

35TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

# EUROPEAN SOCIETY FOR PAEDIATRIC INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Organised jointly by ESPID and the ESPID Foundation



MADRID SPAIN 23-27 MAY 2017

### 15A. SCIENCE: PUBLIC HEALTH: CLINICAL EPIDEMIOLOGY

### ESP17-0337

# NEWBORN BABIES BORN WITH RISK FACTORS IN THE PERIOD FROM 2014 TO 2016 IN BITOLA

<u>D. Rajchanovska</u><sup>1</sup>, T. Jovanovska<sup>1</sup>, V. Prodanovska Stojchevska<sup>1</sup>, G. Ristevska Dimitrovska<sup>1</sup>, I. Filov<sup>1</sup>, I. Timovski<sup>2</sup>, M. Timovska<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University --St.Kliment Ohridski --of Bitola - Medical College of Bitola - R, Higher Medical School - Bitola, Bitola, FYR Macedonia

<sup>2</sup>PHO "Dr. Angelovska-Dr. Timovski"- Skopje- Republic of Macedonia., PHO "Dr. Angelovska-Dr. Timovski", Skopje, FYR Macedonia

<sup>3</sup>PRD Skopje- Republic of Macedonia, PRD, Skopje, FYR Macedonia

## **Background**

According to world literature, annually 3-4% of children are born with risk factor. They may have serious difficulties in the adaptation during their whole life. The aim of this paper is to show the incidence of children born with risk factor in the last three years in Bitola, to show the most common risk factors and their association with certain demographic characteristics: gender, birth order and mother's age.

### Methods

The survey was conducted in the Office for preventive health care of pre-school children in Bitola. A total number of 3277 patients' health files were analyzed for the children born in the period 2014 – 2016.

### Results

Out of 3277 newborns, 239 children were born with risk factors, or 7.29%, with no statistical significance in terms of gender. The most common risk factors were: asphyxia (24.69%), SGA (18.83%) and prematurity (10.46%) from 33 to 36 g.w. Most of the children were firstborn, or 67.78%, lived in a city and 50.63% of their mothers were aged 21-30 years.

## **Conclusions**

The number of children born with risk factor increases. Prenatal care for pregnant women, especially regular gynecological checkups and reducing exposure to harmful factors are essential prerequisite for reducing the incidence of these children.

Clinical Trial Registration (Please input N/A if not registered)

N/A