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**Features of сerebrocardiac syndrome in newborns of mothers with smoking**.

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**Introduction**.

 Cerebrocardiac syndrome is a common type of combination of pathology of CNS and cardiovascular system (CVS), and smoking as a most widespread form of toxicomania has a direct influence on its formation.

**Aim.**

 To analyze of the CNS and CVS in newborns of mothers with smoking.

**Materials and methods**.

 We observed 15 infants in whom there has been a combination of changes in CNS and CVS on a background of smoking during pregnancy and after childbirth.

 Obstetrical anamnesis, clinical manifestations and monitoring of vital functions (dynamic supervision of neonatologist and neurologist, neurosonography in dynamics, ECG, ECHO-ECG, Doppler, daily monitoring of ECG, definition of levels of troponin I, LDH, CPK) has been studied carefully.

**The results of the study**.

Compromised obstetrical anamnesis has been observed in 100% of women: 33.3% - miscarriage of pregnancy, 53.3% - disorders of uteroplacental blood circulation, 13.3% - premature birth. The excitation syndrome of CNS have been occurred in 93.4% of newborns, the depression syndrome of CNS - at 6.6%. According to data of ultrasonography cerebral edema of various severity have been marked in 100% of newborns, choroid plexus cysts have been found in 6.6%, foci of gliosis have been found in 6.6%. During laboratory tests for verification of diagnosis all infants received normal levels of troponin I, LDH, CPK, that indicates the absence of inflammatory changes in CVS. Different types of disorders of cardiac rhythm have been found in newborns while studying of the state of CVS: 64.2% of newborns had sinus tachycardia, 6.6% - bradycardia, 40%- extasystoles, 26. 6%- paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia, 6.6% sick sinus syndrome. With the help of ultrasound and Doppler organic pathology and congenital anomalies CVS have been excluded.

 Following the interviews with mothers about dangerous influence on organism of newborns during smoking and termination of it, it was a positive trend for normalization of auscultation and instrumentation data of CVS very quickly. In catamnesis in 1 month pathological changes in the CVS are not revealed in any newborn.

**Conclusions**: **1**.All mothers of surveyed newborns had compromised obstetrical anamnesis. **2**. All newborns identified a combination of changes in CNS and CVS. **3**. During differential diagnosis of organic pathology of CVS has been excluded. **4**. In case of refusal of the mother's smoking positive dynamics in the normalization of heart rate in newborns has been observed.