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The Impact of Pulmonary Hypertension in Preterm Infants with Severe BPD Through One Year

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Abstract

Objective(s): To assess the effect of pulmonary hypertension on NICU mortality and hospital readmission through one year corrected age in infants with severe bronchopulmonary dysplasia with a large, multicenter cohort.

Study Design: This was a multicenter, retrospective cohort study of 1677 infants born <32 weeks' gestation with severe bronchopulmonary dysplasia (positive pressure ventilation, >2 L/min flow by nasal cannula, or fraction of inspired oxygen (F_iO₂) >0.3 at 36 weeks' postmenstrual age) enrolled in the Children's Hospital Neonatal Consortium with records linked to the Pediatric Health Information System.

Results: Pulmonary hypertension occurred in 370/1677 (22%) infants. During the neonatal admission, pulmonary hypertension was associated with mortality (OR= 3.15, 95%CI 2.10–4.73, p<0.001), ventilator support at 36 weeks' post-menstrual age (60% vs 40%, p<0.001), duration of ventilation (72 IQR 30–124 vs 41 IQR 17–74 days, p<0.001), and higher respiratory severity score (3.6 IQR 0.4–7.0 vs 0.8 IQR 0.3–3.3, p<0.001). At discharge, pulmonary hypertension was associated with tracheostomy (27% vs 9%, p<0.001), supplemental oxygen use (84% vs 61%, p<0.001), and tube feeds (80% vs 46%, p<0.001). Through one year corrected age, pulmonary hypertension was associated with increased frequency of readmission (IRR=1.38, 95%CI 1.18–1.63, p<0.001).

Conclusion: Infants with severe bronchopulmonary dysplasia-associated pulmonary hypertension have increased morbidity and mortality through one year corrected age. This highlights the urgent need for improved diagnostic practices and prospective studies evaluating treatments for this high-risk population.

Background

Severe bronchopulmonary dysplasia (sBPD) occurs in more than 20% of extremely-low-birth-weight infants. It is a major driver of mortality, prolonged hospitalization, and healthcare utilization after discharge from the neonatal intensive care unit (NICU).(1–4) Pulmonary hypertension (PH) is a serious comorbidity of sBPD, thought to result from a combination of intrinsic, secondary, and acquired abnormalities in the pulmonary vasculature.(5–8) Although diagnostic criteria vary, PH is found in 10–20% of infants with sBPD(2, 9–11) and has been linked with increased risk of death or tracheostomy.(8, 10, 12)

The understanding of PH has been limited by the small numbers of neonates reported in single-center studies, varied timing and diagnostic criteria of echocardiography, and logistic

limitations of cardiac catheterization.(11, 13–15) Regardless of how or when the diagnosis of PH is established, an understanding of outcomes following a diagnosis of PH could help categorize illness severity, plan clinical studies, and tailor bedside management by identifying effective therapies.

The overall goal of this study was to describe the NICU and post-NICU outcomes of PH in a large, multi-center cohort of infants with sBPD referred to regional NICUs. Our primary objective was to determine whether PH is associated with NICU mortality and hospital readmission through one year corrected age. We hypothesized that infants with sBPD and PH would have increased mortality and hospital readmission than those with sBPD alone.

Methods/Study Design

We conducted a retrospective cohort study of infants in the Children’s Hospitals Neonatal Database (CHND) between January 1, 2010 and June 30, 2015. CHND prospectively captures clinical data of all infants admitted to participating referral-based NICUs.(16) Chart review is conducted by trained staff at each site and has been described previously.(17) Readmission data from neonatal discharge through one year corrected age were obtained by linking CHND data to the Pediatric Health Information System (PHIS), which holds administrative data about hospital encounters over time for all but three hospitals participating in CHND. Patient records in CHND and PHIS were linked using masked billing and medical record numbers. After linkage, multiple encounters of care (consisting of inpatient admissions, outpatient surgery, emergency department and observation visits) were observed for each patient through one year corrected age. Prior studies have demonstrated >94% linkage between CHND and PHIS.(18, 19)

Inclusion and exclusion criteria

We included all infants admitted to a CHND NICU who were born at <32 weeks’ gestation and had sBPD, defined as positive pressure ventilation, >2 L/min flow by nasal cannula, or fraction of inspired oxygen (F_iO_2) >0.3 at 36 weeks’ postmenstrual age or at the time of referral to the CHND NICU, whichever came later.(20, 21) We excluded those who died prior to 36 weeks’ postmenstrual age, were hospitalized in a CHND NICU for < 3 days, or were admitted to centers with <20 CHND-PHIS-linked records. We also excluded infants with major congenital anomalies. Infants with patent ductus arteriosus, atrial septal defects, or ventricular septal defects were retained in the study unless other major cardiac malformations were also present.

