

A Complex Pregnancy: Preeclampsia

Abstract

Introduction: Determinants of preeclampsia rates contain risk and protective factors, such as older maternal age, maternal smoking, obesity, sperm exposure, familial factors, plurality, and pre-existing medical conditions. In the management of complex pregnancy such as preeclampsia, the role and responsibilities of midwives revolve around optimization of positive health outcomes, and the protection of maternal/fetal wellbeing. Preeclampsia is an unpredictable illness that continues to be major contributors to morbidity/maternal mortality (15–20% in developed countries), intrauterine growth restriction, perinatal deaths, and preterm birth. It is important to ensure that knowledge and understanding about pre-eclampsia among women and their families. As a result, the individually compassionate and tailored midwifery care of women with preeclampsia will serve to increase the prosperity of the mother and baby.

Aim and Method: The aim of this review is to discuss all aspects of preeclampsia which is one of the complex pregnancies and how midwives may advocate normality in complex pregnancies and evaluate the roles and responsibilities of midwives in providing care for complex pregnant women.

Results: Preeclampsia of pathogenesis is not fully unclear and complicates about 3% of pregnancies. Determinants of preeclampsia rates contain risk and protective factors, such as older maternal age, maternal smoking, obesity, sperm exposure, familial factors, plurality, and pre-existing medical conditions. In the management of complex pregnancy such as preeclampsia, the role and responsibilities of midwives revolve around optimization of positive health outcomes, and the protection of maternal/fetal wellbeing. Understanding the concept of complexity in childbirth, pregnancy and the postpartum period is a critical processes in identification how the complexity influences the normal physiology and psychology of childbirth in preeclampsia. These factors such as the label of high-risk pregnancies, the effects of this labelling on the mother and her baby, and causes of increasing high-risk pregnancies focused on the key issues of complex pregnancy and childbirth.

Conclusions: Preeclampsia is a pregnancy-specific, multisystem disease and occurs after 20 weeks of pregnancy with an important contribution to maternal and fetal/neonatal morbidity and mortality. In the management of complex pregnancy such as preeclampsia, the role and responsibilities of midwives revolve around optimization of positive health outcomes, and the protection of maternal/fetal wellbeing. Midwives have a critical role and responsibility to balance the medical and natural perspectives on the care of complex pregnancies. Today, the care of women identified as high-risk is largely under the influence of a culture focusing on risk rather than the person. This perspective remains the frequency of intervention. They are beginning to normalize. One of the reasons for this may be the increasingly narrowing of midwifery practices in the care of pregnancies with complex. This problem may be solved by giving the midwives opportunities to specialize in areas related to various risks. The pieces of training may be organized by the government and extra fees may be paid to the specialist midwives for incentive.



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Biography

Damla graduated with a Bachelor's degree in Midwifery from Dumlupinar University in 2013 in Turkey. Afterwards undergraduate education, she started master degree in Gynaecology Nursing at Gaziantep University in Turkey. Damla's midwifery career began Maternity Unit at state hospital in Turkey and she worked as a maternity unit supervisor midwife for a year. During this process, she won a scholarship by the Republic of Turkey the Ministry of Education, which provides the opportunity to master's and doctoral course abroad. She ended clinical experience lasting four years in total, in order to get a master's degree in England. In September 2019, she completed the Msc Advanced Midwifery Practice at Anglia Ruskin University. Damla is a PhD student with a background in midwifery who specialises in Complex Childbirth, Holistic Midwifery Education, Holistic Midwifery Practices, Fear of Childbirth, Caesarean Section Birth, Qualitative Research and Critical Literature Review Methods. Damla's PhD will focus on the relationship of the new mentoring system, which plays an important role in midwifery education, and culturally diverse students.

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