

Conclusion

Simple ophthalmoscopic examination of the retina for the presence of hard exudate in pregnant women early in the third trimester may be helpful in sorting out high-risk women for preeclampsia, IUGR and other related complications. However, it would be much better to follow conservative policy in interpreting the results obtained in this study. We would like to induce other colleagues to commit similar or related researchers to define the exact pathology in the eyes, which precede the development of preeclampsia, and to define the significance of such changes as a screening signs for this disorder.

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