

ORIGINAL ARTICLE: OUTCOMES

Lung function in school-aged congenital diaphragmatic hernia patients; a longitudinal evaluation

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Abstract

Objective: Children with congenital diaphragmatic hernia (CDH) are at risk for pulmonary morbidity. Data on longitudinal evaluation of lung function in CDH are scarce. We hypothesized that CDH patients would have impaired lung function that worsens over time. We evaluated lung function and its determinants at ages 8 and 12 years.

Methods: Dynamic and static lung volumes, and diffusion capacity were measured. Extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO) treatment, the standardized European neonatal treatment protocol, patch repair, duration of ventilation, type of initial mechanical ventilation, and nitric oxide treatment were entered as covariates in linear mixed models with standard deviation score (SDS) lung function parameters (FEV₁, FEF₂₅₋₇₅, and K_{CO}) as dependent variables.

Results: Seventy-six children (27 ECMO-treated) born between 1999 and 2009 performed 113 reliable lung function tests. Severity of airflow obstruction deteriorated significantly from age 8 to 12 years: estimated mean difference (95% confidence interval [CI]) SDS FEV₁ was -0.57 (-0.79 to -0.36) and SDS FEF₂₅₋₇₅ was -0.63 (-0.89 to -0.37), both $P < .001$. Static lung volumes were within normal range and unchanged over time: estimated mean difference (95% CI) SDS TLC -0.27 (-0.58 to 0.04); $P = .085$. SDS K_{CO} was below normal at 8 and 12 years and remained stable: -0.06 (-0.22 to 0.35); $P = .648$. These observations were irrespective of ECMO treatment. FEV₁ and FEF₂₅₋₇₅ were negatively associated with duration of ventilation ($P < .001$). Baseline data were not related with TLC or K_{CO}.

Conclusions: CDH patients should be followed into adulthood as they are at risk for worsening airflow obstruction and decreased diffusion capacity at school age, irrespective of ECMO treatment.

KEYWORDS

congenital diaphragmatic hernia, determinants, extracorporeal membrane oxygenation, longitudinal evaluation, lung function, respiratory morbidity

1 | INTRODUCTION

Congenital diaphragmatic hernia (CDH) combines a developmental defect of the diaphragm with pulmonary hypoplasia, abnormal pulmonary vascular development, increased vasoreactivity,¹ and increased susceptibility for chronic lung disease.² Advances in surgical and neonatal management, and the implementation of a standardized European CDH neonatal treatment protocol since November 2007³ (referred to as “postnatal treatment protocol”) (Table S1), have significantly contributed to improved survival, with reported rates from 68% to 90%.^{2,4} The increase in survival may lead to an increase in morbidity for the survivors.

Pulmonary morbidity in CDH patients is common.^{5,6} Lung hypoplasia with persistent airflow obstruction,^{7,8} iatrogenic lung damage due to mechanical ventilation, and microstructural changes in the lung⁹ are factors that may contribute to long-term pulmonary morbidity. While normal lung tissue continues to develop alveoli into adolescence,^{10,11} it is unknown if and when catch-up growth of the abnormal lungs of CDH patients will occur.¹² Besides, several studies have shown that these patients’ lung development is affected by inhibited pulmonary vascular growth.^{13,14}

Besides these structural pulmonary abnormalities, CDH patients suffer from gastrointestinal and respiratory problems. Gastroesophageal reflux and recurrent episodes of lower respiratory tract infections often occur not only in the first years after birth, but also later in life.¹⁵⁻¹⁷ All these together may lead to decreased lung function at school age.

A previous study from our group found hyperinflation of the lungs with larger functional residual capacity and decreased expiratory flows in CDH patients’ first year of life, especially among those treated with extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO).¹⁸ While a few studies found normal pulmonary function later on,¹⁹ other studies showed airflow obstruction, high prevalence of increased airway responsiveness and decreased diffusion capacity in CDH patients.^{6,8,20,21} However, many of these studies often have a cross-sectional design and evaluated lung function in CDH patients born several decades ago. As since then important advances in surgical and neonatal management have been made, including the implementation of the CDH Euro Consortium postnatal treatment protocol in November 2007,³ more recent data on lung function need to be evaluated longitudinally over time.

Therefore, we longitudinally evaluated CDH patients’ lung function at the ages of 8 and 12 years. A secondary aim was to gain insight into the clinical determinants of lung function and the effect of the use of the postnatal treatment protocol.

2 | MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1 | Patients, procedures, and study design

We included all children born with CDH between January 1999 and June 2009 who joined the standardized prospective follow-up program at the Erasmus MC-Sophia Children’s Hospital according to the present standard of care for children born with major anatomical congenital anomalies. These children and their parents are followed by a multidisciplinary team, and eight standardized assessments are performed from the ages of 6 months to 17 years as published by our research group.^{22,23} We analyzed data of children who had been clinically stable for at least 3 weeks before the assessment of the follow-up program at ages 8 and 12 years and who performed reproducible lung function tests.

We excluded data from patients diagnosed with CDH after 7 days of age, those with paraesophageal diaphragmatic defects, those with a diaphragmatic eventration, and those with an unreliable lung function test. Until November 2007, ECMO treatment was applied in cases of reversible severe respiratory failure by using the entry criteria as reported by Stolar et al.²⁴ After November 2007, children were treated according to the standardized CDH Euro Consortium consensus treatment protocol which included ECMO criteria³ (Table S1). These criteria were no different from earlier criteria.

