the mother and, above all, for the fetus, which is exposed to the risks of prematurity and infection, and therefore to a high risk of mortality or morbidity, correlated with the duration of PRM.

Keywords: Preterm premature rupture of membranes, mortality, morbidity, neonatal outcome

PP-027 Obstetrical and neonatal outcome of premature rupture of amniotic membranes before 28 weeks of gestatio

S.P. Posokhova[1], A.D. Shyroka[2]

[1]University of the Philippines Manila – Philippine General Hospital, Philippines
[2]National Medical University, Odesa

DOI: 10.59215/prn.24.032supp027

Objective: Children born from mothers with hypertensive disorders during pregnancy and experiencing fetal growth delay are at an increased risk of developing motor, neurological, cognitive, and learning disorders, as well as cerebral palsy. Delay in language development (DLD) is one of the common long-term outcomes of fetal neurodevelopmental disruption. DLD entails a delay in the timely development of skills related to sound reproduction and speech compared to established average statistical norms depending on age. Purpose. The main purpose of the study is to determine the frequency and assess the potential association between the presence of DLD in fetuses of women with hypertensive disorders during pregnancy and the development of perinatal complication.

Methods: A retrospective analysis of 1295 exchange cards of pregnant women and delivery records was conducted at the Odessa Regional Perinatal Center. Fetal growth delay was diagnosed in 130 (10.03%) cases of singleton pregnancies in women with hypertensive disorders. Additionally, a prospective study and analysis of neurodevelopmental data of children up to 3.5 (±3 months) years old were conducted by surveying parents of children from the selection group with hypertensive disorders.

Results: Delay in language development was noted in 43.24% of the selection group children. Depending on the severity degrees, they were distributed as follows: Grade I - 9 children (15.48%) had a complete absence of speech by the age of 3; Grade II - 8 children (13.76%); Grade III - 16 children (27.52%). Regarding the development of motor skills according to age, the following data were obtained: 18.92% of children had a delay in the development of the head fixation skill within an acceptable time frame; 32.68% had a delay in the skill of pulling up legs; 8.6% of children over 12 months old could not stand even with an additional support point fixation. It was established that the group with delayed neurodevelopment is under the supervision of a pediatric neurologist - 25 children (43.24%).

Conclusion: Thus, it was established that children born with fetal growth delay from mothers with hypertensive disorders are a high-risk group for the manifestation of long-term adverse perinatal outcomes. It was noted that the most significant deviations from age norms were found in children with DLD from mothers whose pregnancy was complicated by preeclampsia of moderate and severe degrees. The obtained results are consistent with global statistical data and once again confirm the need to prevent the development of this complication in the course of pregnancy.

Keywords: Hypertensive disorders, outcome, neurodevelopmental delay

PP-028 Obstetric brachial plexus paralysis: a case-control study on risk factors, epidemiological and clinical perspectives

Oussama Mghirbi[1], Myriam Barka[1], Donia Brahem[1], Maha Taamli[1], Amani Khlifi[1], Aida Ghith[1], Mehdi Boutrif[2], Sonia Merchaoui[1], Nabiha Mahdhaoui[1]

[1]University of Sousse, Ibn El Jazzar Medical Faculty of Sousse, Department of Resuscitation and Neonatal Medicine, Sousse, Tunisia
[2]University of Sousse, Ibn El Jazzar Medical Faculty of Sousse, Department of Plastic, Reconstructive, Aesthetic and Burns Surgery, Sahloul University Hospital, Sousse, Tunisia

DOI: 10.59215/prn.24.032supp028

Objective: Brachial plexus palsy is a redoubtable neonatal complication that can compromise the functional prognosis of the upper limb. This study aims to investigate the epidemiological and clinical aspects of obstetric brachial plexus palsy and to identify the risk factors involved.

Methods: This is a retrospective case-control study conducted in the Department of resuscitation and neonatal medicine of Sousse in Tunisia. It includes a sample of newborns who presented with OBPP lesions over a seven-year period from 01/01/2013 to 31/12/2019. A control group of the same size was randomly selected from the department's records for the analytical study.

Results: Our study, conducted in the maternity ward of CHU Farhat Hached in Sousse, revealed an overall average incidence of Brachial Plexus Palsy (BPP) of 1.05‰ live births from January 1, 2016, to December 31, 2019. The parturients had a mean age of 30.66 years, with 41.1% being primiparous. However, only 37% of