ASSISTED REPRODUCTION AND SOMATIC MORBIDITY IN CHILDHOOD – A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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Objective To quantitatively identify the coverage of antenatal consultations among pregnant women admitted to the maternity unit of a teaching hospital.

Methods A descriptive, cross-sectional study was conducted between 08/01/2013 to 31/01/2014. Through a structured questionnaire and review of medical records.

Results We studied 1061 pregnant women, these feature: mean age 24.98 ± 6.47 years; 9.1 ± 2.9 years of education; 69.4% live with a partner; and 40.26% paid work. Concerning the adequacy of prenatal care, we found: Missing: 0.38%; inappropriate: 8.09%; Intermediate: 12.14%; and appropriate: 75.7%. Totaling 24.28% of queries considered inadequate. The most gestational age of entry into prenatal care was 14.8 ± 7.1 weeks among all pregnant women. Stratifying pregnant in teenagers and adults, we observed an average of 15.8 ± 7.4 ticket and 14.55 ± 7.02 weeks, respectively, with statistical significance (p value 0.02).

Conclusion Although prenatal be available in the public health of the city, there is still a considerable number of women with absence or inadequate realisation of prenatal care. In addition to observing a delayed uptake, especially among pregnant adolescents. Strategies must be implemented for early identification of pregnant women, resulting in positive effects for children, women and society.