

The Prevalence of Cardiovascular Disease Risk among Iraqi women with a history of Adverse Pregnancy Outcomes

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SUMMARY. Background; cardiovascular disease is the main factor in both death and disability. Women with adverse pregnancy outcomes (APOs) have a greater risk for future cardiovascular diseases. Objective; Explore the prevalence of cardiovascular risk among women with a history of APOs. Methods; A cross sectional study enrolled 257 women with and without history of APOs, were put into 2 groups accordingly. World Health Organization and the International Society of Hypertension (WHO/ISH) and Framingham risk score (FRS) were used. Laboratory and clinical measures were done. Results; All women enrolled were over 40 years age, women with APOs mostly overweight and obese, positive medical history compared to those without ($P < 0.01$). Among APOs, women with gestational diabetes were in the high-risk level ($P < 0.01$). Medical history of hypertension, diabetes, anemia and hypothyroidism were highly prevalence in women with APOs ($P < 0.01$). Conclusion; FRS, but not WHO/ISH can be used to identify high cardiovascular risk. Gestational diabetes was notable predictor for the high-risk level.

RESUMEN. Antecedentes; la enfermedad cardiovascular es el principal factor tanto de muerte como de discapacidad. Las mujeres con resultados adversos del embarazo (APO) tienen un mayor riesgo de futuras enfermedades cardiovasculares. Objetivo; Explorar la prevalencia del riesgo cardiovascular entre mujeres con antecedentes de APO. Métodos; Un estudio transversal inscribió a 257 mujeres con y sin antecedentes de APO, se agruparon en 2 grupos según corresponda. Se utilizaron la Organización Mundial de la Salud y la Sociedad Internacional de Hipertensión (OMS/ISH) y la puntuación de riesgo de Framingham (FRS). Se realizaron medidas de laboratorio y clínicas. Resultados; Todas las mujeres inscritas tenían más de 40 años, mujeres con APO en su mayoría con sobrepeso y obesidad, antecedentes médicos positivos en comparación con las que no ($P < 0,01$). Entre los APO, las mujeres con diabetes gestacional se encontraban en el nivel de alto riesgo ($P < 0,01$). Los antecedentes médicos de hipertensión, diabetes, anemia e hipotiroidismo fueron de alta prevalencia en mujeres con APO ($P < 0,01$). Conclusión; La FRS, pero no la OMS/ISH, se puede utilizar para identificar un alto riesgo cardiovascular. La diabetes gestacional fue un predictor notable para el nivel de alto riesgo.

KEY WORDS: adverse pregnancy outcomes, cardiovascular disease, framingham risk score, World Health Organization and the International Society of Hypertension model.

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