

Surveillance of congenital anomalies in the Czech Republic: Historical aspects and current status.

Antonín Šípek Jr.^{1,2}, Vladimír Gregor^{1,3}, Antonín Šípek^{1,3,4}, Jiří Horáček^{1,5} and Jitka Jírová⁶

¹ Department of Medical Genetics, Thomayer Hospital, Prague, Czech Republic

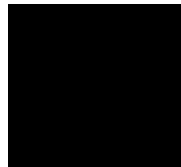
² Institute of Medical Biology and Genetics, 1st Faculty of Medicine, Charles University and General University Hospital, Prague, Czech Republic

³ Department of Medical Genetics, Pronatal Sanatorium, Prague, Czech Republic

⁴ Institute of Biology and Medical Genetics, 3rd Faculty of Medicine, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic

⁵ Gennet, Centre for Foetal Medicine and Reproductive Genetics, Prague, Czech Republic

⁶ Institute for Health Information and Statistics, Prague, Czech Republic



eurocat
european surveillance of
congenital anomalies

<http://www.vrozene-vady.cz/>



Czech Republic

Population: 10,610,947 (2016 est)

Area: 78,866 km²

Regions: 13 regions and the capital Prague; 76 districts in total

Population density: 133/km²

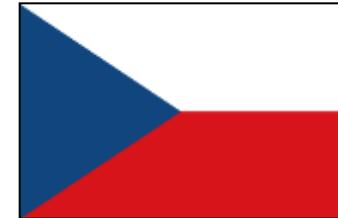
Annual births: approx. 100 000

Capitol and largest city: Prague (1,301,132 inhabitants – 2018 est)

Life expectancy (years): Males - 76.2; Females - 82.1

Language: Czech

Ethnicity: Czech 90.4%, Moravian 3.7%, Slovak 1.9%, other 4%





Czech Republic - History

National Registry of Congenital Anomalies of the Czech Republic (NRCA)

- Unofficial monitoring in former Czechoslovakia started in **1961**
- Official monitoring started on 1st of January **1964**
- **First stage (1964 – 1974)** – only **36** selected diagnoses of congenital anomalies (CA) were registered
- **Second stage (1975 – 1993)** – **60** diagnoses of CA registered
- **Third stage: (1994 – 2015)** – **all cases** in terminations of pregnancies (TOPs), stillbirths and live births are registered (age limit for reporting = **15 years**)
- **2016 – now:** no age limit, additional diagnoses (rare diseases), electronic registration, OMIM and Orphanet codes



