SUMMARY
SUMMARY

The subjects for the present study were selected from the out patient department, from the ante-natal wards and from the labour room of the department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, M.L.B. Medical College, Jhansi, were studied for their total serum cholesterol levels, starting from May 1984 to April 1985.

The patients studied were broadly divided into

Group I - Comprised of normal pregnancy,

Group II - Toxaemia of pregnancy,

(i) Pre-eclampsia,
(ii) Eclampsia.

Out of the 46 patients studied, 24 were of normal pregnancy, 14 of pre-eclamptic toxaemia and 8 of eclampsia.

The total serum cholesterol levels were ascertained during the ante-natal period, labour and post natal periods of normal pregnancy and pre-eclampsia. While during eclampsia only the subjects during labour and post natal periods could be studied.
In normal pregnancy the cholesterol levels showed a rising trend during ante partum period which fell during the post partum period, but the results were statistically insignificant. The levels of cholesterol in relation to parity showed no significance statistically, while the levels when related to the high fatty diet intake and the socio-economic status were significant statistically, while the relation with the lactation status showed a high significance during the later post partum period.

In pre-eclampsia the levels of cholesterol as in normal pregnancy rose during the ante-natal period and fell during the post natal period, but statistically the results were insignificant. The levels of the cholesterol when related with the socio-economic status and parity were found to be statistically insignificant, while the relation of the levels with a high fatty diet intake were statistically significant and the relation of the levels with the lactation status were significant only during the later stages of the post partum period.

In eclamptic subjects the levels of cholesterol were decreased during the post partum
period as when compared during labour, though the levels were statistically insignificant. The levels when related with parity had no significance statistically. While the levels when related with the socio-economic status, high fatty diet intake were highly significant statistically, and also the relation of the levels with lactation both during early and late post partum periods were significant statistically.

In the levels of cholesterol when compared during the ante-natal period in conditions of normal pregnancy and pre-eclampsia, observed to be higher during pre-eclampsia while the levels when compared in the three conditions of normal pregnancy, pre-eclampsia and eclampsia, the results were observed to be higher in pre-eclampsia as compared to normal pregnancy, and lower in eclampsia.