Abstracts

XXI FIGO World Congress of Gynecology and Obstetrics

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cenral insufficiency. In 75% during pregnancy laboratory markers of the DIC chronic syndrome were detected, in 43.7% – antiphospholipid syndrome, in 30.6% – infections.

**Method:** The comprehensive study of the state of vaginal biocenosis was conducted. The investigation of the blood coagulation system, prenatal screening study, echographic and Doppler study fetoplacental system, Doppler study, CTG-monitoring, measurement of VEGF-R1 were performed.

**Results:** According to the results of the autopsy stillborn and morphological study of placentas revealed: chronic placental insufficiency (PI) – 92%, inflammatory changes in the future – 34% of umbilical cord pathology – 22.6%, fetal malformations – 19.4%, IUGR – in 48.8%. Differentiated approach to the prevention of complications of pregnancy and can significantly reduce the incidence of complications of pregnancy. Placental insufficiency occurred in 1.33 times less likely (40% vs. 53.3%), only in the form of compensated (100%).

**Conclusions:** According to the developed algorithm of pregnancy timely surgical delivery by cesarean section was performed 1.6 times more likely to routinely (96.3% vs. 60%). Thus, good timing and mode of delivery in pregnant women undergoing AFD, can reduce the risk of recurrent reproductive losses and perinatal morbidity.

**P0191**

**ANTENATAL METABOLIC PROGRAMMING DURING THE HIGH-RISK PREGNANCY**

A. Strizhakov, I. Ignatko, I. Bogomasova, S. Baibulatova. First Moscow Medical University IM. Sechenov, Moscow, Russia

**Objectives:** Aim of the study was to determine the endocrine status of the fetus in uncomplicated pregnancy and placental insufficiency of varying severity. Complex examination (clinical, echographic, Doppler, hormonal) 90 pregnant women with uncomplicated pregnancies and 230 – with placental insufficiency of varying severity.

**Method:** We studied the ultrasound morphology (size of shares, circumference, echostucture, echogenicity) and peculiarities of organ blood flow of fetal thyroid and adrenal glands of the fetus during uncomplicated pregnancy and with placental insufficiency of varying severity.

**Results:** In uncomplicated pregnancy observed a linear increase in fetal thyroid: a circle with 21.35±2.9 mm up to 61.32±5.37 mm, width – from 8.89±1.5 to 26.11±3.48 mm. The severity of deflection depends on severity of PI: with compensated PI the circle of the thyroid decreased only 34–36 weeks, 10.8%; subcompensated in 34–36 weeks – circumference decreased by 30.9%. When there is compensated PI adrenal growth rate was slow compared to the control group at 17.9–21.3% width, 16.7–27.6% and at the PI subcompensated – 23.8–25.3% for width, height 9.7–35.2% and 24–33.4% in thickness.

**Conclusions:** All pregnant women who are at risk for the development of PI should be carried out complex dynamic ultrasound and Doppler examination, including measurement of the size of the thyroid gland of the fetus and Doppler study blood flow in the inferior thyroid arteries of the fetus, as well as evaluating the size and characteristics of hemodynamic fetal adrenal glands. Newborns of mothers with pregnancy which flow phenomena PI, IUGR have congenital hypothyroidism they should be carried out additional inspection and correction of violations.
CERTIFICATE OF PRESENTATION

This is to certify that

John Wantania
presented at the
XXI FIGO WORLD CONGRESS OF GYNECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS
held from Sunday 4 to Friday 9 October 2015
at the Vancouver Convention Centre, Canada.

Type of Presentation:
Poster

Presentation Title:
MATERNAL AGE AND CONGENITAL ANOMALIES IN PROF. KANDOU GENERAL
HOSPITAL MANADO, NORTH SULAWESI (4 YEARS REVIEW)

5 YEARS REVIEW OF MATERNAL NEONATAL OUTCOME ON ECLAMPSIA IN
PROF KANDOU PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL MANADO, INDONESIA

Prof Sir Sabaratnam Arulkumaran
President, FIGO

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Citable documents
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Not every article in a journal is considered primary research and therefore "citable", this chart shows the ratio of a journal's articles including substantial research (research articles, conference papers and reviews) in three year windows vs. those documents other than research articles, reviews and conference papers.

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Cited documents
Uncited documents

Ratio of a journal's items, grouped in three years windows, that have been cited at least once vs. those not cited during the following year.

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% International Collaboration

International Collaboration accounts for the articles that have been produced by researchers from several countries. The chart shows the ratio of a journal's documents signed by researchers from more than one country; that is including more than one country address.

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