XXI. Diseases of the Female Genital System

N.B. 2

Types of diseases in the newborn (and infants):

I. Cardiovascular diseases and circulatory disturbances:

1. Congenital anomalies

(a) Cyanotic :

- Valvular pulmonic stenosis with patent foramen ovale.
- Failure of development of right ventricle → cortriloculare.
- Inter-atrial septal defect → corbiloculare.
- Pulmonary stenosis with interventricular septal defect → Fallot's tetralogy.
- Ventricular septal defect → right-to-left shunt (but, without pulmonary stenosis) → **Eisenmenger's complex**.
- Tricuspid atresia.
- Transposition of great vessels.

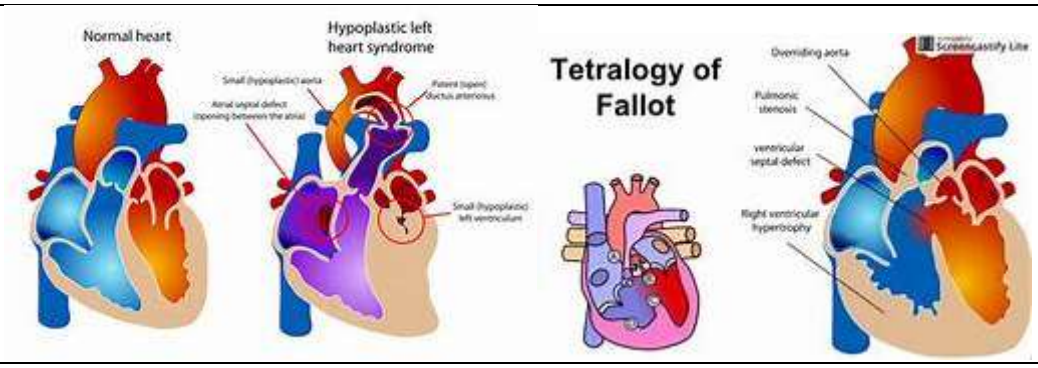
(b) Acyanotic:

- *Right-sided heart → dextrocardia (with, or without, reversal of other organs' position).*
- *Coarctation of aorta (the infantile type i.e. pre-ductal).*
- *Double aortic arch.*
- *Persistent patent ductus arteriosus.*
- *Inter-atrial septal defect or inter-ventricular septal defect.*
- *Aortic stenosis or valvular pulmonic stenosis.*

2. Cardiac enlargement (without other mal-formations of the heart).

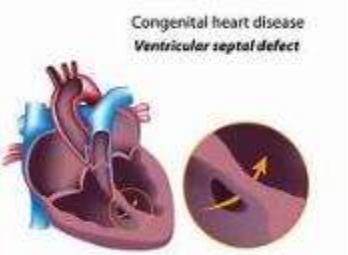
3. Endocardial fibroelastosis.

4. Oedema neonatorum.









Classification of Congenital Heart Disease

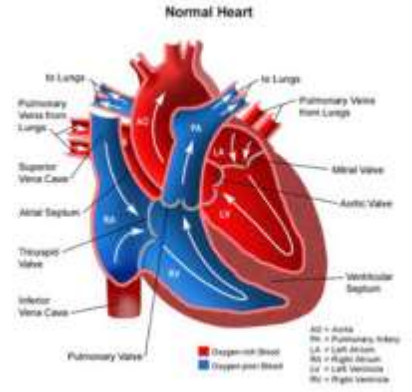
Acyanotic

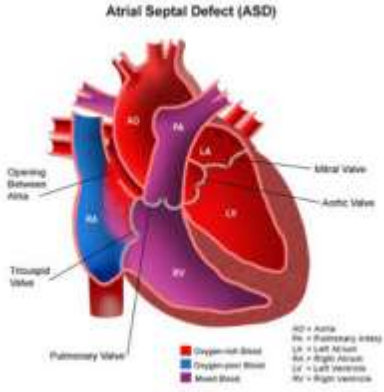
- ↑ Pulmonary blood flow
  - Atrial septal defect
  - Ventricular Septal Defect
  - Patent ductus arteriosus
  - Atrioventricular canal
- Obstruction to blood flow from ventricles
  - Coarctation of aorta
  - Aortic stenosis
  - Pulmonic stenosis

