

## New insights on preeclampsia

Preeclampsia is a complex, multi-system disorder that affects five to eight per cent of all pregnant women. It is a major cause of severe maternal morbidity and perinatal mortality in Australia.

**The presenter:** Dr Wendy Pollock is a critical care nurse and midwife who undertook her PhD on critically ill pregnant and postpartum women. She has extensive clinical, education and research experience on preeclampsia.

**The program:** This clinically focused presentation will provide an updated understanding of preeclampsia and discuss priorities of management related to the prevention and recognition of the condition, acute treatment and long-term implications of the condition for women. It is suitable for midwives, emergency nurses, intensive care nurses, anaesthesia nurses and any health professional interested in learning about preeclampsia. The latest research and evidence-based clinical guidelines are incorporated into the program.

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**Date:** Wednesday 19<sup>th</sup> July 2017

**Time:** 0915 – 1245hrs

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**Venue:** Austin Health Education Centre  
Tutorial Room 4.6  
Level 4 – Austin Hospital  
145 Studley Rd, Heidelberg

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**Parking & Transport:**

1-4 hours \$18

4-8 hours \$20

**Heidelberg Train Station**

Adjacent to the hospital

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**Refreshments:**

Morning tea – please advise of any dietary requirements when registering

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**Cost:**

\$120 per person

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**Questions:**

Dr Wendy Pollock

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***Register online at [maternalcriticalcare.com.au](http://maternalcriticalcare.com.au)***

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## Program content

Time	Topic
<b>0900-0915</b>	<b>Register</b>
0915-1030	<b>Definitions and epidemiology of preeclampsia</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is preeclampsia?</li> <li>• Definition and classifications of preeclampsia</li> <li>• Incidences of preeclampsia, eclampsia &amp; HELLP syndrome</li> </ul> <b>Aetiology of preeclampsia</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What causes preeclampsia?</li> <li>• Overview of the pathophysiology of preeclampsia</li> </ul> <b>Risk factors, prevention and recognition of preeclampsia</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Risk factors related to women (e.g. BMI) and the pregnancy (e.g. twins)</li> <li>• Can preeclampsia be prevented?</li> <li>• Recognition and diagnosis of preeclampsia</li> </ul>
<b>1030-1100</b>	<b>Morning tea</b>
1100-1210	<b>Management of preeclampsia</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Priorities of management</li> <li>• Medical management – including medications</li> <li>• Plan for birth</li> </ul> <b>Midwifery management of preeclampsia</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment &amp; monitoring (maternal and fetal)</li> <li>• Breastfeeding &amp; bonding</li> <li>• Thromboprophylaxis</li> </ul> <b>Discharge and follow-up</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing information and support</li> <li>• Recovery at home</li> <li>• ↑ risk for preeclampsia next birth</li> <li>• Long term outcomes for women following preeclampsia</li> </ul>
1210-1240	<b>Case Study</b>
1240-1245	<b>Summary and evaluation</b>
<b>1245</b>	<b>Finish</b>