



Contribution of gynaecologist & obstetrician to the healthy demography

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SCHOOL

FAMILY

**FRIENDS,
PEERS**



**HEALTH
PROFESSION
ALS**

SOCIAL MEDIA

KNOWLEDGE

Sexually transmitted diseases (STD) per 100 000*

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Chlamydia	711	704	1127	1042	1576	1740	2029	1938	1573	1401
Gonorrhoea	669	487	433	357	550	602	560	365	284	172
Syphilis	301	234	173	134	143	147	129	134	139	166

Newly diagnosed HIV infection *

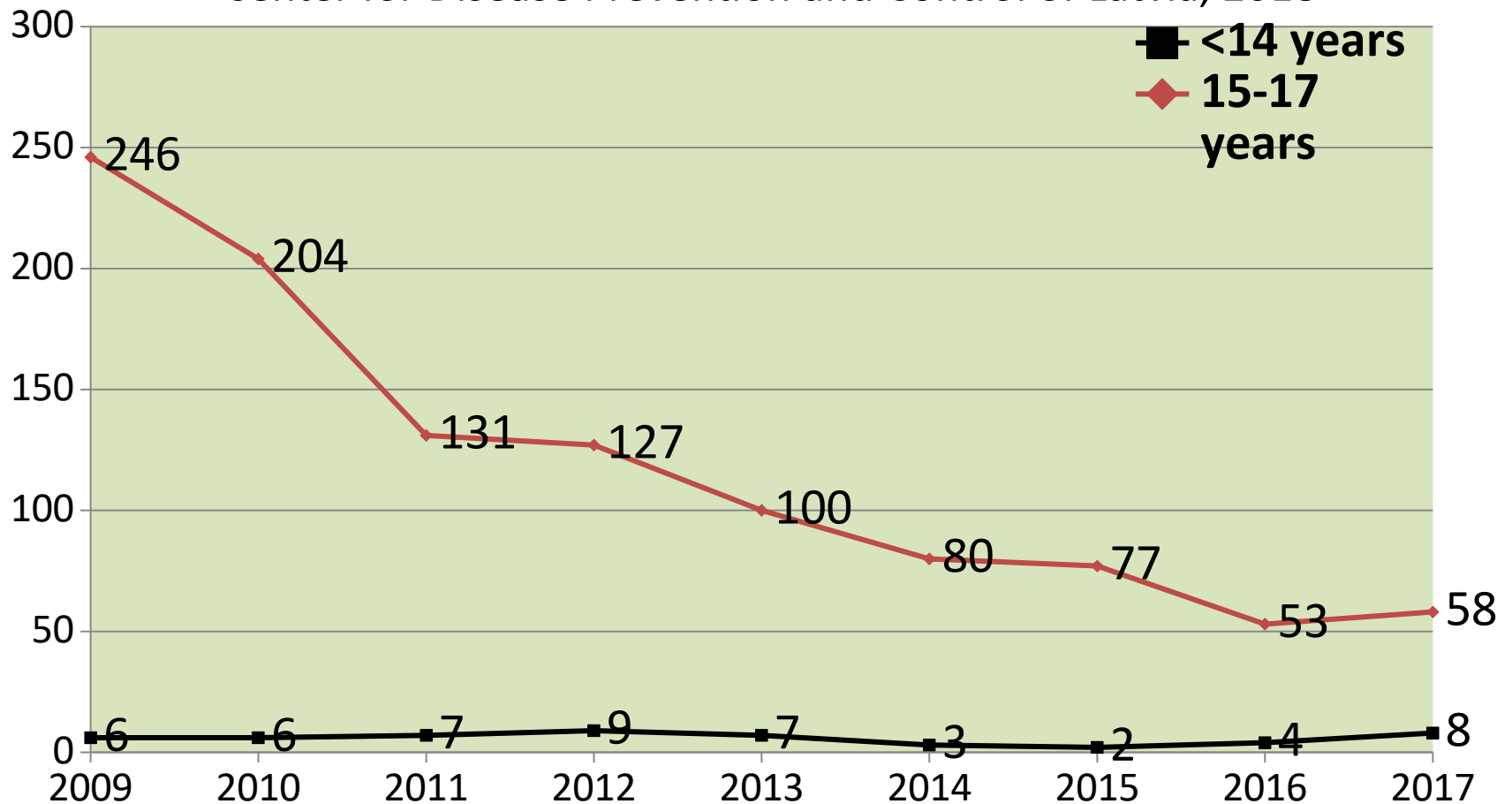
2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
358	275	274	299	339	340	347	393	365	371

Newly diagnosed HIV - 3,5 times more than in other European countries !

