FCP158

FETAL AGE: EVALUATION OF BIPARIETAL DIAMETER. DEFICIENT OF ACCURACY IN EARLY EXAMINATION OR THE LOCAL SPECIFICITY IN GEORGIAN POPULATION?

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Objective: the aim of our study was to evaluate the fetal age in Georgian population using Ultrasound examination and general analysis of multiple fetal growth parameters and their relation to menstrual age. Methods: In this part of our study we detected the BPD of fetus in 1253 pregnant in 1989-1999. Estimated parameters were compared with parameters, estimated by Hadlock et all (1982).
Results: The statistically positive difference was found by comparative analysis in most cases.

Menstr.age (weeks)	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Hadlock et all (1982)	2.70	2.98	3.30	3,63	3.95	4.28	4.56	4.84	5.21	5.48	5.86	6.15
N		4	12	32	36	24	23	19	27	27	21	24	16
Own data		3.03	3.42	3.80	4.08	4.38	4.56	4.98	5.34	5.59	5.91	6.19	6.51
N		4	5	4	5	14	11	17	41	31	40	59	52
p		<0.05	<0.005	<0.005	<0.001	<0.001	<0.005	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
t		<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05

26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
6.35	6.69	7.01	7.20	7.45	7.58	7.86	8.16	8.33	8.69	8.79	8.90	9.14	9.26	9.44
22	17	17	11	17	20	10	22	22	7	19	8	15	26	20
6.70	6.94	7.33	7.66	7.86	8.08	8.25	8.48	8.66	8.76	8.86	8.98	9.10	9.19	9.25
63	80	55	75	87	85	74	54	79	83	83	76	46	17	13
<0.001	<0.02	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	>0.20	>0.10	>0.20	>0.20	>0.20	<0.02
<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05	<0.05

r=0.99 m=0.03 p<0.001

Conclusions: Detected parameters have a statistically positive difference with Hadlock et all (1982) estimated parameters. We must conclude that earlier studies have a certain deficient of accuracy or there is a local specificity in Georgian population.

FCP159

ESTIMATION OF FETAL AGE USING FEMUR LENGTH SONOGRAFIC MEASUREMENT IN GEORGIAN POPULATION. LOCAL SPECIFICITY OR DEFICENT OF ACCURACY IN PREVIOUS STUDIES?

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Objective: The aim of our study was to estimate the fetal age using Sonographic measurement and analysis of multiple fetal growth parameters and their relation to menstrual age in Georgian population.
Methods: In this part of our study, realized in 1989-1999, we detected the femur length of fetus in 1237 pregnant. Determined parameters we compared with Hadlock et all (1985) estimated parameters.
Results: The statistically positive difference was found by comparative analysis in most cases.

Menstr.age(weeks)	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Hadlock et all(1985)	1.5	1.9	2	2.3	2.6	3	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.6
N	6	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Own data	1.675	1.96	2.333	2.543	2.78	3.24	3.518	3.671	4.085	4.286	4.522	4.798
N	4	5	3	7	15	10	17	41	26	43	59	51
p	>0.10	>0.020	<0.005	<0.01	>0.10	<0.05	<0.05	>0.20	>0.05	>0.20	<0.005	>0.05
f	>0.05	>0.05	<0.05	<0.05	>0.05	<0.05	<0.05	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05	<0.05	>0.05

26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
4.7	5.1	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.3	6.1	6.4	6.7	6.8	7.2	7.1	7.4	
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	7	
5.032	5.119	5.521	5.779	5.98	6.102	6.265	6.525	6.697	6.941	7.117	7.336	7.496	7.689	7.8
53	72	67	61	90	80	62	69	86	81	81	72	50	19	13
<0.001	>0.20	>0.20	<0.005	<0.001	<0.02	>0.20	<0.001	<0.001	>0.10	<0.02	>0.20	<0.005	>0.20	
<0.05	>0.05	>0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	>0.05	<0.05	<0.05	>0.05	<0.05	>0.05	><0.05	>0.05	

$r=0.996$ $m=0.019$ $p<0.001$

Conclusion: Estimated parameters differ from Hadlock et all (1985) parameters. We conclude, that in Georgian population there are the local specificities or the previous studies have certain deficient of accuracy.

FCP161

EVALUATION OF ADVERSE OUTCOMES OF UNWANTED PREGNANCY ON THE WOMEN REFERRED TO MAZANDARAN EDUCATIONAL HOSPITALS 1999-2000

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Objective: In attention to high prevalence of unwanted pregnancy and adverse outcomes of that to determine of outcomes of these this research done on unwanted pregnant women referred to delivery room of Mazandaran Educational Hospital 1999-2000.

Material & Method: This research is a descriptive study on 1200 unwanted pregnant who referred to delivery room of educational hospital in Sari and Ghaemshahr city. Women who became pregnant while using contraceptive were sampled. The rate of spontaneous abortion, low birth weighs and preterm birth were estimated and compared with rate these in general population. Analysis of data was done with spss program and mean, SD was determined.

Results: The women with unplanned pregnancies were more on the 18-35 y/o(%65/9)users of natural Family Planning (% 61) to seek antenatal care later in gestational age (%31/3) and users of medic in(%25/5). No relation was between gravida and unplanned pregnancy. There were rate of abortion (% 1/8) preterm labor (% 8/9) and low birth weight (%10/5)lower than rate of these in general population (%10-15,%10%10-12).

Conclusion: In spite of lower rate of adverse outcomes of unpl (anned pregnancies, but these pregnancy consider high risk pregnancy because effect of that on the factors such as medical complication (infection, users of medicin...) and Health behavior (late in antenatal care, malnutrition...). Important point, specialy with culture and religion of my country is that wanted of pregnancy will probably change with progress of gestational age.

Key words: Unwanted Pregnancy, Adverse Outcomes