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Health status of women of fertile age with Placenta Previa

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Introduction: Placenta Previa, representing abnormal placentation, is a serious, urgent, medical and social problem of modern obstetrics. Placenta Previa is considered in the literature as an abnormal location of the placenta, which contributes to the occurrence of massive bleeding, requiring radical measures up to total hysterectomy. Often placenta previa is the main cause of maternal and perinatal mortality. In this connection, the purpose of our study was to assess the health status of women of childbearing age with Placenta Previa.

Methods: The study involved n=70 women of reproductive age with central Placenta Previa, which were divided into 2 main groups: Group I consisted of n=38 pregnant women with central placenta previa - retrospective studies. Group II - prospective studies, consisted of n=32 pregnant women with central Placenta Previa. Placenta Previa was diagnosed using ultrasound (transabdominal, transvaginal) depending on the intensity of bleeding also conducted Doppler studies, MRI.

Results: In 100% of cases, according to ultrasound data, placenta attachment was detected in the lower segment of the uterus, in the region of the internal os. In the process of monitoring the migration of the placenta in women with abnormal presentation, a different nature and degree of migration was revealed. At a gestational age of 28-32 weeks, the activity of the lower segment of the uterus was detected in 18(25.7%) cases. Characterizing the menstrual function in this category of women, it should be noted that the establishment of menarche was observed at the age of 11-13 years in 41 (58.6%) cases, menstrual irregularities were noted in 32(45.7%) cases, respectively. Extragenital pathology occurred in 14(20%) patients, respiratory diseases were registered in 21(30%) cases, diseases of the gastrointestinal tract - in 9(12.8%) cases, respectively. Almost in the majority of patients n=59, which accounted for 84.3% of cases, anemia (iron deficiency, post-hemorrhagic nature) was detected. Gynecological history was aggravated by inflammatory diseases - 19(27.1%) cases. History of abortions was 21(30%), spontaneous miscarriages - 12(17.1%) cases, respectively. The leading clinical symptom in these patients was bleeding, which had the following features: bleeding was external in nature, with recurring episodes, occurring for no apparent reason. All women in labor with central Placenta Previa underwent caesarean section.

Discussion: Thus, abnormal Placenta Previa is an obstetric complication, the main risk factor of which is the occurrence of massive bleeding. The burden of obstetric and gynecological history of women in labor is a predisposing risk factor for the formation Placenta Previa.

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Biography

Aynur Gasimova is a dedicated and experienced Gynecologist who has been working in the medical field for over two decades. After completing her studies, she began working at Central Railway Hospital in Baku as a Gynecologist, where she remained from 1999 to 2005. She then moved to the Research Institute of Obstetrics and Gynecology, where she worked as a Gynecologist for the past 17 years. Throughout her time at the Research Institute of Obstetrics and Gynecology, she has demonstrated a commitment to providing high-quality care to her patients. Her duties have included conducting medical examinations, diagnosing illnesses and injuries, and performing surgical procedures as needed. In recognition of her contributions to the field, she was recently promoted to the position of Head of the Postpartum Department at the Research Institute of Obstetrics and Gynecology.

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