
platelets in pregnancy induced hypertension

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This study was done on 90 primigravidae, 30 with normal pregnancy, as a control group, 30 with mild PIH and 30 with severe PIH. All were in the third trimester of pregnancy (28-40 weeks) and their age ranged from 19 to 33 years. These primigravidae were studied as regards the platelet count. Cases that had thrombocytopenia were further investigated for the level of the liver enzymes SGOT, LDH, serum creatinine and for evidence of haemolysis, to detect, the presence of HELLP syndrome and to check the importance of these tests as a diagnostic and prognostic tools in cases of PIH. The 3 groups were compared, using the "student T test". Comparison was done according to the age, gestational age, -systolic and diastolic blood pressure, oedema, albumin-uria symptoms of severe pre eclampsia, platelet count, creatinine, SGOT and LDH. We tried to know the incidence of thrombocytopenia in relation to the above mentioned parameters by using Chi-square (χ^2) test. Also, we tried to correlate between thrombocytopenia and age, gestational age, systolic, diastolic blood pressure, serum creatinine SGOT and LDH by using the correlation coefficient test "R". 1- We found that the mean platelet count was significantly lower in both mild and severe PIH, compared with normal pregnancy (P