*Center for Disease Prevention and Control of Latvia, 2018

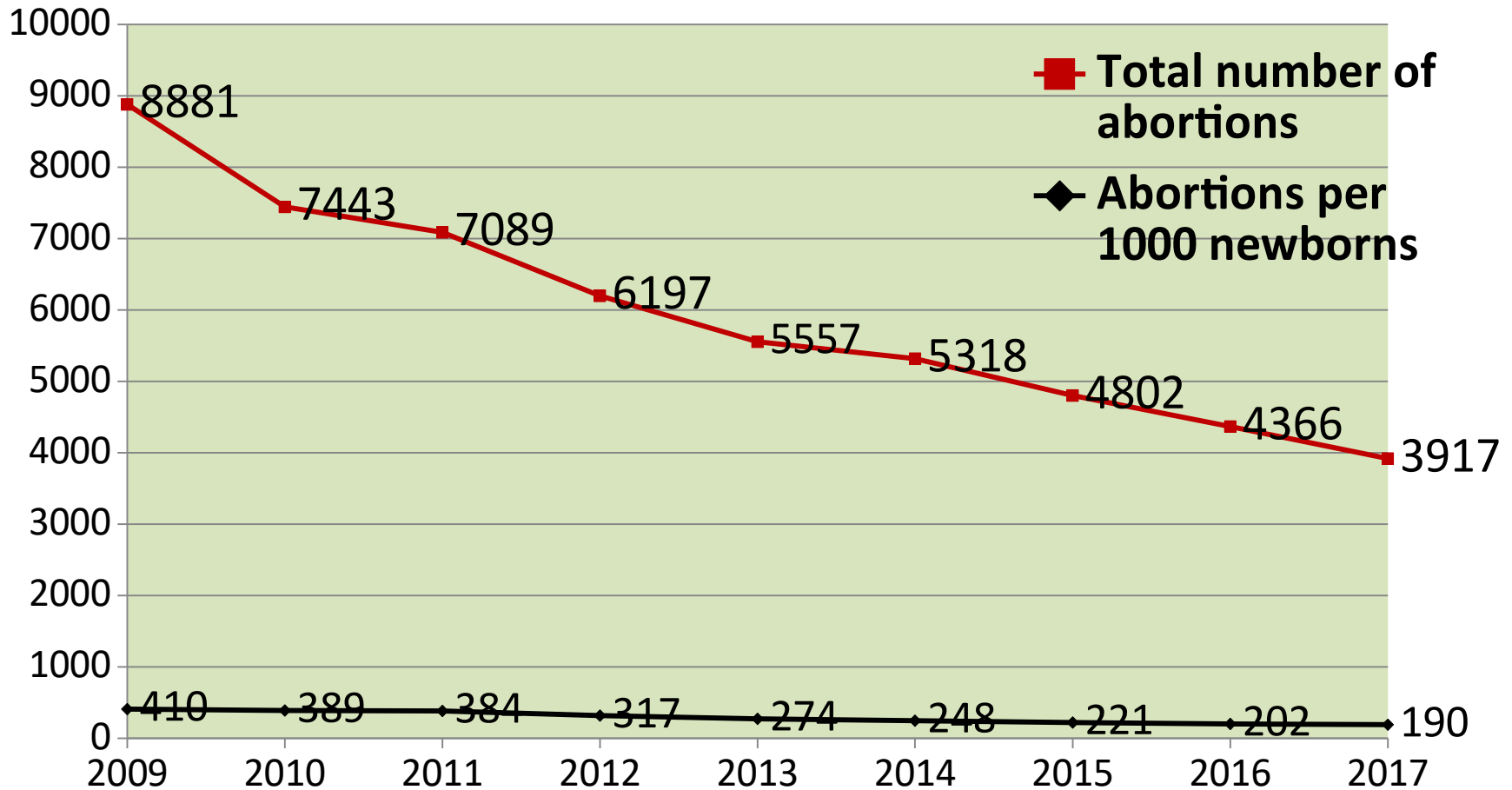
Number of abortions < 14 years and 15-17 years groups

Center for Disease Prevention and Control of Latvia, 2018



Abortion rate – total and per 1000 newborns

Center for Disease Prevention and Control of Latvia, 2018



Gynaecologist/obstetrician care of women's health

- The rules No 611 of Cabinet of Ministers regulates antenatal care
- According to that either family doctors, midwives and gynaecologists may provide antenatal care
- Gynaecologist (around 400 specialists) are direct access specialist – no referral is necessary
- Routine antenatal care is covered by state

