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Impact of preeclampsia on newborn babies

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Preeclampsia is considered as an obstetric clinical syndrome with an unclear etiology, a genetic component, and a complex pathophysiology, which involves maternal and fetal vascular alterations that could persist and cause diseases in later life. Multifactorial polygenic inheritance is presumed, as it shows familial predisposition, geographical and racial variability, as well as, various PE-related genes and polymorphisms that have been identified. Although its pathophysiology is complex and incompletely understood, it is adopted that placenta (placentalopathy) is a triggering organ in the disease development. Preeclampsia is associated with early and late unfavorable neonatal outcomes, predominantly, due to increasing indications for preterm delivery, which in turn has a major impact on neonatal mortality and morbidity, hence considered as a determinant factor in neonatal prognosis. Prematurity and IUGR are by far the most common implications of preeclampsia. Even though the relation between preeclampsia and short and long-term neonatal outcomes is controversial in the literature, recent studies mostly are supporting, collectively, the unfavorable outcomes.

Biography

Ahmed Badawy plays an astonishing role in guiding and inspiring general pediatricians, junior residents and medical interns. He works for a leading teaching, 500 beds, King Fahd Central Hospital, located in the southern region of KSA. After being granted the Membership of the Royal College of Pediatrics and Child Health from the United Kingdom in 2015, his Hospital Medical Board promoted him to a Neonatal Specialist position in its tertiary care Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU). Before that, he worked for more than 10 years as a General Pediatrician.

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