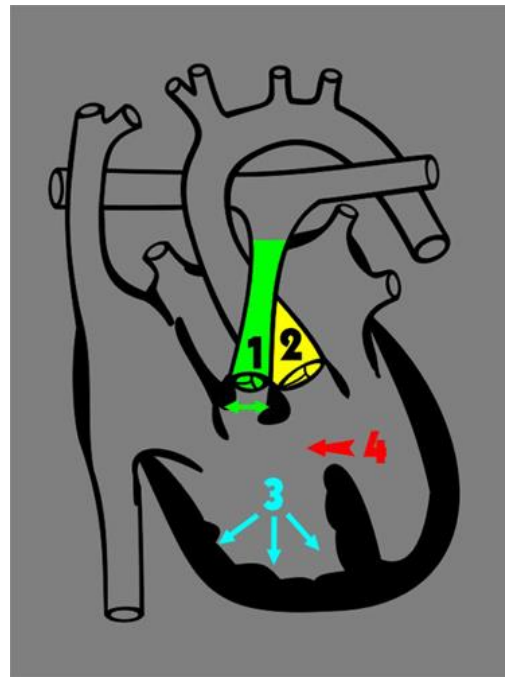
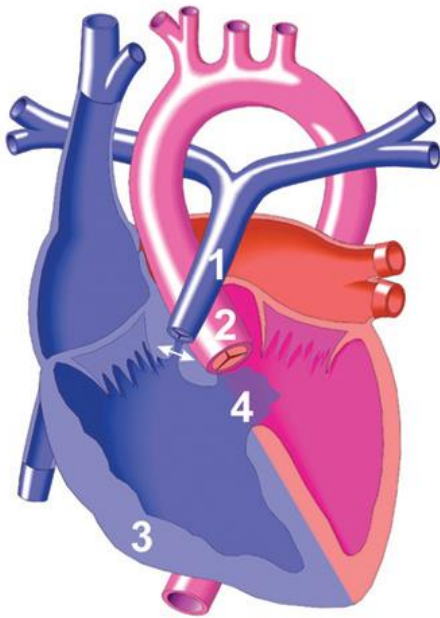


# I-Tetralogy of Fallot



## INkcazelo eMfutshane:

- 1: Umbhobho ohambisa igazi emiphungeni uvalekile futhi mncinci kunesiqhelo.
- 2: I-Aorta/Umbhobho ohambisa igazi emzimbeni mkhulu futhi ufumana igazi kwintliziyo esekunene nasekhohlo - (ngokuqhelekileyo kwintliziyo esekhohlo kuphela).
- 3: Icala elisekunene lentliziyo elimpompela igazi emiphungeni lideki kuba kufuneka limpompe ngamandla ukungena kule ndawo ivalekileyo (1)
- 4: Umngxuma omkhulu phakathi kwintliziyo esekhohlo nasekunene

## Inkcazelo ngokubanzi:

### Yintoni leyo?

I-Tetralogy of Fallot ligama lale ngxaki yentliziyo. Olona phawu luqhelekileyo lokuba umntwana unale ngxaki kukuba nolwimi olubhlowu ingelulo ulwimi oluqhelekileyo olupinki. Xa ezi ngxaki zine zichazwe apha ngezantsi zisenzeka ngexesha elinye, zibangela ingxaki entliziyweni eyaziwa njenge-Tetralogy of Fallot.

- 1) Kukho ukuvaleka ekuhambeni kwegazi elisuka kwintliziyo esekunene ukuya emiphungeni. Umbhobho ohambisa igazi eliya emiphungeni mncinci ngokwesiqhelo.
- 2) Umbhobho ohambisa igazi eliya emzimbeni mkhulu kunesiqhelo uze uhambise igazi elisuka kwintliziyo esekunene nasekhohlo endaweni yale isekhohlo ngendlela eqhelekileyo.
- 3) Iindonga zentliziyo esekunene zideki kuba kufuneka zimpompe ngamandla ngenxa yoku kuvaleka. (1)

4) Kukho umngxuma omkhulu phakathi kwecala lasekhohlo nelasekunene lentliziyo, noko okuthi kubangele ukuba igazi lihamba 'ngendlela engafanelekanga' lize igazi elibhlowu lixubane negazi elipinki.

I-Tetralogy of Fallot ibangela ishumi ekhulwini (10 %) lezifo zentliziyo zizonke abantwana abazalwa nazo.

### **Zithini iziphumo zayo?**

Ngenxa yokuba indlela ephuma kwintliziyo esekunene ivalekile, futhi kukwakho nomngxuma kudonga lwentliziyo esekunene, endaweni yokuhamba kolu valeleko, igazi lihamba ngendlela engafanelekanga engena kulo mngxuma. Ngokwenza oku, igazi liphosa imiphunga lize libuyele emva emzimbeni ngaphandle kokufumana i-oksijini engenye. Umntwana kengoko akuyifumani i-oksijini eyoneleyo. Oku kubangela ukuba umntwana abenolwimi olubhlowu. Xa lunobuzaza obuninzi olu valeleko, umntwana ubabhlowu kakhulu. Ngokwesiqhelo, uya kuqaphela ukuba umntwana uba bhlowu xa ekhala okanye esenza imithambo. Oku kubangelwa kukuba lincinci igazi eliya emiphungeni. Umntwana angagula kakhulu aphinde aphefumle ngokukhawuleza okukhulu futhi angakukuleka. Kufuneka asiwe esibhedlele ngokukhawuleza okukhulu ukuba oku kungenzeka.

### **Kunyangwa njani oku?**

Le ngxaki yentliziyo ifuna ukulungiswa ngotyando. Olu tyando kufuneka lwenziwe ngokukhawuleza okukhulu ingakumbi ukuba umntwana ufumana iimpembelelo ezithile (ukujika abebhlowu). Kumatyeli anzima kakhulu kwiintsana ezincinci, kukho unyango olunokubanceda ixeshana elidana, ngenxa balinde utyando. Ezi ntsana zingafuna utyando olungephi (indlela engenye eyenzelwe ukuhamba kwegazi okanye ulwelo) oku kokuba lubancede bakhule kancinci ngaphambi kokuba kwenziwe utyando olukhulu ekusombululeni zonke iingxaki. Unyango notyando olungephi (indlela engenye eyenzelwe ukuhamba kwegazi okanye ulwelo) lunceda ekufumaneni igazi elininzi eliya emiphungeni ukuze basinde futhi bakhule.