BACTERIAL VAGINOSIS AND CERVICAL LENGTH (MID-TRIMESTER OF PREGNANCY IN WOMEN AT RISK FOR PRETERM BIRTH)

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Abstract

Objectives: The estimation of the effect of bacterial vaginosis on mid-trimester cervical length in women with increased risk for recurrent spontaneous preterm birth.

Methodology: Women were studied with high risk for preterm birth below 34 weeks of pregnancy. The cervical length was measured with sonography. The vaginal fluid was analysed according to Nugent criteria, where Gram stains were scored with this criteria and also vaginal ph.

Results: 90 women were studied. They had previous preterm birth. 11 women of them or 12.2% were more than 7 to Nugent. 33.3% of them had a level of pH>5. In women with more than 7 Nugent criteria and level of pH ≥5, was measured cervical length. These women had cervical length smaller than those with punctuation smaller than 7 in Nugent score and a vaginal pH<5.

We questioned the age, smoking and the age of pregnancy of preterm birth, actual pregnancy age. We observed that women with high punctuation of Nugent score had the cervical length shorter then those with lower punctuation.

Conclusions: Vaginal bacteriosis diagnosed by Nugent criteria, vaginal pH ≥ 5and cervical length measured with echography are related with high risk that the women had for repeating of preterm births in mid-trimester of pregnancy.