The children were seen by a team of dedicated team of physicians and allied health professionals. A pediatrician and a pediatric surgeon performed standardized physical examinations. Lung function was measured by a specialized technician. Perinatal and demographic characteristics were retrieved from medical records.

All data were collected during routine care and subjects were not submitted to any handling and no rules of human behavior were imposed. Therefore, institutional review board approval was waived (MEC-2016-111). Parents of all children were routinely informed about the study and provided permission to use the deidentified data for research purposes.

2.2 | Measurements

2.2.1 | Baseline data

The following baseline data were recorded: sex, age, gestational age, birth weight, ethnicity, side of hernia, type of repair, duration of mechanical ventilation, ventilation-free days in the first 28 days of life, nitric oxide (NO) treatment, type of initial mechanical ventilation, duration of intensive care unit stay, duration of initial hospital stay, presence of chronic lung disease (CLD),²⁵ congenital cardiac anomalies, treatment with phosphodiesterase type 5 inhibitor (PDE5 treatment), β -2-mimetics, prophylactic inhaled corticosteroid, atopy, number of respiratory tract infections in the previous year

treated with antibiotics prescribed by a family physician, local pediatrician or pediatric pulmonologist, treatment with prophylactic antibiotics, bronchodilators, symptoms of gastroesophageal reflux (heartburn, chest pain, regurgitation, nocturnal cough, dysphagia, and dysphonia), Nissen fundoplication, tube feeding, and dietetics.

2.2.2 | Lung function measurement

Airway patency was assessed with an electronic spirometer (Masterscreen PFT; Carefusion; San Diego, CA) before and after inhalation of 400 μg salbutamol.²⁶ Children using inhalation medication had been instructed to stop short-acting β_2 -agonists 8 hours before and long-acting β_2 -agonists 24 hours before assessment. Forced expiratory volume in 1 second (FEV_1), forced vital capacity (FVC), FEV_1/FVC and forced expiratory flows between 25% and 75% of vital capacity (FEF_{25-75}) were expressed as absolute values, and as SDS based on sex-, age-, and length-related reference values.²⁷ Reversible airway obstruction was defined as an increase of $\text{FEV}_1 > 11\%$ after bronchodilatation (BD).²⁸

Total lung capacity ($\text{TLC}_{\text{pleth}}$), $\text{RV}/\text{TLC}_{\text{pleth}}$ ratio, and functional residual capacity ($\text{FRC}_{\text{pleth}}$) were determined by whole body plethysmography (Masterscreen Body Plethysmography; Carefusion) and expressed as absolute values and percentile scores. Diffusion capacity for carbon monoxide (DL_{CO}) and diffusion capacity corrected for alveolar volume (K_{CO}) were measured using a multigas analyzer (Masterscreen PFT; Carefusion) by the single-breath method. Percentile scores for static lung volumes and diffusion capacity obtained by the sex-, age-, and length-related reference equations of Koopman et al²⁹ were transformed into SDS using an inverse normal transformation.

The fraction of exhaled NO (FeNO) was measured online using the NIOX analyzer (Aerocrine, Solna, Sweden) according to previously described guidelines and compared against the American Thoracic Society cutoff point.^{30,31}

Equipment and procedures fulfilled European Respiratory Society criteria.²⁶

2.3 | Statistical analysis

Differences in baseline data between “participants in the follow-up program” and “nonparticipants in the follow-up program” and the children “treated with neonatal ECMO” and “not treated with neonatal ECMO” were evaluated using the Mann-Whitney U tests for continuous variables and χ^2 tests for categorical variables. To evaluate lung function parameters (spirometry, body plethysmography, and diffusion capacity) longitudinally and to compare these lung function parameters of patients with the norm population ($\text{SDS} = 0$), we used linear mixed models. This method can account for within-subject correlations and allows for missing values in the dependent variable.³² To test whether lung function parameters differ between ECMO-treated and non-ECMO-treated CDH patients, Mann-Whitney U tests were used. To investigate whether perinatal and demographic characteristics had a significant influence on SDS lung function parameters (FEV_1 after BD, FEF_{25-75} after BD and K_{CO}), we

considered the following baseline data in the linear mixed model as covariates: ECMO treatment, postnatal treatment protocol, patch repair, log transformation of duration of ventilation, type of initial mechanical ventilation, and NO treatment. Independent variables with $P > .20$ for all outcomes were removed from the model. The two-way interaction effect between timepoint of assessment and log duration of ventilation or timepoint of assessment and ECMO treatment was added to the resulting model if the interaction effect was statistically significant ($P < .05$). The results of the linear mixed models are reported using estimated marginal means, which are the predicted values of the dependent variable adjusted for the effect of covariates. Multicollinearity was assessed using variance inflation factors (VIFs). VIFs < 3.0 were considered acceptable, whereas higher values were taken as a sign of multicollinearity. Analyses were performed using SPSS 24.0 (IBM, Chicago, IL), and all statistical tests used a two-sided significance level of 0.05.

3 | RESULTS

3.1 | Patients

Between January 1999 and June 2009, 167 neonates were born with CDH in the Erasmus MC-Sophia Children’s Hospital. Forty-seven (27.6%) died. Forty-one (34.2%) of the 120 survivors were excluded for various reasons, mainly because of psychomotor retardation/syndrome ($n = 9$), late diagnosis ($n = 10$) or they were lost to follow-up/ refused to visit our follow-up ($n = 13$) (Figure 1). Seventy-six (96.2%) (8 years only, $n = 39$; 8 and 12 years, $n = 37$) of the 79 children who were eligible for follow-up performed a reliable lung function test (113 measurements) of whom 27 (35.5%) had received ECMO treatment (Figure 1).

