

Original Article  
Pediatrics



OPEN ACCESS

**Received:** May 10, 2023  
**Accepted:** Aug 6, 2023  
**Published online:** Oct 24, 2023

**Address for Correspondence:**

**Suk-Joo Choi, MD, PhD**

Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology,  
Samsung Medical Center, Sungkyunkwan University School of Medicine, 81 Irwon-ro,  
Gangnam-gu, Seoul 06351, Korea.  
Email: drmaxmix.choi@samsung.com

**Yun Sil Chang, MD, PhD**

Department of Pediatrics, Samsung Medical  
Center, Sungkyunkwan University School of  
Medicine, 81 Irwon-ro, Gangnam-gu, Seoul  
06351, Korea.  
Email: yschang@skku.edu

\*Ga Won Jeon and So Yoon Ahn contributed  
equally to this study as co-first authors.

© 2023 The Korean Academy of Medical  
Sciences.

This is an Open Access article distributed  
under the terms of the Creative Commons  
Attribution Non-Commercial License (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>)  
which permits unrestricted non-commercial  
use, distribution, and reproduction in any  
medium, provided the original work is properly  
cited.

**ORCID iDs**

Ga Won Jeon   
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8206-9727>  
So Yoon Ahn   
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1821-3173>  
Su Min Kim   
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0483-602X>  
Misun Yang   
<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1634-6623>

# Antenatal Magnesium Sulfate Is Not Associated With Improved Long-Term Neurodevelopment and Growth in Very Low Birth Weight Infants

Ga Won Jeon <sup>1,\*</sup> So Yoon Ahn <sup>2,\*</sup> Su Min Kim <sup>2,3</sup> Misun Yang <sup>2</sup> Se In Sung <sup>2</sup>  
Ji-Hee Sung <sup>4</sup> Soo-young Oh <sup>4,5</sup> Cheong-Rae Roh <sup>4</sup> Suk-Joo Choi <sup>4</sup> and  
Yun Sil Chang <sup>2,3,5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Pediatrics, Inha University Hospital, Inha University College of Medicine, Incheon, Korea

<sup>2</sup>Department of Pediatrics, Samsung Medical Center, Sungkyunkwan University School of Medicine, Seoul, Korea

<sup>3</sup>Department of Clinical Research Design and Evaluation, Samsung Advanced Institute for Health Sciences & Technology (SAIHST), Sungkyunkwan University, Seoul, Korea

<sup>4</sup>Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Samsung Medical Center, Sungkyunkwan University School of Medicine, Seoul, Korea

<sup>5</sup>Department of Health Sciences and Technology, Samsung Advanced Institute for Health Sciences & Technology (SAIHST), Samsung Medical Center, Seoul, Korea

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Though antenatal magnesium sulfate (MgSO<sub>4</sub>) is widely used for fetal neuroprotection, suspicions about the long-term neuroprotection of antenatal MgSO<sub>4</sub> have been raised.

**Methods:** We investigated short- and long-term outcomes of antenatal MgSO<sub>4</sub> use for 468 infants weighing < 1,500 g with a gestational age of 24–31 weeks.



**Results:** Short-term morbidities and the risk of developmental delay, hearing loss, and cerebral palsy at a corrected age of 18–24 months and 3 years of age did not decrease in the MgSO<sub>4</sub> group (infants who were exposed to MgSO<sub>4</sub> for any purpose) or neuroprotection group (infants who were exposed to MgSO<sub>4</sub> for fetal neuroprotection) compared with the control group (infants who were not exposed to MgSO<sub>4</sub>). The z-scores of weight, height, and head circumference did not increase in the MgSO<sub>4</sub> group or neuroprotection group compared with the control group.

**Conclusion:** Antenatal MgSO<sub>4</sub> including MgSO<sub>4</sub> for neuroprotection did not have beneficial effects on long-term neurodevelopmental and growth outcomes.

**Keywords:** Magnesium Sulfate; Neuroprotection; Developmental Disabilities; Infant, Very Low Birth Weight; Infant, Premature

## INTRODUCTION

Although there is controversy regarding the use of magnesium sulfate (MgSO<sub>4</sub>) as a tocolytic agent, MgSO<sub>4</sub> has been widely used to treat preterm labor, preeclampsia, and eclampsia.<sup>1</sup> Recently, the fetal neuroprotective effect of antenatal MgSO<sub>4</sub> has emerged, and several meta-analyses have emphasized this effect. In a meta-analysis of five randomized controlled

Se In Sung <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8717-6142>Ji-Hee Sung <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9658-2898>Soo-young Oh <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3002-0048>Cheong-Rae Roh <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5266-6168>Suk-Joo Choi <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8946-4789>Yun Sil Chang <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9201-2938>**Funding**

This work was supported by 2023 Inha University Research Grant.

**Disclosure**

The authors have no potential conflicts of interest to disclose.

**Author Contributions**

Conceptualization: Jeon GW, Ahn SY, Yang M, Sung SI, Sung JH, Oh SY, Roh CR, Choi SJ, Chang YS. Data curation: Jeon GW, Ahn SY, Kim SM, Yang M, Sung SI, Sung JH, Oh SY, Roh CR, Choi SJ, Chang YS. Formal analysis: Jeon GW, Ahn SY, Kim SM, Yang M, Sung SI, Sung JH, Oh SY, Roh CR, Choi SJ, Chang YS. Funding acquisition: Jeon GW. Investigation: Chang YS. Methodology: Jeon GW, Ahn SY, Kim SM, Chang YS. Project administration: Chang YS. Resources: Jeon GW. Software: Kim SM. Validation: Kim SM. Writing - original draft: Jeon GW, Ahn SY, Kim SM, Yang M, Sung SI, Sung JH, Oh SY, Roh CR, Choi SJ, Chang YS. Writing - review & editing: Jeon GW, Ahn SY, Kim SM, Yang M, Sung SI, Sung JH, Oh SY, Roh CR, Choi SJ, Chang YS.

trials (RCTs), antenatal MgSO<sub>4</sub> use was associated with a decreased risk of cerebral palsy and substantial gross motor dysfunction, defined as an inability to walk alone, although there was no significant effect on infant mortality.<sup>2</sup> In another meta-analysis by Costantine et al.<sup>3</sup> with six RCTs (five studies), antenatal MgSO<sub>4</sub> decreased the risk of moderate-to-severe cerebral palsy without decreasing the incidence of death or cerebral palsy. Furthermore, in another meta-analysis by Conde-Agudelo and Romero,<sup>4</sup> with the same six RCTs as Costantine et al.'s study,<sup>3</sup> they concluded that antenatal MgSO<sub>4</sub> was associated with a decreased risk of cerebral palsy, moderate-to-severe cerebral palsy, and substantial gross motor dysfunction, although cerebral palsy decreased in one RCT. Subsequently, in 2010, the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) encouraged the administration of antenatal MgSO<sub>4</sub> to reduce the risk of cerebral palsy in pregnant woman with imminent preterm birth at gestational age (GA) less than 32 weeks based on the results of several multicenter RCTs and the above-mentioned meta-analysis.<sup>5</sup> In 2017, the ACOG reached a consensus that antenatal MgSO<sub>4</sub> is recommended as early as GA 24–25 weeks, considered for GA 23 weeks, and not recommended for GA 20–22 weeks.<sup>6</sup> In 2019, the Society of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists of Canada released a practice guideline that antenatal MgSO<sub>4</sub> should be considered in pregnant women with imminent preterm birth at less than 34 weeks of GA without fear of overuse, for fetal neuroprotection.<sup>7</sup>

