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Congenital heart defect. Clinical manifestations of relatively common congenital heart defects Diagnosis, treatment with drugs. Indications and contraindications for operative treatment

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Abstract: This article provides detailed information on congenital heart diseases, their causes, prevention and/or treatment.

Keywords: heart disease, causes, cardiovascular, prevention, human body, etc.

Congenital heart defects are a group of diseases characterized by an anatomical deficiency of the heart (valve, vessel), which occurs in the mother's womb, and is characterized by heart and hemodynamic disorders. The main symptoms are pale skin, bruising, heart murmurs, growth retardation, shortness of breath and signs of heart failure. If a congenital heart defect is suspected, ECG, FKG, X-ray, ExoKG, cardiac catheterization, aortagraphy, cardiography, cardiac MRI are performed. Cardiosurgical treatment is used in many cases. Congenital heart defects are diseases of the heart and large blood vessels that cause changes in blood flow and heart failure. Congenital heart defects occur in 0.8 to 1.2% of all babies born. Congenital heart defects make up 10-30% of all congenital defects. In cardiology, many common heart defects include interventricular barrier failure, (20%), interlobular barrier failure, aortic stenosis, coarctation of the aorta, Batalov tract insufficiency, transposition of large blood vessels, stenosis of the pulmonary artery (10 -15 %) are included.

In humans, the duct of Botallo connects the fetal pulmonary artery to the aorta. With the birth of a child, independent blood circulation begins, and oxygen exchange is carried out through the lungs,

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as a result, the arterial path shrinks and turns into a connective tissue bundle. Sometimes, Botallo's path is not closed and blood circulation is severely disturbed. When Batalov's path is not closed, the following symptoms occur: during palpation, a dullness is detected on the left side of the sternum, a loud systolic sound is heard, passing to the carotid artery and back. 2 sound beats in the pulmonary artery. A cat's purring sound is heard, the heart is enlarged, and in this case, bruising is often not felt. Tolochinov-Roje disease. There is usually no bruising, and a rough knocking sound is heard in the chest and behind between the scapulae around the 3rd and 4th vertebrae. The knocking sound is not transmitted to the vessels, sometimes the expansion of the border of the heart to the right and left is determined. At first there is strong dampness, then cyanosis is observed. Pulmonary artery stenosis, usually seen in patients with congenital heart disease, is a narrowing of the pulmonary artery, the large blood vessel that carries oxygen-poor blood from the right ventricle of the heart to the lungs to pick up oxygen. A narrowing can occur in the main pulmonary artery and/or branches of the left or right pulmonary artery, making it difficult for blood to reach the lungs, so the heart and body can't work as well as they should. This can force the heart to work harder, which can lead to high blood pressure in the right ventricle (the chamber that pumps blood into the pulmonary artery), enlargement of the heart, and damage to the heart muscle.

Congenital heart diseases rarely occur individually, they often occur together. Fallot's triad is a complex congenital pathology of the heart, its morphological basis consists of three components: a defect in the interlobular barrier, stenosis of the pulmonary artery (often valvular) and right ventricular hypertrophy. The characteristic clinical symptoms of Fallo's triad are shortness of breath, cyanosis, asthma attacks, fainting. EKG, FCG, chest X-ray, echocardiography, examination of heart chambers and ventriculography are taken into account in the diagnosis of triad of Fallo. Tetrad of Fallot is a congenital heart disease in which the following 4 pathologies are observed at the same time:

- stenosis (narrowing) of the outflow tract of the right ventricle;
- a defect in the wall of the heart ventricles (the presence of a pathological opening);
- dextraposis of the aorta - in this case, an atypical upper exit of the aorta from the left ventricle is detected or the aorta is completely outside the right ventricle;
- hypertrophy (increase, thickening) of the heart muscle of the right ventricle.

Today, there are measures aimed at the treatment and prevention of congenital heart defects, which consist of following a healthy lifestyle and treating the disease according to its symptoms. When surgical treatment is necessary, children with congenital heart defects are often operated on at the age of 3-10 years. It is possible to achieve an uncomplicated course of the disease through comprehensive care. They should be kept away from people with frequent colds, and any respiratory infections should be treated immediately. Congenital heart defects are currently one of the most pressing problems in the field of medicine. To prevent this, first of all, it is necessary to be genetically healthy. For this, it is necessary to prevent marriage between relatives. In addition, it is necessary to strictly follow a healthy lifestyle and the rules of pregnancy.

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