Abstract

Impact of pulse oximetry screening on the detection of duct dependent Congenital Heart Diseases

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Abstract

Background
Cardiovascular malformations are the commonest type of congenital malformations, but most are not detected by routine neonatal examination. Approximately 1-1.8 babies per 1000 live births have a duct dependent circulation, with a persistent ductus arteriosus being necessary for survival. These babies are at particular risk due to the trend towards early discharge from postnatal wards. Critical congenital heart defect (CCHD) is life threatening and requires intervention in infancy. However, CCHD is not always detected prenatally or upon examination in the postnatal wards. As a result, some infants with CCHD are discharged from the postnatal wards to home, where they quickly decompensate.

Methods
Prospective study was done over ten weeks duration in the postnatal wards in Teaching Hospital Peradeniya. The preductal and postductal oxygen saturation (SpO₂) of 1450 clinically healthy term newborns was measured by using pulse oximeter before they were discharged from the wards by a medical officer.

Results
Out of 1450 babies, the screening was positive in seven babies. The 2D Echocardiogram was done by a Consultant Paediatric Cardiologist. All seven of them confirmed to be suffering from a CHD. Among them, there was one Critical CHD which needed immediate surgical intervention and six other CHDs where four of them needed medical management for Persistent Pulmonary Hypertension as well. The sensitivity and the specificity of this screening test was 100%.

Conclusion
As the using of pulse oximetry is a low cost, painless and non-invasive procedure which can be done within minutes it is an effective method that can be used in our set up to screen duct dependent CHDs.

Key words: Duct dependent congenital heart diseases; Persistent ductus arteriosus; Screening; Preductal and Post ductal saturation

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