

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

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**Abstract :** Birth defects are morphological abnormalities and functionally represent the main causes of morbidity and neonatal mortality. The aim was to analyze a number of maternal and newborn traits, assess the main causes and risk factors of abnormalities and describe the clinical aspects and different types of birth defects at the maternity of Batna. Our rate of congenital malformations is 19% of hospitalized newborns; mono malformations are the most common, mainly 28% neurological malformations predominated by Spina Bifida and hydrocephalus. Poly malformations accounted for only 15% of our study. 39,61% of newborns are premature. We found a male predominance. The sex ratio is 1.33 male 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%). The percentage of people who use medicine is 28%. In terms of diagnosis, prenatal ultrasounds are performed in 12% of cases, and the death rate is often fairly high at 45%. Congenital malformations remain a problem in terms of treatment and prognosis; this will make it possible to investigate other factors, to better understand the causes of congenital malformations and to develop effective prevention and treatment strategies.

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

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