Association between systolic blood pressure and lung water in preeclampsia – a point-of-care USG-based observational study

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Background & Hypothesis

• Point-of-care lung ultrasound studies suggest that extravascular lung water (EVLW) is significantly increased in patients with pre-E who exhibit severe features (BP \ge 160/110 mm Hg)^{1,2}

• Unclear if EVLW is also increased in Pre-E patients without severe features compared to healthy pregnancies, and if there is a correlation between systolic blood pressure (SBP) and EVLW

•Hypothesis: Pre-E patients without severe features will show increased EVLW



Study Design and Methods

- Cohort study
- ≥ 20 weeks gestation (Pre-E, controls non-Pre-E), informed consent
- Pre-E BP≥ 140 mm Hg within 2 hours after initiation of treatment
- Exclusion: patient refusal, clinical instability, ≥ 2 h after initiation of anti-hypertensive treatment
- Simplified 4 zone lung ultrasound protocol, semi-recumbent position, curvilinear probe
- Bilateral intercostal spaces (ICS): 3rd-4th , 6th-7th ribs (within the parasternal- midclavicular lines)
- The total number of single and confluent B-lines per ICS was recorded
- Scores range from 0 to 8 per ICS, with a maximum total score of 32 across the 4 ICS
- Two providers independently validated all scans
- Spearman's correlation coefficients between variables, Groups compared: Unpaired T test, Chi square test



Results

	Pre-E [8] Mean(S.D.)	Non-Pre-E [15] Mean(S.D.)	p-value
Age	31.38(6.27)	30(5.58)	0.59
BMI	43.93(15.9)	33.75(9.04)	0.612
SBP	159.88(15.2)	124.27(11.6)	<0.001
DBP	90.75(10.3)	72.73(11.7)	0.002
SpO2	95.63(2.4)	98.67(1.4)	0.001
Creatinine	0.6(0.1)	0.6(0.1)	0.581
US score Rt 3/4	4.75(1.38	2(0.8)	<0.001
US score Lt 3/4	5(1.3)	1.6(1.2)	<0.001
US score Rt 6/7	5.25(1.4)	2.07(0.9)	<0.001
US score Lt 6/7	4.75(1.58)	2.13(1)	<0.001
Total US score	19.75(5)	7.87(3.6)	<0.001
Correlation of SBP>140 and Total Lung US score	0.823	NA	<0.001
Correlation of DBP>90 and Total Lung US score	0.1865	NA	0.394



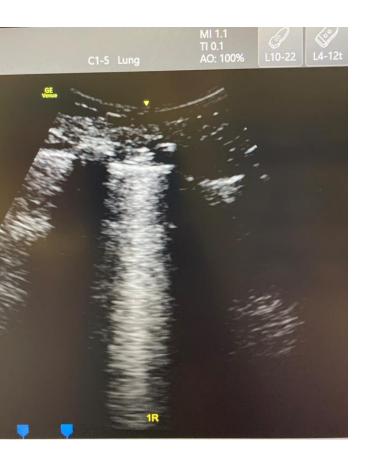
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Total Lung Water Score (0-32)

- Mild(0-10)
- Moderate(11-20)
- Severe (21-32)



Conclusion and Discussion

- Our preliminary data suggest there is increased EVLW in Pre-E without severe features
- Even patients without severe features may be at risk for pulmonary edema •
- Allow risk stratification in settings where USG is not readily available
- Next steps: subgroup analysis (Pre-E with/without severe features), correlation analysis between different SBP ulletcategories and EVLW, propensity matching for confounders altering EVLW and assessing the impact of antihypertensive therapy on EVLW

References:

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