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TITLE

VITAMIN D METABOLISM IN PREECLAMPSIA

AUTHOR/S

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ABSTRACT

Vitamin D may be a possible risk factor for the development of preeclampsia

Objective: to estimate 25-hydroxycholecalciferol level in women of reproductive age with normal pregnancy and with preeclampsia

Patients: 110 pregnant women (20-40 years old): main group - pregnant women with preeclampsia (n=56) (mean age $30,6 \pm 0,52$ years) and controls (n=54) – women with physiological pregnancy (mean age $29,4 \pm 0,59$ years).

Interventions: venous blood sample at 3rd trimester of pregnancy

Main Outcome Measure(s): Clinical features were summarized. Serum levels of 25-??-D were measured.

Results: Frequency of vitamin D deficiency in main group 69,6% (n=39), in control group- not found. Frequency of vitamin D insufficiency in main group 21,5% (n=12), in group of comparison-18,5% (n=10).

Frequency of normal vitamin D level in main group was 8,9% (n=5), in group of comparison - 81,5% (n=44). Differences between main group and group of comparison were significant ($P < 0,0001$).

Conclusions: This study has shown that vitamin D saturation in women with preeclampsia is significantly lower than in normal pregnancy. In patients with preeclampsia low serum vitamin D level is found 5 times more often (< 30 ng/ml), that is why we suggest that vitamin D level (insufficiency and deficiency) could be a risk factor for the development of preeclampsia

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