OP22.10 - Neonates with congenital heart defects diagnoses prenatally: comparison of mortality full term babies and preterm born babies by Caesarean section.

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OBJECTIVES

• Congenital heart defects (CHD) are the most frequent reason for deaths during the neonatal and early infancy periods.
• The aim of this study was to retrospectively compare outcomes of singleton pregnancy neonates with congenital heart defects born in term and prematurely by cesarean section (CS).

METHODS

• We retrospectively selected a group (1) of 184 neonates with CHD born in term and second group (2) of 42 preterm babies with CHD born by CS.
• Exclusion criteria for both group was multiple pregnancy and extra-cardiac malformation.
• We divided both group using new prenatal CHD classification for: the most severe heart defects, critical heart defects, severe planned defects and planned defects.

RESULTS

• The total mortality in both group was (1): 18% (33/184) and (2) 64% (27/42) (p>0.0001).
• In the most severe heart defects group mortality rate was: group (1) 100% (11/11) vs group (2) 100% (2/2)
• In critical heart defects: group (1) 14% (2/14) vs (2) 100% (8/8) (p=0.05)
• In severe planned defects: 15% (20/125) vs (2) 78.6% (11/14) (p=0.001)
• In planned defects: (1) 0% (0/34) vs (2) 33.4% (6/18) (p=0.003).

CONCLUSION

1. Preterm neonates with congenital heart defect had generally poorer outcomes than neonates born in term in almost all group of new classification.
2. To improve mortality rate in neonates with CHD we need to improve the management with fetuses with CHD and try to avoid CS before due date.