

and seriously ill after 2nd week. Women remain colonized for life and SGB infection risk it for next fetuses. Aim: To intervene to the pregnant for mild newborn infection, mild early syndr, to have time to intervene to the newborn without late syndr, for healthy newborn in new pregnancies.

Material-Method: For 6 years, 203 women were studied (positive vaginal, anal cultures), 123 (60,59% group a) with regular obstetric observation took peros ampiciline in pregnancy and before delivery 2gr iv, 21 (10,34% group b) were found positive culture due to ill newborn. The rest 56 (27,58% group c) positive-38 primipare-took iv amoxiciline for 7days (1grx3) and 7days peros. Same therapy to 3 subgroup c1 out of pregnancy with SGB due to preterm deliveries. Therapy started in age 20-22 weeks, in delivery amoxiciline once iv 2gr From c group 2nd pregnancy 35(59,3%), 3rd 26(44,07%) and 1c1 woman delivered for a 2nd time. We observed 85 women a&b group in their next pregnancies, they took iv-peros amoxiciline in the same manner.

Results: a&b newborns all from birth hospitalized; 1group & 2 b deaths, 11 late grave syndr in total. From c 12 needed hospitalization, 0 late syndr. Next births of all groups no death, mild newborn infection a&b group, without c group infection.

Conclusion: Amoxiciline IV administration for 7 days to SGB pregnant helps to have mild newborn infections, without late syndr. And no deaths; in next pregnancies newborns have almost no infection, without need for hospitalization.

#### FCP108

#### POSITIVE TRIPLE SCREENING TEST RESULTS AND CHROMOSOMAL ABNORMALITIES IN WOMEN LESS THAN 35 YEARS OF AGE

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Triple screening test has a significant predictive value for detection of fetal Down's syndrome cases. In this study we evaluated the results of triple screening test for chromosomal abnormalities in women less than 35 years of age. We had 201 screen positive women for trisomy 21 at a cut off level 1/270 and 12 screen positive cases for trisomy 18 at a cut off level 1/100. Amniocentesis was performed for all. In cases with positive screen for trisomy 21 we detected two cases of fetal Down's syndrome and 4 cases with normal chromosomal aberrations. In cases with with positive screen for trisomy 18 we detected a case with fetal Turner's syndrome. We concluded that using a lower cut off level unnecessary amniocentesis might be decreased.

#### FCP109

#### SERUM URIC ACID MEASUREMENTS IN HYPERTENSIVE DISORDERS OF PREGNANCY

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Relation between serum uric acid levels and hypertensive disorders of pregnancy was suggested by some authors. In this study we investigated serum uric acid levels and clinical findings of pregnant women with hypertensive disorders. The study population consisted of 46 healthy pregnant women as a control group, 122 women with pregnancy induced hypertension (PIH), 25 women with chronic hypertension and 31 women with chronic hypertension and superimposed preeclampsia. Mean age and parity were significantly lower in control and PIH groups. Mean gestational age and mean birth weight were significantly higher in the control group than the others, because of pregnancy interruptions in the hypertensive pregnant due to fetal distress. Serum uric acid and creatinin levels were significantly elevated in hypertensive pregnant. There was no significant difference in mean uric acid levels between various hypertensive disorders.

As a conclusion, serum uric acid levels may be useful in follow up of pregnant with hypertensive disorders but can not be used for differentiating various hypertensive disorders of pregnancy.