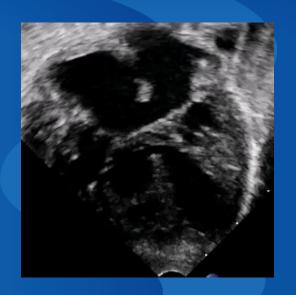
Heart Disease in Children – What the General Practitioner Needs to Know

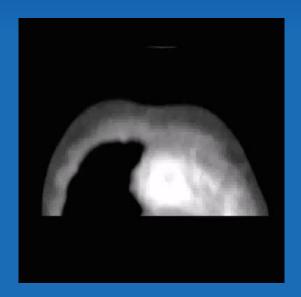
Professor Orla Franklin Paediatric Cardiologist



What I am not going to cover.....









What's on the Agenda?

Babies

Structural congenital heart disease

Older Children

Symptoms as a manifestation of
Previously undetected structural cardiac disease
Inherited cardiac disease
Cardiac Infection

Where are you vulnerable?
Where are you less exposed than you might think



Babies with Congenital Heart Disease





Screening for Structural CHD in Ireland

All women are offered a 20-week anatomy scan

All infants are examined by the neonatal team

Oxygen Saturations measured prior to discharge

GP



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86% of all critical congenital heart disease prenatally diagnosed



Prenatal Diagnosis



Four Chamber View

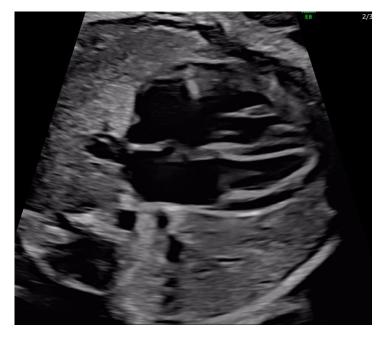


Outflow Tract View



Prenatal Diagnosis





HLHD

TGA



All women are offered a 20-week anatomy scan All infants are examined by the neonatal team Murmur Harsh Slow to feed Oxygen Saturations measured Short of breath prior to discharge Cyanosed **Abnormal Pulses** Extracardiac features GP Dysmorphic Chromosome anomaly



All women are offered a 20-week anatomy scan

All infants are examined by the neonatal team

Oxygen Saturations measured prior to discharge

GP



All women are offered a 20-week anatomy scan

All infants are examined by the neonatal team

39,821 babies screened
Physical examination
+pulse Oximetry
82% of babies
100% of babies with
a duct dependent
pulmonary circulation

Oxygen Saturations measured prior to discharge

GP

5 Cases Missed All had left heart obstruction Coarctation is the Achilles Heel of all modalities of fetal and infant screening for CHD



All women are offered a 20-week anatomy scan

All infants are examined by the neonatal team

Shunt Lesions
For E.g. VSD
As the pulmonary vascular resistance falls blood will flood the lungs producing a detectable murmur and symptomatic cardiac failure

