



Prehypertension as a predictive factor of preeclampsia in adolescents' pregnancy

Objective

To determine prehypertension as a predictive factor of preeclampsia and / or eclampsia in the pregnancy of adolescents who were treated at the Samaritana University Hospital in a period comprised between the years 2014-2017.

Materials and methods

Correlational descriptive study of adolescent patients, between 12 and 17 years old with a history of preeclampsia and / or eclampsia with at least two controls without apparent complications and later admitted due to complications and at the end of pregnancy.
Descriptive statistics were performed, with the SPSS 19.0 program, the correlation was made through cross-tables for patients according to the stage of preeclampsia at the time of diagnosis. The percentile of the previous BP, the percentiles of one of the prenatal controls versus the income percentiles at the time of delivery or the preeclampsia stage were compared at the time of diagnosis.

Results

97 patients with an average of 16 years were included; 11.3% presented preeclampsia with $SD \pm 0.39$. For ages between 12 and 14 years, the probability of having preeclampsia is 40%, unlike the group between 15 and 17 years old, it is related to $1-0406 = 0.594$ ($OR = 0.4$). The percentage of prehypertension in the controls correlated with the presentation of preeclampsia is 9.1% in the total of 12 patients who were registered with the 90th percentile.

Conclusion

Twenty-three patients presented severe preeclampsia, three were eclampsia; the percentage of preeclampsia in adolescents is (91/850) 10.7%, which means that there is an association between being adolescent and developing preeclampsia in the group of patients. In addition, prehypertension in adolescents (mean arterial blood pressure above the 90th percentile in arterial hypertension of girls) seems to be a predictor of preeclampsia during pregnancy.

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