

What are the risk factors for preeclampsia?⁶

History of prenatal health issues

- Personal or family history of preeclampsia
- Prior history of other pregnancy complications

Chronic condition history

- Hypertension (high blood pressure)
- Diabetes (type 1 or type 2)
- Kidney disease
- Obesity
- Autoimmune disorders

Current pregnancy characteristics

- Pregnancy with more than one baby
- Use of in vitro fertilization
- Maternal age of 35 or older
- First pregnancy with current partner
- More than 10 years since previous pregnancy
- African American race/ethnicity



Visit womenshealth.labcorp to learn more about preeclampsia screening.

Call Us Toll-free (within the US): (800)848.4436

Billing/Cost Questions: (844)799.3242

References

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PRENATAL CARE

Second & third trimester preeclampsia confirmation test

Risk confirmation of advancing to severe preeclampsia symptoms within two weeks for hospitalized patients





What is preeclampsia?

Preeclampsia is a pregnancy complication that involves high blood pressure and affects about 5% to 7% of all births in the U.S.¹ Most people with preeclampsia will deliver healthy babies and fully recover. However, the condition remains a leading cause of maternal and infant illness and death—meaning it is critical to not only understand the signs and risk factors of preeclampsia, but also to assess your risk of progressing to severe symptoms where stepped up care may be required.

At Labcorp, our second and third trimester preeclampsia test can provide fast confirmation for hospitalized patients on the risk of progressing to severe symptoms within the following two weeks.

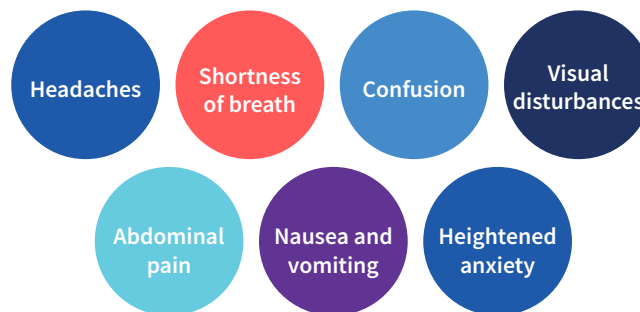
5-7%
of all pregnancies
in the U.S. are
affected¹

60%
of preeclampsia
deaths are
preventable²

60%
The rate of
preeclampsia in Black
women is 60% higher³

What are the signs of preeclampsia?

Your body undergoes many changes during pregnancy. Sometimes, it can be hard to tell the difference between a normal change and a sign of something more serious. **If you're experiencing any of these symptoms during your pregnancy, talk to your doctor about your preeclampsia screening options.**



Racial Disparities in Maternal Mortality

The maternal mortality rate among non-Hispanic Black women is 3.5 times that of non-Hispanic white women.⁴ Preeclampsia—as well as other blood pressure and heart conditions—are leading causes of maternal death for Black women.⁴



Scan the QR code
to read a mother's story
about advocating for
her health when facing a
preeclampsia diagnosis.

How do I know if I have preeclampsia?

Preeclampsia symptoms typically present sometime after 20 weeks into pregnancy,⁵ but it can also happen earlier or later (including during the postpartum period). Considering the overlap in preeclampsia symptoms and normal signs of pregnancy, as well as the health risks that preeclampsia can pose for both mother and baby, detection is key. With a blood test drawn between 23 and 35 weeks of pregnancy, for hospitalized patients, your doctor can help assess your risk of progressing to severe preeclampsia within two weeks.

The follow up care of a positive Preeclampsia test may include:

1. Referral/transfer to tertiary care center
2. Progression to severe preeclampsia may include preparing for delivery (Includes treatment with steroids to promote fetal lung maturity)
3. Chronic hypertension management with medications

Visit
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information