Trabalhos Científicos

Título: Medida Da Glicemia Continua Intersticial Em Rns Normais

Autores: RAPHAEL DEL ROIO LIBERATORE JUNIOR (FMRP-USP); NATHALIA AZEVEDO (FMRP-USP); JOSE SIMON CAMELO NETO (FMRP-USP); CARLOS EDUARDO MARTINELLI JUNIOR ()

Resumo: The definition of glycemic normal variation in the newborn period is one of the most difficult patterns in neonatology. Different values are proposed based mainly in data from blood glucose samples obtained in the 60's from the last century. We proposed to check glycemic interstitial levels in the first 24 hs in a group of normal newborns using a glycemic sensor (Medtronic IproII) implanted subcutaneously in the very first hour after born. All babies were born with more than 38 weeks of gestational age, with no medical problem, and Apgar Score of more than 8 in the first minute. The mothers were not in use of any medication and have no known medical condition. All babies received only breast milk from their own mother and nothing else, including water. The study was approved by ethical committee and the sensor was installed only after write permission from the mother and the father. The results were achieved and showed minimum, maximum, median and standard deviation. 200 normal babies with gestational age between 38 and 42 weeks were studied (Median: 39 2/7). The weight ranged between 2635 and 3980 grams. The glycemic levels ranged between 40 and 123 mg/dl, median 60,5 mg/dl. The glycemic value was equal or under 40 mg/dl in 17,8% of the babies. We haven´t found any problem with the babies due the sensor. No baby had synthons of hypoglycemia. The results show that interstitial glycemic levels in normal babies are very close to normal levels in older children. Those results would be very important to define normality of glycaemia.