

009

## MATERNAL AND PERINATAL OUTCOME IN 81 ECLAMPTIC CASES BETWEEN 2001-2003 YEARS

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**Objective:** To investigate the clinical characteristics of eclampsia during pregnancy and postpartum period and asses the morbidity, and mortality associated with eclampsia

**Material and Methods:** Eighty-one patients who suffered from eclamptic seizures in our clinic between 2001-2003, were evaluated retrospectively.

**Results:** There were 81cases of eclampsia among 6728 deliveries (1.2%). Half of the patients were primiparous. The median gestational week of the patients was 32.5. The majority of the patients (70.4%) suffered their first convulsion in their home. Most of the patients (58%) had only one convulsion, and 15 patients experienced more than three convulsions (18.5%). The convulsions occurred intrapartum, antepartum, and postpartum with a rate of 42%, 33.3%, and 24.7%, respectively. There were no significant differences in the severity of maternal complications and mortality, biochemical and haematological parameters except thrombocytopenia ( $p<0.05$ ) between Group 1 patients who had convulsions during pregnancy, and Group 2 patients who had postpartum convulsions ( $p>0.5$ ). The rate of cesarean delivery in Group 1 was higher than Group 2 ( $p<0.001$ ). The rate of stillbirths and neonatal deaths was 13.6% and 14.8%, respectively. There were six maternal deaths (7.4%), and the rate of major complications was 35.8%.

**Conclusion:** Eclampsia is a life-threatening emergency that continues to be a major cause of serious maternal morbidity and is still the leading cause of maternal mortality. The antenatal care is still the most important method for preventing eclampsia and its complications.

**Key Words:** Eclampsia, complications, perinatal outcome, maternal mortality

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010

## REKÜRRENT ABORTUSLARDA ENDOKRİNOLOJİK VE ENDOMETRİAL FAKTÖRLER

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**Amaç:** Rekürrent abortuslu olgularda endokrinolojik ve endometrial faktörleri araştırmak

**Materyal ve Metod:** Rekürrent abortuslu olgularda klinik ve ultrasonografik özellikler, genetik, anatomik ve immunolojik faktörler, hormon profilleri ve endometrial örneklemeler incelendi. Kromozom bozuklukları ve uterin anomaliler çalışma dışı tutuldu.

**Bulgular:** 57 rekürrent abortuslu olgunun 8'inde ( %14,0) düşük progesteron seviyeleri izlendi. 5 olguda (%8.77) ise yüksek androgen seviyeleri tespit edildi. 2 olguda (%3.5) hiperprolaktinemi ve diğer 2 olguda (%3.5) yüksek insulin seviyeleri tespit edildi. 4 olguda (%7.01) OGTT'inde 2 değer yüksekliği saptandı. Endometrial örnekleme yapılan 51 olgunun birinde (%1.75) gecikmiş endometrial gelişme tespit edildi.

**Sonuç:** Rekürrent abortusların farklı endokrinolojik ve endometrial faktörlerle ilgili olabilecek kompleks bir etyolojiye sahip olduğu kanaatına varıldı.

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