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TITLE:
Continuous Vital Sign Analysis for Predicting and Preventing Neonatal Diseases in the 21st Century - Big Data to the Forefront

ABSTRACT:
In the neonatal intensive care unit (NICU), heart rate, respiratory rate, and oxygen saturation are vital signs (VS) that are continuously monitored in infants, while blood pressure is often monitored continuously immediately after birth, or during critical illness. Although changes in VS can reflect infant physiology or circadian rhythms, persistent deviations in absolute values or complex changes in variability, can indicate acute or chronic pathology. Recent studies demonstrate that analysis of continuous VS trends can predict sepsis, necrotizing enterocolitis, brain injury, bronchopulmonary dysplasia, cardiorespiratory decompensation, and mortality. Subtle changes in continuous VS patterns may not be discerned even by experienced clinicians reviewing spot VS data or VS trends captured in the monitor. In contrast, objective analysis of continuous VS data can improve neonatal outcomes by allowing heightened vigilance or preemptive interventions. In this review, we provide an overview of the studies that have used continuous analysis of single or multiple VS, their interactions, and combined VS and clinical analytic tools, to predict or detect neonatal pathophysiology. We make the case that big-data analytics are promising, and with continued improvements, can become a powerful tool to mitigate neonatal diseases in the 21(st) century.

Introduction:
Continuous assessment of cardiorespiratory stability is a critical component of neonatal intensive care in preterm infants. Vital signs including heart rate (HR), respiratory rate (RR), and pulse oximetry (SpO2) are continuously monitored throughout hospital stay, while blood pressure (BP) may be continuously monitored in the first days after birth and during acute critical illness. Temperature is another important VS for assessing illness (1), but is not considered here, as its measurement is confounded by use of external heat sources. VS are under complex physiological control, and while patterns of variation often reflect normal physiology such as circadian rhythms, they may also represent the earliest signs of decompensation triggered by pathological states (2–6). While clinical care is strongly influenced by interval assessments of VS displayed continuously on bedside monitors and periodic nursing assessments, the majority of continuous VS data is not utilized. Furthermore, periodic reporting of VS lends itself to bias as well as under-or over reporting of abnormal values, which might adversely impact clinical decisions (7). Recent studies in neonates suggest that cumulative analysis of monitor-recorded continuous vital signs trends can predict impending clinical deterioration or disease such as sepsis, and may also predict long-term neurological or respiratory outcomes (2–4, 8–12). In this review, we highlight studies that have evaluated the utility of continuous heart rate (HR), respiratory rate (RR), pulse oximetry (SpO2), and blood pressure (BP) data analytics to predict disease, and thereby potentially prevent adverse outcomes. Incorporating continuous VS analytics into the clinical record may improve outcomes for preterm infants in the 21st century NICU.

Physiologic determinants of heart rate monitoring ::: Continuous heart rate monitoring and analytics ::: Methods:
HR is continuously monitored from birth until discharge for all NICU infants. The electrocardiogram (ECG) signal is obtained from three electrodes, two on the chest and one on the abdomen, and the bedside monitor displays one lead of ECG. HR can be calculated from the inter-beat interval (R to R wave of the QRS complexes), and in most NICU monitors the numerical HR displayed represents a moving average of several QRS complexes. Pulse rate (PR) calculated from the pulse oximetry signal is also continuously displayed. A significant discrepancy between the pulse oximetry-derived PR and the ECG-derived HR often indicates poor pulse oximetry signal quality, and therefore, the HR is generally more reliable than the PR (13). Normative data on HR in preterm NICU patients have recently been published (14).

Using HRV patterns to detect disease ::: Continuous heart rate monitoring and analytics ::: Methods:
HR variability (HRV), or normal beat to beat fluctuations in HR, is regulated by the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems (15). In healthy preterm infants, HR accelerations and

decelerations reflect high variability and are indicative of a functioning, adaptable autonomic nervous system, while decreased HRV suggests a stressed or pathological state. More than a century ago, obstetricians recognized that low HR variability punctuated by HR decelerations was a sign of fetal compromise (16), often associated with acidemia, and sometimes with chorioamnionitis and a fetal inflammatory response (17, 18). A similar pattern of low variability with superimposed decelerations was observed in preterm neonates with sepsis and replicated in a preclinical model (19–21). Data from mice suggest that low HRV upon exposure to pathogens is mediated in part by cytokines released during sepsis. HR decelerations, in the same model, were mediated both by direct and indirect pathogen effects on the vagus nerve, as part of the cholinergic anti-inflammatory response (22).

