

CONGENITAL AND ACQUIRED HEART DEFECTS IN CHILDREN

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Abstract: This article discusses congenital and acquired heart defects in children.

Key words: Heart, vascular system, muscle, myocardium, heart, ventricle, valve, body, heart function.

The heart is one of the important organs for our whole body. Currently, diseases of the cardiovascular system are the most common in the world and have become an epidemic without any exaggeration. According to the experts of the World Health Organization, one person dies every 32 seconds due to diseases of the cardiovascular system. Diseases of the cardiovascular system that lead to death include: rheumatic heart damage, angina pectoris, hypertension, congenital and acquired heart defects, etc.

Heart weights of young children are more than those of adults. The heart chamber consists of the right ventricle and the left ventricle. The heart is shaped like a ball. In infants, the myocardium of the right and left ventricles of the heart is approximately the same size, but later the myocardium of the left ventricle develops faster than the right one. 3.5-4 heart contractions per breath. The number of pulses in newborns is 125-160, 110-130 in the first six months of life.

Congenital heart defect is a pathological condition characterized by the appearance of one or another defect in the heart and trunk vessels under the influence of various harmful factors on the embryo and fetus. There is a high risk of developing congenital heart defects in the first 6-8 weeks of pregnancy. In addition to these, one of the main reasons for the birth of children with congenital heart defects is chromosomal disorder - 5%, primary gene mutation - 2-3%, the influence of external factors (bad habits of parents: alcoholism, drug addiction, contracting viral diseases during pregnancy and others) genetic factors occur in 90% of cases.

Ventricular septal defect is the most common congenital heart defect. In this:

- quick fatigue, shortness of breath from physical exertion.
- heart murmur, increase in cardiac impulse, systolic tremor in the space between 3-4 ribs to the left of the coccyx.
- 2-tone accent over the pulmonary artery, coarse systolic murmur in the heart area.

Tetrad of Fallo.

. The most common "kók" defect. It is 10-30%. When the child cries and screams, there are convulsions that intensify. Hypoxemic attacks, the patient has a sharp cough, shortness of breath, tachycardia, restlessness, lethargy, sometimes fainting, falls behind in physical development, the shape of the nails changes and thickens.

Acquired heart defects

It is most common at school age. Its main cause is rheumatism, rarely infectious endocarditis, diffuse connective tissue disease, heart trauma, etc.

Mitral valve insufficiency is common among acquired heart defects. The disease occurs when blood flows from the left ventricle to the left ventricle during systole. The patient does



not complain at the beginning, the heart is not enlarged. The only appearance is a soft systolic murmur in the area of the apex of the heart. The noise is humming.

According to the time of appearance, noise is divided into 2 types: systolic and diastolic

- Systolic murmur occurs when blood meets during systole from one part of the heart to another or during the flow of large vessels in the narrow path.

- Diastolic noise occurs as a result of the narrowing of the blood flow during diastole.

First of all, it should be noted that heart damage has a very strong impact on the child's general condition and other organs. Therefore, when examining the heart, it is necessary to pay special attention to the child's growth and development, the appearance of limbs, swelling, swelling, and shortness of breath.

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