

PREVALENCE OF CONGENITAL HEART DISEASE (CHD) AMONG CHILDREN ADMITTED TO THE PAEDIATRIC WARD OF TEACHING HOSPITAL, ANURADHAPURA (TH/A), SRI LANKA

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Key words: Anuradhapura, ASD, Congenital hard disease, Teaching hospital

INTRADUCTION

Congenital heart disease (CHD) is a relatively common risk factor for neonatal, infant and childhood mortality. The world wide prevalence is 5 – 8 per 1000 live births (Jose 2003). The number of studies conducted regarding the Congenital Heart Disease (CHD) among Children is very limited in Sri Lanka. An analysis of CHD in Ceylon in 1970 has shown that the whole series of interatrial septal defect is the commonest cardiac lesion (31.9%) and the second commonest lesion was ventricular septal defect (17.6%) (Walloopillai 1970). Another prospective study has shown that the acyanotic heart disease amounted 32.4% and cyanotic heart disease was 21.5% among patients with congenital heart disease. It has also shown 18.6% case fatality rate in children is awaiting surgery (Wickramasinghe 2001).

But recent data in Sri Lankan population is not available. The studies from India and other developing countries have shown that prevalence of rheumatic heart disease has dropped recently (Kapoor 2008). So CHD may be a major risk for childhood mortality in the future (Bernstein 2007).

Therefore, it is important to know exact prevalence in the country to assess the risk factors and take appropriate measure to reduce CHD.

OBJECTIVES

The general objective is to find out the prevalence of CHD of pediatric population in Teaching Hospital Anuradhapura from 1st of September 2010 to 28th of February 2011.

The Specific objectives are:

- To identify the sex distribution of CHD.
- To identify type of CHD.

METHODOLOGY

A retrospective analytical study. All patients admitted to the postnatal and pediatrics ward of Teaching hospital Anuradhapura from 1st of September 2010 to 28 of February 2011 were included and readmissions of same patients were excluded. Data were collected by one of the authors. Newly diagnosed CHD patients, of whom the diagnosis was confirmed by 2D echocardiogram, were considered.

RESULTS

Total admissions to the pediatric wards and postnatal ward of TH/A is 12586 out of which 1.26% were diagnosed as CHD including 51.21% males and 48.79% females. There were 60 patients (37.74%) with Atrial Septal defect (ASD), 27 (16.98%) with patent ductus arteriosus (PDA) and 20 (12.57%) with ventricular Septal defect(VSD).

CONCLUSION

The prevalence of CHD is higher than the global value. ASD is the commonest cardiac lesion and the second commonest lesion is PDA. VSD is in 3rd position. There is no significant sex preponderance seen.

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