

SURVIVAL OF CHILDREN WITH SELECTED TYPES OF CONGENITAL ANOMALIES IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC DURING THE FIRST YEAR OF THEIR LIFE

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Aim and type of study: A retrospective study with data analysis of pre- and postnatal occurrence of 14 selected types of congenital anomalies along with an analysis of a ratio of deaths with selected congenital anomalies during children's first year of life.

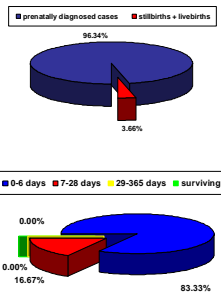
Material and methods: A retrospective epidemiological incidences analysis of pre- and postnatally diagnosed cases of selected 14 types of congenital anomalies in the Czech Republic during 1994 – 2005 period. In postnatally diagnosed cases, an analysis of survival and mortality of children in their first year of life was performed.

Results: In 1994 – 2005, there was a total of 1 132 567 children born in the Czech Republic, out of that number 38 298 both live- and stillbirths with a congenital anomaly. Including prenatally diagnosed cases, following anomalies and numbers were collected: anencephaly 328, spina bifida 478 and encephalocele 163, congenital hydrocephalus 557, omphalocele 318, gastroschisis 325, oesophageal defects 242, anorectal malformations 323, diaphragmatic hernia 314, renal agenesis/hypoplasia 529, cystic kidney 542 and Down syndrome 1 918. In correctible defects, first year survival was lowest in congenital hydrocephalus (72 %) and neural tube defects (anencephaly excluded) (71 %). In congenital defects of gastrointestinal tract and in abdominal wall defects survival was between 82 – 91 %.

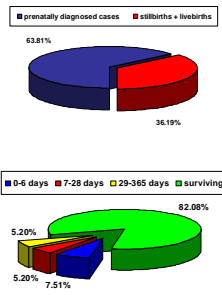
Conclusion: Congenital anomalies present a substantial part of both perinatal, neonatal and infant mortality and morbidity. An analysis of their contribution is a vital part of pre- and postnatal health care in the Czech Republic.

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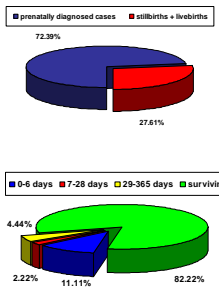
Anencephaly in the Czech Republic, 1994 – 2005, prenatal diagnostics and survival during the first year of life



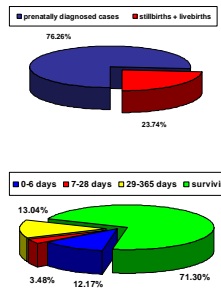
Spina bifida in the Czech Republic, 1994 – 2005, prenatal diagnostics and survival during the first year of life



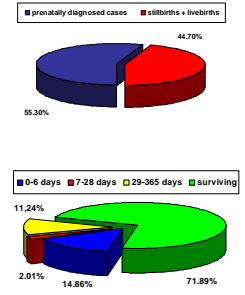
Encephalocele in the Czech Republic, 1994 – 2005, prenatal diagnostics and survival during the first year of life



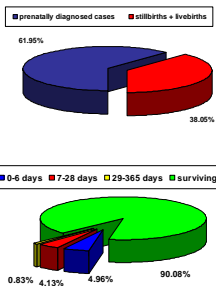
Neural Tube Defects in the Czech Republic, 1994 – 2005, prenatal diagnostics and survival during the first year of life



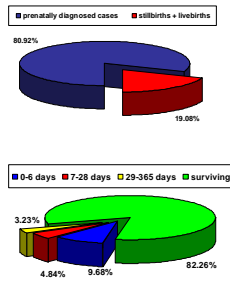
Congenital Hydrocephalus in the Czech Republic, 1994 – 2005, prenatal diagnostics and survival during the first year of life



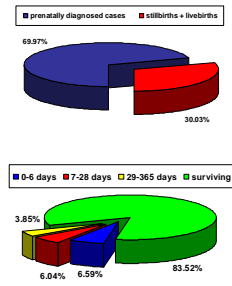
Omphalocele in the Czech Republic, 1994 – 2005, prenatal diagnostics and survival during the first year of life



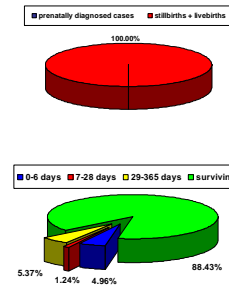
Gastroschisis in the Czech Republic, 1994 – 2005, prenatal diagnostics and survival during the first year of life



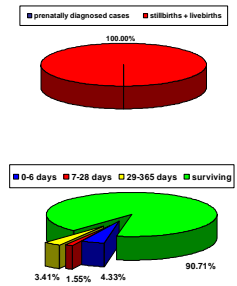
Abdominal Wall Defects in the Czech Republic, 1994 – 2005, prenatal diagnostics and survival during the first year of life



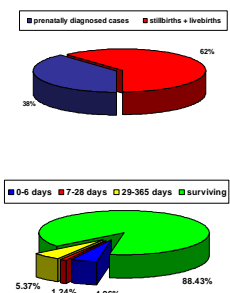
Oesophageal malformations in the Czech Republic, 1994 – 2005, prenatal diagnostics and survival during the first year of life



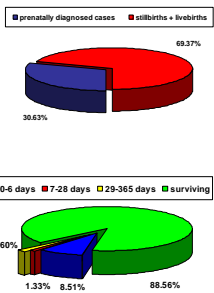
Anorectal malformations in the Czech Republic, 1994 – 2005, prenatal diagnostics and survival during the first year of life



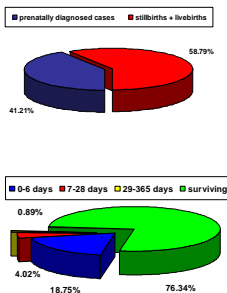
Diaphragmatic hernia in the Czech Republic, 1994 – 2005, prenatal diagnostics and survival during the first year of life



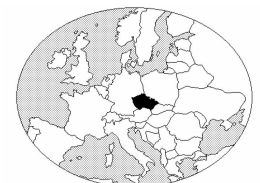
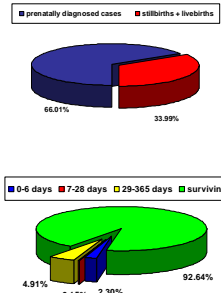
Cystic kidney in the Czech Republic, 1994 – 2005, prenatal diagnostics and survival during the first year of life



Renal agenesis in the Czech Republic, 1994 – 2005, prenatal diagnostics and survival during the first year of life



Down syndrome in the Czech Republic, 1994 – 2005, prenatal diagnostics and survival during the first year of life



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