

**SUMMARY
AND
CONCLUSIONS**

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Preeclampsia is one of the major problems in obstetric. Many theories and etiological factors had been studied to elucidate the cause of preeclampsia.

Recently evidence suggested that a circulating digoxin like immunoreactive substance DLIS may be an important factor in the pathophysiology of preeclampsia.

Our study included 62 primigravidae, from the same socio-economic class, from 16 to 39 years old. Who were admitted in labour, primigravidae were subdivided into 3 groups :

1. Group I (Control group) it included 30 normotensive primigravidae.
2. Group II (Mild-preeclamptic group) it included 17 primigravidae with mild preeclampsia.
3. Group III (severe preeclamptic group) it included 15 primigravidae with severe preeclampsia.

All women in the three groups were subjected :

- 1) To complete examination of the neonate (foetal birth weight, Apgar score at 1 minute and 5 minutes and gestational age).
- 2) Urine analysis for albumin.
- 3) Blood investigation : sera collected from mothers and the foetuses were tested for estimation of DLIS by an Enzyme-Linked Immuno-Sorbant-Assay technique (ELISA) at delivery.

Our study showed that :

- 1- There was a significant increase of the mean serum concentration of maternal DLIS in cases with severe preeclampsia, compared to normal and mild preeclamptic groups.
- 2- A positive correlation was found between maternal DLIS and gestational age in normal group, but not in both preeclamptic groups.
- 3- Foetal concentration of DLIS did not differ significantly between the three groups.

- 4- Foetal DLIS was significantly higher than the corresponding maternal concentration, in the three groups.
- 5- A negative correlation was found between foetal DLIS and infant birth weight.