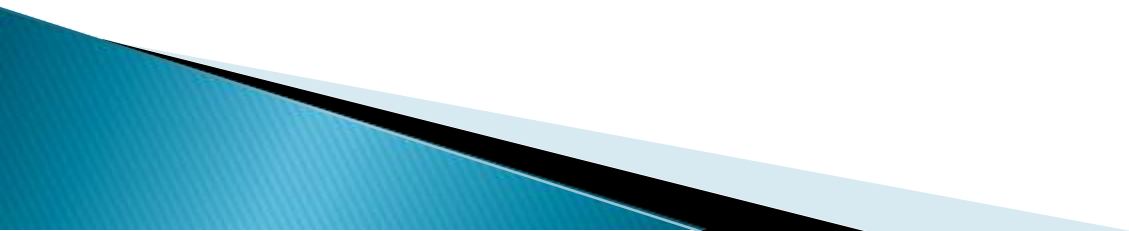
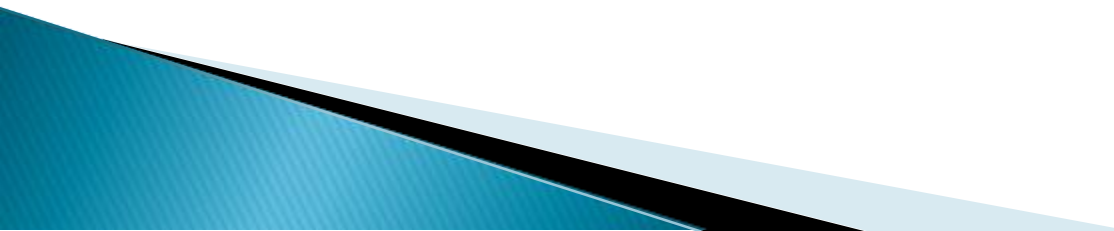


HYPEREMESIS GRAVIDARUM



Definition

- ▶ Nausea & vomiting are common
 - ▶ **HG** occurs only in 0.3–3% of pregnancies
 - ▶ **HG** always in the first trimester 6–8 weeks
 - ▶ **HG** is severe nausea & vomiting
 - ▶ with weight loss (more than 5% of pre-pregnancy weight)
 - ▶ Dehydration
 - ▶ Electrolyte imbalance
 - ▶ Ketonuria/ketosis
- 

Diagnosis

- ▶ HG is a diagnosis of exclusion:

1. Multiple pregnancy

2. Molar pregnancy

3. Infections: urinary, ear, GIT

4. Endocrine:

- ▶ thyrotoxicosis, hyperparathyroidism

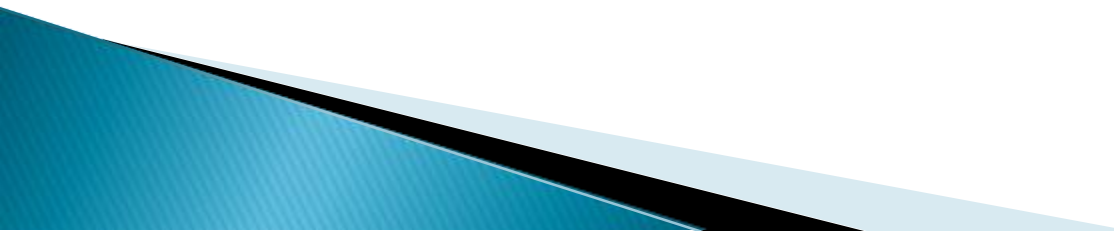
- ▶ DKA, addison's disease

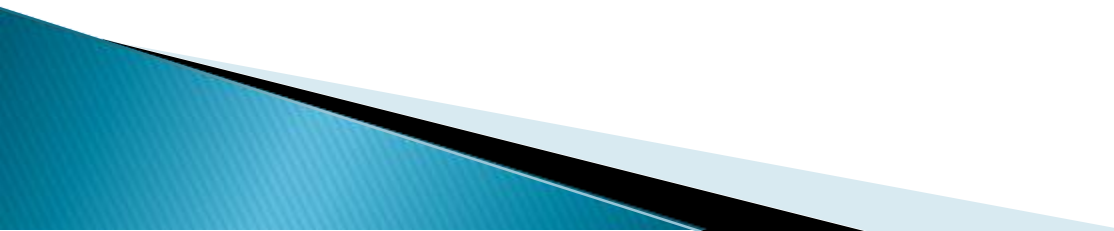
5. surgical: peptic ulcer, pancreatitatis, cholecystitis

