Prenatal and newborn screening for congenital heart disease

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Introduction
To investigate the value of prenatal and postnatal echocardiogram in the diagnosis of congenital heart disease.

Materials and methods
Pregnant women who were born in the hospital from 2017.1 to 2017.12 were included in the study. The fetal structure was routinely screened during the second trimester. The newborns were screened for congenital heart disease by pulse oximetry and auscultation. The positive ones were examined by neonatal echocardiography. At 42 days postpartum, the returning infants underwent routine auscultation, and those who were examined positive were further examined by echocardiography.

Results
A total of 13,849 pregnant women were collected during the study. 62 cases of congenital heart disease were found before birth. In the neonatal period, 192 cases of congenital heart disease were diagnosed. The incidence of congenital heart disease is 18.3‰.

Conclusion
Fetal echocardiography is more sensitive to the examination of severe congenital heart disease, and postpartum neonatal echocardiography can detect more mild congenital heart disease.