Early predictors of brain damage in full-term newborns with hypoxic ischemic encephalopathy

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Objective of the study: To evaluate the value of serum creatine phosphokinase-brain specific (CK-BB) and urinary lactate/creatinine (L/C) ratio as early indicators of brain damage in full-term newborns with hypoxic ischemic encephalopathy (HIE).

Patients and methods: A case–control study including 25 full-term new-born infants with perinatal asphyxia who were admitted to neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) with a proven diagnosis of HIE, compared to 20 healthy age- and sex-matched full-term newborns. All newborn infants were subjected to full history taking, clinical examination, routine investigations (cord blood gases and complete blood picture), and assessment of serum CK-BB (cord blood, 6 and 24 hours after birth) and urinary L/C ratio (collected within the first 6 hours, on the 2nd and 3rd day after birth).

Results: The serum CK-BB and urinary L/C ratio in infants with HIE were significantly higher in samples collected throughout the monitoring period when compared with the control group (all P<0.001). The cord CK-BB and urinary L/C ratio within the first 6 hours were significantly higher in infants with severe HIE than in infants with mild and moderate HIE (P<0.001). Cord CK-BB level at 12.5 U/L had 100% sensitivity and 84% specificity in the detection of severe HIE infants. Urinary L/C ratio of more than 10.5 collected within the first 6 hours after birth had 100% sensitivity and 78% specificity for the detection of severe HIE infants.

Conclusion: The serum CK-BB and urinary L/C ratio in HIE infants were significantly increased early in the course of the disease, which can be used as useful indicators for predicting the development of HIE.

Keywords: hypoxic ischemic encephalopathy, biomarkers, urinary lactate, serum CKBB, neonatal morbidity

Introduction

Perinatal asphyxia is a major cause of neonatal morbidity and mortality in the neonatal period and long-term neurologic disabilities among survivors.¹ The incidence of hypoxic ischemic encephalopathy (HIE) among full-term newborns is 1–4/1,000.² About 20%–50% of HIE infants die early in life and 25%–60% of the survivors suffer from permanent neurologic disabilities, including cerebral palsy, epilepsy, mental retardation, and learning defects.³⁴ Newborns who developed severe perinatal asphyxia and suffer fetal acidemia, require intensive resuscitation, and showed an abnormal EEG are at highest risk for HIE complications.⁵⁶ Several biomarkers were done for proper assessment of the severity of brain damage. An ideal biomarker for the diagnosis of HIE should be specific, early, rapid, and easily done. The results of these biomarkers should be interpreted in conjunction with the clinical history and physical examination.⁷⁸

Creatine phosphokinase-brain specific (CK-BB) is found in both neurons and astrocytes and its level was detected to be higher in infants exposed to perinatal...
asphyxia. Its serial serum-level assessment after birth and its role in the early detection of HIE have not been well studied.10,11

Lactate is produced by anerobic oxidation during an asphyxia insult and continues to be excreted via the kidney for a long period after the insult so that measurement of urinary lactate may reflect the blood lactate level and the degree of metabolic derangement as a result of hypoxia/ischemia.12 Plasma creatinine levels at birth are greatly elevated in relation to the size of the newborn infant and remain so for 1–2 weeks. This may be secondary to the maternal transfer of creatinine or a decreased glomerular filtration rate early in life.13 The aim of the study was to investigate the role of serum CK-BB and urinary lactate/creatinine (L/C) ratio as early predictors of HIE in full-term newborn infants and to evaluate their sensitivity and specificity for the early identification of HIE infants.

Patients and methods
A prospective longitudinal case–control study including 25 full-term infants with a proven diagnosis of HIE who were admitted to neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) in Al-Jedaani Hospital, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, from November 2014 to October 2016. HIE patients were classified into three groups according to Sarnat and Sarnat staging.14 Group A: included 10 cases with mild HIE; Group B: included 8 cases with moderate HIE; Group C: included 7 cases with severe HIE.

