CLINICAL ASPECTS OF PREGNANCY, AND PERINATAL OUTCOMES IN WOMEN WITH INTRAHEPATIC CHOLESTASIS OF PREGNANCY

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Background. Intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy (ICP) is a liver disease of pregnancy with an incidence of 0.5-1% worldwide. The risk of adverse perinatal outcomes is significantly increased in pregnant women with intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy. **Objective of the study.** Assessment of clinical aspects of pregnancy, and perinatal outcomes in women with intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy. **Material and Methods.** 142 cases were studied, divided into two groups: group A - 71 pregnant women with ICP; group B - 71 pregnant women without ICP. The medical records of women in both groups were analyzed using a survey. The χ^2 test with Yates' correlation was applied for statistical data processing. **Results.** Analysis of the obtained data showed an increase in the rate of nephrourinary pathology in group A, with a statistically significant difference identified compared to group B (χ^2 4.88, p = 0.02). At the same time, it was found that 25.4 ± 5.0% pregnant women in group A were diagnosed with hyperemesis gravidarum vs. 7.0 ± 3.0% women in group B (χ^2 7.47, p = 0.006), an increase in the rate of iron deficiency anemia was detected among pregnant women in group A (χ^2 4.21, p = 0.04). Comparative analysis revealed an increased frequency of preterm births among women with CIS (χ^2 8.47, p = 0.003)). Among the most frequent pathologies found in newborns in group A, congenital pneumonia (χ^2 3.76, p = 0.05) and neonatal jaundice (χ^2 4.28, p = 0.03) were determined. **Conclusion.** In women with ICP, the rate nephrourinary pathology and iron deficiency anemia was increased significantly. ICP has been shown to have a negative impact on the perinatal outcomes, which is characterized by increased fetal morbidity rates, including high incidence of congenital pneumonia in the newborns.

Keywords: intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy, perinatal outcomes.

ASPECTELE CLINICE ALE SARCINII ȘI REZULTATELE PERINATALE LA FEMEILE CU COLESTAZĂ INTRAHEPATICĂ DE SARCINĂ

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Introducere. Colestaza intrahepatică de sarcină (CIS) este o patologie hepatică caracteristică sarcinii cu o incidenţa de 0,5-1% la nivel mondial. Riscul rezultatelor perinatale nefavorabile creşte semnificativ la gravidele cu colestază intrahepatică de sarcină. **Scopul lucrării.** Identificarea aspectelor clinice ale sarcinii şi rezultatele perinatale la femeile cu colestază intrahepatică de sarcină. **Material şi Metode.** Au fost studiate 142 de cazuri, divizate în două loturi: lotul A – 71 de gravide cu CIS; lotul B – 71 de gravide fără CIS. Fişele medicale ale femeilor din ambele loturi au fost analizate prin intermediul unei anchete. Pentru prelucrarea datelor statistice a fost aplicat testul χ^2 cu corelaţia Yates'. **Rezultate.** Analiza datelor obţinute a arătat creşterea ratei de patologie nefrourinară în lotul A, fiind identificată diferenţa statistic semnificativă, comparativ cu lotul B (χ^2 4.88, p = 0.02). Totodată, s-a constatat că 25,4 ± 5,0% gravide din lotul A s-a diagnosticat cu hiperemeza gravidarum vs. 7,0±3,0% femei din lotul B (χ^2 7.47, p = 0.006), s-a depistat creşterea ratei anemiei feriprive printre gravidele din lotul A (χ^2 4.21, p = 0.04). Analiza comparativă a evidenţiat o frecvenţă crescută a naşterilor premature în rândul femeilor cu CIS (χ^2 8.47, p = 0.003)). Printre patologiile constatate la nou-născuţi din lotul A frecvent s-a atestat pneumonie congenitală (χ^2 3.76, p = 0.05) şi icterului neonatal (χ^2 4.28, p = 0.03). **Concluzii.** La femeile cu CIS creşte semnificativ rata patologiei nefrourinare şi anemiei feriprive. CIS are un impact negativ asupra stării nou-născutului, ce se caracterizează prin creşterea ratei morbidităţii fetale, inclusiv din cauza incidenţei înalte a pneumoniei congenitale a nou-născutului.

Cuvinte cheie: colestază intrahepatică de sarcină, rezultate perinatale.