

## **Survivorship in children and young adults with congenital heart disease in Sweden.**

The mortality in patients with congenital heart disease has markedly decreased during the last decades because of advancement in pediatric care. Nevertheless, there are limited data on survival trends in children and young adults with CHD compared with the general population.

We linked data from the Swedish Patient and Cause of Death Registers to study all patients who were diagnosed with CHD and born between January 1, 1970 and December 31, 1993. Follow-up and comorbidity data were collected until December 31, 2011.

We identified 21,892 patients (48.5% women) with CHD in Sweden with a mean follow-up of 27 years. Controls (n= 219,816, 10 for each patient) matched for birth year, sex, and county were randomly selected from the general population. The survivorship among children aged younger than 5 years was increased by two thirds in those born in 1990–1993 compared with those born in 1970–1979. Furthermore, the group of patients with the most severe complex defects had the highest risk for death, with HR of 64.1 (95% CI 53.4 – 76.9).

According to this large registry study from Sweden, the absolute and relative survivorship increased substantially but mortality remains high in young patients with congenital heart disease compared with matched controls, in particular in subsets of great complexity.

### **Publication:**

Survivorship in Children and Young Adults with Congenital Heart Disease in Sweden. Mandalenakis Z, Rosengren A, Skoglund K, Lappas G, Eriksson P, Dellborg M. JAMA Intern Med. 2017 Feb 1;177(2):7765.

### **Link to abstract:**

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27992621>

### **Link to complete article:**

<http://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamainternalmedicine/fullarticle/2593254>

### **For further information, please contact:**

Zacharias Mandalenakis MD, PhD  
Department of Molecular and Clinical Medicine/Cardiology  
Sahlgrenska University Hospital/Östra  
Diagnosvägen 11, SE-416 50 Gothenburg, Sweden  
E-mail: [zacharias.mandalenakis@gu.se](mailto:zacharias.mandalenakis@gu.se)

**Funding:**

The study was supported by grants from the Swedish state (under the agreement between the Swedish government and the county councils concerning economic support of research and education of doctors, ALF-agreement), grants from the Sahlgrenska Academy and the Swedish Heart and Lung Foundation, and the Swedish Research Council (grant numbers 2013-5187 and 2013-4236).