yen uygulandı ve 3020 g ağırlığında, 43 cm boyunda normal Apgar skorlarına sahip kız bebek doğurtuldu. Bebek, takip amacı ile yeni doğan kliniğine yatırıldı. Yapılan manyetik rezonans görüntülemesi ile tanı doğrulandı.

Sonuç: Galen veni anevrizması merkezi sinir sisteminin kistik lezyonlarından olup, Doppler ultrasonografide intralezyoner türbülan kan akımının gösterilmesi prenatal tanı açısından önem taşımaktadır.

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Anemia status of pregnant women at the first antenatal examination

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Aim: The aim of the present study was to investigate the anemia status of pregnant women at the first antenatal examination.

Material and Method: 1876 pregnant women admitted to the antenatal outpatient clinic at Zonguldak Karaelmas University Hospital between October 2003-2008 were included in the present study. Demographic data and medical records of the patients were evaluated retrospectively. The results were expressed as mean ± standard deviation. Data comparison was performed using student's t-test. P values <0.05 were considered significant.

Results: A total of 1876 pregnant women, who were not using any multivitamin or iron supplements without any hematological disorders were analyzed. Hemoglobin (Hb) level was <11 g/dL in 263 (14%) of the women. Among these 263 anemic pregnant women, Hb level was <8 g/dL in 7 (2.6%) women, between 8-10 g/dL in 73 (27.7%) women, and between 10-11 g/dL in 183 (69.6%) women.

Conclusion: Anemia during pregnancy was relatively common in the studied population. This should be regarded as a public health problem and its contribution to maternal-perinatal morbidity and mortality should be taken into account.

Key words: Anemia, pregnancy, morbidity

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Prenatal diagnosıs and outcome of fetuses with complete atrioventricular septal defect (a single center experience)

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Introduction: Atrioventricular septal defect (AVSD) is the second most common congenital heart anomaly diagnosed in prenatal period and it is a strong echocardiographic marker of chromosomal abnormalities. In more than 50% of the cases, the anomaly is associated with chromosomal aberrations (ChA) and other intracardiac and extracardiac malformations, and their relation is important factor in continuing and outcome of pregnancy.

Objectives: The aim of this study is to evaluate fetuses with AVSD, ChA and presence of other malformations.

Methods: We analyzed retrospectively our database of examinations from 2001 to 2010 of fetuses where primary diagnosis was AVSD. We evaluated 28 fetuses, using Acuson Sequoia 256 and Acuson Aspen Advanced machine.

Results: Mean maternal age was 28 years, mean gestational age was 31 weeks; in 12 it was first pregnancy, in 6 second, in 7 third, while in 3 was fifth. In 14 fetuses ASVD was an isolated anomaly, 16 had chromosomal anomalies; all were trisomy 21, and among them 12 had extracardiac malformations. Nineteen of 28 patients had balanced AVSD, and 10 of them had chromosomal aberrations. Seven fetuses had cardiac abnormalities, 2 had aortic coarctation, and both died in utero, 2 had tetralogy of Fallot, 2 had muscular VSD while 1 had critical pulmonary stenosis; this child died in the neonatal period. Out of 28, 2 died in utero in 25 and 27 gestational weeks, respectively; one died in the neonatal period; 26 were live born where 12 were premature with low birth weight. Out of 12 children without chromosomal abnormalities, 4 had died in first year of life due to respiratory infections, while 8 other during the first two years of life were referred abroad for surgical intervention. Of 16 children with chromosomal abnormalities, 3 died in utero and in the neonatal period, 4 have been operated abroad, and others were on the waiting list for surgery.

Conclusion: Our experience with the antenatal diagnosis of AVSD verifies its strong association with trisomy 21 for the first time in a Kosovo population.