



Original article

Survival of Children Under 1500 G in Chile

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ABSTRACT

With the advancement of medical knowledge and the development of newborn units, a reality has been reached in which very low weight and immature children manage to survive. Discharge from neonatal intensive care units does not imply the complete resolution of your health problems. The need for organized control of these children emerges as unavoidable, in order to effectively detect their developmental problems. During recent years, as a result of an improvement in neonatal care, we have witnessed a shift in the age of death of these children. Currently, around 12% of them die in neonatal units after 28 days of life. On the other hand, it is a known fact that it is this group of children that concentrates most of the respiratory and neurosensory sequelae. Since 1998, the National Commission for Monitoring Prematurity, made up of neonatologists from different health services in the Metropolitan Region, has worked on these aspects under the auspices of the Chilean Ministry of Health. This commission formulated the "Technical recommendations for the follow-up of preterm infants weighing less than 1500 g and/or < 32 weeks at birth in Chile. The first edition was disseminated for analysis, white marking and correction during the training that was carried out for the teams. The objective of this work was to know the survival and discharge status of children weighing <1,500 g discharged from the country's health services

Keywords: *Survival of newborn under 1,500 g and their complications*

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