CONCLUSION.
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The present study was conducted to estimate the total serum cholesterol levels in conditions of normal pregnancy, pre-eclamptic and eclamptic toxaemia during ante-partum, labour, early post partum and late post partum periods.

1. There was a rise in the serum total cholesterol levels in the ante-natal period which fell in the post partum period in condition of normal pre-eclampsia and pre-eclampsia, though statistically the results were proved to be insignificant except in a few pre-eclamptic subjects where the results were statistically significant.

2. The levels of serum total cholesterol fall progressively after labour in condition of eclampsia, though the results were insignificant.

3. The total serum cholesterol levels during the ante-natal period (30th - 40th weeks) in condition of normal pregnancy when compared with pre-eclampsia were higher in the latter case, though the levels were statistically insignificant.
4. The serum total cholesterol levels during labour and post partum period in conditions of normal pregnancy, pre-eclamptic toxaemia and in eclampsia when compared with each other, the levels were higher in pre-eclampsia than in normal pregnancy and were lower in eclampsia, though the results were statistically insignificant.

5. The serum total cholesterol levels in conditions of normal pregnancy, pre-eclampsia and eclampsia in relation to parity showed to be an insignificant variable.

6. The serum total cholesterol levels showed an increasing trend with the rise in socio-economic status in conditions of normal pregnancy and eclampsia. Thus proving socio-economic status to be a significant variable, while in pre-eclampsia there was no relation of cholesterol levels with the socio-economic status.

7. The serum total cholesterol levels in conditions of normal pregnancy, pre-eclamptic toxaemia and eclampsia in subjects with sufficient, insufficient and no lactation were compared on the 7th post partum day and after 6-8 weeks of delivery. The results during 6-8 weeks were statistically
highly significant in condition of insufficient and no lactation when compared with sufficient lactation in cases of normal pregnancy and pre-eclampsia, whereas there was no such relation in subjects of no lactation and insufficient lactation. On the 7th day after delivery, the levels of cholesterol in all the conditions of lactation were statistically insignificant.

In eclamptic subjects, both on 7th day and after 6-8 weeks of delivery in all the three conditions of lactation, the levels were statistically highly significant after 6-8 weeks and significant on 7th day.

The serum total cholesterol levels in conditions of normal pregnancy and pre-eclamptic toxaeemia, showed a positive relation with high fatty diet during ante-natal and post natal periods, whereas in eclamptic subjects the levels of cholesterol had a positive relation with high fatty diet during the post natal period. The above results were all statistically highly significant.