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Pathological changes in congenital malformations of the central nervous system

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Introduction: Currently, despite the high level of development of medical science and practice, a high incidence of children born with congenital malformations (CM) CNS. But clinical and morphological correlation CM of the CNS ontogenetic their development still remain unexplored.

Methods: According to the children's department of the regional mortem bureau 2012-2013 y. for congenital malformation of the CNS was detected in 91, that is 20.4 % of all revealed malformations (447 children). Prematurity were 71.4% of children. Ratio was the same fetus and children with CM CNS by gender: 53.3% - men, 46.7% - women. Urban residents was 32%, rural 68%.

Results: Antenatal mortality was 55 case CM CNS, early neonatal mortality - 16, late neonatal mortality -7and post-neonatal mortality was in 13 cases. The structure of the CNS characterized by congenital equal ratio isolated and combined forms. Among the isolated forms about half belonged to congenital hydrocephalus and among combined at half newborns noted combination of spinal hernia and other forms of defect. Equally frequently reported combination nervous system abnormalities and neural tube defects, which were part of symptoms of multiple congenital malformations. The most common defects were treated congenital hydrocephalus and malformations of the spinal cord and spinal column (68-74.7%) and anencephaly with porencephaly (16-17.6%). Also met congenital anomalies, such as traumatic brain herniation (5-5.5%), microcephaly and abnormalities of the corpus callosum of 1.1%. Malformations of the central nervous system combined with abnormalities of the cardiovascular, osteoarticular, genitourinary system. Associated abnormalities were presented with a combination of two (20.1 %) , three or more (79.9%) defects.

Conclusion: At autopsy of the dead children predominate combination, severe congenital malformations of the central nervous system. Multiple organ injury and polysystemic lesions are causing death.