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# High Burden of Neurodevelopmental Delay among Children Born to Women with Obstructed Labour in Eastern Uganda: A Cohort Study

Martin Chebet <sup>1,2,\*†</sup>, Milton W. Musaba <sup>3,†</sup>, David Mukunya <sup>4,5</sup> , Brian Makoko <sup>4</sup> , Agnes Napyo <sup>4</sup> , Ritah Nantale <sup>4</sup>, Proscovia Auma <sup>6</sup>, Ketty Atim <sup>6</sup>, Doreck Nahurira <sup>3</sup>, Seungwon Lee <sup>7</sup> , Dedan Okello <sup>1</sup>, Lawrence Ssegawa <sup>8</sup>, Kieran Bromley <sup>9</sup>, Kathy Burgoine <sup>10</sup> , Grace Ndeezi <sup>11</sup>, James K. Tumwine <sup>11,12</sup>, Julius Wandabwa <sup>3</sup> and Sarah Kiguli <sup>11</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Pediatrics and Child Health, Busitema University, Mbale P.O. Box 1460, Uganda

<sup>2</sup> Department of Global Public Health and Primary Health Care, Centre for International Health, University of Bergen, 5007 Bergen, Norway

<sup>3</sup> Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Busitema University, Mbale P.O. Box 1460, Uganda

<sup>4</sup> Department of Community and Public Health, Busitema University, Mbale P.O. Box 1460, Uganda

<sup>5</sup> Department of Research, Nikao Medical Center, Kampala P.O. Box 10005, Uganda

<sup>6</sup> Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Mbale Regional Referral Hospital, Mbale P.O. Box 921, Uganda

<sup>7</sup> Department of Neuroscience, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104, USA

<sup>8</sup> Department of Research, Sanyu Africa Research Institute, Mbale P.O. Box 2190, Uganda

<sup>9</sup> Research Institute for Primary Care and Health Sciences, School of Medicine, Keele University, Newcastle ST5 5BG, UK

<sup>10</sup> Neonatal Unit, Mbale Regional Referral Hospital, Mbale P.O. Box 921, Uganda

<sup>11</sup> Department of Pediatrics and Child Health, Makerere University, Kampala P.O. Box 7062, Uganda

<sup>12</sup> Department of Pediatrics and Child Health, Kabale University, Kabale P.O. Box 317, Uganda

\* Correspondence: martin.chebet@uib.no

† These authors contributed equally to this work.



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**Abstract:** Over 250 million infants in low and middle-income countries do not fulfill their neurodevelopment potential. In this study, we assessed the incidence and risk factors for neurodevelopmental delay (NDD) among children born following obstructed labor in Eastern Uganda. Between October 2021 and April 2022, we conducted a cohort study of 155 children (aged 25 to 44 months), born at term and assessed their neurodevelopment using the Malawi Developmental Assessment Tool. We assessed the gross motor, fine motor, language and social domains of neurodevelopment. The incidence of neurodevelopmental delay by 25 to 44 months was 67.7% (105/155) (95% CI: 59.8–75.0). Children belonging to the poorest wealth quintile had 83% higher risk of NDD compared to children belonging to the richest quintile (ARR (Adjusted Risk Ratio): 1.83; 95% CI (Confidence Interval): [1.13, 2.94]). Children fed the recommended meal diversity had 25% lower risk of neurodevelopmental delay compared to children who did not (ARR: 0.75; 95% CI: [0.60, 0.94]). Children who were exclusively breastfed for the first 6 months had 27% lower risk of neurodevelopmental delay compared to children who were not (ARR: 0.73; 95% CI: [0.56, 0.96]). We recommend that infants born following obstructed labor undergo neurodevelopmental delay screening.

**Keywords:** neurodevelopmental delay; growth; Eastern-Uganda; thrive; development; nutrition

## 1. Introduction

Over 250 million infants in low and middle-income countries do not fulfill their neurodevelopment potential, which results in poor school performance and intergenerational poverty [1,2]. There is a paucity of epidemiological data on neurodevelopmental disabilities in sub-Saharan Africa [3]. A study in the Mayuge district, Eastern Uganda reported a 13% prevalence of neurodevelopmental disability among premature babies at the age

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