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Features of a current of pregnancy and state of health of babies according to sociological poll  
of women of the Khabarovsk territory.

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**Summary:** Social-economic position to families is an important factor, including upon mothers' pregnancy current and level of newborns' health.

Middle term of stating on account at Khabarovsk territory is about  $19,31 \pm 0,56$  weeks. Middle level of evaluation on Apgar scale is  $7,68 \pm 0,24$  between newborns of the observed women. The positive communication between the period of stating on account and evaluation on the Apgar scale ( $r=0,76 \pm 0,11$ ) has been proved as well as the positive connection between the physiological pregnancy and frequency of breastfeeding ( $r=0,87 \pm 0,11$ ).

**Introduction.** Pregnancy current and health level of newborns are under the influence of social and economic condition of family [9]. Indicators of feto-infantile loses and their structural elements ( perinatal and infantile rate) are the most significant indicators at formation of the results of treatment-and-prophylactic establishments and protection service of mother and the child activities [6,8].

For last five years level of complicated pregnancies, delivery and postnatal period has decreased on 21,9% in Khabarovsk territory. In 2010 it has affected on the rate of perinatal (9,12%) and infantile (10,32%) death. In structure of the reasons of infantile death rate perinatal reasons (53%), traumas and accidents (28%), congenital and developmental anomalies (14%), inflectional diseases (9%) prevail. Syndrome of sudden death and other anomalies occupy subsequent places. Indicator of postneonatal death rates 6,3 on 1000 born in live. Death of more than a half (55,7%) babies is connected with decompensation of boundary and menacing conditions [4].

At the same time experts think that it is impossible to overestimate data about achievements in positive dynamics of these indicators. Not all reproductive losses are considered because of the mechanism of falsification of early neonatal and Infantile death rate indicators with the help of criteria of definition of the perinatal period [1]. Besides, in the majority of territories of Far East federal district, as well as in Russia as a whole, the analysis of disease of newborns has shown feedback of dependence of disease and a lethality at the expense of revealing negative factor of correlation ( $r=-0,39$ ). This indicator is as much as possible expressed among beared at full term babies ( $r=-0,46$ ) [7].

There is a relative prevalence of women among lower-income strata in Russia. It makes additional risk of formation of a pathology at newborns in condition of economic crisis. Inequality in reception of qualitative medical aid among pregnant women from socially unsuccessful families leads to growth of a perinatal pathology. The social illness of mother is reflected on health of the newborn [10]. There is data about influence of a current of pregnancy and delivery on breastfeeding and level of primary disease of babies [2].

All above-stated has defined a research objective: consideration of relationships of cause and effect of a current of pregnancy and delivery with social characteristic of a family, a level of health of newborns and babies in Khabarovsk territory.

**Materials and methods.** Analysis of data of sociological opinion poll of mothers living in Khabarovsk territory with babies ( $n=564$ ), data about pregnancy course, deliveries and newborns health ( $n=300$ ) from Maternity hospital №2 in Khabarovsk and babies ( $n=200$ ) from Children's polyclinic № 1 in Komsomolsk-on-Amur was made. Sociological opinion poll was made on specially prepared polling card with the analysis of answers. Data about pregnancies, delivery, birth of a baby and his development till 12 months - from medical documents (the registration form №096-1/y-97; № 097-1/y-97; №003/y; № 113/y; №112/y).

Sociological research, its capacity, estimation of reliability was based on standard recommendations [5]. Estimation of newborns was based on Apgar scale. Character and duration of breastfeed, analysis of diseases was based on sampling from medical documents. During the analysis of materials we used

**Results and discussions.** The obtained data has shown that the majority of women is 20-24 (29,7%), 25-29 (36,4%), 30-34 (17,4%) years old, women under 20 years and older than 34 years – 16,5%. The relation to marriage is ambiguous – 62,7% are in legal marriage, 4,6% - are in church marriage. More than 7% are in legal and church marriage, about 7% are in civil marriage. 4,9% are not married and 12,5% were at a loss with the answer.

The majority of women said that optimal age for a birth of the child is 20-24 years (53,6%), 25-29 years – 23,9%. Before pregnancy 27,5% of women visited gynecologist 2-3 times a year, 22,7% - once a year and 16,2% visited gynecologist less than once a year, 12,9% - 4 and more times a year. Others were at loss with the answer.

The analysis of the results showed: 79,3% of women consider that health of mother most of all influences health of the child, 85,1% - think that it depends on observance of recommendations of the doctor on a food, hygiene, a mode of work, rest, 76,2% - on regular visits to doctor during the pregnancy, 67,7% - on heredity. At the same time only 57,5% of respondents consider that gynecological diseases influence baby s health, 47,6% - sexual diseases, 73,5% - complications of the present and previous pregnancies, 59,7% - abortions. 98,6% of respondents said that living and material conditions make solving impact on birth of a healthy baby. 77,8% think that smoking and drinking alcohol negatively influence health of the child.

In most cases pregnancy lasted 40 weeks (42,1%) and 39 weeks (27,5%). In 37,4% doctors waited for the spontaneous delivery, in 25,1% amniotomy was made, in 12,5% of cases doctors made medicinal stimulation of labor, the rest women told about other measures, including cesarean section operation.

