



Obesity in pregnancy and risk of preeclampsia

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Objective

Preeclampsia is a complication of pregnancy that occurs in 3-5% of cases. The risk of preeclampsia is three times higher in obese pregnant women. The fat tissue have contributes to the vascular dysfunction with increased inflammation. The aim of the study is investigate the impact of maternal obesity as a risk factor for preeclampsia in our population.

Methods

In a case control study we estimated the risk of preeclampsia in singleton term births among obese pregnant women with BMI >30 (n=96) and pregnant women with normal BMI 18. 5-24. 9 (n=96) as a control group. For analysis we used Person Chi square, and OR with 95% CI.

Results

In our study there is a significant correlation between obesity and preeclampsia (Corrected Pearson Chi square 13. 43751, df=1, p=0. 00021. Compared with women with normal range of BMI, obese women with BMI >30 have 9 times higher chance to develop preeclampsia during pregnancy. (OR=9. 9714 (3. 0429<OR<32. 228 CI=95%).

Conclusion

Obese pregnant women have higher risk of developing preeclampsia during pregnancy.