2. BÖLÜM

KONJENİTAL KALP HASTALIKLARINA GENEL BAKIŞ

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GİRİŞ

Konjenital kalp hastalığı (KKH), embriyolojik gelişim döneminde kalp duvarları, kalp kapakları ve kan damarlarının anormal birleşiminden kaynaklanır. Son birkaç on yıldır tıbbi, cerrahi ve teknolojik gelişmeler nedeniyle canlı doğmuş olan KKH'li bireylerin %90' ından fazlası artık yetişkinliğe kadar hayatta kalmaktadır. Sonuç olarak, toplumda KKH prevalansı ve böylece KKH' li çocukların sayısı artmaktadır. Bu nedenle, bu hasta grubunun sağlık ihtiyaçlarını karşılamak için özel sağlık bakım merkezleri ve eğitim programlarına ihtiyaç vardır. Bu bölümde konjenital kalp hastalıkları genel bir bakış ile ele alınacaktır.

Epidemiyoloji

KKH, en yaygın doğum kusurlarından biridir. Majör konjenital anormalliklerin yaklaşık %28' i bir kardiyak patolojinin sonucudur. Bunlar genel olarak siyanotik ve asiyanotik KKH olarak kategorize edilebilirler (Tablo 1).

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