Suspicious about the long-term neuroprotective effect of antenatal MgSO<sub>4</sub> have been raised after several years of use for neuroprotection. There were two school-age follow-up studies out of the above-mentioned studies of antenatal MgSO<sub>4</sub> treatment, which could not find a benefit of antenatal MgSO<sub>4</sub> treatment at school age. The enrolled preterm infants in a large multicenter RCT by Crowther et al.<sup>8</sup> were followed up till school age of 6–11 years, and antenatal MgSO<sub>4</sub> was not found to be associated with improved cognitive, behavioral, growth, or functional outcomes at school age.<sup>9</sup> Furthermore, in another follow-up study of a French RCT,<sup>10</sup> there were no significant differences in motor impairment, cognitive impairment, behavioral disorder, or mortality between the MgSO<sub>4</sub> and placebo groups at the school age of 7–14 years.<sup>11</sup>

Together with the discrepancy regarding long-term neuroprotective effects of antenatal MgSO<sub>4</sub>, there has been concerns regarding fetal and neonatal safety of antenatal MgSO<sub>4</sub> with aggressive treatment by the recommendations of ACOG and other committees. Safety issues included decreased mesenteric blood flow and intestinal motility resulting in meconium-related ileus, necrotizing enterocolitis (NEC) or spontaneous intestinal perforation.<sup>12</sup> Researchers suggested that suspicion of gastrointestinal complications in particular is required, especially in preterm infants with a GA < 26 weeks exposed to antenatal MgSO<sub>4</sub> until sturdy evidence of its association could be established.<sup>12</sup> The protocol of administering antenatal MgSO<sub>4</sub> for fetal neuroprotection was adopted in our institute in January 2014. However, although we have shown that there was no significant association between antenatal MgSO<sub>4</sub> use and subsequent NEC development in preterm infants with GA of 24 to 31 weeks<sup>13</sup> there were gastrointestinal complications such as meconium-related ileus in extremely preterm infants with GA of ≤ 25 weeks, that lead to withdrawal of the protocol in March 2016. In our previous study, antenatal MgSO<sub>4</sub> increased the risk of meconium-related ileus requiring surgical treatment in preterm infants with a GA of ≤ 25 weeks.<sup>14</sup> Furthermore, antenatal MgSO<sub>4</sub> did not have neuroprotective effects assessed at corrected age (CA) of 18–24 months in infants with a GA of ≤ 25 weeks.<sup>14</sup>

Despite these concerns and debates, antenatal MgSO<sub>4</sub> is already used worldwide, based on the recommendations of the ACOG and other committees for fetal neuroprotection.

Therefore, this study aimed to investigate whether antenatal  $\text{MgSO}_4$  for fetal neuroprotection was clearly associated with improved long-term neurodevelopmental and growth outcomes at CA of 18–24 months and 3 years of age without significant side effects in preterm infants with a GA of 24–31 weeks who are at great risk for long-term neurodevelopmental and growth impairment.

## METHODS

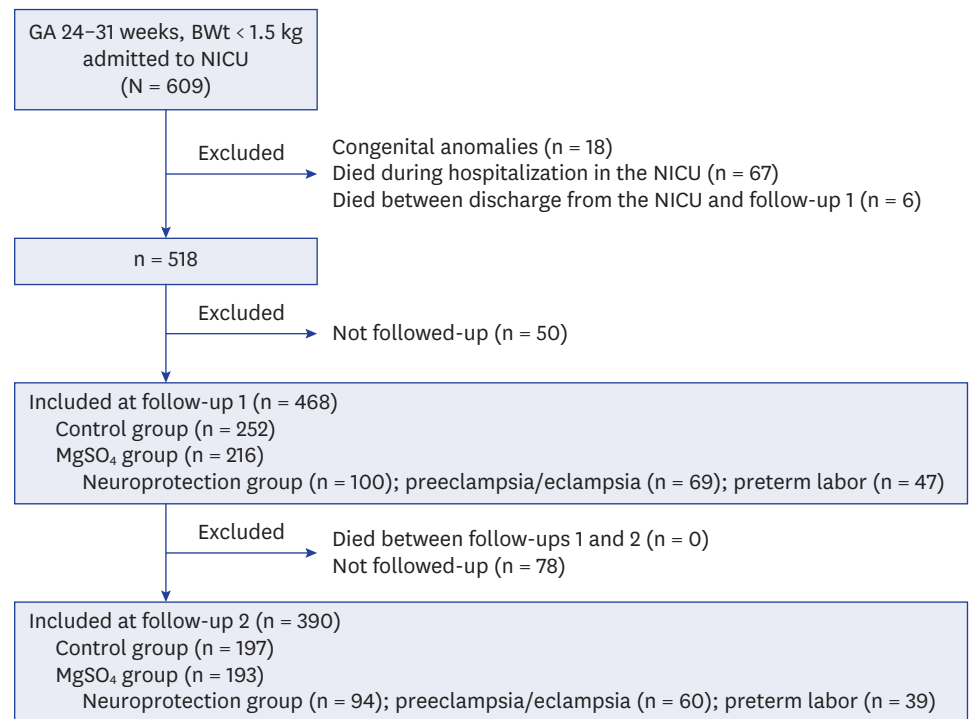
Medical records of very low birth weight infants weighing less than 1,500 g with GA 24–31 weeks who were admitted to the Samsung Medical Center neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) between January 2012 and March 2018 and were followed up at CA of 18–24 months (follow-up 1) or at 3 years of age (follow-up 2) were reviewed.

Patient characteristics and long-term neurodevelopmental and growth outcomes were compared between two groups. Infants who were exposed to antenatal  $\text{MgSO}_4$  for any purpose ( $\text{MgSO}_4$  group) were compared with infants who were not exposed to antenatal  $\text{MgSO}_4$  (control group). Additionally, infants who were exposed to antenatal  $\text{MgSO}_4$  for fetal neuroprotection (neuroprotection group) were compared with the control group.

Among the 609 preterm infants, 18 with congenital anomalies, 67 who died during hospitalization in the NICU, and 6 who died between discharge from the NICU and follow-up 1 were excluded (**Fig. 1**). Among the surviving 518 eligible infants, 50 were not followed up at a CA of 18–24 months (follow-up 1); hence, a total of 468 infants were included at follow-up 1. Among these 468 infants, 252 were not exposed to  $\text{MgSO}_4$  (control group) and 216 were exposed to  $\text{MgSO}_4$  ( $\text{MgSO}_4$  group) (100 infants for fetal neuroprotection [neuroprotection group], 69 infants to treat maternal preeclampsia or eclampsia, and 47 infants to treat maternal preterm labor). At 3 years of age (follow-up 2), among 468 infants who were included at follow-up 1, 78 were not followed up. None of the infants died during follow-ups 1 and 2. Finally, 390 infants were included at follow-up 2. Among these 390 infants, 197 were not exposed to  $\text{MgSO}_4$  (control group) and 193 were exposed to  $\text{MgSO}_4$  ( $\text{MgSO}_4$  group) (94 infants for fetal neuroprotection [neuroprotection group], 60 infants to treat maternal preeclampsia or eclampsia, and 39 infants to treat maternal preterm labor).

