed with...
premature intrauterine ductus arteriosus constriction in our department.

To that end, we performed a retrospective descriptive study by reviewing the medical records of the pregnant women who received care in the paediatric cardiology department of our hospital in the past three years (2011–2013) in whom echocardiography revealed the presence of premature constriction of the ductus arteriosus, and also of the subsequent evolution of the newborns.

We found evidence of premature constriction of the ductus arteriosus in 7 pregnant women, all of who were diagnosed in the third trimester at a mean gestational age of 35.4 weeks. Table 1 shows the characteristics of the pregnant women. The outcomes were favourable when the triggering factor was removed (5/7). One of the foetuses had a severe restriction of blood flow through the ductus arteriosus with dilation and dysfunction of the right heart chambers and severe tricuspid regurgitation (Fig. 1) that persisted in the neonatal period and was observed to have normalised in subsequent follow-up office visits.

Premature constriction of the foetal ductus arteriosus has been well described in the literature, although there are

Table 1  Characteristics of mothers and babies born with restricted blood flow through the ductus arteriosus.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gestational age</th>
<th>Possible trigger</th>
<th>Impact on foetal haemodynamics</th>
<th>Maternal disease</th>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Disease in the newborn</th>
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<td>At diagnosis</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Acetylsalicylic acid</td>
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<td>Antiphospholipid syndrome</td>
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<td>No</td>
<td>Lupus</td>
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<td>Diclofenac and ibuprofen</td>
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<td>Low back pain</td>
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<td>Dilatation of right heart chambers and tricuspid regurgitation ++</td>
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Review of para-infectious seizures from January 2012 to March 2014

Revisión crisis parainfecciosas de enero del 2012 a marzo del 2014

To the Editor:

Para-infectious seizures are afebrile convulsive seizures associated with minor infectious diseases, such as upper respiratory tract infections or acute gastroenteritis without electrolyte abnormalities or dehydration,\(^1\) and are little-known in our country.\(^1\)\(^2\)\(^3\)\(^4\)

The aim of this retrospective descriptive study was to determine the incidence of para-infectious seizures in a tertiary hospital and to analyse the main characteristics of these seizures as well as their natural course. The inclusion criteria were having one or multiple afebrile seizures (body temperature equal or less than 37.9°C) in association with a minor infection (upper respiratory tract infection or acute gastroenteritis without electrolyte abnormalities or clinical signs of dehydration); normal psychomotor development; and normal results in diagnostic tests.

We excluded patients that had fever during the seizures, previously diagnosed with epilepsy, or with psychomotor retardation.

Our study (Table 1) included 11 patients ranging in age from 3 months to 5 years, 7 of who were male and 4 female. Only one of them had had a typical febrile seizure in the past.

The number of seizures ranged from a single seizure to a cluster of 10 seizures, and their duration from less than 1 min to 20 min (mean duration, 5.7 min), with 81.8% of seizures lasting less than 5 min. Generalised tonic-clonic seizures were the most frequent type (54.5%).

Of the 11 patients, 5 had upper respiratory tract infections, and 6 acute gastroenteritis. Salmonella was isolated in 1 of the 5 stool cultures performed, and rotavirus in 2.

An acute-phase electroencephalogram was done in 10 of the 11 patients, and was normal in 40% (3 of the remaining patients had a slow EEG, and another 3 irritative features).

The neuroimaging tests performed included six magnetic resonance studies and one computer-assisted tomography, all of which were normal except in one patient that had non-obstructive non-progressive hydrocephalus.

Five patients required anticonvulsants to control their seizures in the emergency room, and were given benzodiazepines (diazepam or midazolam). Six of the patients that were hospitalised required anticonvulsants at a later point, and sodium valproate and levetiracetam were used most frequently. Only four patients required maintenance treatment at discharge, and one needed combination therapy.

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References


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