

# Preeclampsia

study aimed to investigate the association between preeclampsia and all-cause dementia and Alzheimer's Disease (AD).

**Methods:** This population-based cohort study was a secondary analysis of data from the Framingham Offspring Study (FOS). History of preeclampsia was assessed between 1986 and 1990(4th cycle). Participants were followed up until incident events or censorship from the study through 2014. Hazard ratios comparing dementia rates among women with and without a history of preeclampsia were estimated using Cox regression models.

**Results:** A total of 1249 women with 18631 person-years of follow-up were included in the analytic sample. Of those, 142 women had a history of preeclampsia, and 98 women experienced dementia of which 62 were AD during follow-up of nearly 15 years. After multivariate adjustments, women with a history of preeclampsia had a higher risk of all-cause dementia and AD compared with women without it, with HRs of 1.56 (95%CI, 1.03-2.15) for all-cause dementia and 1.65 (95%CI 1.08-2.20) for AD. And the comparable results were shown in the subgroup for elder women over 65 years old.

A history of preeclampsia was associated with an increased risk of all-cause [dementia](#) and [Alzheimer's Disease](#) <sup>1)</sup>.

<sup>1)</sup>

Wang K, Guo K, Ji Z, Liu Y, Chen F, Wu S, Zhang Q, Yao Y, Zhou Q. Association of Preeclampsia with Incident Dementia and Alzheimer's Disease among Women in the Framingham Offspring Study. J Prev Alzheimers Dis. 2022;9(4):725-730. doi: 10.14283/jpad.2022.62. PMID: 36281677.

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Last update: **2024/06/07 02:50**

