Introduction: Advances in diagnosis and interventional/surgical management of congenital heart malformations had as a result a considerable number of patients reaching the adult life. The aim was to investigate the careers and employment rate of children with heart problems.

Methods: Data from the archives of 114 patients followed up for 28 years.

Results: Seventy two (63.2%) patients were males, 42 (36.8%) females. Males age 20-37 mean 28.5 years, females 20-33 mean 26.5, 74(64.9%) living in Athens. Socioeconomic level of parents was 14(12.2%) low, 82(72%) medium, 18(15.8%) high. As far as their occupation was concerned, 61(26.8%) private business, 62(27.2%) clerks in private sector, 39(17.1%) civil servants, 11(4.8%) farmers, 11(4.8) military/navy, retired, 42(18.4%) mothers were housewives. The 78(68.4%) had simple malformations, 36(31.6%) complex, 56(41.1%) followed up, 5(4.4%) had interventional management, 52(45.6%) operated on, 1(0.9%) interventional and surgical management, 10(19.2%) more than one operations. Three (2.6%) were primary school graduates, 59(51.8%) high school, 43(37.7%) university, 9(7.9%) technical education. Choice for studies 96(84.2) personal, 8(7%) due to introductory exams, 10(8.8%) at random. Forty nine (43%) were working as clerks in private sector, 19(16.7%) their own business, 9(7.9%) school teachers, 9(7.9%) civil servants, 2(1.75%) sailors, 15(13.2) in other jobs: psychologist, painter, plumper, cook. Choice was personal 19(16.7%), related to studies 22(19.3%), 38(33.3%) at random, 22(19.3%) family business, 1(0.9%) talent. Between 11(9.6%) jobless, 3(2.6%) believed that they couldn't work because of the cardiac problem, 1(0.9%) didn't want.

Conclusions
Heart malformations doesn't interfere in employment and careers. On the contrary the vast majority of the patients 98(86%) were employed.

Key Words: Congenital heart disease, employment, careers.