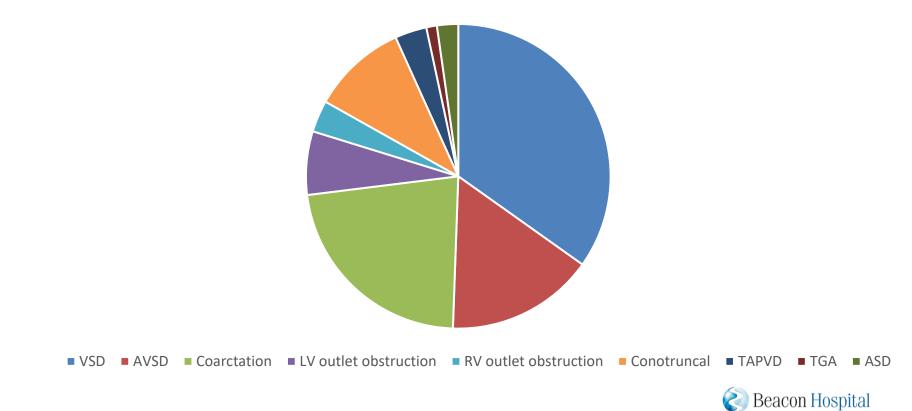
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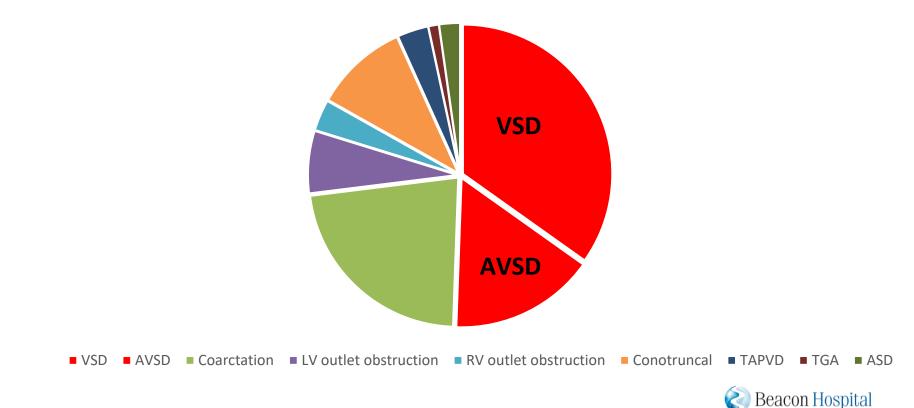
Left heart obstruction account for 75% off all duct dependant lesions detected postnatally are left heart



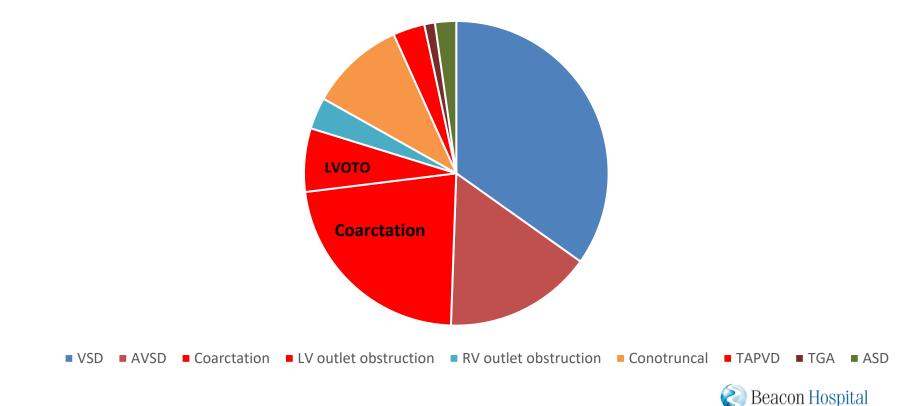
Postnatal diagnosis of CHD



Postnatal diagnosis of CHD – Most Common Lesions



Postnatal diagnosis of CHD – Presenting Lesions in Shocked Neonates



When a GP writes a letter

GP and Paediatrician referral letters triaged as low risk

- 96% are discharged after the first OPD review
- 2% are followed for a minor structural lesion e.g. small VSD, Bicuspid Aortic Valve
- 2% have a significant lesion that required intervention



Structural Congenital Heart Disease in Infants -

Prenatal screening programme for CHD in Ireland

86% of all critical CHD

All cases of CHD requiring intervention in the first year of life

- 2/3 are prenatally diagnosed
- 1/3 are postnatally diagnosed
- VSD and AVSD make up more than 50% of all postnatally diagnosed cases
- Coarctation / Left heart obstruction make up 75% of all duct dependent (critical) postnatally diagnosed cases

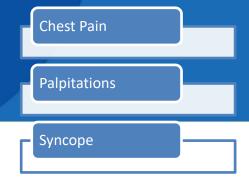
Of GP and Paediatrician referral letters triaged as low risk

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Finding the Needle in the Haystack

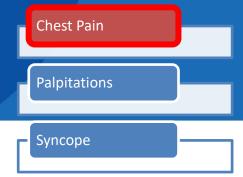
Navigating 'Cardiac' Symptoms in Teenagers





Finding the Needle in the Haystack

Navigating 'Cardiac' Symptoms in Teenagers





The problem...

