Maternal SDB doesn't affect infant neurodevelopment

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"Our preliminary results suggest that maternal SDB during pregnancy has no large adverse effect on neonatal and infant neuromotor development but it may affect social development at the age of 1 year," the authors write.

More information: Abstract Full Text (subscription or payment may be required)

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(HealthDay)—Maternal sleep disordered breathing (SDB) during pregnancy does not affect infant neurodevelopment, according to a study published in the May issue of the American Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology.

Riva Tauman, M.D., from the Tel Aviv Medical Center in Israel, and colleagues examined the effect of maternal SBD on infant general movements and neurodevelopment in a prospective study involving 74 women and their full-term infants. Participants completed a sleep questionnaire during the second trimester and underwent ambulatory sleep evaluation in the third trimester. The authors assessed infant general movements in the first 48 hours, and at 8 to 11 and 14 to 16 weeks of age.

The researchers found that 24 percent of the women had SDB. In adjusted analyses, in all three evaluations there were no differences in general movement scores for infants born to mothers with SDB and controls. At 12 months, 64 percent of infants born to SDB mothers and 25 percent of infants born to controls had low social developmental score (odds ratio, 16.7; adjusted P = 0.036). Infant snoring was reported by 41.7 and 7.5 percent of mothers with SDB and controls, respectively (P = 0.004).

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