# CONGENITAL ABNORMALITIES

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### LEARNING OUTCOMES

- Define congenital abnormalities
- State the significance
- Outline the common life threatening congenital abnormalities

### DEFINITION

- Congenital malformations are anatomical defects present at birth
- Defects of the CNS and heart account for more than half of the total congenital malformations
- These are major causes of stillbirths and neonatal deaths
- More importantly, they are a cause of death in infancy

### SIGNIFICANCE

- 1—2% of all babies are born with serious congenital malformations.
- Are major causes of Perinatal and infant death to the extend of infant mortality rate
- The incidence of serious defects and chromosomal anomalies amongst spontaneous abortions is very high.
- Some of them are predisposing factors to diseases e.g UTI in congenital obstruction of the urinary tract

 Some cause permanent disability e.g congenital dislocation of the hip and spina bifida.

- CHOANAL ATRESIA congenital disorder where the back of the nasal passage (choana) is blocked,
- This is usually by abnormal bony or soft tissue (membranous) due to failed recanalization of the nasal fossae during fetal development
- Presents with;
  - respiratory distress in the delivery room.
  - Apnoea ,
  - inability to pass a nasogastric tube through the nasal nares

When one notices choanal atresia then suspect the following congenital anomalies (CHARGE Syndrome)

- C—Coloboma of the eyes
- H—Heart anormaly
- A—Atresia of the choana
- R—Retardation
- G—Genital anomaly
- E—Ear anomaly

#### PIERRE ROBIN SYNDROME;

- Is a condition in which an infant has a smaller than normal lower jaw,
- a tongue that falls back in the throat, and difficulty breathing.
- It is present at birth and presents with micrognathia, cleft palate, air way obstruction

#### • DIAPHRAGMATIC HERNIA

- Is a birth defect in which there is an abnormal opening in the diaphragm.
- The diaphragm is the muscle between the chest and abdomen that helps you breathe.

- The opening allows part of the organs from the belly to move into the chest cavity near the lungs
- It presents with a scaphoid abdomen, bowel sounds present in the chest and Respiratory distress

#### • TRACHEOESOPHAGEAL FISTULA.

- Is an abnormal connection between these two tubes.
- As a result, swallowed liquids or food can be aspirated (inhaled) into your child's lungs.

- Feeding into the stomach directly can also lead to reflux and aspiration of stomach acid and food.
- It presents with polyhydramnious, aspiration pneumonia and excessive salivation, Inability to pass a NGT in to the stomach

#### Suspect VATER Syndrome

- V=Vertebral defects
- A=anal may be imperforate
- T-E= Tracheo -Esophageal fistula
- R=Radial and Renal dysplasia

- Intestinal obstruction
  - Is significant mechanical impairment or complete arrest of the passage of contents through the intestine
  - This is due to pathology that causes blockage of the bowel.
- It presents with Polyhydramnious, bile stained emesis, and abdominal distension