

**FCP44****SEROLOGICAL ASSAY OF RUBELLA, LISTERIOSIS, TOXOPLASMOSIS AND SYPHILIS IN PREGNANT WOMEN**

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Objective: Considering the serious effects of infectious diseases such as rubella, listeriosis, toxoplasmosis and syphilis on fetus and due to getting more information about the immunity condition of pregnant women serological study was performed.

Methods: 265 pregnant women who referred to university clinic for prenatal care were searched for IgG and IgM antibodies of rubella, toxoplasmosis, listeriosis and syphilis.

Results: From 265 tested women IgG positive cases for rubella, toxoplasmosis, listeriosis and syphilis were 193 (72.8%), 65(24.52%), 15 (5.66%) and zero respectively. In both rubella and toxoplasmosis IgG positive groups only 5 women (1.88%) were IgM positive. The highest rate of antibody positive women was observed in 21-29 years age group. All sensitive and non immune women for rubella (27.16%) were first gravida.

Conclusion: With respect to high percentage of non immune women for rubella in first pregnancy and severe teratogenicity of this virus in first trimester, it is recommended to vaccinate teenager girls in high school or during marriage. Pre pregnancy consultation and TORCH analysis can lead to early diagnosis and treatment which may substantially lower the associated morbidity and mortality of the fetus and mother.

**FCP45****THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN BACTERIAL VAGINOSIS AT EARLY PREGNANCY AND THREATENED PRETERM LABOR**

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Aim: Bacterial vaginosis (BV) in pregnancy may complicate its course and harm the fetus after vertical transmission. The main aim of this prospective study was to determine the association between bacterial vaginosis at early pregnancy and threatened preterm labor (TPL).

Material - Methods: The study population comprised 179 randomly chosen pregnant women from Lodz region, Central Poland at I trimester. Cervicovaginal samples were obtained between 8 and 16 weeks of gestation. On the basis on Spiegel's criteria Gram-stained vaginal smears were examined for diagnosis of bacterial vaginosis (BV). The odds ratios (OR) and their CI were calculated using EPI INFO software.

Results: Threatened preterm labor (TPL) was diagnosed among 23 (12.8%) pregnant women. Bacterial vaginosis were diagnosed more frequently in women with TPL than in group of women with uncomplicated course of pregnancy (39.1% vs 26%). BV was significantly associated with increased risk of TPL (OR=2,14).

Conclusions: The results of this study have shown that bacterial vaginosis is associated with increased risk of threatened preterm labor. Early pregnancy bacteriological monitoring and treatment may reduce complications during the course of pregnancy.