Introduction
Preeclampsia associated with unfavorable conditions of the fetus and a high frequency of perinatal fetal loss.

Purpose
To evaluate a fetal biometric parameters and Doppler indicators in the umbilical artery during pregnancy with preeclampsia and compare them with postnatal outcomes.

Methods
Total examined 67 singleton pregnancies with pre-eclampsia: 38 (56.7%) with moderate preeclampsia and 29 (42.3%) with severe preeclampsia. We spent a fetal ultrasound which included biometric study and umbilical artery Doppler.

Results
At moderate pre-eclampsia we identified 8 (21%) cases of FGR and 4 (14.3%) cases AEDF/REDF without FGR. These patients had been delivered urgently at 36.29±0.48 weeks. No antenatal losses. Early infant mortality up to 3 days was in 1 cases (2,6%) and early infant mortality after to 3 days was in 2 cases (5,2%). These were FGR fetuses with AEDF/REDF.

At severe preeclampsia we identified 6 (20.68%) cases AEDF/REDF with FGR and 4 (13.8%) cases AEDF/REDF without FGR. Delivery term was 33.8±0.76 weeks. All cases had had urgent cesarean section. Perinatal loss was 34.48 %, of them - antenatal fetal death - 6.9% (2 cases), early infant mortality up to 3 days - 6.9% (2 cases), early infant mortality after to 3 days – 20.69% (6 cases).

Conclusion
The study of blood flow in the umbilical artery in preeclampsia rationally as foetuses with FGR and non-FGR. Urgent delivery improves perinatal outcomes in AEDF/REDF at moderate pre-eclampsia. FGR with AEDF/REDF at severe preeclampsia had been associated with poor perinatal outcomes.