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**INTERGROWTH-21st APPLICATION AT 5th CITY CLINICAL HOSPITAL MINSK**

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**Introduction.** This study examines the clinical parameters utilized at 5th City Clinical Hospital Minsk in relation to the INTERGROWTH-21st Project. This global initiative focuses on improving perinatal health through a comprehensive, population-based study involving 60,000 women and newborns across multiple international sites.

**Objective:** the primary aim of this research is to compare the outcomes associated with chronic placental insufficiency using conventional calculators versus those derived from the INTERGROWTH-21st Project.

**Materials and methods.** Data were systematically collected from real patients at the 5th City Clinical Hospital in Minsk between 2019 and 2023. The analysis involved a comparative study of standard clinical calculators and those developed through the INTERGROWTH-21st Project, which is coordinated by the Oxford Maternal and Perinatal Health Institute at the University of Oxford. Specific metrics assessed included birth weight, gestational age, and rates of preterm birth, with a focus on identifying discrepancies in outcomes related to chronic placental insufficiency.

**Results and their discussion.** These findings revealed significant disparities in the outcomes of chronic placental insufficiency when contrasting results from traditional calculators with those from the INTERGROWTH-21st calculator. Specifically, the INTERGROWTH standards provided a more nuanced understanding of fetal growth patterns, leading to improved identification of at-risk pregnancies. Furthermore, similarities were noted in preterm birth outcomes when assessed using the INTERGROWTH metrics, suggesting their validity in clinical practice. These results underscore the potential of the INTERGROWTH standards to enhance clinical decision-making and improve maternal and child health outcomes.

**Conclusion.** This research highlights the critical role of standardized international calculators, such as those from the INTERGROWTH-21st Project, in enhancing the accuracy of perinatal health assessments and improving clinical outcomes in local healthcare settings like Minsk Hospital. The adoption of these standards is essential for optimizing maternal and child health care.