

Comparison of perinatal outcomes with gestational weeks and severity of disease in the preterm delivery associated with preeclampsia

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Objectives (목적)

The purpose of this study was to comparison of perinatal outcomes with gestational weeks and severity of disease in the preterm delivery associated with preeclampsia.

Methods (연구 방법)

Of the 274 cases, we reviewed retrospectively the medical records of 176 preeclampsia mothers and infants delivered before 37 weeks of gestation in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Inje University Ilsanpaik Hospital from January 2000 to December 2006.

Results (결과)

In preeclampsia related to premature birth, it was not different the frequency of maternal age and parity in both mild and severe group. Among indications of delivery, nonreassuring fetal heart rate pattern was most frequent in mild preeclampsia, and maternal condition was in severe preeclampsia. In addition, the rate of cesarean section was higher in severe preeclampsia. Only the severity of preeclampsia was related to prognosis in mothers. On the other hands, gestational weeks on delivery and severity of preeclampsia were related to prognosis in neonates who were born 27+0~33+6 gestational weeks. In each group of delayed birth, no statistical significance was observed in maternal and neonatal complications according to birth delay.

Conclusions (결론)

In case of maternal complications, severity of preeclampsia is related to prognosis. In case of neonatal complications, if the delivery is between 27+0~33+6 gestational weeks, gestational weeks and severity of preeclampsia are important indicators related to the neonate's prognosis. After 34+0 gestational weeks, severity of preeclampsia and gestational weeks of delivery are not related to the neonate's prognosis.