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Evaluation of the Prevalence and Anatomic Types of Congenital Heart Diseases: An Echocardiographic Study in a Tertiary Hospital in Nigeria

Évaluation de la Prévalence et des Types Anatomiques de Cardiopathies Congénitales : Une Étude Échocardiographique dans un Hôpital Tertiaire du Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: Congenital heart diseases (CHD) are the most important congenital anomaly. The burden and types are important for health planning and preparation for surgery. This study was conducted to determine the prevalence, anatomic types and defect sizes of the CHDs seen in a tertiary hospital.

METHODS: A retrospective review of echocardiographic records of children seen in a tertiary centre over a twelve-year period was conducted. Using information from the echocardiograms, the anatomic types and defect sizes of the CHDs were determined using known classifications. Statistical analysis was done using IBM-SPSS version 21.

RESULTS: The prevalence of CHD was 10.3/1000 children with a M:F ratio of 1:1. Sixty two percent of the subjects were infants. There were more acyanotic than cyanotic CHDs (80.6% vs 19.4%). The most common types of ventricular septal defect (VSD) and atrial septal defect (ASD) were the membranous and ostium secundum types respectively. The medium sized VSD (49.0%) were in the majority while the small size patent ductus arteriosus and atrial septal defects predominated, 69.5% and 61.3% respectively.

CONCLUSION: The prevalence of CHD in this study was high. The large number of small sized defects of ASD and VSD allows for spontaneous closure or uncomplicated surgical repair of the defects, an advantage in a setting with poor access to heart surgery. **WAJM 2022; 39(7): 714–720.**

Keywords: Congenital heart disease, anatomic types, defect size, echocardiography.

RÉSUMÉ

CONTEXTE: Les cardiopathies congénitales sont les anomalies congénitales les plus importantes. Le fardeau et les types sont importants pour la planification de la santé et la préparation à la chirurgie. Cette étude a été menée pour déterminer la prévalence, les types anatomiques et la taille des anomalies de la coronaropathie observés dans un hôpital tertiaire.

MÉTHODES: Une revue rétrospective des dossiers échocardiographiques des enfants vus dans un centre tertiaire sur une période de douze ans, période. En utilisant les informations des échocardiogrammes, les types anatomiques et les tailles des défauts des maladies coronariennes ont été déterminés à l'aide de classifications connues. L'analyse statistique a été réalisée à l'aide d'IBM-SPSS version 21.

RÉSULTATS: La prévalence de la coronaropathie était de 10,3/1000 enfants avec un rapport M:F de 1:1. Soixante-deux pour cent des sujets étaient des nourrissons. Il y avait plus de coronaropathies acyanotiques que cyanotiques (80,6 % vs. 19,4%). Les types les plus courants de communication interventriculaire (VSD) et de communication interauriculaire (ASD) étaient les types membraneux et ostium secundum respectivement. Les VSD de taille moyenne (49,0 %) étaient majoritaires, tandis que le canal artériel persistant et la communication interauriculaire de petite taille étaient les plus fréquents. artérielle et les communications interauriculaires de petite taille prédominaient, respectivement 69,5 % et 61,3 %. 61,3 % respectivement.

CONCLUSION: La prévalence des maladies coronariennes dans cette étude était élevée. Le grand nombre de défauts de petite taille de l'ASD et VSD permet une fermeture spontanée ou une fermeture sans complication. permet une fermeture spontanée ou une réparation chirurgicale non compliquée des chirurgicale sans complication, ce qui constitue un avantage dans un contexte où l'accès à la chirurgie cardiaque. **WAJM 2022; 39(7): 714–720.**

Mots clés: Cardiopathie congénitale, types anatomiques, taille des défauts, échocardiographie. taille, échocardiographie.

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Abbreviations: ASD, Atrial Septal Defect; CHD, Congenital Heart Diseases; VSD, Ventricular Septal Defect.