



GYNECOLOGY, OBSTETRICS AND WOMEN'S HEALTH

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Title: Biomarkers of Preeclampsia in Pregnant Women with Chronic Kidney Disease

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Abstract (upto 300 words)

Pregnant women with chronic kidney disease are at a high risk of developing adverse outcomes, including superimposed preeclampsia. Prediction and diagnoses of superimposed preeclampsia in women with high-risk pregnancies is often challenging. Pro-angiogenic factors: placental growth factor (PIGF), as well as the anti-angiogenic factors: soluble Fms-like tyrosine kinase-1 (sFlt-1) and soluble endoglin(sEng) have gained increasing attention for their role in the pathogenesis of preeclampsia. Changes in serum concentrations of pro and anti-angiogenic factors are associated with the occurrence of superimposed preeclampsia in high-risk pregnancies. These changes are present up to four weeks before the final clinical manifestations of the disease. Pro and anti-angiogenic factors might be useful for risk stratification of superimposed preeclampsia and other adverse outcomes in high-risk pregnancies. Proteinuria, IgM urinary excretion, Kidney impairment and Uterine Artery Doppler are also independent biomarkers associated with adverse pregnancy outcomes including superimposed preeclampsia in pregnant women with CKD.

The aim of this presentation is to describe the clinical usefulness of serum concentrations of pro and anti-angiogenic factors and other biomarkers associated with progression and diagnoses of superimposed preeclampsia in pregnant women with CKD.

Biography (upto 150 words)

Carlos José Molina Pérez is a Medical Doctor with specialty in Gynecology and Obstetrics has completed PhD studies at Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM) in México City. He is Medical Researcher and Clinical Coordinator at Mexican Institute of Social Security (IMSS) and Professor at UNAM. He has 15 publications that have been cited over 200 times, and his publication H-index is 7. He is currently conducting medical research on high-risk pregnancies, chronic kidney disease, preeclampsia, high-risk biomarkers, angiogenic factors, inflammation, and COVID-19.







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Recent publications:

2023

Berumen-Lechuga MG, Molina-Pérez CJ, García-Cortés LR, Muñoz-Medina JE, Rosas-Peralta M, Dichi-Romero MLÁ, Julián-Hernández YJ, Vázquez-Rasposo AS, Palomo-Piñón S. Caracterización epidemiológica de la COVID-2019 en población obstétrica mexicana: estudio de cohorte [Epidemiological characterization of COVID-2019 in Mexican pregnant women: a cohort study]. Rev Med Inst Mex Seguro Soc. 2023 May 2;61(3):314-320. Spanish. PMID: 37216499.

2022

Molina-Pérez CJ, Nolasco-Leaños AG, Carrillo-Juárez RI, Leaños-Miranda A. Clinical usefulness of angiogenic factors in women with chronic kidney disease and suspected superimposed preeclampsia. J Nephrol. 2022 Mar 30. doi: 10.1007/s40620-022-01299-9. Epub ahead of print. PMID: 35353367.

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- Leaños-Miranda A, Nolasco-Leaños A, G, Carrillo-Juárez R, I, Molina-Pérez CJ, Isordia-Salas I, Ramírez-Valenzuela K, L: Interleukin-6 in Amniotic Fluid: A Reliable Marker for Adverse Outcomes in Women in Preterm Labor and Intact Membranes. Fetal Diagn Ther 2021. doi: 10.1159/000514898 PMID: 33794521.
- Nolasco-Leaños AG, Ramírez-Valenzuela KL, Carrillo-Juárez RI, Molina-Pérez CJ, Isordia-Salas I, Leaños-Miranda A. Circulating angiogenic factors are associated with progression to preeclampsia and the occurrence of adverse outcomes in women with gestational hypertension. J Hypertens. 2021 Mar 1;39(3):573-580. doi: 10.1097/HJH.0000000000002669. PMID: 33149103.

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- Berumen-Lechuga MG, Molina-Pérez CJ, Leaños-Miranda A. Enfermedad por COVID-19 durante el embarazo: una narrativa [COVID-19 during pregnancy: a narrative]. Rev Med Inst Mex Seguro Soc. 2020 Sep 21;58(Supl 2):S187-193. 10.24875/RMIMSS.M20000130. PMID: 34695331.







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2019

Leaños-Miranda A, Campos-Galicia I, Ramírez-Valenzuela KL, Berumen-Lechuga MG, Isordia-Salas I, Molina-Pérez CJ. Urinary IgM excretion: a reliable marker for adverse pregnancy outcomes in women with chronic kidney disease. J Nephrol. 2019 Apr;32(2):241-251. doi: 10.1007/s40620-018-0536-9. PMID: 30206800; PMCID: PMC6423310.

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2015

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