

청소년 및 성인 선천성 심장병

- 청소년 및 성인 선천성 심장병 클리닉 경험을 중심으로 -

이 홍 재

Congenital Heart Disease after Childhood

- Experience of Grown up Congenital Heart Clinic(GUCH Clinic) '-

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"The long-term management of patients with congenital heart disease, while remaining a concern with natural survival, includes increasing numbers of postoperative patients who have reached maturity. This new and expanding patient population should be dealt with as a special area of interest in a formalized context rather than by the ad hoc approach that currently prevails. The quality of care provided by pediatric cardiologists from birth to maturity must be matched by continuity care of equal quality. "

-The 22nd Bethesda Conference on Congenital Heart Disease After Childhood, 1990-

,
가
50
,
(Grown Up Congenital Heart clinic :
GUCH clinic) '

심장수술의 발달과 GUCH Clinic

가
5~15%
85%

1957 , 1958
1959
1970
1977
1980
, 1970
100
50 6,000 (

: , 135 - 710 50
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4500) .

Newcastle

,²⁾ 10 200

가

(continuity of care)

가

가

1,600

가

가 5,000

GUCH clinic

16,00

The Toronto Hospital To -

ronto General Hospital 1960

Toronto Congen -

ital Cardiac Center for Adults , Dr. So -

merville 1975 National Heart Hospital

GUCH clinic , 1978 Dr. Perl -

off UCLA Adult Congenital Heart

Disease Center

International Society for Adult Congenital

Cardiac Disease(ISACCD)가 1 2

1995

' GUCH clinic '

가

Bethesda Conference (2 8

) 2000

117,000 ,

302,000 , 368,800

787,800 ,

419,000 .¹⁾

(bicus -

pid aortic valve) GUCH clinic

.¹⁾

가 GUCH clinic

가 . Toronto

1987 1997 10 GUCH 269%

GUCH 30

GUCH Clinic 대상 환자군

3000

1996 94,000 , 2006

124,000 .¹⁾

2,000

15~20

(bicuspid aortic valve)(: 1%)

가

가

GUCH Clinic 대상 질환

Somerville

Table 1. Population of Grown-Up Congenital Heart (London, NHH)

- ' Natural' survivors : 25%
 1. Mild lesion not requiring surgery
 2. Candidates for surgery
 3. Surgery no longer be possible, except organ transplantation
- ' Postoperative ' survivors : 75%
 - Most undergone surgery during childhood
 - Majority require long-term surveillance
 - Many need reoperation

25%가 ' , ' ,
75%가 ' , ' (Table 1).
GUCH clinic(1995 9
) 514 16
⁸⁾ ' ,
418 (81%), ' 96 (19%)
, ASD, VSD 388
(76%), (AS, COA, PS, MR
) 55 (11%), TOF group 24 (5%),
23 (5%) .
50% 가 , ,
가 , Eisenme -
nger 15 . ' ,
가 ,
가
Toronto 가 GUCH popu -
lation
가, Fontan ,
' 15~20%가
. 55%
, ,
, ,
, ,
atresia group, single ventricle
physiology, transposition variants, Ebstein's ano -
maly, TOF, pulmonary vascular disease, complex
septal defects GUCH clinic

45%

GUCH Clinic에서의 Medical Problems

가 GUCH
clinic (Table 2), Somerville
20% 가 , 1.2% , 11%

Table 2. Reason for Admission (Toronto)/Referral (SMC)

Admission (Toronto)	Referral (SMC) (n = 514)	
1. Surgical	1. Diagnosis/Operation	254
2. Catheterization	2. Regular F/U	114
3. Arrhythmia	3. Heart failure	60
4. General assessment	4. Pregnancy counseling	27
5. Venesection	5. Arrhythmia	16
6. Catheter intervention	6. Eisenmenger	15
7. Heart failure	7. Others	28
8. Transplant assessment		
9. Endocarditis		
10. TEE		
11. Dental		

가
10% .
가 4 ,
(arrhythmia), (infective endoca -
rditis), (myocardial failure),
(pulmonary vascular disease) .
가 ,
가 .

GUCH Clinic에서의 Surgical Problems

가 Mayo clinic
1,243
50%가 2 , 23%
가 3
Toronto group 1972~1992
43%가
(16%)
, 80% .
46%
11%

3% . 13%가 (reoperation) GUCH clinic
가 , 89%가 4 , ,
(palliative procedure)
(definitive surg -
ery) 가 ,
가
. TOF transa -
nnular patch가 10% 가
20 ,
Fontantype 15 inary approach가 GUCH clinic nurse
55% 40%가 15 specialist
passway obstruction , coordinator
.

GUCH Clinic에서의 사망 원인과 그외의 문제점들

가 Tertiary Care Facilities
, , , ,
, ,
, .
, , , ,
, , (employability
& insurability) . 가 가

GUCH Clinic-Special Care Facilities for Adult

가 가 가 ,
가 가 가
500~1000 가
가
adult inpatient unit ,
, CCU care,
가

Staffing and Interdisciplinary Approach

clinic
가 GUCH clinic
coordinator가

가

GUCH clinic
GUCH unit

Medical Record, Education 및 Research

가

가

가 가

, 3

가

3

Canadian Adult Congenital
Heart Network(cachnet)

network

Adult Congenital Heart Council

가

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