PREDICTION OF PREECLAMPSIA BY SERUM BETA HCG LEVELS IN SECOND TRIMESTER OF PREGNANCY

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AIM AND OBJECTIVE

1) To predict preeclampsia by elevated Beta HCG levels in the second trimester of pregnancy. 2) To assess the severity of preeclampsia correlated with the elevated levels of Beta HCG levels

MATERIALS AND METHODS

It was randomized controlled study at the INSTITUTE OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY the tertiary referral center in south India with about 10,000 -12,000 deliveries per annum. women who presented to our antenatal clinics with singleton pregnancies, in the second trimester of pregnancy

Duration of the study January 2014 — October 2014.
All normotensive nonproteinuric pregnant women selected randomly between gestational age 13 to 20 weeks attending AN clinics irrespective of parity, Gestational age calculated from reliable menstrual history dates and early ultrasonographic measurement of fetal crown rump length.

Serum beta HCG levels estimation done by chemiluminscent method

Follow up of AN mothers done till third trimester by monitoring blood pressure and proteinuria, Prediction of Preeclampsias done according to the elevated serum beta HCG levels, Severity of the preeclampsia classified according to the elevated beta HCG levels.

**INCLUSION CRITERIA:**

All normotensive nonproteinuric pregnant women selected randomly between gestational age 13 to 20 weeks attending AN clinics irrespective of parity

**EXCLUSION CRITERIA**

Women with Multiple pregnancy, Essential hypertension, Diabetes mellitus, Molar pregnancy

**OUTCOME OF THE STUDY**

Elevated serum beta HCG levels are in second trimester are associated with preeclampsia

Elevated beta HCG levels are associated with severity of preeclampsia

Better maternal and perinatal outcome in patients with preeclampsia.