

*

	55 (n ₁)	-	77
	22 :(n ₂)	.2001 /12/31-2000 / 1 / 1	/
		2002 / 7 / 30 - 1998 /	
	(56)	3/2	13 - 1
			.(% 62)
	/	,ECG ,	/
	LV		LV
	(Percentile)		
mm	16±1.81mm		LVDd
		LVDs	13.33±1.62
	.(P<0.05)	13±1.66mm	18±1.92mm

*

12	() Fs
	22.75±10.48%	15.4±4.41%
		3
	.%30	FS
	-)
(% 14.5) %29.1
	(% 7.3
	%75	%68.75 (2 >)

Dilated Cardiomyopathy in Children (DCM)

Mohammad Hasan ALAbboud*

Abstract

This study was carried out in Manchester Children's Hospital in the U.K. and aimed to compare between two groups of children with dilated cardiomyopathy (DCM).

The first group was 55 children from Damascus University Children's Hospital in Syria between 2000 and 2001 . The second group was 22 Children's Hospital in the UK between 1998 and 2002 .

The age of onset in both groups was from 1 month to 13 years . More than two third were less than 2 years old . Females were more affected in both groups . Fifty eight percent of the children presented with cardiac failure with a preceding history of upper respiratory tract infection , which exaggerated the symptoms . The presentation of dilated cardiomyopathy was more in autumn and winter in the first group but in the second group there was no predilection to special season .

* Ass. Prof. Pediatric Department, Children's Hospital, Damascus University.

Biochemistry , ECG , X-ray and echocardiography were performed for every child Echocardiography was the most diagnostic by measurement of the end systolic and end diastolic left ventricle diameter exceeding the maximum allowed level depending on special percentile chart . In 15 children the left ventricle and diastolic diameter (LVEDd) exceeded the maximum normal level by 16 ± 1.81 mm and that improved with treatment to 13.33 ± 1.62 mm and the left ventricle end systolic diameter exceeded the maximum allowed level by 18 ± 1.92 mm and that as well improved with treatment to 13 ± 1.66 mm ($P<0.05$).

The treatment protocols in both groups included inotropes , diuretics , aspirin and Angotensin converting enzyme inhibitors (captopril) . In the first group Lisinopril was given instead of Captopril to improve compliance and it did not show a better improvement compared with captopril .

Sixteen cases of the first group presented to the hospital with severe cardiac failure and died . Unfortunately none of them received cardiac transplants . From the second group 8 died and 3 had transplants.

:

% 90 -85

²

5

39

%64

1957

%20

% 31

%15

¹

100000 / 8 -2

²

CT

/

¹

%8.3 /

/

³ 45 - 13

⁴ 2001 Shaddy Re

⁷ ⁶ () II ← I

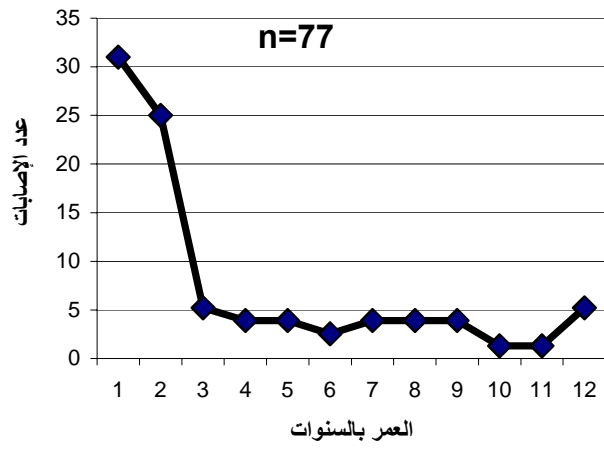
:
 -1
 - Carvidolol
 8 (9) (8),
 - FS
 / FS=<30%/ :
 -2 ,FS =38.5% /
 -3
 ./ FS / %19 ← %16.2 FS
 ,() -4
 :
 -1
 10
 -2 13 12 11
 14/
 14 6 /

/ 60 - % 60 - 55
 ./ .%65 < %65 -
 -8 -3
 -9 -4
 LVEDs. LVEDd
 Stuent / /
 /
 .Wilkinson Monea Wiutt /
 :
 1 FS
 , 13
 , 30.5
$$FS = \frac{LVPd - LVPs \times 100}{LVPd}$$

 . 43.5 -
 N (28- 38%)
 FS -5
 -6
 Hb ,CRP, CPK ,LDH ,GOT
 . ESR
 -7

(1) :

-1-



2001 / 12 / 31 - 2000 / 1 / 1

$n_1 = 55$:

2002 / 7 / 30 - 1998 / 1 / 1

$n_2 = 22$:

(n_2)

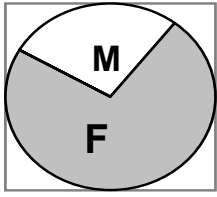
3

\55

(27.5) 2

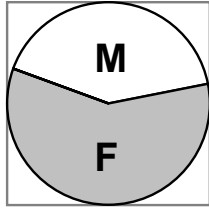
(4.4)5\22

(n1)
(n2) /Coxsaki B5 %56 /n1
./ %50
: (n1)
1
(%71.4) 3 / 2
,
% 40 < /
, /
,
,
,
,
:
(2) /
./ O.sephir, N.Cohen



□ Male
■ Female

$$n_2 = \frac{16}{22}$$

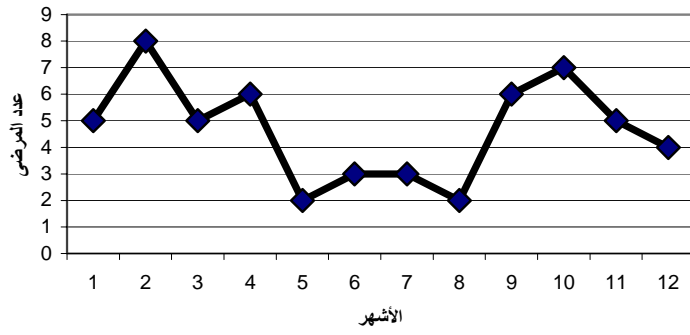


□ Male
■ Female

$$n_1 = \frac{32}{55}$$

-2-

(3)



-3-

.DCM

(n₂) :

()

DCM

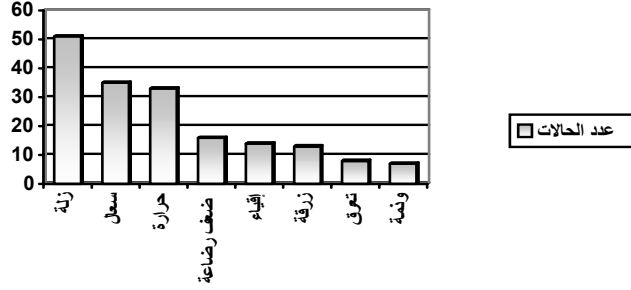
1984

:

.4

(55 / 28) , %50.9

عدد الحالات



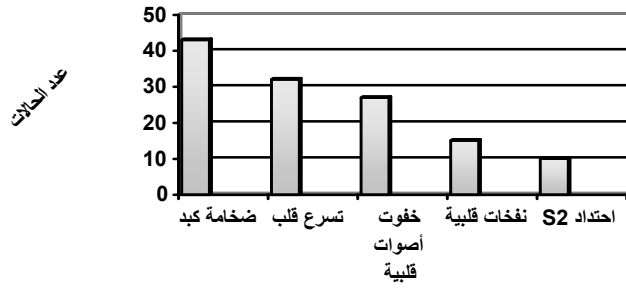
(n1)

-4-

:

%64

:5

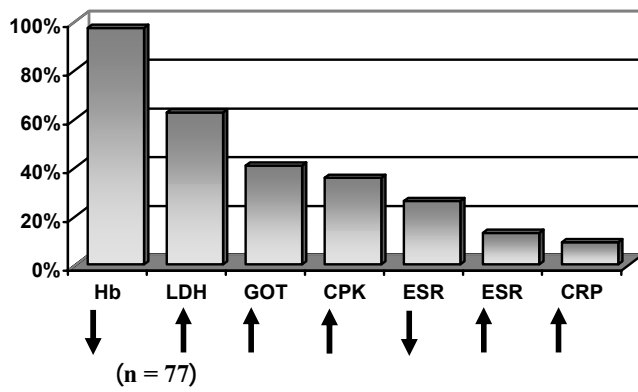


(n1)

- 5 -

n₁)
(
, ()

:6



- 6 -

: :n2
 : -1
 ConxakiB5
 : -2
 %35.07) 27
) 29 (,
 .(%27.27) 21 (%27.66
 : -3
 :
 ST T n1
 (61) %79.2
 ,LV :
 n1
 4 , 6 (%40) 22
 (% 16.4) 9 ,%5>
 .16 .%5 >
 ANA

: (n₂)

- 1

LV

()

)

:(percentile

:(¹⁷)

