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## Congenital Heart Disease

### CONGENITAL AND ACQUIRED HEART DISEASE IN PREGNANCY

Poster Contributions

Poster Hall B1

Sunday, March 15, 2015, 3:45 p.m.-4:30 p.m.

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Session Title: Thinking of the Whole Patient in Congenital Heart Disease

Abstract Category: 10. Congenital Heart Disease: Adult

Presentation Number: 1221-318

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**Background:** Several significant physiologic changes occur during pregnancy within the cardiovascular system that could become fatal in patients with a cardiac pathology. The increasing access to the health system, early diagnosis and more effective treatments have allowed a huge number of cardiopathic women reach a reproductive age and conceive.

**Methods:** Cross-sectional study of pregnancies in women with congenital heart disease (CHD) assisted at the National Institute of Cardiology "Ignacio Chávez" between January 2009 and April 2014.

**Results:** A total of 113 childbirths were registered at our Institute during a 5 year period. The women were grouped into the following clusters: 100 (88.49%) with CHD, nine (7.96%) with diverse cardiovascular pathologies, and four (3.53%) cardiovascular asymptomatic patients - assisted for the diagnosis of fetal heart disease. Most women (78.76%) had a good functional class at conception and delivery. Altogether, 53.98% women presented pulmonary artery hypertension at admission. There was a singleton live birth in 99.11% of cases plus one early stillbirth. Three women (2.97%) with CHD died. We recorded 56 (49.55%) urgent surgeries. Preterm C-section was performed on 43 (42.57%) CHD patients, with the birth of 53.48% small for gestational age newborn babies. During the anesthetic procedure, 19 patients developed hypertension. Regarding complications, 6.19% patients had transient uterine hypotony and 2.65% mild to moderate hemorrhagic events. The mean length of in-hospital stay was 5.3 days. All the patients received at least one prenatal fetal consultation.

**Conclusion:** The maternal-fetal outcome at our Institution coincides with that of developed countries; nevertheless, we believe that there is an under record of pregnancies and the concomitant cardiovascular diseases in our country. In the years to come we will face more frequently patients with heart diseases that undergo a gestation; we intend to present the epidemiology of this entity to demonstrate that the follow-up, early diagnosis and attention by a multidisciplinary experienced team reduces the morbi-mortality associated.