RESULTS

RESULTS

The results of the study are shown in the following tables. Table 1 shows the mean aterial blood pressure (MAP - 2)

Table 1 : Mean arterial blood pressure (MAP-2)

MAP - 2	No of Patients	% of patient
Positive	32	32
Negative	68	68
Total	100	100

This table shows the mean arterial blood pressure at 20 to 24 weeks of pregnancy. There were 32 positive cases (32%) and 68 negative cases (68%) .

Table 2 shows the result of the roll-over test

ROT table 2: Roll over test (ROT)

ROT	No of patients	% of Patients
Positive	10	10
Negative	90	90
Total	100	100

This table shows the result of the ROT at 28 to 32 weeks of pregnancy. There were only 10 positive cases (10%) and 90 negative cases (90%) .

Table 3: Relation between MAP-2 and ROT

MAP-2		ROT			
results	No of pt	+ve	%	-ve	%
+ ve	32	6	18.7	26	81.3
- ve	68	4	5.8	64	94.2

This table shows that out of 32 positive cases for MAP -2 , there were 6 cases (18.7%) with a positive ROT while the remaining 26 cases had a negative ROT (81.3%) . Out of 68 negative cases for MAP - 2 there were only 4 cases (5.8%) with a positive ROT while the remaining 64 cases had a negative ROT (94.2%) .

Table 4 shows the number of females who were hypertersive or normotensive later in pregnancy.

Table 4: Normotensive and hypertensive cases

Study group	Hypertensive cases		normotensive cases	
	n	%	n	%
100	8	8	92	92

This table shows that out of the 100 studied cased, there were only 8 cases (8%) who developed pregnancy-induced hypertension at the end of pregnancy ,while the remaining 92 cases (92%) remained noromtensive till delivery.

Table 5 shows age in females who developed pregnancy induced hypertension .

Table 5 : Age in PIH cases

Age in years	No of PIH Cases	%
15 - 19	4	50
20 - 24	2	25
25 - 30	2	25
Total	8	100

This table shows that out of the 8 cases who developed PIH, there were 4 cases (50%) 15 - 19 years old , while the remaining cases were above that age.

Table 6 shows parity in females who developed PIH

Table 6: Parity in PIH cases

No of PIH cases	Primi		Multi.	
	n	%	n	%
8	8	100	0	0

This table shows that all the cases who developed PIH were primigravidae .

Table 7 shows the family history of hypertension in females who developed PIH .

table 7 : Family history in PIH cases

No of PIH cases	+ve family history		-ve family history	
	n	%	n	%
8	6	75	2	25

This table shows that out of the 8 cases who developed PIH, there were 6 cases (75%) with a positive family history of hypertension .

Table 8 shows the relation between cases of PIH and MAP - 2 and ROT .

Table 8 : Relation between Positive cases of MAP-2 and ROT and PIH .

MAP - 2	ROT			
	+ ve cases	PIH	-ve cases	PIH
+ ve cases (32)	6	6	26	2

This table shows that out of 32 positive cases of MAP - 2 , there were 6 cases with a positive ROT and these same cases developed pregnancy- induced hypertension tater, Out of the remaining 26 negative cases of ROT only 2 cases developed PIH later. These cases are considered as false negative ROT, while the remaing 24 cases who did not not developed PIH later were considered as false positive MAP - 2 .

Table 9 shows the relation between PIH and negative cases of MAP - 2 and ROT .

Table 9: Relation between negative cases of MAP-2 and ROT and PIH

MAP - 2	ROT			
	+ve cases	PIH	-ve cases	PIH
-ve cases (68)	4	0	64	0

This table shows that all the cases who had a negative result of both measurements did not develop PIH later in pregnancy .

Table 10 shows the sensitivity of the MAP - 2 and ROT and of both in predicting PIH development in later pregnancy .

Table 10: Clinical outcome regarding the occurrance of pregnancy induced hyperte nsion (PIH)

Method for Predicting (PIH)	Positive		False +ve		Negat-ive		false-ve		early diagnosed cases of PIH Total = 8	sensit-ivity of the test
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%		
MAP -2 (≥ 85mm.Hg)	32	32	24	75	68	68	0	0	8	25%
RØT (≥ 20mm. Hg)	10	10	4	40	90	90	2	2.2	6	60%
MAP -2 and ROT	8	8	2	25	92	92	0	0	6	75%

This table shows that the sensitivity of positive MAP -2 in predicting PIH was 25% , while that result of positive ROT was 60% . When both tests were positive , the sensitivity of prediction icreased to 75% .

Table 11 shows the sensitivity rate in females with negative ROT and MAP - 2 .

lable 11 : Females with negative MAP - 2 and ROT

Negative tests	No of cases	No of cases with PIH	No of cases normotensive	sensitivity
MAP - 2	68	0	68	100%
ROT	90	2	88	97.7%

This table shows that a negative MAP - 2 was found to be 100% accurate in predicting cases that will not develop PIH later.

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