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Origin of maternal-fetal disease

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Heredity and environment of the individual determine the presence of stressors determinants of maternal-fetaldisease, which are eight types of nature: 1) Anatomical or morphological, 2) Toxic or pollutant 3) Vascular (ischemia, thrombosis, hemorrhage) 4) Nutrition (macro or micronutrient malnutrition) 5) metabolic (obesity, diabetes mellitus), 6) Infectious (viral, bacterial, fungal, parasitic), 7) psychological (psychological violence, neglect, emotional depression) and 8) Social (low education, physical, occupational stress, indolence, ignorance, deficient medical care). These stressors determinants in isolation or simultaneously influence maternal-embryo-fetus/placenta unit, which due to hereditary predisposition responds to stress with an adaptive response in two ways: 1) Local with decreased perfusion of vital organs and developmental anatomical defects; and 2) General with development of metabolic syndrome, inflammatory cytokines and cellular oxidation leading to atherosclerosis and vascular disease. When the physiological adaptive response is overcome by stress factors, the maternal - fetal diseases or obstetrical complications occur, such as abortion, embryo-fetal defects, multiple pregnancy, preeclampsia, preterm delivery, fetal malnutrition and fetal death.Analysis of maternal and perinatal information of 663,020 pregnancies registered at 44 maternity hospitals in Peru from January1, 2000 to December 31, 2010 in Peru confirm this asseveration.

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