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| **Nº: 280**   |  | | --- | | Topics: **Stillbirth** | | Type: **Thematic Panel** | | **Stillbirth. A pediatric pathologist approach.** | | **Gutierrez, Carmen**1 *1 - Centro Hospitalario Pereira Rossell.* | | **Objectives of the session** Stillbirth is defined as fetal death at 20 weeks’ gestation or later. It is a common adverse pregnancy outcome. The rate of fetal death has declined slowly in the developed world in the late decades, according to vital statistics. These facts certainly are related to improvements in pregnancy care. But in the last decade there has been an increase in stillbirth in high income countries associated with pregnancy terminations of congenital anomalies. It occurred simultaneously with a reduction in the prevalence of congenital anomalies among liveborn infants. It is important to discriminate the causes of fetal demise. An adequate knowledge of preventable stillbirth is an important public health concern. Determination of causes of fetal death is important to the clinicians for better management in future pregnancies. It is very important to the parents in the process of overcoming bereavement. It is invaluable for genetic counseling to promote informed choices for future pregnancies. A standardized fetal postmortem examination with placental pathology evaluation performed by a perinatal pathologist is of pivotal importance to disclose the cause of death in stillbirth cases. The morphological study, together with the availability of pregnancy records, make it possible to explain fetal death in an important number of cases.  **Objective:** To know the cause of stillbirths in different places in South America, the incidence of intrapartum and antepartum cases, and the real incidence of sudden unexpected fetal death in the population studied.  **Method and extent of audience participation** **Participants:** 1. Luis Velozo (Santiago. Chile) 2. Nancy Mazzitelli. (Buenos Aires. Argentina) 3. Elyzabeth Avvad Portari. (Río de Janeiro. Brazil) 4. Paulo Roberto Merçon de Vargas. (Espírito Santo. Brazil) 5. Pilar Beltramo (Montevideo.  **Proposed content area and why it is important to participants** A standardized fetal postmortem examination with placental pathology evaluation performed by a perinatal pathologist is of pivotal importance to disclose the cause of death in stillbirth cases. The morphological study, together with the availability of pregnancy records, make it possible to explain fetal death in an important number of cases. Prof. Carmen Gutierrez  - Professor and Director of Pediatric Pathology | |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **CONTACT** | | | Name: | **Carmen** | | Lastname: | **Gutierrez** | | E-mail: | **gutierrezmc@gmail.com** | | Country: | **Uruguay** | | Institution | **Centro Hospitalario Pereira Rossell** | | Cellphone: |  | | City: | **Montevideo** | |