Patients and parents vastly overestimate the prevalence of cardiac causes of chest pain

69% restricted activity

40% school absence

44% - coronary event

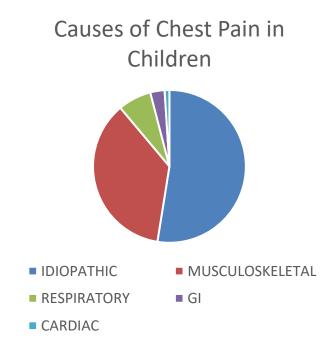
12% - cancer



Chest pain in children is largely benign

Cardiac causes

- Anomalous coronary origins
- Cardiomyopathy
- Pulmonary hypertension
- Myocarditis
- Pericarditis



History

 Family history, Exercise Intolerance, Exertional chest pain, Syncope/exertional syncope, Seizures, Asthma, Kawasaki Disease

Examination

- Murmur, Gallop, Rub, Heave, Thrill
- Body Habitus Conn Tissue Disorders

ECG

- LVH, RVH, +/_ Strain, ST/ T changes, Q waves
- Pre-excitation, non-sinus rhythm.



History

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Examination

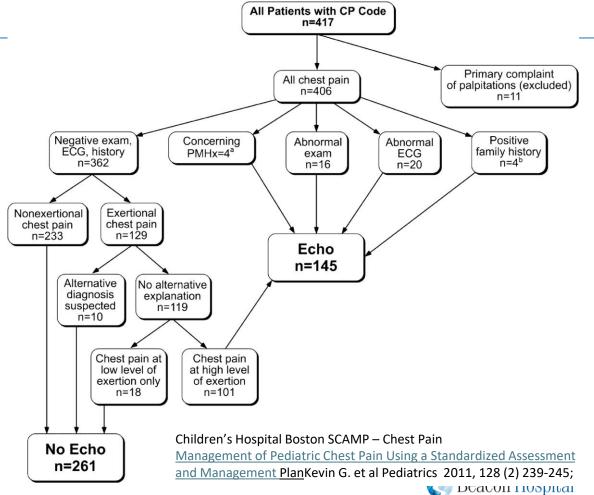
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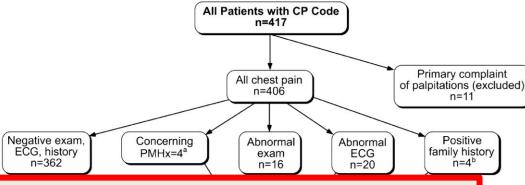
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What do we do.....



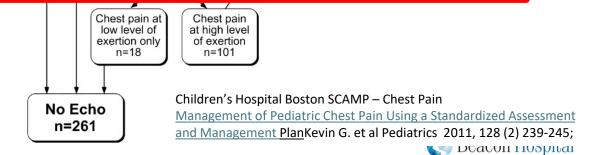
Chest Pain SCAMP



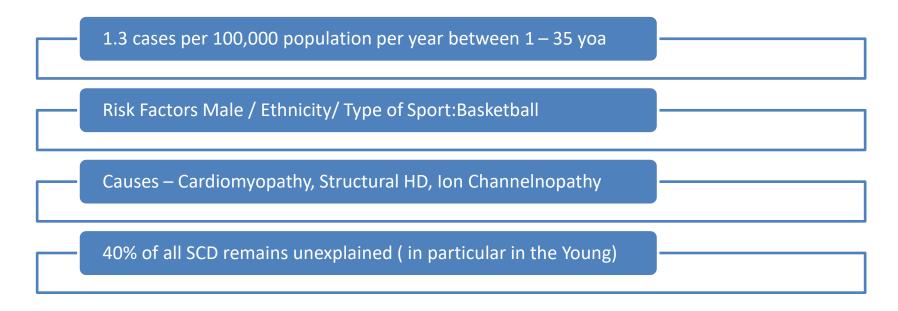
Holter and event monitors are unlikely to be helpful in the evaluation of chest pain in the absence of palpitations or syncope

