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**ANALYSIS OF CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS IN NEWBORNS IN ZAPORIZHZHYA
REGIONAL PERINATAL CENTER**

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In recent years, congenital malformations of the fetus (CM) have occupied a leading position among the causes of infant mortality, reaching 20-35%. In Ukraine, the frequency of congenital and hereditary pathologies among newborns is about 5%.

If a child has congenital malformations, the effectiveness of treatment depends on the adequacy of emergency care, timely transfer to a surgical hospital, rational surgical intervention and adequate postoperative management of the patient. Untimely or incomplete diagnosis is the main source of diagnostic errors that negatively affect the prognosis of the life and health of the child.

There are primary prevention of congenital and hereditary pathologies – preconception, secondary - prenatal diagnosis and tertiary - prevention of complications with the help of medical and surgical correction.

We have analyzed the main congenital malformations in newborns born in the Zaporozhye Regional Perinatal Center in 2014-2016. In total, during this period, 320 children were born who were diagnosed with congenital malformations. In 2014 – 127 newborns (39.68%), in 2015 – 119 (37.18%), in 2016 – 23 (14%). A total of 135 girls (42.19%) and 184 boys (57.5%) were born. One child has no gender identity. In 2014, 4 twins were born, and in one case, both boys were diagnosed with congenital malformations (one with VSD, the other with cryptorchidism). In 2014, one child with CM was stillborn. In delusional children, the weight was 3117 ± 622 g, and the height was 50.59 ± 4.82 cm.

Analyzing the qualitative characteristics of congenital malformations in newborns, we found that congenital malformations of the cardiovascular system occupied the first place, accounting for 117 cases

36.56%. Wherein. Traditionally, VSD has been the most commonly diagnosed. In 2014 – 18.11%, in 2015 – 21%, in 2016 – 25.68%. It draws attention to the fact that childbirth with CHD CVS, which may require surgical intervention in 2014, was represented by such diseases as Tetralogy of Fallot (2 cases), stenosis of the right sections (2 cases), valvular stenosis of the pulmonary artery (2 cases), coarctation aorta (2 cases).

In 2015, valvular stenosis of the pulmonary artery was diagnosed in 3 patients, Tetralogy of Fallot – in 2. At the same time, the frequency of combined CCC defects has an increasing trend: 5.5% – 4.2% – 14.89%, respectively.

The second place in the examined newborns is occupied by anomalies in the development of the genitourinary system, which account for 73 cases (22.81%). Of these, cryptorchidism is 11 cases (3.44%), the presence of ovarian cysts – 4 (1.25%). All cases of ovarian cysts were diagnosed in 2016. Multicystosis is 4.38%, hydronephrosis – 3.44%.

The third place in the frequency of congenital malformations is occupied by diseases of the central nervous system. A total of 13 cases were diagnosed, which is 7.19%. In all cases, a severe pathology with doubtful prospects for life was revealed.

Note that newborns with multiple developmental defects accounted for 22 cases (6.88%). At the same time, attention is drawn to the trend towards a decrease in the birth of children with this pathology, respectively, 12 people in 2014, 7 in 2015, 3 in 2016.

The frequency of birth of children with Down syndrome is represented by 17 cases (5.31%). The increase in the frequency of this pathology is noteworthy: in 2014 – 7 cases, in 2015 – 4, in 2016 – 9.

Thus, compliance with the standards of prenatal diagnosis, improvement of equipment and quality of medical care can reduce the frequency of birth of children with inoperable developmental anomalies.