FOLIC ACID AND NEURAL TUBE DEFFECTS: what do WE actually PREVENT?

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Neural tube defects:

Definition: Maldevelopment in a fetus/ embryo with resultant anomalies in the brain and spinal cord and their surrounding structures

Prevalence

Worldwide- 2 per 1000 live births. Incidence low in countries with

folic acid treatment to mothers during and before

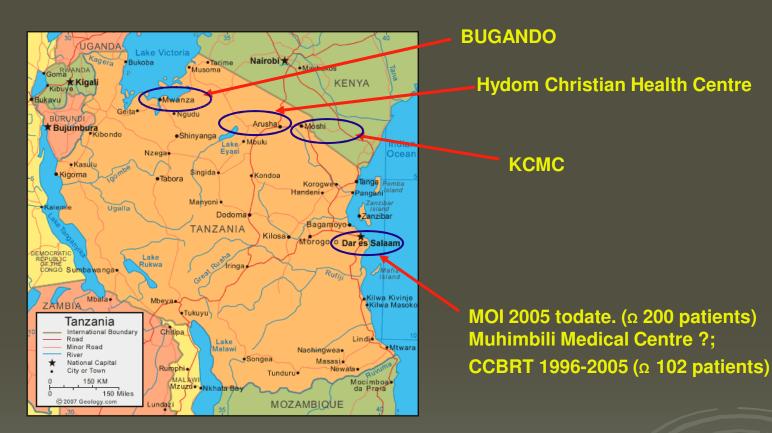
pregnancy

In Tanzania 3.02 per 1000 live births

Kinasha et al , 2002; The incidence and pattern of neural tube defects in Dar es salaam



Hospitals treating NTD children in Tanzania





Neural tube defects:

Encephalocoele

Average 2 patients/month admitted at MOI

- in complex forms; so do the surgical planning









Occipital encephalocoele

Repair achieved in one stage operation



Pre surgery 8/12 old

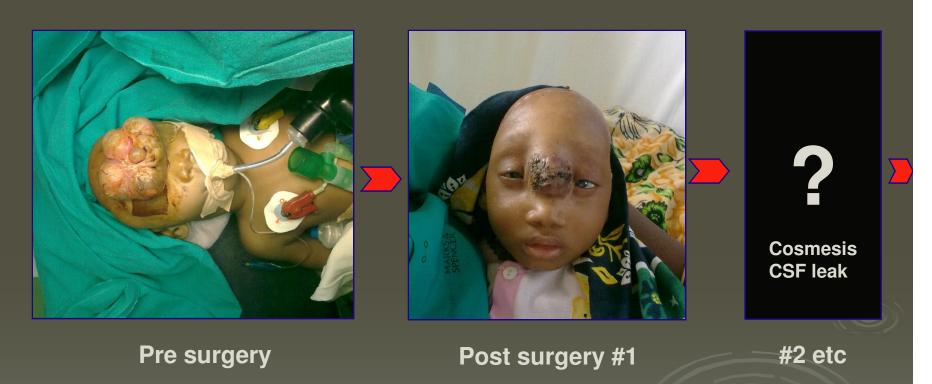


Post surgery 2yr old



Frontoethmoidal encephalocoele

Sometimes repair requires multistage operations





Occipital encephalocoele

Desperately awaiting for surgery

MOI wards

- congested
- long list
- scarce resources e.g. VP shunts etc





Meningocoele, meningomyelocoele or spina bifida





26% of hydocephalus cases at MOI have spina bifida

They do have other malformations such as tallipes equino varus

Known associated disabilities include bowel and urinary bladder paralysis

Treatment:

- 1. Spina bifida (surgical) repair
- 2. VP shunt
- 3. Lifelong rehabilitation program



Hydrocephalus

Types:

- 1. Primary hydrocephalus (i.e. congenital)
- 2. Secondary hydrocephalus
 - Brain tumors, meningitis, hemorrhage

Warf B.C. 2005; *JNS pediatrics 102; 1-15.*



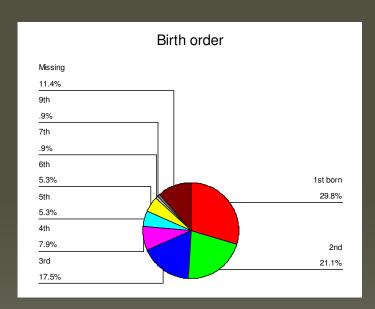
- 1. Non infectious hydrocephalus
- 2. Post infectious hydrocephalus



Non infectious hydrocephalus is mainly congenital, and highly associated with maternal malnutrition. Folic acid Rx reduces the risk of occurrence.

