

Anexo 1.

Bibliografía revisada.

1. Guidelines for regional anaesthesia in pre-eclampsia. University Hospitals Bristol. NHS Foundation Trust.: NHS: 1-2. http://www.oaa-anaes.ac.uk/assets/_managed/editor/File/Guidelines/Pre-eclampsia/Analgesia%20and%20anaesthesia%20for%20PET%20-%20gardner%20-%20St%20Michael's.pdf; consultado Marzo 2013.
2. Management of suspected eclamptic convulsion. Southampton University Hospitals NHS Trust., 2010. http://www.oaa-anaes.ac.uk/assets/_managed/editor/File/Guidelines/Pre-eclampsia/suspected_eclamptic_convulsion_Swales_Southampton.pdf; consultado Marzo 2013.
3. SFAR/CNGOF/SFMP/SFP. Réanimation des formes graves de prééclampsie (CE 2000). 2002, modifié 2010. <http://www.sfar.org/accueil/article/40/reanimation-des-formes-graves-de-preeclampsie-ce-2000>; producido 2009; modificado 14-Enero-2010; consultado Marzo 2013.
4. Afolabi BB, Lesi FEA, Merah NA. Regional versus general anaesthesia for caesarean section (Review). Cochrane Database Syst Rev 2007.
5. Ascarelli MH, Johnson V, McCreary H, Cushman J, May WL, Martin JN. Postpartum preeclampsia management with furosemide: a randomized clinical trial. *Obstet Gynecol* 2005; 105: 29-33.
6. Askie LM, Duley L, Henderson-Smart DJ, Stewart LA. Antiplatelet agents for prevention of pre-eclampsia: a meta-analysis of individual patient data. *Lancet* 2007; 369: 1791-8.
7. Atkins D, Briss PA, Eccles M, Flottorp S, Guyatt GH, Harbour RT, et al. Systems for grading the quality of evidence and the strength of recommendations II: pilot study of a new system. *BMC health services research* 2005; 5: 25.
8. Atkins D, Eccles M, Flottorp S, Guyatt GH, Henry D, Hill S, et al. Systems for grading the quality of evidence and the strength of recommendations I: critical appraisal of existing approaches The GRADE Working Group. *BMC health services research* 2004; 4: 38.
9. Aya AG, Mangin R, Vialles N, Ferrer JM, Robert C, Ripart J, et al. Patients with severe preeclampsia experience less hypotension during spinal anesthesia for elective cesarean delivery than healthy parturients: a prospective cohort comparison. *Anesth Analg* 2003; 97: 867-72.
10. Aya AG, Vialles N, Tanoubi I, Mangin R, Ferrer JM, Robert C, et al. Spinal anesthesia-induced hypotension: a risk comparison between patients with severe preeclampsia and healthy women undergoing preterm cesarean delivery. *Anesth Analg* 2005; 101: 869-75.
11. Bansal S, Pawar M. Haemodynamic responses to laryngoscopy and intubation in patients with pregnancy-induced hypertension: effect of intravenous esmolol with or without lidocaine. *Int J Obstet Anesth* 2002; 11: 4-8.
12. Barker P, Callander CC. Coagulation screening before epidural analgesia in pre-eclampsia. *Anaesthesia* 1991; 46: 64-7.
13. Belfort MA, Anthony J, Saade GR, Allen JC. A comparison of magnesium sulfate and nimodipine for the prevention of eclampsia. *New England J Med* 2003; 348: 304-11.
14. Berends N, Teunkens A, Vandermeersch E, Van de Velde M. A randomized trial comparing low-dose combined spinal-epidural anesthesia and conventional epidural anesthesia for cesarean section in severe preeclampsia. *Acta Anaesthesiol Belg* 2005; 56: 155-62.
15. Bernstein K, Baer A, Pollack M, Sebrow D, Elstein D, Ioscovich A. Retrospective audit of outcome of regional anaesthesia for delivery in women with thrombocytopenia. *J Perinatal Med* 2008; 36: 120-3.
16. Brown MA, Hague WM, Higgins J, Lowe S, McCowan L, Oats J, et al. The detection, investigation and management of hypertension in pregnancy: executive summary. *Austr New Zeal J Obstet Gynaecol* 2000; 40: 133-8.
17. Bulletin AP. Clinical management guidelines for obstetrician-gynecologists. Diagnosis and management of preeclampsia and eclampsia. ACOG, 2002, reaffirmed 2008: 1-10.
18. Carles G, Helou J, Dallah F, Ibrahim N, Alassas N, Youssef M. Use of injectable urapidil in pregnancy-induced hypertension and preeclampsia] *J Gynecol Obstet Biol Reprod* 2012; 41: 645-9.
19. Chiu CL, Mansor M, Ng KP, Chan YK. Retrospective review of spinal versus epidural anaesthesia for caesarean section in preeclamptic patients. *Int J Obstet Anesth* 2003; 12: 23-7.

