

## Coagulation Profile Study in Pregnancy Induced Hypertension

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### Abstract

**Background & Aims:** Hypertensive disorders represent the most common medical complication of pregnancy. Hypertensive disorders remains leading cause of direct maternal and fetal mortality. Coagulation profile study in pregnancy induced hypertension helps in early diagnosis of pregnancy induced hypertension and assessing the severity of pregnancy induced hypertension at earlier stage and help to prevent severe complications like disseminated intravascular coagulation and HELLP syndrome. To estimate platelet count, prothrombin time and activated partial thromboplastin time in pregnancy induced hypertension. To estimate above parameters in normal pregnancy. To compare above parameters between normotensive women and women with pregnancy induced hypertension. **Material and Method:** 100 newly diagnosed patients of pregnancy induced hypertension and 100 normal healthy controls were included in the study. After taking consent, their blood samples were collected. These samples were transported to the laboratory and processed without delay for prothrombin time, activated partial thromboplastin time and platelet count. The results of these parameters were noted, compared and analysed statistically. **Result:** In our study, we observe that pregnancy induced hypertension is common in primipara. There was a statistically significant difference between study group and control group for all three parameters ( $p < 0.001$ ). Comparison between each study group and control group showed significant difference ( $p < 0.05$ ) between prothrombin time and activated partial thromboplastin time. Prothrombin time and activated partial thromboplastin time showed significant increase value when compared to normal group although the mean value are normal or near normal in range. **Conclusions:** It can be concluded from this study that the pregnancy induced hypertension causes a significant changes in haematological parameters. These parameters should be regularly monitored to prevent serious complications like disseminated intravascular coagulation and HELLP syndrome, hence to decrease morbidity and mortality.

**Keywords:** - Pregnancy induced hypertension, Disseminated intravascular coagulation, activated partial thromboplastin time, prothrombin time.