Neonatal Bradycardia On Maternal Labetalol Usage In Pre-Eclampsia

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DOI: 10.29322/IJSRP.14.03.2024.p14711
https://dx.doi.org/10.29322/IJSRP.14.03.2024.p14711

Paper Received Date: 8th February 2024
Paper Acceptance Date: 9th March 2024
Paper Publication Date: 15th March 2024

Abstract- Normal HR in a neonate is 110-160 bpm lower cut-off range is 107bpm (5th centile), physiologically bradycardia is seen during sleep and HR can go upto 60-80bpm. Risk factors for congenital bradycardia are SLE in mother, lyme's disease in mother, maternal intake of drugs(placental transfer of anaesthetics & anti-hypertensive drugs-labetalol) structural and conduction anomalies in neonate, sinus bradycardia

Index Terms- Congenital bradycardia, PIH-pregnancy induced hypertension, atropine, orsceprenaline, Heart block, anti-hypertensive drugs like labetalol, nifedipine

I. BACKGROUND & OBJECTIVES

In Pregnancy induced hypertension most commonly beta antagonists are used as anti- hypertensives to minimize the neonatal morbidity and mortality. Beta blockers are widely used in treatment of hypertensive disorders of pregnancy

LABETALOL a combined beta and alpha adrenergic blocker has been recorded as a safer on fetus with safe side effects & without any adverse effects on neonatal apgar score and hypoglycemia

Here we are reporting risk of neonatal bradycardia associated with maternal exposure to the labetalol

II. CASE REPORT

G3/P1/L1/A1/D0 38yr old female at 38wks of gestational age was referred from CHC in view of PIH for safe institutional delivery. Mother has been diagnosed with PIH on 10days prior to delivery in CHC and is advised Nifedipine. On the day of delivery at tertiary centre GMC ONGOLE labetalol is prescribed one day before onset of labour pains and stopped nifedipine. On NST examination fetal bradycardia is noted, immediately Mother has been posted for Emergency LSCS in view of fetal bradycardia.

She delivered a single, alive, Male child with birth weight of 2.1kgs, cried immediately after birth, apgar score at 1min and 5mins are 8 and 10 respectively. Baby is admitted in NICU in view of respiratory distress & bradycardia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>DRUGS</th>
<th>Duration</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nifedipine</td>
<td>5mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Labetalol</td>
<td>10mg</td>
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ECG showed complete 3rd degree heart block managed with IV atropine 0.02mg/kg/dose, IV immunoglobulins 5ml/kg, IV fluids, Antibiotics-piptaz, Tablet orsceprenaline is given as 0.25mg/kg/dose QID even after atropine and orsepprenaline heart rate is not improving and baby has increased respiratory distress and detorirated and connected to mechanical ventilator & finally baby has expired at 24hrs of life

Infants born to mother exposed to labetalol and beta blockers around the time of delivery are at high risk for neonatal bradycardia.

MAIN OUTCOME

Maternal usage of labetalol causes fetal bradycardia and neonatal death
III. CONCLUSION

Even though labetalol is a safe in managing maternal hypertension it is causing fetal bradycardia and newborn bradycardia. The judicious usage of labetalol is recommended.

IV. RECOMMENDATION

This study adds that LABETALOL has elevated risk for neonatal bradycardia even given during late pregnancy.

Labetalol can cross the placenta, may causes physiological changes in neonates who are exposed in-utero to labetalol. Our study supports increased surveillance of infants and routine monitoring which includes glucose monitoring and heart rate so that condition can be promptly recognized and treated.

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