

NUTRITIONAL EVALUATION OF ROBIN SEQUENCE INFANTS - A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY

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OBJECTIVES: To evaluate the nutritional status of infants with Robin Sequence (RS) cared at Hospital de Reabilitação de Anomalias Craniofaciais da Universidade de São Paulo (HRAC-USP). **MATERIAL AND METHODS:** 223 records of infants with RS, admitted at HRAC-USP from July 2003 to June 2008 were retrospectively analyzed. The sample comprised 210 patients who had been weighed and measured. **RESULTS:** The group presented deviation to the left for the measurements when compared with WHO reference using the WHO Anthro software, with standard deviation of weight, length, age Z score (C/i), weight/age and IMC/age respectively, -1.5(1.67), -2.24(1.84), -2.6(1.5) and -2.07(1.67); 51.9% were boys and presented more C/I impairment than girls ($p=0.018$); no differences were found for other measurements between gender. RS patients with other syndromes presented C/I and IMC/I lower than those without syndrome ($p<0.001$ and 0.054, respectively). There was no significant correlation between hospitalization time (Md=16d) and nutritional status. Hospitalized patients with less than 30 days of age (94-44.8%) had a much better nutritional status ($p<0.001$) than those hospitalized later, with the median line p/I, c/I and IMC/I -1.82, -1.64, -1.53 for the latter and -3.43, -2.63, and -2.75 for the others. Only 15 patients (7.1%) were not having nasogastric feeding and were not different from the others. **CONCLUSIONS:** Hospitalized RS infants showed significant nutritional impairment. Patients who were hospitalized before 1 month of age were less nutritionally impaired, indicating that they had been less exposed to feeding and respiratory difficulties effects that come with RS. This reinforces the need for an early diagnosis and referral to specialized centers.