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**VITAMIN D STATUS IS ASSOCIATED WITH UTEROPLACENTAL DYSFUNCTION INDICATED BY PREGNANCY INDUCED HYPERTENSION** Kharkiv National Medical University

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Background: maternal vitamin D deficiency has been always implicated with many of the maternal abnormalities during pregnancy including per-eclampsia ,immature delivery and intrauterine growth restrictions and some of these unfavorable outcomes originate from the conversion of the placental function .pregnancy induced hypertension (PIH) is a state that may occure after the 20 weeks of gestation and these physiological abnormalities can be accumulated by the vitamin deficiency.

**Aim of the research:** there is a documentation based on the significance of vitamin D deficiency in developing this syndrome Therefore, the aim of present study was to determine the risks of vitamin D avitaminosis for pregnancy induced hypertension in a group of pregnant women.

**Method and material:** in this control study we enrolled 57 pregnant women( with or without PIH preeclampsia) between the age of 22 and 28 weeks of gestation into two groups .They were 20 to 40 years-old and they did not ingest any antihypertensive or diuretic medications , drugs and supplements freguency questionnaire along with demographic questionnaire were filled in both groups .

**Result:** There were no significant differences in energy and vitamin D intakes between the two groups .vitamin D intakes were lower in women with PIH compared to those without PIH 7

**Conclusion:** less intake of vitamin D should be considered as possible risk factors for PIH. sufficient intake of dairy products which are a good sources of mentioned nutrients are advised to prevent and further complications like per-eclampsia and placental dysfunction .