

Index

- aldosterone, 8–9
- anemia, 2–3
- anesthesia, 159
 - Cesarean section, 162–3
 - epidural anesthesia, 162–3
 - general anesthesia, 163
 - spinal anesthesia, 162
 - eclampsia management, 171
 - epidural, 159–60, 162–3
 - fluid management, 166–70
 - monitoring, 164–6
 - preoperative assessment, 160–2
 - cardiovascular system, 160–1
 - central nervous system, 161
 - coagulation cascade, 161–2
 - respiratory system, 160
 - small bolus of fluids, 160
- angiogenic factors, 27
 - predictive value, 51–3, 53–6
- angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors, 91
- angiotensin receptor blockers, 91
- anti-angiotensin II receptor autoantibodies (AT1-AA), 29, 56–7
- anticonvulsant therapy, 148–9, 153
- antidiuretic hormone (ADH), 10–11
- antihypertensive treatment, 153
 - chronic hypertension, 66–7, 69–71
 - eclampsia, 152–3
 - gestational hypertension, 86–91
 - severe preeclampsia, 131–2, 134–5
 - postpartum management, 137
- antioxidants, 23–4, 71–2
- aspirin, preeclampsia prevention, 71
- asymmetric dimethyl arginine (ADMA), 57
- atenolol, 88
- autoantibodies, 29, 56–7
- Barker hypothesis, 19
- bed rest, 84
- beta-blockers, 70, 86,
 - See also specific drugs*
- blood pressure, 14
 - eclampsia management, 152–3
 - invasive monitoring, 165–6
 - measurement, 113, 133–4
 - preoperative assessment, 160–1
 - regulation, 5–6
- blood tests, 118–19
- blood volume changes in pregnancy, 2
- calcium-channel blockers, 70,
 - See also nifedipine*
- calcium, preeclampsia prevention, 72
- cardiac output, 4–5
 - monitors, 170
- cardiovascular changes in pregnancy, 4–9
 - blood pressure regulation, 5–6
 - cardiac output, 4–5
 - electrocardiogram, 15
 - endothelial function, 7–9
 - jugular venous pulse, 15
 - signs and symptoms of, 12

- cardiovascular disease following
 - preeclampsia
 - mechanisms, 178–81
 - endothelial dysfunction, 179–80
 - inflammation, 181
 - metabolic syndrome and insulin resistance, 180–1
 - pregnancy as a stress test, 178–9
 - observational data, 176–8
- central venous pressure (CVP), 169
- Cesarean section, anesthesia, 162–3
 - epidural, 162–3
 - general, 163
 - spinal, 162
- chest X-ray, 15
- chronic hypertension, 38, 63–4,
 - See also* hypertension in pregnancy
- adverse pregnancy outcome, 64–5
- antihypertensive treatment, 66–7, 69–71
 - first-line drugs, 69–70
 - second-line agents, 70–1
- causes, 39
- fetal assessment, 72–3
- labor and delivery, 73
- maternal evaluation, 65–6
- place of treatment, 71
- pre-pregnancy evaluation, 66–7
- superimposed preeclampsia
 - prevention, 71–2
- treatment aims, 67–9
 - complicated and secondary hypertension, 68–9
 - mild to moderate hypertension, 67–8
 - severe hypertension, 69
- coagulation, 23
 - preoperative assessment, 161–2
- coagulation factors, 3–4
- coarctation of the aorta, 102
- convulsions. *See* eclampsia
- corticosteroids, 132
- C-reactive protein (CRP), 181
- creatinine, 11, 14, 41
 - protein:creatinine ratio (PCR), 41, 119–20
- critical care unit admission, 171
- Cushing’s syndrome, 104–5
- cytokines, 28
- delivery, 73, 85
 - eclampsia and, 151–2
 - sever preeclampsia and, 136
- diazepam, 148
- diuretics, 91
- dyslipidemia, 24–5
- eclampsia, 141
 - atypical, 153
 - cerebral imaging findings, 143
 - diagnosis, 146
 - diagnostic criteria, 146
 - differential diagnosis of seizures, 146
 - etiology, 142–3
 - convulsions, 142
 - fetal heart rate changes during a seizure, 150
 - incidence, 141–2
 - management, 146–53, 155
 - acute eclampsia, 147–8, 151
 - anesthesia, 171
 - blood pressure control, 152–3
 - delivery, 151–2
 - hospitalized patients, 149–51
 - multidisciplinary care, 171
 - prevention of recurrent convulsions, 148–9
 - rapid evaluation during or after a seizure, 147
 - maternal transport, 154
 - natural history, 143–5
 - outcomes, 150, 154–5
 - prevention, 154
 - prognosis, 145
 - seizure prediction, 145–6
- electrocardiogram (ECG), 15

