

acquisition of endometrial receptivity. However, pathological modification of its profile is associated with poor reproductive outcomes.

**Key words:** endometrium, microbiome, infertility.

## **87. THE USE OF LAST MENSTRUAL PERIOD AND THE LEVEL OF HUMAN CHORIONIC GONADOTROPIN AS SINGLE METHODS TO DETERMINE THE GESTATIONAL AGE BEFORE MEDICAL ABORTION**

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**Introduction.** Most doctors prefer to make a pelvic examination or an ultrasound before abortion to estimate gestational age, which increases the cost and time for medical abortion and can be provided only by certified obstetrician gynecologists.

**Aim of the study.** To evaluate the certainty of women about their last menstrual period, to determine the gestational age and its correlation with the level of human chorionic gonadotropin, the safety of providing a medical abortion within less than 56 days without a prior pelvic examination and ultrasound.

**Materials and methods.** We conducted a retrospective study in which the last menstrual period of 150 women was evaluated. We have also determined the levels of human chorionic gonadotropin with a semi-quantitative pregnancy test in five concentration ranges: 25 mIU/ml, 100 mIU/ml, 500 mIU/ml, 2000 mIU/ml și 10000 mIU/ml and correlated the results with gestational age. Usually, the level of human chorionic gonadotropin at a gestational age of 8 weeks is less than 10000 mIU/ml and at the age of 10-12 weeks is more than 10000 mIU/ml. We have assessed the possibility of excluding pelvic examination and ultrasound for evaluation of gestational age by determining the efficacy of medical abortion and the complications that appeared.

**Results.** Out of 150 women seeking medical abortion, 149 (99.33%) were sure of their last menstrual period and only one patient, 0.67%, could appreciate the date of the unprotected sexual contact; 53.4% women had a gestational age of 4-5 weeks; 45.4% had 6-7 weeks and 1.2% had a gestational age of 8 weeks. Out of women with a gestational age of 4-5 weeks, 92.5% had the level of human chorionic gonadotropin of 500 mIU/ml; 5% had 100 mIU/ml; 1.25% had a value of 100 mIU/l and 1.25% had the level of 2000 mIU/ml. In the group of women with a gestational age of 6-7 weeks, 95.6% had the level 500 mIU/ml; 3% - 2000 mIU/ml, and 1.4% had the value of human chorionic gonadotropin of 100 mIU/ml. In women with 8 weeks of pregnancy only one woman, 50% had the level of human chorionic gonadotropin 500 mIU/ml and 50% had 2000 mIU/ml. No woman had a value of human chorionic gonadotropin over 10000 mIU/ml, which indicates that no woman had a gestational age over 10 weeks of pregnancy. The efficacy of medical abortion was 98.64 % and only 1.36% of women had complications, incomplete medical abortion and there were no suspicions that any woman had a gestational age over 9 weeks.

**Conclusions.** Last menstrual period and the level of human chorionic gonadotropin are sufficient to determine the gestational age and to provide a safe medical abortion without pelvic examination and ultrasound.

**Key words:** last menstrual period, human chorionic gonadotropin, medical abortion

## **88. PREMATURE RUPTURE OF MEMBRANES IN PRETERM BIRTH: RISK FACTORS AND PERINATAL OUTCOMES**