Risk Factors of preeclampsia in pregnant women hospitalized in Alavi hospital, 2011-2013

Abstract

Introduction:
Preeclampsia is a common problem during pregnancy which complicated 5 to 10 percent of total pregnancies and 20 percent of first pregnancies and cause to more than 40 percent of preterm deliveries due to the treatment. Mothers with preeclampsia are at higher risk of maternal and fetal complications. Diagnosis of women at risk has been done by technical and epidemiological risk factors. Study of these risk factors (null parity, older age, high blood pressure assumption, multiple, etc.) is very important. This study aimed to estimate the prevalence of risk factors in mothers with Preeclampsia and Eclampsia hospitalized in Alavi hospital in Ardabil province.

Methods:
In this cross sectional study in 2011-2013, 592 Preeclampsia and eclampsia mothers have been studied. Information gathered by a checklist include information about risk factors of PE&E such as age up 30, family history, abortion, HTN, Thrombophilia, Diabetes before pregnancy, Parity, Renal failure, infertility and twin birth from archived files in Alavi hospital. Gathered data analyzed by statistical methods, SPSS.19 in form table, graph and statistical indexes. Analytical methods was using for study relation between variables. The significant level was p<0.05.

Results:
From all files 18 cases (3%) were eclampsia and rest of them were Preeclampsia (mild PE in comparison with sever PE was 55.2% to 41.7%). There was no significant relation between PE and E incidence with variables such as history PE, age, FH, twin birth, abortion, thrombophilia, infertility, renal failure and Urinary symptoms.

Conclusion:
Results showed that in Ardabil province the prevalence of PE was almost similar with other studies. Various factors could be effective in PE and E incidence which between this factors we can point to chronic HTN in mother, diabetic before pregnancy and gravity in this study.

Keywords: Preeclampsia, high risk pregnancies, eclampsia