In preterm infants, the most significant cause of abnormal heart rate characteristics (HRC) is sepsis. Late-onset sepsis (LOS, >3 days of age) and necrotizing enterocolitis (NEC) can be life-threatening, especially if not diagnosed until the infant is displaying VS and clinical instability. The use of continuous HR analytics for earlier detection and treatment could prevent mortality and long-term morbidity (23–25) by alerting clinicians, and prompting a more careful clinical examination to support decisions about testing and treatment. The first commercially available device that serves as an early warning system for sepsis in the NICU is the HRC index monitor (HeRO monitor). A mathematical algorithm was developed by Moorman et al. to measure the observed phenomenon of decreased HRV punctuated by HR decelerations during systemic inflammation, and thereby detect an early signature of sepsis in premature infants (26). The algorithm incorporates measures of HRV, and measures of sample asymmetry and entropy (lack of predictability) to detect pathologic decelerations (27, 28). The HRC index, which is the fold-increased risk of sepsis diagnosis within 24 hours, is continuously calculated from the previous 12 hours of monitored ECG signal and an hourly updated value between zero and 7 is displayed, together with the HR values and the five-day HRC index trend.

HRC in sepsis and infection-related outcomes ::: Continuous heart rate monitoring and analytics ::: Methods:
The impact of the HRC index monitor was tested in a multicenter, randomized controlled trial of 3,003 VLBW infants. The overall incidence of LOS was not significantly different among infants with or without HRC display. However, infants whose HRC index was displayed to clinicians had a 22% relative reduction in all-cause mortality in the 120 days after randomization, and a 40% reduction in death within 30 days of septicemia compared to infants whose HRC index was not made available to clinicians (29, 30). Although the HRC index was designed as a risk score for sepsis, subsequent analyses have demonstrated its utility in predicting other outcomes, including necrotizing enterocolitis (31). In another small study, decreased high-frequency HRV in the first week after birth, suggesting reduced parasympathetic nervous system activity, was associated with later NEC diagnosis (32). Such early risk stratification could be useful for heightened vigilance or preventative bundles aimed at reducing incidence or severity of common preterm morbidities.

HRC in respiratory and neurologic morbidities ::: Continuous heart rate monitoring and analytics ::: Methods:
A limitation of HRC monitoring for LOS and NEC is that infants with acute or chronic lung or brain injury often have abnormal HRC (33, 34). An analysis of large increases, or "spikes" in the HRC index for infants in the control arm of the RCT in one NICU showed that about half of the spikes were associated with suspected or proven infection and about a third were associated with a significant acute respiratory deterioration in absence of infection (35). In the setting of acute (or acute on chronic) respiratory distress, a high or rising HRC index may reflect repetitive apnea (with associated HR deceleration), lung inflammation, or effects of hypoxemia or acidosis on HRV. Another study found that, of multiple cardiorespiratory signs tested, the most useful analytic predicting respiratory deterioration requiring urgent intubation was the HRC index (36). A subsequent study found that the HRC index assisted in determining extubation readiness in preterm infants (37). This suggests that continuous display of a HR or cardiorespiratory index might alert clinicians to preterm infants' need for either more or less respiratory support. Abnormal heart rate patterns are associated with acute brain injury presumably due to autonomic dysfunction and perhaps reflecting a systemic inflammatory response associated with neuroinflammation (34–39). Severe IVH has been shown to lead to a chronically high HRC index for the first month after birth, followed by normalization (38). Another study found that among neonates undergoing therapeutic hypothermia for hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy, low HRV was associated with worse brain MRI changes and neurological outcomes (39). Use of HR

analytics for IVH prediction has also been explored using such methods as detrended fluctuation analysis (40) and sample entropy (41).

