**Conclusions:** A1M presents higher concentrations in **maternal blood** in the maternal disease -PE- and lower concentrations in **cord blood** in the fetal disease -FGR- which supports its differential role in the pathophysiology of placental mediated diseases in accordance with their clinical presentation.

**Objective**
To evaluate maternal and fetal concentrations of alpha-1-microglobulin (A1M) in the different phenotypes of PE and/or FGR.

**Methods**
- Maternal & cord blood at delivery
- A1M (measured by ELISA)

**Results**
- Figure 1: A1M concentrations in A) maternal blood and B) cord blood samples.
  - * p<0.05 adjusted for gestational age at sampling.