HOSPITAL PREVALENCE OF CONGENITAL HEART DISEASE IN A MOROCCAN CITY:
MARRAKESH

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Introduction:

Results:

Discussion:

•Congenital heart disease (CHD) englobes all cardiac and vascular malformations, accounting for about one third of all congenital malformations.

•It is a major public health problem, especially in developing countries.

•The aim of our work is to evaluate the overall and specific hospital prevalence of the congenital heart disease.

•7627 patients were admitted to the pediatric ward.

•247 patients had congenital heart disease, corresponding to a hospital prevalence of 3.2%.

•The mean age was 15.2 months.

•Boys accounted for 55.8% of cases, sex ratio M / F of 1.26.

•Children with trisomy 21 accounted for 25.9% of the cases.

•The notion of consanguinity: 15.38% of cases.

The specific prevalence of congenital heart disease is shown in Table.

In their isolated form, IVCs were the most frequent followed by the IAC. The absence of heart murmur was noted in 27% of cases.

.In 80% of the cases, a statural and / or weight resonance was present.

•Apart from trisomy 21, confirmed congenital congenital heart disease was noted: a case of partial trisomy 18 and a case of Cornelia syndrome of Langue.

•Congenital heart disease belongs to the most common congenital malformations, around one third of all malformations.

•Their prevalence in the world varies greatly according to time and geographical location.

According to a systematic review of the literature, this global prevalence was 0.6 per 1000 between 1930 and 1934 and 9.1 per 1000 after 1995. Asia had the highest prevalence.

•The prevalence of congenital heart disease seems to be increasing over the years with the contribution of new exploration techniques and, in particular, Doppler echocardiography.

The young age of our population can be explained by the improvement and the precocity of the diagnosis thanks to the availability and the easier access to the echocardiography.

Concerning the specific prevalence, the inter ventricular communication comes first, followed by the interarticular communication, which corresponds perfectly with the data of the literature (2).

.The early diagnosis of these congenital heart diseases improves their prognosis and their quality of life
Much work remains to be done to improve the management of these congenital heart diseases in our context.

Materials & Methods:

Table I: specific prevalence of congenital heart disease (CHD)

Type of CHD	Prevalence
Ventricular septal defect	43,7%
Atrial septal defect	39,2%
Atrioventricular canals	19,4%
ductus arteriosus	13,7%
Tetralogy of Fallot	8%
pulmonary stenosis	6,4%
transposition of the great arteries	4,8%
Coarctation of the aorta	2,4%
Abnormal pulmonary return	1,2%
others	1,2%

•Retrospective descriptive and analytical study, carried out in the pediatric departments of the Mohammed VI university hospital, Marrakech ,Morroco.

•Over a period of 6 years: from January 2011 to November 2016.

•The population of this study: children aged between 1 month and 15 years hospitalized with the pediatric department with the diagnosis of congenital heart disease confirmed by echocardiography.

•The collection of data: an individual exploitation record based on medical records.

•Statistical analysis of data: Excel.

Conclusion:

•The prevalence of CHD is variable according to the studies, the epidemiological situations of each region and the means invested for its evaluation. Our study as well as the majority of the publications on the subject emphasized on the constant increase of this prevalence which could be explained by the development of the techniques of investigations but also the modifications of lifestyle patterns with more and more exposure of pregnant women to teratogenous risks. And the high rate of consanguinity in our context.