Brief Report

Comparison ofβhCG Serum level in mild pre-eclampsia and healthy pregnant women

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Abstract

Background and Objective: Pre-eclampsia is the most common cause of maternal and neonatal mortality. Recent studies show that there may be a relationship between chorionic gonadotropine (HCG) and pre-eclampsia. Thus we aimed at assessing the serum level of βhCG after 28^{th} week of pregnancy in mild pre-eclamptic and healthy pregnant women.

Material and Methods: In this case-control study, we measured the level of βhCG in 26 pre-eclamptic and 26 normal pregnant women. The difference between groups was analyzed by Mann-Whitney test ($P \leq 0.05$).

Results: The mean of βhCG in the case (73192 ± 42956 IU/L) and control group (34038 ± 21272 IU/L) is different significantly (P= 0.001). Considering mother's age, gestational age and parity, there is a significant difference between the two groups (P=0.001).

Conclusion: The results of our study show that the higher level of βhCG, the greater the risk of pre-eclampsia.

Key words: Pre eclampsia, βhCG, Parity

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