No significant differences in background characteristics, except for ethnicity ($P = .001$) and side of hernia ($P = .021$), were found between the participants and nonparticipants of our follow-up program (data not shown).

Patient characteristics are presented in Tables 1 and 2. Compared to those without ECMO treatment, children who received ECMO treatment were ventilated longer, had a higher incidence of CLD, had a longer hospital stay, needed more often patch repair, were more frequently treated with PDE5 and an atopic history was reported more frequently at 8 years.

3.1.1 | Lung function

SDS FEV_1 , SDS FEV_1/FVC , and SDS FEF_{25-75} , before and after bronchodilation were significantly below normal at the ages of 8 and 12 years (Table 3; all $P \leq .01$). Twenty-four children (31.6%) had reversible airflow obstruction at 8 years; nine had been treated with ECMO (one-third of all 8-year-old ECMO-treated neonates). Hyperreactivity did not change over time: 11 children (29.7%) had reversible airflow obstruction at 12 years; six of them had been treated with ECMO (one-third of all 12-year-old ECMO-treated neonates).

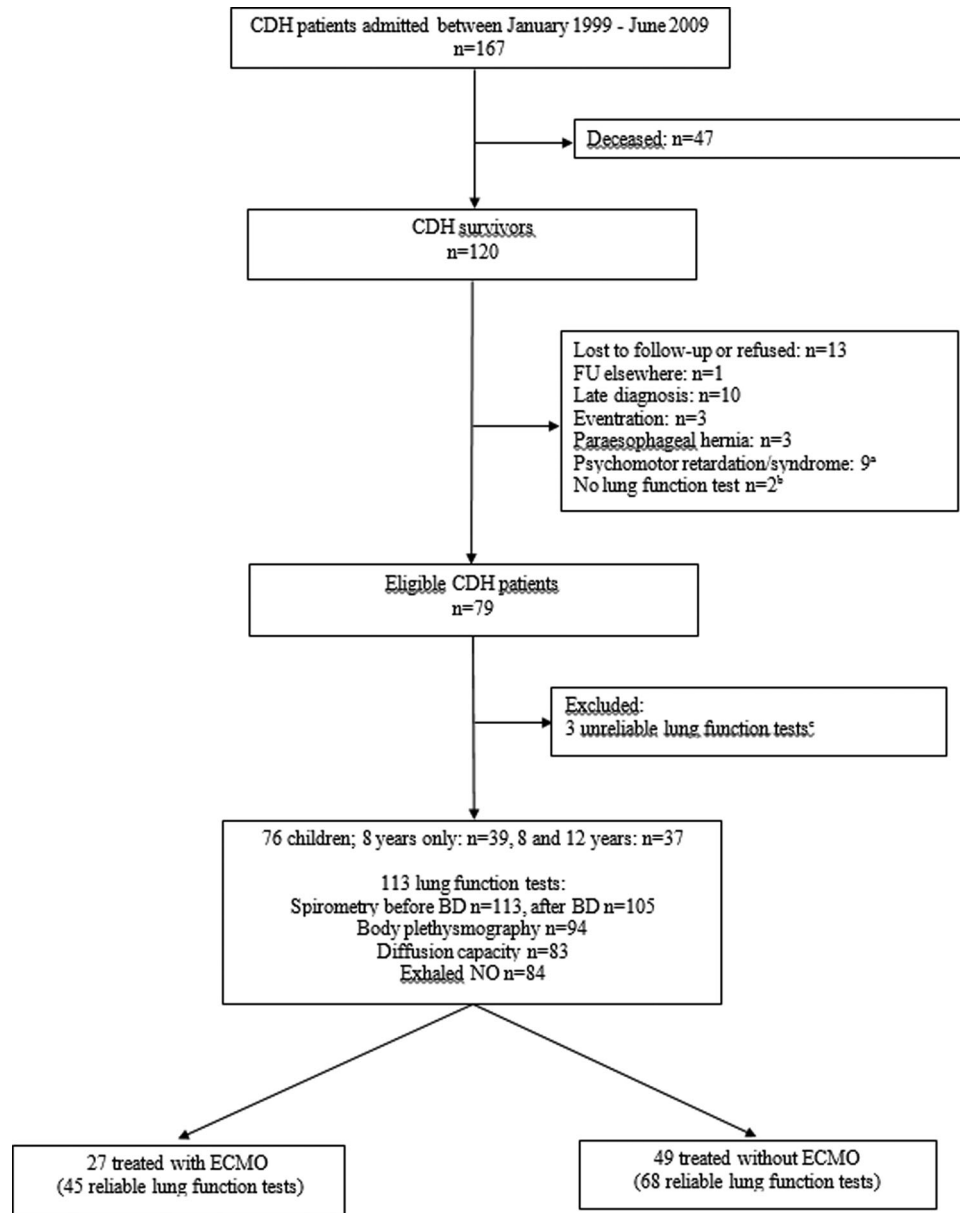


FIGURE 1 Study inclusion flowchart: ^achromosome aberration (n = 1), Cohen syndrome (n = 1), Loeys-Dietz syndrome (n = 1), Simpson-Golabi-Behmel syndrome (n = 2), Wolf-Hirschhorn syndrome (n = 1), autism (n = 1), polymyalgia rheumatica (n = 2); ^bno lung function test performed due to a tracheocannula (n = 1), organizational reasons (n = 1); ^cunreliable lung function test due to insufficient technique (n = 3). BD, bronchodilatation; CDH, congenital hernia diaphragmatic; ECMO, extracorporeal membrane oxygenation; NO, nitric oxide

Airflow obstruction had deteriorated significantly from 8 to 12 years (Table 4). This phenomenon was irrespective of ECMO treatment (Tables 4, S2 and Figure 2).