History II - Methods

1971 – Cultivation of amniocytes

1971 – First prenatally diagnosed M. Down

1977 – Placentocentesis

1978 – Fetoscopy

1980 – USG Diagnostics

1983 – CVS

1985 – The data on prenatal diagnosis became a part of registration

1987 – Cordocentesis

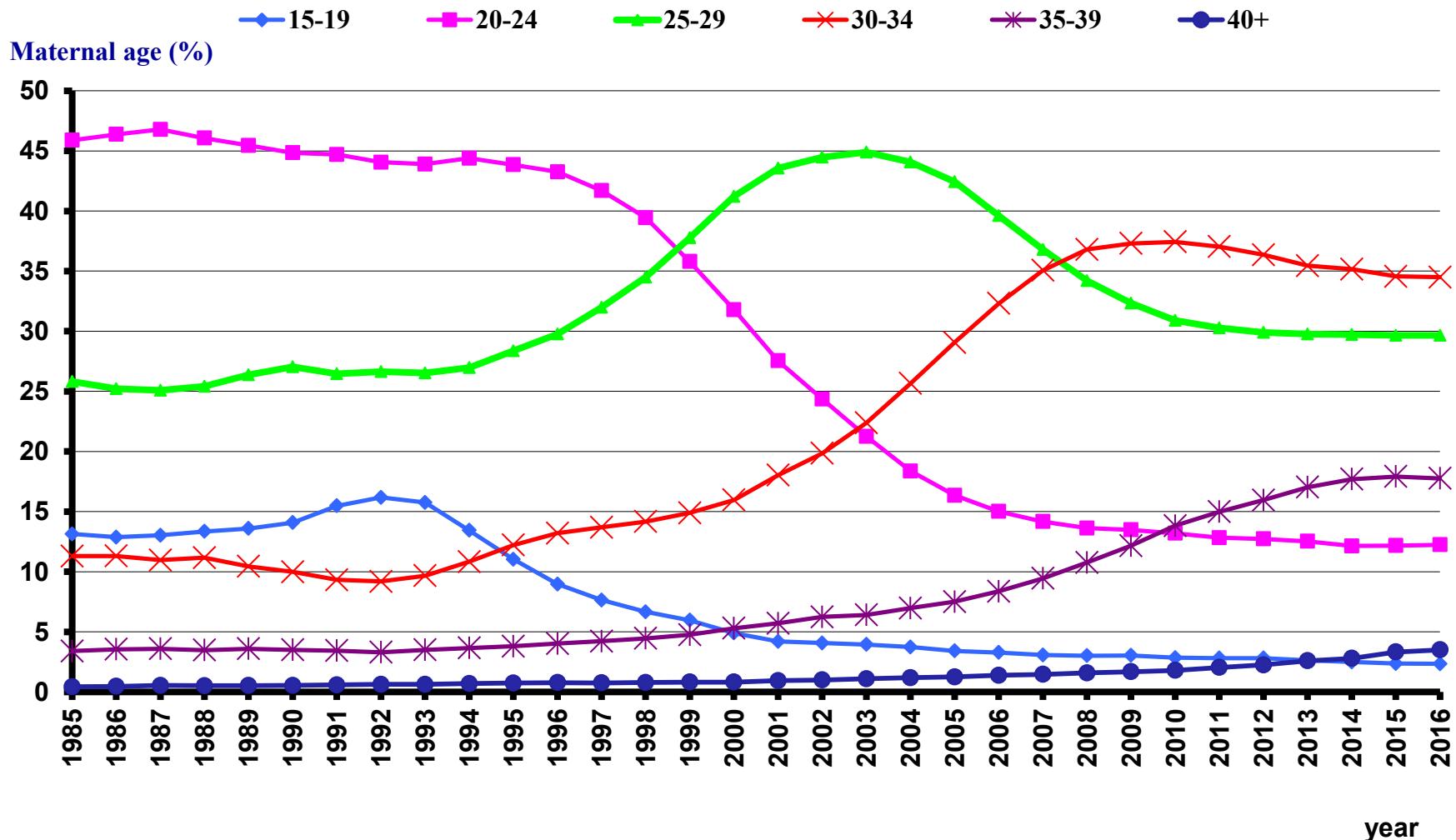
1988 – Early amniocentesis

1990 – Biochemical screening

2000 – PGD

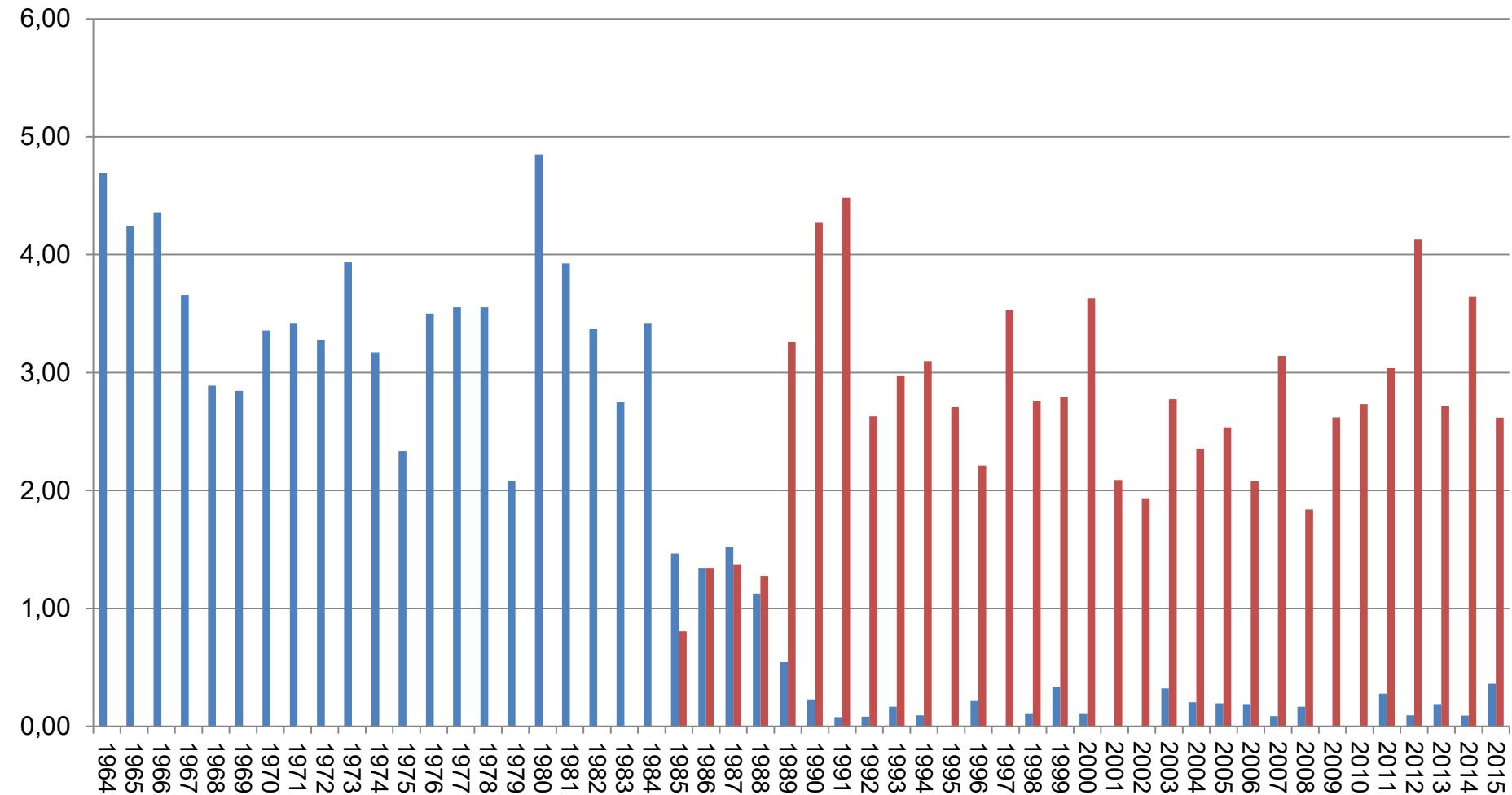
2012 – NIPT

Demographic trends



