

Study of Congenital Malformations in Newborns in the Pediatrics and Neonatology Department of the Maternity of the Wilaya of Batna, Algeria

Authors : Belhadi Kamilia, Bendaoud Fadhila, Zidani Abla

Abstract : Birth defects are morphological abnormalities and functionally represent the main causes of morbidity and neonatal mortality. Was to analyze a number of maternal and newborn traits, assess the main causes and risk factors of her abnormalities and describe the clinical aspects and different types of birth defects. At maternity of Batna, our rate of congenital malformations is 19% of hospitalized new-borns Mono malformations are the most common, mainly 28% neurological malformations predominated by Spina Bifida and hydrocephalus, Poly malformations and accounted for only 15% of our study. 39,61% of newborns are premature. We found a male predominance, the sex ratio of 1.33 males to one girl, most by mothers over 35; the analysis of the pathological history has shown that the diseases encountered in mothers are pregnant HTA and diabetes. These are the most common diseases, with a percentage of (19% and 21%) Taking medication exists with a percentage of 28%. Concerning the diagnosis, the realization that antenatal ultrasound is carried out in 12% of cases, and the mortality rate is very high; most cases die at 45%. Congenital malformations remain a problem in terms of treatment and prognosis; this will allow investigators to investigate other factors, better understand the causes of congenital malformations and develop effective prevention and treatment strategies.

Keywords : malformation, congenital, newborn, risk factors, Wilaya of Batna, Algeria.

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