

Education of Mothers and Influence on the Development of Intrauterine Growth Restriction

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Abstract : To determine the significant risk factors for intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR), we carried out a thorough study of the social status of the parents of children with IUGR. We observed 315 mothers who gave birth to children with (IUGR), of which 172 mothers with asymmetric type and 143 mothers with symmetric type of IUGR. Through a detailed survey was gathered detailed information about education of parents. The results show that the majority of mothers with IUGR had secondary education ($44,8 \pm 2,8\%$), and fathers - higher education ($35,2 \pm 2,7\%$). Whereas in the control group, the largest number of parents had higher education (mother $35,3 \pm 4,4\%$, fathers $42,9 \pm 4,5\%$). Number of mothers with secondary education with IUGR was significantly ($p1 < 0,01$; $\chi^2 = 22,67$) differs from the number of mothers with physiological pregnancy with the same level of education. Meanwhile, in the group with a symmetrical embodiment of IUGR mothers with secondary formation of significantly greater $53,1 \pm 4,2\%$, than the asymmetric embodiment IUGR $37,8 \pm 3,7\%$ ($p2 < 0,05$; $\chi^2 = 8,06$). Among fathers with secondary education significant difference was noted in the symmetric version of IUGR $37,8 \pm 4,1\%$ more than in the control group ($p1 < 0,05$), and among parents of children with asymmetric IUGR option prevailed fathers with higher education - $37,2 \pm 3,7\%$. Thus, our results revealed a low educational level of the mother as a risk factor for IUGR, which further help to develop preventive and therapeutic measures to eliminate the severity of its consequences. As seen from the data presented, mothers of children with asymmetric IUGR had a school education and fathers - higher education, while in the symmetric type of both parents had secondary education. It is found that frequency of children, born with IUGR, of mothers - housewives and fathers, engage in physical labor, was high. Thus, the analysis conducted by the social status of the parents with IUGR revealed a low level of education and unemployed mothers as risk factors for this disease, which in the future will help to develop preventive and therapeutic measures to eliminate the severity of its.

Keywords : intrauterine growth restriction, education of mothers, education influence, IUGR

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