HRC analytics combined with clinical assessment tools and other VS trends ::: Continuous heart rate monitoring and analytics ::: Methods:

Even with advanced analytics, abnormal HR patterns must be interpreted in the context of clinical variables and other VS trends. Griffin et al. developed a clinical risk score to use in conjunction with HRC monitoring for early detection of LOS (42). Adding respiratory analysis to HRC analysis may improve diagnostic accuracy of HRC analysis. This is especially true for sepsis-related complications as increased apneas and periodic breathing frequently accompany abnormal HR patterns, in part related to endogenous prostaglandins release (43–45). Apnea and periodic breathing analysis for sepsis detection is discussed in the respiratory section (46, 47). The "PhysiScore" incorporating HRV and other continuously monitored VS in the first hours after birth, was shown in preterm infants to predict later sepsis and other adverse outcomes (48). The NeoNEEDS score that incorporates clinical evaluation of behavior and abdominal examination along with HR, blood pressure, FiO2 changes, and respiratory rate, was shown to decrease the rate of NEC in a small single-center study (46). The RALIS (Integralis-medical.com) system allows clinicians to input 6 monitor VS every 2 hours to generate an alarm for possible onset of sepsis in subsequent days (49).

In summary, although display of the HRC index or other HR-based early warning systems for sepsis has the potential to improve outcomes, clinicians in most NICUs continue to rely solely on observation of ECG HR trends on bedside monitors to make determinations about clinical status, and the need for escalation of care. Ongoing research aims to further improve sepsis early warning systems by incorporating other VS, clinical signs, and biomarkers to develop decision support tools to reduce sepsis and NEC-associated outcomes.

Physiological determinants and importance of oxygen saturation monitoring ::: Continuous pulse oximetry monitoring and analytics ::: Methods:

Pulse oximetry allows for transcutaneous estimation of oxygen saturation in the blood using principles of spectrophotometry (50). The pulse oximetry probe contains two light emitting diodes positioned on one side of the tissue (generally the hand or foot), and a photodetector on the opposing side. The probe measures the differential light absorption of deoxyhemoglobin and oxyhemoglobin at 600 nm (red) and 940 nm (infrared) wavelengths, to determine their respective concentrations in the blood passing through tissue, and calculate the percentage of oxyhemoglobin (SpO2). The final SpO2 determination is made by comparing the absorbance during pulsatile and non-pulsatile flow to isolate the light absorption of blood (51, 52).

While fetal growth occurs in a relatively hypoxic intrauterine environment (PaO2 20–28 torr), premature infants are exposed to a hyperoxic environment ex-utero. This poses the distinct challenge of maintaining optimal oxygenation to ensure adequate growth and development, while limiting free-radical damage in an oxygen-rich milieu (53, 54). SpO2 monitoring allows continuous assessment of both hypoxemia and hyperoxemia (53, 54). The importance of SpO2 targeting is established by the meta-analysis of large clinical trials (SUPPORT, BOOST, and COT) that enrolled over 5000 infants <1250 grams birthweight (55–58). Pooled data from these trials demonstrated that targeting SpO2 between 85–89% was associated with a higher risk of mortality and necrotizing enterocolitis, whereas targeting higher SpO2 between 91–95% was associated with higher risk of retinopathy of prematurity.

Maintenance of SpO2 in the intended target range ::: Continuous pulse oximetry monitoring and analytics ::: Methods:

Most NICUs have guidelines to keep preterm infants' SpO2 within certain target limits based on gestational and chronologic age, and disease state. SpO2 analytics have been used to evaluate the precision of oxygen targeting. In a study involving premature infants receiving supplemental oxygen at fourteen centers, SpO2 was maintained in the intended range only 48% of the time, being above and below the range 36% and 16% of the time, respectively (59). Similar findings were observed in another study for infants on continuous positive airway pressure, where SpO2 was maintained in the targeted range only 31% of the time (60). Recent studies also suggest that bedside recognition of both hypoxemia and hyperoxemia plays a role in achieving targeted SpO2 range (3, 4, 12).

