Features of pregnancy duration & outcomes in asthmatic pregnant due to their smoking status

Prevalence. Asthma is the most common respiratory disease in pregnant. Combined influence of asthma and smoking on pregnancy duration as well as newborn’s health appears not to be completely studied. The goal of the study was to investigate influence of intensity and severity of smoking in asthmatic patients to variety of pregnancy complications and newborn health status.

Materials and methods: 643 pregnant with asthma and their kids were studied. Results: 50.9% of studied females never smoked, 49.1% smoke before or during pregnancy. Among latter females 19.3% stopped smoking before pregnancy (1 group), 54.1%– interrupted smoking while pregnancy (2 group) but 26.6% continued smoking while pregnancy (3 group). Risk of abortion or premature delivery was more frequent in pregnants with more than 10 years smoking experience in comparison with less than 9 years smoking experience 77.8% versus 43.2% (p<0,01). Arterial hypertension was more frequent in females of the 2 group (47.9%), than in patients of the 1 group (24.6%) (p<0,01). In the 3rd group hypertension had twice prevalence in case of ICS therapy reject (42.3% and 20% resp.). Pregnants of the 2nd (26.9%) and the 3rd (32.1%) groups increased need of Cesarean section in comparison with the 1st group (11.5%) (p<0,01). The amount of newborns with weight<2500g from females of the 3 group was 20.2%, the newborns of the 2 group - 9.3%. Food allergy in the first year kids was less frequent in kids of the 1st group (19.4%), in active smokers’ newborns - 38.4% (p<0,01). Conclusions: Asthmatic patients are to stop smoking before pregnancy onset in order to decrease pregnancy complications and to increase newborn health status.