Control group
Twenty healthy full-term newborns with their age and sex matched were included in the study. Ethical approval was obtained from the local research ethics committee from Al Jaddani and Ibn Sina Medical College Hospitals, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, and the parents of all neonates gave an informed written consent prior to the study.

Exclusion criteria
Full-term newborns with maternal drug intake, congenital anomalies, or tumors, congenital or perinatal infections, asphyxiated newborns not passing urine in the first 6 hours after birth, and infants with renal impairment were all excluded from the study.

All studied neonates were subjected to the following:
1. History taking including maternal age, parity, gravidity, acute or chronic medical illness, mode of delivery, prolonged labor, the presence of neonatal cyanosis, bradycardia, or delayed first cry.
2. Clinical assessment including Apgar score and a full neurological examination according to Sarnat and Sarnat staging.
3. Laboratory investigations were done including cord blood gases, complete blood picture, and C reactive protein.15
4. Blood samples for CK-BB were taken from the umbilical cord at birth and from the serum 6 and 24 hours after birth. To quantify CK-BB, the isoenzymes were fractionated electrophoretically on agarose gels, visualized by in-gel substrate reaction for fluorometric scanning using Helena (Greiner, Flacht, and Germany) gel kits and the rapid electrophoresis system. The area under the CK-BB curve was used to calculate its concentration.

Urine samples were collected within the first 6 hours after birth and 24 and 48 hours after birth. Urine samples were collected and immediately centrifuged at 900 × g for 10 minutes, and stored at −70°C. Urinary lactate can be measured by the conventional enzymatic method by a Randox™ kit (Randox Laboratories, Co., Antrim, UK) on Olympus auto-analyzer (Olympus Corporation, Tokyo, Japan).16 Creatinine in urine was measured by the concentration of an yellow orange-colored dye formed from the reaction with Picric acid under alkaline conditions, which had its absorption maximum at 500 nm.

Statistical analysis
Data were statistically analyzed with the Statistical Package for Social Sciences version 21. Data were presented as mean ± SD or percentage. The mean values of two groups were compared using Student’s t-test and more than two groups using the one-way ANOVA test with post hoc Tukey test. Linear correlation was used to test the correlation between the measured parameters. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves were constructed for CK-BB and urinary L/C ratio to measure sensitivity and specificity to detect severe HIE infants. P-values <0.05 were considered significant.

Results
1. Demographic characteristics of the studied groups:
No significant differences were present between both groups in regard to birth weight or gender. The Apgar scores at 1, 5, and 10 minutes were significantly lower in the patients’ group compared to the control group (P<0.001). Clinically, lethargy, seizures, and poor feeding were found in 60% (15 cases) of cases. Cyanosis, decreased tone, and respiratory distress were found

...
in 40% (10 cases) and hypertonia in 20% of patients (5 cases) (Table 1).

2. Laboratory characteristics of the studied groups:
   White blood cell count was significantly higher and the platelet count was significantly lower in the patient group when compared to the control group (P<0.001). The mean cord pH values, base excess, and PO₂ were significantly lower in asphyxiated infants than in controls, while the mean PCO₂ were significantly higher (P<0.001) (Table 2).

a. The mean urinary L/C ratios measured within the first 6 hours and in the second and third days were significantly higher in the asphyxiated infants when compared to the control group (7.56±2.80, 1.96±1.18, and 1.96±1.18 versus 0.26±0.12, 0.22±0.08, and 0.15±0.07, P<0.05, respectively; Table 2). It was significantly higher in infants with severe asphyxia compared to both infants with mild and moderate asphyxia (P<0.05; Table 3).

b. The mean serum CK-BB was significantly higher in asphyxiated infants compared to the control group when measured in the cord blood and at 6 and 24 hours after birth (10.2±3.7, 10.8±3.9, and 7.9±4.6 versus 3.0±2.6, 5.5±2.8, and 4.5±1.8, P<0.05, respectively) (Table 2). Also, CK-BB was significantly higher in infants with severe asphyxia compared to both infants with mild and moderate asphyxia (P<0.05; Table 3).