Although spirometry results differed significantly between ECMO and non-ECMO patients (Table 2)—with lower spirometry results in ECMO-treated patients—ECMO had no significant effect on the deterioration of spirometry parameters (FEV₁ and FEF₂₅₋₇₅). These two groups showed a similar trend in deterioration (Figure 2).

Static lung volumes, except for RV_{pleth} and RV/TLC_{pleth} ratio, were within normal ranges at ages 8 and 12 years (Table 3). Diffusion capacity, either corrected or uncorrected for alveolar volume, was significantly below normal in both groups and ages (both $P \leq .001$; Table 3) and had not changed significantly over time (Table 4).

The median interquartile range (IQR) FeNO of 51 successful measurements at 8 years was 10 (9-15) ppb. The majority of children (84.4%) had FeNO less than 20 ppb.

The median (IQR) FeNO of 33 successful measurements at 12 years was 14 (9-27) ppb. More than two-thirds of children (69.7%) had FeNO less than 20 ppb (Table S1).

3.1.2 | Associations between lung function parameters and baseline data

Duration of initial hospital stay and ventilation-free days were excluded as independent variables from the linear mixed model because the VIFs were more than 3.0. VIFs of the other covariates

TABLE 1 Patient characteristics

	Total (n = 76)	ECMO (n = 27)	Non-ECMO (n = 49)	P value
<i>Background</i>				
Gestational age (wk)	39.0 ± 1.5	39.0 ± 1.5	38.7 ± 1.6	0.225
Birth weight (kg)	3.1 ± 0.4	3.1 (0.4)	3.0 ± 0.6	0.204
Male (%)	41 (53.9)	18 (66.7)	23 (46.9)	0.099
Ethnicity				0.129
Dutch (%)	64 (84.2)	21 (77.8)	43 (87.8)	
Other (%)	12 (15.8)	6 (22.2)	6 (12.2)	
Left-sided hernia (%)	68 (89.5)	25 (92.6)	43 (87.8)	0.511
Patch repair (%)	54 (71.1)	23 (85.2)	31 (63.3)	0.044
Days of mechanical ventilation	15 (7-24)	28 (15-48)	10 (6-18)	<0.001
Ventilator-free days ^a	13 (0-21)	0 (0-12)	18 (10-23)	<0.001
Type of initial mechanical ventilation				0.843
CMV	33 (43.4)	12 (44.4)	21 (42.9)	
HFO	41 (53.9)	14 (51.9)	27 (55.1)	
Missing	2 (2.6)	1 (3.7)	1 (2.0)	
Nitric Oxide treatment (%)	107 (56.0)	64 (95.5)	43 (34.7)	<0.001
Days of ICU stay	24 (16-51)	52 (28-77)	19 (13-33)	<0.001
Days of initial hospital stay	39 (23-63)	77 (36-99)	29 (20-51)	<0.001
Chronic lung disease ^b (%)				<0.001
No	45 (59.2)	8 (29.6)	37 (75.5)	
Mild	14 (18.4)	3 (11.1)	11 (22.4)	
Moderate	5 (6.6)	5 (18.5)	...	
Severe	11 (14.5)	10 (37.0)	1 (2.0)	
Missing	1 (1.3)	1 (3.7)	...	
Congenital heart disease ^c	7 (9.2)	4 (14.8)	3 (6.1)	0.210
PDE5 treatment	9 (11.8)	7 (25.9)	2 (4.1)	0.005

Data are presented as mean ± SD, median (IQR or number [percentage]) as appropriate.

Abbreviations: CDH, congenital diaphragmatic hernia; CMV, conventional mechanical ventilation; ECMO, extracorporeal membrane oxygenation; HFO, high frequency oscillation; ICU, intensive care unit; IQR, interquartile range; PDE5 treatment, treatment with phosphodiesterase type 5 inhibitor.

^a Ventilator-free days in the first 28 days of life.

^b Mild means requiring at least 28 days of supplemental oxygen therapy and discharge or termination of supplemental oxygen therapy by 36 weeks postmenstruation age; Moderate means requiring at least 28 days of supplemental oxygen therapy with less than 30% oxygen at 36 weeks postmenstruation age; Severe means requiring at least 28 days of supplemental oxygen therapy with 30% oxygen or greater at 36 weeks postmenstruation age.

^c Congenital heart disease: ventricle septum defect and atrium septum defect (n = 1); double outlet right ventricle + transposition blood vessel + open foramen ovale + open ductus botalli (n = 1); open ductus botalli + open foramen ovale + tricuspidalis and mitral insufficiency (n = 1); open ductus botalli + atrium septum defect with surgery (n = 3); and dysplastic pulmonic valve and tricuspidalis insufficiency (n = 1).

were all less than 2.1 after removing these two independent variables.

The independent variables type of repair, type of initial ventilation and NO treatment were removed from the linear mixed model, because of *P* values above the cutoff of .20.

