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Informativity of perinatal medical card in fetal growth assessment

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Abstract

Background: Failure to provide antenatal information for pregnant women as well as to complete the perinatal medical records at each visit may have negative effects on the child development.

Material and methods: A retrospective documentary review study was carried out, which included 100 women of fertile age. The questionnaire included 80 questions within the following rubrics: personal information about the patient, obstetrical-gynecological medical history, and perinatal medical card. Results: The patients were divided into the following age groups <20 years - 10 patients (10.0%), 20-30 years - 67 patients (67.0%), 31-40 years - 21 patients (21.0%) and > - 2 patients (2.0%). The recommended weight gain range is \le 12 kg, whereas 59 patients (59%) reported the highest weight gain \ge 20 kg and others showed a mean range of 12-20 kg. The assessment of parity's effects on fetal weight proved that multiparous women give birth to heavyweight newborns. Women in their second pregnancies make up 62%. Vaginal and cesarean births were registered in 88% and 12% of cases, respectively. Spontaneous abortions were reported in 20%, abortions on demand - 21%, and premature births in 5% of cases. The perinatal medical records were fully completed in 49.0% and partially - in 51.0% of cases.

Conclusions: The amount of perinatal medical card fulfillment has reached the lowest level, including the "gravidogram" that refers to the fetal growth charts. Key words: gravidogram, fetal biometrics, perinatal medical card.