Norwegian Institute of Public Health (fhi)

Pre-eclampsia (pre-eclampsia)

Preeclampsia is a pregnancy complication that affects three to five percent of all pregnant women. The condition is characterized by high blood pressure and protein in the urine, and can be manifest from the second half of pregnancy and until delivery. Preeclampsia is often difficult to predict, and the cause is unknown. Preeclampsia occurs frequently in families. This may mean that genes play a role in the development of the condition.

The InterPregGen research study aims to understand the genetic variants in the woman and her unborn child which increase the risk of developing preeclampsia.

Blood tests and associated health data from women with and without preeclampsia in pregnancy are available from national studies in countries participating in the study, including MoBa. By analyzing samples from mother-child pairs and family trios (mother, father and child) with and without disease, this research examines the relationship between genetic factors and how they interact in the development of preeclampsia.

The study is the largest ever of its kind, and provides the opportunity to identify gene variants in women who are vulnerable to developing preeclampsia, and confirm the importance of gene variants that has been suggested in previous studies about preeclampsia. This may provide new knowledge about genes that contribute to the development of preeclampsia, and form the basis for new hypotheses about causal relationships.

InterPregGen is an international collaborative project, funded by the EU. Research groups from the UK, Norway, Finland and Iceland, and two countries in Central Asia (Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan) are participants.

* Read more about the project on the InterPregGen website http://www.interpreggen.org/

MoBa

http://www.fhi.no/tema/gener-og-genetikk/forskning-og-studier

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