OBSTETRIC AND PERINATAL OUTCOMES IN PREGNANCY WITH DIFFERENT SEVERITY AND TIME OF THE MANIFESTATION OF PREECLAMPSIA

The aim of the study – to conduct a retrospective analysis of the course of pregnancy and delivery to determine the nature of obstetric and perinatal complications in preeclampsia.

Materials and Methods. The analysis was based on the results of the evaluation of the medical documentation (individual medical records of the pregnant woman, birth histories, developmental histories of the newborn) in 224 pregnant women with preeclampsia and 80 pregnant women without preeclampsia. In addition to the results of the clinical and laboratory examination, the analysis included the severity of preeclampsia and the time of clinical manifestations. The results of the study were statistically processed by methods of mathematical analysis with the determination of the mean values (M ± m), Student’s t-test and significance factor (р<0.05) difference was statistically significant.

Results and Discussion. According to the results of the analysis, mild preeclampsia was found in 32.6 % of cases, moderate PE – in 37.5 %, severe PE – in 29.9 % of cases. The early onset of PE (up to 34 weeks) was observed in 35.7 % of pregnant women, and later onset (after 34 weeks) in 64.7 %. The analysis of the occurrence of early and late PE cases at various severity levels showed that, in the case of early PE, severe disease was 2.9 times more frequent, and the moderate disease was 2.7 times more frequent than the mild disease. In the late PE, the mild PE was 1.9 times more frequent than the severe PE and 1.2 times more frequent than the moderate PE. In addition to PE, 31.7 % of women had other complications of pregnancy. The most common complications include premature rupture of membranes, anomalies of labor, premature detachment of the normally located placenta, postpartum hemorrhage. Among perinatal complications, fetal growth retardation, hemodynamic disorders, fetal distress, newborn asphyxia have been observed. The adverse outcome for a child in severe PE was 3 times higher than for mild PE.

Conclusion. The analysis showed that obstetric and perinatal outcomes in preeclampsia are associated with the time of this pregnancy complication and its severity.

Key words: pregnancy; preeclampsia; obstetric; perinatal outcomes.

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INTRODUCTION. Preeclampsia (PE) remains the most serious complication of pregnancy, which is life-threatening for both mother and child. The incidence of PE ranges from 7 % to 16 %, depending on geographical variations [1–3], but investigators do not report a clear downward trend. Severe preeclampsia with increased incidence over the last years is one of the first causes of maternal and perinatal morbidity and mortality [1]. PE increases the risk of placental abruption, massive bleeding, and placental dysfunction. Moreover, severe PE causes the onset of preterm labour or requires premature delivery [4, 5]. PE is the main cause of the perinatal hypoxic damage, foetal growth retardation, foetal death [2, 4, 5], and prematurity.

Today it has been proven that the course of preeclampsia and its consequences depend not only on its severity, but on the duration of its clinical manifestations [6]. Preeclampsia can develop up to 34 weeks (early onset) and after 34 weeks (late onset), in the intrapartum or postpartum period. According to the latest scientific data, early and late preeclampsia has different pathogenesis and clinical manifestations [6]. The early preeclampsia is considered to be of placental origin and is associated with primary placental insufficiency and foetal growth retardation, while late PE is associated with mother’s extraplacental pathology, which is related to impaired fat metabolism, chronic hypertension, renal disease and is commonly associated with foetal distress [5, 6].

Despite a certain amount of studies on various forms of preeclampsia, additional information about their similarities and differences to determine their effective diagnosis and management should be accumulated. Due to the prediction of the course and consequences of various forms and severity of preeclampsia, maternal and perinatal outcomes could be improved.

THE AIM OF THE STUDY – to conduct a retrospective analysis and to determine the pattern of obstetric and perinatal complications at different periods of manifestation and in varying severity of preeclampsia.

MATERIALS AND METHODS. The analysis was based on the results of the evaluation of the medical documentation (individual medical records of the pregnant woman, birth histories, developmental histories of the newborn) in 224 pregnant women with preeclampsia and 80 pregnant women without preeclampsia. Preeclampsia and its severity were diagnosed based on clinical and laboratory data. One of the main criteria for assessing the severity of preeclampsia was the duration of its course and in varying severity of preeclampsia.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION. According to the results of the analysis, mild preeclampsia was found in 73 (32.6 %) cases, moderate PE in 84 (37.5 %), and severe PE in 67 (29.9 %) cases.

The early onset of PE (up to 34 weeks) was observed in 80 (35.7 %) pregnant women, and late onset (after 34 weeks) in 144 (64.7 %). Summary data are presented in Table 1. The analysis of the incidence of early and late PE cases at various severity levels showed that, in the case of early PE, severe disease was 2.9 times more frequent, and the moderate disease was 2.7 times more frequent than the mild disease. In the late PE, the mild PE was 1.9 times more frequent than the severe PE and 1.2 times more frequent than the moderate PE.

The age analysis of pregnant women showed that preeclampsia was more common in women of older reproductive age (Table 2).
Based on the analysis of this parameter depending on the severity and time of the onset of PE, it can be concluded that in mild PE, the percentage of women with late pre-eclampsia increased with age. In moderate and, in particular, in severe PE, the percentage of women with early preeclampsia increased.

