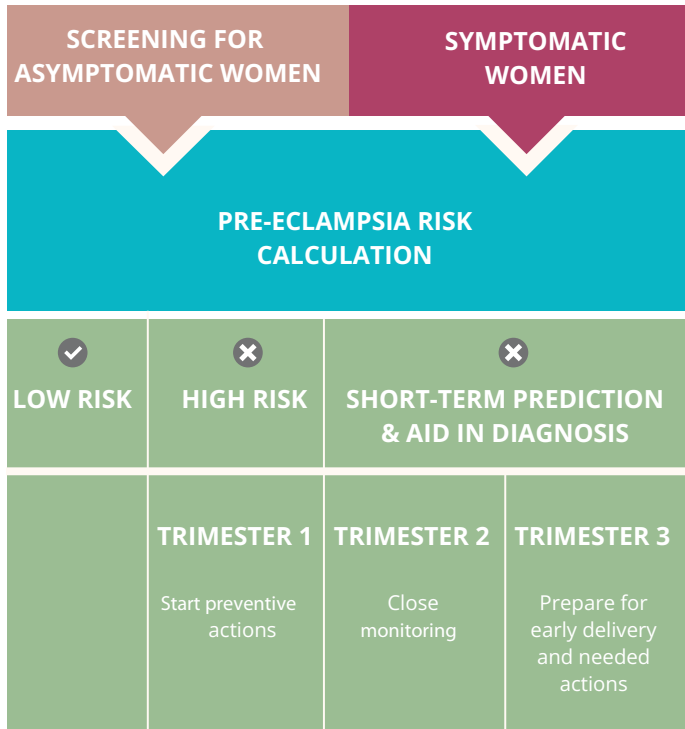




## How to detect Pre-eclampsia onset?

Pre-eclampsia screening measures two key factors, PIGF & sFlt-1 levels. The test will help to categorise pregnant women into low or high risk, followed by close monitoring and preventive actions throughout all 3 trimesters of pregnancy.



Laboratoire Médical

## PRE-ECLAMPSIA SCREENING

Affects 1 in every 12 Pregnancies



## Facts about Pre-eclampsia

Pre-eclampsia is a serious medical condition which can occur during the second half of pregnancy after 20 weeks. It typically causes high blood pressure and can affect several body organs, including the liver, kidney and brain.

Early detection and treatment are important to prevent life-threatening complications.



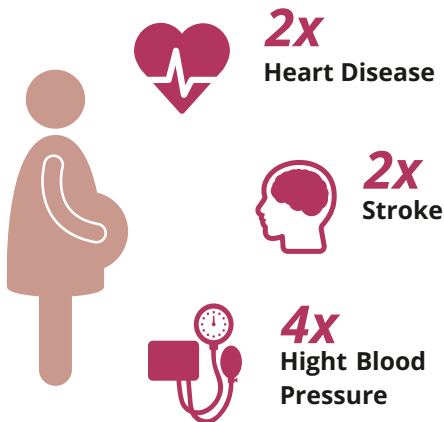
**5% to 8%**

**Affects 1 in every 12 Pregnancies**

Pre-eclampsia impacts 5% to 8% of all pregnancies

## Know your risks

Pre-eclampsia doubles your risks of heart disease & stroke and quadruples your risk of high blood pressure.



## You're at higher risk if you...

- Have had pre-eclampsia before
- Delivered pre-term
- Had low-birth weight babies
- You're obese or have a BMI >30
- Are carrying multiple babies



## Signs and symptoms of Pre-eclampsia:

- High blood pressure (140/90 or greater)
- Protein in the urine
- Swelling of the hands and face
- Headache
- Sudden weight gain
- Seeing spots or vision changes
- Stomach pain (especially in the right side)

Left untreated, pre-eclampsia can lead to serious complications for both the mother and baby, including:



**Impaired Fetal Growth**



**Stillbirth in event of placental abruption**



**Preterm birth**



**HELLP syndrome**