Objective
The aim of this study was to assess the association between advanced maternal age (AMA) and adverse obstetric-neonatal outcomes.

Methods
164 pregnant women aged 35 years and over who gave birth in Dr. Sami Ulus Maternity and Womens’ Health Training and Research Hospital between 01.01.2012-01.01.2014 were retrospectively investigated. Obstetric complications (preterm birth, early membrane rupture, presence of preeclampsia, placental abruption, intrauterine growth retardation, oligohydroamnios), types of delivery, gestational age and birth weights of the newborns were evaluated. Data from this study were analyzed using SPSS for Windows version 15.0 software. Frequencies, mean, standard deviation, minimum and maximum values were calculated.

Results
The mean age of the study group was 39.58±1.75 (min 35-max 48). 77.4% of the pregnant women had regular antenatal care whereas 22.6% of them had irregular or no antenatal care. The mean gestational age was 38.1±2. The caesarean delivery rate in the group was 41.2%. Birth weight of the newborns were between 560±4880 gr with a mean of 3147±665.20 gr. 12.2% of the newborns were <2500 gr. The most common obstetric complication in the study group were found as preterm birth (9.14%). The ratios of other complications were found as 3.6% of premature rupture of membranes, 3.7% of oligohydroamnios, 6.7% of intrauterine growth retardation, 4.2% of preeclampsia, 3.5% of GDM and 2.5% of placenta previa.

Conclusion
Advanced maternal age is associated with a range of adverse pregnancy outcomes. At the same time, in addition to other risk factors caesarean section rates also increases in this group. Therefore, advanced age pregnant women should be considered as high risk pregnancies and adequate prenatal care should be provided to them.