Pulse oximetry analytics in prediction of clinical outcomes ::: Continuous pulse oximetry monitoring and analytics ::: Methods:

Analysis of continuous SpO2 trends, either alone or in combination with other VS parameters has been shown to predict short-term clinical deterioration as well as long-term outcomes such as BPD. In one study involving 150 babies born with a gestational age (GA) <34 weeks, the mean, baseline and residual SpO2 variability was combined with HR and RR patterns in the first 3 hours of life, to develop a probability score (PhysiScore) for predicting adverse outcomes (48). PhysiScore was more accurate in predicting overall morbidity with 86% sensitivity and 96% specificity compared to other scoring systems such as APGAR (61), SNAP-II (62), SNAPPE-II (62), and CRIB (63). Using Bayesian modeling, the investigators demonstrated that overall morbidity was significantly associated with mean SpO2 < 92% and prolonged time spent (>5% of time) at SpO2 less than 85%. PhysiScore also achieved almost 100% specificity for 2 major combined outcome categories; infection (NEC, sepsis, UTI and pneumonia; with 90% sensitivity) and cardiopulmonary complication (including BPD, hemodynamic instability, pulmonary hypertension and pulmonary hemorrhage with 96% sensitivity). In another study, the mean, standard deviation, kurtosis and skewness of SpO2 data was combined with continuous HR trends in the first 12 hours, and first 7 days of life to develop a pulse oximetry predictive score (POPS) in 800 VLBW infants (64). POPS is a combination of pulse oximetry data score and a clinical predictive score. The predictive performance of POPS was most significant for BPD (AUC: 0.935) and mortality (AUC: 0.864), but was also significant for severe IVH, NEC, treated ROP, and length of stay. Associations between a lower mean SpO2 in the first 12 hours and mortality, and lower SpO2 in the first 7 days and BPD were also found. In another study of 137 extremely preterm infants, BPD was associated with increasing intermittent hypoxemias in the first 4 weeks of life (65). A recent study of 645 VLBW infants at 3 NICUs found that early severe hypoxemia burden (time spent with SpO2 <70%) was significantly higher in infants with severe grade 3–4 IVH (66).

Retinopathy of prematurity (ROP) is known to be associated with both hypoxemia and hyperoxemia, and a study of 56 ELBW infants found that an increase in weekly mean SpO2 fluctuations over the first 28 days of life was associated with moderate to severe ROP (8). In another study of 63 infants, severe ROP was associated with early intermittent hypoxemia events (67). Overall, data from these studies reveal that analyzing trends in continuous SpO2 is a useful tool to predict several preterm diseases.

Prediction of imminent clinical deterioration using continuous SpO2 data ::: Continuous pulse oximetry monitoring and analytics ::: Methods:

In a two-center study of 1065 VLBW infants, mean, SD, and cross-correlation of SpO2, HR and RR, were analyzed for 1.15 million hours to detect correlations with imminent diagnosis LOS and NEC (68). In one center, a small but statistically significant decrease in mean SpO2 preceded LOS or NEC, whereas a decrease in SD of SpO2 preceded LOS or NEC in another center. Importantly, the cross-correlation of HR and SpO2, measuring co-trending of the two VS, was the single best predictor of illness at both centers. The best combined model (mean SpO2, SD HR, and cross correlation of HR-SpO2) provided additive value to the HRC index for illness prediction (net improvement 0.25, 95% CI 0.113, 0.328). SpO2 data has also been used in predicting short term respiratory outcomes. In a study of 31 premature infants, failure to wean from nasal positive pressure support to nasal cannula was correlated with the proportion of time spent with saturations< 86% pre-wean (69). In another study of 100 premature infants, daily mean, and SD of SpO2 data, along with cumulative time of hypoxemia was analyzed to detect impending respiratory deterioration (4). Analysis of > 3 million data points from relatively stable infants on noninvasive respiratory support or room air showed a 3.7-fold increase in odds of respiratory support escalation within the next 3 days if hypoxemia was present for 5–10% of total time. This study also showed a significant correlation between the hypoxemia time and decreased Fenton weight z-scores (4). Additionally, nursing documentation of hypoxemia did not correlate with short-term respiratory deterioration. Interestingly, similar associations between hypoxemia and impaired growth outcomes has also been shown in animal models (70). These studies highlight the potential for utilizing the continuous pulse oximetry data in prediction of adverse outcomes such as LOS, respiratory deterioration and growth failure.

In summary, analysis of continuous SpO2 data can improve clinicians' ability to maintain preterm neonates in a target range, and provide high resolution data to supplement bedside assessments in predicting clinical deterioration. Many newer pulse oximeters and bedside monitors have the option to display cumulative SpO2 histograms or other data displays to inform caregivers about percentage of time spent in lower and higher SpO2 ranges. In one quality improvement study,

educating caregivers about the risks of hyperoxemia and the importance of reviewing monitor data and improving oximetry targeting, resulted in significant decrease in severe ROP (71).

