Chromosomal abnormalities in Tetralogy of Fallot do not contribute to increased short term morbidity

Black D, Ragunathan I.R., Gnanapragasam J. 
Southampton University Hospital, NHS Trust, United Kingdom

Background

There is an increased incidence of chromosomal abnormalities in TOF particularly 22q11 micro-deletion. Our aim was to determine the incidence of chromosomal abnormalities in our TOF population and assess their impact on short term morbidity.

Method

The medical records over a five year period from January 2007 to December 2011 were retrospectively reviewed. Ninety consecutive patients were included in the study.

Results

Antenatal diagnosis was made in 24.4%. The mean age at surgery was 5.2 months with a mean weight of 5.8 +/-1.5 kg. The mean hospital stay was 15.1 ±3 days including an intensive care stay of 4 ±4.1 days. Twelve patients were found to have a chromosomal abnormality out of which 9 (10%) were found to have a 22q11 micro-deletion. Other diagnosis included Trisomy 21, a partial duplication of chromosome 2 and a balanced pericentric inversion of chromosome 1. There was a significant increase in the finding of a disconnected LPA in those with a 22q11 micro deletion. Other co-morbidity included cleft palate (2) and umbilical hernia. Those with chromosomal abnormalities did not have a significantly longer hospital stay (17.5 days vs. 14.8 days, p=0.39). Multiple regression analysis revealed sepsis and chylothorax as significant factors prolonging hospital stay for the entire cohort, patients with 22q11 micro deletion did not have a significant increased incidence of wound infection or sepsis.

Conclusion

Tetralogy of Fallot is significantly associated with 22q11 micro-deletion, this association does not increase short term morbidity or duration of hospital stay.