Antenatal  $\text{MgSO}_4$  for fetal neuroprotection was given to women with imminent preterm birth as a 4-g bolus followed by an infusion of 1 g of  $\text{MgSO}_4$  per hour for 24 hours. Maintenance dose was discontinued if delivery did not occur within 24 hours.  $\text{MgSO}_4$  for the treatment of preeclampsia and eclampsia was given as the same loading dose of 4-g bolus followed by an infusion of 1 g of  $\text{MgSO}_4$  per hour and discontinued at 24 hours after delivery. All women who received  $\text{MgSO}_4$  for tocolysis were transferred from another hospital because  $\text{MgSO}_4$  was not used as a tocolytic agent in our institute.

Maternal characteristics included maternal age, antenatal steroid therapy, antenatal  $\text{MgSO}_4$  treatment, intent of  $\text{MgSO}_4$  treatment, mode of delivery, and histologic chorioamnionitis. Neonatal characteristics included GA, birth weight, sex, small for GA, Apgar scores at 1 and 5 min, NEC (stage  $\geq 2$ b),<sup>15</sup> bronchopulmonary dysplasia (moderate-to-severe) according to the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development 2001 definition,<sup>16</sup> intraventricular hemorrhage (grade  $\geq 3$ ),<sup>17</sup> periventricular leukomalacia, culture-proven sepsis, retinopathy of prematurity (stage  $\geq 3$ ),<sup>18</sup> and patent ductus arteriosus.



**Fig. 1.** Patient flowchart. Among 609 preterm infants weighing < 1,500 g with GA 24–31 weeks who were admitted from January 2012 to March 2018, 18 with congenital anomalies, 67 who died during hospitalization, and 6 who died between discharge from the neonatal intensive care unit and follow-up 1 were excluded. Among the surviving 518 eligible infants, 50 were not followed-up; hence, a total of 468 infants were included at corrected age of 18–24 months (follow-up 1). Among these 468 infants, 252 were not exposed to MgSO<sub>4</sub> (control group) and 216 were exposed to MgSO<sub>4</sub> (MgSO<sub>4</sub> group) (100 infants for fetal neuroprotection [neuroprotection group], 69 infants to treat maternal preeclampsia or eclampsia, 47 infants to treat maternal preterm labor). At 3 years of age (follow-up 2), among 468 infants who were included at follow-up 1, 78 were not followed-up. None of the infants died between follow-ups 1 and 2. Finally, a total of 390 infants were included at follow-up 2. Among these 390 infants, 197 were not exposed to MgSO<sub>4</sub> (control group) and 193 were exposed to MgSO<sub>4</sub> (MgSO<sub>4</sub> group) (94 infants for fetal neuroprotection [neuroprotection group], 60 infants to treat maternal preeclampsia or eclampsia, and 39 infants to treat maternal preterm labor).  
GA = gestational age, BWt = birth weight, NICU = neonatal intensive care unit, MgSO<sub>4</sub> = magnesium sulfate.

Long-term outcomes of neurodevelopment and growth were assessed at the follow-ups 1 and 2. Mental developmental delay was defined as 1) a mental developmental index < 70 on the Bayley Scales of Infant Development (BSID) II; 2) cognitive or language < 70 on the BSID III; or 3) cognition, language, or self-help score less than the cut-off value in the Korean Developmental Screening Test for Infants and Children (K-DST) in patients who were conducted K-DST without BSID.<sup>19</sup> It has been shown that the results of the K-DST are well correlated with those of BSID data, supporting the reliability and validity of the K-DST for assessing neurodevelopmental disorders in Korean infants.<sup>20–22</sup> Motor developmental delay was defined as 1) a psychomotor developmental index < 70 on the BSID II; 2) motor < 70 on the BSID III; or 3) gross motor or fine motor score less than the cut-off value on the K-DST in patients who were conducted K-DST without BSID.<sup>19</sup> Hearing loss was defined as sensorineural hearing loss requiring a hearing aid or cochlear implantation, as diagnosed by a pediatric otolaryngologist. Cerebral palsy was defined as a non-progressive movement disorder diagnosed by a physician specializing in pediatric rehabilitation medicine with Gross Motor Functional Classification System levels ≥ 2.<sup>23</sup> Z-scores of weight, height, and head circumference according to the 2006 World Health Organization Child Growth Standards were compared.<sup>24</sup>

### Statistical analysis

The *t*-test or Mann-Whitney *U* test was performed for continuous variables with a normal distribution and homogeneous variance, and the  $\chi^2$  test or Fisher's exact test was performed for categorical variables, as appropriate. Odds ratios (ORs) for the MgSO<sub>4</sub> group were adjusted for GA, birth weight, maternal histologic chorioamnionitis, and preeclampsia/eclampsia, which differed between the MgSO<sub>4</sub> and control groups and might have affected long-term neurodevelopmental and growth outcomes. ORs for the neuroprotection group were adjusted for GA, birth weight, and cesarean section, and were different between the neuroprotection and control groups. Adjusted OR and 95% confidence interval compared to the control group using multivariable logistic regression were presented to evaluate the risks of long-term neurodevelopmental impairment, or growth restriction. All statistical analyses were performed using STATA (version 16.0; StataCorp, College Station, TX, USA). Data are presented as mean  $\pm$  standard deviation for continuous variables and as numbers (percentages) for categorical variables, and *P* values < 0.05 were considered significant.

### Ethics statement

This study protocol was reviewed and approved by the Institutional Review Board of Samsung Medical Center (identification code:2022-08-080) in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki. The Institutional Review Board waived the need for informed consent for this retrospective chart review.

## RESULTS

### Patient characteristics

A total of 468 and 390 infants were enrolled at follow-ups 1 (at CA of 18–24 months) and 2 (at 3 years of age), respectively. The follow-up rates were 90.3% and 75.3% at follow-ups 1 and 2 (468/518 and 390/518 at follow-ups 1 and 2, respectively).

Among infants enrolled at follow-up 1, maternal age or antenatal steroid therapy rate was not different between the study groups (**Table 1**). Fewer mothers delivered by cesarean section in the neuroprotection group than in the control group (72% in the neuroprotection group vs. 82.1% in the control group, *P* = 0.034). The rate of maternal chorioamnionitis was lower in the MgSO<sub>4</sub> group than in the control group (36.1% in the MgSO<sub>4</sub> group vs. 49.2% in the control group, *P* = 0.004). More mothers had preeclampsia/eclampsia in the MgSO<sub>4</sub> group than in the control group (29.6% in the MgSO<sub>4</sub> group vs. 5.6% in the control group, *P* < 0.001). GA was lesser in neuroprotection group compared with control group (26.84  $\pm$  2.01 weeks in the neuroprotection group vs. 27.39  $\pm$  2.10 weeks in the control group, *P* = 0.022). Birth weight was lower in the MgSO<sub>4</sub> group than in the control group (950  $\pm$  270 g in the MgSO<sub>4</sub> group vs. 1,010  $\pm$  250 g in the control group, *P* = 0.045). Apgar scores at 1 and 5 minutes did not differ between the study groups. Morbidities at the NICU, such as NEC, bronchopulmonary dysplasia, intraventricular hemorrhage, periventricular leukomalacia, sepsis, retinopathy of prematurity, and patent ductus arteriosus, were similar between the groups. The characteristics of the patients enrolled at follow-up 2 are shown in **Table 2**. The characteristics of the patients enrolled at follow-ups 1 and 2, according to GA, are presented in **Supplementary Tables 1 and 2**.



