

Incidence and prevalence of coronary fistules in the pediatric population

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INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES: to analyze prevalence of coronary fistula in our pediatric cardiology department over a year. Describe the characteristics of these patients.

METHODS: retrospective descriptive study. Review of medical records of patients who attended our Pediatric Cardiology Consultation from January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017, with a diagnosis of coronary fistula.

RESULTS: Out of a total of 2,026 consultations, 30 patients fulfilled criteria for inclusion in the study, which means a prevalence of 0.7 children per 1,000 patients. 46% were women and 54% were men. 26.67% of our patients were born preterm. 43% of the children in the study had problems during delivery or in the neonatal period. The most common type of coronary fistula was the one that drifts into the right ventricle. One patient associated severe complex pulmonary stenosis and perimembranous ventricular septal defect with persistent ductus arteriosus; one ventricular septal defect, Gerbode type; five, foramen ovale; one, aorto pulmonary defect; two, persistent ductus arteriosus and mitral regurgitation. 63.33% of the patients had a family history with heart disease. Two patients are brothers.

CONCLUSIONS The finding of coronary fistulas continues to be an uncommon finding in pediatric patients. The fact that it has increased its prevalence is due to a greater awareness of its existence and the technical improvement of the ultrasound scanners that allow visualizing flows that previously were difficult to diagnose.