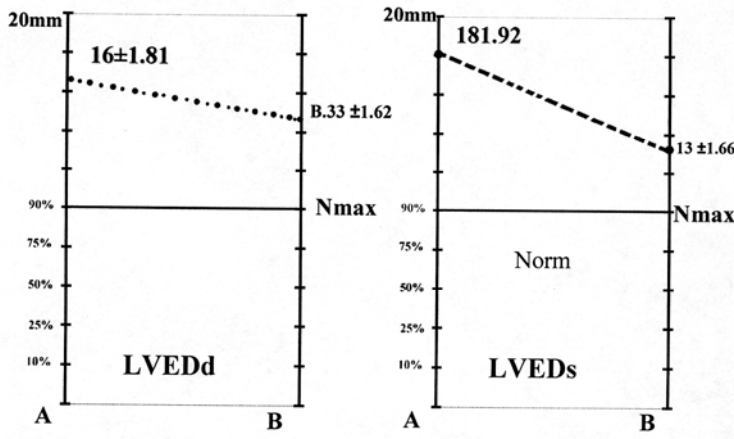
()

%97	%90	%75	%50	%25	%10	%3		
20	19	17	16	15	14	13		-2
21	18	16	15	14	13	12		2.5
32	30	28	26	24	22	22		-9.1
31	29	27	25	23	22	21		10

(n₁)

15

: 7



-7-

LV

percentile (%90)

(

----- (p<0.05) -A

..... (P>0.05) -B

EF FS

(%90)

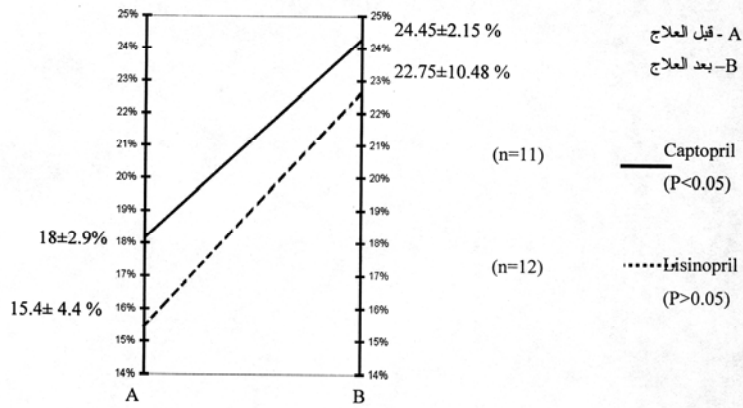
LV

percentile

LV

(

/ 0.1 (24 / Fs
 . 4 (n₁) 11
 .8 . 24 / / 0.5
 (n₁) 12
)



FS

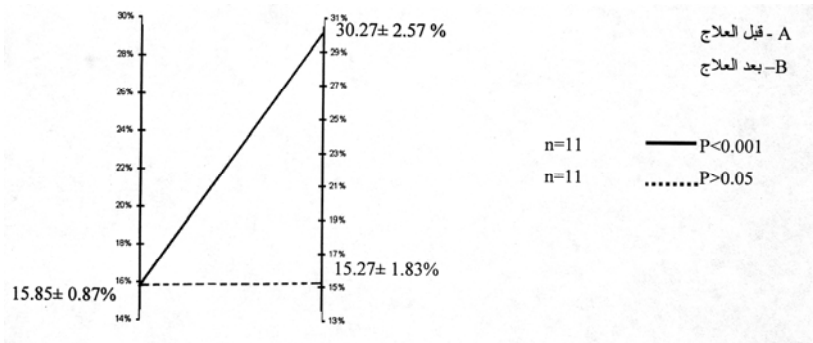
:n₂

FS

)

.(-9-

n₂ ()



- 9 -

22 (n₂)

FS

8) FS 22
 (15.85±0.87 %
 FS 30.27±2.57%
 .%30 < FS

:

:

(n ₂ =22)	(n ₁ = 55)	
%45.45	%96.36	
%100	%89	
%9.1	%37.36	
%50	%21.8	+
%68.18	%65.45	
—	%21.8	
%27.27	%27.27	

(n₂)

/AEC /

.n₁



:

.%65.45

, %40

.%20

: 77/7

55/16 , n₁

,(%9)

(%29.1)

12

% 14.5

.(%25) 4

(%75)

3

(%50) 8

6 -4

(%18.75)

()

13 - 11

3 ,

(%18.75)

.18

%68.75

n₂

% 7.3

(%36) 22 /8

,

5

6

.()

.19

3/2

2
% 30 - 20

%56
(-)

27
(-)
5 - 4

1

5 2

% 71.4

64)⁵

.(%

.