3. Correlation between urinary L/C ratio and serum CK-BB with Apgar scores and cord blood gases.

Table 1 Demographic characteristics of the studied newborns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>HIE group (n=25)</th>
<th>Control group (n=20)</th>
<th>t/χ²</th>
<th>P-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gestational age (weeks)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X ± SD</td>
<td>39.2±1.24 (37–41)</td>
<td>39.15±1.23 (37–42)</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>0.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth weight (kg)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X ± SD range</td>
<td>3.1±0.4 (2.4–3.9)</td>
<td>3.01±0.36 (2.5–3.8)</td>
<td>0.59</td>
<td>0.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender (n, %)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>10 (40.0)</td>
<td>7 (35.0)</td>
<td>χ²=0.11</td>
<td>0.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>15 (60.0)</td>
<td>13 (56.0)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode of delivery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaginal delivery</td>
<td>12 (48.0)</td>
<td>9 (45.0)</td>
<td>6.67</td>
<td>0.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cesarean section</td>
<td>13 (52.0)</td>
<td>11 (55.0)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apgar score</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 minute X ± SD range</td>
<td>2.0±1.7 (0–4)</td>
<td>8.53±0.8 (7–10)</td>
<td>15.66</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 minute X ± SD range</td>
<td>3.48±1.4 (1–7)</td>
<td>8.95±0.8 (8–10)</td>
<td>14.12</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 minute X ± SD range</td>
<td>5.15±1.4 (3–8)</td>
<td>9.95±0.2 (9–10)</td>
<td>12.11</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical signs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lethargy</td>
<td>15 (60%)</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seizures</td>
<td>15 (60%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor feeding</td>
<td>15 (60%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyanosis</td>
<td>10 (40%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory distress</td>
<td>10 (40%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decreased tone</td>
<td>10 (40%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertonia</td>
<td>5 (20%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 Laboratory investigations of the studied groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>HIE group (n=25)</th>
<th>Control group (n=20)</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>P-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hematocrit value (%)</td>
<td>46.65±6.61</td>
<td>48.41±8.21</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platelet count (×10³/mm³)</td>
<td>156.0±69</td>
<td>200.7±69</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White blood cell count</td>
<td>21.93±15.06</td>
<td>14.13±8.34</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cord blood gases</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>7.0±0.15</td>
<td>7.33±0.05</td>
<td>5.43</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base excess (mmol/L)</td>
<td>11.6±3.6</td>
<td>3.7±2.19</td>
<td>11.52</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PO₂ (mmHg)</td>
<td>22.5±6.4</td>
<td>28.58±4.5</td>
<td>3.49</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCO₂ (mmHg)</td>
<td>65.5±13.8</td>
<td>38.4±4.68</td>
<td>5.33</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serum CK-BB U/L</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cord blood</td>
<td>10.2±3.7</td>
<td>3.0±2.6</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 hours after delivery</td>
<td>10.8±3.9</td>
<td>5.5±2.8</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 hours after delivery</td>
<td>7.9±4.6</td>
<td>4.3±1.8</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>0.026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urinary L/C ratio</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In first 6 hours</td>
<td>7.56±2.80</td>
<td>0.26±0.10</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After 24 hours</td>
<td>1.96±1.18</td>
<td>0.22±0.08</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>&lt;0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After 48 hours</td>
<td>1.49±0.68</td>
<td>0.15±0.07</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>&lt;0.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: HIE, hypoxic ischemic encephalopathy; CK-BB, creatine kinase-brain specific; L/C, lactate/creatinine.

Abnormal values: a. The mean urinary L/C ratios measured within the first 6 hours and in the second and third days were significantly higher in the asphyxiated infants when compared to the control group (P<0.001). The mean cord pH values, base excess, and PCO₂ were significantly lower in asphyxiated infants than in controls, while the mean PCO₂ were significantly higher (P<0.001) (Table 2).

b. The mean serum CK-BB was significantly higher in asphyxiated infants compared to the control group when measured in the cord blood and at 6 and 24 hours after birth (10.2±3.7, 10.8±3.9, and 7.9±4.6 versus 3.0±2.6, 5.5±2.8, and 4.5±1.8, P<0.05, respectively). Also, CK-BB was significantly higher in infants with severe asphyxia compared to both infants with mild and moderate asphyxia (P<0.05; Table 3).

