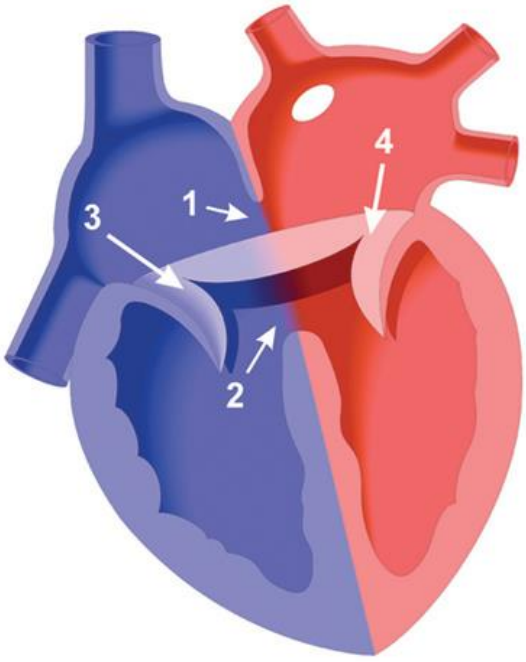
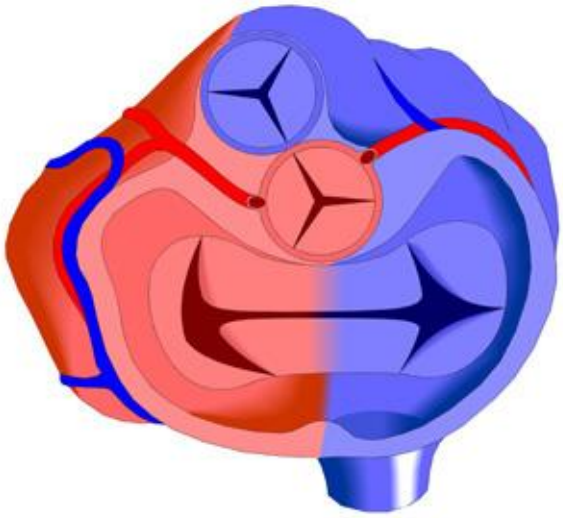
I - Atrioventricular Septal Defect– Complete





INkcazelo eMfutshane:
1. I-Atrial septal defect. uhlobo lwe-primum.
2. Inlet (type III) ventricular septal defect.
3. Umfanta nobulima kwivaluva i-tricuspid.
4. Umfanta nobulima kwivaluva i-mitral.

Inkcazelo ngokubanzi:

Yintoni leyo?

I-Atrioventricular Septal Defect yingxaki yentliziyo apho kulahleke khona le ndawo isembindini wentliziyo. Ngenxa yoku, kukho umngxuma phakathi kwe-atria (1) (amacala anoxinzelelo oluphantsi) kunye nomngxuma phakathi kwamagunyana entliziyo (iiventrikile) (2) (iimpompo ezinoxinzelelo oluphezulu), iivaluva ezohlula amacala entliziyo nawo awaqhelekanga futhi ahlala njalo evuza (3 no-4). Kungakho nevaluva enye endaweni yezimbini. Ngenxa yale mingxuma neevaluva ezingaqhelekanga, igazi lingahamba ngendlela engafanelekanga njengoko uxinzelelo luphezulu ekhohlo, njengoko lihamba ukusuka ngasekhohlo ukuya ekunene.

I-Atrioventricular Septal Defect, iye yenzeke kunye ne-Down Syndrome, ngamanye amaxesha yenzeke kunye nezinye iziphene zentliziyo ezinjenge-Tetralogy of Fallot.

Zithini iziphumo zayo?

Iziphumo zixhomekeka kubungakanani nendawo ekuyo le mingxuma. Ukuba umngxuma mkhulu, igazi elininzi lihamba ukusuka ekhohlo ukuya ekunene, lize igazi elongezelelekileyo emiphungeni libangele intliziyo ibe nomsebenzi omninzi kwaye ingadinwa – intliziyo ingasebenzi kakuhle. Ukonakalisa nemiphunga uze ubangele uxinzelelo olukhulu kwimiphunga. Ezi ngxaki zibangela umntwana ukuba aphefumle ngokukhawuleza, akhohlele, kube nzima ukutya, adinwe ngokulula futhi umntwana uye angakhuli kakuhle okanye angabinasiqu ngokwasemzimbeni.

Kunyangwa njani oku?

Ukuba umngxuma mkhulu futhi ubangela iingxaki, kufuneka uvaliwe. Unyango oluthile lunganikezelwa olunceda intliziyo ukuba ikwazi ukusebenza lo msebenzi wongezelelekileyo, oku akubangeli ukuba umngxuma uvaleke.

Umngxuma ungavalwa ngotyando kuphela. Ngexesha lokwenziwa kotyando, kuthungelwa ipetshi kulo mngxuma ukuze uvaleke, kulungiswe iivaluva ngeenzame zokuyekisa ukuvuza kangangoko banako.