CONCLUSION
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This study was carried out on 150 patients of Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology M.L.B. Medical College Jhansi and it concludes:-

1. Low serum magnesium levels are closely related to high risk pregnancy cases like threatened abortion, preterm labour and pregnancy included hypertension.

2. Serum magnesium levels below 1.5mg% certainly predict poor pregnancy outcome and poor fetal prognosis.

3. A physiological trend of lowering of serum magnesium levels with increasing term of gestation must be kept in mind before labeling the case as hypomagnesaemia.

4. Magnesium ion has a direct correlation with both intracellular and extracellular calcium ion as regards to its action, levels and even titration for estimation of its serum values.

5. Magnesium is an important element of human cells and as many as 300 cellular enzymes important for metabolic activity of body and its deficiency should not be neglected.
6. It has been observed that a level of serum magnesium was not much affected by the age and parity of the normal pregnant patients.

7. There has been a highly significant difference in the serum magnesium levels of normal pregnant and threatened abortion cases.

8. It was observed that lowered serum magnesium levels were obtained in cases of pregnancy induced hypertension cases, when compared, to normal pregnant patients.

9. There was a highly significant difference in the serum magnesium levels in the normal pregnant and preterm labour cases and to prevent premature birth, intake of magnesium is recommended so that the serum values maintain between 1.6-3.0mg%.

10. Supplementation with oral magnesium preparations during antenatal period may improve the prognosis of high risk pregnancy in the years to come and further studies will pave the way for a better future.