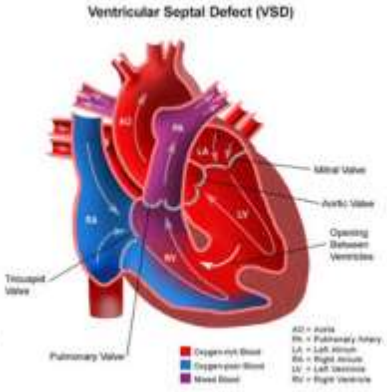
Cyanotic

- ↓ Pulmonary blood flow
  - Tetralogy of Fallot
  - Tricuspid atresia
- Mixed blood flow
  - Transposition of great arteries
  - Total anomalous pulmonary venous return
  - Truncus arteriosus
  - Hypoplastic left heart syndrome

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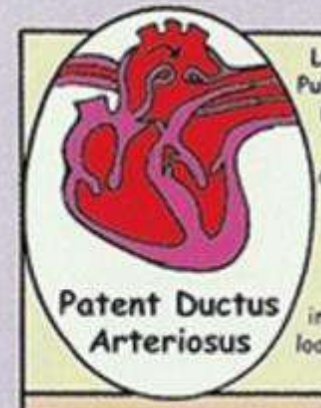


CONGENITAL HEART DEFECTS

There are 35 different types of congenital heart defects, all of which fall into 4 categories.

Really? I didn't know that.

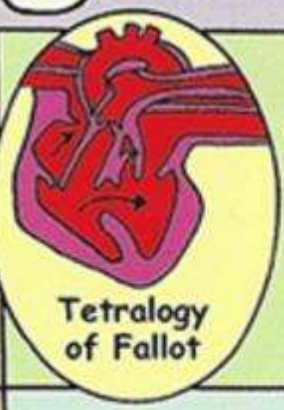
C. MILLER



Patent Ductus Arteriosus

Lesions Increasing Pulmonary Blood Flow
(Acyanotic: Left-to-right shunt)

Oxygenated blood is shunted from the left side of the heart to the right side. This increases the work-load of the ventricles.



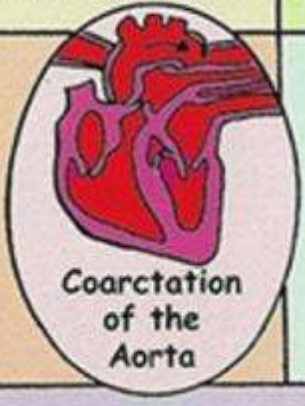
Tetralogy of Fallot

Lesions Decreasing Pulmonary Blood Flow
(Cyanotic: Right-to-left shunt)

Blood flows from the right side of the heart to the left side.

Obstructive Lesions (No Flow)

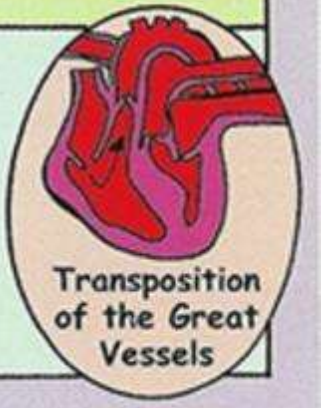
Causes low cardiac output and shock.



Coarctation of the Aorta

Mixed Lesions
(Caused by blood flow in both directions)

Causes either cyanotic or acyanotic conditions.



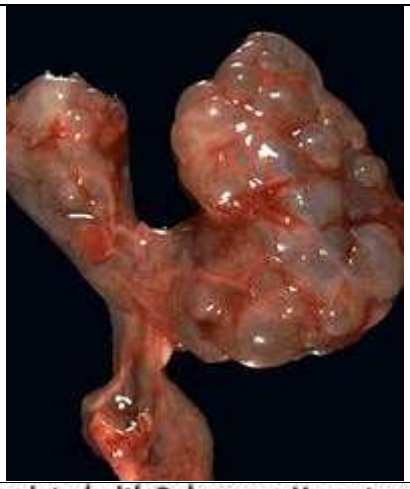
Transposition of the Great Vessels

II. Respiratory diseases:

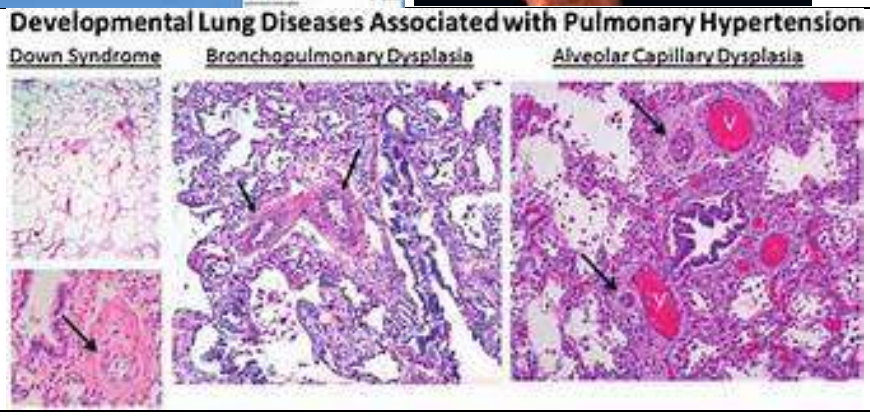
- ***Asphyxia neonatorum (whether blue asphyxia= Livida; or, white asphyxia = Pallida)***
  - Due to pressure on umbilical cord during birth,
  - Diminution of placental area,
  - Direct compression of the skull and trauma from instrumentation.
- ***Congenital atelectasis;***
- ***Congenital cystic lung;***
- ***Congenital bronchiectasis.***
- ***Pneumothorax,***
- ***Pneumo-mediastinum and pulmonary interstitial emphysema.***
- ***Hyaline membrane disease of lungs.***





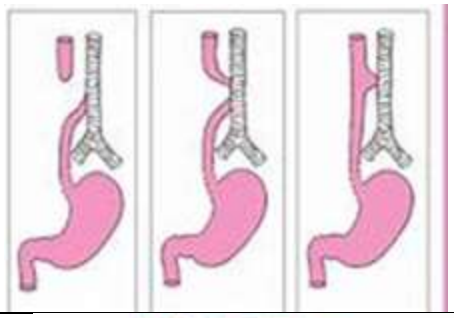


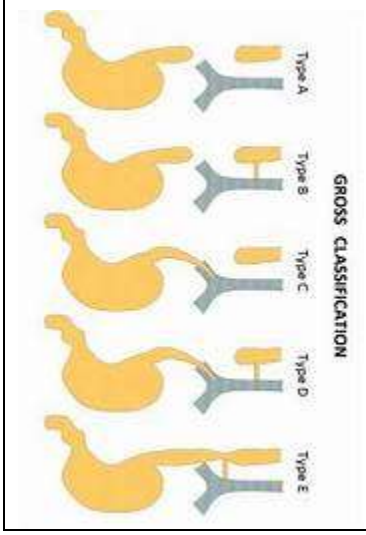


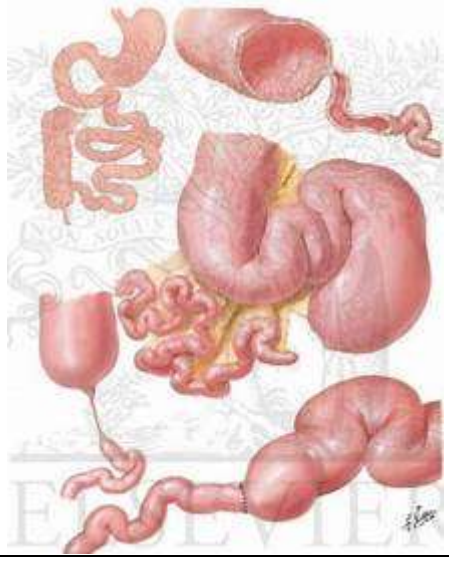
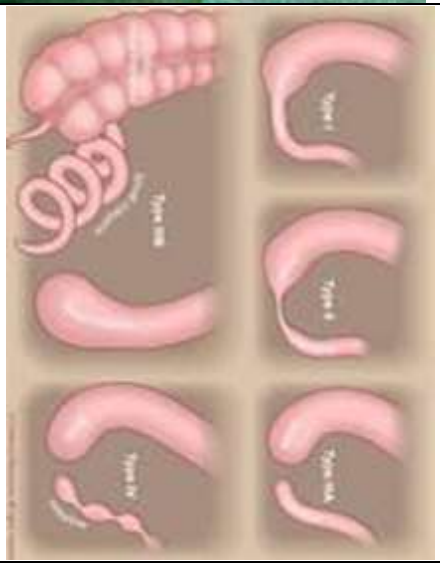


