Objective
To analyze premature neonatal death of newborns born to mothers with placenta praevia.

Methods
Between 2009-2011 at Special Hospital for Gynecology and Obstetrics, there were 9496 newborns. 9415 were born alive (99.14%) while 81 died (0.85%). From all newborns, 20 cases (0.21%) were born from mothers with placenta praevia. We analyzed the mortality rate, time of neonatal death and the cause of death.

Results
The neonatal mortality rate in placenta praevia group was 17.39%. The gestational age of the intrauterine death newborns was less than 33 weeks. During the first 12 hours the mortality rate was 50%, from 13-24 hours was 25%, from 25-48 hours was 12.5% and after 48 hours was 12.5%. According to the post-mortem patho-histological analysis the cause of neonatal death was 38.1% due to hyalinomembrane disease, 14% due to intercranial hemorrhage, 42% both (hyalinomembrane disease and intercranial hemorrhage) and 6% from other causes.

Conclusion
The high neonatal mortality rate is determined by the maturity and adaptability of these newborns.