

The idea behind showing increased maternal serum uric acid and the presence of positive rollover test between both study groups is that both are associated with increased incidence of preeclampsia, IUGR and other maternal and fetal complications. This is consistent with the results obtained by Christiansen et al, Yemini et al, Onuonga et al^[15-17] as all have stressed the importance of positive rollover test early in the third trimester and later liability to develop preeclampsia in pregnancy. While other researchers like Weasekera et al; Yoneyama et al and Garrone et al^[18-20] have stressed on the direct relationship between elevated maternal serum uric acid early in the third trimester and later liability to develop preeclampsia.

However despite the results we have reached in this study so far, other researchers like Capoor et al^[21], described another clinical course through the retinal changes which precedes the development of preeclampsia. In his paper, macular hemorrhage appeared rapidly and shortly before the patient develops preeclampsia. However in the original design of this paper we didn't include examination of the retina after the patient bypass 30 weeks of gestation of pregnancy or the patient already develop preeclampsia. Further researches are required to define the exact pathology, which commence in the eye as the earliest sign of preeclampsia.

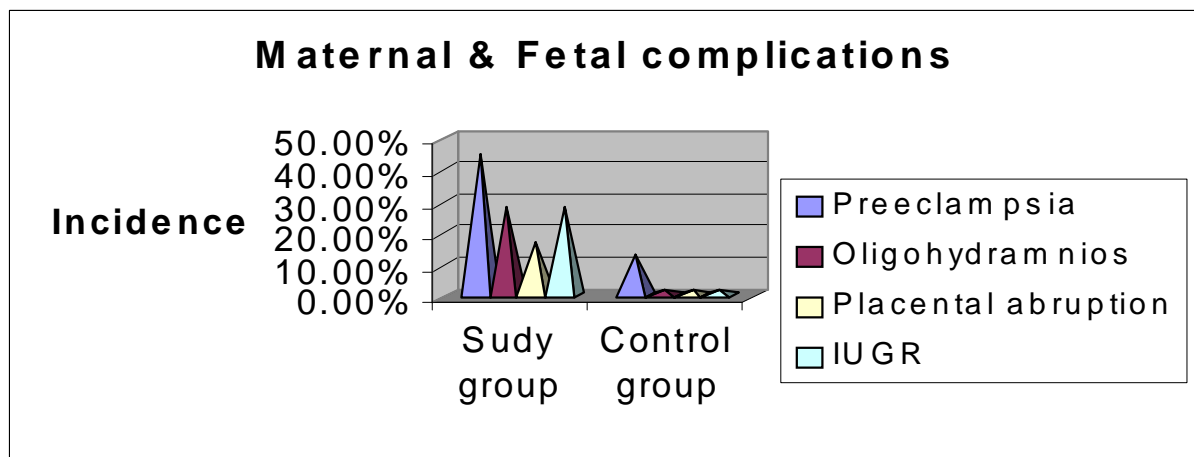


Figure 3: Show the distribution of various maternal and fetal complications between both study groups

The incidence of wide varieties of maternal and fetal complications was higher in the study group than in the control group as shown in figure number three. As it has been explained above that, there was a direct relationship between positive rollover test and elevated maternal serum uric acid with positive hard exudate in the retina of such women. In the same context the incidence of various maternal and fetal complications associated with those tests are expected to be higher among women with hard exudate in their eyes.

Actually, the incidence of preeclampsia placental abruption, IUGR and oligohydramnios were significantly higher in the study group than in the control group. These findings are consistent with results obtained from other researchers like Sanchez et al, Schiff et al; Tewari et al; Yemini et al and Verma et al^[22-26]. Among all the above-mentioned papers, the relationship between positive rollover test early in the third trimester and later liability for preeclampsia development has been well clarified.