ANALYSIS OF THE PREMATURE BIRTHS IN A HEALTH SERVICE OF HIGH RISK PREGNANCY IN THE WESTERN AMAZON

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Prematurity is the leading cause of neonatal morbidity and mortality. Spontaneous preterm birth stems from premature rupture of membranes and possesses higher rate of complications in view of the difficulty of implementing preventive strategies. In the other hand, elective preterm delivery occurs due to maternal or fetal complications, with the introduction of a greater accessibility to a preventive plan. As to the mode of parturition, regardless of the risk factor, vaginal parturition is more benefit for less cause respiratory problems for the newborn. The aim of this study was to describe the main characteristics of women who had preterm parturitions in Porto Velho, Rondônia. The descriptive study was developed from the books of Newborn Screening of the Obstetric Center of Hospital de Base Dr Ary Pinheiro, in Porto Velho/RO, a reference center of the state in high-risk pregnancies. The survey was conducted from October/2009 to Março/2013 totaling 2,801 preterm parturitions, gestational age 28-37 weeks included. The mean gestational age of the pregnant women who had preterm births was 33 weeks and a standard deviation of ± 2 weeks. By analyzing pregnant women by age group, those who are less than or equal to 20 years of age (n= 914) had cesarean parturition in 65% of cases, and natural in 35% of cases with ruptured on 32% of occasions. Pregnant women of 21-30 years of age (n=1370) had cesarean parturition in 74% of cases, and natural in 26% of cases, with ruptured membranes in 29% of births. Those who are 31-40 (n = 481) years had ruptured membranes in 24% of cases, being performed cesarean parturition in 74% of cases and 26% of natural cases. Finally, pregnant women over 40 years (n=34) had 79% of cases cesarean parturition, and 21% natural birth with ruptured membranes in only 15% of occasions.