
**THE SIGNIFICANCE OF RISK FACTORS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF
CONGENITAL HEART DEFECTS IN NEWBORN INFANTS.**

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The purpose of the study: to determine the risk factors for the occurrence of congenital heart defects in newborns.

Materials and methods: Groups were divided into Group I: Group I included 24 newborns with congenital heart defects. Group II included 30 newborns without congenital heart defects. General clinical examination of patients includes: detailed collection and analysis of anamnestic data (obstetrical, gynecological and somatic history of the mother), anthropometry, results of physical examination, objective and laboratory-instrumental data.

Results. In the analysis of anamnestic data, attention was paid to the social status of patients, the presence of bad habits in parents, the presence of background pathology, the time of seeking medical care, the time of hospitalization, and the place where patients sought medical care. Anamnesis collection aims to determine maternal nutritional characteristics during pregnancy and neonatal nutritional characteristics. The main diagnostic method was echocardiography. Special attention was paid to anamnestic data during diagnosis, including intrauterine infections (herpes virus, rubella, cytomegaly), respiratory viral infections with fever in the first half of pregnancy, and the presence of maternal teratogenic factors. use of drugs during early pregnancy. Maternal factors: unfavorable obstetric history, mother's age, bad habits, somatic diseases, diabetes mellitus, This method makes it possible to obtain information about the presence of chronic pathology in the parents, the age of the father, occupational risks of the parents, their bad habits, diseases of the mother during pregnancy, the course of pregnancy and many other information. for each case of a child with congenital heart disease, as well as for a child without it.

The distribution of risk factors for the occurrence of congenital heart defects in newborns according to intrauterine infections of the mother showed that herpes was most often detected in intrauterine infectious diseases during pregnancy - viral infection - 8.6%,

Conclusions. Thus, the analysis of the performed indicators shows us the changing risk factors for the development of congenital heart defects in newborns: maternal age over 35 years, relatives and unregistered marriages, congenital heart defects in the family its presence allows us to make a conclusion about the presence of heart defects. the presence of severe anemia in the mother during pregnancy, acute upper respiratory tract infections, herpes virus infection, taking antifungal drugs, abortion, threatened pregnancy, induced pregnancy, stressful situations, severe toxicosis and fetal hypoxia . The presence of these factors in the mother during pregnancy puts their newborns at risk of developing congenital heart disease.

Literature.

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