

Types of Cardiovascular Failures in Children

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DESCRIPTION

A heart defect is a problem in the heart's structure. Heart defects are often called "congenital," which means "present at birth." Heart defects are also sometimes referred to as "congenital heart disease." Heart defects can range from mild to severe. While some pediatric heart conditions can't be forestalled, there are signs that parents can approach their children about their heart conditions. Heart conditions for children are normally isolated into two classifications; congenital heart disease, or defects that are present at birth, and acquired heart disease spreads as the children become older.

Congenital heart defects

Congenital Heart Defects (CHDs) are conditions that are present at birth and can affect the structure of a baby's heart and the way it works. They are the most common type of birth defect. As medical care and treatment have advanced, infants with congenital heart defects are living longer and healthier lives. Children are examined for inborn heart defects after 24 hours of being conceived. In some inborn heart defects, for example, atrial septal defects (openings in the dividers of the heart), can remain undiagnosed until a child becomes adult.

Rheumatic heart defects

Rheumatic heart defect is the most severe difficulty of rheumatic fever, an illness caused by the bacteria accountable for strep throat. Children immune system can produce antibodies to fight the strep infection, but in some cases, these antibodies can damage heart valves, causes to rheumatic heart disease. Non cardiac symptoms include joint pain and swelling; rash on the trunk or arms; skin bumps on the wrist, elbows or knees, and rapid limb movements. Because of the accessibility of medicines to fight strep, rheumatic heart illness is very rare.

Kawasaki defect

Kawasaki disease commonly leads to inflammation of the coronary arteries, which supply oxygen-rich blood to the heart. Kawasaki disease was previously called mucocutaneous lymph

node syndrome because it also causes swelling in glands (lymph nodes) and mucous membranes inside the mouth, nose, eyes and throat. Kawasaki disease commonly leads to inflammation of the coronary arteries, which supply oxygen-rich blood to the heart. Kawasaki disease was previously called mucocutaneous lymph node syndrome because it also causes swelling in glands (lymph nodes) and mucous membranes inside the mouth, nose, eyes and throat. Non-cardiac indications of Kawasaki illness incorporate a fever enduring at least five days, a rash, red eyes, enlarged or broken lips, a red or strawberry colored tongue, enlarged hands and feet, and enlarged lymph hubs.

Furthermore, many parents discover that children can foster hypertension and cholesterol. Indications of heart issues in kid's changes as they become young, regardless of whether the heart condition or illness affected to kid at the time of delivery or during adolescence.

Indications of potential heart issues in newborn children might be:

- Problems in gaining weight
- Difficulty in feeding
- Fast breathing or trouble in breathing
- Fainting during physical exercise
- Heart palpitations: a heartbeat that feels fluttery to children
- Windedness while playing or being energetic

Indications of Heart Disease in children are likely those in adults. However, children while participating in torment or some other physical sports must think about planning a screening by a pediatric cardiologist.

Notwithstanding of age, breathing trouble is a frequently ignored indication of a potential pediatric heart condition. This is because most people relate breathing issues with respiratory problem rather than something to heart problems. If child is having regular trouble in breathing or has been diagnosed with a respiratory condition and not responding to treatment, consultation and screening with a pediatric cardiologist could be helpful to next step.

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Received: 01-Mar-2022, Manuscript No. LDAPR-22-16036; **Editor assigned:** 03-Mar-2022, PreQC No. LDAPR-22-16036 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 16-Mar-2022, QC No. LDAPR-22-16036; **Revised:** 22-Mar-2022, Manuscript No. LDAPR-22-16036 (R); **Published:** 31-Mar-2022, DOI:10.35248/2385-4529.22.09.027.

Citation: Zhuo Z (2022) Types of Cardiovascular Failures in Children. Adv Pediatr Res. 09: 027

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CONCLUSION

Heart failure in children is a leading cause of morbidity and mortality in children. 85% of children who were born with congenital heart disease can be feasible to survive into their adulthood. The total number of children with congenital heart disease is increasing every year. Now a day's congenital heart

disease is more common in children than adults. This number may include both untreated and surgically corrected patients. The population of children with congenital heart disease had been cured every year due to advances in interventional and noninvasive cardiology, cardiothoracic surgery, and intensive care.