

HYPERTROPHIC CARDIOMYOPATHIES IN CHILDREN

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Abstract. Today, among the diseases of the cardiovascular system, cardiomyopathies are one of the severe diseases, often leading to fatal outcomes. We examined 85 children with cardiomyopathies (CMP) at the age of up to 18 years, including 16 children with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCMP) hospitalized in the cardioreumatology department of the Republican Specialized Scientific and Practical Medical Center of Pediatrics.

Keywords: cardiomyopathy, children, genetic predisposition, risk factors.

Relevance. Nowadays, many factors have been identified that affect human health, such as biomedical factors that are outside the sphere of human influence, for example: age, gender, genetic predisposition, environment and ecology are also noted. To date, among diseases of the cardiovascular system, the hypertrophic form of cardiomyopathies is one of the severe diseases that are often fatal.

Research Objective. To study the risk factors of hypertrophic cardiomyopathy development in children.

Research materials and methods. The study was conducted in the cardioreumatology department of the Republican Specialized Scientific and Practical Medical Center of Pediatrics Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan. We examined 85 children with cardiomyopathies (CMP) at the age of up to 18 years, 16 of them were found to have hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCMP) and hospitalized in the cardioreumatology department. The diagnosis was made based on complaints, anamnesis data (obstetric history of the mother, history of life and diseases of the child, past diseases, nature of the course and duration of the disease), clinical and functional, laboratory and instrumental examination methods.

Research Results. We identified only 16 (18.6%) children with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCMP) out of 86 children with cardiomyopathies. The children were distributed according to their place of residence. The occurrence of HCMP in children prevailed in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and amounted to 43.8%. Analysis of obstetric history showed that 50% of mothers of children with cGMP had acute respiratory infections during pregnancy, 50% had TORCH-infections (cytomegalovirus, herpes virus); 37.5% had pre-eclampsia, 31.3% had preterm labor, 37.5% had low water supply and 25.0% had high water supply, 12.5% of mothers had stillbirths in previous pregnancies and 18.8% had miscarriages in the first and second trimesters of pregnancy. Acute intestinal infections (31.25%), sore throats (25%), pyelonephritis (18.75%), chickenpox (18.75%), non-rheumatic myocarditis (18.75%) were the subsequent most common diseases in the group of children with HCMP.

Thus, the obtained results indicate the importance of environmental factors, in particular ecologically unfavorable factors of the Aral Sea region, on the development of HCMP, and

they were distinguished by more unfavorable medical and biological factors, the state of health and severity of the course of pregnancy in mothers, diseases suffered by children, worse physical development, severity of structural and functional disorders of the cardiovascular system and severity of the study of all forms of HCMР.

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