Outcomes and covariates

The primary outcome was mortality after 36 weeks’ postmenstrual age during the neonatal admission. The CHND records data throughout the entire hospital stay from neonatal admission through discharge, even if the infant is transferred to another unit within the same hospital. Thus, we defined the “neonatal admission” as including the CHND NICU stay plus any transfer to another unit within the same institution. Secondary outcomes during the neonatal admission included the length of stay from 36 weeks’ postmenstrual age to discharge to adjust for differences due to prematurity, receipt of gastrostomy and/or

fundoplication, receipt of tracheostomy, and neonatal admission continuing beyond one year corrected age.

For infants who survived to discharge home from the CHND hospital and had PHIS-linked data available, a second primary outcome was hospital readmission between NICU discharge and one year corrected age. Readmission was defined as any inpatient-type episode of care occurring in PHIS between discharge from the neonatal admission and one year corrected age. Readmission to an ICU and the use of mechanical ventilation during an inpatient readmission were also identified in the PHIS. Emergency department, observation-only encounters, and outpatient surgical procedures in the PHIS were evaluated, but not considered as readmissions.

The main exposure was PH, as reported in the medical record and recorded in CHND. The diagnosis of PH was based on local clinical practices and standards. We did not define explicit criteria for clinical diagnosis of PH for this study, as this was a retrospective review of multiple centers over a five-year period. Only infants with an echocardiogram performed at 34 weeks' postmenstrual age were included in our primary analysis. A sensitivity analysis was performed for all infants regardless of having undergone echocardiography. We recorded the number of infants at each center undergoing cardiac catheterization, however, the low frequency (n=66) of this procedure precluded further inquiries.

Additional covariates were obtained from the CHND. Gestational age was defined by obstetric estimate,(22) and small for gestational age was defined as <10th sex- and gestational age- specific birth weight percentiles.(23) Age at admission to the CHND NICU was rounded to the nearest week. Sex, maternal racial and ethnic status, insurance status, maternal chorioamnionitis, maternal diabetes, multiple gestation, antenatal steroids, surgical ligation of a patent ductus arteriosus, blood stream infection, and surgical necrotizing enterocolitis (characteristic systemic signs with pneumatosis intestinalis, portal venous gas, and/or intraperitoneal gas and receipt of surgical procedure) were abstracted from the CHND. Receipt of mechanical ventilation was assessed at 36 weeks' postmenstrual age or time of admission to the CHND hospital, whichever occurred later. Respiratory severity score was defined for mechanically ventilated patients at 36 weeks' postmenstrual age as the product of mean airway pressure and fraction of inspired oxygen.(24) Ventilator days were counted from the time of admission to the CHND NICU through discharge. Postnatal systemic steroids were defined as receipt of any oral or intravenous, but not inhaled, corticosteroid during the CHND NICU admission. Weight-gain velocity was calculated from birth to 36 weeks' postmenstrual age and reported in g/kg/day.(25)

Data analyses

We used descriptive statistics to compare illness characteristics for all infants stratified by PH. We assessed the correlation between each center's prevalence of diagnosis of PH and use of echocardiography at 34 weeks' postmenstrual age, as well as the correlation between center diagnosis of PH and center use of inhaled nitric oxide and sildenafil.

Next, we determined the relationship between PH and mortality and inpatient readmissions through one year corrected age. Unadjusted associations were compared using chi-squared

or Wilcoxon rank-sum tests. To estimate independent associations, we performed multivariable regression with mixed effects. We included covariates which were associated with PH at $p < 0.1$ in bivariate analyses and potential confounders of an association between PH and outcomes; covariates were removed by backwards elimination if they were not associated with the outcome ($p > 0.1$). Center was used as a random intercept. Mortality was modeled using mixed logistic regression. Frequency of hospital readmission from NICU discharge through one year corrected age was modeled using mixed Poisson regression. For each model, the area under the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was calculated and goodness-of-fit was assessed using the Hosmer-Lemeshow test. As a sensitivity analysis, we repeated both mortality and readmission models for all infants, regardless of receipt of an echocardiogram at 34 weeks' postmenstrual age.

