

## SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

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In this work we studied 100 randomly selected pregnant females with no past history of hypertension, renal or heart diseases or diabetes and with normal pregnancy. In all women prediction of the development of pregnancy induced hypertension (PIH) later in pregnancy was predicted by calculating the mean arterial blood pressure, by doing the roll over test (ROT) between 28-32 weeks of pregnancy and by using the results of both tests.

In our cases it was found that:

- 1 - There was a positive MAP-2 test in 32 cases ( 32 % ) and a negative test in 68 cases ( 68 % ).
- 2 - The ROT was positive in 10 cases ( 10 % ) and negative in 90 cases ( 90 % ).
- 3 - Out of 32 positive cases for MAP-2, 6 cases ( 18.7 % ) had a positive ROT while the remaining 26 cases ( 81.3 % ) had a negative test. Out of 68 negative cases for MAP-2, only 4 cases ( 5.8 % ) had a positive ROT while the remaining 64 cases ( 84.2 % ) had a negative test.
- 4 - Out of the 100 studied cases, there were only 8 cases ( 8 % ) who developed pregnancy induced hypertension at the end of pregnancy, while the remaining 92 cases

( 92 % ) remained normotensive.

5 - Out of the 8 cases who developed PIH, 4 cases ( 50 % ) were 15 to 19 years old, while the remaining were above that age.

6 - All the cases who developed PIH were primigravidae.

7 - Out of the 8 cases who developed PIH, there were -6 cases ( 75 % ) with a positive family history of hypertension .

8 - Out of 32 positive cases of MAP-2, 6 cases ( 18.7 % ) had a positive ROT and these same cases developed PIH later. Out of the remaining 26 cases with a negative ROT, only 2 cases developed PIH later. These two cases are considered as false negative ROT, while the remaining 24 cases who did not develop PIH later were considered as false positive MAP - 2.

9 - All the cases who had a negative MAP - 2 and ROT did not develop PIH later in pregnancy.

10- The sensitivity of positive MAP - 2 in predicting PIH was 25 % while that of positive ROT was 60 %. When both tests were positive, the prediction sensitivity increased to 75 %.

11- A negative MAP - 2 was found to be 100 % accurate in

predicting cases that will not develop PIH later. A negative roll-over test was found to be 97.7 % accurate in predicting cases that will not develop PIH later.