

New study shows premature babies' developing brains benefit from caffeine therapy

12 December 2018, by Pauline Zulueta



Psychologist Sue Makarchuk with Alberta Health Services interacts with Anna Strachan, 2, who needed a dose of caffeine as a preemie to help her breathe. Credit: Riley Brandt, University of Calgary

For many, starting the day off with caffeine from a cup of coffee is a must. In neonatal intensive care units, or NICUs, premature babies born under 29 weeks are given a daily dose of caffeine to ensure the best possible start to life. A new study by University of Calgary researchers shows the earlier the dose of caffeine can be given, the better.

"Caffeine is the most commonly used drug in the NICU after antibiotics," says Dr. Abhay Lodha, MD, associate professor in the departments of paediatrics and community health sciences at the Cumming School of Medicine and staff neonatologist with Alberta Health Services (AHS). "It's important that we understand the long-term effects of caffeine as a treatment and ensure these babies are not only surviving, but have quality of life down the road."

Born prematurely at 27 weeks at the Foothills Medical Centre, Kyle and Avril Strachan's baby, Anna, was given caffeine to help her breathe and to boost [lung function](#).

"The doctors told us, with premature babies, their brain hasn't developed quite enough to let them do all the things their bodies should be doing on its own, like breathing," says mom Avril. "In the first few weeks, when Anna was feeding, she would slow down or even forget to breathe. This would cause her heart to slow and for her to not get enough oxygen."

To help her breathe more easily, Anna needed a [continuous positive airway pressure](#), or CPAP, machine to deliver constant airflow to her lungs.

A 2014 study by Lodha showed starting caffeine therapy within two days after birth shortened the amount of time babies needed to use ventilators. It also reduced the risk of bronchopulmonary dysplasia (BPD), a form of chronic lung disease caused by damage to the lungs from use of a ventilator. What was not known was how that dose of caffeine affected [brain development](#).



New research by UCalgary's Abhay Lodha shows early caffeine treatment of premature babies born less than 29 weeks' gestation has no long-term negative effects on brain development. Calgary mom Avril Strachan says

she's pleased to learn the results of the study as her daughter, Anna, was treated with caffeine. Credit: University of Calgary

Lodha collaborated with researchers from the Universities of British Columbia, Montreal, Toronto and Mount Sinai Hospital in Toronto to analyze data from 26 NICUs across Canada. They found early caffeine treatment has no long-term negative effects on neurodevelopment, and is actually associated with better cognitive scores, and reduced odds of cerebral palsy and hearing impairment. The findings are published in *Pediatrics*.

The team examined data from followup assessments conducted at age 18 to 24 months. During these followups, children were assessed for their cognitive, language and motor development using the Bayley Scales of Infant and Toddler Development, a standardized scoring system to assess developmental functioning in infants and toddlers.

"We look at how children are constructing their understanding, such as solving simple problems or figuring out three-dimensional objects and toys," says Dr. Dianne Creighton, Ph.D., research assistant professor in the Department of Paediatrics and retired psychologist with AHS. "We also assess how the little ones are able to understand simple words, or recognize the name of a picture, as well as their motor skills like climbing, crawling, balance and co-ordination."

Lodha says it's believed that caffeine may increase the growth of dendrites, the small branches of a neuron that receive signals from other neurons. "Caffeine may also improve better lung stretch and expansion, cardiac output and blood pressure in premature infants, which improves oxygen supply throughout the body and brain, reducing the duration of mechanical ventilation and the risk of chronic lung disease and injury on the developing brain."

Now two years old, Anna has completed multiple followup assessments and is participating in dance

classes, gymnastics lessons and swimming like a fish, says her mom.

"She's very mechanical. She likes to build things, take it apart and figure out how it works," Avril says. "It's wonderful to know that the caffeine treatment has no adverse effects and that if researchers are getting positive findings, it should continue to be the standard of care for [premature babies](#). In that case, I think parents would have no hesitation in having [caffeine](#) as part of their child's treatment."

More information: Abhay Lodha et al. Early Caffeine Administration and Neurodevelopmental Outcomes in Preterm Infants, *Pediatrics* (2018). [DOI: 10.1542/peds.2018-1348](https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2018-1348)

Provided by University of Calgary

APA citation: New study shows premature babies' developing brains benefit from caffeine therapy (2018, December 12) retrieved 16 June 2019 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2018-12-premature-babies-brains-benefit-caffeine.html>

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