ANALYSIS OF THE CAUSES OF PREMATURE DETACHMENT OF NORMALLY LOCATED PLACENTA

G. Babadjanova1, O. Mavlonov2
1 Tashkent Medical Academy, Tashkent
2 Djizzakh Regional Delivery Centre, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Objectives of this research were retrospective analysis of placenta premature abruption, defining risk factors, analyzing of pregnancy outcomes, delivery process and character of perinatal complications. We did analyzing of delivery medical reports of women with such a delivery complication as premature placenta abruption for the 10-year-old period. The frequency of this pathology in pregnant women and mothers in different years ranged from 0.5 to 2.1% of all births. Most common complications of pregnancy and childbirth occur in the age range from 20 to 34 years. One of the most common causes of premature of placenta abruption in our patients were hypertensive condition of various severity - 21%. Among them, hypertension of pregnancy was more than a third - 36.6%, mild pre-eclampsia - 24.4% and severe - 19.5%. Doppler blood flow in the quality of fetoplacental complex revealed its deterioration, increasing the resistance index of the spiral arteries. More than half of premature placental detachment occurred during pregnancy and 43% of cases - during childbirth. Among pregnant women placental abruption occurred (52%) at term period 38-40 weeks, the other at different times of the second and third trimester is almost the same. The operation of Caesarean section was performed in 42% of patients. The perinatal mortality rate was 13.1 per 1,000 live births.

Conclusions: Hypertensive syndromes during pregnancy, is often complicated by placental abruption. However, four times more likely cause of premature detachment of placenta had fetoplacental insufficiency, which required more frequent use of surgical delivery.