

**FCP50****EPIDEMIOLOGIC FINDINGS OF 1162 PREGNANT WOMEN FOR HBV IN ŞANLIURFA**

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**Objective:** The aim of this study was to evaluate the prevalence of Hepatitis B surface Antigen (HBsAg) carriers during the pregnancy and prevention of their infants by immunization.

**Methods:** Between June 1998 and June 2002 databases of 1162 pregnant women were retrospectively recruited from Obstetrics and Gynecology Department of Harran University Hospital. All of them were screened for HBsAg and antibody (HBsAb) during their pregnancy (mean 20 weeks' gestation). Mean age of the cases was 27.4 (SD 4.9) years. Blood samples were analyzed by ELISA method. SPSS 11.02 for Windows was used for statistical analyzes.

**Results:** A total of 59 (5.1%) HBsAg-positive pregnant women were identified. In 415 (35.7%) cases had HBsAb. Infants born to HBsAg-positive mothers were immunized with Hepatitis B-specific immune globulin (HBIG) and hepatitis vaccine.

**Conclusion:** This study found that with the detection of HBsAg in pregnant women can prevent hepatitis infection of the newborn.

**FCP51****DETECTION OF TOXOPLASMOSIS INFECTION IN PREGNANT WOMEN IN ŞANLIURFA**

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**Objective:** Geographic variation and eating undercooked meat effects the seroprevalence of Toxoplasmosis. Şanlıurfa is at the hot region of Turkey and eating raw meat is traditional. The aim of this study was to evaluate the prevalence of Toxoplasmosis infection and potential benefits of identification of affected pregnancies.

**Methods:** This retrospective study consisted of 1149 pregnant women who had their first prenatal visit (mean 20 weeks' gestation) between June 1998 and June 2002 at Obstetrics and Gynecology Department of Harran University Hospital. Blood samples were analyzed for the presence of Toxoplasma-specific immunoglobulin M (IgM) and G antibodies (IgG) by ELISA method. The mean age of the cases was 26.9 (SD 5.3) years. SPSS 11.02 for Windows was used for statistical analyzes.

**Results:** In 455 (60.4%) cases the samples were IgG-positive which indicates previous maternal infection and the samples of 35 (3%) cases were IgM-positive which indicates the current or recent infection and 448 (38.9%) cases were found as seronegative.

**Conclusion:** Many cases of Congenital Toxoplasmosis can be prevented. This study was found that preventive choice based on serologic screening in pregnancy was effective.

**FCP52****SCREENING FOR ANEMIA OF PREGNANT WOMEN IN ŞANLIURFA**

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**Objective:** Şanlıurfa is one of the developing city at the southeast part of Turkey. The purpose of this study was to obtain baseline data on the Hemoglobin (Hb), Hemotocrit (Hct) and Mean Corpuscular Volume (MCV) status among low-income pregnant women and prevalence of maternal anemia.

**Methods:** Setting of the study was Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology of Harran University Hospital between June 1998 and June 2002. Blood samples were collected from 1003 pregnant women during the first prenatal visit (mean 20 weeks' gestation). The mean age of pregnant was 27.16 (SD 5.5)

years. The samples were analysed for Hb, Hct and MCV. Diagnosis of anemia is based on the World Health Organization definition: Hb less than 11 g/dL for pregnant women. Pearson correlation analysis and SPSS 11.02 for Windows were used for statistical analyzes.

Results: The mean levels of Hb, Hct and MCV at the first prenatal visit were found 12.06 g/dL, 35.6 % and 84.89 mm<sup>3</sup> respectively. In 215 (21.4%) cases Hb less than 11g/dL which indicates anemia. In 21 (2.09%) of the cases Hb were less than 9 g/dL which indicates deep anemia.

Conclusion: The results of this study was pointed out the high prevalence of the prenatal anemia in Şanlıurfa. Screening for anemia remains an essential part of the first prenatal visit. Nutrition education programmes should be considered.

### FCP53

#### GENITAL MYCOPLASMAS VAGINAL INFECTION AMONG POLISH PREGNANT WOMEN AT EARLY PREGNANCY AND THE RISK OF PRETERM DELIVERY

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Aim: This prospective study was conducted to assess the prevalence of maternal colonization by genital mycoplasmas at early pregnancy and its association with preterm delivery (PD).

Material - Methods: The high vaginal swabs from 179 randomly chosen pregnant women from Lodz region, Central Poland were cultured for Mycoplasma hominis and Ureaplasma urealyticum. The swabs were taken between 8 and 16 week of pregnancy. The course and pregnancy outcome in this cohort group was analyzed. The odds ratios (OR) and their CI were calculated using EPI INFO software.

Results: 68 (38,0%) of analyzed women were positive for genital mycoplasmas: 30(16,7%) for M. hominis and 38 (21,3%) for U. urealyticum. 21 (11,7%) women delivered before 37th completed week of pregnancy. Women with preterm delivery were more likely to be culture-positive for genital mycoplasmas ( $p=0,05$ ) than those who delivered at term. Colonization of the lower genital tract by M. hominis and U. urealyticum was associated with increased risk of PD (OR=2,22 and OR=2,14; respectively)

Conclusions: The results of this study have shown that cervicovaginal infection of M. hominis and U.urealyticum at early pregnancy is associated with increased risk of preterm delivery. There is a need for detailed microbiological monitoring of all pregnant women at early pregnancy due to prematurity reduction in Poland.

### FCP54

#### PSEUDOCYST OF THE UMBILICAL CORD WITH MUCOID DEGENERATION OF WHARTON'S JELLY : A CASE REPORT

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The perinatal findings of a pregnancy complicated by an umbilical cord abnormality associated with mucoid degenerataion of Wharton's jelly are presented. Serial ultrasound examinations were not performed to the patient, because she didn't visit our outpatient department regularly. The umbilical cord cyst was not detected on ultrasound until delivery.