FEV₁ after BD was negatively associated with log duration of ventilation (estimated coefficient [95% CI]: -0.865 [-1.215 to -0.515], *P* < .001) (Figure 2 and Table S2). The FEV₁ after BD of children not treated with the postnatal treatment protocol was significantly higher than that of children treated with this protocol (0.767 [0.104 to 1.430], *P* = .024) (Tables S2,3). No other

significant association was found between FEV₁ and baseline data (Table S2). Besides, no significant interaction effects were found between timepoint of assessment and log duration of ventilation or timepoint of assessment and ECMO treatment for FEV₁ (data not shown).

FEF₂₅₋₇₅ after BD had a negative association with log duration of ventilation (estimated coefficient [95% CI]: -0.827 [-1.162 to -0.491], *P* < .001) (Figure 2 and Table S2). FEF₂₅₋₇₅ after BD of children not treated with the postnatal treatment protocol was significantly higher than that of children treated with the protocol, (0.717 [0.053 to 1.380], *P* = .035) (Tables S2,3). No other

TABLE 2 Characteristics at follow-up assessments

	Total	ECMO	Non-ECMO	P value
At 8 y of age	n = 76	n = 27	n = 49	
β-2-Mimetics	7 (9.2)	4 (14.8)	3 (6.1)	.207
Daily	1 (1.3)	...	1 (2.0)	
Taken as needed	6 (7.9)	4 (14.8)	2 (4.1)	
Inhaled corticosteroid treatment	3 (3.9)	1 (3.7)	2 (4.1)	.935
Atopic history	9 (11.8)	6 (22.2)	3 (6.1)	.029
Gastroesophageal reflux ^a	13 (17.1)	4 (14.8)	9 (18.4)	.689
Lower respiratory infections past year with antibiotics	2 (2.6)	...	2 (4.1)	.287
Prophylactic antibiotics	1 (1.3)	...	1 (2.0)	
Therapeutic antibiotics	1 (1.3)	...	1 (2.0)	
>1 therapeutic course	1 (1.3)	...	1 (2.0)	
Nissen fundoplication	10 (13.2)	5 (18.5)	5 (10.2)	.274
Tube feeding	...	...	...	...
Dietitian	5 (6.6)	2 (7.4)	3 (6.1)	.829
At 12 y of age	n = 37	n = 18	n = 19	
β-2-Mimetics	5 (13.5)	4 (22.3)	1 (5.3)	.286
Daily	1 (2.7)	1 (5.6)	...	
Taken as needed	4 (10.8)	3 (16.7)	1 (5.3)	
Inhaled corticosteroid treatment	2 (5.4)	2 (11.1)	...	.179
Atopic history	7 (18.9)	5 (27.8)	2 (10.5)	.153
Gastroesophageal reflux ^a	4 (10.8)	1 (5.6)	3 (15.8)	.222
Lower respiratory infections past year with antibiotics	3 (8.1)	1 (5.6)	2 (10.5)	.512
Prophylactic antibiotics	...	...	...
Therapeutic antibiotics	3 (8.1)	1 (5.6)	2 (10.5)	
>1 therapeutic course	...	...	...
Nissen fundoplication	7 (18.9)	5 (27.8)	2 (10.5)	.181
Tube feeding	...	...	...	...
Dietary intervention	1 (2.7)	1 (5.6)	...	.298

Data are presented in number (percentage)

Abbreviation: ECMO, extracorporeal membrane oxygenation.

^aSymptoms of gastroesophageal reflux (heartburn, chest pain, regurgitation, nocturnal cough, dysphagia, and dysphonia).

significant associations were found between FEF₂₅₋₇₅ and baseline data (Table S2). Besides, no significant interaction effects were found between timepoint of assessment and log duration of ventilation or timepoint of assessment and ECMO treatment for FEF₂₅₋₇₅ (data not shown).

No significant associations were found between K_{CO} and baseline data (Table S2).

4 | DISCUSSION

This longitudinal follow-up study in school-aged children born with CDH revealed deterioration of severity of airflow obstruction from 8 to 12 years, though reduced diffusion capacity corrected for alveolar volume remained stable. These findings were irrespective of ECMO treatment. The static lung volumes were within normal ranges and did not change from 8 to 12 years. Longer duration of mechanical ventilation was associated with significantly more airflow obstruction.

Most studies that have evaluated pulmonary morbidity in school-aged children with CDH were cross-sectional and revealed airflow obstruction.^{6,8,20,21,33} The study populations of Haliburton et al²¹ and Turchetta et al³³ overlapped in birth years with our study population. Cross-sectional data from Haliburton et al were obtained from retrospective chart analysis and only 33 of 118 patients (28%) had reproducible pulmonary function tests. Their mean age was 11.3 ± 3.4 years. Sixty-three percent of these children vs 57% in our study had reduced FEV₁ and 52% vs 59% had reduced FEV₁/FVC. In the cross-sectional study of Turchetta et al, only 30 children of the 210 survivors were randomly selected to be enrolled in the study, of whom 18 participated. The mean age of this study population was 6.6 ± 2.6 years. Contrary to our study, the mean FEV₁ reached the lower range of normal. Twenty-two percent of the children had a significant increase of FEV₁ after bronchodilation vs 30% of the children in our study. Differences in study design, selection of subjects and numbers of subjects may explain differences between these studies and our results. Selection bias might have occurred in both previous cross-sectional studies.