**Table 1.** The characteristics of the patients enrolled at follow-up 1

Characteristics	Control group (n = 252)	MgSO <sub>4</sub> group (n = 216)	P value <sup>a</sup>	Neuroprotection group (n = 100)	P value <sup>b</sup>
<b>Maternal characteristics</b>					
Age, yr	33.25 ± 3.60	33.68 ± 4.09	0.143	32.83 ± 4.23	0.584
Multiple pregnancy	93/252 (36.9)	72/216 (33.3)	0.420	31/100 (31.0)	0.296
Antenatal steroids therapy	230/252 (91.3)	197/216 (91.2)	0.980	90/100 (90.0)	0.709
Cesarean section	207/252 (82.1)	177/216 (81.9)	0.956	72/100 (72.0)	0.034*
Histologic chorioamnionitis	124/252 (49.2)	78/216 (36.1)	0.004*	52/100 (52.0)	0.636
Preeclampsia or eclampsia	14/252 (5.6)	64/216 (29.6)	< 0.001*	1/100 (1.0)	0.077
<b>Neonatal characteristics</b>					
GA, wk	27.39 ± 2.10	27.18 ± 2.18	0.276	26.84 ± 2.01	0.022*
Birth weight, g	1,010 ± 250	950 ± 270	0.045*	960 ± 260	0.467
Male	136/252 (54.0)	104/216 (48.1)	0.209	56/100 (56.0)	0.730
SGA	46/252 (18.3)	48/216 (22.2)	0.285	11/100 (11.0)	0.096
Apgar score at 1 min	5.55 ± 1.87	5.35 ± 1.77	0.220	5.26 ± 1.84	0.191
Apgar score at 5 min	7.68 ± 1.42	7.66 ± 1.26	0.418	7.51 ± 1.32	0.121
NEC (stage ≥ 2b)	8/252 (3.2)	7/216 (3.2)	0.968	6/100 (6.0)	0.221
BPD (moderate to severe)	66/252 (26.2)	59/215 (27.4)	0.761	27/100 (27.0)	0.877
IVH (grade ≥ 3)	13/252 (5.2)	12/216 (5.6)	0.849	4/100 (4.0)	0.787
PVL	21/252 (8.3)	11/216 (5.1)	0.166	5/100 (5.0)	0.281
Sepsis	25/252 (9.9)	20/216 (9.3)	0.809	11/100 (11.0)	0.763
ROP (stage ≥ 3)	45/252 (17.9)	41/216 (19.0)	0.754	17/100 (17.0)	0.849
PDA	153/252 (60.7)	144/216 (66.7)	0.182	70/100 (70.0)	0.103

Data are presented as mean ± standard deviation for continuous variables and as numbers (percentages) for categorical variables.

MgSO<sub>4</sub> = magnesium sulfate, GA = gestational age, SGA = small for gestational age, NEC = necrotizing enterocolitis, BPD = bronchopulmonary dysplasia, IVH = intraventricular hemorrhage, PVL = periventricular leukomalacia, ROP = retinopathy of prematurity, PDA = patent ductus arteriosus.

<sup>a</sup>MgSO<sub>4</sub> group vs. control group; <sup>b</sup>Neuroprotection group vs. control group.

\*P < 0.05.

**Table 2.** The characteristics of the patients enrolled at follow-up 2

Characteristics	Control group (n = 197)	MgSO <sub>4</sub> group (n = 193)	P value <sup>a</sup>	Neuroprotection group (n = 94)	P value <sup>b</sup>
<b>Maternal characteristics</b>					
Age, yr	33.45 ± 3.43	33.65 ± 4.18	0.514	32.85 ± 4.32	0.321
Multiple pregnancy	73/197 (37.1)	65/193 (33.7)	0.486	30/94 (31.9)	0.391
Antenatal steroid therapy	182/197 (92.4)	176/193 (91.2)	0.667	85/94 (90.4)	0.570
Cesarean section	161/197 (81.7)	162/193 (83.9)	0.563	71/94 (75.5)	0.219
Histologic chorioamnionitis	97/197 (49.2)	70/193 (36.3)	0.010*	47/94 (50.0)	0.903
Preeclampsia or eclampsia	12/197 (6.1)	56/193 (29.0)	< 0.001*	1/94 (1.1)	0.068
<b>Neonatal characteristics</b>					
GA, wk	27.36 ± 2.07	27.18 ± 2.18	0.376	26.72 ± 1.96	0.012*
Birth weight, g	990 ± 250	950 ± 270	0.198	970 ± 260	0.531
Male	105/197 (53.3)	94/193 (48.7)	0.364	41/94 (43.6)	0.621
SGA	38/197 (19.3)	44/193 (22.8)	0.395	11/94 (11.7)	0.106
Apgar score at 1 min	5.53 ± 1.82	5.37 ± 1.79	0.344	5.22 ± 1.86	0.181
Apgar score at 5 min	7.75 ± 1.38	7.67 ± 1.29	0.271	7.50 ± 1.36	0.059
NEC (stage ≥ 2b)	6/197 (3.0)	6/193 (3.1)	0.971	5/94 (5.3)	0.342
BPD (moderate to severe)	58/197 (29.4)	50/193 (25.9)	0.435	24/94 (25.5)	0.488
IVH (grade ≥ 3)	10/197 (5.1)	10/193 (5.2)	0.962	4/94 (4.3)	0.760
PVL	15/197 (7.6)	9/193 (4.7)	0.225	4/94 (4.3)	0.323
Sepsis	18/197 (9.1)	16/193 (8.3)	0.767	11/94 (11.7)	0.495
ROP (stage ≥ 3)	38/197 (19.3)	32/193 (16.6)	0.486	17/94 (18.1)	0.806
PDA	128/197 (65.0)	132/193 (68.4)	0.474	68/94 (72.3)	0.210

Data are presented as mean ± standard deviation for continuous variables and as numbers (percentages) for categorical variables.

MgSO<sub>4</sub> = magnesium sulfate, GA = gestational age, SGA = small for gestational age, NEC = necrotizing enterocolitis, BPD = bronchopulmonary dysplasia, IVH = intraventricular hemorrhage, PVL = periventricular leukomalacia, ROP = retinopathy of prematurity, PDA = patent ductus arteriosus.

<sup>a</sup>MgSO<sub>4</sub> group vs. control group; <sup>b</sup>Neuroprotection group vs. control group.

\*P < 0.05.

## Long-term neurodevelopmental and growth outcomes at follow-up 1

The rate of performing neurodevelopmental assessment was 82.3% (385/468) at follow-up 1 (79, only BSID; 51, only K-DST; and 255, both BSID and K-DST). In follow-up 1, out of the

**Table 3.** Long-term neurodevelopmental and growth outcomes at follow-up 1

Characteristics	Control group (n = 252)	MgSO <sub>4</sub> group (n = 216)	P value <sup>a</sup>	Neuroprotection group (n = 100)	P value <sup>b</sup>
Mental developmental delay	42/197 (21.3)	54/188 (28.7)	0.093	31/91 (34.1)	0.021 <sup>*</sup>
Motor developmental delay	36/197 (18.3)	36/188 (19.1)	0.826	17/91 (18.7)	0.934
Mental or motor developmental delay	56/197 (28.4)	66/188 (35.1)	0.159	35/91 (38.5)	0.089
Hearing loss	8/249 (3.2)	11/213 (5.2)	0.292	6/99 (6.1)	0.223
Cerebral palsy	19/248 (7.7)	14/211 (6.6)	0.671	3/98 (3.1)	0.144
Growth outcome					
Weight (z-score)	-0.47 ± 1.16	-0.60 ± 1.20	0.232	-0.58 ± 1.15	0.425
Height (z-score)	-0.71 ± 1.17	-0.72 ± 1.35	0.908	-0.66 ± 1.27	0.941
Head circumference (z-score)	-0.30 ± 1.26	-0.36 ± 1.24	0.487	-0.25 ± 1.32	0.921

Data are presented as mean ± standard deviation for continuous variables and as numbers (percentages) for categorical variables.

