

New report finds stark impact of newborn illness on mortality throughout childhood

July 14 2022



Credit: Unsplash/CC0 Public Domain

New evidence has found a link between poor health as a newborn and mortality up to the age of ten. The new report from England's National Child Mortality Database (NCMD), led by the University of Bristol,

shows of the 4,829 children aged ten and under who died in England between 2019 and 2021, 72 percent were found to have required additional care in the neonatal period.

The NCMD's third thematic report uses unique and comprehensive data on [child deaths](#) in England to examine how neonatal health affects child mortality. It looks at deaths reported to the database between 2019 and 2021, but also deaths reviewed by professionals within that period to draw out the insights and lessons from every case.

The report shows the dramatic impact of perinatal events—being born prematurely, or suffering an injury or infection shortly after birth—on mortality in the first year of life, where 83 percent of deaths were linked to additional care requirements after birth. But more surprisingly, it shows for the first time how that risk persists throughout childhood; although they only make up 15 percent of the population, these [children](#) account for 38 percent of deaths aged 1 to 4 years, and 27 percent of deaths aged five to nine years.

The publication also examines the factors that could be changed to improve the situation, and presents recommendations for policymakers and health officials. Smoking during pregnancy, lack of involvement from appropriate services and maternal obesity were the three most prominent modifiable factors identified by child [death](#) review, and the report authors have called for current interventions to be strengthened and new measures to be deployed to tackle these issues.

Karen Luyt, Professor in Neonatal Medicine at the University of Bristol, NCMD Programme Lead and the report's senior author, says that "this report, based on our unique data on child deaths for England, is a tremendously important step in recognizing the paramount importance of neonatal health to overall child mortality. ONS figures show that between 1990 and 2015 the UK made less progress on under-5 [mortality](#)

than any European country except Malta—but this new insight gives us a chance to work together with a focus on improving and saving children's lives."

Dr. Camilla Kingdon, President of the Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health, added that "this report is a powerful tool. It gives those of us who feel the pain of guilt after a child's death the chance to understand how often there are 'modifiable factors' at play: up to a third of deaths have factors that could be modified, and in these cases a different outcome might have been possible. For bedside nurses and doctors, for public health doctors, for health service planners and commissioners, and for politicians, this report presents an opportunity to learn from these tragic cases and consider where interventions might prevent future deaths."

While these findings demonstrate that we can better understand and derive learning if we pool information, it is important to recognize that no two deaths are the same. The authors of this report wish to acknowledge that the death of each child is a devastating loss that profoundly affects bereaved parents as well as siblings, grandparents, extended [family members](#), friends and professionals. They also wish to thank all the families who shared their data and experiences, and the Child Death Overview Panels who submit detailed evidence on every death to the database.

More information: Report: www.ncmd.info/perinatal

Provided by University of Bristol

Citation: New report finds stark impact of newborn illness on mortality throughout childhood (2022, July 14) retrieved 26 April 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2022-07-stark->

[impact-newborn-illness-mortality.html](#)

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.