To our knowledge, only our group has previously reported on longitudinal lung function in children and young adults who survived CDH.^{6,7} In a study of ECMO-treated patients with small numbers of CDH patients, lung function had deteriorated over time at school age.⁷ In a cohort born before ECMO was introduced in the Netherlands (1991), mild airflow obstruction had deteriorated from childhood to young adulthood.⁶ Microstructural pulmonary changes not only in the ipsilateral lung but also in the contralateral lung were found in nonsmoking young adults in this cohort.⁹ Taking into account the very short duration of mechanical ventilation in this older group⁶ and the change in mortality rates over time,² we assume that children with CDH who survived in the past decade suffered from more severe lung hypoplasia, were ventilated longer, and have more airflow obstruction. As we show in this study, deterioration of airflow obstruction between 8 and 12 years, and in a previous study of our research group deterioration of airflow obstruction from childhood to adulthood,⁶ we recommend further research on long-term pulmonary morbidity including assessment of exercise tolerance and lung morphology. Lung perfusion scans revealed that pulmonary vascular development in CDH patients remains abnormal.¹⁴ These patients' lung development is affected by inhibited pulmonary vascular growth. Pulmonary vascular catch-up growth does not always occur, especially not in the ipsilateral lung.^{10,13,14}

TABLE 3 Lung function of CDH patients treated with and without ECMO

	Total	ECMO	Non-ECMO	P value ^a
8 y of age	n = 76	n = 27	n = 49	
SDS FVC before BD	-0.44 (-0.74 to -0.14)**	-0.96 (-1.56 to -0.36)*	-0.15 (-0.46 to 0.17)	.023
SDS FVC after BD	-0.15 (-0.46 to 0.16)	-0.61 (-1.24 to 0.02)	0.10 (-0.22 to 0.42)	.033
SDS FEV ₁ before BD	-1.06 (-1.37 to -0.76)*	-1.60 (-2.19 to -1.01)*	-0.77 (-1.10 to -0.43)*	.006
SDS FEV ₁ after BD	-0.51 (-0.84 to -0.19)*	-1.08 (-1.77 to -0.39)*	-0.21 (-0.52 to -0.10)	.010
SDS FEV ₁ /FVC before BD	-1.04 (-1.35 to -0.73)*	-1.09 (-1.60 to -0.59)*	-1.00 (-1.41 to -0.60)*	.903
SDS FEV ₁ /FVC after BD	-0.69 (-0.98 to -0.39)*	-0.95 (-1.54 to -0.35)*	-0.55 (-0.87 to -0.22)*	.279
SDS FEF ₂₅₋₇₅ before BD	-1.53 (-1.82 to -1.23)*	-1.77 (-2.32 to -1.22)*	-1.38 (-1.74 to -1.04)*	.332
SDS FEF ₂₅₋₇₅ after BD	-0.94 (-1.26 to -0.63)*	-1.42 (-2.03 to -0.82)*	-0.67 (-1.03 to -0.32)*	.061
SDS RV _{pleth}	0.56 (0.30 to 0.82)*	0.85 (0.25 to 1.45)*	0.39 (0.16 to 0.63)*	.049
SDS TLC _{pleth}	-0.00 (-0.30 to 0.30)	-0.16 (-0.78 to 0.47)	0.09 (-0.25 to 0.43)	.686
SDS RV/TLC _{pleth}	0.68 (0.42 to 0.94)*	1.00 (0.44 to 1.56)*	0.49 (0.22 to 0.76)*	.009
SDS FRC _{pleth}	0.13 (-0.07 to 0.34)	0.12 (-0.29 to 0.53)	0.13 (-0.11 to 0.37)	.499
SDS DL _{CO}	-0.91 (-1.25 to -0.58)*	-1.39 (-1.78 to -1.00)*	-0.72 (-1.16 to -0.27)*	.008
SDS K _{CO}	-1.29 (-1.52 to -1.05)*	-1.61 (-2.10 to -1.12)*	-1.15 (-1.41 to -0.88)*	.130
12 y of age	n = 37	n = 18	n = 19	
SDS FVC before BD	-0.61 (-1.01 to -0.21)*	-1.06 (-1.75 to -0.38)*	-0.37 (-0.92 to 0.17)	.175
SDS FVC after BD	-0.46 (-0.85 to -0.06)*	-0.72 (-1.43 to -0.11)**	-0.38 (-0.91 to 0.14)	.325
SDS FEV ₁ before BD	-1.64 (-1.97 to -1.30)*	-2.14 (-2.64 to -1.64)*	-1.43 (-1.94 to -0.92)*	.014
SDS FEV ₁ after BD	-0.99 (-1.36 to -0.63)*	-1.53 (-2.18 to -0.88)*	-0.73 (-1.20 to -0.27)*	.018
SDS FEV ₁ /FVC before BD	-1.63 (-2.01 to -1.25)*	-1.85 (-2.40 to -1.30)*	-1.43 (-1.98 to -0.87)*	.245
SDS FEV ₁ /FVC after BD	-0.94 (-1.31 to -0.56)*	-1.51 (-2.03 to -0.98)*	-0.42 (-0.94 to 0.10)	.055
SDS FEF ₂₅₋₇₅ before BD	-2.16 (-2.50 to -1.82)*	-2.56 (-3.11 to -2.02)*	-1.86 (-2.29 to -1.43)*	.038
SDS FEF ₂₅₋₇₅ after BD	-1.38 (-1.74 to -1.05)*	-2.00 (-2.54 to -1.47)*	-0.99 (-1.41 to -0.56)*	.007
SDS RV _{pleth}	0.63 (0.24 to 1.02)*	0.52 (-0.20 to 1.23)	0.74 (0.27 to 1.21)*	.781
SDS TLC _{pleth}	-0.27 (-0.67 to 0.12)	-0.39 (-1.12 to 0.34)	-0.31 (-0.81 to 0.19)	.205
SDS RV/TLC _{pleth}	0.74 (0.28-1.20)*	0.63 (-0.23 to 1.50)	0.90 (0.32 to 1.47)*	.687
SDS FRC _{pleth}	0.17 (-0.12 to 0.45)	0.04 (-0.44 to 0.52)	0.30 (-0.13 to 0.73)	.422
SDS DL _{CO}	-0.99 (-1.32 to -0.65)*	-1.14 (-1.62 to -0.65)*	-0.86 (-1.32 to -0.40)*	.367
SDS K _{CO}	-1.22 (-1.48 to -0.96)*	-1.41 (-1.93 to -0.90)*	-1.09 (-1.37 to -0.82)*	.217

