

histories guidelines. The participants (residents, specialists, nurses and obstetricians) had 20 minutes to inspect and assess the losses by recording the estimated volume and behavior for each station in a spreadsheet in cc.

**Results:** With a total of n: 83 participants in the 1st symposium, the findings document the inaccuracy of the blood estimate, as well as the accuracy of the estimate that decreased with the increase in blood volume, particularly above 700 ml. The overestimation was significant when liquids were associated with clots and vessels with greater depth. The same activity was carried out in the 2nd and 3rd symposia, 70% of them being the same assistants, stating that they had sharpened perception in the exercise.

**Conclusions:** The training was enlightening for understanding the limitations of the visual evaluation of blood loss. Repetitive training sessions helped people increase their accuracy and/or develop a personal blood loss evaluation coefficient to anticipate levels of underestimation and overestimation.

### EP0388 | PREGNANCY AND BARIATRIC SURGERY: IMPLICATIONS FOR THE MATERNAL MENTAL HEALTH

**THEME: AB 02 CLINICAL OBSTETRICS/SUB-THEME: AB 2.1 ANTENATAL AND POSTNATAL CARE**

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**Objectives:** In general, women with morbid obesity at the fertile age adopts the Bariatric Surgery (BS) to improve their metabolic and reproductive functioning, and to be able getting pregnant. However, fast body changes can result in psychiatric disorders, such as depression. Considering the risk of gestational depression in pregnancy after the BS, the objective of this study was to describe the occurrence of depression in pregnant women with a history of BS.

**Method:** This is a cross-sectional descriptive study, like a survey, conducted with a non-probabilistic sample from different Brazilian regions. Data were collected, and participants were recruited from media social groups, like Facebook. A total of 150 women (20 to 44 years old) in one of the three trimesters of gestation answered a General Data Protocol and the Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale (DASS-21 Scale) through an online platform. Descriptive statistics analyzes were performed for all data. The cutoff point of  $\geq 14$  (moderate depression level by DASS-21) was used to identify the prevalence of gestational depression.

**Results:** Pregnant women, mostly from Southeast Brazil (57.3%), were married (83.3%), with higher education (72.7%) and paid work (76.7%). About the gestation, 50.7% was multiparous, and 87.3% declared to desire getting pregnant. Psychiatric problems, such as panic syndrome (20.6%) and different eating disorders (anorexia, bulimia, binge eating, etc.=42.1%) were observed. The prevalence

of gestational depression was 34.6%, with a mean score of 12.06 (SD=11.60; A.V=0-42). Moreover, depressive symptoms were observed in 46.66% of the sample, in light (25.71%), moderate (32.86%), severe (8.57%) and very severe (32.86%) levels.

**Conclusions:** Pregnancy after BS requires attention to maternal mental health, which should be monitored and evaluated during pregnancy and puerperium in order to minimize psychic risks, such as depression, and its negative outcomes for the mother-baby binomial.

### EP0389 | PREGNANCY AND DELIVERY IN WOMEN WITH CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS OF THE UTERUS

**THEME: AB 02 CLINICAL OBSTETRICS/SUB-THEME: AB 2.1 ANTENATAL AND POSTNATAL CARE**

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**Objectives:** The objective was to study the peculiarities and outcome of pregnancy in women with various forms of congenital malformations of the uterus.

**Method:** A retrospective analysis of the pregnancy and delivery in 19 patients with congenital malformations of the uterus was carried out in Regional Perinatal Center in 2016-2017 (Rostov-on-Don, Russia).

**Results:** Bicornic uterus was detected in 11 women, "saddle" uterus - in 6, incomplete septum in the uterus - in 1, full doubling of the uterus - in 1 woman. 5 women with bicornic uterus had recurrent miscarriage, 2 patients had sporadic interruption of pregnancy up to 22 weeks, infertility was detected in 2 women. 1 woman among 11 with bicornic uterus had miscarriage at 11-12 weeks, 4 pregnancies ended in preterm birth, 6 women had istmico-cervical deficiency. Natural birth was observed in one woman, 9 women had a cesarean section, 6 of them had incorrect fetal position. 1 patient had placenta previa and accrete.

**Conclusions:** The management of pregnant women with congenital malformations of the uterus requires careful observation. No woman with bicornic uterus had a successful pregnancy with the outcome of natural childbirth. Thus, special attention should be paid to women with bicornic uterus.

### EP0390 | PREGNANCY OUTCOME IN PATIENTS WITH IDIOPATHIC THROMBOCYTOPENIC PURPURA

**THEME: AB 02 CLINICAL OBSTETRICS/SUB-THEME: AB 2.1 ANTENATAL AND POSTNATAL CARE**

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