



GUIDELINE

Patent Ductus Arteriosus (PDA)

Scope (Staff):	Nursing and Medical Staff
Scope (Area):	NICU KEMH, NICU PCH, NETS WA

Child Safe Organisation Statement of Commitment

CAHS commits to being a child safe organisation by applying the National Principles for Child Safe Organisations. This is a commitment to a strong culture supported by robust policies and procedures to reduce the likelihood of harm to children and young people.

This document should be read in conjunction with this [disclaimer](#)

Aim

To provide guidance on the clinical management and follow up of infants with a Patent Ductus Arteriosus (PDA).

Risk

Failure to provide the recommended treatment and management of a PDA may lead to suboptimal outcome.

Background

The ductus arteriosus is a large vessel that connects the main pulmonary trunk with the descending aorta. In utero pulmonary resistance remains high and only 7-10% of the combined cardiac output is directed through the right and left pulmonary arteries. The bulk of the right ventricular output travels through the ductus arteriosus maintaining flow in the descending aorta and hence placental perfusion.

At birth a series of complex changes occur as an orchestrated continuum. With the first breath pulmonary capillaries open and resistance to pulmonary blood flow drops. This leads to further reduction in right sided pressures and directs the right ventricular output through the pulmonary circulation.

As systemic pressures start to exceed pulmonary pressures, blood flow through the ductus arteriosus reverses and oxygenated blood from the systemic circulation flows into the pulmonary circulation. Final functional closure occurs by 24 hours of age in around half of healthy full-term infants but may be considerably delayed in the premature.

Presentation

- A Ductus Arteriosus (DA) is usually clinically silent over the first couple of days of life. Echocardiography may however reveal a significant left to right shunt with reverse flow in diastole in the major blood vessels, ductal steal.
- As pulmonary vascular resistance continues to drop the left to right shunting will increase and the DA may become clinically apparent with a cardiac murmur and increased pulse pressure.
- Continuing patency of the DA may lead to later heart failure and respiratory symptoms. Occasionally, a widely patent DA can lead to acute cardiac failure, ductal steal with impaired cardiac output, resulting in poor peripheral perfusion, metabolic acidosis, and shock.

Treatment

- The clinical management of the DA is still a topic of hot debate despite several hundred publications and many clinical trials. Prophylactic treatment with indomethacin has been well studied and shown to decrease IVH but not to confer long term neurodevelopmental advantage.¹⁻⁴ This practice is not widely adopted.
- Some units have adopted the alternate extreme with the view that the DA is an innocent bystander and that there are no advantages in treating.⁵
- We have adopted the “targeted” approach to the DA whereby treatment is determined by early echocardiography providing the early clinical advantages of prophylaxis without exposing infants at minimal risk from PDA to unnecessary medication. This approach was evaluated in a randomised trial (DETECT)⁶ in which treated infants with early echocardiographically significant DA had better short-term outcomes.
- DA in near-term or term infants or in association with an anatomical/structural anomaly should be managed in conjunction with paediatric cardiology. Infants with a haemodynamically-significant DA should be regularly reviewed for evidence of cardiac failure, and if present, consideration should be given to treating the DA medically or surgically in consultation with cardiology.

Principles of Management

The NSAID available in this unit is indomethacin. Ibuprofen has been used in the past but is no longer available. Paracetamol has been used with some success and can be considered as an alternative when indomethacin is contraindicated.

A Targeted Approach is Recommended

This is for infants < 28 weeks of gestation with treatment determined by an echo in the first 24 hours of life. Normal cardiac anatomy should be confirmed. Those with a DA > 1.5mm and/or evidence of ductal steal are targeted for treatment. If the findings are equivocal the echo should be repeated after 12 to 24 hours.

