P02.23: Placental pathologies and uterine artery Doppler changes in patients with preterm labour

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Introduction
The purpose of this study was to evaluate the changes in uterine artery PI and placental histopathology in patients who presented with preterm labor symptoms.

Methods
In a university based hospital 144 patients with singleton pregnancies who presented with signs and symptoms of preterm labor and 144 matched control healthy women who admitted for routine prenatal care between 24-35 weeks of gestation were enrolled in the study. UtA PI were measured in both groups and placental pathologies were evaluated.

Results
According to placental pathology patterns maternal vascular under perfusion was significantly higher in the study group (36% versus 20.4%, P= 0.003).
Subclinical chorioamnionitis was significantly higher in the PROM patients compared to the control group (53.3% versus 1.75%, P=0.003).
In patients who delivered in one week, the placental pathologies were significantly higher (78.9% versus 36.6%, P<0.0001) compared to whom delivered term.
The study group had significantly higher UtA PI (0.98 ± 0.33 versus 0.83 ± 0.34 ,P= 0.005)

Conclusions
Maternal vascular mal perfusion and poor placentation could result in abnormal uterine artery blood flow and subsequent poor pregnancy outcomes.