ABSTRACT

Objective: to determine prevalent fetal malformations in a maternal-fetal medicine unit and their risk factors. Method: search in sources of secondary data to assess malformed fetuses of pregnant women cared for at the University Hospital of the Federal University of Santa Maria, RS, Brazil, from 2010 to 2013. Data collection will take place through a search in ultrasonography records of the Maternal-Fetal Medicine Unit and records of the pregnant women and newborns diagnosed with malformations. The project of the study was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of the Federal University of Santa Maria, under certificate CAAE 7862314.5.0000.5346.

Expected results: to enable the identification of the prevalence of fetal malformations in a high-risk prenatal care unit, as well as their major risk factors. Descriptors: Pregnant Women; Fetus; Congenital Abnormalities.

RESUMO

Objetivo: determinar as malformações fetais prevalentes em um serviço de medicina fetal e seus fatores de risco. Método: pesquisa em fontes de dados secundários, a ser realizada com fetos malformados de gestantes atendidas no Hospital Universitário de da Universidade Federal de Santa Maria, RS, Brasil, no período de 2010 a 2013. A coleta de dados acontecerá por meio de uma busca nos laudos de ultrassonografia no Serviço de Medicina Fetal e nos prontuários das gestantes e dos recém-nascidos diagnosticados com malformações. O estudo teve o projeto aprovado pelo Comitê de Ética e Pesquisa da Universidade Federal de Santa Maria, sob o número CAAE 7862314.5.0000.5346. Resultados esperados: possibilitar a identificação da prevalência de malformações fetais em um serviço de pré-natal de alto risco, assim como os principais fatores de risco. Descriptores: Gestantes; Feto; Anormalidades Congênitas.

RESUMEN

Objetivo: determinar las malformaciones fetales frecuentes en una unidad de medicina materno fetal y los factores de riesgo. Método: investigación en fuentes de datos secundarios, que se llevará a cabo con fetos malformados de gestantes atendidas en el Hospital Universitario de la Universidad Federal de Santa María, RS, Brasil, entre 2010 y 2013. La recolección de datos se realizará a través de una búsqueda en los informes de ultrasonografía de la Unidad de Medicina Materno Fetal y en los registros médicos de mujeres gestantes y recién nacidos diagnosticados con malformaciones. El proyecto del estudio fue aprobado por el Comité de Ética en Investigación de la Universidad Federal de Santa María, con el certificado CAAE 7862314.5.0000.5346. Resultados esperados: permitir la identificación de la prevalencia de malformaciones fetales en una unidad de atención prenatal de alto riesgo, así como los principales factores de riesgo. Descriptores: Gestantes; Feto; Anomalías Congénitas.
INTRODUCTION

Unfavorable conditions that interfere with fetal development and/or genetic factors can lead to fetal malformations. This fact can promote a high-risk process, because it is characterized by specific features. 1,2

Some of the risk factors are nutritional deficiencies, exposure to ionizing radiation, drugs, alcoholism, syphilis, rubella, genetic disorders, and mothers’ age. 3 The estimate of neonatal mortality resulting from fetal malformations in Brazil is 11.2% of total deaths, and the incidence of severe congenital defects reaches 4% of the total number of newborns. 4 Therefore, the goal of the present study is to determine the prevalent fetal malformations in a maternal-fetal medicine unit and their risk factors.

METHOD

The study will be cross-sectional and conducted in sources of secondary data. It will be carried out at the University Hospital of the Federal University of Santa Maria, RS, Brazil, with pregnant women cared for in the Maternal-Fetal Medicine Unit from 2010 to 2013. The inclusion criteria will be Doppler ultrasonography performed during the period above mentioned and the diagnoses of feral malformations. The project of the study was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of the Federal University of Santa Maria, under certificate CAAE 7862314.5.0000.5346.

Data collection will take place through a search of ultrasonography reports of the Maternal-Fetal Medicine Unit, medical records of pregnant women and newborns diagnosed with malformations. In the period under study, 1,721 pregnant women were cared for at the unit above mentioned. The data will be collected be means of an instrument prepared by the authors and using the software Epi Info, version 7.0 (freeware).

The statistical analysis will be performed by means of simple frequency to assess the maternal and fetal clinical and sociodemographic characteristics. Logistic regression will be used to assess the risk factors, considering a significance level of p <0.05 and 95% confidence interval. The analysis of the data will be performed using the software Assistat (beta), version 7.7 (freeware).

EXPECTED RESULTS

This study will enable the identification of the prevalence of fetal malformations in a high-risk prenatal care unit, as well as the main risk factors, promoting changes in clinical procedures for better prognosis in the mothers and the fetuses.

REFERENCES


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