

Original article

Růstově retardované plody s normálním indexem pulzatility v umbilikální arterii

Small for gestation age fetuses with normal umbilical artery pulsatility index

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Small for gestation age fetuses with intrauterine growth restriction account for ca. 5 % of children born in our clinic. The study focuses on those under the third growth percentile that had normal pulsatility index in umbilical artery during the intrauterine development. All women with these fetuses were examined in our Fetal Medicine Centre and delivered after the 24th gestational week in the period 09/2003-06/2012 in the Department of Gynaecology and Obstetrics of the 1st Faculty of Medicine and General Teaching Hospital. In the study, these newborns were compared with average newborns born in our clinic in terms of their maturity at the delivery (percentage of premature, on-term and after-term newborns), sex, number of stillborns, way of delivery, number of multiplets and duration of postnatal hospitalization.

Conclusion: Compared to average, there were more twins and, related to that, more C-sections in the study group. Furthermore, there was higher percentage of premature newborns and significant dominance of female fetuses. Smaller rate of stillborns is likely to be caused by the fact that the study group is several folds smaller than the control group. Newborns with weight below the third percentile and normal flow rate in umbilical artery were, however, not significantly different from average newborns as for the duration of their hospitalization. I would therefore like to further focus on outcome of these children and answer the question whether it is necessary to monitor this group of foetuses more intensively during the intrauterine development, as happens nowadays.

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