

## RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN UTERINE ARTERY DOPPLER AND THE RISK OF STILLBIRTH IN OUR POPULATION

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**Background:** It is known that the main causes or associated factors of stillbirths are related to impaired placentation. Currently, there are numerous articles studying the relationship between uterine artery Doppler and the risk of stillbirth. **Objective:** The aim of this study was to determine the relationship between uterine artery Doppler and stillbirths in routinely screened women in our population through a retrospective study. **Methods:** Second-trimester uterine artery Doppler pulsatility indices (PI) at 19 to 22 weeks of gestation were obtained from a cohort of 17779 women following routine gestational controls at our center. 36 (0.2%) recorded pregnancy losses on our register were cross-linked to the Doppler database. **Results:** Data were available from 17779 women with 36 stillbirths. Analysis showed that the PI mean, MoMPI mean and Log(MoMPI) mean were 0.9425, 0.8706 and -0.1861 respectively. For the 3 values we can assume equal variances and equal means according to the t test for independent samples. Although we have obtained an odds ratio of 2.220 risk of stillbirths in cases of IP95 against cases of IP95, this is not statistically significant ( $p < 0.05$ ). We have also performed a logistic regression showing no relationship between uterine artery IP and the stillbirths. **Conclusions:** Contrary to what shown in numerous studies, in our population, we have not found a statistically significant relationship between uterine artery Doppler PI and stillbirth.