

CONGENITAL HEART DISEASE AT MATERNIDADE JÚLIO DINIS 2012–2013

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Background/aim Congenital heart disease (CHD) is the most common congenital disorder in newborns (prevalence ranges from 6 to 13 per 1000 live births). Transversal study of the new-borns diagnosed with CHD at Maternidade Júlio Dinis between 2012–2013.

Methods Patients were identified by searching the hospital's electronic discharge records of the ICD-9 for each CHD (745.0-747.11). The following data were analyzed: gender; gestational age; birth weight; pregnancy and delivery type; need of resuscitation; family history and maternal conditions that increase the risk for CHD; echocardiography reason and source of referral; clinical manifestations; paediatric cardiology agreement on the diagnosis ; treatment and follow-up.

Results A total of 161 patients were documented, corresponding 24,8% to preterm newborns. The prevalence of echocardiographic findings was 26,8 per 1000 live births. At birth, resuscitation was needed in 20,5% patients. Cardiovascular findings suggestive of CHD were the reason to request echocardiogram in 75,8% cases and prenatal suspicion was responsible for 19,9%. Ventricular septal defect was the most prevalent (53,4%) CHD. Complex heart defects were found in 6,8% patients. A total of 101 patients were referred to paediatric cardiology and the concordance in diagnosis was around 99%. Surgical repair was performed in 5,6% patients. During this 2 years period, mortality related to CHD was 0,67 per 1000 infants (< 1 year age).

Conclusion This portuguese CHD study shows a high prevalence of these disorders. Congenital heart defects are common conditions that have significant impact on morbidity, mortality and healthcare costs. A multidisciplinary team able to detect most of them in the neonatal period is crucial to minimise it.