The basic source of the income for the majority of women is salary (76,2%), grants (4,7%), pensions (3,7%), help of relatives (11,9%), 8,2% were at loss with the answer.

The answer about the monthly income of their family showed that: 34,6% had monthly income under 5000 roubles on one member of a family; 35,6% - 5100-10000 roubles ; 8,7% - 10100-15000 roubles; 6,8% - more than 15000 roubles. Other respondents were loss with the answer.

Analysis of the official statistics of the last 10 years showed disturbing tendencies. In 2010 230,6 cases of anemia on 1000 labors were registrated. Illnesses of blood circulation system – 53,0 ‰, hypostases, proteinuria, hypertension – 202,7‰, illnesses of urinogenital system – 62,9‰. The level of the maternal deaths in our region is about 61,9-22,7 on 100000 born in live [3]. This situation gives children with smaller potential of health than their mother have.

Every year about 17000 newborns get under control of the medical personnel of a primary link. Relative density of premature infants is 5,7%, and disease indicator on 1000 newborns – 325,7. Diseases of the perinatal period are at the first place among diseases of newborns (food lack, growth delay, hypoxemia and asphyxia of a fetus, perinatal defeats of nervous system) and congenital developmental anomalies. Every fifth newborn already since a

birth has a disease or deviation, that forms a risk level of backlog in development on the first year of life. Situation in a protection service of mother and the child is characterized by early statement on the account to the doctor of the pregnant women.

The analysis of relationships of cause and effect between the time of statement of the pregnant woman on the account to the doctor and health level of the newborn was made on 300 stories of labor in 2009-2010. Statement on the account under 12 weeks of pregnancy reduces risk of complications of a current of pregnancy, labor and risk of diseases. The middle period of stating on account was  $19,31 \pm 0,56$  weeks. The estimation average level on Apgar at newborns was  $7,68 \pm 0,24$ . Positive communication ( $r=0,76 \pm 0,11$ ) between statement term on the account and a condition of a newborn was proved ( $p \leq 0,05$ ).

Data of sociological poll in regions showed that 97,4% of women planned breastfeeding, 99,8% think that it makes a good influence on the health of a baby. On the decision of a question on breastfeeding influence: mother and other relatives – 53,1%, books and mass media – 24,3%, recommendations of doctor – 22,6%. At the same time early applying of the newborn to a breast took place in 48,1% and only in 24,7% joint stay of mother and the newborn took place.

Marital status of a woman influences character of feeding. Planned breastfeeding among women in marriage was  $1,41 \pm 0,32$  months longer than among others ( $9,26 \pm 0,42$  and  $7,12 \pm 0,25$ ). Principal cause of refusal of breastfeeding was absence of milk (25,1%), other reasons were study, illness and etc. The analysis of the data has proved presence of direct communication between frequency of normal current of pregnancy and breastfeeding ( $r=0,87 \pm 0,11$ ).

Indicator of disease of babies is 3121,5 on 1000. Growth of nervous system diseases, respiratory organs diseases, congenital developmental anomalies is noted. According to poll in families with unsatisfactory conditions of life (26,3%) frequency of respiratory organs diseases among children is higher than among those who live in good conditions on 53,8%. Besides, children being on breastfeeding get ill less often ( $r=0,82 \pm 0,012$ ;  $p \leq 0,05$ ).

The regional medicine removed health protection of women on the second plan. Few regional programs paid attention to features rendering of medical aid to women of different age. Researches on health protection of the woman had fragmentary character and also were financed by a residual principle. In the conditions of realisation of the law "About medical insurance of citizens in Russia" children and pregnant women continue to concern the idle population. As a result regional administrations reluctantly and irregularly carried out of the obligations on payments in fund of obligatory medical insurance for the idle population.

At the same time perfection of rendering of medical aid to women and newborns in our region within the limits of realization of the program of modernization is planned to carry out at



the expense of introduction of modern perinatal technologies. They include rendering assistance under standards of antenatal supervision, perinatal diagnostics and intranatal protection of a fetus. For perfection of rendering assistance by newborn introduction of standards on support breastfeeding, preventive maintenance of a hypothermia, an early extract from the maternity hospital are planned. Besides, carrying out creation of three-level system of health protection of mother and the child, introduction of the register of pregnant women of high group of risk, remote monitoring of pregnant women, development of a telemedicine, planned antenatal hospitalisation are planned.

**Conclusion.** Family economic and social situation is the important factor influencing a current of pregnancy. Average term of statement of the pregnant woman on the account in Khabarovsk territory is  $19,31 \pm 0,56$  weeks. The average level of an estimation of a condition of the newborn on a Apgar scale is  $7,68 \pm 0,24$ . The estimation average level on Apgar at newborns was  $7,68 \pm 0,24$ . Positive communications ( $r=0,76 \pm 0,11$ ) between statement term on the account and a condition of a newborn and between frequency of normal current of pregnancy and breastfeeding ( $r=0,87 \pm 0,11$ ) were proved. Besides, children being on breastfeeding get ill less often ( $r=0,82 \pm 0,012$ ). Within the strategy of the regional program of modernization of public health services carrying out of organizational actions in the form of formation of three-level system of a protection service of health of mother and the child and introduction of modern technologies in obstetrical establishments are planned.

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