



FEATURES OF CYTOMEGALOVIRUS INFECTION IN INFANTS WITH HEMANGIOMAS

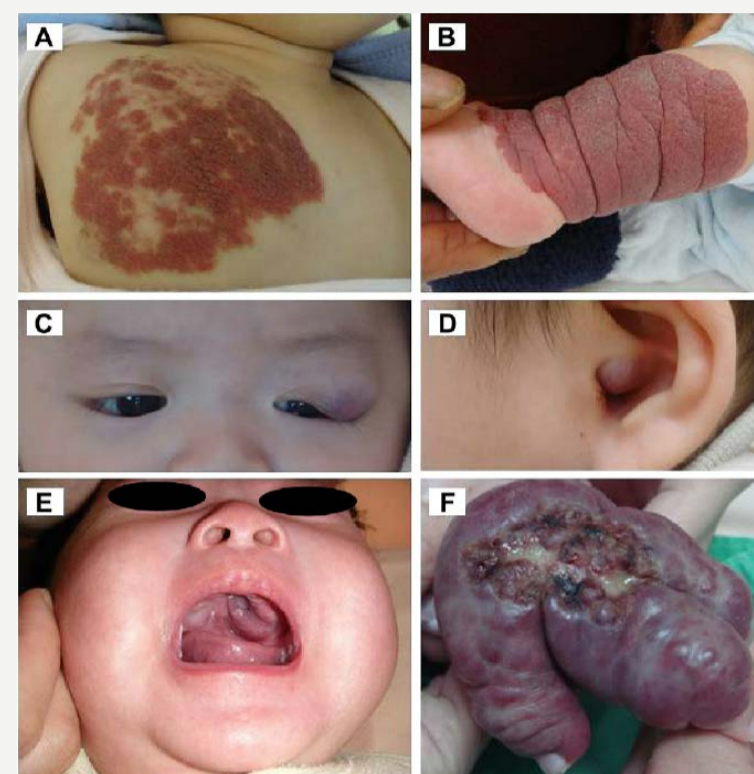
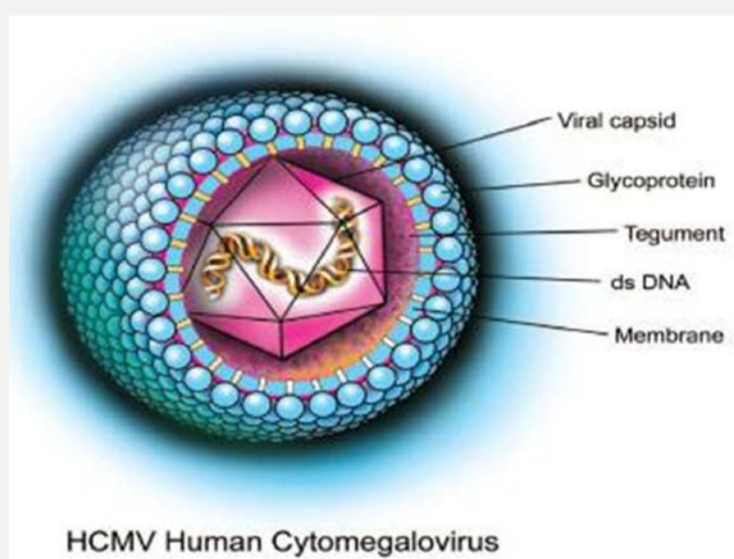
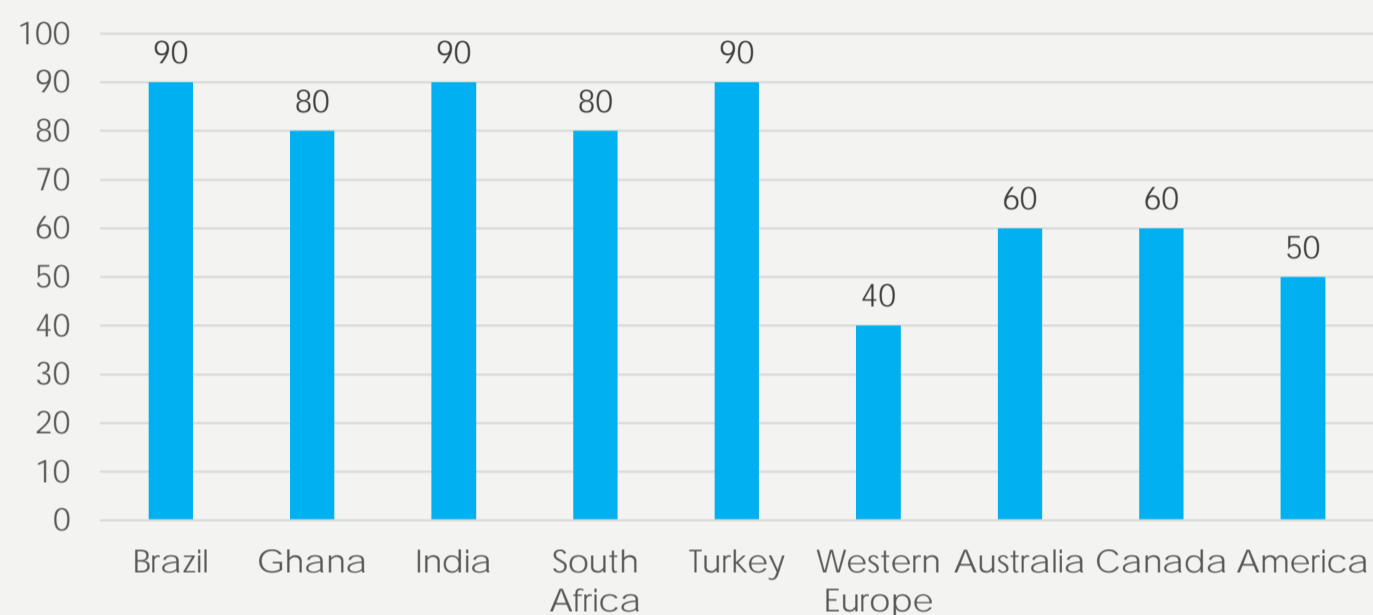
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INTRODUCTION