- endoglin, 27
 - soluble endoglin (sEng), 52–3, 54–5
- endothelins (ET), 8
- endothelium
 - dysfunction in preeclampsia, 21–2
 - later-life cardiovascular disease and, 179–80
 - role in cardiovascular system, 7–9
- end-stage renal disease (ESRD), 177
- epidural anesthesia
 - analgesia, 159–60
 - Cesarean section, 162–3
- epigastric pain, 113
- ergometrine, 73
- fetal assessment, 72–3, 135
- fetal growth restriction (FGR)
 - expectant management, 131
- fibromuscular dysplasia (FMD), 100
- fluid management, 166–70
 - central venous pressure (CVP), 168–9
 - clinical examination, 168
 - hourly urine output, 168
 - interventions for low output, 170
 - monitoring intervention response, 168
 - pulmonary arterial catheterization, 169
 - renal, 166
 - respiratory, 166–7, 168
 - triggers for intervention, 167
- furosemide, 91
- free fatty acids (FFAs), 25
- furosemide, 137
- general anesthesia, 163
- genetic factors, 29–30
- gestational hypertension (GH), 35–6, 37, 79, 91, *See also* hypertension in pregnancy
- etiology and pathogenesis, 81–2
- evaluation, 82–3
- management, 83–4
 - bed rest, 84
 - delivery timing, 85
 - hospitalization, 84
 - pharmacological therapy, 85, 86–91
 - prenatal glucocorticoids, 85
 - salt restriction, 84
- natural history, 80
- outcomes, 80–1
- glomerular filtration rate (GFR), 10
- glucocorticoids, antenatal, 85
- glycosuria, 14
- hematological changes in pregnancy, 1–4
 - blood volume, 2
 - coagulation factors, 3–4
 - hematological indices, 2–3
- headache, 112
- heart sounds, 13–14
- hospitalization, 84, 114, 118
 - admission criteria, 172–3
 - level 1 care, 172
 - level 2 care, 173
 - level 3 care, 173
- eclampsia management, 149–51
- hot flushes, 13
- hourly urine output, 168
 - interventions for low output, 169–70
- hydralazine, 90, 135, 153
- hypertension in pregnancy, 35,
See also chronic hypertension;
gestational hypertension (GH);
preeclampsia; secondary
hypertension
 - classification, 35–6
 - diagnosis, 36–7
 - long-term significance, 175
 - pathophysiology of hypertension, 19–20
 - postnatal management, 42–3
- hyperventilation, 12

- inflammation, 22–3, 28
 - later-life cardiovascular disease and, 181
- insulin resistance, 24
 - later-life cardiovascular disease and, 180–1
- invasive blood pressure monitoring, 165–6
- jugular venous pulse, 15
- kidney
 - anatomical changes in pregnancy, 9–10
 - physiological changes in pregnancy, 10–11
 - renal disease, 101–2
 - renal fluid management, 166
- labetalol, 70, 86–8, 134–5, 137, 153
- levels of care, 172
 - admission criteria, 172–3
 - level 1 care, 172
 - level 2 care, 173
 - level 3 care, 173
- lipid peroxides, 27–8
- liver function tests, 119
- low density lipoproteins (LDLs), 24–5
- magnesium sulfate, 131, 135, 136, 148
 - prevention of recurrent convulsions, 148–9
- metabolic syndrome, 180–1
- methyldopa, 69–70, 89–90
- migraine, 112
- multidisciplinary care, 171
- nasal congestion, 13
- neutrophil activation, 22–3
- nifedipine, 70, 88–9, 134–5, 137
- nitric oxide (NO), 8
- nocturia, 10
- edema, 13
 - pulmonary, 166–7, 168
 - admission to critical care unit, 170–1
- oligohydramnios, 135
- oxidative stress, 23–4
- oxprenolol, 88
- pheochromocytoma, 103
- physiological anemia, 2–3
- physiological hydroureter of pregnancy, 9–10
- placental fragments, 28–9
- placental growth factor (PLGF), 54–5
- placental protein 13 (PP-13), 50–1
- plasma sodium concentration, 11
- plasma volume changes in pregnancy, 2
- platelet activation, 23
- postnatal management, 73–4
 - follow-up, 42–3
- postpartum hypertension, 42
- preeclampsia, 38, 45–7, 109, 125,
 - See also* hypertension in pregnancy
- etiology, 25–30
 - angiogenic factors, 27
 - autoantibodies, 29
 - genetics, 29–30
 - inflammation and cytokines, 28
 - lipid peroxides, 27–8
 - placental fragments and microparticles, 28–9
 - uteroplacental pathology, 25–7
- anesthesia in. *See* anesthesia
- complications, 128
- diagnosis, 40–1, 111–12
 - severe preeclampsia, 126
- features of, 21–5
 - dyslipidemia, 24–5
 - endothelial dysfunction, 21–2
 - insulin resistance, 24
 - oxidative stress, 23–4
 - systemic inflammation and coagulation, 22–3