Statistical significance was defined as $p < 0.05$. Analyses were performed using SAS version 9 (Cary, NC). The CHND was approved by the Institutional Review Board of Stanley Manne Research Institute affiliated with the Ann & Robert H. Lurie Children's Hospital of Chicago (#2011-14673), and all participating centers.

Results

There were 95,954 database records in the CHND; of those, 17,053 were from unique infants born < 32 weeks' gestation. We excluded infants who died prior to 36 weeks' postmenstrual age ($n = 1659$), who were hospitalized for < 3 days ($n = 1059$), or who had congenital anomalies ($n = 2114$). We also excluded infants without sBPD ($n = 9242$) and who came from centers with < 20 CHND-PHIS linked cases ($n = 173$).

Of the 23 centers included in this analysis, the median center prevalence of PH was 14% (IQR 8–20%), which varied significantly across centers ($p < 0.001$). Echocardiography at 34 weeks' postmenstrual age was performed in 1677; the median center prevalence of echocardiography was 60% (IQR 51–68%) which was also different across centers ($p < 0.001$) (Figure 1). There was no correlation between center prevalence of echocardiography and PH ($R^2 = 0.09$). Infants with PH were frequently treated with inhaled nitric oxide [128/401 (32%)] during their CHND hospital stay, with a center median of 33% (IQR 20–42). Infants with PH were also often treated with sildenafil (222/401 (55%)), with a center median of 60% (IQR 49–78). The use of sildenafil ($p < 0.001$) and inhaled nitric oxide ($p < 0.001$) in patients with PH varied significantly by center (Figure 2, online only). However, there was no correlation between center prevalence of PH and use of inhaled nitric oxide ($R^2 = 0.0009$) or sildenafil ($R^2 = 0.07$).

There were 1677 infants with sBPD with at least one echocardiogram who were included for our primary analysis. PH was diagnosed in 370 (22%) patients. Infants with PH were more likely to be born at a lower birth weight, nearly twice as likely to be small for gestational age, and be born to mothers of black race. Although maternal chorioamnionitis was less common in PH, maternal hypertension was more common. Infants with PH were admitted seven weeks later by postmenstrual age to a CHND center and had more severe respiratory illness than infants without PH. Those with PH had longer duration of mechanical ventilation than those without PH, and were more likely to require mechanical ventilation at

36 weeks' postmenstrual age or at admission. Among infants requiring mechanical ventilation at 36 weeks' postmenstrual age, PH was associated with a more than four-fold increase in respiratory severity score. Two-thirds of infants with PH received postnatal systemic steroids, which was almost twice as common as infants without PH (Table I). When analyzing all infants with sBPD regardless of echocardiography at 34 weeks postmenstrual age (n=2806), the comparison of clinical characteristics between infants with and without PH was essentially unchanged (Table IV, online only).

Infants with PH had an unadjusted 4-fold higher prevalence of mortality during the neonatal admission (21% vs 5%, $p<0.001$), and a higher likelihood of remaining hospitalized through one year corrected age (5% vs 1%, $p<0.001$). Among survivors to NICU discharge, PHIS linkage was available in 1145/1222 (94%) infants. Those with PH had higher prevalence of tracheostomy (27% vs 9%, $p<0.001$) and gastrostomy (80% vs 46%, $p<0.001$). At one year corrected age, surviving infants with sBPD had 2925 total inpatient encounters including inpatient, emergency room, observation and ambulatory surgery. Infants with PH were more likely to have inpatient readmissions, intensive care unit readmissions, and readmissions requiring mechanical ventilation. Mortality during readmission was infrequent and was similar among infants with and without PH (Table II). When comparing outcomes for infants regardless of receiving echocardiography at 34 weeks' postmenstrual age, the associations between PH and outcomes were similar in direction and magnitude (Table V, online only).

