INTRODUCTION

Meningomyelocele (MMC) occurs as a result of failure of the neural canal to close posteriorly by the 26th day of gestation. It is a devastating congenital defect of the central nervous system with no known cure, characterized by protrusion of the meninges and spinal cord through open vertebral arches leading to paralysis. Varying degrees of mental retardation, bowel and bladder dysfunction as well as orthopedic disabilities also occur in association with this debilitating disorder.

The etiological mechanisms behind neural tube defects (NTDs) have yet to be completely elucidated, although their frequency has been reported to show variation depending on race, ethnic origin, geographical location and socioeconomic status. Folic acid deficiency is one of best-documented risk factors for the development of NTDs. The incidence of NTDs is high in Turkey, affecting 3-9 newborns in every 1000 live births. Although many studies have focused on prenatal measures to decrease the frequency of MMC, research aimed at preventing the severe morbidity associated with this disorder is limited. The aim of this study was to evaluate the demographic and clinical characteristics as well as the frequency of associated anomalies in our MMC patient population, while also attempting to establish the relationship between timing of surgery and duration of hospital stay.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This retrospective study was conducted at Zekai Tahir Burak Maternity Teaching Hospital, situated in Ankara, with the approval of the local ethics committee. The medical records of newborns diagnosed with MMC between January 2009 and May 2011 were systematically reviewed, and relevant data such as demographics, findings on physical examination, presence of anomalies, localization, size of the meningomyelocele sacs, timing of surgery, and durations of hospital stay and antibiotic therapy were recorded.
Statistical analysis

Data analysis was performed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) for Microsoft Windows, version 15.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). Comparisons between groups were made using the chi-square test for categorical variables and the Student’s t-test for numerical variables. Values were provided as either percentage or mean±standard deviation, were applicable. A p-value of <0.05 was considered indicative of statistical significance.

RESULTS

The complete medical records of 30 patients who were retrieved were deemed suitable for analysis, the demographic and clinical characteristics of whom are summarized in Table 1. None of the mothers of the subjects included in this study had used any form of folic acid supplementation either before or during their pregnancies. A diagnosis of MMC was made antenatally by ultrasonography in 18 patients (40%). Only 3 of the births (10%) were a result of a consanguineous marriage.

Localization of the MMC, neurological status, associated anomalies and complications are summarized in Table 2. The most frequently encountered localization was the lumbosacral area (46.6%), with 76.6% of patients having lower extremity neurological abnormality. Overall, MMC-related complications were observed in 16 patients (53.3%), the most common complication being bladder dysfunction. Hydrocephaly was the most commonly observed anomaly, occurring in 25 (83.3%) of our patients, followed by other anomalies (Table 2).

Cranial ultrasonography confirmed the presence of hydrocephaly in 25 (83.3%) patients. Overall, the mean lateral ventricle diameter was 20.2±4.8 mm, with no discernable difference between groups (p>0.05). All patients with hydrocephaly were subjected to scanning by cranial computerized tomography to confirm the diagnosis as well as to screen for the presence of other anomalies.

Comparisons between groups revealed that patients in group 1 who underwent surgery within 5 days of life had significantly

Table 1. Demographic characteristics and treatment periods of the patients with meningomyelocele

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Values</th>
<th>All patients (n=30)</th>
<th>Group 1 (n=13)</th>
<th>Group 2 (n=17)</th>
<th>p-value†</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maternal age, years*</td>
<td>26.7±5.4</td>
<td>26.4±6.09</td>
<td>26.8±5.12</td>
<td>0.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gestational weeks*</td>
<td>37.7±2.7</td>
<td>38.3±1.1</td>
<td>37.1±3.5</td>
<td>0.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth weight, g*</td>
<td>2967±755</td>
<td>3013±51</td>
<td>2932±937</td>
<td>0.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head circumference, cm*</td>
<td>35.8±3.8</td>
<td>36.3±1.5</td>
<td>35.4±5</td>
<td>0.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender (male)</td>
<td>16 (53.3%)</td>
<td>7 (53.8%)</td>
<td>9 (52.9%)</td>
<td>0.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode of delivery (Caesarean)</td>
<td>22 (73.3%)</td>
<td>10 (76.9%)</td>
<td>12 (70.6%)</td>
<td>0.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diameter of defect, cm*</td>
<td>4.33±1.2</td>
<td>4.31±1.1</td>
<td>4.35±1.3</td>
<td>0.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrocephalus (n)</td>
<td>25 (83.3%)</td>
<td>9 (69.2%)</td>
<td>16 (94.1%)</td>
<td>0.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duration of antibiotic treatment, days*</td>
<td>13±6.4</td>
<td>10±1.6</td>
<td>15±7.7</td>
<td>&lt;0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operation time, days*</td>
<td>8.2±5.9</td>
<td>3.38±1.04</td>
<td>11.88±7.4</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duration of hospital stay, days*</td>
<td>30±25.1</td>
<td>13.2±2.4</td>
<td>42.8±27.1</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Values are given as mean±standard deviation. †Results of statistical comparisons between groups 1 and 2

