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Objective
Investigate the effect of propranolol on the cardiovascular system in the treatment of infantile hemangiomas.

Methods
A total of 132 children who started treatment with propranolol at the age of 1 month to 4 years with infantile hemangiomas of various localization were examined. The children underwent a complete cardiac examination, including a clinical examination, ECG, echocardiogram, Holter monitoring. The survey was conducted before the appointment of therapy with propranolol, every 3 months during therapy and after its cancellation.

Results
According to the echocardiogram, 6% of children initially diagnosed heart disease, (CHD, syndrome of noncompact myocardium of the left ventricle, PH). During the treatment, no child had a decrease in myocardial contractility.

Conclusion
Clinical examination, ECG, echocardiogram, and Holter monitoring have made it possible to establish undesirable cardiovascular effects in 18% of children during therapy with propranolol. Holter monitoring before prescribing, during treatment and after termination allows to identify undesirable effects of therapy (bradycardia, cardiac rhythm pauses, AV-block II-III degrees) in time and adjust the dose of propranolol.