MOI hydrocephalus series 2005 - 2008

In 114 patients, 49.1% were non-infectious hydrocephalus, 50% post-infectious hydrocephalus



29.8% of cases were 1st born. Their mothers age younger than 25yo Average height of the mothers 153.3cm



Chronic under nutrition?

MOI hydrocephalus series

Average OFC at VP shunt operation was 54.5 cm (range 40 – 70 cm)



The bigger the OFC the likelihood of malnutrition, VP shunt failure and other complications. Therefore prolonged hospitalization.

Recommended early detection and treatment

Kinasha et al, 2005; East Central Afr J Surg 10(2); 55-59 Complications of VP shunts in children in Dar es salaam







OFC 70cm
Transillumination test +ve
i.e. literally no brain, only CSF fluid.
Cerebral Palsy is inevitable!

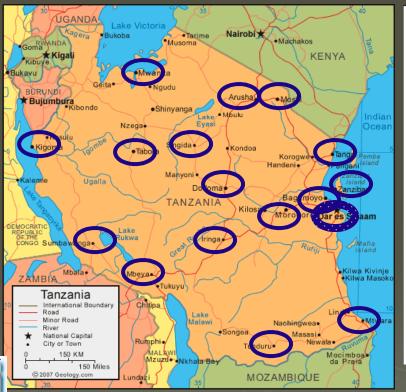
+ve trans illumination test

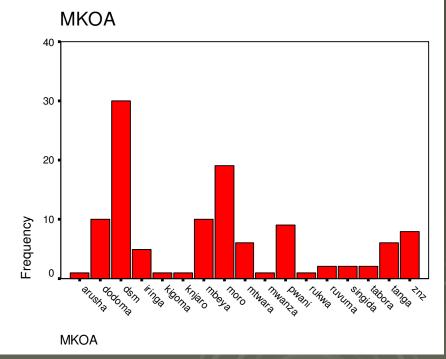


MOI hydrocephalus series

MOI receives patients from all over the country









MOI hydrocephalus series

The main mode of treatment is VP shunt.

Sporadically ETV has been performed. Soon MOI will fully embark on ETV as the first line treatment for hydrocephalus.

Partners in the Treatment of NTDs at MOI

Government thru MOHSW

Association for spina bifida and hydrocephalus Tanzania International donors e.g. IF



Case Report: M.A.M. 8yo girl from Tanga

At 2y age:- VP shunt due to hydrocephalus



At 5y age:- Shunt blockage requiring revision

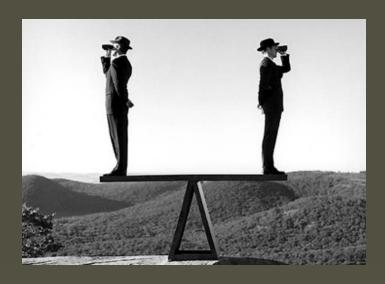
At 6y age:- Developed ascitis, became breathless

Full investigation (blood, sputum, ultrasound, cardiac echo, x-rays, CT scans, CSF samples) no clear diagnosis therefore treated empirically as TB patient. (6 months anti TB therapy)

At 7y age:- Still the same, no improvement! VP shunt removed permanently. Intermittent ascitic tap performed. Later on V-Pleural shunt done, developed pleural effusion. Lastly V-Atrial shunt performed 8 months ago.



what do WE actually PREVENT?



hoW do WE actually PREVENT?





NTD 2 per 1000 live births 20% rate of VP shunt infection and failure Unknown mortality rate NTD babies in Africa



















Thank you!