MgSO<sub>4</sub> = magnesium sulfate.

<sup>a</sup>MgSO<sub>4</sub> group vs. control group; <sup>b</sup>Neuroprotection group vs. control group.

<sup>\*</sup>P < 0.05.

**Table 4.** The risks of long-term neurodevelopmental impairment compared to the control group at follow-up 1

Characteristics	MgSO <sub>4</sub> group <sup>a</sup>	P value <sup>b</sup>	Neuroprotection group <sup>c</sup>	P value <sup>d</sup>
Mental developmental delay	1.52 (0.92–2.51)	0.096	1.80 (1.01–3.18)	0.043 <sup>*</sup>
Motor developmental delay	0.94 (0.54–1.64)	0.850	1.00 (0.52–1.93)	0.981
Mental or motor developmental delay	1.37 (0.86–2.18)	0.182	1.51 (0.88–2.60)	0.132
Hearing loss	1.88 (0.69–5.11)	0.211	2.06 (0.67–6.27)	0.201
Cerebral palsy	0.62 (0.28–1.37)	0.240	0.34 (0.10–1.21)	0.098

Data are presented as adjusted odds ratio (95% confidence interval).

MgSO<sub>4</sub> = magnesium sulfate.

<sup>a</sup>Odds ratios of MgSO<sub>4</sub> group vs. control group, adjusted for gestational age, birth weight, maternal histologic chorioamnionitis, and preeclampsia/eclampsia; <sup>b</sup>MgSO<sub>4</sub> group vs. control group; <sup>c</sup>Odds ratios of neuroprotection group vs. control group, adjusted for gestational age, birth weight, and cesarean section; <sup>d</sup>Neuroprotection group vs. control group.

<sup>\*</sup>P < 0.05.

334 participants who underwent BSID, BSID II was administered to 311 individuals, while BSID III was conducted for 23 individuals. More infants in the neuroprotection group had delayed mental development than those in the control group at follow-up 1 (34.1% in the neuroprotection group vs. 21.3% in the control group,  $P = 0.021$ ) (Table 3). The rates of motor developmental delay (19.1%, 18.7%, and 18.3% in the MgSO<sub>4</sub>, neuroprotection, and control groups, respectively) and the composite of mental or motor developmental delay (35.1%, 38.5%, and 28.4% in the MgSO<sub>4</sub>, neuroprotection, and control groups, respectively) were not different between the study groups. The risk of mental developmental delay was higher in the neuroprotection group compared with the control group. The risk of motor developmental delay, or the composite of mental or motor developmental delay did not decrease in the MgSO<sub>4</sub> group or neuroprotection group compared with the control group at follow-up 1 (Table 4). The rates of hearing loss or cerebral palsy were also similar between the study groups at follow-up 1 (Table 3), and the risk of hearing loss or cerebral palsy did not decrease in the MgSO<sub>4</sub> group or neuroprotection group compared to the control group at follow-up 1 (Table 4).

The z-score of weight, height, or head circumference at follow-up 1 did not increase in the MgSO<sub>4</sub> group or neuroprotection group compared with the control group (Table 3). Long-term neurodevelopmental and growth outcomes at follow-up 1, according to GA, are presented in Supplementary Tables 3 and 4.

### Long-term neurodevelopmental and growth outcomes at follow-up 2

The rate of performing neurodevelopmental assessment was 75.6% (295/390) at follow-up 2 (27, only BSID; 99, only K-DST; and 169, both BSID and K-DST). In follow-up 2, out of the 196 participants who underwent BSID, BSID II was administered to 132 individuals, while

**Table 5.** Long-term neurodevelopmental and growth outcomes at follow-up 2

Characteristics	Control group (n = 197)	MgSO <sub>4</sub> group (n = 193)	P value <sup>a</sup>	Neuroprotection group (n = 94)	P value <sup>b</sup>
Mental developmental delay	26/145 (17.9)	39/150 (26.0)	0.095	21/76 (27.6)	0.094
Motor developmental delay	41/145 (28.3)	54/150 (36.0)	0.156	27/76 (35.5)	0.267
Mental or motor developmental delay	44/145 (30.3)	59/150 (39.3)	0.105	31/76 (40.8)	0.119
Hearing loss	8/196 (4.1)	9/192 (4.7)	0.771	5/93 (5.4)	0.762
Cerebral palsy	17/195 (8.7)	18/193 (9.3)	0.834	8/94 (8.5)	0.953
Growth outcome					
Weight (z-score)	-1.12 ± 1.13	-1.00 ± 1.26	0.331	-0.89 ± 1.21	0.126
Height (z-score)	-1.43 ± 1.07	-1.29 ± 1.27	0.303	-1.30 ± 1.19	0.459
Head circumference (z-score)	-0.69 ± 1.24	-0.71 ± 1.36	0.924	-0.60 ± 1.26	0.719

Data are presented as mean ± standard deviation for continuous variables and as numbers (percentages) for categorical variables.

MgSO<sub>4</sub> = magnesium sulfate.

<sup>a</sup>MgSO<sub>4</sub> group vs. control group; <sup>b</sup>Neuroprotection group vs. control group.

**Table 6.** The risks of long-term neurodevelopmental impairment compared to the control group at follow-up 2

Characteristics	MgSO <sub>4</sub> group <sup>a</sup>	P value <sup>b</sup>	Neuroprotection group <sup>c</sup>	P value <sup>d</sup>
Mental developmental delay	1.59 (0.88–2.87)	0.123	1.61 (0.82–3.16)	0.160
Motor developmental delay	1.35 (0.80–2.29)	0.256	1.26 (0.68–2.33)	0.443
Mental or motor developmental delay	1.48 (0.88–2.49)	0.133	1.47 (0.81–2.67)	0.198
Hearing loss	1.06 (0.36–3.08)	0.909	1.29 (0.39–4.23)	0.669
Cerebral palsy	0.82 (0.38–1.75)	0.612	0.84 (0.34–2.06)	0.706

Data are presented as adjusted odds ratio (95% confidence interval).

MgSO<sub>4</sub> = magnesium sulfate.

<sup>a</sup>Odds ratios of MgSO<sub>4</sub> group vs. control group, adjusted for gestational age, birth weight, maternal histologic chorioamnionitis, and preeclampsia/eclampsia; <sup>b</sup>MgSO<sub>4</sub> group vs. control group; <sup>c</sup>Odds ratios of neuroprotection group vs. control group, adjusted for gestational age and birth weight; <sup>d</sup>Neuroprotection group vs. control group.

