

- OR 005** **Role of Mid Trimester Cervical Parameters In Predicting Pregnancy Outcome**
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ABSTRACT

Objectives: To determine cervical length and internal Os diameter at mid pregnancy in a low risk population for preterm delivery and their correlation with pregnancy outcome.

Methodology: A prospective study of pregnant women sampled from antenatal clinic at University of Ilorin Teaching Hospital, Ilorin. Eligible participants were 159 women with viable singleton pregnancy at 20-24 weeks. Risk factors for preterm delivery were excluded. Transvaginal ultrasonographic measurements of cervical length and internal Os diameter were done between 20-24 weeks with a 2--Dimensional Aloka Ultrasound Machine. They were followed up till delivery

Results: The mean internal Os diameter was 3.06 ± 0.74 mm (2-5.0mm), cervical length ranged from 25.00-62.00mm with a mean value of $39.72 \text{mm} \pm 6.81$. Mean gestational age at delivery was $39.07 \text{ weeks} \pm 2.93$, 88% had spontaneous labour, 90.6% achieved vaginal delivery and 3 patients had spontaneous miscarriages. Cervical length was significantly correlated with duration of labour and gestational age at delivery directly ($r = 0.458, 0.245$ $P < 0.001, = 0.02$). Pregnancy outcome was not related to internal Os diameter. Cervical length cut off values of $>35\text{mm}$, $\&\#8804;39\text{mm}$ and $\&\#8804;44\text{mm}$ were significant for predicting term delivery, normal duration of labour and vaginal delivery respectively ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** In women with low risk for preterm delivery, cervical length at mid-pregnancy is a significant predictor of term vaginal delivery and duration of labour.

- OR 006** **A Prospective Observational Study of Stillbirths In A Public Health Facility In Southwest Nigeria.**
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ABSTRACT

Background: Investigation of stillbirths has the potential to provide insights to improve obstetric care.

Objective: To determine the correlates of stillbirths in a public health facility in southwest Nigeria.

Methods: This ongoing study is a prospective observational study of stillbirths of in a public hospital in southwest Nigeria. All women with a diagnosis of IUFD at the Mother and Child Hospital Ondo from January to December 2015 who gave informed consent were included in this study. Demographic and clinical characteristics of the babies were documented by trained labour room staff after delivery.

Results: Seventy-two stillbirth babies were included in this study. Most of the babies were born to women who did not register for antenatal care at the study centre. Sixty-six babies (91.7%) were fresh stillbirth babies, while six (8.3%) had macerated babies. Majority (86.1%), were through