Maternal blood pressure trends throughout pregnancy in women at high risk for pre-eclampsia under aspirin
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Objective
We aimed to compare the levels of maternal blood pressure throughout pregnancy in women at high risk for pre-eclampsia (PE) who were under aspirin.

Methods
Analysis of a cohort study that included 125 singleton pregnancies with an increased risk for PE before 37w above 1:100 at first trimester scan.
All women initiated ≥100mg of aspirin (ASA) before 16 weeks and stopped at 36w. Systolic (SBP), diastolic (DBP) and mean arterial pressure (MAP) were evaluated at enrolment and at 14-19w, 20-23w, 24-28w, 29-32w, 33-36w and 37-41w. Mean blood pressure was compared between women who developed PE and women who didn’t. ROC curve was used to identify the cutoff that would better predict the PE development.

Conclusion
There was a significant association between a higher blood pressure in the second half of pregnancy in women who develop PE despite aspirin intake. This subgroup could benefit from other prophylactic measures.