E usefulness of gestation-corrected hyperuricemia as a predictor of the development of preeclampsia on subsequent pregnancy

Min Youp Choi, Yoon Ha Kim, Jong Woon Kim, Eun Ji No, So Mi Choi, Tae-Bok Song

목적: The aim of this study was to determine the usefulness of uric acid to predict the preeclampsia on subsequent pregnancy.

방법: The retrospective chart review was done. The pregnant women who had previous preeclampsia or gestational hypertension and checked serum uric acid were enrolled in this study. Sixty-two women were collected. Hyperuricemia was defined as being one standard deviation above the gestation-specific mean. And we used uric acid z-scores ([serum uric acid value - gestation specific mean] / standard deviation of the population) to account for gestation-specific alterations in uric acid and tested this as a continuous variable. Linear regression analysis was used to assess the relationship between gestation-corrected hyperuricemia and development of preeclampsia on subsequent pregnancy.

결과: Of 62 women, twenty had the development of recurrent preeclampsia (32.3%). Linear regression analysis showed that the absence or presence of gestation-corrected hyperuricemia was not associated with the development of preeclampsia on subsequent pregnancy (p=0.551, 95% CI 0.155-2.708). And gestation-specific uric acid z-score as a continuous variable did not show any association with the prediction of preeclampsia on subsequent pregnancy (p=0.725, 95% CI 0.704 - 1.277)

결론: Gestation-corrected hyperuricemia does not predict the development of preeclampsia on subsequent pregnancy.

A case report of congenital CMV infection mimicking Dandy-Walker syndrome by prenatal ultrasonography

Sae Kyung Choi, Joo Young Cheon, Mi Rang Choi, Jeong Ha Wie, Hyun Sun Ko, In Yang Park, Jong Chul Shin

The Catholic University of Korea, Seoul, Korea

Cytomegalovirus (CMV) is the most common cause of intrauterine infection, affecting 0.3-2% of liveborn infants. Given that congenital CMV infection is a relatively common cause of sensorineural hearing loss (SNHL) and mental retardation, its antenatal diagnosis and prevention is a major challenge in perinatology. Perinatal infection may be suspected from abnormalities seen with sonography or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). Findings include microcephaly, ventriculomegaly, cerebral calcification, ascites, hepatomegaly, splenomegaly, hyperchoic bowel, hypoprops, and oligohydramnios. But, findings by imaging studies are too variable to be used as diagnostic tool. In this report, we present a case of CMV infection which prenatal ultrasonographic findings revealed partial absence of cerebellar vermis mimicking Dandy-Walker syndrome.