JOURNAL CLUB

- Early Weaning From Incubator and Early Discharge of Preterm Infants: Randomized Clinical Trial
 - + Enrico Zecca, Mirta Corsello, Francesca Priolo, Eloisa Tiberi, Giovanni Barone and Costantino Romagnoli
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步驟1:研究探討的問題為何?

• 研究族群 / 問題 (Population/ Problem)

✓ preterm infants who were admitted to our subintensive unit with birth weights of <1600 g were eligible for the study.</p>

• 介入措施 (Intervention)

- ✓ 當體重達到1600g時移出保溫箱
- 比較 (Comparison)
 - ✓ 當體重達到1800g時移出保溫箱

• 結果 (Outcomes)

- The primary outcome of the study was length of stay.
- Secondary outcomes were
 - the number of infants returned to an incubator,
 - the growth velocity in an open crib and during the first week at home,
 - the proportions of breastfeeding at discharge and during the first week at home,
 - the hospital readmission rate.

招募(Recruitment) - 受試者是否具有代表性?

最好的狀況是?	我可以在哪裡找到這些資訊?	
我們是否知道病人族群為何(收案場所、納入 / 排除	在文章的 方法(Methods) 章節的開頭,可以找到本研	
條件)?在理想情況下,納入本研究之受試者應具有	究篩選病人的方式。	
連續性(有時為隨機取樣),了解符合收案條件的對象		
且簽署同意書。		
評讀結果:■是 □否 □不清楚 說明:		

- Prospective, randomized, clinical study
- January 1, 2008 ~ June 30, 2009
- Only preterm infants who were admitted to our subintensive unit with birth weights of <1600 g were eligible for the study.
- Inclusion criteria included weight of ≥1600 g at enrollment, medically stable condition (normal temperature, no apnea, and no sepsis), no phototherapy requirement, and stable or increasing weight at >48 hours.
- Infants with major congenital abnormalities at birth and infants who required respiratory support (continuous positive airway pressure or oxygen therapy) at the time of random assignment were <u>excluded</u>.
- <u>Written consent</u> was obtained from parents before enrollment.

分派(Allocation) - 分派方式是否隨機且具隱匿性?			
最好的狀況是?	我可以在哪裡找到這些資訊?		
最理想的方式是以中央電腦進行隨機分配,此方式常	在文章的 方法(Methods) 段落中,可以找到病人分配		
用於多中心試驗,而較小型的試驗可由獨立人員(如	到不同組的方式,以及隨機分配是否具隱匿性;作者		
醫院藥師)「監督」隨機分配的過程。	應說明隨機分派方式「監督」或屏蔽(masking)的方		
	式(如使用外觀相同的安慰劑、或給予一個「假的」		
	治療 sham therapy)。		
評讀結果:■是 □否 □不清楚 說明:			

- Dr Corsello generated the allocation sequence by using Stata 10 (Stata, College Station, TX).
- Drs Zecca and Tiberi enrolled participants and assigned them to study groups by opening sealed, numbered envelopes.
- No refinements of randomization were used.

…每個組別,在研究開始時的情況是否相同?			
最好的狀況 是 ?	我可以在哪裡找到這些資訊?		
若隨機分配順利,各組研究對象的條件應是相近、可	在文章的 結果(Results) 段落中,可以找到「研究對		
互相比較的。每組研究對象的基本條件越相近越好。	象基本資料」的表格,裡面包括幾個可能影響隨機分		
應有指標可確認各組研究對象之間的差異是否達到統	配的各組研究結果之重要變項(如年齡、風險因子		
計上顯著的差異(如 <i>p</i> 值)。	等)。如果作者沒有用表格呈現,在 結果 章節的第一		
	段中,可能可以找到各組研究對象特性的說明。		
評讀結果:■是 □否 □不清楚 說明:			

TABLE 1 Baseline Characteristics of Studied Newborns

	ET Group	ST Group	Р
GA, mean ± SD (range), wk	32.2 ± 1.7 (27-35)	32.0 ± 1.7 (27-35)	.53
Birth weight, mean \pm SD (range), g	1378 ± 208 (840-1590)	1360 ± 188 (1010–1595)	.66
Male, n (%)	17 (36)	22 (47)	.26
Small for GA, n (%)	15 (32)	13 (28)	.82



維持(Maintenance) - 各組是否給予相同的治療? P652

最好的狀況是?	我可以在哪裡找到這些資訊?
各研究組別之間,除了對病人的介入之外,其餘的治	在文章的 方法 段落中,可以找到各組詳細的治療方式
療應完全相同(即為了執行本研究所增加的治療、檢	(如追蹤時間表、研究中可以使用的額外治療),在
驗或評估應相同)。	結果 段落中,應該也可以找到更進一步的資訊。

評讀結果:■是 口否 口不清楚 說明:





…是否有足夠的追蹤(Follow up)?		
最好的狀況是?	我可以在哪裡找到這些資訊?	
研究中流失(無法繼續追蹤)的病人,最好少於 20%。	在文章的 結果 段落中,應可以找到接受隨機分配的病	
病人應依照隨機分配的組別進行統計分析(即「治療	人人數,以及實際進行分析的人數。有時會有流程圖	
意向分析法」Intention – to-treat , ITT analysis)。	(如果沒有,可自行繪製)。	
評讀結果:■是 □否 □不清楚 說明:		

- Of 99 eligible infants, 94 were enrolled in our study.
- We excluded 3 newborns with major congenital abnormalities and 2 infants requiring respiratory support (continuous positive airway pressure or oxygen therapy) at the time of random assignment.
- We included 47 infants in each group, on the basis of the sample size calculations, and complete data were available for all of them.

