

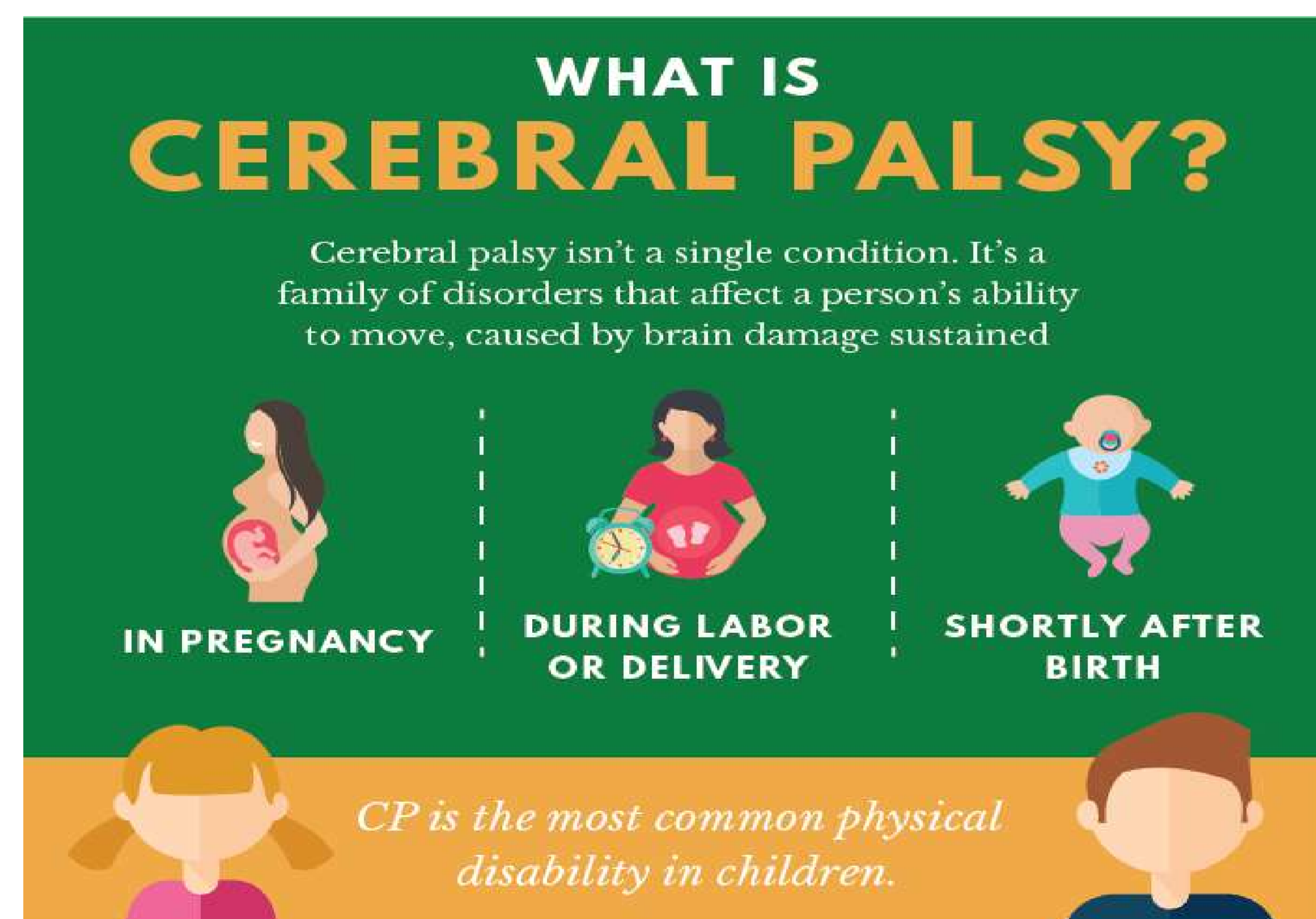
RISK FACTORS FOR CEREBRAL PALSY IN REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA.

Ecaterina Gîncotă (1), Larisa Spinei (2), Guro Andersen (3), Reidun Jahnsen(4)

1)PhD candidate, AO CIP Voinicel, 2)PhD., prof.univ.,USMF "N.Testemițanu", 3)PhD, Norwegian Cerebral Palsy Register, Norway, 4) PhD, University of Oslo

Introduction: Cerebral palsy (CP) is a severe neurological condition that occurs in early childhood, causing both mild and severe disability later in life. In-depth study on the potential risk factors can lead to prevention of cases and reduced prevalence of severe forms.

Purpose: To identify potential risk factors and co-variables among children diagnosed with CP in Moldova in comparison to other developing countries and to industrial developed countries.



Keywords: Cerebral palsy, risk factors, Moldova, CP Register.

Material and methods: Cross-sectional, case-control study was performed, with two groups: children with CP (351) and children without CP (417), born in 2009-2010. Complete information was retrieved from the medical records. Descriptive statistics and multivariate logistic regression were applied

Results: Significant risk factors for CP included mother educational level (OR 3.889, 95% CI 2.8-5.25), $p=.000$), alcohol consumption (OR 1.903, 95% CI 1.23-2.85, $p=.000$), preeclampsia (OR 2.26, 95% CI 1.5-5.4, $p=.000$), hyperbilirubinemia (OR 6.3, 95% CI 4.1-9.6, $p=.000$), breech delivery (OR 3.5, 95% CI 2-6.01, $p=.000$), assisted vaginal delivery (OR 47, 95% CI 11-194, $p=.000$), premature rupture of membranes (OR 1.903, 95% CI 1.23-2.85, $p=.000$).

Conclusions: Major risk factors for CP in Moldova differ from those described in developed countries. A national Register for CP in Moldova could be an opportunity to follow up these findings.