Data are presented as estimated marginal mean (95% confidence intervals) SDS lung function parameters.

Abbreviations: BD, bronchodilation; CDH, congenital diaphragmatic hernia; DL_{CO}, transfer factor for carbon monoxide; ECMO, extracorporeal membrane oxygenation; FVC, forced vital capacity; FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in 1 s; FEF₂₅₋₇₅, forced expiratory flows between 25% and 75% of vital capacity, FRC_{pleth}, functional residual capacity; K_{CO}, diffusion capacity corrected for alveolar volume; RV_{pleth}, plethysmographic derived residual volume; SDS, standard deviation score; TLC_{pleth}, plethysmographic derived total lung capacity.

^aMann-Whitney *U* tests: differences in lung function parameters between ECMO- and non-ECMO-treated CDH patients

Significantly below/above the population norm (SDS = 0): **P* ≤ .001; ***P* ≤ .01; ****P* = .025

Lung hypoplasia with limited catch-up growth and vascular maldevelopment will probably contribute to the development of CLD and affect lung function later in life.

We assume that ECMO-treated CDH patients have more severe lung hypoplasia, pulmonary hypertension and vascular maldevelopment than non-ECMO-treated CDH patients. Therefore, they may need longer mechanical ventilation, which is associated with risk of CLD. This may be reflected by more severe airflow obstruction at school age.

The ECMO-treated CDH patients in this study indeed had longer duration of mechanical ventilation and more often CLD. They also had significant lower spirometry parameters than non-ECMO-

treated CDH patients. However, the change of airflow obstruction over time was not affected by ECMO treatment.

This suggests that CLD could be responsible for the lower spirometry parameters at school age, but not for the deterioration of these parameters. Therefore, we recommend that future research should focus on long-term longitudinal assessment of pulmonary morbidity and imaging of lung morphology into adulthood.

Interestingly the airflow obstruction in the children treated after introduction of the postnatal treatment protocol was more severe than that in the children born earlier. This result supports the aforementioned assumption that with the decreased mortality from

TABLE 4 Estimated mean differences of lung function parameters from 8 to 12 y in CDH patient treated with and without ECMO

Lung function parameters	Estimated mean differences (95% CI)		
	Total	ECMO	non-ECMO
SDS FVC before BD	-0.17 (-0.45 to 0.11)	-0.11 (-0.47 to 0.26)	-0.23 (-0.68 to 0.23)
SDS FVC after BD	-0.31 (-0.62 to 0.01)	-0.11 (-0.62 to 0.40)	-0.48 (-0.92 to -0.04)**
SDS FEV ₁ before BD	-0.57 (-0.79 to -0.36)*	-0.54 (-0.84 to -0.24)*	-0.66 (-0.99 to -0.33)*
SDS FEV ₁ after BD	-0.48 (-0.77 to -0.19)*	-0.45 (-0.97 to 0.07)	-0.52 (-0.86 to -0.19)**
SDS FEV ₁ /FVC before BD	-0.59 (-0.92 to -0.27)*	-0.76 (-1.19 to -0.32)*	-0.43 (-0.93 to 0.08)
SDS FEV ₁ /FVC after BD	-0.25 (-0.61 to 0.10)	-0.56 (-1.08 to -0.04)**	0.13 (-0.32 to 0.57)
SDS FEF ₂₅₋₇₅ before BD	-0.63 (-0.89 to -0.37)*	-0.79 (-1.23 to -0.35)*	-0.48 (-0.81 to -0.14)**
SDS FEF ₂₅₋₇₅ after BD	-0.45 (-0.75 to -0.16)*	-0.58 (-1.11 to -0.05)**	-0.31 (-0.66 to 0.04)
SDS RV _{pleth}	0.07 (-0.37 to 0.51)	-0.33 (-1.14 to 0.47)	0.35 (-0.16 to 0.85)
SDS TLC _{pleth}	-0.27 (-0.58 to 0.04)	-0.23 (-0.76 to 0.29)	-0.40 (-0.79 to -0.01)
SDS RV/TLC _{pleth} ratio	0.06 (-0.41 to 0.53)	-0.37 (-1.13 to 0.39)	0.41 (-0.17 to 0.99)
SDS FRC _{pleth}	0.04 (-0.20 to 0.27)	-0.09 (-0.35 to 0.18)	0.17 (-0.27 to 0.60)
SDS DL _{CO}	-0.08 (-0.40 to 0.24)	0.25 (-0.17 to 0.66)	-0.14 (-0.58 to 0.29)
SDS K _{CO}	0.06 (-0.22 to 0.35)	0.19 (-0.36 to 0.75)	0.05 (-0.27 to 0.37)

Abbreviations: BD, bronchodilation; CDH, congenital diaphragmatic hernia; CI, confidence interval; DL_{CO}, transfer factor for carbon monoxide; ECMO, extracorporeal membrane oxygenation; K_{CO}, diffusion capacity corrected for alveolar volume; FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in 1 s, FEF₂₅₋₇₅, forced expiratory flows between 25% and 75% of vital capacity; FVC, forced vital capacity; FRC_{pleth}, functional residual capacity, RV_{pleth}, plethysmographic derived residual volume; SDS, standard deviation score, TLC_{pleth}, plethysmographic derived total lung capacity.

