

Causes, Treatment and Prevention of Preeclampsia

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Preeclampsia is a multi-systemic disorder that affects approximately 7-10% of pregnancies. It is characterized by new-onset hypertension (blood pressure ≥ 140/90 mmHg) and proteinuria (protein excretion ≥ 300 mg/24 hours) after 20 weeks of gestation. The pathogenesis of preeclampsia is complex and involves both genetic and environmental factors. It is thought to be a systemic vasculopathy that affects the placenta and other organs. The condition can lead to serious complications for both the mother and the fetus, including stroke, kidney failure, liver damage, and fetal growth restriction. The exact cause of preeclampsia is still unknown, but it is believed to be related to abnormal placentation and endothelial dysfunction. Treatment typically involves blood pressure control and, in severe cases, delivery of the fetus. Prevention strategies include low-dose aspirin and calcium supplementation in high-risk women.

1. Definition and Epidemiology

2. Pathogenesis and Risk Factors

3. Clinical Presentation and Diagnosis

4. Management and Treatment

5. Prevention and Prognosis

Blood pressure is defined as the force exerted by the blood against the vessel walls. Normal blood pressure is less than 120/80 mmHg. Hypertension is defined as a systolic blood pressure of 140 mmHg or higher, or a diastolic blood pressure of 90 mmHg or higher. Preeclampsia is a form of hypertension that occurs during pregnancy. It is characterized by new-onset hypertension and proteinuria. The condition is thought to be a systemic vasculopathy that affects the placenta and other organs. The exact cause of preeclampsia is still unknown, but it is believed to be related to abnormal placentation and endothelial dysfunction. Treatment typically involves blood pressure control and, in severe cases, delivery of the fetus. Prevention strategies include low-dose aspirin and calcium supplementation in high-risk women.

6. Pathogenesis and Risk Factors

7. Clinical Presentation and Diagnosis

8. Management and Treatment

9. Prevention and Prognosis

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