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**Vitamin D and pregnancy; conflict&updates****Ibrahim A Albahlo***Jouf University, KSA*

Vitamin D (Vit D) deficiency during pregnancy has been associated with adverse neonatal outcomes and increased risk of late pregnancy complications. We planned to correlate serum Vit D biomarkers; 25-hydroxyvitamin D (25-OH-VitD) and 1, 25-dihydroxyvitamin D (1, 25-diOH-VitD) levels; and their ratio with the frequency of feto-maternal pregnancy complications. A prospective cross-sectional case-control study was conducted at Aljouf Maternity and Children Hospital, Sakaka, Saudi Arabia, during the period of September 1, 2017 to September 30, 2019. 322 pregnant women were stratified into two groups: controls (110 cases) and complicated group (212 cases). The later comprised severe preeclamptic toxemia associated with intrauterine growth restriction (58 cases), gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM; 82 cases), abortion (26 cases), undisturbed ectopic pregnancy (16 cases), premature rupture of membranes (PROM; 14 cases), and, inevitable preterm labour (16 cases). After clinical assessment, peripheral blood samples were collected. Serum biomarkers were measured using specific immunoassays. The direct 1, 25-diOH-VitD/25-OH-VitD ratio was calculated. Conclusions, 25-OH-VitD did not show significant changes except for GDM. 1,25-diOH-VitD levels and the ratio showed strong associations with pregnancy complications. Serum 1,25-di-OH-VitD and its ratio to 25-OH-VitD are more reliable and physiologically relevant biomarkers for Vit D status in pregnancy.

**Biography**

Ibrahim A Albahlol is a Associated Professor in Obstetrics &Gynecology in Jouf University in Mansoura University, Egypt.