

## Prevalence of Congenital Malformations on the Upper Extremity in Latin America

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**Objective:** To evaluate the prevalence of congenital malformations in the upper limb and their associations with other birth defects and syndromes in Brazil and Latin America.

**Results:** The sample of 4,564,560 births that were analyzed, is relative to 62,260 deaths and 4,502,300 alive during the period from 1982 to 2006. With reference to congenital malformation of the upper limb and associated malformations, we found a total of 11,645 (1:392) cases. 7,729 (1:588) were isolated. When associated with other malformations and polymalformed there were 3916 (1:1162), according to the ICD 10.

**Methods:** The analyzed material provided by Latin American Collaborative Study of Congenital Malformations (ECLAMC) was collected from 1982 to 2006. Variables were used in two databases: the first has monthly information of all live births and deaths and the second contains information of all malformed infants. The prevalence defined was: total, isolated, associated with congenital syndromes and the polymalformed.

Type of Malformation According to ECLAMC classification	Isolated	In 10,000	Associated	In 10,000	POLYMALFORMED Syndromic Types	In 10,000	Total
Polidactily	7026	23.25	3023	2.21	326	0.22	6149
Sindactily	641	1.4	516	1.35	137	0.3	1294
Anomaly by reduction of the upper limb TERMINAL TRANSVERSE	763	2.72	312	1.61	85	0.12	1160
Anomaly by reduction of the upper limb TRANSVERSE/INTERCALATED	111	0.24	22	0.04	3	0.003	137
Anomaly by reduction of the upper limb LONGITUDINAL	372	0.82	308	1.67	27	0.04	707
Anomaly by reduction of the upper limb of the digit	66	0.15	27	1.01	-	-	93
Anomaly by reduction of the upper and over TRANSVERSE/TERMINAL	153	0.3	223	1.21	97	0.081	473
Anomaly by reduction of the upper and over INTERCALATED	13	0.028	6	0.023	2	0.002	21
Anomaly by reduction of the upper and over LONGITUDINAL	48	0.1	9	1.02	2	0.002	59
Anomaly by reducing the upper and lower limbs other types	48	0.08	23	1.05	3	0.005	74
Not specified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	8251	23.27	3242	2.41	396	0.27	11645



**Conclusion:** The epidemiology of congenital anomalies of the upper limb are important for planning, monitoring, prevention and research.