BSID III was conducted for 64 individuals. The rates of mental developmental delay, motor developmental delay, and the composite of mental or motor developmental delay were similar between the study groups at follow-up 2 (Table 5). The risk of mental developmental delay, motor developmental delay, or the composite of mental or motor developmental delay did not decrease in the MgSO<sub>4</sub> group or neuroprotection group compared with the control group at follow-up 2 (Table 6). The rates of hearing loss or cerebral palsy were also similar between the study groups at follow-up 2 (Table 5), and the risk of hearing loss or cerebral palsy did not decrease in the MgSO<sub>4</sub> group or neuroprotection group compared to the control group at follow-up 2 (Table 6).

The z-score of weight, height, or head circumference at follow-up 2 did not increase in the MgSO<sub>4</sub> group or neuroprotection group compared with the control group (Table 5). Long-term neurodevelopmental and growth outcomes at follow-up 2, according to GA, are presented in Supplementary Tables 5 and 6.

## DISCUSSION

In the present study, antenatal MgSO<sub>4</sub> including MgSO<sub>4</sub> for neuroprotection was not associated with short-term morbidities in the NICU, namely, NEC, intraventricular hemorrhage, periventricular leukomalacia, retinopathy of prematurity, or sepsis. Furthermore, antenatal MgSO<sub>4</sub> including MgSO<sub>4</sub> for neuroprotection was not associated with improved long-term neurodevelopmental and growth outcomes at CA of 18–24 months and 3 years of age.

Although Crowther et al.<sup>8</sup> recommended MgSO<sub>4</sub> to improve outcomes in preterm infants, the total mortality of enrolled preterm infants with GA < 30 weeks, cerebral palsy at CA of 2



years in survivors, and combined death or cerebral palsy did not significantly decrease in the  $\text{MgSO}_4$  group compared to the placebo group by RCT at 16 tertiary hospitals in Australia and New Zealand. They reported that substantial gross motor dysfunction defined as an inability to walk alone and combined death or substantial gross motor dysfunction decreased.<sup>8</sup>

Further, in an RCT by Marret et al.<sup>10</sup> (PREMAG trial) at 18 tertiary hospitals in France, there were no statistically significant differences in total mortality, severe white matter injury, and combined outcomes between the  $\text{MgSO}_4$  and placebo groups among preterm infants with GA < 33 weeks. In a 2-year follow-up of the PREMAG trial, cerebral palsy, death, and combined death and cerebral palsy did not decrease significantly in the  $\text{MgSO}_4$  group; however, death and gross motor dysfunction were significantly less frequent in the  $\text{MgSO}_4$  group than in the placebo group.<sup>25</sup> In another multicenter trial in the US at 20 hospitals in Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development Maternal–Fetal Medicine Units Network, Rouse et al.<sup>26</sup> found no statistical differences in long-term developmental outcomes measured by the BSID and mortality between the  $\text{MgSO}_4$  and placebo groups among preterm infants with GA 24–31 weeks. However, the authors concluded that moderate or severe cerebral palsy was less frequent in the  $\text{MgSO}_4$  group than in the placebo group, suggesting that  $\text{MgSO}_4$  may reduce the risk of cerebral palsy in preterm infants who are at a high risk for cerebral palsy, although there was no significant effect of  $\text{MgSO}_4$ . In contrast, exposure to antenatal  $\text{MgSO}_4$  was associated with worse outcomes in infants; therefore, Mittendorf et al.<sup>27</sup> recommended abandoning routine use of antenatal  $\text{MgSO}_4$  as a tocolytic agent. In a follow-up study of the Magpie Trial with 125 centers from 19 countries,<sup>28</sup> there were no differences in death, blindness, deafness, severe cerebral palsy, or developmental delay at 18 months of age between infants who were antenatally exposed to  $\text{MgSO}_4$  and those who were not exposed.

The ACOG committee opinion in 2010 was mainly based on the aforementioned large multicenter trials by Crowther et al.,<sup>8</sup> Marret et al.,<sup>10,25</sup> Rouse et al.,<sup>26</sup> and Mittendorf et al.<sup>27</sup> although the results of these RCTs were inconclusive or even negative. Moreover, systematic reviews and meta-analyses<sup>2-4</sup> which the ACOG committee opinion is based on, overlap, and include the same clinical trials. Furthermore, the ACOG committee recognized that none of the included individual studies found a benefit in terms of the primary outcome. Nonetheless, the ACOG committee's opinion of antenatal  $\text{MgSO}_4$  for neuroprotection was released, and antenatal  $\text{MgSO}_4$  is already being used worldwide according to the recommendations of the ACOG and other committees.<sup>5,7</sup>

Since antenatal  $\text{MgSO}_4$  was aggressively administered according to the recommendations of the ACOG and other committees, there have been concerns about the long-term neuroprotective effect of antenatal  $\text{MgSO}_4$  and fetal and neonatal safety. In the present study, antenatal  $\text{MgSO}_4$  including  $\text{MgSO}_4$  for neuroprotection did not reduce the risk of neurodevelopmental impairment, hearing loss, or cerebral palsy at CA of 18–24 months and 3 years of age. Rather, more infants had delayed mental development at CA of 18–24 months who were exposed to antenatal  $\text{MgSO}_4$  for neuroprotection than those who were not exposed to antenatal  $\text{MgSO}_4$ . In a recent meta-analysis of 11 studies (six RCTs and five cohort studies), antenatal  $\text{MgSO}_4$  did not reduce the risk of cerebral palsy, death, long-term gross motor dysfunction, blindness, deafness, or developmental delay, which reduced the risk of moderate to severe cerebral palsy.<sup>29</sup> In a cohort study of preterm infants born with GA  $\geq$  30 weeks exposed to antenatal  $\text{MgSO}_4$ , it did not seem to promote white matter microstructure development, which affects motor or cognitive functions.<sup>30</sup> Furthermore, NEC was more

frequent without statistical significance in infants with the primary intent of MgSO<sub>4</sub> being fetal neuroprotection in the present study. In a recent meta-analysis of five studies, NEC was more frequent without statistical significance, and developmental delay and gross motor dysfunction did not decrease in the MgSO<sub>4</sub> group, which is consistent with our results.<sup>31</sup> The authors found that combined death or cerebral palsy decreased in infants with the primary intent of MgSO<sub>4</sub> being fetal neuroprotection, and the risk of cerebral palsy decreased in infants with GA < 28 weeks.<sup>31</sup>

In contrast, our previous study with antenatal MgSO<sub>4</sub> for fetal neuroprotection was not associated with NEC or mortality in preterm infants with GA 24–31 weeks.<sup>13</sup> In another meta-analysis of six trials, antenatal MgSO<sub>4</sub> administration decreased the risk of cerebral palsy without increasing the risk of mortality.<sup>32</sup> In a 9-year prospective study, the prevalence of cerebral palsy at 2 years of age in preterm infants with GA < 33 weeks decreased after (2010–2015) the adoption of MgSO<sub>4</sub> for fetal neuroprotection compared to before (2007–2009).<sup>33</sup> However, in that study by Chollat et al.,<sup>33</sup> the prevalence of cerebral palsy was not analyzed by direct comparison of infants exposed to antenatal MgSO<sub>4</sub> or not. In addition, the decreased prevalence of cerebral palsy may be related to improvements in NICU care. Therefore, caution must be exercised when interpreting the relationship between antenatal MgSO<sub>4</sub> use and cerebral palsy.

Finally, most of the recent studies regarding the neuroprotective effect of antenatal MgSO<sub>4</sub> in preterm infants are inconclusive; therefore, these studies are unpersuasive. Despite this, the neuroprotective effect of antenatal MgSO<sub>4</sub> administration in preterm infants has been highlighted. Further rigorous research with a multicenter large cohort is needed to determine the safety and long-term neuroprotective effects of antenatal MgSO<sub>4</sub>.

