Calcium to creatinine ratio in prediction of pre-eclampsia
Kashanian M, Vahdat M
Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Objective
Pre-eclampsia is one of the most serious complications in pregnancy and is one of the major causes of maternal death. Therefore, prediction of preeclampsia is significant and many studies have been conducted to improve its prediction. The purpose of the present study is to evaluate the calcium to creatinine ratio for the prediction of pre-eclampsia.

Methods
A prospective cohort study included 150 pregnant women, aged 15 - 35 years. A single urine sample was obtained at 20–24 weeks of gestation for measurement of urine calcium to creatinine ratio. This ratio was compared between the women with and without pre-eclampsia.

Results
Mean urine calcium of pre-eclamptic women was significantly lower than normotensive women (179 ± 35 mg/dl vs 272 ± 59 mg/dl, P < 0.001). Mean calcium to creatinine ratio was significantly lower in pre-eclamptic women (0.07 ± 0.007 vs 0.16 ± 0.006, P < 0.001). The optimal cut off point for calcium to creatinine ratio was 0.071 with a sensitivity of 77% and specificity of 78%.

Conclusion
Urine calcium and calcium to creatinine ratio are lower in pre-eclamptic women and may be used as a screening test for the prediction of pre-eclampsia.