



Preeclampsia: Pathogenesis, Diagnosis and Treatment

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Message from the Guest Editor

Dear Colleagues,

Preeclampsia (PE) is a severe pregnancy complication that affects 2–8% of all pregnancies worldwide and accounts for the death of approximately 76,000 women and 500,000 fetuses per year. PE is characterized by new onset hypertension and proteinuria in the second half of pregnancy. The only known cure for PE is the termination of pregnancy, which increases the rate of preterm birth. Pathogenesis of this pregnancy complication has been investigated in many studies. Based on extensive PE research in the past few decades, the old two-stage model has been refined and lately even been extended to six stages.

I cordially invite authors and investigators within this complex field of universal interest to submit original research or review articles pertaining to this Special Issue, including studies and opinions on risk factors related to the development of the disease and molecular aspects of its pathogenesis.

I would appreciate it if the authors provided a brief section in their manuscript indicating the novelty of their findings or, in the case of review articles, provided personal views on a particular topic.

Prof. Dr. Joško Osredkar
Guest Editor