In light of the inherent difficulty for ICU nurses and respiratory therapists to titrate supplemental oxygen to keep infants in safe target ranges, efforts have been directed over the past several decades toward automated closed-loop FiO2 titration systems. Several studies have shown these sophisticated systems to be more effective than manual control of oxygen delivery to achieve optimal oxygen targeting in preterm infants (72–78). Since NICU nurses have many responsibilities in addition to oxygen titration, the real-world NICU is likely to use automated FiO2 titration in the 21st century. However, well designed trials are needed to establish the efficacy of these approaches to improve clinical outcomes.

Physiological determinants and methods of respiratory rate (RR) monitoring ::: Continuous respiratory rate monitoring and analytics ::: Methods:
In most NICU monitors, RR rate is measured by detection of alterations in thoracic impedance between two electrodes placed on the chest and abdomen. Due to the differential impedance of air and tissue, the electrodes detect a change in impedance as the air-to-tissue ratio increases during inspiration, thereby allowing display of a RR or absence of respiratory effort during central apnea (79, 80). Thoracic impedance measurement of respiratory rate, despite being universally used in NICUs, has a number of drawbacks. Obstructive apnea is not detected since chest wall impedance changes during airway obstruction. Obstructive apnea can be monitored using a nasal cannula thermistor detecting warm exhaled breath or capnography detecting exhaled carbon dioxide, but these are not performed in routine clinical care. Another drawback of chest impedance monitoring is that it can provide an inaccurate RR due to the tendency of infants to have irregular and sometimes shallow respirations and due to motion and cardiac artifact (81). Respiratory inductance plethysmography measures RR more reliably than impedance monitoring but requires placement of multiple electrodes circling the chest, and as such is not practicable for monitoring infants in the NICU (82). Other promising methodologies, including devices based on monitoring breath sounds in the neck (83), and using electrocardiogram or photoplethysmography waveform data to determine RR (84) have not be evaluated in neonates.

Importance of apnea and periodic breathing (PB) and improved methods for their quantitation ::: Continuous respiratory rate monitoring and analytics ::: Methods:
Respiratory physiology in premature infants has unique characteristics when compared to older children, and assessment of respiratory function in the NICU has been largely limited to nursing documentation of oxygen saturation, respiratory rate, and apnea events. Prolonged apneic pauses may be associated with decreases in heart rate and/or SpO2 (77, 78) (85, 86). Although apnea and periodic breathing predominantly reflect normal physiologic immaturity of respiratory control (87–90), pathological states such as LOS and NEC can also predispose preterm infants to increased number or severity of apnea spells (91, 92). It is well known that interval monitoring and documentation of apnea/periodic breathing in the medical record do not accurately capture trends in breathing patterns or apnea (4, 9, 10, 93, 94). To address this challenge, an automated apnea detection system for preterm NICU patients was developed. This algorithm analyzes the waveform chest impedance signal, after removing motion and cardiac artifact, for episodes of very low variance indicative of central apneic pauses (81). Multiple studies have been published using this algorithm, quantitating and describing "ABD" events, central apnea with associated decline in HR and SpO2 (93, 95, 96). An algorithm to quantitate periodic breathing (PB), which if prolonged, can be pathological has also been developed. This algorithm which analyzes chest impedance apneic pauses was useful for defining normal PB, and identifying NICU patients with severely exaggerated PB who later died of SIDS or sepsis-like illness (97). Algorithms for continuous evaluation of central ABD and PB are not yet available for clinical use.

