كلية الطب – جامعة الفيوم
قسم الأطفال

الملخص الإنجليزى للبحث المقدم من

الدكتور / أشرف سيد كامل عطاالله مدرس طب الأطفال
للحصول على اللقب العلمى لوظيفة أستاذ مساعد

البحث السابع

(بحث مشترك مقبول للنشر غير مشتق من رسالة علمية)

عنوان البحث :

دور الموجات الصوتيه علي القلب في الرعايه المركزة لحديثي الولاده فى جامعة الفيوم

Role of Echocardiography in Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (Fayoum University)

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ABSTRACT

Background: Neonatal heart is unique in a way that it is entirely different from pediatric and adult population. Differential diagnosis of a newborn presenting with cyanosis, cardiorespiratory distress, and/or a shock-like appearance, the physician must include congenital heart disease, other causes of heart diseases such as myocarditis, and pulmonary, central nervous system, hematologic, infectious, and metabolic diseases. Echocardiography is an important tool for diagnosis of cardiac abnormalities that can influence the management and outcome of the sick newborn in the intensive care unit. Ultrasonography is mostly satisfactory in the diagnosis of cardiac anomalies, but is considered to be limiting to be used as a screening method for the detection of CHA due to the cost of that service**. Objective:** The aim of this study was to assess the role of echocardiography to help neonatologist in diagnosis and management of neonates presented to NICU with cardiopulmonary symptoms. **Patients and Methods:** This study is a retrospective study included 100 neonates out of 187 admitted to NICU in Fayoum university hospital between January 2014 and December 2015 for different indications, full history taking, examination and Doppler echocardiography were done for all patients. Statistical analysis of data was performed. **Results**: A total of 187 newborns were admitted to our neonatal intensive care unit in Fayoum university hospital between January 2014 and December 2015. Of these, 100 patients had an echocardiogram and we found 43% had PPHN, 34% had PFO and about 25% had other congenital heart diseases. More than 90% of patients were treated medically and less than 10 % were treated surgically. **Conclusion and recommendations:** In our study we found that 43% of neonates were diagnosed as having PPHN, and about 34% had the diagnosis of PFO, less than 25% of the patients had congenital heart diseases and about 10% treated surgically for severe congenital heart anomalies by the aid of echocardiography. We recommend the use of echocardiography in NICU as it became very essential part in diagnosis and management.

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