Significant change of estimated mean differences (based on estimated marginal means) from 8 to 12 y: * $P \leq .001$; ** $P \leq .01$

33% to 12% after the introduction of the postnatal treatment protocol, there might be an increase of the presence of more severe lung hypoplasia in the survivors. However, ECMO treatment was more frequent before the introduction of the protocol, and was usually applied in children with more severe lung hypoplasia. Still, ECMO-treated children, who participated in the UK ECMO trial, had a slightly better lung function than those who were conventionally ventilated,³⁴ as they might have been spared prolonged ventilation and consequent barotrauma. Our study included only two CDH patients treated with ECMO after the implementation of the postnatal treatment protocol. More patients treated according to

the postnatal treatment protocol should be studied to demonstrate possible significant effects of this protocol on lung function.

Significant reversibility of airflow obstruction was observed in almost one-third of our participants. Our data do not allow for speculations about the reason for this phenomenon, but it emphasizes the importance of long-term follow-up of all children with CDH. Supportive care by pediatric pulmonologists including prescription of bronchodilators may be useful to reduce pulmonary morbidity and improve exercise tolerance.³⁵

The strengths of our study are the relatively large cohort and the longitudinal design. Another strength of our study is the absence of

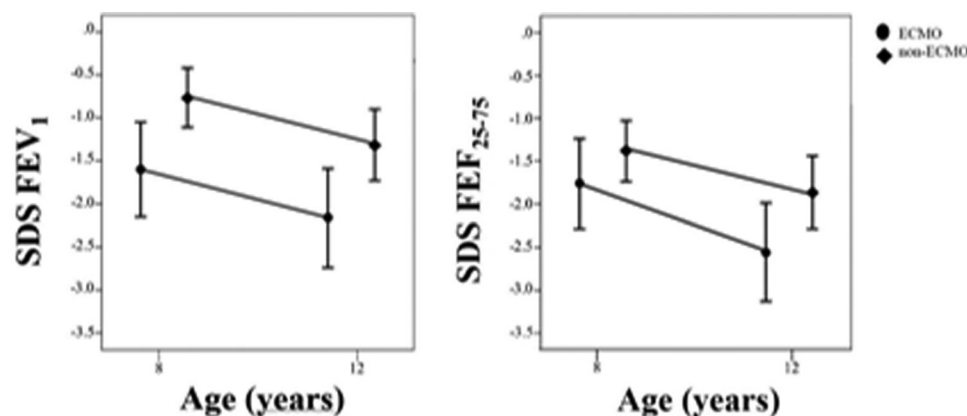


FIGURE 2 FEV₁ and FEF₂₅₋₇₅ before bronchodilation from 8 to 12 years. Data shown are linear mixed models estimates of mean values with 95% confidence intervals. Circles: CDH with ECMO, lozenge: CDH without ECMO. CDH, congenital diaphragmatic hernia; ECMO, extracorporeal membrane oxygenation; FEV₁, forced expiratory volume in 1 second; FEF₂₅₋₇₅, forced expiratory flows between 25% and 75% of vital capacity; SDS, standard deviation score

significant differences in baseline data reflecting severity of illness between the participants and nonparticipants of our follow-up program. Selection bias is therefore unlikely.

Several limitations need to be addressed, however. First, data of only a relatively small number of children assessed at 12 years of age ($n = 37$) were included, although mixed models account for data missing at random. Secondly, although we had a large number of reliable lung function tests, some lung function assessment data were missing (flowchart), mainly concerning children with no previous experience in lung function testing. Thirdly, we found a significant effect of the use of the postnatal treatment protocol on lung function. Children treated after the introduction of the postnatal treatment protocol had more severe airflow obstruction than the children treated before. A larger sample size of 8- and 12-year-olds is needed to unravel the relation between the introduction of the postnatal treatment protocol, severity of lung hypoplasia, microstructural pulmonary changes of the lungs, and airflow obstruction. Finally, patient-reported outcomes such as atopy and lower respiratory tract infections (RTIs) treated with antibiotics and/or gastroesophageal reflux (Table 2), were not considered as covariates in the linear mixed model, because only a small number of patients reported those complaints. To minimize the risk of recall bias, we recorded only the number of RTIs treated with antibiotics in the last year. Digital exchange of information of prescribed antibiotics between family physician, pharmacy, and hospital could contribute to reliable monitoring of the individual use of antibiotics over several years.

In conclusion, airflow obstruction deteriorates over time, though reduced diffusion capacity remains stable. These observations are irrespective of ECMO treatment. Good pulmonary care into adulthood should be provided to minimize respiratory dysfunction on the long term. Early risk stratification may be important to offer timely intervention.

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CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

The authors declare that there are no conflict of interests.

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SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Additional supporting information may be found online in the Supporting Information section.

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