

## 157. BIRTH OF FETUSES WITH HEART DEFECTS: WHEN CAESAREAN?

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**Introduction:** Congenital heart defects are the most common type of congenital anomaly and represent all structural changes of the heart at birth, the result of a disorder in the cardiovascular embryonic development. Progress in ultrasound imaging techniques allowed the antenatal diagnosis of congenital heart defect. Antenatal detection is standard in reducing neonatal mortality. The aim of our study is to identify ways to assist at birth in pregnant women with fetuses with congenital heart defects, antenatal detected.

**Materials and methods:** The paper represents a retrospective study conducted at the Obstetrics and Gynecology Clinic No.1 in the TgMures Emergency County Hospital, between 01st January-31th December 2013. Inclusion criteria included births assisted pregnancies with fetuses with heart defects. The reference was done to the total number of births, depending on many parameters: vaginal/caesarean, mature/premature, the main indication of caesarean section.

**Results:** From the record we have identified 18 cases of pregnancies with fetal heart defects. Of all births of fetuses with hearts defects, 14 (77.8%) were mature, 4 (22.2%) premature, 17(94.5%) were completed by caesarean section and only one (5.5%) was natural birth. Of all births by caesarean 8(47%) cases had obstetric problems and only 9(53%) were due to congenital heart defects.

**Conclusions:** In the group studied, delivery by Caesarean section was almost a rule. Antenatal detection rate is increasing because the means of diagnostic (ECHO) and multidisciplinary teams (obstetrician gynecologist, a cardiologist pediatrician, neonatology, genetics, cardiovascular surgeon). Most of the cases diagnosed antenatal allowed carrying the pregnancy to term.

**Keywords:** congenital heart defect, antenatal, caesarian

## 158. ADDITIONAL BLOOD COLLECTION METHOD

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**Introduction:** Today, millions of lives are saved due to blood transfusion. The main source of blood for transfusion are donors. According to “National Blood Transfusion Centre” our country is supplied about 80% with donor blood but daily in RM about 100 patients need blood transfusion. So the problem today consists in deficiency of necessary amount of donated blood for providing patient’s requirements. This problem can be solved in two ways 1.By increasing blood donors 2.To find other, non-traditional sources of blood for transfusion.

**Materials and methods:** Analysis of experimental studies made by S.S Iudin in, “Посмертная кровь в аспекте трансфузиологии” К. С. СИМОНЯН