Percutaneous cholecystostomy in the management of acute cholecystitis
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Aim: The aim of this study was to compare maternal, perinatal and neonatal outcomes depending on maternal age and parity.

Introduction: Advanced maternal age at childbirth has been associated with adverse perinatal and neonatal outcomes. As the mean maternal age in developed countries is increasing decade by decade, the issue of perinatal outcomes among older patients seems to be of utmost importance.

Methods: It is a preliminary study that enrolled 243 women who gave birth in the Department of Obstetrics and Perinatology of the University Hospital in Kraków, Poland, during a one-month period (in May 2017). The patients were divided into 2 groups: >30 and ≤30 years old. The two groups were subsequently subdivided into 4 subgroups. Maternal, perinatal and neonatal outcomes were compared between all the subgroups.

Results: Comparison of women at age >30 and ≤30 revealed that advanced maternal age may constitute a predisposing factor for stillbirth, preterm delivery and congenital disorders. At the same time, the patients in the first group were at lower risk of SGA (small for gestational age) and LGA (large for gestational age)