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PRIORITY OF THE PRENATAL RISK FACTORS IN APPEARANCE OF CONGENITAL HEART DISEASE

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Objectiv: To study Priority of the risk factors of Congenital Heart Disease (CHD) in the newborn in city Tashkent.

Design: In 2002 in Uzbekistan the congenital Anomalies took third place in the structure of neonatal mortality. Among them, CHD and their combination with other Birth Defects (BD) were optioned significant predomination.

We have examined 127 newborn with the CHD, that were under the treatment in the 5 th Children Hospitals at the Tashkent. There were 54 full-term and 73 preterm infants.

The correlation of CHD with gestational age infants is evident.

There were 27% of infants with combination of the CHD and other plural BD. 25% premature newborns had severe forms of CHD, 5% of them with Rhythm disturbances.

The most significant prenatal risk factors in appearance of CHD were examined 73% consisted TORCH infections, 67%-mother`s anemia, especially concerned to rebirths, which is endemic for the region, 47%-treatment of risk of pregnancy at the early terms, 13% professional diseases, 7%-marriage between relatives. 75% of mothers had combination of several risk factors.

Mortality among premature infants with CHD was very high, about 72%.

Results: Timely revealing of the primary risk factors in appearance of the CHD will allow to improve efficiency of the preventive arrangements and achieve the decrease of neonatal mortality.

