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slightly higher in teenage pregnancy. Miscarriage rate was 16.5% in teenage group compared to 13.5% in adult group. Similarly, rates of termination of pregnancy, PET, birth weight below 2.5kg and post dated pregnancy were 20.2%, 4.6%, 12.8%, 7.4% in teenage group compared to 13.5%, 2.5%, 7.4%, 11.1% in adult group respectively. No difference in anaemia rates was seen. However, smoking (42% Vs 6%) and drug abuse rates (5.5% Vs 1.2%) were higher in teenage group but there was no relation between smoking and drug abuse to the small for gestation age babies.

Conclusion: Although other studies showed teenage mothers face greater health risks than old mothers our study showed maternal age as such has no adverse effect on the outcome of pregnancy.

P19. SEASONAL VARIATION IN THE RATE OF ELECTIVE PREGNANCY TERMINATION

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Objective: To determine the seasonal variation in the rate of elective pregnancy termination.

Materials and Methods: All pregnant women, who presented to our clinic and had last menstrual periods (LMP) between January 1993 and January 2003, were included in this retrospective study. Subjects were divided into four groups according to the season, during which they had their LMPs. Four groups were compared with respect to the rate of elective terminations to total conceptions by using the *chi-square* test. Seasonal variation was also analysed in different age groups and parities.

Results: Of 4,714 pregnancies included, 804 (17%) were electively terminated. Elective termination rate was significantly higher in women, who had their LMPs in winter, than that in women, who had their LMPs in fall and summer. A seasonal variation was observed also in women, who were <35 years of age, but not in those, who were older. Among these younger women, the elective termination rate was higher in women who had their LMPs in spring and winter than that in women, who had their LMPs in fall and summer. A seasonal variation was observed also in nulliparous women, but not in multiparous women. Among nulliparous women, elective termination rate was higher in women who had their LMPs in winter than that in women, who had their LMPs in fall and summer.

Conclusions: The present study indicates that elective termination of pregnancy is more common in pregnancies, which occur in winter. This may be due to the inefficient use of contraception during winter, especially in nulliparous women, who are <35 years of age.

P20. SPONTANEOUS PREGNANCY FOLLOWING MULTIPLE LAPAROSCOPIC MYOMECTOMY IN A STERILE PATIENT WITH MONOLATERAL OVARIAN AGENESIS

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Monolateral ovarian absence is a rare condition which can be congenital or acquired. The congenital malformation is very rare, with a suggested incidence of 1/11.240, and can derive from an altered development either of the entire Mullerian and mesonephric system or of the genital ridge and the caudal part of the mullerian duct. Anyway the exact mechanism of such malformation has not already found a clear explanation. Ovarian absence can also be related to a previous ovarian ischemia, following for example an adnexal torsion.

In the present paper, we report a spontaneous pregnancy occurred following multiple laparoscopic