

CONgenital CORvitia

Project group

B.J.M. Mulder, AMC Amsterdam
 E.T. van der Velde, LUMC Leiden
 M.G.J. Duffels, ICIN
 C.J.M. Engelfriet-Rijk, ICIN
 I. Harms, ICIN
 L.M. Roffel, ICIN



National registry and DNA-bank of adults
 with congenital heart disease
www.CONCOR.net



Number of included patients:
6031

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Steering committee

B.J.M. Mulder, chairman, ICIN
 E.T. van der Velde, LUMC Leiden
 E.C.M. Mariman, AZM Maastricht
 F.J. Meijboom, EMC Rotterdam
 H.W. Vliegen, LUMC Leiden
 G. Veen, VUMC Amsterdam
 P.G. Pieper, UMC Groningen
 H.W.M. Plokker, UMC Utrecht
 A.P.J. van Dijk, Radboud UMC Nijmegen
 J.L.M. Stappers, AZM Maastricht
 J.G.P. Tijssen, AMC Amsterdam

Results from the ZAHARA study

The Pregnancy in Congenital Heart Disease (ZAHARA) project is a retrospective, observational, multicentre study that investigates fertility and the pregnancy outcome in women with congenital heart disease (UMC Groningen). This research project uses the CONCOR registry to identify eligible patients. It is supported by the Netherlands Heart Foundation (NHF) and the Interuniversity Cardiology Institute of the Netherlands (ICIN). The end results of this project are expected in July 2006.

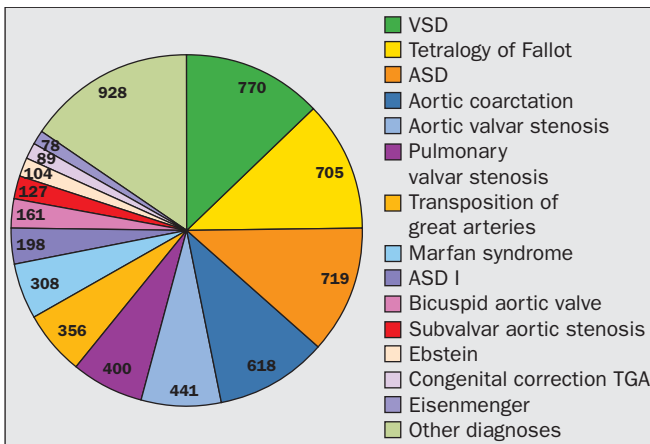


Figure 1. Main diagnoses of patients in CONCOR registry.

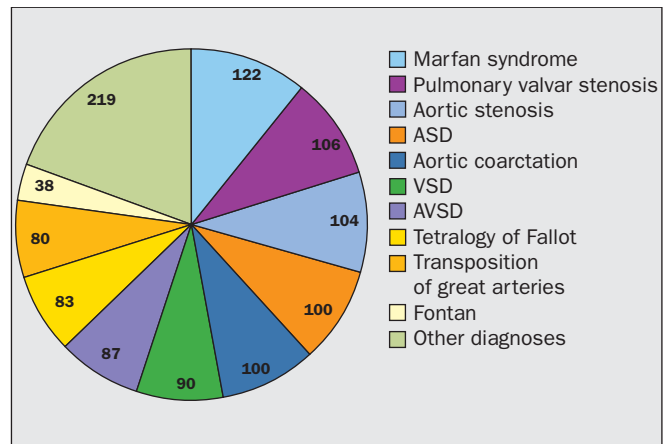


Figure 2. Main diagnoses of patients included in ZAHARA study.

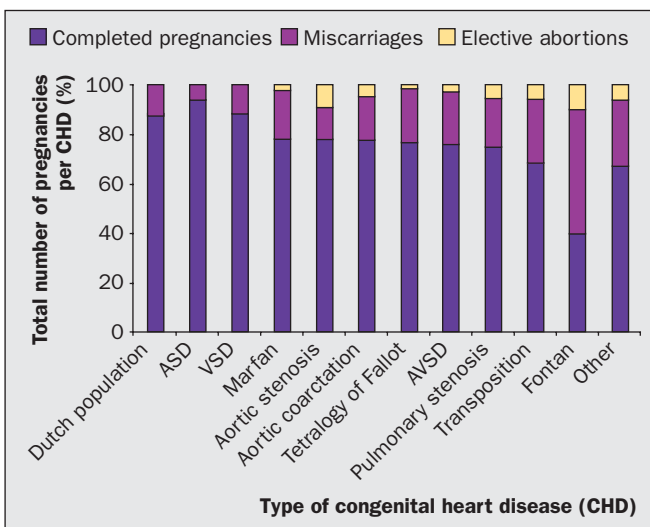


Figure 3. Type of congenital heart disease and pregnancy outcome.

Table 1. Summary of major complications during controlled pregnancies in women with congenital heart disease (n=727).

Complications	%
Cardiac	
- NYHA class ↓	24
- Arrhythmia	12
- Congestive heart failure	3
General	
- Pregnancy-induced hypertension ¹	10
- Infection	9
- Pre-eclampsia ¹	4
Obstetric	
- Premature labour/delivery ¹	17
- Prolongation of second stage	12
- Postpartum haemorrhage	11
Neonatal	
- Small for gestational age	15
- Recurrence of congenital heart disease ²	15
- Foetal/neonatal mortality ¹	6

¹Reference values for general population: hypertensive disorders <8%, premature labour/delivery 10-12%, foetal/neonatal mortality <0.6%.

²Mainly Marfan syndrome.