In multivariable regressions, PH was independently associated with both mortality and readmissions. Infants with PH had a greater than 3-fold increased odds of mortality during the neonatal admission ($p<0.001$); respiratory failure or multi-system organ failure were the cause of death in 83% of infants. Mortality was also related to later postmenstrual age at admission to a CHND hospital, mechanical ventilation at 36 weeks' postmenstrual age, postnatal steroids, and atrial septal defects (Table III). Similarly, PH was associated with a 38% increased frequency of inpatient readmissions ($p<0.001$) between NICU discharge and one year corrected age. Mechanical ventilation at 36 weeks' postmenstrual age, postnatal steroids, blood stream infections, and airway comorbidities such as laryngotracheobronchomalacia were also associated with increased frequency of readmission. While infants born to black mothers were more likely to be readmitted following the initial NICU discharge, those with private insurance were less likely to be readmitted (Table III). The association of pulmonary hypertension with mortality and hospital readmission persisted in the sensitivity analysis including all infants regardless of receiving echocardiography at 34 weeks' postmenstrual age (Table VI, online only).

Discussion

This study compares outcomes of a large, contemporary, multicenter cohort of infants with sBPD by the presence of PH. We found that PH was associated with a broad range of adverse outcomes including mortality, gastrostomy, tracheostomy, home oxygen, and readmission before one year corrected age.

Many investigators have focused their efforts on risk factors for PH in infants with BPD.(8, 10, 11, 26, 27) Most of these studies evaluated clinical characteristics, placental architecture,

or biomarkers of infants in a single center during the initial NICU hospitalization. Mourani *et al* described the relationship between early echocardiographic signs of pulmonary vascular disease and the later development of BPD and PH in two centers.(28) A strength of our study is that we evaluated neonatal morbidity and mortality in a large, multicenter cohort and followed infants through one year corrected age. To our knowledge, this study is the largest multi-center cohort that has evaluated outcomes for infants with sBPD-associated PH.

We identified associations between PH and both mortality as well as frequency of inpatient readmissions between NICU discharge and one year corrected age. As 5% of neonates with PH were not discharged by one year corrected age, our findings may underestimate the association between PH and hospital readmission. Ventilator use at 36 weeks' postmenstrual age and use of postnatal steroids were also associated with adverse outcomes, likely reflecting increased underlying disease severity. Furthermore, we identified a racial disparity with infants born to black mothers having greater rates of hospital readmission, even after accounting for insurance status at NICU discharge as a surrogate for socioeconomic status. While prior reports have linked race to respiratory disease in premature infants (3, 29), to our knowledge, this is the first report linking race specifically to hospital readmission in neonates with sBPD.

A majority of infants diagnosed with PH were treated with sildenafil, inhaled nitric oxide or both despite the paucity of strong evidence for these therapies in sBPD-associated PH.(13–15, 30, 31) In the absence of a standardized illness severity definition, we explicitly chose not to compare outcomes of individual infants treated versus not treated with PH-targeted medications. As severity of PH could not be directly assessed, patients not treated with pulmonary vasodilators could have mild disease; thus, our results may underestimate the impact of more severe PH and the potential benefits of treatment. The 2015 guidelines from the American Heart Association recognize that PH-targeted therapy could be useful for infants with BPD and symptomatic PH; further research on therapeutic interventions will be essential to improve outcomes in this population.(32)

We found wide variation in prevalence of PH and use of echocardiography across centers. Interestingly, centers that used echocardiography more often did not diagnose more patients with PH; this may be due to the lack of standardized guidelines for evaluation of PH in infants with sBPD during the study period. Cardiac catheterization was used rarely in this cohort. Prior studies have found that echocardiographic measures of PH are variably present and have limited reproducibility and predictive value, such that relying solely on echocardiography is also problematic.(8–10, 33) Standardized, practical, and validated definitions will be essential to future advances in the understanding of this disease and were recently suggested by Krishnan *et al*.(13)

This study has important limitations. The lack of standardized criteria to establish a diagnosis of PH is a significant limitation, both for this study and for the field in general. One of our main goals in conducting this study despite the absence of a standardized definition of PH was to assess outcomes for use in future study design. If infants without an echocardiogram were misclassified as not having PH, this could have caused us to

underestimate the true impact of PH. Conversely, if sicker infants received more frequent screening or were more likely to be labeled as having PH, it could falsely over-estimate the impact of PH on outcomes. However, outcomes were similar in the sensitivity analysis, suggesting that misclassification and ascertainment bias had minimal impact on our findings. Respiratory or multi-system organ failure were the causes of death in most infants, but we do not know exactly how PH may or may not have been linked to the infants' demise.

