Objective
Preeclampsia is a multiorgan disease defined by new onset hypertension and proteinuria after 20 weeks of gestation in pregnancy. Although the exact etiology of preeclampsia is unknown, abnormalities in the development of the placental vasculature early in pregnancy and inflammation are well-documented in the pathogenesis of preeclampsia. Neutrophil lymphocyte ratio (NLR) calculated as neutrophil counts divided by lymphocyte counts, is suggested as an inflammation marker and associated with some cardiovascular diseases and some types of cancer. The aim of this study is to evaluate the relationship between neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio (NLR) and preeclampsia.

Methods
160 pregnant women were included in the study and patients were divided into two group as 80 healthy pregnant women and 80 pregnant women with preeclampsia. Demographic data and laboratory tests for NLR were retrospectively analysed and NLR were compared between the study groups.

Results
There were no statistically significant differences in mean age, parity and gestational week between preeclampsia and control groups. However the NLR value of the preeclampsia group was significantly higher than control group (6.3 ± 3.5 versus 3.7±1; p<0.05).

Conclusion
NLR is an inexpensive biomarker and it can be used to predict preeclampsia. But further studies are needed to determine its importance in the diagnosis and prognosis in pregnant women with preeclampsia.