

# Abruption of Placenta among Pregnant Women and Pregnancy-Induced Hypertension among Mothers

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## INTRODUCTION

The placenta is a complex organ which promotes the normal fetal development. The main changes in the fetus are influenced by pathological changes in placenta. Several studies have suggested that the indices of placenta have a very significant role in fetal growth and weight.

## RESULTS

During the process of conceiving the placenta maintains a dynamic relationship with the fetus weight development. The placenta of hypertensive disorders of pregnancy are less in weight, diameter, thickness and the fetoplacental ratio is diminished the rate at which the baby weight reduced is less than the rate of reduction of the placental weight.

Goswami P et al. [1] identified that the fetoplacental ratio in the normal group is 5.38, in the PIH group, it was 5.097, whereas in the abruption of placenta, it is 6.7. placental insufficiency was associated with preterm birth, neonatal morbidity, and altered placental dimensions.

Goswami P et al. [2] observed mean fetoplacental ratio in normal pregnancy was 5.8 and 7:1, and in PIH, the mean fetoplacental

ratio was increased to 6.04. In 2011 observed the fetoplacental ratio of 5.35 in normal and in PIH, 6.03. He also observed in abruption of placenta mean birth weight and placental weight were lower especially in preterm births with placental ratio <10th centile risk ratio 0.4, 95% CI 0.2-0.8. Several studies have shown that the reduced placental weight abruption also low birth weight of the baby.

## CONCLUSION

Placenta abruption was associated with several remarkable changes in the placenta weight such as small placental weight and diameter and this may result in several contagious abnormalities, and the less weight of the baby which also alter the fetoplacental ratio.

## REFERENCES

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Received: June 16, 2021; Accepted: June 19, 2021; Published: June 26, 2021

Citation: Dereddy M (2021) Abruption of Placenta among pregnant Women and Pregnancy-Induced Hypertension among Mothers. Fam Med Med Sci Res 10:283. doi: 10.35248/2327-4972.21.10.283.

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