



Prenatal Diagnosis and Neonatal Outcomes of Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia in a National ECMO referral center in Latin America.

NUR MONICA THEODOR-DONOSO (1), Paula Vargas Innocenti (1), Roberto Andrés Soto Figari (1), Matías Luco (2), Norma Urbano (1), Ruth Durán (1), Fernando Ferrer (1), Fernando Vuletin (3)

(1) Obstetrics, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Santiago. (2) Neonatology, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile. (3) Pediatric Surgery, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Santiago. Santiago Metropolitan Region, Chile.

Introduction

Prenatal diagnosis of congenital diaphragmatic hernia (CDH) has improved over the years, as his survival prediction. This is relevant for deciding the best place for delivery, with availability of advanced ventilatory support. The aim of this study is to describe the prenatal diagnosis and neonatal outcomes of patients diagnosed with CDH born at a national tertiary referral center in Chile.

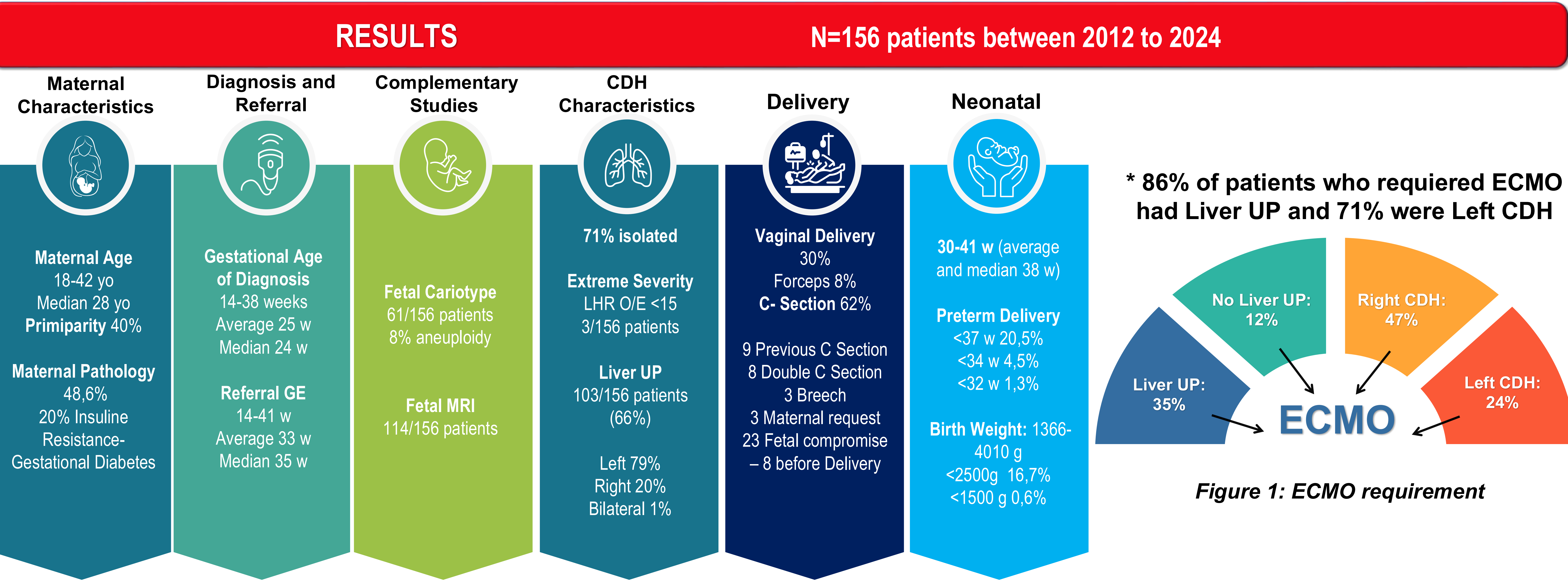


Table 1.
Survival in
CDH

Global	71%
Left CDH	75%
Right CDH	65%
ECMO	33%

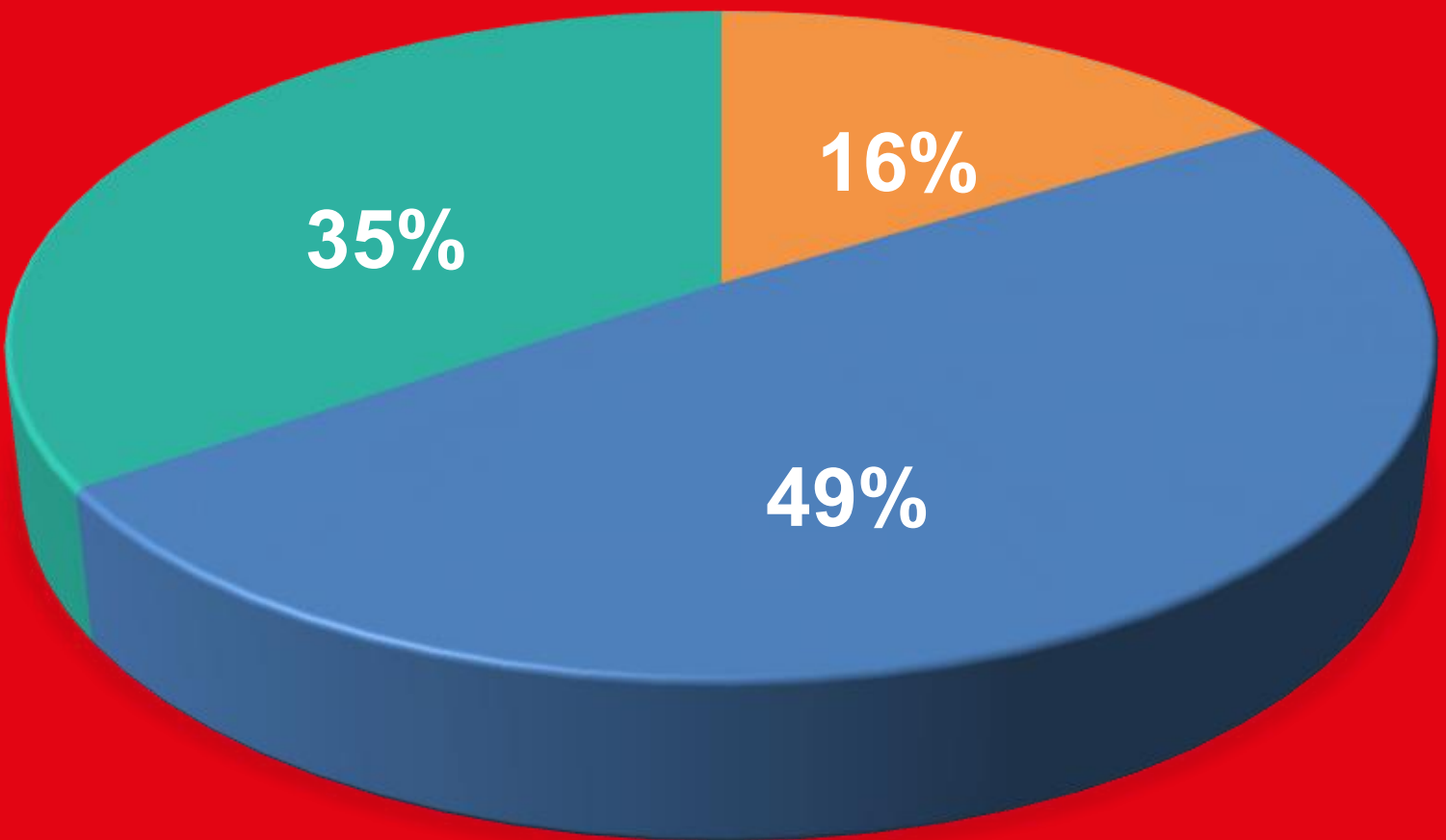


Figure 2.
Severity
Distribution
(LHR O/E)
Left CDH

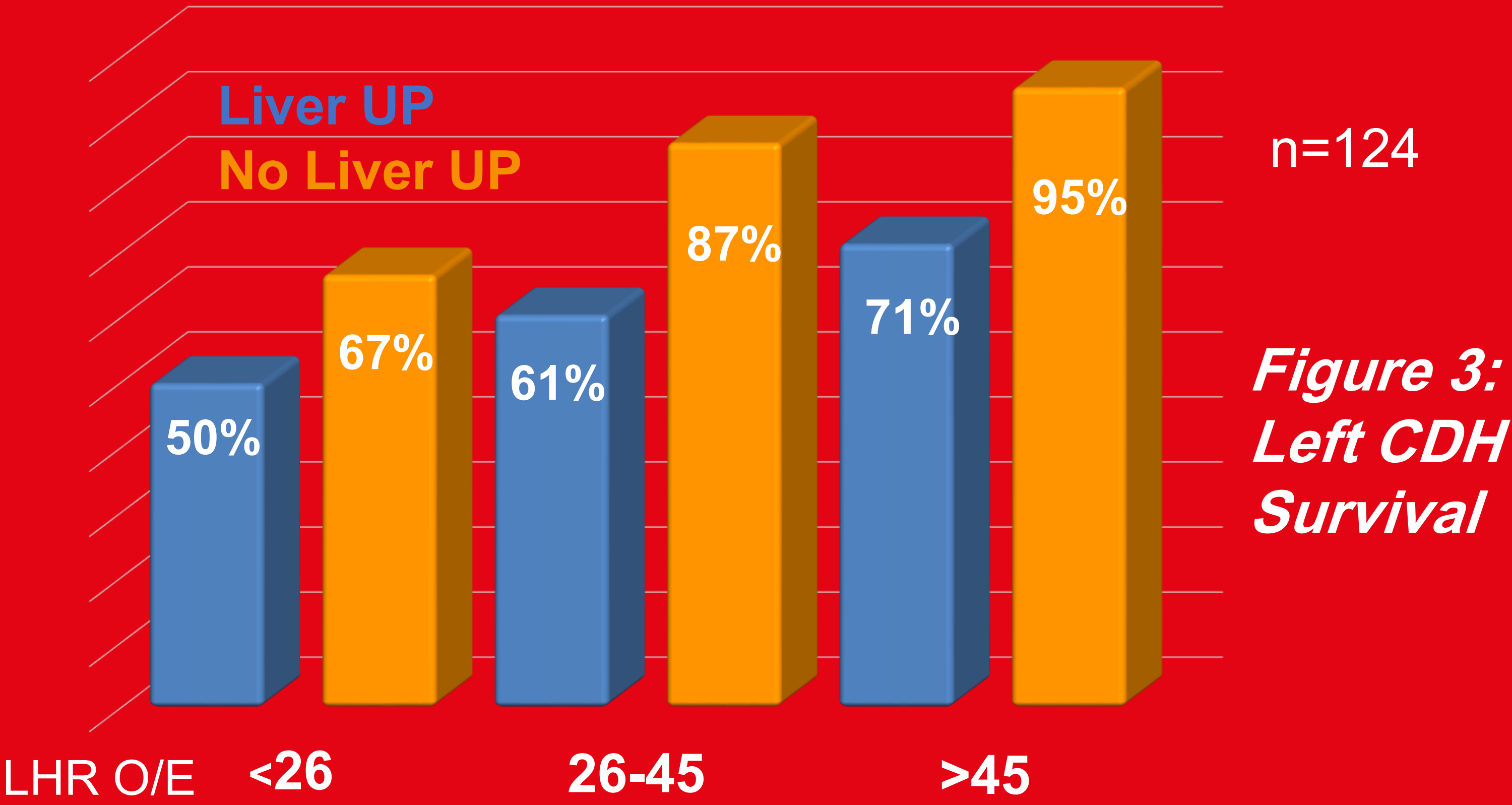
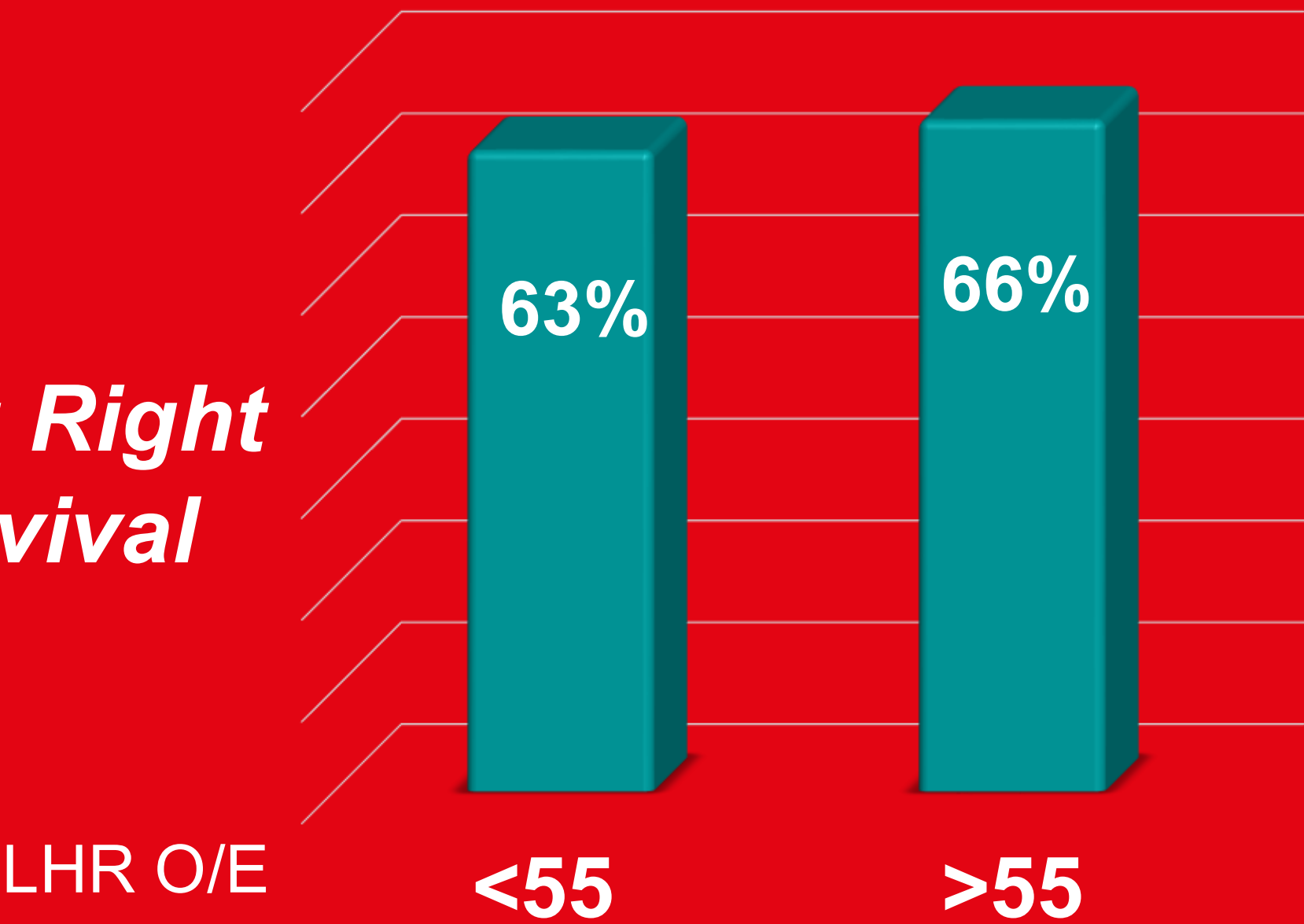


Figure 3:
Left CDH
Survival

Figure 4: Right
CDH Survival



Conclusion

Survival in CDH was primarily determined by pulmonary hypoplasia severity markers. Overall outcomes were comparable to those reported by international specialized centers, including those with access to fetal therapy, and exceeded previously published regional survival rates in Latin America. Centralized management and ECMO availability remain critical determinants of outcome in CDH.