

COMPLICATIONS OF LABOR IN WOMEN WITH PREECLAMPSIA

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Introduction. Preeclampsia is one of the most common and serious complications during pregnancy, typically emerging after the second part of pregnancy, marked by high blood pressure, oedema and proteinuria. It significantly affects maternal and fetal health, necessitating early identification and management. Factors contributing to its onset include abnormal placentation and genetics. Symptoms range from mild headaches to severe abdominal pain. The frequency of preeclampsia varies globally, affecting approximately 2-8% of pregnancies. In Belarus, the prevalence is similar, with estimates around 4-6%. Factors influencing these rates include maternal health, socioeconomic conditions, and access to prenatal care, highlighting the importance of monitoring and managing this condition effectively worldwide. Preeclampsia poses significant complications both during and after pregnancy for mothers and infants. Understanding these signs is crucial for timely interventions. Ongoing research and education are vital for healthcare providers and expectant mothers to optimize outcomes for both the mother and the baby.

Aim of the study. Our target: history case of severe preeclampsia, analysis of the cause of pregnancy, complications and treatment.

Materials and methods. We have analyzed case history of severe preeclampsia, examination of the patient, treatment, complications.

Results and discussion. We have analyzed case of severe preeclampsia. The patient was 37 years old, that pregnancy was for the second time. The first pregnancy finished by vaginal delivery. The main complains were oedema, heaviness in the head, severe swelling of the legs. Blood pressure was 160/100 mm Hg, urine protein 3.2 g/l. At the term of 15-16 weeks of pregnancy the patient was suffered from gestational pyelonephritis. General condition was severe. The patient needed in the intensive care unit, antihypertensive therapy, anticoagulant therapy. After the examination we had a diagnosis: Pre-existing essential hypertension, complicating pregnancy. Mild anemia. Liver damage. Congenital malformations of the central nervous system in the fetus: Agenesis of the cerebellar vermis ventriculomegaly, hyperplasia of the placenta. It was indications to terminate the pregnancy and that was done.

Conclusion. Preeclampsia is a serious hypertensive disorder during pregnancy with a lot of complications during pregnancy and labor. It is also a risk factor of premature labor. Very often it is the reason of some fetal pathologies, congenital malformations, placental insufficiency. That is why we have to examine the patients with hypertensive disorders during pregnancy to treat correctly and normalize the level of blood pressure. It is very important to save pregnancy and perform prophylactic measures of premature labor. Considering the effectiveness of the treatment above, early diagnosis and appropriate method of treatment will help in conceiving and delivering healthy newborns.

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HYPERTENSIVE DISORDERS OF PREGNANCY IN MODERN OBSTETRICS

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Introduction. Preeclampsia is a serious hypertensive disorder during pregnancy, typically emerging after the 20th week, marked by high blood pressure and proteinuria. It significantly affects maternal and fetal health, necessitating early identification and management. Factors contributing to its onset include abnormal placentation and genetics. Symptoms range from mild headaches to severe abdominal pain. The frequency of preeclampsia varies globally, affecting approximately 2-8% of pregnancies. In Belarus, the prevalence is similar, with estimates around 4-6%. Factors influencing these rates include maternal health, socioeconomic conditions, and access to prenatal care, highlighting the importance of monitoring and managing this condition effectively worldwide. Preeclampsia poses significant complications both during and after pregnancy for mothers and infants. Understanding these signs is crucial for timely interventions. Ongoing research and education are vital for healthcare providers and expectant mothers to optimize outcomes for both the mother and the baby.

Aim of the study. Our Target is analysis of the women with preeclampsia, cause of pregnancy, complications and treatment.