

Types of Heart Diseases in Children and Adolescents

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DESCRIPTION

Pediatric cardiologists are heart doctors who effort the work with children. Their repetition is changed from that of heart doctors who treat adults. Pediatric cardiologists mainly treat complications with a child's heart's structure or rhythm. The pediatric cardiologist's determination work through the child's regular pediatrician or another primary care provider. Pediatric cardiologists' aspect for heart problems expending tools such as electrocardiogram, echocardiogram, and imaging tests. They appear for being difficulties in the heart's formation or in the way it strokes. Children may understand a pediatric cardiologist if they have problems such as dizziness, fainting, or chest pain, and the doctor instructions out heart problems.

Heart disease is a very extensive term for several things that can go wrong with the heart—in both adults and children. Find the focus to children and the period still includes many different types of complications that choice from a disorder that has no symptoms and is never identified; to a problem that is simple and possibly life-threatening that is actual at birth. Several different kinds of heart problems can affect children. Including congenital heart defects, viral infections that affects the heart, even heart disease developed in childhood due to infections or genetic diseases.

Congenital heart defects

Particular congenital heart defects are identified before birth, though the baby is still in the womb. Signs of positive heart defects can be seen on fetal ultrasound, a repetitive prenatal test used to check a baby's growth and improvement during pregnancy. After birth, diagnosis of a congenital heart defect may occurs if the child performs blue, has an abnormal growth or the child's doctor hears an irregular heart sound while listening to the child's heart with a stethoscope.

Atherosclerosis: Atherosclerosis is the term used to describe the accumulation of fat and cholesterol-filled tablets inside the blood vessel. As the buildup rises, arteries become thickened and

narrowed, which increases the risk of blood clots and heart attacks. It usually several years for atherosclerosis to improve.

Kawasaki: Kawasaki infection is a rare infection that mostly affects children and can cause irritation in the blood vessels in their feet, hands, lips, mouth, and throat. It also produces fever and swelling in the lymph nodes.

Heart infection is not a major reason of death between children and teenagers, but it is the major reason of death among adults in the United States. In fact, someone in America dies every 37 seconds from particular form of cardiovascular infection. Certain issues production significant roles in a person's chances of increasing heart infection. These are also called risk factors. Certain risk factors can be changed, treated, or modified, and some cannot. Prevention is the best way to avoid a heart difficult future in life. Regulatory as several of the resulting risk factors as possible, initial in childhood, will help decrease the child's risk of developed heart illness as an adult. High blood pressure, High cholesterol, Physical inactivity.

Pericarditis: When the thin membrane that surrounds the heart (pericardium) becomes inflamed or infected, this disease develops. The quantity of fluid between the two layers of the heart grows, reducing the heart's capacity to pump blood properly. Pericarditis can be caused by bacterial infections, chest injuries, or connective tissue disorders like lupus, or it might develop after surgery to repair a CHD. The severity of the sickness, the child's age, and their general health all influence the treatment options.

Viral infections: Viruses can influence heart health in addition to producing respiratory sickness or the flu. Myocarditis is a viral illness that affects the heart's capacity to pump blood throughout the body. Heart viral infections are uncommon and often have few symptoms. When symptoms do occur, they're comparable to those of the flu, such as exhaustion, shortness of breath, and chest tightness. The symptoms of myocarditis are treated with drugs and therapies. These are the types of heart diseases.

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