

# European Summit on PEDIATRIC NEONATOLOGY AND GYNAECOLOGY

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### Recognition of critical congenital heart disease in the newborn

Congenital heart disease is the most common congenital disorder in the newborn affecting approximately 8 per 1000 live births (1-3) and at least 25% of them being critical heart lesions (4). Although prenatal screening has resulted in improved prenatal detection rates of congenital heart disease in the recent years, many congenital heart defects still go unrecognized (5,6). Delayed recognition of critical congenital heart disease may result in neonates presenting in extremis in the immediate newborn period or sometimes much later. Critical congenital heart disease can be broadly categorized into left sided obstructive lesions, right sided obstructive lesions and non-obstructive lesions. Timely recognition of critical congenital heart in the newborn can have a significant impact on morbidity and mortality; and improved surgical outcomes. The presentation will review the fetal circulation, types of critical congenital heart diseases, diagnostic approach and acute management in the neonatal unit.

**Biography:** Deepa Prasad is a pediatric cardiologist in Mesa, Arizona and is affiliated with Banner Desert Medical Center. She received her medical degree from Kempegowda Institute of Medical Science and has been in practice for 11-20 years.

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