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To determine the MRI Brain lesion in eclampsia patient.

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Abstract

Aim: The aim of this study to determine the MRI Brain lesion in eclampsia patient
Methods: After ethical approval, the prospective study was done in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology. 60 women with eclampsia were separated into two Category: A (patients with abnormal MRI) and B (patients with normal MRI). A thorough history was taken, and all patients underwent testing such as haemoglobin, 24 hour urine protein, and renal function tests, liver function tests, absolute platelet count, and fundoscopy.
Results: MR Imaging was performed on 60 eclamptic women over the course of a year. MRI results were seen in 33.333 percent (n = 20) of the patients. As a result, the study was separated into two category A (the study group), which included patients who had MRI results, and the category B, which included patients who did not have MRI findings. The study population''s average age was 23.02±3.25 years. On MRI, the most prevalent diagnosis was CVT without ''infarct (20%), followed by infarct (6.67%), PRES (5%), and HLE (1.67%). A total of 20 individuals reported neurological Problems of eclampsia, with 18 having positive MRI results and two having negative MRI findings. There were 40 patients with no neurologic manifestation, 2 with positive MRI detection and 38 with negative MRI detection. The sensitivity, specificity, PPV, and NPV of neurological symptoms for abnormal MRI in eclampsia patients were shown to be 92.11 percent, 75.55 percent, 53.87 percent, and 97.16 percent, respectively.
Conclusion:We concluded that clinical, laboratory and others parameters were not remarkable associated with positive MRI detection in women with eclampsia.In the follow-up of pregnant patients with pre-eclampsia/eclampsia, symptoms such as unconsciousness, altered sensorium, headache, blurred vision, seizures, GCS 3, elevated uric acid, and serum creatinine levels should serve as a warning for possible brain lesions, whereas booking status, mean blood pressure, fundoscopy findings, platelet count, haemoglobin, and liver enzymes were not significantly associated with positive magnetic resonance imaging findings in patients witheclampsia.

Keywords:

mri eclampsia