

Association of preeclampsia with demographic characteristics in pregnant women

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Objective

To describe the prevalence of pre-eclampsia (PE) and its association with maternal demographic characteristics at the School Maternity of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, in the periods between 2011-2012 and 2015-2016.

Methods

Pregnant women admitted for childbirth in the two-year period from 2011-2012 and 2015-2016 were characterized according to place of birth and place of residence. Birth of place refers to the unit of the federation of birth of the pregnant woman or country of birth if a woman is not Brazilian. Brazilian pregnant women were categorized according to the geographic region of Brazil into North, Northeast, Midwest, South and Southeast. Place of residence (neighborhood or city) were then grouped into programmatic areas (AP) and stratified according to distance from the hospital into close and distant. The prevalence of total PE was calculated and described by (i) the region of birth as the ratio of the number of PE cases to the total number of deliveries in each region; (ii) the place of residence as the ratio of the number of cases of PE by the total number of births, in each place of residence. The values of the prevalence of PE in the different groups were evaluated using the chi-square test with Bonferroni. The consideration of differences between subgroups to be significant when p-values were <0.05 , and 95%CI limits did not include the null value.

Results

7954 deliveries were included, of which 617 (7.7%) presented with PE. The region of birth was not associated with the prevalence of PE. The place of residence distant from the hospital unit showed statistically significant difference on the outcome (p - 0.034).

Conclusion

There were no differences in the prevalence of PE according to the place of birth of the parturients. Pregnant women who lived far from the hospital presented with a higher prevalence of PE when compared to those who lived close to the School Maternity of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro.