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Motor evaluation of infants with Congenital Heart Anomalies in Neonatal period

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Statement of the Problem: With the advancement of cardiac surgery techniques and the improvement of intensive care conditions, more babies with congenital heart anomalies continue to live. Evaluation of postnatal motor behaviors may be an indicator of a neurological and developmental problem that may occur in the future. The aim of this study is to evaluate the motor behaviours of infants with congenital heart anomalies in neonatal period.

Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: Thirteen infants with congenital heart anomalies were evaluated with Amiel-Tison Test and General Movements (GMs) within one week after birth.

Findings: The mean gestational age of the babies was 37.84 ± 0.98 weeks, and the mean birth weight was 2933.07 ± 345.44 . The mean of the Amiel-Tison score was 9.69 ± 6.75 , and the mean GMs optimal score was 32.30 ± 7.93 . According to the Amiel-Tison result, 3 infants

(23.1%) had normal, 1 infant had mild (7.7%), and 9 infants had moderate (69.2%) neurodevelopmental outcome. According to the GMs result, 4 infants (38.5%) had normal, 9 infants (61.5%) poor repertoire movement patterns.

Conclusion & Significance: It is important to minimize the problems that may occur in the future by following infants with congenital heart disease like aortic coarctation, left ventricular hypoplasia, atrial septal defect, transposition of great arteries etc. closely in terms of neurodevelopment outcomes.

Speaker Biography

Nilay Comuk Balci has her expertise in evaluation and physiotherapy of high risk infants. She has built her experience after years in research, evaluation, teaching and administration both in hospital and education institutions like Hacettepe University, Baskent University and Ondokuz Mayıs University in Turkey .

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