Congenital cytomegalovirus infection (CCMV) is the most common congenital TORCH- infections among newborns in different parts of the world with seropositivity in women of reproductive age ranging from 45 to >90%.

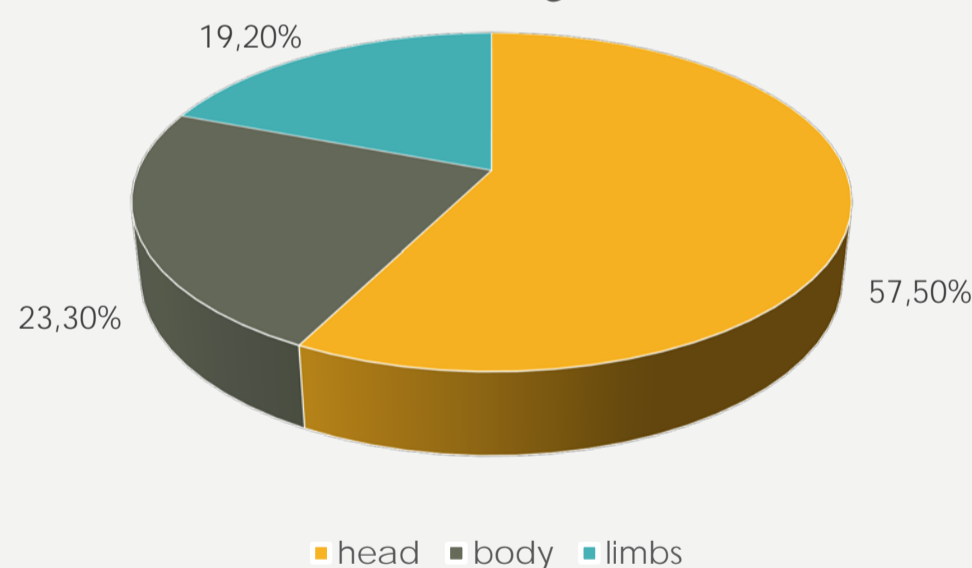
Distribution and Incidence of CMV



RESULTS

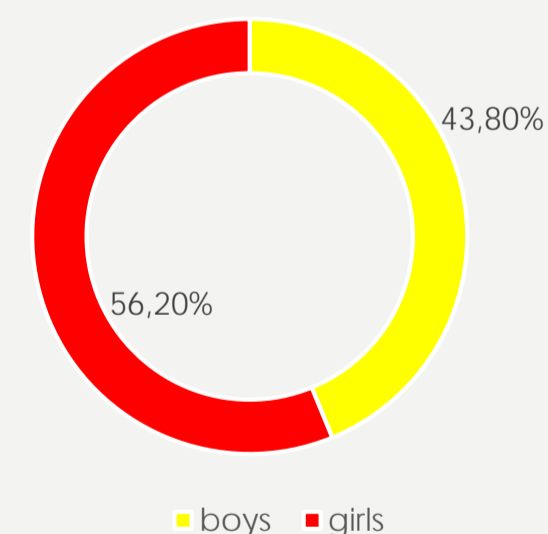
SNO	ANAMNESTIC DATA	PATIENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Respiratory tract infections in pregnancy	59	74%
2	Preeclampsia	29	39.7%
3	Prematurity(35-36 weeks)	25	34.2%
4	Prolonged jaundice in newborn period	69	94.5%
5	Thrombocytopenia	52	71.2%
6	Indications of CCMV	57	78.1%