3. Correlation between urinary L/C ratio and serum CK-BB with Apgar scores and cord blood gases.
Table 3 Comparison between indicators of hypoxia according to the degree of HIE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Group A (n=10)</th>
<th>Group B (n=8)</th>
<th>Group C (n=7)</th>
<th>P-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apgar 1 minute</td>
<td>3.1±0.56±0.01</td>
<td>6.7±0.93±0.01</td>
<td>9.8±1.46±0.01</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apgar 5 minutes</td>
<td>4.7±1.09±0.10</td>
<td>7.4±1.26±0.10</td>
<td>12.8±2.56±0.10</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apgar 10 minutes</td>
<td>6.3±1.05±0.10</td>
<td>8.7±1.29±0.10</td>
<td>13.0±2.59±0.10</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cord blood pH</td>
<td>7.15±0.15±0.01</td>
<td>6.93±0.05±0.01</td>
<td>6.8±0.05±0.01</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urinary L/C ratio</td>
<td>4.7±1.09±0.10</td>
<td>8.4±1.29±0.10</td>
<td>12.7±2.59±0.10</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cord CK-BB U/L</td>
<td>6.3±1.05±0.10</td>
<td>10.3±1.60±0.10</td>
<td>13.0±2.59±0.10</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: Group A: mild HIE; Group B: moderate HIE; Group C: severe HIE. Similar letters indicate significant differences between groups. Use of the same superscript letters indicates significant differences between the two groups only, *P<0.05.

Abbreviations: HIE, hypoxic ischemic encephalopathy; L/C, lactate/creatinine; CK-BB, creatine phosphokinase-brain specific.

4. Both cord CK-BB and urinary L/C ratio (1st sample) showed a significant negative correlation with an Apgar score at 1, 5, and 10 minutes, cord blood pH, base excess, and PO₂ (*P<0.05) and a significant positive correlation with cord blood PCO₂ (*P<0.001; Table 4, Figures 1 and 2).

5. In order to determine the diagnostic capability of the first CK-BB and urinary L/C ratio samples in the diagnosis of severe HIE, 2 ROC curves were conducted (Figure 3).

For cord CK-BB, area under the curve (95% CI) reached 0.96 (0.75–1) with the best cutoff value being ≥12.5 U/L and had 100% sensitivity and 84% specificity in the diagnosis of severe HIE cases. For urinary L/C ratio in the first 6 hours, area under the curve (95% CI) reached 0.95 (0.76–1) with the best cutoff value being ≥10.5 and had 100% sensitivity and 78% specificity for the detection of severe cases of HIE.

Discussion

Brain damage following asphyxia may be subclinical or hidden by the effect of sedation. Early detection may be difficult even with close clinical monitoring. Furthermore, radiological assessment is not sensitive enough for early detection of HIE.17 Assessment of brain-specific biochemical markers for detection of early brain damage changes could be especially useful in the proper management of brain injury.

The birth weight and sex in our study showed no significant differences between asphyxiated infants and the controls. The same results were detected by Florio et al,18 while Bang et al found that LBW infants are susceptible to develop asphyxia due to low metabolic reserves and cannot tolerate perinatal asphyxia.19

The Apgar scores at 1, 5, and 10 minutes were significantly lower in the asphyxiated infants compared to the control group. The same result was detected by Boskabadi et al that found a lower Apgar score at 1 and 5 minutes post-partum, which is considered as an indicator of exposure to perinatal asphyxia.20 However, Freeman and Nelson reported that an Apgar score at 1 minute indicates neither substantial hypoxia nor ischemia.21 Basu et al reported that the best index for perinatal asphyxia is an Apgar score at 5 minutes.22 Despite all these results, a low Apgar score is still not specific for perinatal asphyxia.23

