

SUMMARY

This study was carried out at Benha University Hospital and Benha Teaching Hospital during the period from August 2002- to April 2003 to assess serum homocysteine level in carefully diagnosed women with mild pre-eclampsia, eclampsia to find if there is a relation between maternal serum homocysteine level and pre-eclampsia, eclampsia.

42 pregnant women were included in this study and classified into three groups:

Study group I in which 14 pregnant women with mild pre-eclampsia were included.

Study group II, in which 14 pregnant women with eclampsia were included.

Control group in which 14 pregnant women with healthy uncomplicated pregnancy were included.

In this study, patients with pre-eclampsia and eclampsia had significantly lower gestational age than that of the control group.

The infant birth weights were significantly lower in patients than the control. While Apgar score at 1 minute & Apgar score at 5 minutes not significant.

The maternal serum homocysteine level was significantly higher in patients with mild pre-eclampsia and eclampsia than that in control women with healthy uncomplicated pregnancies.

In our study, the best cut-off value of maternal serum homocysteine was 7.0 $\mu\text{mol/L}$.

Among patients of the study groups, maternal serum homocysteine level was not correlated with severity of proteinuria and there was non significant difference of its level between patients with severe hypertension and those with mild hypertension but its level was significantly higher in patients with extensive edema than that in patients without extensive edema.

Also there were non-significant correlation between maternal serum homocysteine level and gestational age, infant birth weight or Apgar score among patients with mild pre-eclampsia and eclampsia.