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TITLE

# CHILD'S CONDITION, WHO WAS BORN FORM MOTHER WITH OBESITY

### AUTHOR/S

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## **ABSTRACT**

The number of patients with obesity has considerably increased over the past decades. Overweight or obesity women have deserved attention in their pregravidal period and especially in pregnancy.

The aim of this study was to reveal the obesity impact on pregnancy course, newborns states, and their puberty.

Materials and methods. We have carried out the survey of 486 women, with obesity rate 17.49% in ages 18-35yy and 14.2% in ages 36-49yy.

Results. The Cesarean rate was in 65.6% among women in 18-35 years and 44.6% – 36-49 years. The complications were registered in 57.1% of young women (18-35 years) and in 48.3% in age 36-49 years. The spontaneous miscarriage rate was 12.5% in age 18-35 years and 4.52% in age 36-49 years. At the same time the complication rates were 6.25% and 4.62% accordingly. There were children with APGAR score 7 and lower in obesity women 56.25% and 43.08% accordingly. The stillborn rate was 3.1% and 4.6%. Newborns with weight over 4kg were in 25.0% cases among women 18-35 years and 35.38% among women in age 36-49 years. Newborns with weight lower 2.5kg were 21.88% among mothers in age 18-35 and 12.31% among women in age 36-49 years. Overweight or obese women in their 18-35 years had babies with obesity in 40.63% cases and in 36-49 – 30,76%. In the group of obese women in age 18-35 years there were 71.43% girls with symptoms of early sexual maturity. In the group of obese women in age 36-49 there were 81.48%.

Conclusion. The obesity prophylaxis and treatment in pregravidal period decreases the complication rate during pregnancy, delivery, and post-natal period, and early sexual maturity rate, that means high risk of estrogen-depended tumors.

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