Because CHND sites are largely referral-based children's hospitals, echocardiographic data collected from referring centers may not be available. Although data abstractors are rigorously trained at each site, there is inter-center variability in reporting in the medical records. We attempted to minimize systematic bias by regular training for abstractors and requiring thresholds for inter-rater agreement at each site, so we believe that we have reduced this chance of error as much as possible.⁽¹⁷⁾ While the CHND allows for adjustment for many confounders, unmeasured confounders could have modified the associations.

With regards to readmissions, another important limitation is that infants may have been readmitted to institutions outside of participating hospitals in CHND and PHIS or readmitted for non-pulmonary causes. Readmission to a hospital outside the CHND and PHIS might be more common among less sick infants without PH; however, the readmission rates appear similar to other reports of readmissions for infants with sBPD (21, 34). Also, these results may not generalize to institutions that do not participate in CHND and PHIS. Nevertheless, we believe our findings reinforce the fact that lung disease severity including PH is a likely contributor to mortality and healthcare utilization after NICU discharge.^(34, 35)

In conclusion, this study identified outcomes associated with PH in a multi-center cohort of infants with sBPD in regional NICUs. Despite variation in diagnosis across centers, PH is associated with a wide range of adverse outcomes including tracheostomy, home oxygen use, gastrostomy tubes, hospital readmissions, and death. These data highlight the urgent need for improved diagnostic standards, better understanding of the specific cause of adverse outcomes, and prospective studies to evaluate treatments for PH in this high-risk population.

Supplementary Material

Refer to Web version on PubMed Central for supplementary material.

Abbreviations

CHND	Children's Hospital Neonatal Database
NICU	Neonatal Intensive Care Unit
PH	Pulmonary Hypertension
PHIS	Pediatric Health Information System
PMA	Postmenstrual Age

sBPD Severe bronchopulmonary dysplasia

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Echocardiogram Use and Pulmonary Hypertension Diagnosis: Inter-center Variation

