

ANALYSIS OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE PEDIATRIC CARDIAC SURGERY SERVICE IN THE KARAGANDA REGION

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Goal: To study the structure of the operated congenital heart defects in the pediatric cardiac surgery department of the regional cardiac surgery center of Karaganda depending on the defect options: simple, combined, complex, and to assess the level of surgical activity during 7 years.

Methods: The analysis of data of 684 children with congenital heart defects admitted to the pediatric cardiac surgery department unit for the surgical correction of the malformation during the department functioning were analyzed 2011–2017. Age of children: from the neonatal period to 18 years.

Results: An analysis of the work of the pediatric cardiac surgery service in the Karaganda region showed that for 7 years since the opening of the children's department (from 2011 to 2017), 684 children with congenital heart defects (CHD) were surgically corrected. All CHD are divided into 3 categories: simple, combined and complex. The simple ones include the CHD with 1 developmental defect: atrial septal defect, ventricular septal defect, open arterial duct, aortic coarctation, aortic stenosis, valve stenosis of the pulmonary artery, mitral valve stenosis. Combined include a combination of 2–3 defects. Complicated CHDs include Fallot's tetrad, partial and complete abnormal pulmonary vein drainage, atrioventricular communication (complete and incomplete), transposition of the great vessels (complete and corrected), abnormal coronary arteries.

In the structure of surgical treatment of CHD in the Karaganda region, traditionally the leading place was taken by simple (isolated) CHD, their proportion was 68,1% in total, of which: in 2011 – 73,2%, 2012 – 63,2%, in 2013 year – 54,2%, in 2014 – 73,9%, in 2015 – 78,4%, in 2016 – 80,7%, in 2017 – 63,4%. The second rank position was taken by combined defects: in 2011 – 17,1%, 2012 – 28,4%, 2013 – 31,7%, 2014 – 18,8%, 2015 – 11,4%, 2016 – 9,1%, in 2017 – 25,6%. Complicated heart defects, requiring highly trained specialists, in all years were in last place in terms of frequency and were: 9,7% – 8,4% – 14,1% – 7,3% – 10,2% – 10,2% – 11,0% (respectively).

Conclusions: An analysis of the activities of pediatric cardiac surgery for children with CHD showed that 68.1% of the total number of corrected CHD were simple (isolated) defects, 21,% were combined forms and 10,2% were complex. The peak of operational activity occurred in the 2nd and 3rd year of work, when the proportion of children with combined CHD was maximum: 28,4% – in 2012, 31,7% in 2013. In the dynamics of the following years, this indicator decreased, and the proportion of children with simple CHD increased to the level of 73–80 %. These data reflect the regularity of the activities of the pediatric cardiac surgery service and the continuity of work with the outpatient service

THE FIRST EXPERIENCE OF MULTICOMPONENT PLASTIC MK WITH STRENGTHENING OF THE ANNULUS WITH VASCULAR PROSTHESIS

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RSCPMCS named after academician V. Vakhidov (Tashkent, Uzbekistan)

The rapid progression of the disease and the low effectiveness of conservative treatment determine the need for early diagnosis and surgical correction. Surgical treatment of the pathology of the mitral valve (MV) is a constant subject of clinical and scientific

interest, despite the progress made in surgery of the MV. Until recently, in the overwhelming majority of cases, patients underwent mitral valve replacement (MVR), which forced only patients with a fairly pronounced clinic of heart failure who had a prosthesis