

### Bronchopulmonary Dysplasia: risk factors and human milk intake effect

Risk Factors		OR (CI 95%)	p
No antenatal steroids	5 (23.8%) vs 17 (19.1%)	1.32 (0.43-4.12)	0.856
MIR+FIR vs No Placenta Lesions (n:79)	4 (10.5%) vs 12 (29.3%)	0.28 (0.08-0.98)	0.035
Late onset sepsis	9 (39.1%) vs 13 (14.9%)	3.66 (1.31-10.19)	0.017
Patent ductus arteriosus	17 (28.3%) vs 5 (10.0%)	3.56 (1.21-10.49)}	0.014
HM intake <pc50 (3430 ml/kg) at 28 days	19 (34.5%) vs 3 (5.5%)	9.17 (2.52-33.33)	<0.001
<b>Human milk volume intake at 28 days and BPD</b>			
THM intake >pc 50 (3430ml/kg)	3 (5.5%) vs 19 (34.5%)	0.11 (0.03-0.40)	<0.001
FHM proportion, media (SD)	21% (6.2%) vs 43%(2.8%)		0.003
Body birthweight, media (SD)	1028(97) vs 1099(171)		0.484
GA at birth, media (SD)	26.3(1.5) 27.3(0.9)		0.121

MIR: maternal inflammatory response FIR: fetal inflammatory response HM: human milk FHM: fresh human milk