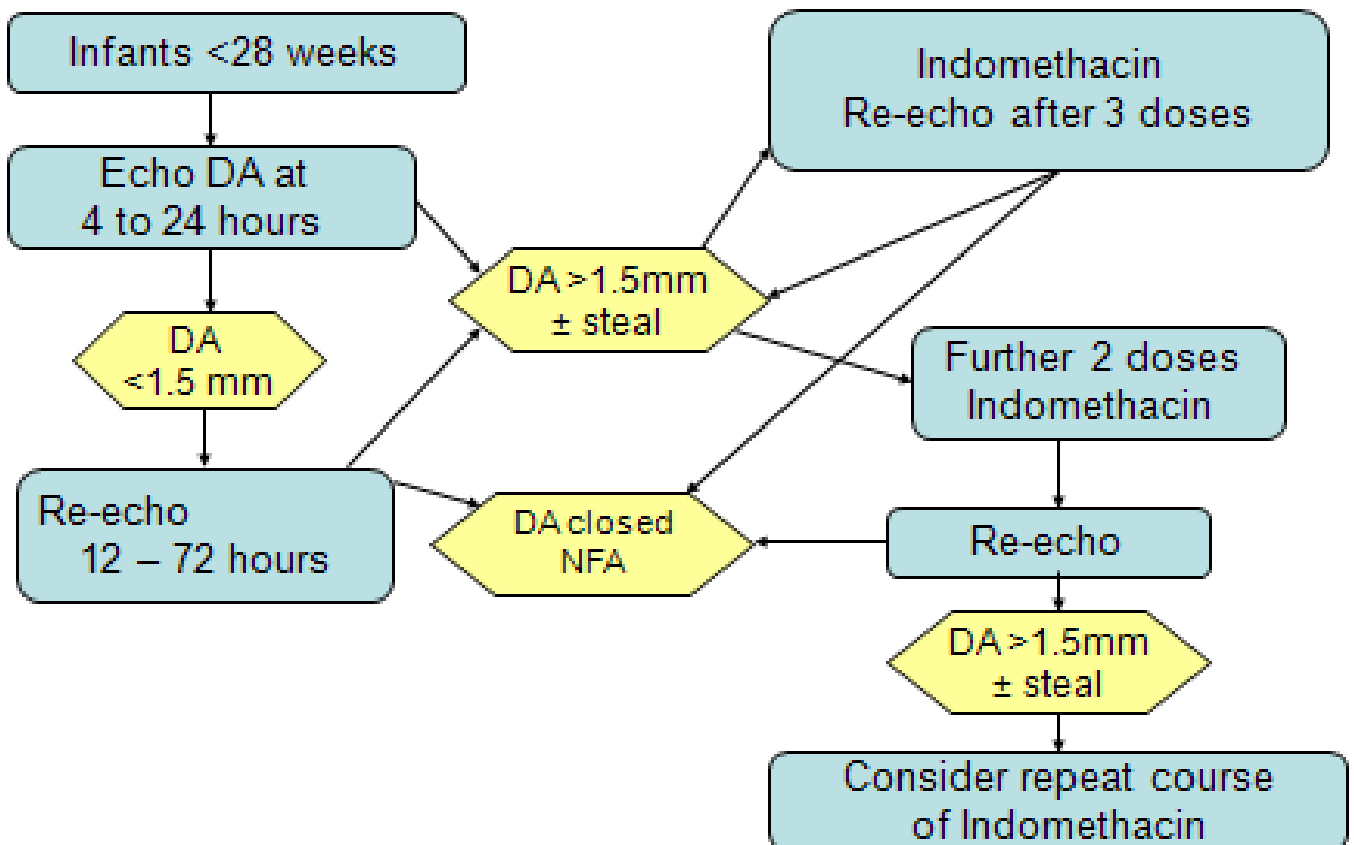
Indomethacin

- The dose of **Indomethacin** remains controversial with regimes ranging from 100 micrograms 24 hourly to 1000 micrograms 12 hourly. Published literature describes both a clear advantage and no advantage from escalating dosage. Sperandio et al⁷ documented a closure rate of > 98% with no increase in side effects while using a regime escalating to 1000 micrograms 12 hourly. In a similar sized study Jagatheesan⁸ et al could not demonstrate an advantage of 500 micrograms daily over 100 micrograms daily. Others have considered an area under the curve approach for indomethacin dosing.
- Independent analyses of pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics have suggested a critical total dose of 1000 micrograms to obtain a closure rate of 90% with minimal toxicity.⁹ It is therefore difficult to clearly recommend a dosage regime.
- A repeat echocardiogram should be performed within 24 hours of the third dose and a further 2 doses of indomethacin given if the DA remains patent.
- Indomethacin impairs renal perfusion and reduces urine output, the drug is therefore contraindicated in renal failure. Indomethacin reduces platelet adhesiveness and is therefore contraindicated in thrombocytopaenia (platelets < 60) or in infants with hypocoagulation. Indomethacin is not a contraindication to feeding.
- If the DA remains patent a second course of indomethacin may be used, preferably at the higher dose. Infants are very unlikely to respond to a third course.

Paracetamol

- There is growing evidence for the efficacy of **Paracetamol** in DA closure but no evidence to suggest superiority to indomethacin⁽¹¹⁻¹³⁾. Paracetamol has, however, not been shown to protect against IVH and indomethacin is therefore the preferred drug for an initial course.
- The safety profile of paracetamol may be better than indomethacin and it may be considered when indomethacin is contraindicated.
- Paracetamol may also be considered as an oral course in infants who have previously not responded to indomethacin. There are a couple of worrying reports linking antenatal acetaminophen with behavioural disorders and some murine work to suggest plausible pathways⁽¹⁴⁾.

Flowchart for Management of DA



Surgical Ligation

Surgical ligation of the premature DA appears to confer more risk than benefit and is only considered on a case-by-case basis and after extensive consultation.

Ductus arteriosus and pulmonary hypertension

In infants with raised pulmonary pressures (hypoxic respiratory failure, significant R to L shunting across a DA) a patent ductus arteriosus may help relieve pressure on the RV and should not be closed. Consideration should be given to maintaining DA patency in these circumstances with [Alprostadil-\(Prostaglandin E1\)](#). Use of iNO may also potentiate DA patency and NSAIDs or paracetamol are contraindicated while on NO.

Related CAHS internal policies, procedures, and guidelines


Neonatal Medication Protocols:

- [Alprostadil-\(Prostaglandin E1\)](#)
- [Indomethacin](#)
- [Paracetamol](#)

References and related external legislation, policies, and guidelines

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