Lung growth patterns in congenital diaphragmatic hernia
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Objective
To evaluate right lung growth pattern in fetuses with isolated left-sided congenital diaphragmatic hernia (IL-CDH) and to analyze the pattern according to postnatal outcome.

Methods
Lung-to-head ratio (LHR) was measured by two-dimensional ultrasonography and observed-to-expected LHR (O/E LHR) calculated in 58 cases. Correlation and regression analysis were performed for the total number of measurements during pregnancy and general linear models were carried out for those cases with at least three serial measurements.

Results
LHR, but not O/E LHR, increased significantly with gestational age (GA) ($r = 0.43$, $p = 0.003$ and $r = -0.13$, $p = 0.30$, respectively). According to neonatal mortality, in those fetuses that died after delivery, LHR remained unchanged and O/E LHR decreased significantly with GA ($r = 0.07$, $p = 0.65$ and $r = -0.37$, $p = 0.02$, respectively). In those cases with at least three serial measurements, again rising LHR and plain O/E LHR growth patterns were found in surviving fetuses while plain LHR and descending O/E LHR patterns were found in those who did not survive.

Conclusion
Patterns of right lung growth in IL-CDH differ according to postnatal survival. Serial measurements, rather than lone ones, might increase the prediction of neonatal death.