



PHILIPPINE CHILDREN'S MEDICAL CENTER

CLINICAL PROFILE ON TRISOMY 21: A TEN-YEAR REVIEW OF THE FREQUENCIES OF CARDIOVASCULAR, THYROID, AND GASTROINTESTINAL COMPLICATIONS ON TRISOMY 21 PATIENTS AT A TERTIARY CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL IN THE PHILIPPINES

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INTRODUCTION

Trisomy 21 remains to be the most common chromosomal condition. Limited Philippine literature exists regarding Trisomy 21, as there are no national registries on congenital malformations since the 1960s. The findings will provide evidence based data on the most common systemic complications of Trisomy 21 patients.

OBJECTIVES

The general objective of this study is to provide evidence based data on the clinical profile of patients with Trisomy 21 and their systemic complications. The study aims to determine the systemic complications of Trisomy 21 and rank the data based on incidence.

METHODOLOGY

In this descriptive cross-sectional study, a retrospective review of records of patients with Trisomy 21 for the last 5 years will be done. Demographic data such as the patient's sex, mother's age and gravidity, parents' age, and social status upon consultation will be acquired.

RESULTS

The most prevalent was cardiac-related complications with a prevalence of 40.9%. Gastrointestinal complications were the second most prevalent (33.3%). The prevalence of endocrine complications (13.6%). The least common was hematologic conditions (12.1%).

CONCLUSION

A total of 66 records were reviewed. Patients were diagnosed with complications at an average age of 1 year old. A predominance of males were seen, with parents whose ages were 40 years old and above. Cardiac-related complications were observed to be the most common anomaly, with gastrointestinal complications being the second most prevalent, followed by endocrine-related complications, then lastly, hematologic conditions.

KEYWORDS

Down Syndrome, Trisomy 21, clinical profile