

Background

- Preeclampsia/Eclampsia (P/E) are common gestational conditions among pregnant women, which can put mother and fetus at risk.^{1,2}
- It is unclear if P/E specifically affect incidence of congenital heart defects (CHD) in the fetus.
- This review investigates whether an association exists between CHD, and maternal P/E in the neurotypical and neurodivergent population.



How Strong is the Association Between **Preeclampsia/Eclampsia and Congenital Heart Disease?**

Results

Type of CHD	P		
	Total	Neurodiverse	СНЕ
Ventricular Septal Defect	1/240	?	CH
Atrial Septal Defect	1/1859	?	- Cri
Coarctation of the Aorta	1/1800	?	СН
Tetralogy of Fallot	1/2518	?	с
Pulmonary Atresia	1/7100	?	
Tricuspid Atresia	1/9751	?	
Truncus Arteriosus	1/10000	?	

 Table 1: Prevalence of Congenital Heart Defects in the
United States. Data Source: CDC. No information available for neurodivergent population in the United States.

Variables	B	SE	Wald	p value	Exp (B)	Lower	Upper
Birth weight	0	0.001	0.424	0.52	1	1	1
Miscarriages	0.28	0.299	0.892	0.33	1.3	0.7	2.4
Preeclampsia	2.06	0.586	12.437	< .001	7.9	2.5	24.9
Maternal age(yr)	-0.03	0.045	0.556	0.456	0.97	0.89	1.1
Gestational age	0.1	0.144	0.563	0.45	1.1	0.84	1.5

Table 2: Logistic regression estimates of the relationship between some study variables and congenital heart disease (CHD). Data from Yilgwan et al., 2020 PLOS One

Preeclampsia/Eclampsia

Atrial Septal Defect

Tetralogy of Fallot

Pulmonary Atresia



Congenital Heart Disease

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Figure 1: Percentage of children with Congenital Heart **Defects upon Preeclampsia exposure.** p < 0.001(28 days); p=0.001 (7 days). Data from Yilgwan et al., 2020 PLOS One

Ventricular Septal Defect

Coarctation of the Aorta

Truncus Arteriosus

- population?
- organ damage.
- population.



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Discussion

• There is information on the relationship between P/E and CHD in neurotypical children: both in terms of prevalence and association (Tables 1 & 2; Figure 1).

• Is the relationship similar or stronger in the neurodivergent

• The answer is critical for overall care, especially with respect to end

 Additional research is essential in order to provide optimal care to the already vulnerable neurodivergent

References