Exercise Stress Tests do not have a role in the routine evaluation of paediatric chest pain

ECHO is the diagnostic test of first choice

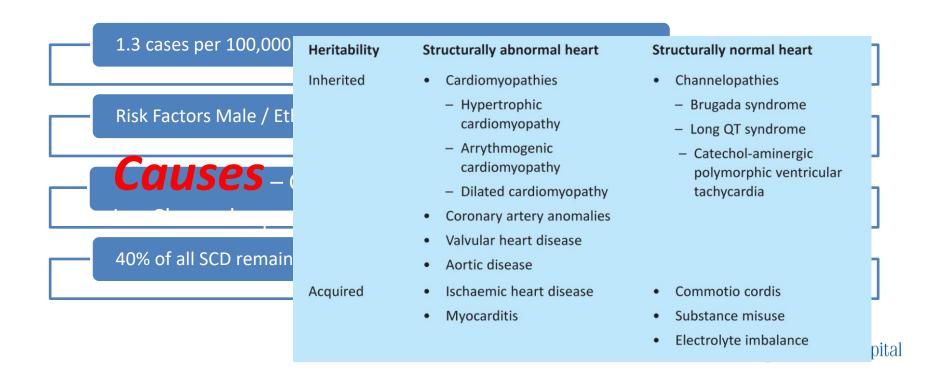


Sudden Death in Athletes





Sudden Death in Athletes



Sudden Death in Athletes

Common findings

- · Sinus bradycardia
- First-degree atrioventricular block
- Incomplete right bundle branch block
- · Early repolarisation
- Isolated QRS voltage for left ventricular hypertrophy

Pathological findings

- T-wave inversion
- ST-segment depression
- Pathological Q waves
- Left atrial enlargement
- Left-axis deviation/left anterior hemiblock
- Right-axis deviation/left posterior hemiblock
- Right ventricular hypertrophy
- Vantricular pro avoitation

ecg@childrenshealthireland.ie

brugada-like early repolarisation



Sudden Cardiac Death -Screening of Teenagers

Controversy as to what constitutes screening

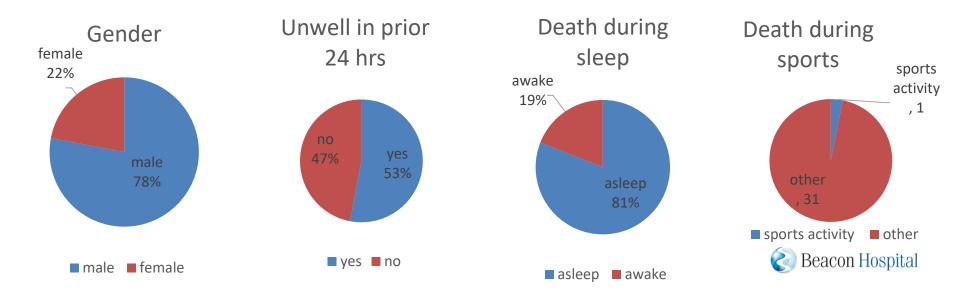
- American Heart Association & American College of Cardiology -History and Examination
- European Society of Cardiology -History Examination and ECG

