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IUGR: PERINATAL RISK IN THE NEWBORNS

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Aim of the study: was to determine presence and incidence of perinatal risk in the newborns presenting with the signs of IUGR or hypotrophy <5% during a 3-year period, and in this way point to the significance of intrauterine diagnostics and special screening during the labor as to reduce the incidence of these factors.
Methods: There were 18412 deliveries at the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology in Novi Sad during the 3-year period out of which number, 560 (3.04%) newborns with IUGR or intrauterine hypertrophy <5%.
Results: In the investigated population of 560 newborns with IUGR or hypertrophy<5%, the following factors of perinatal risk have been recorded: manifest pathological cerebral signs in 30 cases (5.35%), convulsive crises in 6 (1.07%), the crises of apnea and cyanosis in 10 (1.79%), intracranial hemorrhage in 17(3.03%), hyperbilirubinemia in 25 (4.46), hemolytic disease in 6 cases (1.07%)`,hypoglycemia in 1(0,18%), disorders of pulmonary ventilation in 16 cases (4.64%) whereas congenital anomalies were evidented in 19 (3.39%) newborn infants. Exanguination transfusion was administered in 4(0.72%) and transfusion in 9 newborns with IUGR, i.e. intrauterine hypotrophy<5.
The signs of prematurity were recorded in 70(12.50%) newborn infants. Apgar Score 10-8 at 5 minutes was recorded in 452(80.72%) newborns; the signs of mild asphyxia in 75 (13.39%). Perinatal hypoxia - Apgar score below 5 was recorded in 33 (5.89%). Reanimation was administered in 54 (9.64%) newborn infants.
Conclusion: The results of investigation point to the significant presence of perinatal risk factors in the population of the newborns with IUGR leading to the increased morbidity in later periods of life. The right-time diagnosis and therapy as well as the right choice of time and conduct of the labor contribute to the future birth of healthy posterity.

FCP35

2000 AMNIOCENTESIS - RESULTS OF CHROMOSOME STUDIES

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Background: Amniocentesis is the most common invasive prenatal diagnostic technique in pregnant women at increased risk of chromosomal abnormalities and fetal anomalies.
The aim of this study was to present our experience from a material of 2000 amniocenteses.
Material - Methods: 2000 women with indication for amniocentesis were studied at the Aristotelian University of Thessaloniki, Greece and Iakentron medical center, during a five-year period.
Results: The most common indication for amniocentesis was advanced maternal age and positive Triple test for which we had 1806 patients (90,3%).
The mean age was 34.01 years (17-48 years).The prevalence of chromosomal abnormalities was 3 %.
Successful sampling of amniotic fluid in the first attempt for amniocentesis was done in 98% of the women.
Conclusion: Amniocentesis is a safe, reliable and relatively easy method, which must be performed by specialized obstetricians.