Some Biochemical Markers that Can Predict Pre-Eclampsia

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Abstract

TNF-α directly damages the vascular endothelial cells, reduces regional blood flow, causes occlusion of vessels and increases endothelial permeability. Endothelial cell injury after TNF-α mediated activation of immune system may result in secretion of vasoactive substances and increase in vascular permeability and intravascular coagulation. TNF-α may be involved in the pathogenesis of preeclampsia and may identify the patients who are at high risk of PE and can be a potential marker of the severity of the preeclamptic syndrome. Preeclamptic women had deranged lipid profile due to abnormal lipid metabolism; this alteration of lipid metabolism may play a key role in the development of symptoms of Pre-eclampsia. Furthermore, changes to lipid metabolism may contribute towards the endothelial lesions observed in pre-eclampsia.

Keywords: Preeclampsia, TNF–A, Lipid Per-Oxidation and nitric oxide.