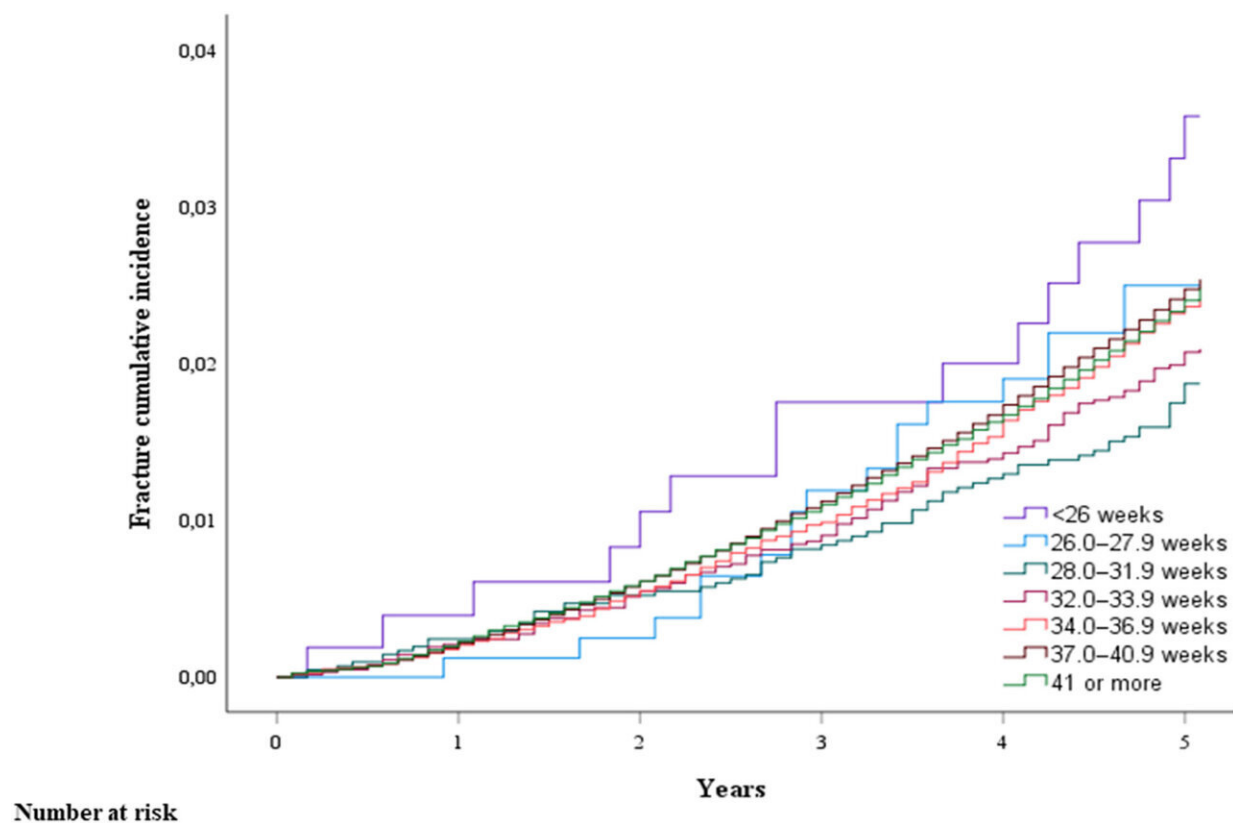


Pre-term and low birthweight newborns found to have fewer fractures in childhood than others

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Cumulative fracture incidence up to 5 years of age stratified by preterm subclasses. Follow-up ends to first fracture, death, fifth birthday, or the common study end date (December 31, 2017), whichever came first. Credit: *Journal of Bone and Mineral Research* (2023). DOI: 10.1002/jbmr.4833

Pre-term and low birthweight infants have fewer fractures in childhood than full-term and normal-weight newborns, according to a new study from the University of Eastern Finland and Kuopio University Hospital. The register-based cohort study from Finland utilized the nationwide Medical Birth Register, the Care Register for Health Care, and data provided by Statistics Finland. The analysis included data on one million children and nearly 100,000 fractures.

Children born very pre-term or with extremely low [birthweight](#) are known to be at risk of metabolic bone disease of prematurity, as the fetal accumulation of minerals occurs mainly in the third trimester of pregnancy. Some earlier smaller studies have also reported an increased risk of [fractures](#) in childhood in children born pre-term. Furthermore, an earlier study from Finland found that pre-term infants continue to have lower bone mineral density even in adulthood.

"With this in mind, we set out to examine whether pre-term and low birthweight babies have an increased risk of fractures in their childhood, when compared to full-term and normal birthweight babies," Adjunct Professor Ilari Kuitunen of the University of Eastern Finland says.

The researchers found that pre-term and low birthweight infants had significantly fewer fractures in childhood than other newborns. The difference was particularly evident in children born before the 32nd week of pregnancy, who had 23% fewer fractures than in children born full-term. There were also fewer fractures in the group whose birthweight was less than 2,500 g, and especially in the group whose birthweight was less than 1,000 g.

"It can be concluded that the risk of fractures in [childhood](#) is explained by factors other than the effect of being pre-term on bones. However, we know that pre-term children are less likely to participate in sports, and they have less risk-taking behavior even as adults than full-term

children," Kuitunen says.

According to the researchers, further research is needed on whether fetal growth disorder, i.e., abnormal growth in relation to weeks of pregnancy, is associated with fractures in [early childhood](#), as this was not addressed in the present study.

The work is published in the *Journal of Bone and Mineral Research*.

More information: Ilari Kuitunen et al, Association of Preterm Birth and Low Birthweight with Bone Fractures during Childhood, *Journal of Bone and Mineral Research* (2023). [DOI: 10.1002/jbmr.4833](https://doi.org/10.1002/jbmr.4833)

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