

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرونيلم





جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

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STUDY OF PRE-ECLAMPSIA AMONG WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN ALEXANDRIA

Thesis

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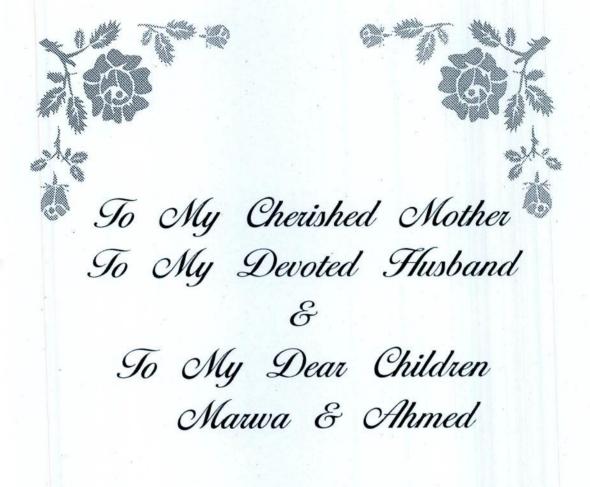
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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

The health of the mother is essential for the development of a healthy family and consequently a healthy community. (1) The most common morbidities affecting mothers in developing countries are anaemia, haemorrhage, pre-eclampsia and ecalmpsia, infection and abortions. (2) All these conditions are contributing to the occurrence of high risk pregnancy in which, the pregnant females have or are likely to have conditions associated with childbearing which carry hazards to their health and the health of their foetuses. (1)

Hypertensive Disorders of Pregnancy (HDP) remains a major cause of maternal and fetal morbidity and mortality. It is a late manifestation of a multifactorial, multisystem disease initiated very early in pregnancy, the features of which suggest an inadequate maternal response to pregnancy. (3)

In established severe disease there is volume contraction, reduced cardiac output, enhanced vascular reactivity, platelets exhaustion and disseminated intravascular coagulation in addition to the hypertension. Delivery is associated with resolution of the hypertension. (3)

The most serious consequence of hypertensive disorders of pregnancy is eclampsia, generally defined as convulsions or coma occurring in a patient with pre-eclampsia. (4)

Pre-erclampsia is diagnosed when the systolic blood pressure (BP) increases by 30 mmHg or the diastolic BP increases by 15 mm Hg after the 20th week of gestation and the blood pressure rise is accompanied by