The present study has certain limitations. Firstly, the risk of mental developmental delay was higher in the neuroprotection group compared to the control group. Furthermore, the risk of developmental delay was higher in both the MgSO<sub>4</sub> group and the neuroprotection group among infants with a GA age of 28 weeks or more (**Supplementary Tables 5 and 6**). Nevertheless, it is not fully explained due to the limitations of a retrospective single-center study and the lack of complete follow-up for all infants. Second, we utilized multiple tools for developmental testing, namely BSID II and BSID III as a confirmatory test, and K-DST as a screening test for developmental delay. It is important to note that BSID II and III differ in their assessment methods and scoring systems, which introduces a potential source of error in our study. Despite our efforts to develop composite data in order to maximize the utilization of available data and minimize variability and selection bias, it is important to acknowledge that bias may still be present due to the inherent inter-test variability. Third, we applied the same cut-off value for both BSID II and BSID III as other researchers.<sup>14,19,34,35</sup> However, there is still ongoing debate as different studies have used varying cut-off values.<sup>36–38</sup> Therefore, this remains a topic of controversy.

However, the strength of this study is the validity of maternal and neonatal data with good data management by blinding chart reviewers. Furthermore, the treatment policy and assessment of neurodevelopment by the attending physician were uniform and consistent without inter-center variability, with the benefit of a single-center study. In addition, follow-up rates were higher with 90.3% (at follow-up 1) and 75.3% (at follow-up 2) compared with multicenter nationwide studies with those of 74.6% (at follow-up 1) and 57.7% (at follow-up 2) by the Korean Neonatal Network, including > 70 NICUs.<sup>39,40</sup> In addition, the rate of neurodevelopmental assessments was high in this study. A total of 82.3% (385/468) and

75.6% (295/390) of the enrolled preterm infants underwent the BSID II, BSID III, or K-DST at follow-ups 1 and 2, respectively.

In conclusion, this study found no beneficial effects of antenatal  $\text{MgSO}_4$ , including  $\text{MgSO}_4$  for neuroprotection, on short-term outcomes in preterm infants weighing < 1,500 g with GA 24–31 weeks. Furthermore, it showed no beneficial effects on long-term neurodevelopmental and growth outcomes at CA of 18–24 months and 3 years of age, contrary to previous findings.

## SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

### Supplementary Table 1

The characteristics of the patients enrolled at follow-up 1, according to GA

[Click here to view](#)

### Supplementary Table 2

The characteristics of the patients enrolled at follow-up 2, according to GA

[Click here to view](#)

### Supplementary Table 3

Long-term neurodevelopmental and growth outcomes at follow-up 1, according to GA

[Click here to view](#)

### Supplementary Table 4

The risks of long-term neurodevelopmental impairment compared to the control group at follow-up 1, according to GA

[Click here to view](#)

### Supplementary Table 5

Long-term neurodevelopmental and growth outcomes at follow-up 2, according to GA

[Click here to view](#)

### Supplementary Table 6

The risks of long-term neurodevelopmental impairment compared to the control group at follow-up 2, according to GA

[Click here to view](#)

## REFERENCES

1. McNamara HC, Crowther CA, Brown J. Different treatment regimens of magnesium sulphate for tocolysis in women in preterm labour. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2015;2015(12):CD011200.  
[PUBMED](#) | [CROSSREF](#)

2. Doyle LW, Crowther CA, Middleton P, Marret S, Rouse D. Magnesium sulphate for women at risk of preterm birth for neuroprotection of the fetus. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2009;(1):CD004661.  
[PUBMED](#) | [CROSSREF](#)
3. Costantine MM, Weiner SJ; Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) Maternal–Fetal Medicine Units Network (MFMU). Effects of antenatal exposure to magnesium sulfate on neuroprotection and mortality in preterm infants: a meta-analysis. *Obstet Gynecol* 2009;114(2 Pt 1):354–64.  
[PUBMED](#) | [CROSSREF](#)
4. Conde-Agudelo A, Romero R. Antenatal magnesium sulfate for the prevention of cerebral palsy in preterm infants less than 34 weeks' gestation: a systematic review and metaanalysis. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 2009;200(6):595–609.  
[PUBMED](#) | [CROSSREF](#)
5. Committee opinion No. 455: magnesium sulfate before anticipated preterm birth for neuroprotection. *Obstet Gynecol* 2010;115(3):669–71.  
[PUBMED](#) | [CROSSREF](#)
6. American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists; Society for Maternal-Fetal Medicine. Obstetric care consensus No. 6: periviable birth. *Obstet Gynecol* 2017;130(4):e187–99.  
[PUBMED](#) | [CROSSREF](#)
7. Magee LA, De Silva DA, Sawchuck D, Synnes A, von Dadelszen P. No. 376-magnesium sulphate for fetal neuroprotection. *J Obstet Gynaecol Can* 2019;41(4):505–22.  
[PUBMED](#) | [CROSSREF](#)
8. Crowther CA, Hiller JE, Doyle LW, Haslam RR; Australasian Collaborative Trial of Magnesium Sulphate (ACTOMg SO4) Collaborative Group. Effect of magnesium sulfate given for neuroprotection before preterm birth: a randomized controlled trial. *JAMA* 2003;290(20):2669–76.  
[PUBMED](#) | [CROSSREF](#)
9. Doyle LW, Anderson PJ, Haslam R, Lee KJ, Crowther C; Australasian Collaborative Trial of Magnesium Sulphate (ACTOMgSO4) Study Group. School-age outcomes of very preterm infants after antenatal treatment with magnesium sulfate vs placebo. *JAMA* 2014;312(11):1105–13.  
[PUBMED](#) | [CROSSREF](#)
10. Marret S, Marpeau L, Zupan-Simunek V, Eurin D, Lévêque C, Hellot MF, et al. Magnesium sulphate given before very-preterm birth to protect infant brain: the randomised controlled PREMAG trial\*. *BJOG* 2007;114(3):310–8.  
[PUBMED](#) | [CROSSREF](#)
11. Chollat C, Enser M, Houivet E, Provost D, Bénichou J, Marpeau L, et al. School-age outcomes following a randomized controlled trial of magnesium sulfate for neuroprotection of preterm infants. *J Pediatr* 2014;165(2):398–400.e3.  
[PUBMED](#) | [CROSSREF](#)
12. Garg BD. Antenatal magnesium sulfate is beneficial or harmful in very preterm and extremely preterm neonates: a new insight. *J Matern Fetal Neonatal Med* 2019;32(12):2084–90.  
[PUBMED](#) | [CROSSREF](#)
13. Hong JY, Hong JY, Choi YS, Kim YM, Sung JH, Choi SJ, et al. Antenatal magnesium sulfate treatment and risk of necrotizing enterocolitis in preterm infants born at less than 32 weeks of gestation. *Sci Rep* 2020;10(1):12826.  
[PUBMED](#) | [CROSSREF](#)
14. Sung SI, Ahn SY, Choi SJ, Oh SY, Roh CR, Yang M, et al. Increased risk of meconium-related ileus in extremely premature infants exposed to antenatal magnesium sulfate. *Neonatology* 2022;119(1):68–76.  
[PUBMED](#) | [CROSSREF](#)
15. Walsh MC, Kliegman RM. Necrotizing enterocolitis: treatment based on staging criteria. *Pediatr Clin North Am* 1986;33(1):179–201.  
[PUBMED](#) | [CROSSREF](#)
16. Jeon GW, Oh M, Lee J, Jun YH, Chang YS. Comparison of definitions of bronchopulmonary dysplasia to reflect the long-term outcomes of extremely preterm infants. *Sci Rep* 2022;12(1):18095.  
[PUBMED](#) | [CROSSREF](#)
17. Volpe JJ. Intraventricular hemorrhage in the premature infant--current concepts. Part II. *Ann Neurol* 1989;25(2):109–16.  
[PUBMED](#) | [CROSSREF](#)
18. Chiang MF, Quinn GE, Fielder AR, Ostmo SR, Paul Chan RV, Berrocal A, et al. International Classification of Retinopathy of Prematurity, third edition. *Ophthalmology* 2021;128(10):e51–68.  
[PUBMED](#) | [CROSSREF](#)