- incidence, 125–7
- later-life cardiovascular disease
 - relationship, 176–8
 - mechanisms, 178–81
- management strategy, 114–22
 - allocation to named consultant, 120
 - blood tests, 118–19
 - hospital admission, 118
 - hospital step-up assessment, 115–18
 - incorporation into local policy and practice, 122
 - medical review, 120
 - patient involvement, 121–2
 - protein:creatinine ratio (PCR)
 - assessment, 119–20
 - thresholds for further action, 114–15
 - umbilical artery Doppler assessment, 119
- monitoring, 120–1
- outcomes, 126, 128
- pathogenic model, 30–1
- postnatal management, 42–3, 73–4
- prediction of, 41–2, 46–7, 58
 - serum markers, 50–7
 - uterine artery Doppler velocimetry, 47–50
- prevention
 - with chronic hypertension, 71–2
- risk factors, 40
 - assessment of, 110–11
 - early referral and, 111
- severe preeclampsia management, 128–9, 131–6, 137–8
 - before 25 weeks' gestation, 130–1
 - expectant management with FGR, 131
 - indications for immediate delivery, 134
 - mode of delivery, 136
 - multidisciplinary care, 171
 - observational and retrospective studies, 130
 - postpartum management, 137
 - recommendations, 131–6
 - summary of published results, 129–30
 - severity, 125
 - symptoms, 112–13
- pregnancy. *See also* hypertension in pregnancy
 - as a stress test, 178–9
 - cardiovascular changes, 4–9, 12
 - blood pressure regulation, 5–6
 - cardiac output, 4–5
 - electrocardiogram, 15
 - endothelial function, 7–9
 - jugular venous pulse, 15
 - hematological changes, 1–4
 - blood volume, 2
 - coagulation factors, 3–4
 - hematological indices, 2–3
 - renal changes, 9–12, 14
 - anatomical changes, 9–10
 - physiological changes, 10–11
 - protein excretion, 12
- primary hyperaldosteronism, 104
- propranolol, 70
- protein:creatinine ratio (PCR), 41, 119
- protein excretion, 12
- proteinuria, 40–1
 - estimation, 113–14
- pulmonary arterial catheterisation, 169
- pulmonary edema, 166–7, 168
 - admission to critical care unit, 171
- relaxin, 8
- renal blood flow (RBF), 10
- renal changes in pregnancy, 9–12, 14
 - anatomical changes, 9–10
 - fluid management, 166
 - physiological changes, 10–11
 - protein excretion, 12
 - signs and symptoms of, 12
- renal disease, 101–2

- renin, 11
- renovascular disease, 100
- salt restriction, 84
- screening, 46–7
 - serum markers, 50–7
 - uterine artery Doppler velocimetry, 47–50
- secondary hypertension, 97–8,
See also hypertension in pregnancy
- clinical findings, 99
- endocrine system causes, 103–5
 - Cushing's syndrome, 104–5
 - pheochromocytoma, 103
 - primary hyperaldo-steronism, 104
- renal system causes, 100–2
- vascular system causes, 102
- seizures. *See* eclampsia
- serum markers, 50–7
 - angiogenic factors, 51–3, 53–6
 - placental protein 50, 51
- soluble endoglin (sEng), 52–3, 54–5
- soluble fms-like tyrosine kinase-1 (sFlt-1), 27, 52–3
- predictive value, 53–5, 56
- spinal anesthesia, 162
- supine hypotensive syndrome, 6, 14
- sweating, 13
- thiazide diuretic, 70–1
- thromboxane, 7–8
- tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF α), 28
- umbilical artery Doppler assessment, 119
- ureteric dilatation, 9–10
- urinary frequency, 10
- uterine artery Doppler velocimetry, 47–50
- uteroplacental pathology, 25–7
- varicosities, 13
- vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), 52, 56
- vascular stress test, 20–1
- venous thromboembolism, 74
- vitamin C, 23–4, 71–2
- vitamin E, 23–4, 71–2