

Preeclampsia screening in the Georgian population: early prevention outcomes

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Objective. Preeclampsia poses significant risks to maternal health, emphasizing the critical need for early detection and preventive measures. The main aim of the study was to assess the prevalence of preeclampsia risk factors in the Georgian population and evaluate the effectiveness of a comprehensive screening program in identifying high-risk pregnancies.

Materials and Methods. This study investigates preeclampsia screening in a sample of 100 pregnant women within the Georgian population. Employing a comprehensive screening protocol, including medical history, blood pressure assessments, and laboratory analyses, our research aims to assess the prevalence of preeclampsia risk factors and evaluate the effectiveness of early interventions.

Results. From the screening revealed that 80% of the participants exhibited positive results for preeclampsia risk factors. In response to these findings, 90% of the positive-

ly identified cases initiated a low-dose aspirin regimen, a known preventive measure for preeclampsia. Encouragingly, among this group, preeclampsia was successfully prevented in 90% of cases.

The remaining 10% of women who tested positive opted not to initiate low-dose aspirin. Among this subset, half (5%) did not develop preeclampsia, suggesting that factors beyond low-dose aspirin may contribute to preventing preeclampsia in some cases.

Conclusions. The study underscores the significance of early screening and the potential impact of low-dose aspirin in preventing preeclampsia among pregnant women in Georgia. These findings provide valuable insights into the tailored application of preventive measures based on individual risk profiles. Further research with larger cohorts is essential to validate these results and refine screening strategies.