Mass cardiac screening in athletes remains controversial

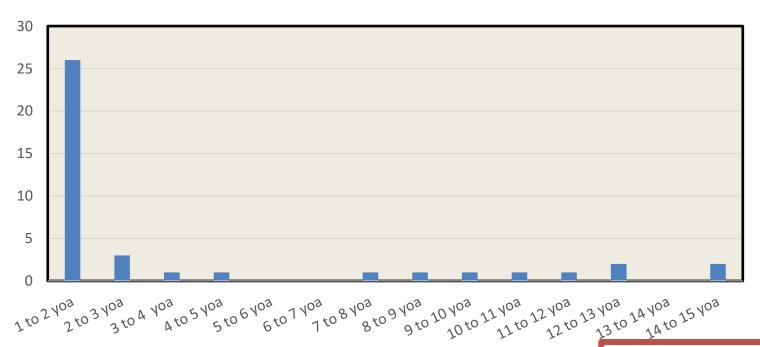
 Mandatory preparticipation cardiac screening with ECG and exercise testing in Israel in 1997 did not reduce SCD events in competitive athletes. Steinvil et al



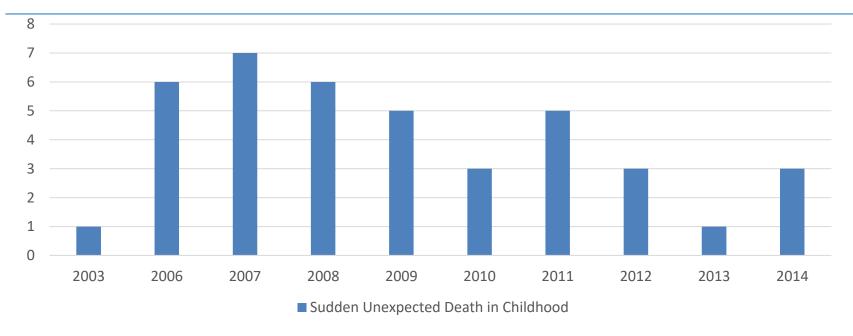
Detail -32 Irish Paediatric Autopsy Cases of Sudden Unexpected Death in Childhood



Age at time of sudden unexpected death in Childhood in Ireland (Ages 1-15 N=40)



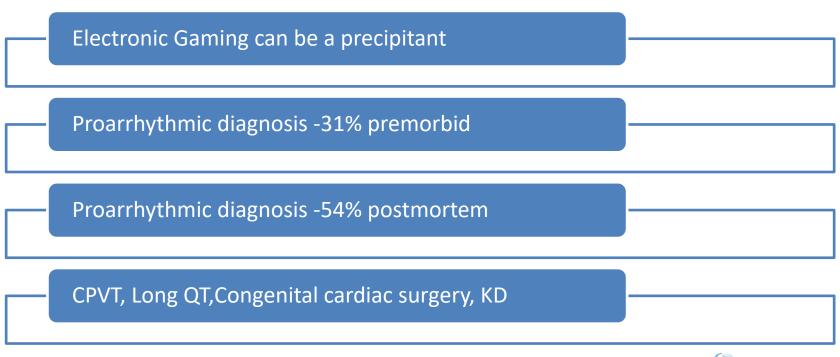
Acknowledge Dr Ronan Margey,
Dr Terry Prendiville



Acknowledge Dr Ronan Margey
Dr Terry Prendiville

Sudden Unexpected Death in Childhood (1-15 years of age) in Ireland [n=40]

CPVT -Sudden victory – sudden death





What we do know for sure.....

Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation:

- Immediate availability of quality cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR)
 performed by bystanders and automatic external defibrillators (AEDs) are
 crucial elements of SCD prevention.
- It is the greatest determinant of survival after a cardiac arrest is the time from collapse to defibrillation, with survival rates declining from 7% to 10% per minute for every minute lost.'
- Delivery of appropriate CPR teaching programs in the general population may have a significant impact on outcomes

Availability of AEDs save lives



Headlines

To diagnose CHD at the postnatal check listen for a murmur To save lives at the postnatal check feel the femoral pulses

1-2% of children with chest pain will have underlying cardiac pathology Screening encourages safe continued participation All sports facilities should have ready access to AED Everybody should have basic CPR training



Thank You

