

Correlation Between Homocystine Level and Severity of Post-partum Hemorrhage in Women with Caesarian Section

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Abstract : Background: Post-partum hemorrhage (PPH) is one of the causes of maternal morbidity and mortality, and the association between Homocysteine (Hcy) levels has been reported with neonatal and maternal complications. The aim of this study is to evaluate of correlation between Hcy level and severity of post-partum hemorrhage in women under CS. Methods: A cross-sectional study evaluated 130 women without PPH under CS as a control group and 130 patients with PPH under CS as a case group. For all subjects, the Hcy level was measured. The relationship between Hcy levels and pregnancy outcomes was investigated. Result: The Hcy level in the case group was significantly higher than the control group (5.66 ± 1.39 vs. 4.31 ± 0.83 and $p = 0.000$), but the level of Folate and Vitamin B12 in the control group was higher than the case rate (8.68 ± 1.16 vs. 4.96 ± 1.30 , $p=0.000$ and 403.32 ± 54.22 versus 238.08 ± 44.32 , $p = 0.000$). In women with severe PPH, Hcy levels were higher than in women with pH of non-severe PPH (1.02 ± 6.89 versus 1.03 ± 5.01 , $p = 0.000$). Conclusion: according to this result, Hcy can be considered as an important risk factor in the clinical prediction or management of PPH.

Keywords : homocystine, postpartum, hemorrhage, caesarian

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