Congenital infections and their repercussions on the neuropsychomotor development of the child

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ABSTRACT
Congenital infections can be caused by several infectious agents, such as viruses, bacteria, parasites or fungi, and can have serious consequences on the neuropsychomotor development of children.

Keywords: Congenital infections, Neuropsychomotor development, Child.

1 INTRODUCTION

Congenital infections can be caused by several infectious agents, such as viruses, bacteria, parasites or fungi, and can have serious consequences on the neuropsychomotor development of children. The central nervous system is particularly vulnerable to these infections, which can result in brain malformations,

delayed cognitive and motor development, and impacts on the child's social and emotional behavior. OBJECTIVE: to examine the relationship between congenital infections and their repercussions on the neuropsychomotor development of children.

2 METHODOLOGY

The methodology adopted for this systematic review was based on the PRISMA checklist. A search was performed in the PubMed, Scielo and Web of Science databases. The three descriptors used were "congenital infections", "neuropsychomotor development" and "child". Only studies addressing the main known congenital infections, such as rubella, cytomegalovirus (CMV), toxoplasmosis, and syphilis, as well as their impact on the child's neuropsychomotor development, were included. Studies with heterogeneous samples and with significant bias were excluded to ensure the quality of the results found.

3 RESULTS

We selected 11 studies that highlighted significant damage to the child's central nervous system, such as brain malformations, such as microcephaly, which have been associated with infections such as the Zika virus. In addition, delays in cognitive and motor development, including learning disabilities, motor coordination problems, and cerebral palsy, are common in children exposed to congenital infections. In the behavioral and emotional aspect, children affected by congenital infections may present difficulties in social interaction, changes in mood and increased risk of developing autism spectrum disorders.

4 CONCLUSION

Prevention and early diagnosis are essential to reduce the impact of these infections on children's health. Adequate medical follow-up and multidisciplinary therapeutic interventions are essential to improve the prognosis and quality of life of children affected by these congenital infections.

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