years. The samples were analysed for Hb, Hct and MCV. Diagnosis of anemia is based on the World Health Organization definition: Hb less than 11 g/dL for pregnant women. Pearson correlation analysis and SPSS 11.02 for Windows were used for statistical analyzes.
Results: The mean levels of Hb, Hct and MCV at the first prenatal visit were found 12.06 g/dL, 35.6 % and 84.89 mm3 respectively. In 215 (21.4%) cases Hb less than 11g/dL which indicates anemia. In 21 (2.09%) of the cases Hb were less than 9 g/dL which indicates deep anemia.
Conclusion: The results of this study was pointed out the high prevalence of the prenatal anemia in Şanlıurfa. Screening for anemia remains an essential part of the first prenatal visit. Nutrition education programmes should be considered.

FCP53

GENITAL MYCOPLASMAS VAGINAL INFECTION AMONG POLISH PREGNANT WOMEN AT EARLY PREGNANCY AND THE RISK OF PRETERM DELIVERY

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Aim: This prospective study was conducted to assess the prevalence of maternal colonization by genital mycoplasmas at early pregnancy and its association with preterm delivery (PD).
Material - Methods: The high vaginal swabs from 179 randomly chosen pregnant women from Lodz region, Central Poland were cultured for Mycoplasma hominis and Ureaplasma urealyticum. The swabs were taken between 8 and 16 week of pregnancy. The course and pregnancy outcome in this cohort group was analyzed. The odds ratios (OR) and their CI were calculated using EPI INFO software.
Results: 68 (38,0%) of analyzed women were positive for genital mycoplasmas: 30(16,7%) for M. hominis and 38 (21,3%) for U. urealyticum. 21 (11,7%) women delivered before 37th completed week of pregnancy. Women with preterm delivery were more likely to be culture-positive for genital mycoplasmas (p=0,05) than those who delivered at term. Colonization of the lower genital tract by M. hominis and U. urealyticum was associated with increased risk of PD (OR=2,22 and OR=2,14; respectively)
Conclusions: The results of this study have shown that cervicovaginal infection of M. hominis and U.urealyticum at early pregnancy is associated with increased risk of preterm delivery. There is a need for detailed microbiological monitoring of all pregnant women at early pregnancy due to prematurity reduction in Poland.

FCP54

PSEUDOCCYST OF THE UMBILICAL CORD WITH MUCOID DEGENERATION OF WHARTON'S JELLY : A CASE REPORT

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The perinatal findings of a pregnancy complicated by an umbilical cord abnormality associated with mucoid degeneretaion of Wharton's jelly are presented. Serial ultrasound examinations were not performed to the patient, because she didn't visit our outpatient department regularly. The umbilical cord cyst was not detected on ultrasound until delivery.