Anencephaly

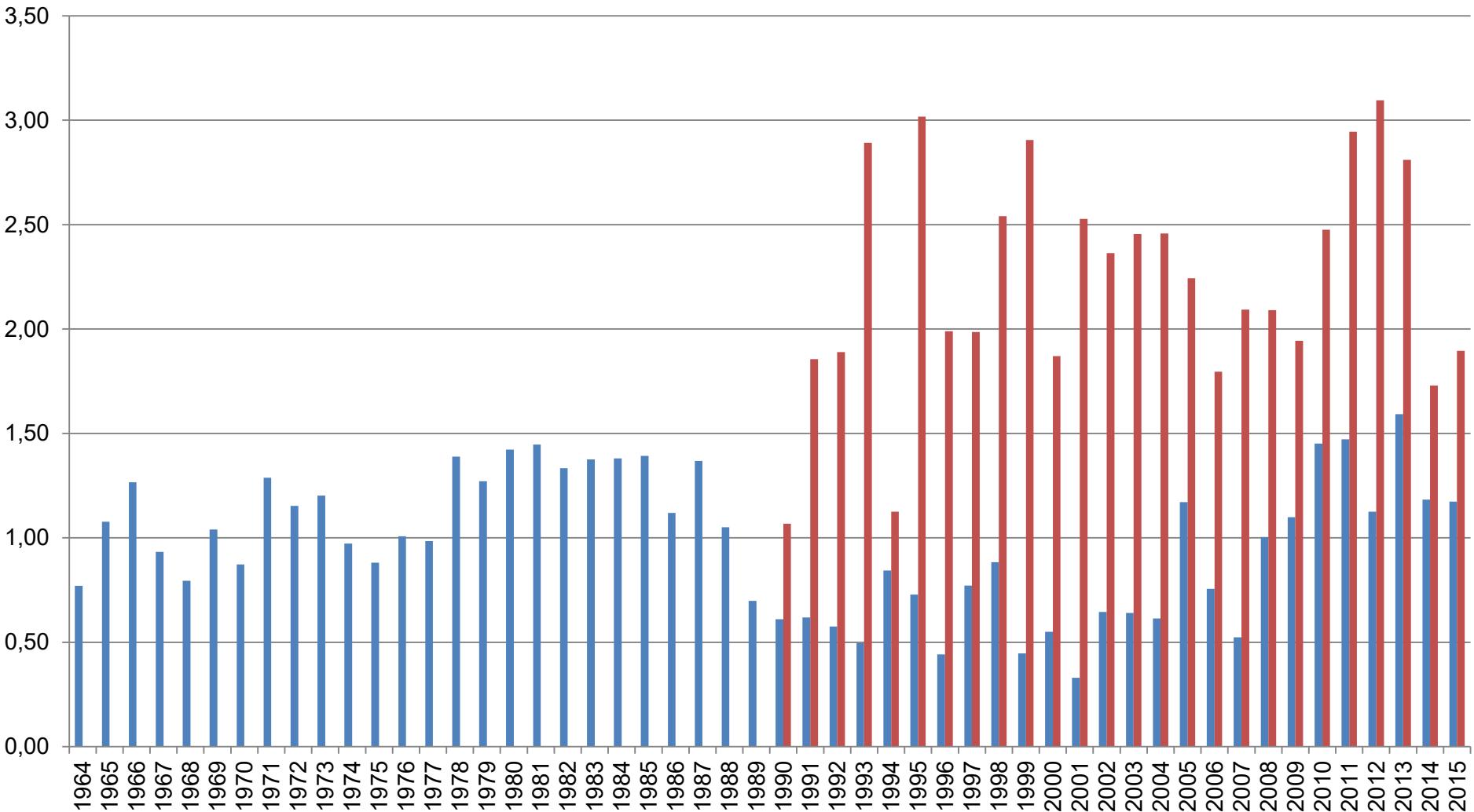
■ Births ■ Prenatal diagnostics





Gastroschisis

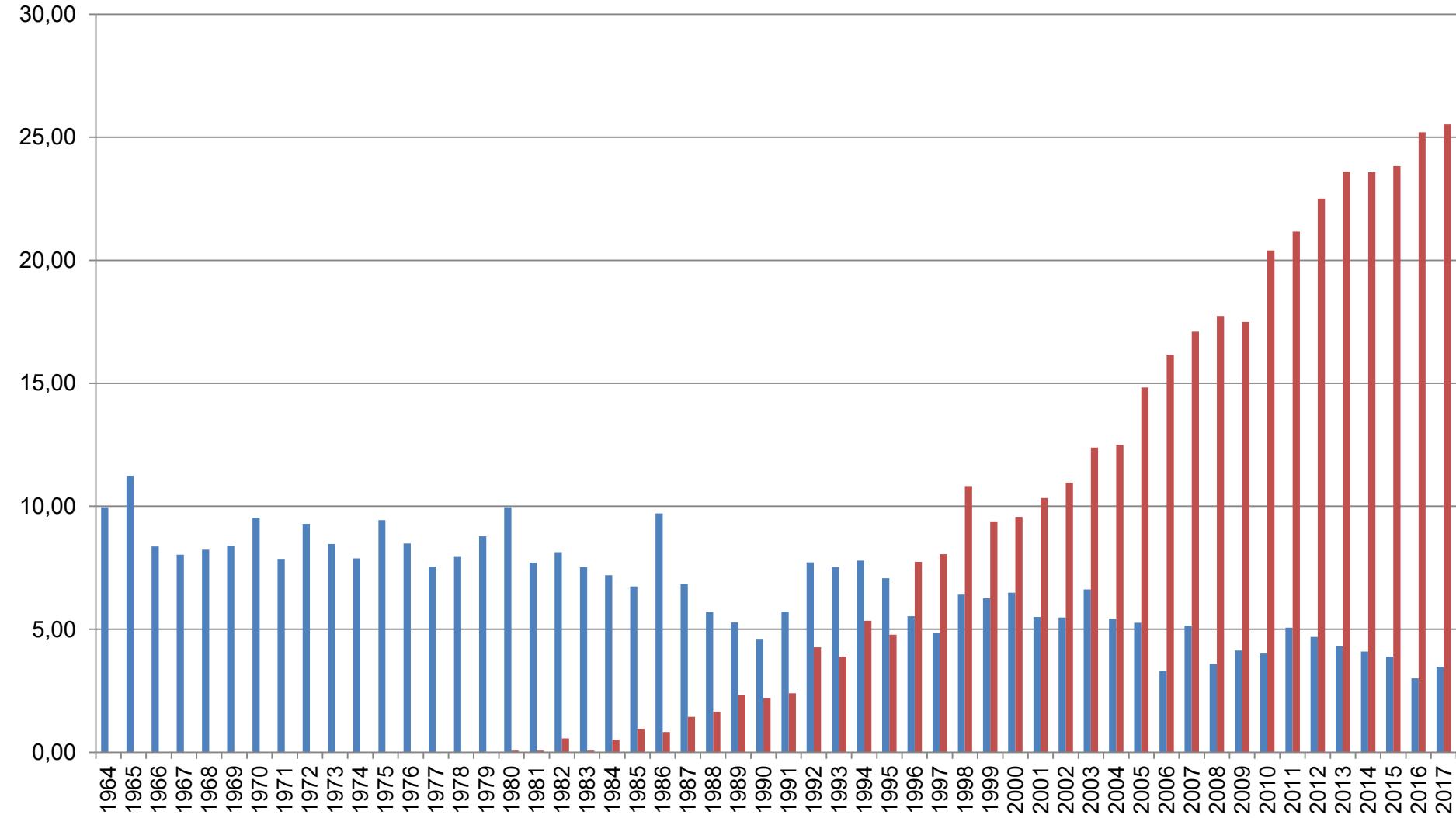
■ Births ■ Prenatal diagnostics





Down syndrome

■ Births ■ Prenatal diagnostics





New online reporting tool

Národní registr vrozených vad - Vrozená vada plodu nebo dítěte

I. Hlavná diagnóza – VV, GPO

Vrozená vada GPO:

VV, GPO

Dg. die ICD-10 Dg. die Orpha number Orphanet Dg. die Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man Dg. die Society for the Study of Inborn Errors of Metabolism

Print VV, GPO

ICD-10 **ORPHANET** **OMIM** **SIEM**

II. Vrozené vad(y) (VV) a Geneticky podmíněná onemocnění (GPO) u plodu

Zjednání vrozené vady/GPO Těhotensví Dokončení týden těhotenství při zjištění VV Ukončení těhotenství

Spontánní poran

III. Vrozené vad(y) (VV) a Geneticky podmíněná onemocnění (GPO) u dítěte nebo dospělého

Zjednání vrozené vady/GPO Rodné dílo dítěte Stáří občasník Porodní informace v gramech

Porodní délka v cm Doba narození Datum úmrtil Výsledek těhotensví Počet

IV. Renditní listin



Feedback (+ / -)

- Rare diseases, new codes
- New variables (array, NIPT...)
- Availability of online system
- Variables/form checking
- Reporting policy



Thank you

Thank you for coming!

45th Annual Meeting of the ICBDSR
Prague



<http://www.vrozenevady.cz/>