

UPON THE PROBLEM OF FREQUENCY OF SOME INNATE SURGICAL DISEASES

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The frequency of innate surgical diseases is important for any paedosurgeon. The considerable statistical differences provide no reliable comparative analysis. Recently there are certain efforts for suggesting of united criterions.

Most of the authors report that 1—1,5% of all new-born children have certain malformations. According to the studied babies in Bulgaria the percent is 1,22% (1, 3). Bibliographical data from the available literature confirm the frequency (2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8).

It is interesting that the percent deviation for the Clinic of Obstetrics is from 0,6% to 2,57%. Children up to 1 year preserve the same frequency, whereas those with age up to 14 show higher percent (9,55—10,0%).

The Clinic of Paedosurgery, Higher Institute of Medicine, Varna city has certain experience in the diagnostics and treatment of children with various innate diseases and abnormalities. Between 1968 and 1979 a total number of 14 823 children have been admitted to the clinic. 6,56—44,20% of them have been with different innate surgical diseases. The new-born children were 933 (6,3%). Out of them 615 had some innate disorders (65,9%). Analysing the number of children with abnormalities and its percent of all admitted to the clinic patients it is obvious that the figures are almost the same for the different years of this 10-year period. There is a certain increase of the number of new-born children with innate abnormalities which is a result of the improved diagnostics.

Concerning the importance of innate diseases in our practice we studied their relative frequency in new-born children of several hospitals and departments from our region: Obstetric-Gynecological Hospital in Varna, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology — Higher Institute of Medicine in Varna, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology — District Hospital in Shumen, Obstetric Quarter in Suvorovo, Department of Obstetrics — Region Hospital in Popovo, Obstetric Quarter in Paisievo (District of Silistra).

Highest percent of innate diseases was established in Paisievo (1,63%). The small number of new-born babies there, however, is not suitable for any statistical analysis. We investigated additionally the pregnant women in this region and it was found that they work either with tobacco or with marsh-hemp, thus breathing the dust of them during their pregnancy. Some characteristic diseases were also registered in this part of the country: toxoplasmosis, etc. The percent of innate disorders in Varna OG-hospital (1,02%) and OG-department (0,94%) was also higher. It can be explained with the greater number of pregnant women with pathology or other innate disorders directed to Varna from other regions.

Except the group of new-born children with registered innate malformations certain interest arouses the group of older children being greater part of

the contingent of any paedosurgeon. The author reports her results of the examinations of 1105 children up to 3 years old from Varna and Devnya. Their prophylactic investigation revealed out 175 children with innate abnormalities (15,8%). Children from Devnya show higher percent of malformations which is a very probable result of the influence of unfavourable industrial environment.

In conclusion our data show the higher percent of children with innate diseases admitted to our clinic or subjected to examinations (prophylactic medical check-ups). It requires additional investigation concerning the age-groups, criterions and frequency of any innate disease. The problem of diagnostics and therapy of innate abnormalities is very important specially for industrial districts, national minority groups, and big cities.

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О РАСПРОСТРАНЕНИИ НЕКОТОРЫХ ВРОЖДЕННЫХ ХИРУРГИЧЕСКИХ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЙ

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РЕЗЮМЕ

Проблема распространения, предупреждения и своевременного лечения врожденных хирургических заболеваний в детском возрасте особенно актуальна в северо-восточном районе страны, где наряду с проблемами, связанными с наличием замкнутых национальных меньшинств, возникают и важные проблемы загрязнения окружающей среды.

Автор рассматривает распространение некоторых врожденных хирургических заболеваний северо-восточных районов страны за период с 1968 по 1979 г. г. Установлен удельный вес врожденных хирургических заболеваний среди новорожденных детей в нескольких разнородных родильных домов, которые обслуживаются клиникой детских болезней. Проведены и профилактические исследования различных возрастных групп.

Частота врожденных хирургических заболеваний в районе оказывается значительно выше известной официально и регистрированной в документах родильных домов, детских консультаций и больниц.