

Watch the following video:

<https://youtu.be/CRhGx8A7Dqg?si=TLWwkHL28qt76JSg>

Answer the following questions:

1. *What underlying placental abnormalities contribute to both preeclampsia and eclampsia?*

Uteroplacental arteries fibrous, causing narrowing and decreasing blood supply to the placenta

2. *What is the timing of preeclampsia in pregnancy?*

The poorly perfused placenta releases pro-inflammatory proteins into the mother's circulation leading to endothelial cell dysfunction causing vasoconstriction, which causes hypertension.

3. *What are the risk factors that predispose individuals to preeclampsia and eclampsia?*

First pregnancy, advance maternal age, multiple gestations, HTN, Diabetes, Obesity and Family history of preeclampsia

4. *What are the main clinical signs of severe preeclampsia—and how do they differ from eclampsia?*

HTN, blurred vision, proteinuria, swelling in legs, face and hands, epigastric pain. The symptoms for eclampsia are the same with the addition of seizures

5. *Why is delivery ultimately considered the only “cure” for preeclampsia and eclampsia, and what are the key considerations involved?*

Gestation of the fetus, severity of disease, and how the disease is affecting the mother and the baby