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FEATURES OF PREGNANCY AND CHILDBIRTH IN BREECH PRESENTATION

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The management of pregnancy and childbirth in the breech position remains an urgent issue in modern obstetrics, and most obstetricians consider breech births to be pathological. Recent studies have shown that, provided certain criteria and having the appropriate clinicians experience and qualifications, vaginal delivery in the breech position can be a safe option for both mother and child. At the same time, the percentage of caesarean sections for breech delivery, according to various sources, ranges from 69% to 100%.

Aim

The aim of the study is to characterise the somatic and obstetric and gynaecological anamnesis, as well as to assess the features of pregnancy, childbirth and newborns' condition in women with breech presentation.

Materials and methods

The medical documents of 2980 patients with breech presentation in the period from 2022 to 2024 based on the materials of the CNPE “Regional Perinatal Centre of the Zaporizhzhia Regional Clinical Children's Hospital” were analysed. The study group included 65 ‘Histories of pregnancy and childbirth’ (Primary accounting documentation

form 096/o) and 68 'Newborn medical records' (Primary accounting documentation form 097/o).

The research methods used were data from: obstetric, gynaecological, and somatic history; management of pregnancy, childbirth, initial assessment of newborns. The study meets the modern requirements of moral and ethical standards regarding the ICH/GCP rules, the Helsinki Declaration (1964), the Council of Europe Conference on Human Rights and Biomedicine, as well as the current provisions of the legislative acts of Ukraine. The variational and statistical processing of the results was carried out using the software "STATISTICA".

Research results

The analysis revealed that 76.9% of women had extragenital pathology. The vast majority of women were diagnosed with diseases of the cardiovascular and endocrine systems. The incidence of gynaecological pathology in women of the study group was 26.2% and in every 3rd case (35.3%) it was combined. Complicated pregnancy occurred in 26 (40%) women. Complications included moderate pre-eclampsia in 6 pregnant women (9.2%), gestational hypertension (9.2%), polyhydramnios (35.4%), oligohydramnios (16.9%), fetal distress and circulatory disorders (23.0%), premature rupture of membranes (15.4%), anaemia (10.8%). There were 37 (56.9%) primiparous and 49 (75.4%) multiparous women among the study group. There were 53 (81.5%) term deliveries and 12 (18.5%) preterm deliveries. 60 women with breech presentation delivered by caesarean section (92.3%), and 5 (7.7%) women with breech presentation delivered through the natural birth canal.

Footling presentation was observed in 44 (73.3%) cases, which were delivered by planned caesarean section (67.7%) and 5 (7.8%) - in an emergency procedure due to fetal distress. Other indications included: breech presentation of the first fetus in multiple pregnancy, uterine scar after caesarean section, pelvic ring deformity, HIV infection with a high viral load and placental detachment with bleeding.

Newborns condition was found to be alive in all 68 babies (3 twins) born by vaginal and abdominal delivery. 56 children were born full-term, which was 82.4%, and 12 (17.6%) were born prematurely. The Apgar score at birth at the 1st minute was 8.01 ± 0.4

points, at the 5th minute 8.6 ± 0.3 points. Based on anthropometric studies, it was found that the average weight of children was 3024.6 ± 169.2 g. The frequency of perinatal pathology was 30,9%.

The most common pathology was jaundice (39.7%), which manifested on the 3-5th day, namely in 20 (29.4%) and in 6 (8.8%) newborns in combination with congenital infection and 1 (1.5%) with anaemia and haemotransfusion. Among the morbidity of newborns.

Conclusions

1. The study found that the frequency of breech births was 2.2%. The vast majority of women with breech presentation were delivered by caesarean section (92.3%), and 7.7% of women with breech presentation delivered vaginally.
2. It was found that 76.9% of women with breech presentation had extragenital pathology. The vast majority were diagnosed with diseases of the cardiovascular and endocrine systems. The incidence of gynaecological pathology in women of the study group was 26.2% and in every 3rd case (35.3%) was of a combined nature.
3. The analysis of the course of gestation in women with breech presentation revealed that 40% had complications, namely hypertensive disorders, poly- and oligohydramnios, anaemia, fetal distress, premature rupture of membranes.
4. Characterising peculiarities of perinatal period, it was found that the incidence of complications of its course was 30.9%. It should be noted the presence of neonatal jaundice, congenital infections and parasitic diseases, neonatal encephalopathy, prematurity, etc. among the complications.

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