

Investigating the Relationship between Background Variables and the Chance of Preeclampsia in Pregnant Women with and without Preeclampsia Hospitalized in the Postpartum Department: A Case-Control Study

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Abstract

Background and Purpose: Preeclampsia is a serious obstetric and gynecological condition that can have negative effects on pregnancy and childbirth. This study investigated the relationship between various factors and the possibility of preeclampsia.

Methods: This study was conducted on two groups of pregnant women: the case group (n=55) with pre-eclampsia and the control group (n=55) without pre-eclampsia at Zanjan Medical Sciences Hospital. The data from the samples were entered using the demographic-obstetric checklist. The R software was used to analyze the data with the logistic regression test, employing odds ratio (OR) and 95% confidence interval (CI). A p-value < 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Findings: The effect of each variable on the chance of preeclampsia in two groups was evaluated using unadjusted logistic regression. The results revealed that increased maternal age was associated with higher odds of preeclampsia (OR 1.07, 95% CI 1.01, 1.14; p=0.032), as were higher ages of husbands (OR 1.13, 95% CI 1.05, 1.21; p=0.001) and the age differences between spouses (OR 1.15, 95% CI 1.02, 1.30; p=0.024) .

Conclusion: The probability of preeclampsia increases with the age of the parents, as well as the age difference between the mother and father.

Keywords: preeclampsia, pregnancy, postpartum