

56. ECHOCARDIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS OF CONGENITAL HEART MALFORMATIONS

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Introduction. Clinical analysis of profile of children with congenital heart disease at the age of addressing as infant, depending on the type and severity of the heart defect, identifying those common clinical features in diagnosis of MCC, the complications in their evolution, cardiac defects that interventional or surgical correction was achieved, congenital anomalies Associated and the usefulness echocardiography in the diagnosis of MCC.

Material and Methods. The lot in the study consisted of 159 infants (30 days - 12 months) with MCC hospitalized in the Clinical Republican Hospital, Department of Surgery, in the period of Jan 2007 - Dec 2010. In this group were not included newborns with MCC, due to the particularities encountered in newborns. We made a "Paper MCC" in which was noted retrospective and prospective medical history, clinical, biological, radiological and echocardiographic investigations, treatment and outcomes in each case. Radiological examinations were performed as it follows: cardiopulmonary Rx for 58 infants and 79 infants followed echocardiographic examination. In our study we used specific research methods which helped to achieve the results.

Discussion results. MCC had a family history of 8 patients (11%). Depending on the presence of other organ malformations, patients were divided: non-Associated malformations - 60%, 42 cases; Associated malformations - 40%, 28 cases. In second group 18 cases (25%) were Associated with malformations of other organs or systems, without falling into a syndrome: 10 cases (14%) had genetic syndromes, 7 cases with Down syndrome (70%), 1 case of Proteus syndrome, 1 case of Potter syndrome, 1 case Werdnig Hoffmann syndrome. Regarding complications, seven developed heart failure (IC) (3 of those operated) and 4 pulmonary hypertension (PH) (2 of those operated). In evolution, five have developed PAH / IC and one died. None were operated.

Conclusions. The incidence of congenital heart disease in types was different from other statistics, ASD has met the highest percentage rather VSD and while both were above the rates found in other studies. CAP, SP and had also TVM percent higher and, CAV, AT and DVPAP approached the data found in the literature. MCC investigation which confirmed the diagnosis was EcoCG examination which was performed in all cases in the study group, the "gold standard" in determining the MCC.

Keywords: congenital heart defects, infant, echocardiography