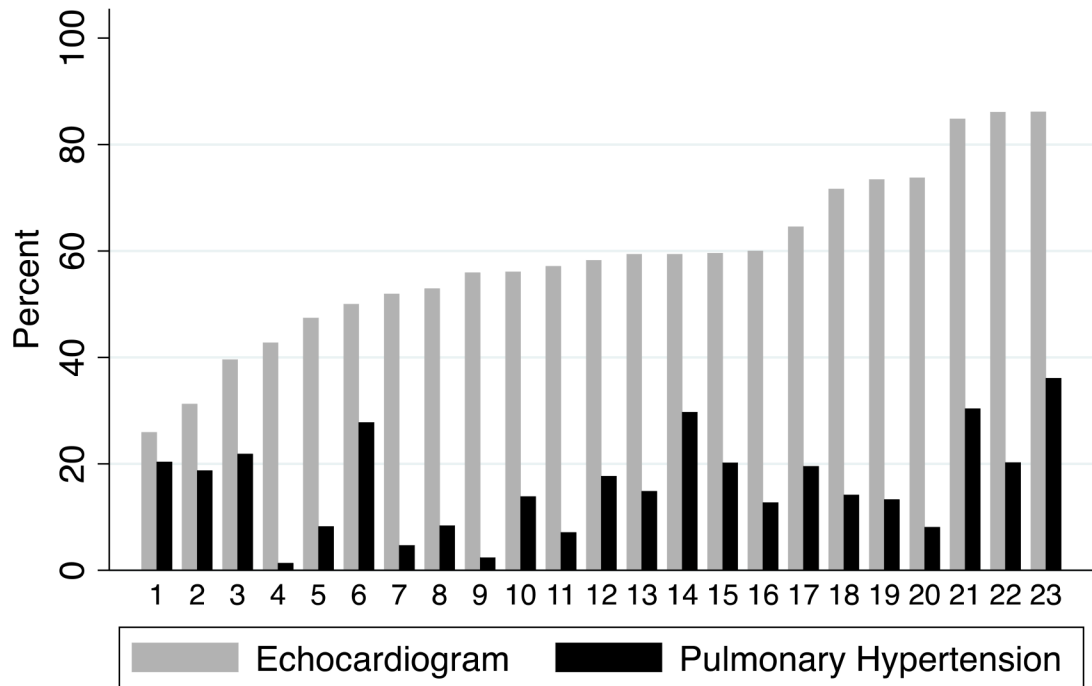


Figure 1. Inter-center variation in prevalence of sBPD-associated PH and use of echocardiogram. Numbers on the x axis indicate individual centers participating in CHND. There was no correlation between center prevalence of sBPD-associated PH and use of echocardiogram at 34 weeks' corrected age, with a linear trend equation of $0.51x+0.5$ and R^2 of 0.09. PH = pulmonary hypertension.

Table I.

Demographic and illness characteristics of infants by sBPD-associated PH with at least one echocardiogram

Variable	All	No PH	PH	p
N	1677	1307	370	
Gestational age (weeks), median [IQR]	25 [24, 27]	25 [24, 27]	25 [24, 26]	0.03
Admission PMA (weeks), median [IQR]	30 [26, 36]	29 [26, 34]	36.5 [28, 45]	<0.001
Median birth weight (g)	715 [600, 885]	735 [620, 910]	650 [530, 800]	<0.001
SGA (< 10th percentile)	403 (24.0)	262 (20.0)	141 (38.1)	<0.001
Maternal Hispanic ethnicity	196 (11.7)	160 (12.2)	36 (9.7)	0.06
Maternal race				0.03
White	825 (49.2)	660 (50.5)	165 (44.6)	—
Black	621 (37.0)	462 (35.34)	159 (43.0)	—
Other	191 (11.4)	156 (11.9)	35 (9.5)	—
Insurance Status				0.62
Public	1046 (62.4)	824 (63.0)	222 (60.0)	—
Private	393 (23.4)	297 (22.7)	96 (26.0)	—
Not insured or self-pay	10 (0.6)	8 (0.6)	2 (0.5)	—
Combined Private/Public	228 (13.6)	178 (13.6)	50 (13.5)	—
Chorioamnionitis	179 (10.7)	150 (11.5)	29 (7.8)	0.05
Maternal hypertension	437 (26.1)	314 (24.0)	123 (33.2)	<0.001
Multiple births	407 (24.3)	330 (25.2)	77 (20.8)	0.08
Ventilator days in CHND hospital, median [IQR]	46 [19, 84]	41 [17, 74]	72.5 [30, 124]	<0.001
Mechanical ventilation at 36 weeks' PMA or admission	749 (44.7)	524 (40.1)	225 (60.8)	<0.001
Respiratory severity score for ventilated patients, median [IQR]	1 [0.3, 3.9]	0.8 [0.3, 3.3]	3.6 [0.4, 7]	<0.001
Postnatal systemic steroids	756 (45.1)	506 (38.7)	250 (67.6)	<0.001
PDA ligation	372 (22.2)	303 (23.2)	69 (18.6)	0.07
PMA at PDA ligation, weeks, median [IQR]	30.3 [28, 34.6]	29.9 [28, 32.9]	31.9 [28.9, 42.7]	<0.001
Median growth velocity, birth to 36 weeks' PMA (g/kg/d)	13.2 [11.6, 14.6]	13.1 [11.6, 14.5]	13.5 [12.2, 15.1]	0.02
Blood stream infection	423 (25.2)	317 (24.2)	106 (28.6)	0.09
Atrial Septal Defect	219 (13.1)	146 (11.2)	73 (19.7)	<0.001
Ventricular Septal Defect	78 (4.65)	57 (4.36)	21 (5.68)	0.33

Results are displayed in n (%) unless indicated otherwise. p values indicate chi squared tests or Wilcoxon rank-sum test as appropriate. SGA = small for gestational age; IQR = inter-quartile range; PH= pulmonary hypertension; Respiratory severity score = mean airway pressure times fraction of inhaled oxygen; PDA = patent ductus arteriosus; NEC = necrotizing enterocolitis, PMA = postmenstrual age.

Table II.

