CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CONGENITAL HEART DEFECTS IN CHILDREN WITH LYMPHATIC DIATHESIS

[1]Teshaboev Umidjon Mahamatzhonovich, [2]Rakhmanova Lola Karimovna
[1]Andijan State Medical Institute,
[2]Tashkent Medical Academy, Uzbekistan

Contact Information: E- mail: lola.rahmanova61@mail.ru

Key words: clinic, defect, diathesis, children

Relevance. Currently, cardiovascular pathology is one of the leading problems in children. Congenital heart defects are the largest nosological group in terms of number and significance due to high detection and mortality rates among the child population. According to modern statistics: for every 1000 newborns, 5-20 children are born with congenital heart defects**.** Also pays serious attention to the course of congenital heart defects with background pathology, including lymphatic diathesis in children. Lymphatic diathesis (LD) is characterized by the chronicization of various acute inflammatory processes in the child's body, the development of secondary unclassified immunodeficiency, "lymphatic status" and "sudden death" syndromes.

Purpose of the work: to study the clinical characteristics of congenital heart defects in children with lymphatic diathesis.

Materials and methods of research. We observed 30 children aged 1 to 3 years suffering from congenital heart defects (CHD). Of these: 20 - ventricular septal defect (VSD) - group 1; 10-tetralogy of Fallot-2 group. The control group consisted of 25 practically healthy children of the same age. The clinical diagnosis was made based on medical history, clinical, laboratory and instrumental research methods, as well as clinical markers of LD. The obtained data were processed using the Student method.

Results. According to the results of the studies, diagnostic criteria for LD were identified in patients, such as: pathological course of pregnancy in the mother - 100.0%, the presence of chronic foci of infection - 95.4%, lymphocytosis - 95.0%,

hypotension, physical inactivity - 93.0% , generalized enlargement of peripheral lymph nodes - 87.0%, high infectious index - 85.0%, facial pastiness - 80.0%, nervous lability - 70.0%, increased ESR - 69.0%, endocrine system dysfunction - 68 .8%, decreased IgA-65.0%, monocytosis-63.0%, large birth weight-58.0%, bradycardia-52.0%, body disproportion-48.0%, congenital thymomegaly-46.0 %, “fountain vomiting” - 44.0%, “cock crow” when crying - 45.0%, (P<0.001-0.01-0.05). In the clinical manifestations of congenital heart disease, a high percentage were the following symptoms, such as pallor of the skin (100.0%), impaired hemodynamics (100.0%), heart murmurs (100.0%), cardiomegaly (100.0%), weakness (90.0%), cyanosis of the nasolabial triangle (58.0%), acrocyanosis (42.0%), decreased appetite (75.0%), hepatomegaly (55.0%), hypoxemic crisis (34.2%), (P<0.001-0.01). The main disease in the observed children was accompanied by the following pathologies, which made up a statistically significantly higher percentage in children in group 2 compared to group 1: anemia (89.2%; 98.4%), chronic tonsillitis (85.6% ; 91.1%), adenoids (43.0%; 48.0%), helminthiasis (34.9%; 36.4%), recurrent bronchitis (66.9%; 78.0%), hypoplasia of the thyroid gland (64.6%; 69.6%), gastroduodenitis (15.7%; 24.3%), respectively (P<0.001-0.01-0.05).

Conclusion. For children with congenital heart defects against the background of lymphatic diathesis, it is clinically typical to increase the severity of symptoms and laboratory parameters, as well as accelerate the progression of the disease to the stage of decompensation, which are both diagnostic criteria and confirm the need for an individual approach in the management of such patients.