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Risk factors for congenital malformations the spinal cord and spine in children

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Relevance of congenital malformations of the spine and spinal cord caused by a significant proportion of this pathology in the structure of infant, perinatal mortality and childhood disability .The purpose of this study was to investigate the risk factors of congenital malformations of the spinal cord and spine.

Material and Methods: Here were examined 24 children with congenital malformations of the spinal cord and spine, are examined and treated in the field of neurosurgery at Children's Hospital. The diagnosis was confirmed by the results of MRI or CT scans of the brain.
Average age was 24 years, 3 women were younger than 18 years and 8 - 35 years older. Number of primiparous women was - 29% of nulliparous - 17% of multiparous and multiparous - 64%. Of these urban residents - 75% of the rural areas - 25%.

Results: In the structure of extragenital pregnant women prevailed: anemia - 54%, urinary system diseases - 17%, obesity II degree - 13%, thyroid disease - 13%, UPU - 3%. In 67% of women during pregnancy foci of chronic infection (cytomegalovirus, toxoplasmosis, ureaplasmosis, chlamydia).
Pregnancy complications were observed in 9 women: the threat of termination of pregnancy - 44%, polyhydramnios - from 34% 3, oligohydramnios - in 1 11%, caused by pregnancy edema - in 1 11%.
Of all the 24 cases with abnormalities of the neural tube: born full-term infants - 79 %, preterm - 21%. The average body weight of term infants was 3200 g, preterm infants – 2050.

Conclusion: Congenital malformations of the spinal cord and spine were observed more often multiparous women 64% to 67% of extragenital diseases.