Outcomes at NICU discharge and one year corrected age by sBPD-associated PH in infants with at least one echocardiogram

	All	No PH	PH	p
N	1677	1307	370	
DISCHARGE STATUS SUMMARY^a				
Died before discharge of initial hospitalization	145 (8.6)	68 (5.2)	77 (20.8)	<0.001
Transferred	277 (16.5)	205 (15.7)	72 (19.5)	0.66
Still in CHND hospital at 1 year corrected age	33 (2.0)	13 (1.0)	20 (5.4)	<0.001
Survived to discharge home from CHND hospital	1222 (72.9)	1021 (78.1)	201 (54.3)	<0.001
SURVIVING INFANTS OUTCOME SUMMARY^b				
PHIS linkage available	1145 (93.7)	961 (94.1)	184 (91.5)	0.18
At NICU Discharge				
Supplemental oxygen, n (%)	817 (48.7)	658 (68.5)	159 (86.4)	<0.001
Tracheostomy with home mechanical ventilation, n (%)	132 (7.9)	83 (8.6)	49 (26.6)	<0.001
Feeding tube, n (%)	590 (35.2)	442 (46.0)	148 (80.4)	<0.001
PMA at discharge from birth hospitalization				
Discharged from NICU, weeks, median [IQR]	46.4 [42.6, 53]	45.6 [42.1, 51.1]	53.6 [48.1, 61.9]	<0.001
Discharged after intra-hospital transfer, weeks, median [IQR]	62.1 [54.3, 71]	58.6 [50.3, 66.6]	68.6 [62.1, 75.3]	<0.001
At 1 year corrected age				
Total encounters between discharge and 1 year corrected age (n)	2925	2380	546	
Inpatient	1096	870	226	
Emergency room	1328	1110	218	
Observation	233	196	37	
Ambulatory surgery	268	203	65	
Patients with at least 1 inpatient readmission	490 (42.8)	396 (41.2)	94 (51.1)	0.01
ICU readmission	212 (18.5)	156 (16.2)	56 (30.4)	<0.001
Mechanical ventilation during inpatient admission	197 (17.2)	142 (14.7)	55 (29.9)	<0.001
Died during inpatient readmission	11 (0.9)	9 (0.9)	2 (1.1)	0.80
Total length of stay of all readmissions, days, median [IQR]	5 [2,13]	5 [2,13]	8 [3,19]	0.004

^aDisplays discharge status for the 1677 infants in the study. Data are reported as n (%) unless otherwise stated.

^bOutcomes for infants who survived to discharge from the CHND hospital, with available linked PHIS data, as indicated in the "PHIS linkage available" row. Subsequent outcome rows are calculated as percentage of that row as a denominator.

CHND = Children's Hospitals Neonatal Database; PH= pulmonary hypertension; PHIS = Pediatric Hospitals Information System; IQR = inter-quartile range; PMA = postmenstrual age.

Table III.

Multivariable regression models for relationship of sBPD-associated PH with mortality and hospital readmission in infants with at least one echocardiogram

Mortality (N=1677)	OR	95% CI	p
PH	3.15	2.10–4.73	<0.001
Ventilator at 36 weeks' PMA	4.29	2.72–6.78	<0.001
Postnatal Steroids	2.06	1.33–3.18	0.002
Atrial Septal Defect	1.74	1.04–2.92	0.04
Hospital Readmission (N=1145)			
	IRR	95% CI	p
Pulmonary Hypertension	1.38	1.18–1.63	<0.001
Small for Gestational Age	1.20	1.04–1.39	0.01
Maternal Race			
White	1.0	-	-
Black	1.19	1.04–1.37	0.01
Other	0.88	0.69–1.13	0.31
Unknown	0.48	0.27–0.88	0.02
Ventilator at 36 weeks' PMA	1.27	1.11–1.44	<0.001
Postnatal Steroids	1.57	1.37–1.80	<0.001
Blood Stream Infection	1.32	1.15–1.52	<0.001
Insurance Status			
Public	1.0	-	-
Combined Public/Private	1.12	0.93–1.36	0.24
Not Insured	0.84	0.36–1.97	0.69
Private	0.82	0.69–0.96	0.01
Laryngotracheobronchomalacia	1.61	1.32–1.96	<0.001