THE EVOLUTION OF CONGENITAL HEART DISEASE IN SHKODRA

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Abstract

A congenital heart disease is a defect in the structure of the heart and great vessels which is present at birth. Many types of heart defects exist, most of which either obstruct blood flow in the heart or vessels near it, or cause blood to flow through the heart in an abnormal pattern. Heart defects are among the most common birth defects and are the leading cause of birth defects-related deaths. Approximately 9 people in 1000 are born with a congenital heart disease. Signs and symptoms are related to the type and severity of the heart defect. Symptoms frequently present early in life, but it's possible for some congenital heart disease to go undetected throughout life. Some children have no signs while others may exhibit shortness of breath, cyanosis, syncope, heart murmur, under-developing of limbs and muscles, poor feeding or growth, or respiratory infections. Many defects don't need treatment, but some complex congenital heart disease requires medication or surgery. Nursing goals are preparing family and child for surgery, assistance after surgery in feeding, physical activities. The purpose of this study is to define the incidence of congenital heart disease, infantile mortality in all of live births in Maternity of Shkodra during January 2009 to December 2012. The method used in this study is descriptive and analytic, with retrospective point of view. Conclusions: The incidence of congenital heart disease in Shkodra Maternity has variations. Non-cyanotic congenital heart disease have a higher percentage of 77.6 %, cyanotic congenital heart disease make 22.4 % of all congenital heart disease in Shkodra Maternity.

Key words: health, cardiac, services, newborn.

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