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Congenital malformations-comparison of the incidence in the period of 2000-2004 and 2005-2009

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Background & Aims: Congenital malformations (CM) are defined as abnormal structure of the organism resulting from disrupted embryogenesis. Many factors influence the appearance of CM. Regarding different criteria and authors, the incidence of CM at newborns is between 2–7%.

Methods: A retrospective analysis of 19097 liveborns delivered at SHGO Cair, during 2000–2004, had been performed. Database (Access 2000) from Neonatal Unit had been used for accessing the data. The incidence and percentage of CM among different systems had been determined and a retrospective analysis of 15293 liveborns delivered at SHGO Cair, during 2005–2009 was performed. Database (Access 2005) from Neonatal Unit was used. The incidence and percentage of CM among different systems were determined.

Results: During the period of 2000-2004, among a total of 19097 liveborns, 736 or 3.85% had CM. The incidence between different years was: 4.28% in 2000, 3.92%–2001, 3.79%–2002, 3.20%–2003 and 3.98% in 2004. Regarding different organ systems the distribution was: 58.1% of all CM were the anomalies of musculoskeletal system, 14.6%–cardiopathies, 8.1%–anomalies of urogenital system 7.2%–CM of gastrointestinal system, etc. Whereas, during the period of 2005–2009, among a total of 15293 liveborns, 573 or 3.75% had CM. The incidence between different years was: 4.02% in 2005, 3.42%–2006, 3.22%–2007, 4.23%–2008 and 3.85% in 2009. Regarding different organ systems, the distribution was: 40.31% of all CM were the anomalies of musculoskeletal system, 21.81%–cardiopathies, 20.07%–anomalies of urogenital system, 12.04%–CM of gastrointestinal system, 5.76% of CNS, etc.

Conclusions: During the five years period of 2000–2004, the incidence of CM was 3.85%, which is in accordance with data from the literature. Among years, the incidence varies from 3.2% to 4.3%. During the five years period of 2005–2009, the incidence of CM was 3.75%, which is in accordance with data from literature. Among years, the incidence varies from 3.2% to 4.3%. The anomalies of musculoskeletal system are the most frequent, followed by those from cardiovascular, urogenital, gastrointestinal and central nervous system. Comparing the five-year periods of 2000–2004 and 2005–2009, we see an almost identical incidence. Using these statistics we see there was no rise in incidence despite the possible after effects of the Balkan wars. CM incidence of gastrointestinal system, compared with other systems presenting, occupies fourth place. This presents a serious problem that requires a commitment as a team in prenatal and postnatal period. Congenital malformations still remain an important medical and social problem, requesting more serious nationwide engagement, as in medical, socioeconomic, ecological aspect, etc.

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