Continuous RR monitoring and clinical outcomes ::: Continuous respiratory rate monitoring and analytics ::: Methods:
Limited studies suggest that continuously monitored RR data can be used for prediction or prognostication in preterm infants. The PhysiScore study previously cited in the HRV section also analyzed RR mean and variability in a small cohort of preterm infants in the first 3 hours of life, and showed that an average RR of less than 35 or greater than 75 breaths per minute was associated with higher mortality. In contrast to low HRV being associated with adverse outcomes, for RR the effect was bimodal, with both high and low variability associated with higher risk of morbidity (48). In another study of 100 preterm infants, analysis of continuous RR data was able

to predict impending worsening of respiratory status. Among infants on non-invasive respiratory support or room air, infants who were tachypneic (RR>70) for >30% of time had 2.8-fold increased odds of requiring escalation of respiratory support in the subsequent 24–72 h window (4). In the same study, a significant correlation between time spent per day with RR>70 and decreased weight gain was reported in infants on RA or non-invasive respiratory support. In a prospective study of 33 ELBW infants, continuous chest impedance, electrocardiographic waveforms and SpO2 data were collected for apnea, bradycardia and desaturations (98). Blood stream infection was noted in 42% of the study participants, and a significant increase in apnea events was noted prior to the onset of infection. In a large retrospective study of 1211 premature infants (GA<35 weeks), a 2-fold increase in apnea, bradycardia and desaturations (ABD) events was noted in about one-third cases of NEC and almost half of the cases with LOS 24 h prior to diagnosis (43). In addition to apneas, periodic breathing (PB), commonly defined as short repetitive cycles of respiratory pauses may also be a harbinger of disease (99, 100). The association between extreme PB, defined, in this study, as PB for >10% of time and higher than 6 standard deviations above the mean for GA, and clinical outcomes were evaluated retrospectively in the above cohort (44). PB was found in 76 of 1211 infants, and was associated 45% of the time with infection or NEC, immunizations, or caffeine discontinuation. Analysis of continuous cardiorespiratory data has also been able to shed some light on the impact of caffeine for treatment of apnea of prematurity. In another retrospective study of 300 preterm infants (GA< 32 weeks), caffeine loading was associated with a significant decrease in ABDs events (101). While these early studies suggest that variation in RR or apnea/PB events can portend adverse events, the sensitivity and specificity for predicting outcomes appear modest. Moreover, unlike HRC-based algorithms, standardized criteria to delineate normal from abnormal ranges have not been tested in randomized clinical trials. Whether addition of continuous RR and apnea monitoring into complex algorithms including other VS would increase sensitivity or specificity for predicting clinical outcomes remains to be answered (Figure 2).

Physiological determinants and monitoring of blood pressure ::: Continuous Blood pressure (BP) monitoring ::: Methods:
BP is determined by the product of cardiac output and systemic vascular resistance and increases with birth weight, higher GA, and with postnatal adaptation to extra-uterine life (102, 103). BP in preterm infants is influenced by factors such as restricted myocardial compliance and contractility, poor tolerance to high SVR, antenatal steroids, chorioamnionitis, relative adrenal insufficiency, PDA, and mechanical ventilation (104–111). While BP is used as a surrogate to monitor systemic blood flow and tissue perfusion, it is impacted by the presence of ductal and atrial shunts, and thus may not accurately reflect cardiac output or tissue perfusion (112, 113). BP is measured non-invasively by cuffs that estimate blood pressure by quantifying oscillometric changes in the arterial wall generated by pulsatile blood flow (114). Although easy to use, this method can overestimate pressures, especially in sick, hypotensive preterm infants (115–118). Invasive arterial BP measurement, allows continuous direct monitoring of the BP generated by every heartbeat. In the immediate postnatal period, an umbilical artery catheter may be inserted into the abdominal or thoracic aorta and connected to a transducer to allow continuous measurement of BP (114). Later in the NICU stay, arterial BP may be continuously monitored through a peripheral arterial catheter during times of critical illness.
In preterm neonates, low mean arterial blood pressure (MBP) in the first week of life has been associated with higher risk of mortality, and worse neurodevelopmental outcomes (119, 120). Continuous BP studies have primarily focused on the first week of life because of a putative "window" of the enhanced vulnerability of preterm brain to perfusion-related brain injury and ready availability of umbilical arterial catheter data. Studies utilizing continuous BP trends have been used to glean normative blood pressure data in preterm infants, assess cerebral perfusion, and study patterns of brain injury and neurological outcomes (121–124).

Defining normative BP ::: Continuous Blood pressure (BP) monitoring ::: Methods:
A study of 35 infants with mean GA of 25 weeks, analyzed >11 million BP values generated from continuous sampling every 2 seconds in the first 72 hours of life (111). Optimum MBP estimated from this data was higher with a narrow range than previously published, at around 33 ± 3 mmHg. In a retrospective study, where mean BP was averaged over 1 min in 232 VLBW over the first 7 days of life, similar values were generated (102). The discrepancies between normative data generated by continuous BP sampling from published studies may be due to the use of interval

data collection with different sampling periods, and inconsistent methodology such as utilizing both non-invasive oscillometer and intra-arterial manometric measurements (125–127).

