



XVIII MIĘDZYNARODOWA KONFERENCJA NAUKOWA

ZDROWIE DZIECI W RÓŻNYCH ŚRODOWISKACH

– problemy diagnostyczne,
epidemiologiczne, leczenie,
profilaktyka, promocja zdrowia

Legnica, 23 – 25 maja 2013

Fundacja na Rzecz Dzieci Zagłębia Miedziowego

Environment risk factor for fetal hypoxia and newborn asphyxia

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The impact of the environment on a woman is essential for normal fetus development during pregnancy. Since the mother's body has a powerful influence on the child the various harmful effects on the mother may lead to the fetal development defects, hypo- or dysplasia of organs and tissues. The body of the fetus is entirely dependent on the mothers' which is the external environment for the fetus. Among the external factors that affect pregnant women are smoking, alcohols, drugs, environmental pollution factors.

Environmental factors affect the course of pregnancy. Every year the world's enterprises produced several hundred thousand tons of chemicals with unknown action. In interactions with mothers' body they are transmitted through the blood to the fetus, adversely influence on its further development. The excess rate of cardiovascular and other diseases among women in the contaminated areas recorded by 3,4 times higher compared to the clean areas that may subsequently lead to chronic fetal hypoxia and newborn asphyxia.

The aim of our study was to determine the possible impact of the environmental factors on women whose children were born with asphyxia of varying severity.

Influence of environment on the development of respiratory disease in infants was conducted among 45 infants with asphyxia. Mothers of 48% of infants were living in an industrial zone as a result was in a state of so-called oxygen deficiency. There were 12 children born by mothers living in the region which was attributed to areas affected by the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power stations. As it turned out during data analysis, the majority of

children were born to mothers who live in a city that is 86% of this group of infant's surveillance increasingly under the influence of teratogenic factors, namely exogenous factors, exposure during fetal development.

Thus, the environment plays an important role for pregnant women and in the future for the newborn. And it must not be underestimated as the impact of the environment on the course of pregnancy and health of the newborn. One can assume that the development of fetal hypoxia and asphyxia of infants in this cohort of children in some way be attributed to the negative impact of the environment on the body of the mother, causing some dysplastic fetal malformations, which may lead to the development of respiratory disorders. To minimize health impairment of newborn due to various negative environmental factors is necessary to conduct an in-depth scientific study of the biological effects for timely correction of existing preventive measures.