What factors are associated with an increased risk 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

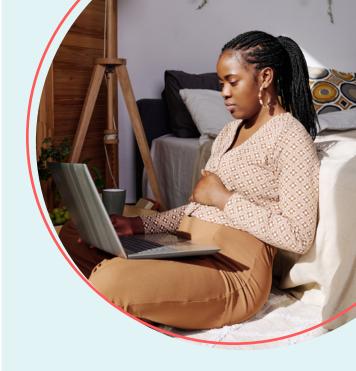
Billing/Cost Questions: (844)799.3242

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PRENATAL CARE

First trimester preeclampsia screening

The only test in the U.S. to provide first trimester insight about preeclampsia risk occurring prior to 34 weeks





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 first trimester preeclampsia screen is the only test in the U.S. that can give you early insights about your risk of developing preeclampsia prior to 34 weeks.

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

of preeclampsia deaths are preventable²

60%

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 am at increased risk for 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, early detection is key. With a Labcorp blood test drawn between 11.0 and 14.0 weeks of pregnancy, your doctor can help assess your risk of developing preeclampsia.

Learn about first trimester screening for preeclampsia

Early screening is important to identify risk early so your healthcare provider can closely monitor and manage the pregnancy. If identified at an increased risk to develop preeclampsia prior to 34 weeks gestation. Possible interventions could include increased surveillance, education on the signs and symptoms of preeclampsia and, if appropriate, prophylaxis treatment. With the Labcorp blood test drawn between 11.0 to 14.0 weeks of pregnancy, your doctor can help assess your risk of developing preeclampsia.

> Visit womenshealth. labcorp.com for more information