In the present study, the cord blood pH, base excess, and PO₂ were significantly lower, while PCO₂ was significantly higher in asphyxiated infants compared to controls. Umbilical artery pH <7.00 was detected to be of bad prognostic criteria.24-26 The decision to only depend on blood gas analysis is determined by the following doctors.27

In our study, the mean values of urinary L/C ratio in the asphyxiated newborn infants at 6, 24, and 48 hours after birth were significantly higher compared to the control group. Our results were in agreement with Huang et al who found that within 6 hours after birth, the mean ratio of urinary L/C was higher in HIE infants in comparison with normal infants.28 Another study found a higher urinary L/C ratio in HIE infants and this study was done after 24 hours from delivery to avoid delayed urination that may occur after birth.29 In our study, we excluded any HIE infants not passing urine in the first 6 hours from the start to avoid this problem. Also, Ghotbi and Najibi reported a higher urinary L/C ratio in HIE infants within the first 6 hours after birth, which was 11-fold greater than the control group, and this ratio decreased to become 5-fold 24 hours after birth.30 Another study by Abdulqawi et al considered that the urinary L/C ratio was a good predictor for HIE especially if combined with the HIE scoring system, cord blood gases, and cranial ultrasonography.31 But, one study reported that the urinary L/C ratio is not a good indicator of brain injury as lactate is a global marker of anerobic...
metabolism and would not be brain-specific. But, our patients do not have renal impairment from the start thus excluding an important cause of elevated lactate. The systemic hypoxia affecting the brain, skeletal muscle, and/or kidney is the main source of lactate in urine.33,34

In the present study, the mean value of serum CK-BB in the cord blood, after 6 and 24 hours in the asphyxiated infants were significantly higher than in the control group. Although Sweet et al who studied 97 babies with perinatal asphyxia reported higher CK-BB in asphyxiated cases than control, they found CK-BB > 21 IU/L had a low specificity 40%. So, they considered CK-BB as not a useful marker for prediction of the neurological results of perinatal asphyxia.35 Fernandez et al reported that an elevated CK-BB activity at the 4th and 10th hour after birth is a good marker for brain damage and documented that infants who died of severe HIE or developed neurologic sequelae had significantly higher serum CK-BB activities than babies who did not have neurological abnormalities.9 Prithviraj et al reported a higher CK-BB in cases of HIE compared to controls in a study that included 80 babies with perinatal asphyxia. Also, they found in their study that 10 infants died within 72 hours after birth and they had higher serum CK-BB activities.36 The serum CK-BB in full-term newborns with high-risk pregnancy was higher in comparison with babies with normal pregnancy.37

In this study, serum CK-BB and urinary L/C ratio levels became lower after 24 hours of birth when compared with the value in the first 6 hours after delivery, which was documented by other studies.30,38 This can be explained by a decrease in the serum level of CK-BB and lactate as a result of good management of the HIE infants.39

In the present study, the serum CK-BB and urinary L/C ratio showed a significant difference between different groups of study, as both were higher in infants with severe hypoxia in comparison with infants with mild and moderate hypoxia. This finding was confirmed in previous studies that found a correlation between different severities of HIE infants depending on clinical examination and blood gases with the
the detection of severe HIE were 87% and 94%, respectively, in combination with serum lactate, LDH, and uric acid. The lower specificity of our biomarkers in comparison with other results was explained by detecting severe cases in contrast to other studies detecting moderate and severe cases.

We considered the serum CK-BB and urinary L/C ratio as good biomarkers for evaluation of brain injury because of an earlier diagnosis of HIE within the first 6 hours, their correlations with the degree of HIE, and higher sensitivity and specificity for both that allow for early proper management. Also, the urinary L/C ratio measuring test is simple, rapid, noninvasive, and of low cost.

**Conclusion**

The serum CK-BB and urinary L/C ratio in newborn infants with asphyxia are good early indicators of HIE as well as for assessing the severity of the brain damage and therefore useful in identifying HIE infants that need early proper management. Therefore, we recommend further studies on a large number of cases to correlate between their levels at birth and later growth and development.

**Disclosure**

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

**References**