Thus, based on the data obtained, preeclampsia was more common in late pregnancy.

The analysis of the course of pregnancy included all complications of the gestational process.

In addition to PE, 71 (31.7 %) pregnant women with preeclampsia had other complications of pregnancy: complications were observed in 23 (32.4 %) pregnant women with early preeclampsia, and in 48 (67.6 %) with late PE. At various severity of PE, complications were observed in 18 (25.4 %) patients with mild disease, in 25 (35.2 %) with moderate disease and in 28 (39.4 %) with severe disease.

Other gestational complications in pregnant women with PE were observed by 1.4 times more often in moderate disease and by 1.5 times more often in severe disease compared to mild disease and were by 2 times more often in late PE.

The most common complications include placental dysfunction (32.4 %) and foetal growth retardation (21.1 %). Asymptomatic bacteriuria (16.9 %) and abnormal placental location (14.1 %) were observed less frequently.

Based on the analysis of the labour outcomes, it was found that term delivery occurred in 183 (81.6 %), preterm delivery was in 41 (18.3 %). It should be noted that the majority (61.0 %) of preterm birth was among pregnant women with early preeclampsia. Preterm birth was observed with the same frequency both in pregnant women with early and late PE. The highest percentage of term labour was observed in pregnant women with late and mild PE. The structure of labour in pregnant women with preeclampsia according to the form and severity is presented in Figure 1.

Based on the analysis of the pattern and frequency of labour complications with various severity of preeclampsia, it should be noted that PE complications occurred more frequently in moderate PE (by 1.5 times) and severe PE (by 1.9 times) than in mild PE, and early preeclampsia was associated with labour complications by 1.4 times more frequent, especially in severe cases of PE.

Complications include premature rupture of membranes (28.8 %, 33.3 %, 44.8 % respectively according to their severity), labour abnormalities (43.8 %, 42.9 %, 46.3 %), placental abruption (17.8 %, 21.4 %, 20.9 %), postpartum haemorrhage (19.2 %, 19.0 %, 22.4 %), foetal distress (30.1 %, 33, 3 %, 40.3 %). According to the data obtained, the frequency of labour complications was higher in moderate and severe PE, while its early onset was more often associated with labour complications due to the severity of PE and foetal state.

Table 1. Structure of the distribution of pregnant women with preeclampsia according to the form and severity (abs, %)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PE severity</th>
<th>Early PE, n-80</th>
<th>Late PE, n-144</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mild, n-73</td>
<td>13 – 16.3 %</td>
<td>60 – 41.7 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate, n-84</td>
<td>32 – 40.0 %</td>
<td>52 - 36.1 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe, n-67</td>
<td>35 – 43.8 %</td>
<td>32 – 22.2 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Age parameters in pregnant women with preeclampsia (abs., %)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age, years</th>
<th>Healthy pregnant women, (n=80)</th>
<th>Pregnant women with preeclampsia, n-224</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mild, n-73</td>
<td>Moderate, n-84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>early</td>
<td>late</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–24</td>
<td>35–43.8</td>
<td>10–13.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25–29</td>
<td>25–31.3</td>
<td>2–20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30–34</td>
<td>16–20.0</td>
<td>23 – 31.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥ 35</td>
<td>4–5.0</td>
<td>21–28.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. 1. Structure of labour in pregnant women with preeclampsia according to its form and severity.
Surgical delivery was performed in 79 (35.3 %) pregnant women with PE: in 22.7 % of women with mild PE, in 40.5 % with moderate PE and in 36.7 % with severe PE. Among pregnant women, 36 (45.6 %) had early PE and 43 (54.4 %) had late PE.

Fig. 2. Frequency of perinatal loss in pregnant women with pre-eclampsia according to form and severity (abs, %).

Thus, it should be noted that the labour outcomes depend not only on the severity of preeclampsia, but on the period of its onset, which certainly affects the obstetric and perinatal outcomes.

A comparative analysis of the labour pattern showed that complicated labour was significantly more often associated with adverse perinatal consequences. The foetal outcome was relatively favourable in 87.7 % of women with mild PE, in 78.6 % with moderate PE and even in 67.2 % with severe PE.

The frequency of perinatal losses is shown in Figure 2. Children born from mothers with varying severity of preeclampsia had complications in the neonatal period (9.6 % in mild PE, 14.3 % in moderate PE, and 19.4 % in severe PE). Consequently, the adverse outcome for a child in severe PE was 3 times higher than for mild PE.

CONCLUSIONS. Thus, based on the analysis of the retrospective study, we can state that preeclampsia is important as a factor of obstetric and perinatal complications, the pattern of which depends on the severity and the onset of clinical manifestations of preeclampsia. Timely prediction of the course of pregnancy and its outcomes will provide the appropriate management of pregnancy and labour for the prevention of adverse effects in mother and foetus.

PERSPECTIVES OF FURTHER RESEARCH. The determination of the pattern and frequency of obstetric and perinatal complications in women with various forms and degrees of severity of pre-eclampsia will be aimed at identification of their pathogenetic mechanisms to develop the appropriate options for management of pregnancy and labour in patients with pre-eclampsia to improve outcomes.

LIST OF LITERATURE


REFERENCES