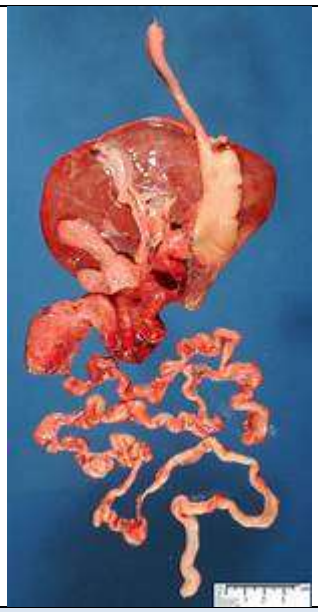
III. Digestive and gastro-intestinal diseases:

- *Congenital biliary atresia;*
- *Congenital atresia of intestine or/and colon.*
- *Obstruction of gastro-intestinal tract;*
- *Meconium ileus.*
- *Pyloric stenosis.*
- ***Caeliac** syndrome.*
- *Icterus neonatorum.*
- *Tracheo-oesophageal fistula;*
- *Oesophageal stricture or stenosis;*
- *Achalasia;*
- *Chalasia.*
- *Congenital diaphragmatic hernia.*
- ***Meckel's** diverticulum;*
- *Duplication of gastro-intestinal tract;*
- *Megacolon;*
- *Intussusception; imperforate anus.*
- *Melena neonatorum.*



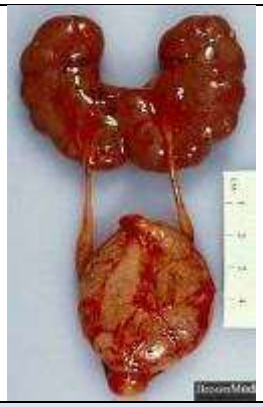
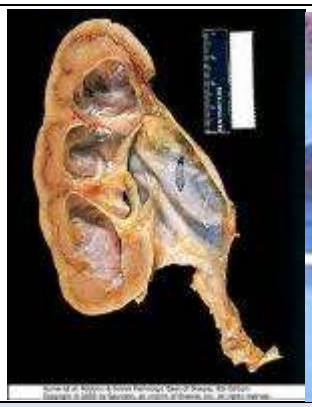




IV. Disorders of the urogenital system and foetal structures:

- *Urinary tract obstruction and infection.*
- *Congenital cystic kidneys.*
- *Extrophy of the bladder.*
- *Uric acid renal infarcts in the newborn.*

Diseases of umbilicus:

- *Persistence of the allantois → patent urachus.*
- *Omphalocele;*
- *Umbilical hernia.*

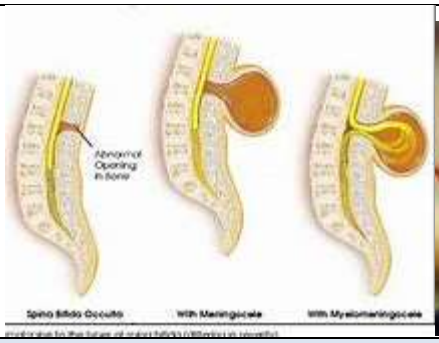





V. Metabolic and endocrine diseases:

- *Tetany of newborn from disturbance in calcium and phosphorus.*
- *Neonatal hypoglycaemia.*
- *Deficiency in endocrine glands.*

