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Perspective

Causes of Death in Congenital Heart Disease and Neurohumoral Activation in Adults

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DESCRIPTION

Heart Transplantation (HT) has progressed from its experimental stage to an established treatment option for patients with end-stage heart failure since the first successful heart transplantation in a human. The allograft in 1967 endured for six hours. Only when cyclosporine was developed in the 1980s did more paediatric transplants occur. While end-stage ischemic or dilated cardiomyopathy used to affect the majority of patients having orthotopic HTx, the percentage of individuals with congenital heart disease has grown. 0.4%-1% of people has Congenital Heart Disease (CHD), which is a prevalent condition. The majority of these patient seven those with complicated lesion snow survive to maturity recognize to advancements in contemporary cardiac surgery. As a result, there are more adult survivors with complicated CHD. Many infant heart surgery survivors for CHD are not healed, and some still have a significant chance of developing end-stage heart failure in their teen years despite these tremendous advancements in surgical repair choices and outcomes. The late morbidity and death in adult CHD are significantly impacted by heart failure. Orthotopic HTx is sometimes the only effective treatment available for patients whose diseases are at their last stages. We anticipate a rapidly growing number of adults with CHD who will be evaluated for HTx during the next decades given these changes in the epidemiology of CHD patients.

Death causes and changing mortality patterns in CHD

Assessing the modifications and development of surgical treatment approaches for complicated CHD over the past few decades is crucial to comprehending and predicting patient cohorts at risk for end-stage CHD in the present and in the future. The overall number of people with certain complicated congenital cardiac defects and the age distribution within these cohorts will be significantly affected by this evolution. Analyzing death causes, methods, and variations is crucial. Recent research has shown that childhood mortality in CHD has nearly vanished, and death has transferred almost exclusively to adults.

Causes of heart failure in CHD

The reasons of circulatory failure in CHD patients are more varied, despite the fact that neurohumoral activation in CHD patients with circulatory failure is quite comparable to that in individuals with acquired heart disease. The basic systolic or diastolic dysfunction of the ventricles, as well as advancing valvular regurgitation or stenosis, is the aetiologies of heart failure. Long-term volume or pressure overload from valvular regurgitation, congenital shunt lesions, or surgically implanted systemic to pulmonary shunts are risk factors for ventricular myocardial dysfunction. Long-term cyanosis, previous ventricular incisions from surgery, and uncontrolled arrhythmias are further significant factors. When the sub pulmonic ventricle dilates and becomes dysfunctional, adverse ventricular interactions are now understood to be a significant factor in systemic ventricular dysfunction. Patients with CHD may also have hereditary abnormalities in the cardiac structure, such as no compaction, which is more prevalent in people with Ebstein's abnormality and other forms of CHD. An oxygen supply-demand mismatch may cause myocardial ischemia and fibrosis in patients with a systemic right ventricle, such as those with Congenitally Corrected Transposition of the Great Arteries (CCTGA). It is thought that significant atrioventricular valve regurgitation, which is frequently seen in these individuals and frequently accompanied by an elevated preload, is a warning indicator of imminent ventricular failure. Increased mortality has been linked to both increasing tricuspid regurgitation and systolic dysfunction of the systemic RV.

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