



Serum lactate dehydrogenase levels in pre-eclampsia and its correlation with maternal and fetal outcome

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Abstract

Background:

Hypertensive disorders are one of the most common medical disorders during pregnancy. It is a major cause of maternal & perinatal morbidity & mortality. In developing countries, they rank second only to anemia with approximately 7 to 10% of all pregnancies complicated by some form of hypertensive disorders. Identifying high risk patients & close monitoring can reduce the complications. Lactate dehydrogenase is a useful biochemical marker & can be used to evaluate maternal complications like disseminated intravascular coagulation [DIC], HELLP syndrome, [haemolysis, elevated liver enzymes & lowered platelets], Pulmonary edema, renal failure & fetal complications like fetal growth restriction [FGR], APGAR score \leq 7 at 5 minutes & neonatal intensive care unit [NICU] admissions.

Objectives:

1. To estimate Serum LDH levels in Preeclampsia patients.
2. To study the correlation between increased serum LDH levels & maternal & fetal outcome.

Methodology:

It was a prospective study at M.S.Ramaiah hospitals from October 2015 - May 2017.

Results:

The incidence of maternal & fetal complications were increased with higher serum LDH levels. With serum LDH > than 600 IU/L the incidence of HELLP syndrome was 10% with p value < 0.001, **significant, DIC was 1.7% with p value < 0.004, **significant, Pulmonary edema was 2.6%, with p value 0.072 + significant. It also correlated with increased creatinine levels & decreased platelets with p value < 0.001. ** The fetal outcome was FGR in 84.2%, NICU admission in 94.7% and APGAR score < 7 at 5 min in 73.6% with p value being statistically significant at 0.001. **

The liver enzymes aspartate aminotransferase [AST] & alanine aminotransferase [ALT] values and serum creatinine were also correlating with increased LDH levels with p value < 0.001. **.

Conclusion: With raised serum LDH levels, maternal & fetal complications are increased. LDH levels can be used as a biochemical marker. Monitoring of serum LDH levels helps to achieve a better outcome for both mother and fetus.

Biography

Dr. Nandini.G. is working as a Professor in the department of Obstetrics & Gynaecology. in one of the prestigious institute in Bangalore, Ramaiah Medical college & hospitals. She has 26 years of experience in the field of Obs & Gyn. She is passionate in teaching both Undergraduates & Postgraduates. She graduated from Government Mysore Medical college which is one of the most popular medical colleges in Karnataka. She did her Undergraduation MBBS & Postgraduation MD from Mysore medical college. She has numerous publications in both National & International journals. She has presented numerous papers in National conferences. Her areas of interest are High risk pregnancy and Laparoscopy.

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