6. Brain tumours

7. Drugs: iron supplements, antibiotics

Investigations:

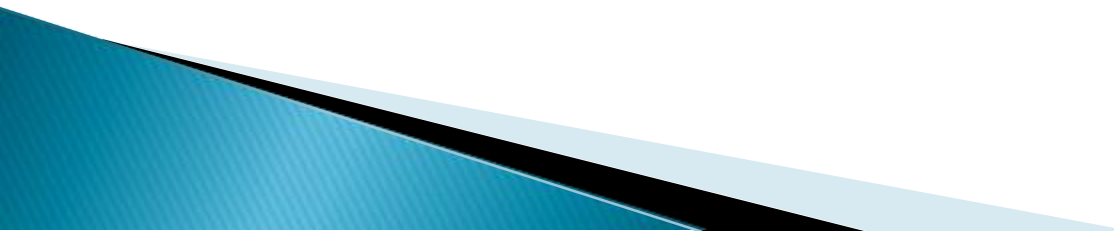
1. CBC: raised Hct
 2. Sr electrolytes:
 - Hyponatremia
 - Hypokalemia
 - metabolic Hyochloraemia alkalosis
 3. Thyroid function test: thyrotoxicosis
 4. Blood sugar
 5. Liver function test
 6. Urine: ketonuria
- 

- ▶ Ultrasound:
 - ▶ Confirm gestational age
 - ▶ Multiple pregnancy
 - ▶ Molar pregnancy
- 

Effects on pregnancy

- ▶ 1. Wernicke's encephalopathy
 - ▶ Due to B1 (thiamine) deficiency
 - ▶ Precipitated by carbohydrate containing food
 - ▶ Precipitated IV fluids that contain dextrose
 - ▶ Fatal but reversible
 - ▶ Blurred vision, unsteadiness, confusion, memory problems
 - ▶ Diagnosis is clinical:
 - ▶ Nystagmus, ophthalmoplegia, hyporeflexia, gait ataxia
 - ▶ Diagnosis is confirmed by MRI
 - ▶ Associated with 40% fetal

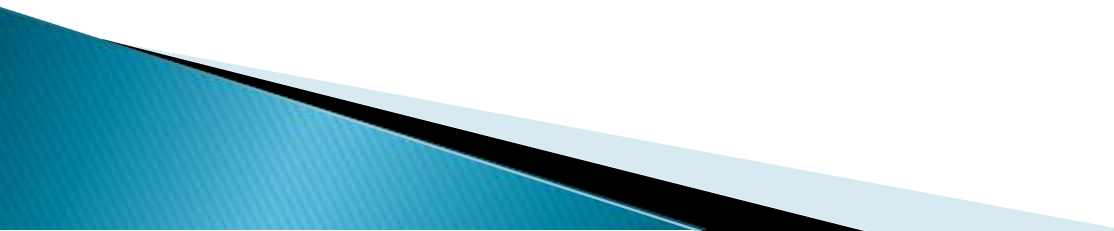
Effects on pregnancy

- ▶ 2. Hyponatremia
 - ▶ Lethargy & seizures
 - ▶ Do not do rapid correction of hyponatremia
 - ▶ 3. Mallory–Weiss tears
 - ▶ 4. Thrombosis
 - ▶ 5. Vitamin (B6, B12) deficiency
 - ▶ 6. Psychology
- 

management

- ▶ IV fluids & correction of electrolyte imbalance
- ▶ IV fluids that contain dextrose are inappropriate
- ▶ **Give normal saline & Hartman's Infusions only**

management

- ▶ Anti emetics are not teratogenic
 - ▶ Proton pump inhibitors are safe
 - ▶ Thiamine supplement
 - ▶ Corticosteroids: in severe cases
 - ▶ stop drugs that may cause nausea & vomiting
 - ▶ thromboprophylaxis
- 

Antiemetic drugs: all safe

- ▶ 1. Antihistamines: promethazine, cyclizine
- ▶ 2. Phenothiazines: chlorpromazine
- ▶ Side effect mainly drowsiness
- ▶ 3. Dopamine antagonists: metoclopramide
- ▶ Side effect mainly extrapyramidal effect
- ▶ 4. Serotonin inhibitors: ondasteron

