

# Global PaedSurg



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**World's largest prospective cohort study on the management and outcomes of congenital anomalies in low-, middle- and high-income countries.**

## Congenital birth defects<sup>[1]</sup>

- 5th leading cause of death in children under 5 years old globally
- 591 000 deaths reported in 2016
- 95% of deaths occur in low-income and middle-income countries

Oesophageal atresia

Anorectal malformation

Congenital diaphragmatic hernia

Gastroschisis

Hirschsprung's disease

Intestinal atresia

Exomphalos

Global PaedSurg collect data primarily on the congenital birth defects stated above.

## Aims

Address the current scarcity of research on congenital anomalies particularly in low- and middle-income countries.



Identify factors affecting outcomes of children with congenital anomalies to improve care.



Combat disparity in research outputs between low-, middle- and high-income countries.



Form a global paediatric surgical research collaboration to enable further research and intervention studies aimed at improving outcomes.



## Recent work

- Publication findings
  - Antenatal screening rates are low in many low to middle income countries. This could be due to lack of training or uptake <sup>[2]</sup>.
- PaedSurg Brazil has been set up to share clinical research concepts and gather information on congenital malformation in Brazil.
- PaedSurg Africa has been set up to compare outcomes of common neonatal and paediatric surgical conditions between sub-Saharan Africa and high-income countries.

[1] Kim NE, Vervoot D, Hammouri A, Riboni C, Salem H, Grimes C, et al. Cost-effectiveness of neonatal surgery for congenital anomalies in low-income and middle-income countries: a systematic review protocol. *BMJ Paediatrics Open*. 2020;4(1):e000755. [2] Goley SM, Sakula-Barry S, Adofu-Ansong N, Isaaya Ntawunga L, Tekyiwa Botchway M, Kelly AH, et al. Investigating the use of ultrasonography for the antenatal diagnosis of structural congenital anomalies in low-income and middle-income countries: a systematic review. *BMJ Paediatrics Open*. 2020;4(1):e000684.