



A Brief Note on Congenital Malformations

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DESCRIPTION

The congenital malformation is a severe health issue that affects people all around the world. Infectious diseases and genetic abnormalities are the leading causes of infant and childhood mortality. Congenital malformation is a primary cause of death and impairment in children. A physical defect in a baby that is present at birth, regardless of whether the defect is caused by a genetic component or by non-genetic prenatal events. A malformation occurs when the development of a structure is halted, delayed, or redirected early in embryonic life, with long-term consequences. Many different organs, including the brain, heart, lungs, liver, bones, and intestinal tract, can be affected by congenital abnormalities. Inherited (genetic) diseases, toxic exposure of the fetus (for example, to alcohol), birth injuries, and, in many cases, undiscovered causes can all cause birth abnormalities. Regardless of age, race, income, or residency, all parents run the risk of having a kid with a birth defect. Malformations can have genetic, environmental, or both etiological components or they might be idiopathic. Medical practitioners are still grappling with the topic of genetic influence on birth abnormalities. Infectious illnesses, which are also etiological factors, could be avoided with good immunization and better health care.

Much of the terminology used to describe congenital disorders predates genome mapping, and structural abnormalities are frequently treated independently of other congenital conditions. Many metabolic problems now have a morphological expression, and structural conditions are frequently linked to genetics. Despite this, congenital disorders are frequently categorized structurally, and where possible, by the principal organ system affected. The malformation is responsible for 30%–35% of prenatal, neonatal, and childhood mortality in developed countries, and 5%–7% in developing ones, according to studies. It has an influence not only on the kid with the birth defect, but

also on their caregivers, the healthcare delivery system, and, ultimately, society.

Furthermore, birth abnormalities contribute to permanent disability, which imposes a significant economic and social burden. Birth problems receive little attention from government and non-governmental institutions, as well as health care groups, despite their considerable impact. This could be due to a misconception that these ailments are uncommon and require expensive advanced technologies to prevent and treat them. In actuality, basic routine technologies and tactics for the prevention of birth abnormalities are required.

The World Health Organization's main facts on birth abnormalities include some alarming indicators that necessitate immediate intervention. Some facts include: 303000 babies die within four weeks of birth; malformation causes long-term disabilities that have a significant impact on families and society; the cause of birth defects could be one or more genetic or environmental factors; the most common defects are cardiac, neural tube, and down syndromes; the cause of birth defects could be one or more genetic or environmental factors; the cause of birth defects could be one or more genetic or environmental factors, and the cause of birth defects could be one or more genetic or environmental factors. It has also been stated by the world health organization that congenital malformation can be prevented by appropriate vaccination, initiation of folic acid intake as soon as pregnancy is diagnosed with adequate antenatal care.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

None

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Authors declare no conflict of interest.

Received:	03-January-2022	Manuscript No:	IPQPC-22-12783
Editor assigned:	05-January-2022	PreQC No:	IPQPC-22-12783(PQ)
Reviewed:	19-January-2022	QC No:	IPQPC-22-12783
Revised:	26-January-2022	Manuscript No:	IPQPC-22-12783(R)
Published:	31-January-2022	DOI:	10.36648/1479-1072.22.30.11

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Citation Joseph E (2022) A Brief Note on Congenital Malformations. Qual Prim Care. 30.41794.

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