

FCP91**PERINATAL CARE IN THE MATERNITY OF "TZANEIO" HOSPITAL GREECE COMPARISON OF TWO PERIODS 1985-1989 AND 1995-1999**

Panagopoulos P., Kassimi A., Economou A., Pastias A., Likoudi A., Kanellopoulos N., *Department of Ob/Gyn, "Tzaneio" General Hospital, Piraeus - Greece*

Objective: To assess and compare two periods of consecutive births (1st period is 1985-1989 and 2nd period is 1995-1999) that has took place in the Maternity of "Tzaneio" Hospital. These two periods were before and after the political changes in the East Countries which caused a large immigrant wave.

Results: In the 1st period the total births were 2572 in 2555 deliveries and in the 2nd period were 3230 and 3194 respectively. The rate of the Greek mothers in the 1st period was 98% vs 1% of the non Greek.

The demographic characteristics of the reproductive population changed remarkably since 41% of the mothers were of non-Greek origin (mostly Albanians and other economic immigrants). The total caesarian section rate was 20,8% in the 1st period vs 28,6% in the second period. In the 1st period the total delivery rate before the 37th week of gestation was 2,15% vs 12,9% in the 2nd period. The perinatal mortality rate has been increased by almost half (9 o/oo vs 16 o/oo) and the birthweight <2.500gr was 2,3% vs 16,7.

Discussion: We believe that the great changes in the perinatal outcome are due to the changes in the reproductive population in our Maternity. The immigration rate in Greece from the former "East" Countries was significant high. The immigrants consist an isolate group in the community of EEC with poor living and health conditions and with great unemployment. There is little known about the utility of pre and peri-natal services. The increase in the perinatal Morbidity and Mortality in our Maternity can be attributed to the low social-economic profile and the poor follow-up of the immigrants pregnant.

FCP92**STEREOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF CHORIONIC VILLI AND FIBRINOIDS IN MATURE HUMAN PLACENTAS OF PREGNANT WOMEN OF DIFFERENT AGE**

Ramic S., Zigic Z., Radic L., Grbesa D., Bogdanovic G., *Departments of Human Histology and Gynecology, Medical Faculty, University of Tuzla - Bosnia Herzegovina ; Departments of Human Histology and Embriology, Medical Faculty, University of Zagreb - Croatia*

The normal placenta, regular pregnancies and delivery were structurally examined. The terminal and other chorionic villi and fibrinoid of the mature human placenta were morphologically and quantitatively examined in pregnant women of different ages. The aim of this research was to compare the results and to confirm if there is some difference in the structure of placenta related to the age of pregnant women. We examined 30 human placentas. The examined group of women were of age between 20 and 45 years, and they were divided into two groups: 1) pregnant women 20-35 years old; 2) pregnant women over 35 years old. Relative and absolute variables were stereologically examined and compared as follows: the surface density and absolute surface of terminal and other villi and fibrinoid. No significant differences in surface density of terminal villi and fibrinoids in older and younger pregnant women's placentas. Surface densities of the other placentas villi in younger pregnant women compared to older are significantly increased. Absolute surface of terminal villi and fibrinoid in these two examined groups of pregnant women are not significantly different. Absolute surface of the other placenta villi in younger pregnant women compared to older pregnant women is significantly increased.