VI. Neuromuscular disorders.

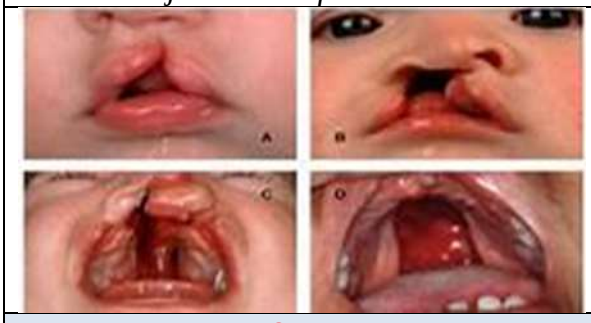
- *Spina bifida.*
- *Hydrocephalus.*



VII. Diseases of ear, nose and eyes.

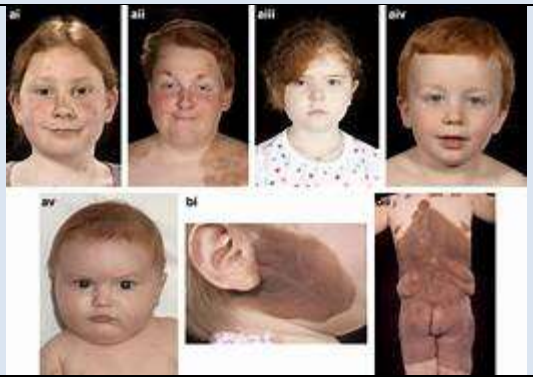
- *Congenital malformations of external ear.*
- *Otitis externa and otitis media (acute)*
- *Acute rhinitis;*
- *Acute sinusitis (specially the ethmoid and maxillary sinuses).*
- *Squint;*
- *Conjunctivitis of the newborn.*




VIII. Diseases of blood :

- *Haemorrhagic diseases.*
- *Haemolytic diseases:*
  - Erythroblastosis foetalis.

IX. Skin diseases.


X. Other diseases:

(1) Haemorrhage:

- ***Cephalohaematoma.***
- ***Intracranial haemorrhage (subdural or subarachnoid → extension to ventricles or brain tissue.*** It may result from disturbances 'in coagulation, anoxia, congenital syphilis or *trauma.*
- ***Adrenal haemorrhage.***
- ***Liver haemorrhage.***
- ***Sternocleidomastoid haemorrhages or tears → torticollis.***

(2) Volvulus, stenosis or Infections: Peritonitis in:

- ***Septicaemia.***
- ***Intestinal perforation (on top of meconium ileus, atresia, infection and defective blood supply).***
- ***Meningitis.***
- ***Syphilis.***
- ***Cytoplasmic inclusion disease of the newborn.***
- ***Ophthalmia neonatorum.***

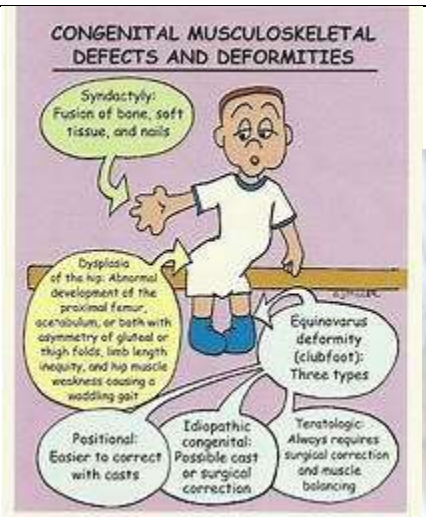
(3) Tumours, disturbances in growth and tumour-like conditions:

- *Teratoid;*
- *Teratoma;*
- *Naevus;*
- *Embry**oma.***

(4) Mechanical disorders:

- *Fractures (clavicle, extremities, skull etc.).*
- *Dislocation.*
- *Peripheral nerve injury (brachial plexus palsy, facial or phrenic nerve palsy).*




CONGENITAL MUSCULOSKELETAL DEFECTS AND DEFORMITIES
Syndactyly: Fusion of bone, soft tissue, and nails
Dysplasia of the hip: Abnormal development of the proximal femur, acetabulum, or both with asymmetry of gluteal or thigh folds, limb length inequity, and hip muscle weakness causing a waddling gait
Equinovarus deformity (clubfoot): Three types
Positional: Easier to correct with casts
Idiopathic congenital: Possible cast or surgical correction
Teratologic: Always requires surgical correction and muscle balancing