評估(Measurement) - 受試者與評估者是否對治療方式及(或)評估目的維持盲法(blind)?

最好的狀況 是 ?	我可以在哪裡找到這些資訊?	
在客觀結果(如:死亡)方面,盲法的重要性較低,但	在文章的 方法 段落中,可以找到研究結果的評估方	
在主觀結果(如:症狀或功能)方面,評估者維持盲法	式·以及評估者是否知道病人接受何種治療。	
非常重要。		
評讀結果:□是 ■否 □不清楚 說明:		

· 除了Priolo (在嬰兒出院後·收集資料者)其他參與研究者皆知情



步驟3:研究結果及討論 研究結果

TABLE 2 Comparison of Relevant Data From Incubator Weaning to Discharge Home

	ET Group	ST Group	Р
Weight at transition to open crib, mean ± SD (range), g	1638 ± 25 (1600-1680)	1851 ± 29 (1800-1890)	<.0001
Time spent in open crib, mean \pm SD	6 ± 3 (2–17)	6 ± 2 (2–15)	.51
(range), d		Primary οι	utcome
LOS, median (interquartile range), d	23.5 (19-30.5)	33.0 (27-44.5)	.0002
Weight at discharge, mean ± SD (range), g	1842 ± 126 (1680-2315)	2067 ± 134 (1855-2410)	<.0001
Postmenstrual age at discharge, mean ± SD (range), wk	35.6 ± 1.5 (33-41)	37.0 ± 1.1 (34–40)	.0006
GV, mean \pm SD (range), g/kg per d	19 ± 5 (12–39)	22 ± 16 (3-55)	.15
Individual amount of breastfeeding at discharge, mean ± SD, %	43 ± 31	46 ± 29	.60

步驟3:研究結果及討論 研究結果

TABLE 3 Comparison of Relevant Data in Follow-up Week

		ET Group	ST Group	Р
	Weight after 4 d, mean \pm SD (range), g	1954 ± 137 (1690-2500)	2196 ± 142 (1950-2520)	<.0001
	GV after 4 d, mean ± SD (range), g/kg	14 ± 7 (12–37)	16 ± 6 (3–26)	.15
	per d			
U	Individual amount of breastfeeding	45 ± 36	45 ± 27	.89
	<u>after 4 d,</u> mean ± SD, %			
	Weight after 7 d, mean \pm SD (range), g	2066 ± 146 (1740-2580)	2294 ± 150 (2020-2600)	<.0001
	GV after 7 d, mean ± SD (range), g/kg	18 ± 9 (5-42)	15 ± 4 (7–21)	.68
	per d			
0	Individual amount of breastfeeding	43 ± 33	46 ± 29	.81
9	<u>after 7 d, mean ±</u> SD, %			
B	Hospital readmission, n (%)	0 (0)	1 (2.1) UT	.99
4	Emergency department or unplanned	0	0	
9	physician visit, <i>n</i>			

MAIN RESULTS

- The length of stay was significantly shorter in the early transition group than in the standard transition group (23.5 vs. 33 days; P = .0002).
 - No infants required transfer back to the incubator.
 - Only 1 infant in the standard transition group was readmitted to the hospital during the first week after discharge.
 - Growth velocities and individual amounts of breastfeeding were similar between the 2 groups.
- Weaning of moderately preterm infants from incubators to open cribs at 1600 g was safe and resulted in earlier discharge.



■ 目前單位的作法

- 體重達1900~2000g時,依醫囑先穿衣不保溫,若體 溫正常,當日或隔日即下保溫箱,穿1~2件衣服、戴帽 子,每四小時測量體溫
 - 若小於36.5°C·旁邊增加暖爐使用,並每小時測量至大於 36.5°C

若測量2~3次仍偏低,即詢問醫師是否放回保溫箱(機率不高)

- 出保溫箱後,若體溫正常、無其他醫療問題,且完成出院衛教,約2100g以上出院
- 通常要再加上幾天家屬準備的時間



■本研究結果是否可用於臨床?

同意(16)
懷疑(2)
不同意(0)





 ✓ 提早安全的抱出保溫箱,有助於親子互動,加速父母 親學習出院後的照護(出院準備服務)
 ✓ 當早產兒體重達1600g,且生命徵象穩定時,護理人 員可建議醫師評估,移出保溫箱
 ✓ 需注意新生兒觀察室室溫及保暖

THANK YOU!