Association of early post-natal hypotension with neurological outcomes ::: Continuous Blood pressure (BP) monitoring ::: Methods:
Computerized analysis of continuous BP data suggests that early low MBP can predict adverse events in preterm infants. In a study of infants with GA<31 weeks, MBP <30 mmHg for over an hour was associated with severe IVH, ischemic cerebral lesions, and mortality within 48 hours (121). A similar relationship between low BP and grade II+ IVH was observed 100 VLBW infants (122). In this study IVH was also associated with wider swings in MBP. In a study of 98 infants with GA<34 weeks, continuous HR, BP, and transcutaneous oxygen tension (PaO2) data from the first 4 days of life were analyzed (124). Among infants with hypotension and hypoxemia, 53% had either postmortem evidence of brain injury or abnormal neurological outcome at one year of age, compared to an 8% incidence without hypotension or hypoxemia. In contrast to the findings in these studies, several studies (128–135) including the large ELGAN study (136, 137) did not find an association between early hypotension and adverse neurological outcomes. These different findings may be attributable to analysis of intermittent data either from monitors or medical records, and mixed use of cuff-based and invasive BP measurements.
Immature autoregulation of cerebral blood flow in preterm infants leads to a pressure passive state, a known risk factor for cerebrovascular injury (138–140). In past studies, BP variability alone has produced conflicting results related to IVH prediction (102, 141), but showed a strong association when combined with changes in cerebral blood-flow velocity in the anterior cerebral artery (142). The unreliability of isolated MBP monitoring is exemplified by a study in 90 VLBW infants where both continuous MBP and cerebral perfusion using near-infrared spectroscopy (NIRS) in the first 5 days was measured (143). Although this study did find a strong correlation between pressure passivity and hypotension, MBP and NIRS were not invariably associated with each other. Another study of 44 infants with median GA of 25 weeks suggested that identifying individualized optimum MBP based on the correlation of cerebrovascular reactivity (estimated from HR and NIRS tissue oxygenation index) can better predict IVH (144). In a study of 25 preterm infants continuous MBP and electrical cortical activity by spectral analysis using continuous multichannel EEG recordings was measured (145). This study found increased mortality if there was a stronger directionality of interaction between MBP and aEEG leading to decreasing spectral power of EEG with decreasing MBP. Although mean BP alone was predominantly used in these prior studies, recently BP parameters such as systolic (SBP), diastolic (DBP), and pulse pressure (PP) are also being explored. In a study of 485 neonates with mean GA of 28 weeks, left ventricular output was positively associated with SBP and PP, and not MBP and DBP (146).
In summary, continuous BP data, rather than intermittent values, have the potential to predict short and long-term adverse neurological outcomes. However, rapid hemodynamic changes occurring in the first week after birth decrease sensitivity of BP as a tool to monitor cardiac output and tissue perfusion. Ideally, BP analysis should be combined with other measurements such as functional echocardiography, NIRS, aEEG, and Doppler studies of regional blood flow to predict and potentially prevent adverse outcomes (112, 113, 147–150).

Conclusion:
It is increasingly evident that intermittent assessment of VS from review of standard bedside monitor data or medical record documentation fails to capture trends that portend impending pathophysiology, and that analysis of continuous VS data can improve outcomes of infants in the NICU. Display to clinicians of a score based on continuous analysis of HR characteristics has been shown in a large randomized clinical trial to decrease sepsis-associated mortality in preterm VLBW infants. While various analytics of continuous SpO2, RR, apnea, and BP data either alone or in combination show promise for disease prevention or mitigation, they require more validation in randomized clinical trials. The prospect of computerized, artificial intelligence-based multi-tier analysis (Fig. 2) incorporating several vital signs will likely offer a plethora of actionable data to guide bedside management. A three-tiered approach incorporating VS analytics, careful consideration of clinical variables, complimented by laboratory testing and imaging represents a "trifecta" for using readily accessible continuous VS data to prevent neonatal diseases in the 21st century.