

Changes in coagulation status during normal pregnancy: our experience

Dejanova V, Vitlarova J, Kamcev N

Department of Transfusiology, Medical Center, Stip, R.Macedonia

Introduction

Pregnancy as a physiological condition very often leads to certain changes in the coagulation status in women. The changes in the coagulation status are mostly in the direction of hypercoagulability with an increased risk for an appearance of tromboembolies but they can also be met in some cases with changes are manifested with bleeding.

Goal: To determine the possible changes in the coagulation status during normal pregnancy.

Methodology

During examination of 80 pregnant women in different lunar months laboratory parameters of hemostasis are followed. The examined parameters: Number of platelets, Bleeding Period, fibrinogen and F.VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI and XIII, FDP, Coagulation time, Pro-Thrombin time, the active partial Thromboplast in time, and Thrombin time & Analyses are completed in The Transfusion Center in Stip, Macedonia and the Rep of Macedonia - Institute of Transfusion in Skopje as well as The Central Bio-Chemical Clinical Lab in Stip, Macedonia.

Results

: In the period of normal pregnancy, the number of platelets remains unchanged. With the progress of pregnancy the fibrin values and the factors: VII, VIII, IX, XII increase too, where as of factors: XI and XIII decreases. The concentration of factors F, V, IX and pro-thrombin time remain unchanged or in some cases lightly increases. In the period of late pregnancy the concentration of FDP increases. In 8-10% of the examined cases decreased values of thrombocytes (70.000-93.000/L) and fibrin are noted. No cases of intense bleedings were observed during the period of pregnancy and delivery.

Conclusion

The coagulation tests have to be routinely performed during pregnancy to screen pathological values heralding fatal complications.