I S—59 DISCUSSION OF RETIONOPATHY IN PREGRANCY INDUCED HYPERTENSION AND CLINIC RELATED FACTORS

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[Objective]To study relation between pregnancy induced hypertension (PIH) and clinic related factors such as pregnant ages, blood pressure, albuminuria, the degree of edema, the course of PIH. [Methods] 308 cases of PIH who were admitted to our hospital in recent fifteen years were checked by indirect ophthalmoscope. Their retinopathy was divided into three periods accoding Duke - Elder method. [Results] The incidence of retinopathy in PIH wasn't related to pregnant ages ($P > 0.05$); It was no tendency that the degree of their retinopathy was increased with the growth of pregnant ages ($P > 0.05$); The incidence of retionopathy in PIH was related to the course of PIH, the blood pressure of mothers. albuminuria ($P < 0.01$); The degree of their retionopathy was more severe with increase of blood pressure, rise of urine protein, the prolongate of PIH course ($P < 0.01$); Menntime, the degree of edema was related to the incidence of retionopathy in PIH, but not related the degree of retionopathy in PIH. [Conclusion] These data suggested that the incldence and the degree of retionopathy in PIH was closly related to serial clinic related factors of pregnant mothers such as the height of blood pressure, the length of PIH course, the degree of albuminuria. Therefor, the check of retionopathy in PIH with ophthalmoscope played on important role in diagnoses and treatment of PIH and judgment of PIH prognosis.

I S—60 CHANGE OF LIPID PEROXIDES LEVEL AND ANTIOXIDANT SYSTEM IN MATERNAI BLOOD AND THE CORD BLOOD DURING PATHOLOGIC PREGNANCY

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[Objective] It has been proven that the increase of lipid peroxidation was related to the development of disceases. The aim of this study was to show relationship between the development of phathologic pregnancy and lipid peroxidation and to demonstrate the role of antioxident system in the pathologic pregnancy. [Methoeds] In this study, Serum Superoxide dismutase (SOD). Vitamin E (VE), Xanthine Oxidase (XOD) and Malandialelehyde (MDA) of maternal blood and the cord blood were detected respectively in 134 pregnant woman (including 34 normal pregnancy. 100 pathologic pregnancy) by biochemical methods. [Results] In pathologic pregnancy, Lipid peroxdes level of maternal blood and the cord blood was significantly increased as compared with the normal pregnancy ($P < 0.05$), especially in pregnancy induced hypertension, the level XOD in the cord blood was significantly increased ($P < 0.05$), the level of MDA in maternal blood was also markedly increased in fetal distress ($P < 0.05$). Meantime, in pathologic pregnancy, the SOD level in meternal blood was significantly lower than that in the cord blood, but the level of VE, XOD and MDA in maternal blood was significantly higher than that in the cord blood. [Conclusion]The results revealed that increase of lipid peroxidation was closely related to development of pathologic pregnancy, that a mother and her baby had her/his own oxidative system and antioxdant system respectively and that lipid peroxidation of fetus was suppressed and antioxidant activities of fetus was increased, which was a protective changes.