

Pediatric Pathology & Laboratory Medicine

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Abstract: This study reports the prevalence of congenital anomalies in children with congenital heart disease (CHD) in a single-center study.

From April 2006 to September 2015, 15 children with CHD and MAPCAS have been evaluated in our study. Median age was 13 months (range (IQR) 0.13-109 and median weight 7.8 Kg (IQR 3.2-24), respectively. In 11 children, congenital anomalies other than CHD were identified during medical history, physical examination, and echocardiography. In 4 children, congenital anomalies were identified in addition to CHD (in the femoral artery, in the aorta, in the heart, and in the lungs). In 4 children, congenital anomalies were identified in addition to CHD (in the heart, in the lungs, in the aorta, and in the femoral artery). In all children, congenital anomalies were identified during medical history, physical examination, and echocardiography. In 10 children, a Glenn procedure and in 5 children, a Fontan procedure have been performed. In 10 children, congenital anomalies were identified during medical history, physical examination, and echocardiography. In 4 children, congenital anomalies were identified in addition to CHD (in the heart, in the lungs, in the aorta, and in the femoral artery).

All children died of congenital anomalies with a median follow-up of 57 months (IQR 12-121 months). This study shows that congenital anomalies are often associated with CHD and that a detailed clinical and echocardiographic evaluation is needed to identify all congenital anomalies.