DETERMINATION OF MORPHOMETRIC INDICATORS IN CHILDREN BORN WITH HEART DEFECTS

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Relevance of the topic. Congenital heart defects are a disease characterized by the appearance of anomalies during the development of the fetus in the mother's womb, sometimes after birth due to the formation of the heart and large blood vessel[3]. Congenital heart disease accounts for 1 percent of heart disease and more than 1 percent in children under 1 year of age[1]. The medical and social importance of this problem is that it is currently one of the main causes of death of children aged 1-2 months, not only in our country, but in all regions. 54.4% die within 1 year of life and 84.4% before 5 years. According to statistics, the average life expectancy for the most common congenital heart defects is 15 to 20 years. For this reason, supporters of surgical treatment in the first months and years[2].

The purpose of the study. Determination of morphometric indicators in children born with congenital heart defects in Bukhara region

Research materials and methods. The research was conducted at the Children's Multidisciplinary Medical Center of Bukhara Region. Scientific research was conducted among 32 children born with congenital heart defects aged 1-2-3 years. Morphometric parameters of children born with this defect were determined and compared depending on the severity of the defect.child's life are increasing in recent years.

Research results. Chest circumference in 1-year-old children with interventricular type of congenital heart defect at rest is from 40 cm to 44 cm, the average is 42±0.6 cm, and in 1-year-old children with interventricular type of congenital heart defect, it is from 35 cm to 37 cm, on average. It is equal to 36±1.9 cm. 1-year-old children with interventricular type of congenital heart defect have an average body weight of 7-8 kg, and 1-year-old children with interventricular type of congenital heart defect have an average weight of 6-7 kg. Chest circumference in 2-year-old children with interventricular type of congenital heart defect at rest is 46 cm to 49 cm, the average is 47.5±0.6 cm, and in 2-year-old children with interventricular type of congenital heart defect, it is 39 cm to 42 cm, on average It is equal to 41±1.9 cm. The average body weight of 2-year-old children with intercompartmental type of congenital heart defect is 9-11 kg, and 10-12 kg in 2-year-old children with interventricular type of congenital heart defect. In 3-year-old children with intercompartmental type of congenital heart defect, the chest circumference at rest ranges from 45 cm to 49 cm, the average is 47±0.6 cm. In 3-year-old children with interventricular type of congenital heart defect, it is from 43 cm to 45 cm, the average is 44±1.9 cm. 3-year-old children with interventricular type of congenital heart defect have an average body weight of 11-13 kg, and 1-year-old children with interventricular type of congenital heart defect have an average body weight of 11-12 kg.

Conclusions. Body parts, i.e., chest circumference, were larger in children with intercompartmental heart disease compared to children with interventricular heart disease, and the body mass ratio was also higher in children with intercompartmental heart disease. The results of the examination show that the intercompartmental type of congenital heart defect is milder than the interventricular type.

All children with intercompartmental type of congenital heart defect should be treated in special sanatorium-resort conditions during the recovery period. Taking into account their general condition, operative treatment at 2-3 levels is indicated.

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