

Markers and Mechanisms for Pre-Eclampsia in Women with Type 2 Diabetes



This project aims to define the role of certain biological markers which may indicate a likelihood of developing pre-eclampsia (PE) by longitudinally comparing a cohort of pregnant patients with and without diabetes.

Pre-eclampsia is characterized by hypertension and proteinuria during pregnancy and is a major cause of maternal and fetal death, and the leading cause of premature delivery worldwide. Currently, there is no effective treatment and delivery of the baby is the only “cure”. PE is dramatically increased in pregnancies complicated by any type of diabetes, especially pre-gestational diabetes.

Reducing health disparities by
preventing or delaying diabetes in
American Indians and Alaskan
Natives.

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Native Americans suffer
disproportionately from diabetes.
15.1% of Native Americans have
either diagnosed or undiagnosed
diabetes.