

REGIONAL FEATURES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF CONGENITAL HEART DEFECTS IN CHILDREN

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Relevance. Currently, congenital heart defects are the most extensive nosological group in terms of number and significance due to high rates of detection and mortality among the child population. Also pays serious attention to identifying regional features for the development of congenital heart defects in children. In particular, background pathologies (lymphatic diathesis) is characterized by the chronicity of various acute inflammatory processes in the child's body, the development of secondary unclassified immunodeficiency syndromes.

The aim of the work: to study the regional features of the development of congenital heart defects in children.

Materials and methods of the study. We observed 20 children aged 0 to 3 years suffering from congenital heart defects (CHD). Of these: 15 - ventricular septal defect (VSD) - group 1; 5 - tetralogy of Fallot - group 2. The control group consisted of 25 practically healthy children of the same age. The clinical diagnosis was made on the basis of the anamnesis, 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 in the Fergana Valley region, diagnostic criteria for background pathologies (lymphatic diathesis) were identified in patients, such as: lymphocytosis - 95.0%, monocytosis - 68.0%, pathological course of pregnancy in the mother - 97.0%, presence of chronic foci of infection - 87.0%, physical inactivity - 90.0%, disproportion in body build - 68.0%, "cock's crow" when crying - 55.0%, high infection index - 85.0%, "fountain vomiting" -

47.0%, dysfunction of the endocrine system - 63.8%, congenital thymomegaly - 56.0%, decreased IgA - 70.0%, generalized enlargement of peripheral lymph nodes - 84.0%, facial pastosity – 68, 0%, nervous lability - 77.0%, increased ESR – 65,0%, large birth weight - 64.0%, bradycardia - 64.0% ($P < 0,001-0.01$).

In the clinical manifestations of congenital heart disease, the following symptoms constituted a high percentage: weakness (100.0%), cardiomegaly (100.0%), acrocyanosis (65.0%), cyanosis of the nasolabial triangle (67.0%), hypoxemic crisis (49.2%), heart murmurs (100.0%), hemodynamic disturbances (100.0%), hepatomegaly (59.0%), pale skin (100.0%), decreased appetite (65.0%), ($P < 0.001-0.01$).

Conclusion. Regional features of the development of congenital heart defects in children studies in the Fergana Valley region is characterized by lymphatic diathesis is a risk factor for the development of congenital heart defects in children, which increases the severity of clinical symptoms and laboratory parameters: lymphocytosis - 95.0%, pathological course of pregnancy in the mother - 97.0%, high infection index - 85.0% , dysfunction of the endocrine system - 63.8%, congenital thymomegaly - 56.0%, decreased IgA - 70.0%, increased ESR – 65,0%, large birth weight - 64.0%, bradycardia - 64.0%, which are both diagnostic criteria and confirm the need for an individual approach in the management of such patients.