Gynaecologist/obstetrician care of women's health

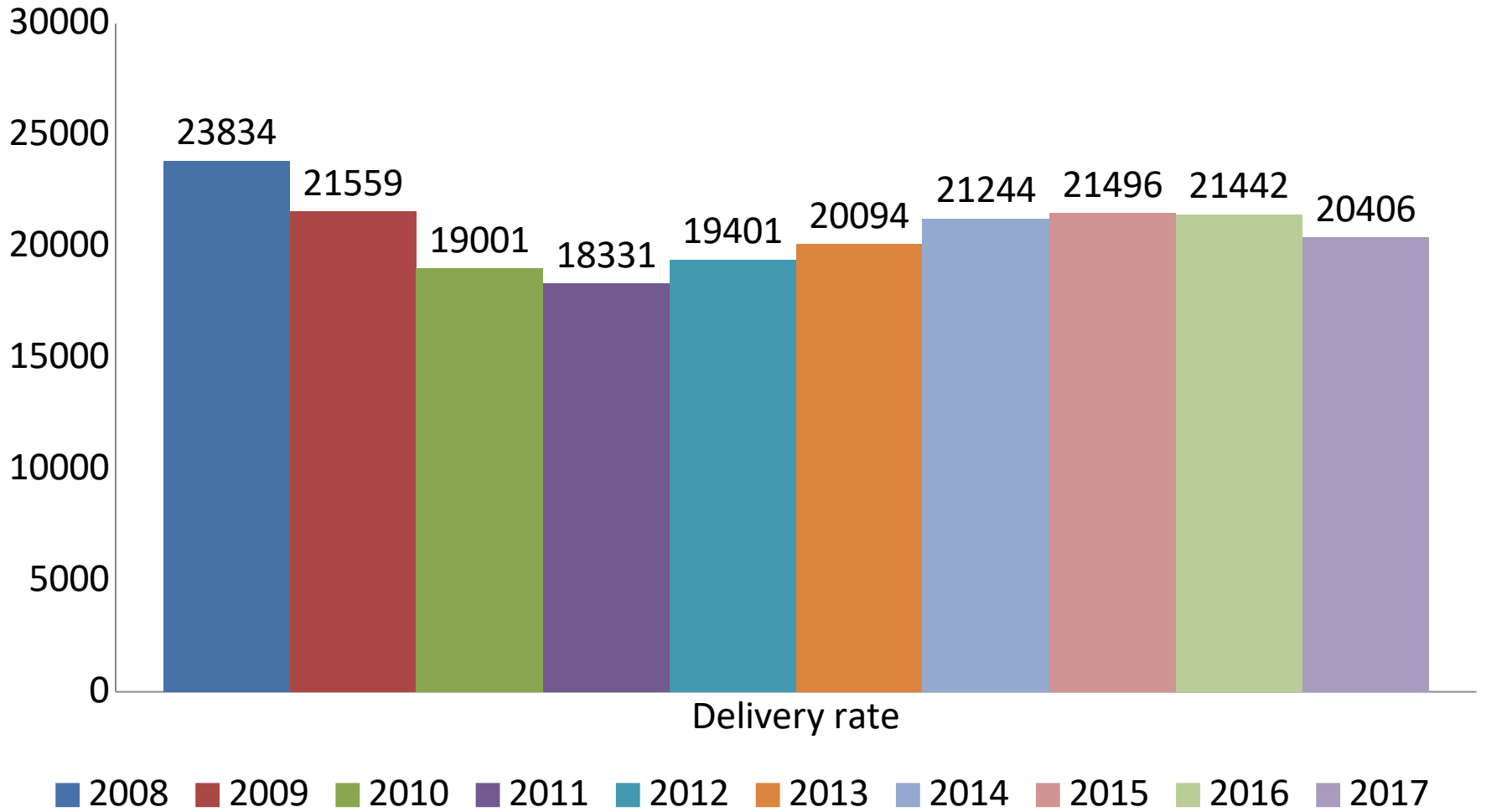
- Antenatal care program - evidence based and very close to antenatal care in other European countries
- It includes regular antenatal visits each 3-5 weeks with blood pressure, weight gain, fetal growth monitoring. The screening for syphilis, virushepatatis B, HIV, chlamydiosis, B group streptococcus colonisation, anemia , urinary tract infections are provided.

Gynaecologist/obstetrician care of women's health

- For screening of genetical and congenital anomalies
 - 12 weeks (77,5%, 2017) combined screening
 - 20 weeks (93,4%, 2017) ultrasound
- Ultrasound specialists undergo specific training; high quality ultrasonography equipment is necessary.

Delivery rate

Center for Disease Prevention and Control of Latvia, 2018



Gynaecologist/obstetrician care of women's health

- Obstetric care is provided in 17 hospitals;
- Midwives are encouraged to manage normal physiological delivery
- Low risk labour – smaller hospitals
- High risk labour (premature delivery, congenital anomalies, maternal condition etc) in Perinatal centers (Liepāja, Daugavpils, Jēkabpils, Valmiera Riga – Maternity hospital and P.Stradiņa University hospital)

Controversies

- Medication are not covered by state during pregnancy; in specific health condition only 25% (75%)of price of medication is compensated by state (iron supplementation, low mass heparins, for example)
- Low accesibility of other specialists if necessary – endocrinologists, flebologists etc.because of lack of specialists working in state health care.

Controversies

- Lack of specialists working in obstetric care – highly stressful work conditions, low paid job

Midwifery as a profession has been underestimated –

- Midwives should be more included in Family care
- antenatal care during normal pregnancy,
 - mother's and child support after birth,
 - family planning, cervical cancer screening - could be part of midwives responsibilities.

Gynaecologist/obstetrician care of women's health

- Infertility treatment programm and artificial reproductive technologies (ART) are covered by state since 2001
- More than 1200 children are born after state covered ART
- Plan to help 740 couples in 2018
- Age limit for women to receive ART 37 years

Data from National Health Service Latvia , 02.2018.

The contribution of gynecologists is directly associated with people knowledge and responsibility of reproductive health

HEALTHY MOTHER = HEALTHY CHILD!

