



**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ
ЗАПОРІЗЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ**

**НАУКОВЕ ТОВАРИСТВО СТУДЕНТІВ, АСПРАНТІВ, ДОКТОРАНТІВ І
МОЛОДИХ ВЧЕНИХ**

**ЗБІРНИК ТЕЗ ДОПОВІДЕЙ
ВСЕУКРАЇНСЬКОЇ НАУКОВО-ПРАКТИЧНОЇ
КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ СТУДЕНТІВ ТА МОЛОДИХ ВЧЕНИХ
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RISK FACTORS FOR DEVELOPING CONGENITAL PNEUMONIA IN NEWBORNS

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Relevance. Over the past years, the rates of neonatal mortality in Ukraine have been declining. However, a significant place in the mortality of newborns is taken by severe pyoinflammatory diseases, the main causes of death among which are severe congenital pneumonia. There is an increase in the incidence of congenital pneumonia resulting from antenatal and intrapartum infection. The development of congenital pneumonia in newborns is facilitated by a large number of adverse factors acting on the fetus in the antenatal and intranatal periods. Various bacteria can be the immediate etiological agents of pneumonia. The onset of inflammation in the lungs of the fetus and newborn is facilitated by a burdened somatic and obstetric-gynecological history of the mother. An important role in the development of congenital pneumonia in newborns is played by the predisposing factors that affect the immunological reactivity of the organism. Thus, the problem of intrauterine infection becomes more and more urgent.

Purpose of the study: to determine the leading factors in the development of pneumonia in newborns.

Materials and methods. The analysis of 34 case histories of newborns who were treated in the intensive care unit and neonatal intensive care unit of the Zaporizhzhia Regional Perinatal Center, during last 3 month (from 03/09/2021 to 30/11/2021).

Results. Based on the maternal history data (somatic, obstetric and gynecological, pregnancy and childbirth) and an assessment of clinical and radiological and laboratory parameters in sick newborns, risk factors for intrauterine infection were established and clinical and radiological features were identified in

full-term infants. The average age of parturient women was 28.6 ± 3.8 years. There was a predominance of primiparous first-pregnant women in childbirth - 37.5%.

Risk factors for developing pneumonia in full-term infants

Sign	Quantity (n)	Percentage (%)
preeclampsia	20	58,8
violation of the uteroplacental circulation	18	52,9
premature placental abruption	6	17,6
fetal growth retardation	4	11,7
Cesarean section	18	52,9
premature rupture of amniotic fluid	14	41,1
Covid -19 of the mother during pregnancy	4	11,7

Conclusion. Thus, based on the above data, the following signs were risk factors for congenital pneumonia in newborns in our study: preeclampsia, placental insufficiency, cesarean section and premature rupture of amniotic fluid and Covid -19 of the mother during pregnancy.