Advanced maternal age and adverse perinatal outcomes – a single center experience

Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology Faculty Hospital and Masaryk University, Brno, Czechia

Objective
To assess the association between advanced maternal age (AMA) and adverse perinatal outcome.

Methods
A retrospective study of 1974 ama pregnant women – age above 38 years (38-52). This group of women we compared with 1993 pregnant women aged below 38 years (16-37) from all 56 448 deliveries in our center between 2003 and 2012. We concentrated on maternal adverse outcome (maternal near loss, severe maternal outcome) and perinatal adverse outcome (preterm delivery < 37 weeks, stillbirth, perinatal mortality, low birth weight < 2500g, congenital anomaly). The data were analysed using Mann-Whitney and Chi-squared test.

Results
The prevalence of AMA in our study was 3.5%. In AMA group IVF pregnancies were significantly higher number. In AMA group was significantly higher number of severe maternal complications – gestational diabetes, preeclampsia and hypertension. The delivery of these pregnant women was longer via CS and delivery was more frequently complicated by haemorrhage, trombembolic disease and postpartal hysterectomy. There is no difference between AMA and non AMA group in severe neonatal adverse outcome except congenital anomalies.

Conclusion
Advanced maternal age is one of the risk factors for adverse perinatal outcome. Advanced maternal age increases risk of severe maternal outcome but do not increase the risk of severe neonatal outcome in our study.