Objective: To observe sympathetic hyperactivity among second and third trimester of pregnancies to predict pregnancy induced hypertension (PIH) through Cold Pressure Test (CPT).

Material and methods: A cohort study were admitted to fifty women accompanying cold pressor test (CPT) in the second and third trimester of pregnancy.

Result: Fifty samples which fulfill study criteria were undergone CPT in the 2nd and 3rd trimester. Among these, 30 samples (76.8%) were normal pregnancies and 12 samples (24%) with PIH. Observation in the 2nd trimester revealed that no significant difference (p>0.05) between resting and dipping diastolic pressure, resting and dipping pulse. Observation in the 3rd trimester revealed that significant difference in resting diastolic pressure (p=0.043) but no significant difference between dipping diastolic pressure, resting and dipping pulse (p>0.05). No significant difference in sympathetic hyperactivity among the second trimester (p=0.321) and the third trimester (p=0.167) between pregnancy induced hypertension and normal group (p<0.05).

Conclusion: The sympathetic hyperactivity mechanism in pregnancy induced hypertension could not be proven yet through CPT approached.

Keywords: cold pressor test, sympathetic hyperactivity, pregnancy induced hypertension

Amniotic fluid index and birthweight analysis in 3rd trimester gestational hypertension

Mappaware NA, Syahril E*

Obstetrics and Gynecology Department
Radiology Department*
Medical Faculty of Hasanuddin University
Dr. Wahidin Sudirohusodo Hospital
Makassar

Objective: To analyze amniotic fluid index and birthweight in 3rd trimester gestational hypertension.

Material and method: Research with cross-sectional design using transabdominal ultrasonography in Radiology Department and Obstetrics and Gynecology Department, Dr. Wahidin Sudirohusodo, Pelamonia, Labuang Baji Hospitals from July 1st, 2007- December 31st, 2008.

Result: Among 65 cases, the most common cases were: maternal age 20-35 years old (72.5%), first parity (50.8%), 38-42 weeks gestational age (55.3%), severe preeclampsia (52.3%). In blood pressure variabel, systolic >150-180 mmHg (49.2%), diastolic >90-110 mmHg (58.5%), +3 proteinuria (41.5%). In amniotic fluid index variable, 5.06-6.07 cm values were the most common (49.2%) and birthweight were same as gestational age (64.4%). Based on Pearson Correlation Test, there were statistically significant correlation between amniotic fluid index and parity (p=0.002) and not statistically significant correlation between amniotic fluid index and birthweight.