12 - 11
, 11 - 10
2
2
,5
11
% 70 - 63 ,
% 66 - 34 ,
%50
11 - 10
(,)

percentile



: -1 -1

-2 -2

-3 -3

LV

/ /

,CoxasakiB5 /

.percentile /

-4 -4

.%100 -5

References

- 1- Agarwal AK . Venugoplan et.al . prevalence and a etiology of heart failure in an Arab population .
Eur . J . heart . fail 2001 jun ; 3 (3) : 301-5.
- 2- Alxander Nadas – Pediatric Cardiology . 1996 .
- 3- Arthur Garson Jr . Jt Bricker et al . The Science and Practice of Pediatric Cardiology (second Edition) 1998 I , II .
- 4- Belozerov . U.M . , Bolbikov B.B Ultra sound semiotica and diagnosis in Cardiology of children M . 2001 , 176 p .
- 5- Bordignon S , Aramayo AM. et.al Pregnancy after Cardiae transplantation . Report of one case and review . Arq Bras Cardiol 2000 Dec ; 75 (6) : 515 – 22 .
- 6- Bruns L.A at al . Carvedilol as therapy in pediatric heart failare : an initial multicenter experience . j,Pediatr 2001 Apr ; 138 (4): 505 – 11 .
- 7- Chiu SN .Wu MH , et . al Heart transplantation and the Batista operation for children with refractory heart failure . Jpn Circ J 2001 Apr; 65 (4) : 289-93 .
- 8- Ernst ER , Shub C, et .al - Radiographic measurements of cardiac size as predictors of outcome in pateints with dilated cardiomyopathy . J Card Fail 2001 Mar , 7 (1) : 13 -20 .
- 9- Eronen M . Long – term outcome of children with complete heart block diagnosed after the new born period . Pediatr Cardiol 2001 Mar-Apr 22(2) : 133 – 7 .
- 10- Falk RH et.al Ventricular thrombi and thromboembo lism in dilated cardiomyopathy: a prospective follaw – up study . Am . heart J 1992 jan ; 123 (1) : 136 – 42 .
- 11- Gachara N et.al . Efficacy and safety of carvedilol in infants with dilated Cardiomyopathy : a preliminary report . Indian Heart j 2001 jan – feb ; 53 (1): 74-8.
- 12- Guneter Hu fnagel , M D . Symptoms , Diagnosis and Treatment of myocarditis and Dilated Cardiomyopaty (DCM) . The European Heart Journal 16 / Suppl.o) 1995 .
- 13- Jeffrey A. Towbin-Pediatric clinics of north America . Pediatric myocardial disease Vole 46 N; 2 , April 1999 / p 289 – 296) .

- 14- Kjell Janson : Treatment in Dilated Cardiomyopathy . 23 april 1999 .
<http://www.bibl.liu.se/liupuble/disp/disp99/med 590s.htm> .
- 15- Laks H, Marelli D et.al Heart transplantation in the young and elderly .
Heart fail Rev 2001 Sep ; 6 (3) : 221 – 6 .
- 16- Moak jp , Barron KS ; et.al Congnital heart block ; development of
late – onset cardiomyopathy , a previously underappreciated sequela ,
j. Am coll Cardiol 2001 Jan ; 37 (1) : 238-42 .
- 17- Morrow WR Cardiomyopathy and heart transplantation in children .
Curr Opin Cardiol 2000 Jul ; 15 (4) : 216 – 23.
- 18- Myung R. Park . Pediatric Cardiology for Practitioners . 4th Edition
2002.
- 19- Nelson Text book of Pediatrics . 2000 .
- 20- Samir . S. Najjar , Vazken M.et .al Genital anomaly and
cardiomyopathy : a new Syndrome . Clinic Genetics 1984 : 26 : 371 –
373 .
- 21- Saddy RE. Cardiomyopathies : dilated , hypertrophic , and restrictive
. Adolesc Med 2001 Feb; 12 (1): 35 –45 .
- 22- Venugopalan P, Houston et.al . The outcome of idiopathic dilated
Cardiomyopathy and myocarditis in children from the west of
Scotland . Int J Cardiol 2001 Apr; 78 (2) : 135 - 41 .
- 23- Volterrani M, Giustina A, et.al Role of Growth hormone in chronic
heart failure ; therapeutic implications. Ital Heart J 2000 NOV ; 1 (11) :
732 - 8 .
- 24- Yokota et .al Cardiac thrombus in dilated Cardiomyopathy .
Relationship between LV pathophysiology and LV thrombus . Jpn
Heart J . 1989 Jan ; 30 (1) : 1 – 11 .

.2003/11/15:

.2004/9/29: