

Table three, summarizes the overall neonatal outcome among infants in both study groups as bellow:

1. The mean birth weight is significantly lower in the study group than in the control group {2.1+0.41 vs. 3.3 + 0.54: P<0.05}
2. Number of infants with IUGR is significantly higher in the study group than in the control group {12(28.57%) vs. 1(2.17%); P <0.05}
3. The number of infants who's Apgar score was lower tan 5 at 1 minute was significantly higher in the study group{ 14(33.33%) vs. 3(6.52%):p<0.05}
4. Number of infants who's Apgar score was less than 7 at 5 minutes was significantly higher in the study group(10923.80%) vs. 3(6.52%);P<0.05}
5. The number of infants with neonatal jaundice requiring phototherapy was higher

in the study group {8(19.04%) vs. 1(2.17%); P<0.05}

Among infants in the study group, there were four perinatal deaths. Two cases were associated with complete placental abruption while another two cases were diagnosed as septicemia.

Discussion

There is a direct relationship between positive rollover test at 28 weeks of gestation and the presence of hard exudate in the retina of pregnant women liable to develop hypertension according to the results obtained in this study. Figure 1 shows that up to 57.14% of women in the study group showed positive rollover test compared o 6.52% in the control group.

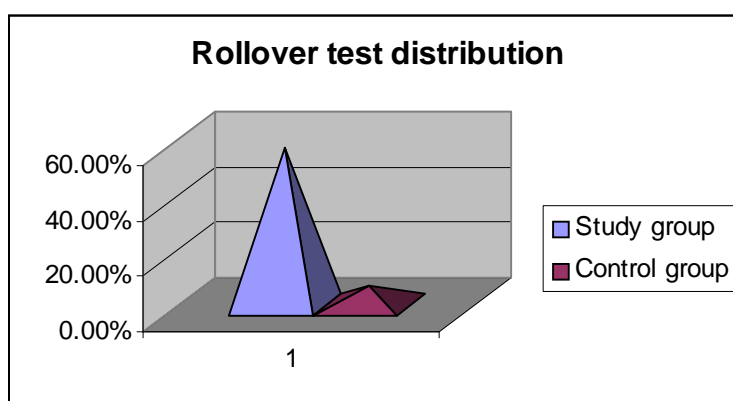


Figure 1: Shows the distribution of positive rollover test among the study groups

There is a direct relationship between elevated maternal serum uric acid and the presence of hard exudate in the retina of pregnant women at 28 weeks of

gestation according to the results obtained in this study. Figure 2 shows a histogram of the mean serum uric acid at 28 weeks of gestation between both study groups.

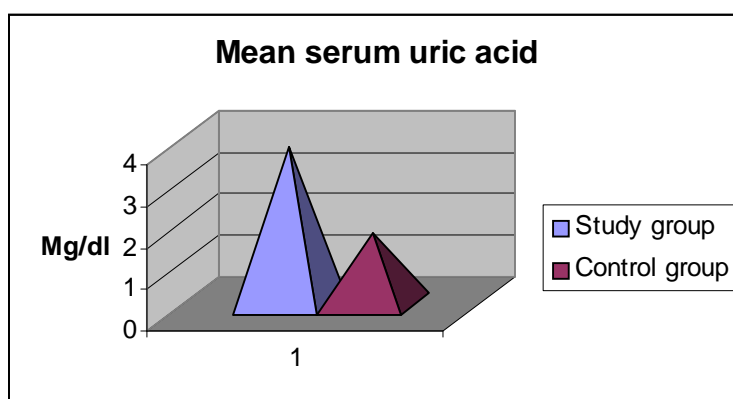


Figure 2: Shows mean serum uric acid at 28 weeks of gestation between both study groups