Localization of hemangioma



Gender distribution

Total number of children- 73

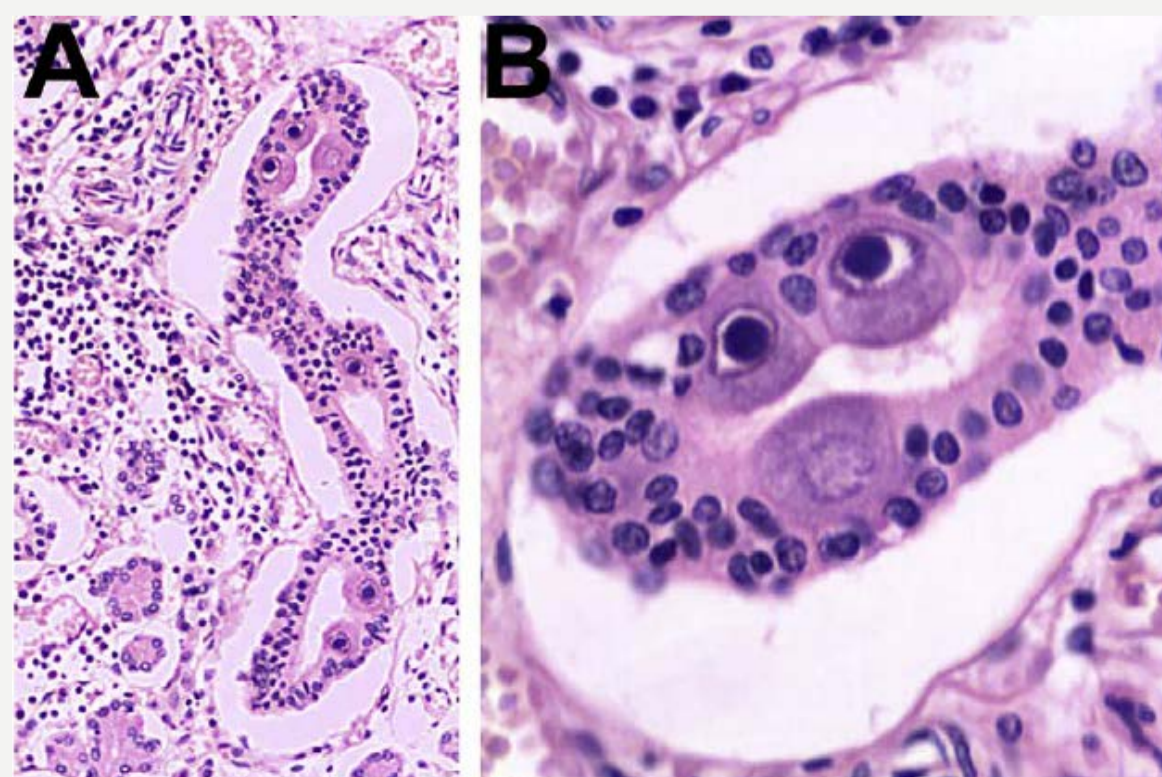


AIM

The purpose of this study was to identify the probable factors in the development of hemangiomas in newborns and infants.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The data of outpatient cases histories of 73 children were analyzed at the Zaporizhzhya Regional Clinic Child Hospital, Department of Hospital Pediatrics, Zaporizhzhya State Medical University, Zaporizhzhya, from the period of 2013-2016. One of the reasons applying for medical assistance was the presence of hemangiomas with typical skin manifestations in patients. Anamnestic data was analyzed and diagnostics were performed using polymerase chain reaction and immunoassay analysis with the determination of specific anti-cytomegalovirus and anti-toxicoplasmic immunoglobulins of the IgG and IgM classes along with complete clinical examination been performed.



CONCLUSIONS

CCMV remains a significant global health concern, with intrauterine CMV infection being the most frequent non-genetic cause of severe malformation in the newborn. Several major developments concerning CMV infection in pregnancy have been made in recent years. The obtained data indicate the expediency of examination of newborns and infants with hemangiomas for the presence of cytomegalovirus infection markers. In patients with CCMV and hemangiomas antiviral therapy must be provided, before the course of surgical treatment. The high incidence of congenital cytomegalovirus infection in children with hemangiomas requires further study for the possible pathogenetic factors in the hemangiomas formation in children.