

2. A summary report for 2015 by The Ethics Committee of The Japan Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology.
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TETRALOGY OF FALLOT: REPORT OF A CASE HISTORY

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Research relevance: the incidence of TOF is 0,4 to 1000 of live births. Compared to all congenital heart diseases presented by various authors, the incidence of TOF ranges from 3–5% to 7–10%. TOF representation in boys and girls is almost the same, with a slightly higher percentage among boys (1,56 to 1).

Objectives: the purpose of this report is to present the postnatal status of a child with Tetralogy of Fallot. The patient was operated on in Almazov National Medical Research Centre.

Materials and methods: Presented data were taken from the case history, physical examination, ultrasound scan findings, data from medical records of the child.

Results: the patient is a 7-months old girl. She is the first child from the second normal pregnancy. Both parents are in good health, and without any congenital heart disease. The child was born at term in a natural way. At birth she was blue, started crying later, her body weight was 3050g and the Apgar score was 7\8. TOF was diagnosed at birth. In the first months of life, the girl did not develop properly. Mild cyanosis was noticed in the second month of life, auscultation revealed systolic murmur with the intensity 4\6. The mother noticed that the girl got tired while feeding. Laboratory findings of erythrocytes, hematocrit and hemoglobin were within the normal limits. The girl had upper respiratory infection (at the age of 2.5 months). Complete surgical correction was performed at the age of five months. The postoperative period was normal. The girl gained well in weight and height.

Conclusion: since the complete surgical correction, the child has been developing within the normal range for her age for the two months of the follow-up. In the outpatient practice setting we continue to closely monitor this child, to control her health status and vital signs (ECG, blood pressure etc) regularly, and we should react promptly in case of a complication or any worsening of the patient's condition.

References

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ADAPTIVE FEMALE CHARACTERISTICS WITH POSTPARTUM AFFECTIVE DISORDERS

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Research relevance: psychophysiological adaptation to the status of maternity in the period of the first 10–14 days is known as Blues syndrome. In the case of protractive and negative dynamics postpartum depression can develop.

Objectives: to investigate adaptive female characteristics with postpartum affective disorders.