

**Table 7** Relationship between central nervous system risk factors and neurodevelopmental impairments at 2 years of age by birth weight, groups <1500g and >1500g

Variable	Hearing impairment					Visual impairment					Language impairment					Motor impairment				
	<1500g n=17	>1500g n=102	O R	95 % CI	p- valu e*	<1500g n=17	>1500g n=102	O R	95 % CI	p- valu e*	<1500g n=17	>1500g n=102	O R	95 % CI	p- valu e*	<1500g n=17	>1500g n=102	O R	95 % CI	p- valu e*
HIV I-II	3	1	2.57	0.35-1.8	0.559	3	1	2.57	0.35-1.8	0.559	6	1	5.1	0.8-31	0.29	3	1	2.57	0.35-1.8	0.559
HIV III-IV	2	1	6	0.8-44	0.127	0	0	-	-	-	1	1	3	0.2-34	0.455	0	0	-	-	-
Leukoencephalomalacia periventricular	0	0	-	-	-	1	0	9	1.6-49	0.2	1	0	9	1.6-49	0.2	1	0	9	1.6-49	0.2
Neuroinfection with isolated pathogen	0	1	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	0	1	-	-	-
Seizures	1	5	3	1.4-6.1	0.375	1	0	-	-	-	1	4	3.7	1.6-8.6	0.313	1	1	15	2.2-99	0.125
Hyperbilirubinemia	4	11	1.16	0.43-3.0	0.738	3	2	4.8	0.89-26.0	0.081	8	12	2.14	1.1-4.1	0.53	3	6	1.6	0.4-5.6	0.432
Retinopathy of prematurity	2	3	1.25	0.5-2.8	0.558	1	0	9	1.6-49	0.4	2	2	1.5	0.6-3.3	1	2	0	2.2	0.6-7.6	0.1

An increased risk is observed in patients with grade I-II intraventricular hemorrhage across all areas of neurodevelopment, with language and auditory functions being the most affected. A predominance of hearing, language, and motor impairments is noted in relation to the presence of seizures. This is followed by visual and language impairments associated with hyperbilirubinemia. IVH: intraventricular hemorrhage. \* Fisher's exact test