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Determination of TOF Characteristics in Iranian Patients

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Abstract:

Objective: Tetralogy of fallot (TOF) is one of the most common forms of cyanotic congenital heart disease (CHD). The aim of this study was determination of demography, associated anomalies, peripheral pulmonary stenosis (PPS), blood grouping, Rh typing, operation results and complications in TOF. Material & Methods: The records of 270 patients were reviewed. These patients were admitted from 1993 to 2003, in Shaheed Rajaei Hospital. Findings: Male patients were 60.37% and females were 39.63%. Incidence of patent foramen ovale (PFO), Right Aortic Arch (RAA), coronary artery (CA) anomalies and other anomalies were 44.81%, 21.11%, 9.25% and 36.30% respectively. Single ostium coronary artery (SOCA) was the most common CA anomaly. The most common PPS was bifurcation stenosis. TOF was more common in O blood group patients. The mean age at the first palliative operation was 5.21 years and for TC was 7.19 years. Post surgical mortality rate was about 3% and morbidity rate, 12.18%. Conclusion: Trend toward earlier total correction (TC), and single stage early TC of TOF should be recommended as the preferred management strategy.

Keywords:

TOF . Congenital anomaly . Characteristics

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