EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON CONGENITAL ANOMALIES AMONG EGYPTIAN CHILDREN

THESIS

Submitted for Partial Fulfilment for

M.S. Degree in Pediatrics

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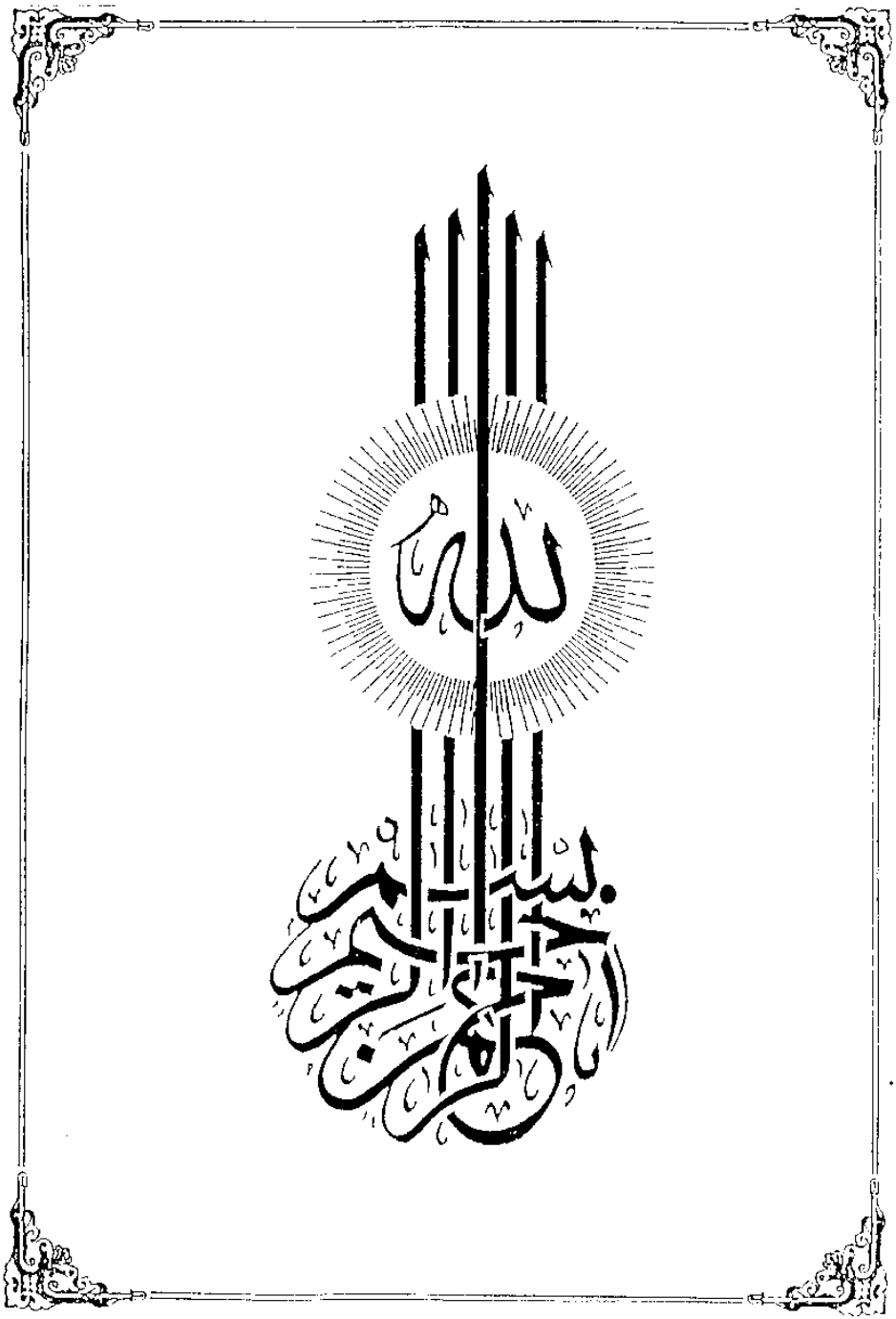

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

&	and
B.P.	Blood pressure
Circum.	Circumferance.
C.N.S.	Central nervous system.
Conc.	Concentration.
C.V.S.	Cardiovascular system.
Def.	Defect.
e.g.	Example.
Exam.	Examination.
αF p.	α-fetopratein.
G.I.T.	Gastrointestinal tract.
Hist.	History.
Pregn.	Pregnancy.
S.D.	Standard deviation.
Synd.	Syndrome.
Temp.	Temperature.
V.C.M.	Vinyl chloride monomer.
V.S.D.	Ventricular septal defect.

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INTRODUCTION

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INTRODUCTION

As infant mortality due to causes other than congenital anomalies has been reduced. Congenital anomalies have become the leading cause of infant mortality in many countries (Fanaroff and Martin, 1983).

Genetic abnormalities are a common cause of disease, handicap, and death among infants and children. Genetic disease accounts for the primary diagnosis of 11-16% of patients admitted to the pediatric units of teaching hospitals (Behrman and Vaughan, 1987).

With few exceptions, congenital anomalies may be subdivided into malformations which arise during the embryonic period as a result of primary errors in morphogenesis and deformations which arise in later fetal life and are alterations in the form of structure of a previously normaly formed part (Dunn, 1976).

Holmes, 1974. discribed malformations as major malformations and minor malformations. A major malformation has serious medical, surgical or cosmetic consequences. Minor malformation has no serious consequences.

To know the magnitude of the problem of congenital anomalies we must know that about 2% of newborn infants have a major malformation. The incidence is as high as 5%. if one includes malformations detected later in childhood. such as abnormalities

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of the heart, kidneys, lungs and spine. Malformations are more common among spontaneous abortuses, many of these are severe and may cause abortion. About 9% of prenatal deaths are due to malformations. Treatment of malformations is one of the common reasons children are hospitalized for (Behrman and Vaughan, 1987).

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AIM OF THE WORK

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AIM OF THE WORK

The aim of the present study is to throw more light on factors which predispose to congenital anomalies in Egypt. To know these factors we have to do a statistical study to analyse the conditions which are accompanied with a higher incidence of these anomalies.

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REVIEW OF LITERATURE

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