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BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

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born have appropriate weight at birth and Apgar score.

PS 401

GESTATIONS IN WOMEN OVER 45. MATERNAL AND PERINATAL MORBIMORTALITY

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Brief Introduction: To describe gestations in women over 45 assisted at the San Cecilio University Hospital (Granada) from 2004 to 2009. South Area Health was the reference population.

Materials and Methods: 17,408 deliveries assisted at the San Cecilio University Hospital (Granada) from 2004 to 2009. 0.13% of them were women over 45. Retrospective study. Data taken from the electronic register of the Obstetrics Service.

Clinical Cases or Summary Results: Average age was 45; most of them of Spanish nationality. 52.17% were nullipara. 34.79% got pregnant by assisted reproductive technologies: IVF(50%), oocytes donation and intrauterine insemination. 14.18% were twins gestations; 50% monochorionic-diamniotic, 50% dichorionic-diamniotic. 17.39% developed gestational diabetes. Preterm rupture of membranes in 2 cases. 21.7% were preterm deliveries; 4.3% under 31 weeks. The most frequent postpartum complication was anemia; 8.7% needed a blood transfusion. Newborn weight between 3000-3500 g. Apgar score at 1st minute ≥ 9 in 82.60% of newborn ≥ 36 weeks; 13.04% scored 6-8, 4.35% scored 3-5. 17.40% had to be admitted in the Pediatrics Service. No cases of perinatal mortality were registered. All newborn showed a good evolution.

Conclusions: Women over 45 have gestations with few minor complications. Their newborn have appropriate weights and Apgar scores.

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COMPARISON OF UMBILICAL CORD BLOOD INSULIN, INSULIN-LIKE GROWTH-FACTOR-1 AND GROWTH HORMONE CONCENTRATIONS IN PREECLAMPTIC AND HEALTHY PREGNANT WOMEN

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Brief Introduction: To compare the umbilical cord serum levels of insulin, GH, IGF-1 and birth weight (BW) of babies born to women with preeclampsia and control subjects.

Materials and Methods: In this prospective study the fetuses of 44 severe, 25 mild preeclamptic and 45 healthy pregnant women were included. Cord blood serum levels of insulin, GH, IGF-1 were measured and birth weight of the neonates were recorded. Kruskal-Wallis test was used to test the significance of difference between the study parameters among the groups. Mann-Whitney U test and Bonferroni correction was used to further test the difference among the two study groups. Statistical significance (p) was set to < 0.05 .

Clinical Cases or Summary Results: The mean BW and the gestational age of the neonates of the severe preeclamptic women were found to be significantly lower when compared to mild PE and control groups ($p = 0.001$ for both parameters). A significant difference was found in the mean cord blood levels of IGF-1 among the study groups whereas insulin and GH levels were similar. IGF-1 levels were found to be lower in the neonates of mild and severe preeclamptic mothers when compared to controls. The difference was statistically significant between the severe PE and control groups (IGF-1 control = $84 \pm 44 \mu\text{g/l}$, IGF-1 mildPE = $72.8 \pm 25.1 \mu\text{g/l}$, IGF-1 severePE = $59.7 \pm 39.6 \mu\text{g/l}$, $p = 0.03$).

Conclusions: IGF-1 levels were found to be lower in the neonates of severe preeclamptic women. Lower levels of IGF-1 may be an impact of implantation in the pathogenesis of disease.

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ORGANOCHLORINE XENOESTROGENS IN PLACENTA AND EFFECTS ON GROWTH IN MALE NEWBORNS FROM SOUTHERN SPAIN

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Brief Introduction: Inconsistent data have been published on the link between prenatal exposure to xenoestrogens and adverse reproductive outcomes. This study aimed to investigate the effects of prenatal