

2. All placental sections of preeclamptic women have shown a degeneration of some endothelial cells that reduced the thickness of vessel wall lead to occurrence of hemorrhage (Figure 3).

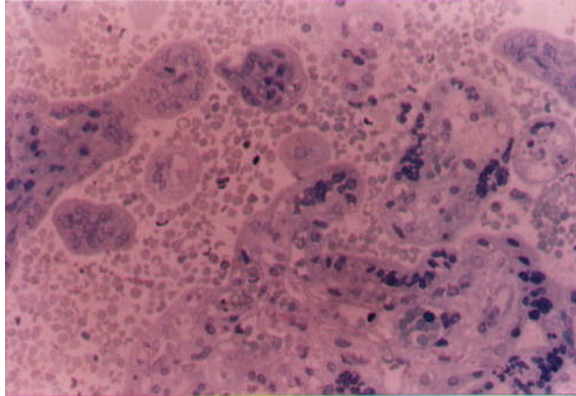


Figure 3: Placental section of hypertensive women shows haemorrhage.
Methelene blue (100X)

3. In 70% of patients, fatty infiltration within trophoblast cells was observed (Figure 4).



Figure 4: Placental sections of diseased women showing fatty infiltration within trophoblastic cells.
Methylen blue (200X).

4. Placental sections from other women with pre eclampsia, showed a hyalinization and fibrotic trophoblast cells with the degeneration of major trophoblast cells (Figure 5).

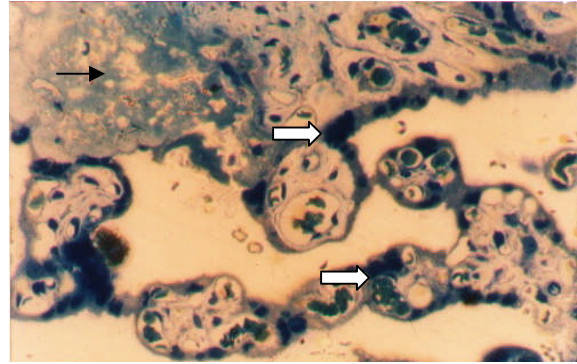


Figure 5: Placental section of hypertensive women showing hyalinization (→), and degeneration of trophoblastic cells (⇨)Methelyn blue (200X)

Discussion

Normal pregnancy is associated with reductions in total vascular resistance and arterial pressure possibly due to enhanced endothelium dependent vascular relaxation and decreased vascular reactivity to vasoconstrictor agonists. These beneficial haemo-dynamic and vascular changes do not occur in women who develop preeclampsia; instead, severe increases in vascular resistance and arterial pressure are observed^[10].

Preeclampsia is triggered by various factors which can be immunological, vascular, or abnormalities of haemostasis. These defective placental results in a systemic endothelial disease with vasoconstriction^[8].

In our study degeneration in major endothelial cells were observed, which reveled the explanation of abnormalities of haemostasis. These changes was accompanied with the degeneration of trophoblast which considered as the primary cause of preeclampsia^[11]. This state is accompanied with the hemorrhage which reflects an absolute or relative placental ischemia due to vascular disease or hypertrophic placenta^[12].

Moreover, in addition to these changes a fatty infiltration in the placental sections of some patients while the histological examination of other patients reflects a state of hyalinization, these