Perinatal outcomes of preeclampsia in carriers of thrombophilia mutations
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Objective
The objective of the study was to evaluate the severity, onset and impact on perinatal outcomes of preeclampsia (PE) in carriers of inherited thrombophilias (mutations of genes for synthesis of factor V Leiden, methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase [MTHFR] and prothrombin).

Methods
A prospective cohort study was implemented at University Clinic for Obstetrics and Gynecology in Skopje. The study included 70 carriers: 40 with PE and 30 controls. Venous blood (3ml) was used for detection of the mutations using ThromboStrip-Opegen, QIAGEN kit.

Results
A statistical significant difference was found between the PE and the control group for the frequency of MTHFR homozygous mutation. Gestational age (34 weeks vs. 40 weeks), average birth weight (2273.8 ± 929.6 g, vs. 3603.7 ± 549.9 g), average birth length (45 ± 5.6 cm. vs. 51 ± 1.7 cm.) were lower in the PE group versus controls. In the PE group Apgar score was ≥7 in 60%, between 4 and 7 in 35.0% and ≤ 3 in 5% while in the control group was ≥7 in all the cases.

Conclusion
Inherited thrombophilias may worsen obstetrical outcome in the setting of PE. Selective screening may be offered for patients with severe and early-onset PE.