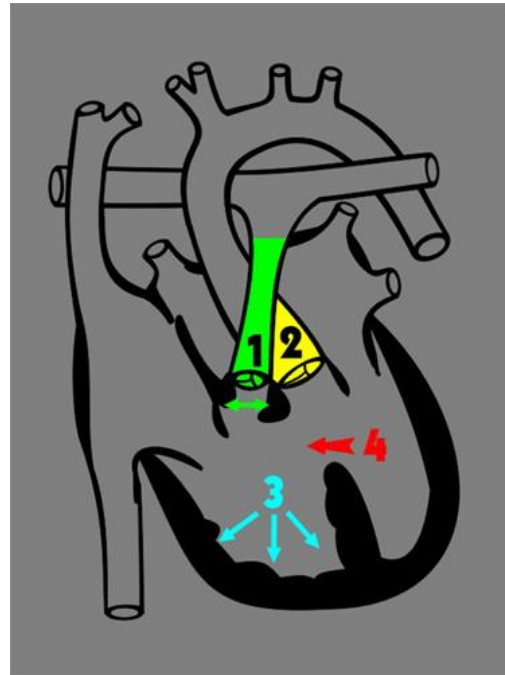
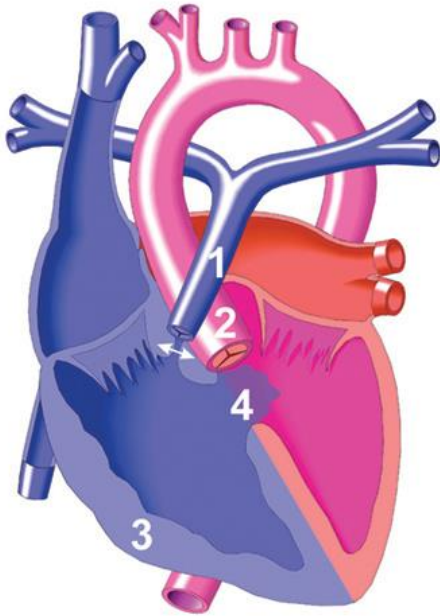


Isifo Senhliziyo i-Tetralogy of Fallot



Isihloko:

- 1: Ipayipi elihambisa igazi emaphashini livalekile futhi lincane kunokufanele libe yikho.
- 2: I-Ayotha/Ipayipi eliyisa igazi emzimbeni likhulu futhi lingenisa igazi enhliziyweni ngengxenywe yangakwesokudla kanye neyangakwesokunxele - (ngokujwayelekile kumele kube yingxenywe yenhliziywo yangakwesokunxele kuphela).
- 3: Ingxenywe yangakwesokudla yenhliziywo ephampa igazi ilise emaphashini idumbile ngenxa yokuthi kumele iphampe ngamandla izame ukuvula ipayipi elivalekile (1)
- 4: Imbobo enkulu phakathi kwengxenywe yangakwesokunxele neyangakwesokudla yenhliziywo

Incazelo:

Siyini?

I-Tetralogy of Fallot yigama lalesi sifo senhliziyo. Uphawu olujwayeleke kakhulu olukhombisa ukuthi umntwana unale nkinga yikuthi ulimi lwakhe luba luhlaza okusibhakabhaka (blue) kunokuba lube phinki njengokwejwayelekile. Uma izinkinga ezine ezibalwe lapha ngezansi zenzeka kanyekanye ziba nomphumela wesifo senhliziyo esaziwa nge-Tetralogy of Fallot.

- 1) Igazi aligobhozi lisuke engxenyeni yenhliziywo yangakwesokudla liye emaphashini. Ipayipi elihambisa igazi emaphashini ngokujwayelekile lincane.

2) Ipayipi elihambisa igazi emzimbeni likhulu kunokwejwayelekile futhi lithatha igazi elisuka engxenyeni yenhliziyu yangakwesokudla neyangakwesokunxele kunokuba kube ngelengxenywe yangakwesokunxele okwenzeka enhliziyweni ejwayelekile.

3) Izindonga zenhliziyu zangakwesokudla zidumbile ngoba kumele ziphampe ngamandla ngenxa yokuvaleka kwepayipi. (1)

4) Kunembobo enkulu phakathi kwengxenywe yenhliziyu yangakwesokunxele Kanye neyangakwesokudla, lokhu kwenza igazi lihambe emgudwini 'ongafanele' negazi elingcolile (eliluhlaza okusibhakabhaka) lixubana negazi elihlanzekile elibomvana (eliphinki).

I-Tetralogy of Fallot yenza ingxenywe eliyi-10% yazo zonke izifo zenhliziyu abantwana abazalwa nazo.

Iyini imiphumela yalesi sifo?

Ngenxa yokuthi ipayipi eliqhamuka enhliziyweni ngakwesokudla livalekile, futhi kunembobo odongeni lwenhliziyu ngakwesokudla, kunokuba igazi liphume lapho kuvaleke khona, lingena ngomgudu ongafanele embotsheni. Ngokwenza lokhu igazi aliya emaphashini bese libuyela emuva emzimbeni ngaphandle kokuthola i-oxygen eningi. Ngakho-ke umntwana akayitholi i-oxygen eyanele. Lokhu kwenza umntwana abe nolimi oluhlaza okwesibhakabhaka (blue). Ngokuvaleka kakhulu kwepayipi nolimi luba luhlaza okwesibhakabhaka (blue) kakhulu. Ngokuvama uyobona ukuthi umntwana uya ngokuya eba luhlaza okwesibhakabhaka (blue) uma ekhala noma enyakaza ngamandla, lokhu kubangelwa yikuthi lincane igazi eliya emaphashini. Umntwana angase agule kakhulu futhi aphefumule masinyane futhi angaquleka. Kumele aphuthunyiswe esibhedlela masinyane uma lokhu kwenzeka.

Selashwa kanjani?

Lesi sifo senhliziyu sidinga ukuthi ahlinzwe ukuze silungiswe. Ukuhlinzwa kumele kwenziwe masinyane ikakhulukazi uma umntwana eshintsha umbala (abe luhlaza okwesibhakabhaka). Kwezinye izimo eziyingozi kakhulu ezenzeka kubantwana abancane, kukhona umuthi obasizayo okwesikhashana, ngenkathi esalindele ukuhlinzwa. Laba bantwana bangase badinge ukuhlinzwa okuncane ukubelekelela bathi ukukhula ngaphambi kokuhlinzwa okukhulu ukuze kulungiswe zonke izinkinga. Umuthi kanye nokuhlinzwa okuncane kubasiza ukungenisa igazi emaphashini ukuze baphile futhi bakhule.