19. Yoon SA, Lee MH, Chang YS. Impact of time to full enteral feeding on long-term neurodevelopment without mediating by postnatal growth failure in very-low-birth-weight-infants. *Sci Rep* 2023;13(1):2990. [PUBMED](#) | [CROSSREF](#)
20. Chung HJ, Yang D, Kim GH, Kim SK, Kim SW, Kim YK, et al. Development of the Korean Developmental Screening Test for Infants and Children (K-DST). *Clin Exp Pediatr* 2020;63(11):438-46. [PUBMED](#) | [CROSSREF](#)
21. Kim CY, Jung E, Lee BS, Kim KS, Kim EA. Validity of the Korean Developmental Screening Test for very-low-birth-weight infants. *Korean J Pediatr* 2019;62(5):187-92. [PUBMED](#) | [CROSSREF](#)
22. Yim CH, Kim GH, Eun BL. Usefulness of the Korean Developmental Screening Test for infants and children for the evaluation of developmental delay in Korean infants and children: a single-center study. *Korean J Pediatr* 2017;60(10):312-9. [PUBMED](#) | [CROSSREF](#)
23. Begnoche DM, Chiarello LA, Palisano RJ, Gracely EJ, McCoy SW, Orlin MN. Predictors of independent walking in young children with cerebral palsy. *Phys Ther* 2016;96(2):183-92. [PUBMED](#) | [CROSSREF](#)
24. WHO Multicentre Growth Reference Study Group. WHO child growth standards based on length/height, weight and age. *Acta Paediatr Suppl* 2006;450:76-85. [PUBMED](#) | [CROSSREF](#)
25. Marret S, Marpeau L, Follet-Bouhamed C, Cambonie G, Astruc D, Delaporte B, et al. Effect of magnesium sulphate on mortality and neurologic morbidity of the very-preterm newborn (of less than 33 weeks) with two-year neurological outcome: results of the prospective PREMAG trial. *Gynecol Obstet Fertil* 2008;36(3):278-88. [PUBMED](#) | [CROSSREF](#)
26. Rouse DJ, Hirtz DG, Thom E, Varner MW, Spong CY, Mercer BM, et al. A randomized, controlled trial of magnesium sulfate for the prevention of cerebral palsy. *N Engl J Med* 2008;359(9):895-905. [PUBMED](#) | [CROSSREF](#)
27. Mittendorf R, Dambrosia J, Pryde PG, Lee KS, Gianopoulos JG, Besinger RE, et al. Association between the use of antenatal magnesium sulfate in preterm labor and adverse health outcomes in infants. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 2002;186(6):1111-8. [PUBMED](#) | [CROSSREF](#)
28. Magpie Trial Follow-Up Study Collaborative Group. The Magpie Trial: a randomised trial comparing magnesium sulphate with placebo for pre-eclampsia. Outcome for children at 18 months. *BJOG* 2007;114(3):289-99. [PUBMED](#) | [CROSSREF](#)
29. Zeng X, Xue Y, Tian Q, Sun R, An R. Effects and safety of magnesium sulfate on neuroprotection: a meta-analysis based on PRISMA guidelines. *Medicine (Baltimore)* 2016;95(1):e2451. [PUBMED](#) | [CROSSREF](#)
30. Poppe T, Thompson B, Boardman JP, Bastin ME, Alsweiler J, Deib G, et al. Effect of antenatal magnesium sulphate on MRI biomarkers of white matter development at term equivalent age: the MagNUM study. *EBioMedicine* 2022;78:103923. [PUBMED](#) | [CROSSREF](#)
31. Crowther CA, Middleton PF, Voysey M, Askie L, Duley L, Pryde PG, et al. Assessing the neuroprotective benefits for babies of antenatal magnesium sulphate: an individual participant data meta-analysis. *PLoS Med* 2017;14(10):e1002398. [PUBMED](#) | [CROSSREF](#)
32. Wolf HT, Huusom LD, Henriksen TB, Hegaard HK, Brok J, Pinborg A. Magnesium sulphate for fetal neuroprotection at imminent risk for preterm delivery: a systematic review with meta-analysis and trial sequential analysis. *BJOG* 2020;127(10):1180-8. [PUBMED](#) | [CROSSREF](#)
33. Chollat C, Bertrand E, Petit-Ledo A, de Vansay C, Voisin C, Dabaj I, et al. Cerebral palsy in very preterm infants: a nine-year prospective study in a French population-based tertiary center. *J Pediatr* 2021;237:183-189.e6. [PUBMED](#) | [CROSSREF](#)
34. Ahn JH, Lee KM, Kim MJ, Park HK, Kim YJ, Ahn SJ, et al. Neurodevelopmental outcomes in very low birthweight infants with retinopathy of prematurity in a nationwide cohort study. *Sci Rep* 2022;12(1):5053. [PUBMED](#) | [CROSSREF](#)
35. Han G, Lim DH, Kang D, Cho J, Guallar E, Chang YS, et al. Association between retinopathy of prematurity in very-low-birth-weight infants and neurodevelopmental impairment. *Am J Ophthalmol* 2022;244:205-15. [PUBMED](#) | [CROSSREF](#)



36. Yi YG, Sung IY, Yuk JS. Comparison of second and third editions of the bayley scales in children with suspected developmental delay. *Ann Rehabil Med* 2018;42(2):313-20.  
[PUBMED](#) | [CROSSREF](#)
37. Johnson S, Moore T, Marlow N. Using the Bayley-III to assess neurodevelopmental delay: which cut-off should be used? *Pediatr Res* 2014;75(5):670-4.  
[PUBMED](#) | [CROSSREF](#)
38. Moser MF, Müller IJ, Schalamon J, Resch B. Neurodevelopmental outcome of very preterm infants with gastrointestinal tract perforations does not differ compared to controls. *Wien Klin Wochenschr* 2021;133(13-14):680-6.  
[PUBMED](#) | [CROSSREF](#)
39. Jeon GW, Lee JH, Oh M, Chang YS. Serial long-term growth and neurodevelopment of very-low-birth-weight infants: 2022 update on the Korean neonatal network. *J Korean Med Sci* 2022;37(34):e263.  
[PUBMED](#) | [CROSSREF](#)
40. Jeon GW, Lee JH, Oh M, Chang YS. Serial short-term outcomes of very-low-birth-weight infants in the Korean neonatal network from 2013 to 2020. *J Korean Med Sci* 2022;37(29):e229.  
[PUBMED](#) | [CROSSREF](#)