

Study finds elevated levels of cell-free DNA in first trimester do not predict preeclampsia

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In a study to be presented today at the Society for Maternal-Fetal Medicine's annual meeting, The Pregnancy Meeting, in Dallas, Texas, researchers will report findings that indicate that elevated levels of cell-free DNA in the first trimester do not predict the subsequent development of preeclampsia.

"I wanted to identify if elevated levels of cell-free fetal DNA in maternal blood early in pregnancy could identify women at risk for the subsequent development of preeclampsia. I found that there is no significant difference in levels of total or free fetal DNA in the [first trimester](#) in women who subsequently develop preeclampsia," said Bob Silver, MD, with the University of Utah Health Sciences Center and Intermountain Healthcare, [Obstetrics and Gynecology](#), in Salt Lake City, Utah. Silver conducted the study, entitled First Trimester Free Fetal DNA in The Maternal Circulation as a Predictor of [Preeclampsia](#).

More information: A copy of the abstract is available at www.sfmnewsroom.org/annual-meeting-abstracts/

Provided by Society for Maternal-Fetal Medicine

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