Table 2. Localization of meningomyelocele, neurological status, complications and additional anomalies of the study population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Localization of meningomyelocele</th>
<th>Thoracic</th>
<th>Thoracolumbar</th>
<th>Lumbar</th>
<th>Lumbosacral</th>
<th>Neurological status</th>
<th>Normal</th>
<th>Paraparetic</th>
<th>Paraplegic</th>
<th>Total complications</th>
<th>Local infection</th>
<th>Bladder dysfunction</th>
<th>CSF fistulas</th>
<th>Meningitis</th>
<th>Ventriculitis</th>
<th>Detected additional anomalies</th>
<th>Hydrocephaly</th>
<th>Pes equinovarus</th>
<th>Chiari II malformation</th>
<th>Unilateral renal agenesis</th>
<th>Omphalocele</th>
<th>Esophageal atresia</th>
<th>Transposition of the great arteries (TGA)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
lower durations of hospital stay and received shorter courses of antibiotics \( (p<0.001 \text{ for both}) \) compared to patients in group 2 (Table 1).

All the newborns, except one, remained problem free related to surgery after discharge. Only one of the newborns who had transposition of the great arteries died while under follow-up in another center.

**DISCUSSION**

NTDs are the second most frequently encountered congenital malformations after cardiac anomalies. Due to recent advances in ultrasonography and its widespread use during antenatal follow-up, early in utero recognition of the disorder is now possible\(^{(11,16)}\). A diagnosis of MMC was made antenatally in 60% of our patients. Unfortunately, due to socio-cultural taboos regarding abortion, none of the families had consented to medical termination of pregnancy\(^{17}\).

Folic acid deficiency is the most widely recognized risk factor for the development of NTDs\(^{8}\). Preconceptional supplementation of folic acid at a daily dose of 0.4 mg has been reported to decrease NTDs rates by 60-70%\(^{(17)}\). This highlights the importance of antenatal folic acid supplementation for the prevention of NTDs. None of the mothers of the subjects included in this study had used any form of folic acid supplementation either before or during their pregnancies.

MMC most commonly occurs in the lumbar area, with a reported frequency of 60-70%\(^{(4,12)}\). In our study, lumbosacral MMC was observed in 46.6%, with a lumbar localization present in 40% of patients (Table 2). Hydrocephalus and the Chiari II malformation are the most frequently observed anomalies in association with MMC\(^{19}\). In our study population, hydrocephalus was present in 83.3% of patients, followed in decreasing order of other anomalies (Table 2). Taking this into consideration, it is prudent that all patients with MMC should be screened for the presence of other anomalies that may be associated with the disorder, with the help of a careful physical examination, cranial imaging studies and urinary system ultrasonography\(^{(30)}\).

An early and aggressive surgical approach in babies diagnosed with MMC has been shown to be associated with lower early morbidity and mortality rates\(^{5,9}\).

In a retrospective study, early surgical intervention (<72 hours after birth) was found to be associated with a more favorable outcome in terms of urinary symptoms in patients with MMC, and investigators postulated that surgery within the first 24 hours increases the likelihood of maintaining urinary tract function\(^{(15)}\). In another study where the outcomes of prenatal (in utero) and postnatal surgery were compared, it was observed that prenatal intervention was associated with better motor development while also alleviating the need for shunt placement in most patients. However, authors stressed on the difficulty of the intrauterine procedure as well as the potential maternal and fetal risk posed by such surgery\(^{(14)}\). In a different study, corrective surgery was performed immediately after birth citing the added risk associated with in utero intervention for patients with MMC. Investigators reported on a low postoperative complication rate and less severe neurodevelopmental retardation with this approach\(^{14}\). With this study, we managed to demonstrate that patients operated upon within the first 5 days of life had significantly lower durations of hospital stay while also requiring shorter courses of antibiotics \( (p<0.001) \). In light of these findings, it is recommended to perform surgery as soon as possible, particularly in patients diagnosed prenatally.

**CONCLUSION**

MMC is a congenital disorder with significant morbidity. Our study findings suggest that early surgical intervention was associated with a shorter duration of hospital stay and antibiotic therapy as well as a lower complication rates. National policies for prevention, in utero diagnosis, and early surgical intervention are required for better prognosis.

**References**

