Introduction
There is currently a small number of studies regarding the complications that may occur in a pregnant woman with thrombophilia. Due to the low quality of the case-control studies and cohort-type studies conducted to date, it has been shown that there is a relatively high risk of complications in pregnant women with thrombophilia, but the absolute risk remains very small. We aim to study the influence of pregnancy-associated thrombophilia in IUGR determinism and the risk of damage to the utero-placental vasculature in these pregnant women. We propose the evaluation of changes in the uteroplacental and foetal system by prenatal monitoring of the Doppler parameters in the case of pregnant women with thrombophilia.

Methods
We conducted a study that included 32 pregnant patients with thrombophlebitis from January 2016 to December 2017 at the Obstetrics and Gynaecology Clinic of the Cuza Voda Maternity in Iasi. These were evaluated both clinically and by ultrasound. We divided the patients into three groups: Group 1, MCA/UA pulsatility indices smaller than 1 (3.45%; n=5); Group 2, MCA/UA pulsatility indexes equal to 1, (1.38%; n=2), and Group 3, MCA/UA pulsatility indices greater than 1, meaning 95.17% (n=138) (Figure 2).

Results
Four cases were found that showed a ratio of the mean cerebral artery pulse rate / umbilical artery index less than 1, representing cases of high risk for mortality and maternal-foetal morbidity. Also, intrauterine growth restriction was more common in the mentioned group (58%) compared to the rest of the patients (7%).

Conclusion
This study highlights the causal relationship between maternal thrombophilia and obstetrical complications due to impaired normal placental vascular function and demonstrates the need for individualized ultrasound monitoring in this group of patients in order to improve the maternal-foetal prognosis.