20. Churchill D, Beevers GD, Meher S, Rhodes C. Diuretics for preventing pre-eclampsia. Cochrane Database Syst Rev 2007; CD004451.
21. Churchill D, Duley L. Interventionist versus expectant care for severe pre-eclampsia before term. Cochrane Database Syst Rev 2002; CD003106.
22. Clark VA, Sharwood-Smith GH, Stewart AV. Ephedrine requirements are reduced during spinal anaesthesia for caesarean section in preeclampsia. *Int J Obstet Anesth* 2005; 14: 9-13.
23. Cyna AM, Andrew M, Emmett RS, Middleton P, Simmons SW. Techniques for preventing hypotension during spinal anaesthesia fro caesarean section (Review). The Cochrane Library Issue 11 2010.
24. D'Ippolito S, Ortiz AS, Veglia M, Tersigni C, Di Simone N. Low molecular weight heparin in obstetric care: a review of the literature. *Reprod Sci* 2011; 18: 602-13.
25. Dasgupta S, Chakraborty B, Saha D, Ghosh D. Comparison of neonatal outcome in women with severe pre-eclampsia undergoing caesarean section under spinal or general anaesthesia. *Journal of the Indian Medical Association* 2011; 109: 166-70.
26. Dennis AT. Management of pre-eclampsia: issues for anaesthetists. *Anaesthesia* 2012; 67: 1009-20.
27. Dennis AT, Castro J, Carr C, Simmons S, Permezel M, Royse C. Haemodynamics in women with untreated pre-eclampsia. *Anaesthesia* 2012; 67: 1105-18.
28. Drost JT, Arpacı G, Ottervanger JP, de Boer MJ, van Eyck J, der Schouw YT, Maas AH. Cardiovascular risk factors in women 10 years post early preeclampsia: the Preeclampsia Risk Evaluation in FEMales study (PREVFEM). *Eur J Prevent Cardiol* 2012; 19: 1138-44.
29. Drost JT, Maas AH, van Eyck J, van der Schouw YT. Preeclampsia as a female-specific risk factor for chronic hypertension. *Maturitas* 2010; 67: 321-6.
30. Drost JT, van der Schouw YT, Ottervanger JP, van Eyck J, de Boer MJ, Maas AH. Electrocardiographic parameters in women ten years post-early preeclampsia. *Maturitas* 2012; 73: 148-51.
31. Duley L. The global impact of pre-eclampsia and eclampsia. *Semin Perinatol* 2009; 33: 130-7.
32. Duley L. Pre-eclampsia, eclampsia, and hypertension. *Clin Evid* 2011; 1402. ISSN 1752-8526.
33. Duley L, Gulmezoglu AM, Henderson-Smart DJ, Chou D. Magnesium sulphate and other anticonvulsants for women with pre-eclampsia. Cochrane Database Syst Rev 2010: CD000025.
34. Duley L, Henderson-Smart D, Meher S. Altered dietary salt for preventing pre-eclampsia, and its complications. Cochrane Database Syst Rev 2005: CD005548.
35. Duley L, Henderson-Smart DJ, Meher S, King JF. Antiplatelet agents for preventing pre-eclampsia and its complications. Cochrane Database Syst Rev 2007: CD004659.
36. Duley L, Matar HE, Almerie MQ, Hall DR. Alternative magnesium sulphate regimens for women with pre-eclampsia and eclampsia. Cochrane Database Syst Rev 2010: CD007388.
37. Duley L, Matar HE, Almerie MQ, Hall DR. Alternative magnesium sulphate regimens for women with pre-eclampsia and eclampsia. Cochrane Database Syst Rev 2010: CD007388.
38. Duley L, Williams J, Henderson-Smart DJ. Plasma volume expansion for treatment of women with pre-eclampsia. Cochrane Database Syst Rev 2000: CD001805.
39. Dyer RA, Piercy JL, Reed AR. The role of the anaesthetist in th emanagement of the pre-eclamptic patient. *Curr Opinion Anaesthesiol* 2007; 20: 168-74.
40. Dyer RA, Els I, Farbas J, Torr GJ, Schoeman LK, James MF. Prospective, randomized trial comparing general with spinal anesthesia for cesarean delivery in preeclamptic patients with a nonreassuring fetal heart trace. *Anesthesiology* 2003; 99: 561-9.
41. Dyer RA, James MF. Maternal hemodynamic monitoring in obstetric anesthesia. *Anesthesiology* 2008; 109: 765-7.
42. Dyer RA, Piercy JL, Reed AR, Lombard CJ, Schoeman LK, James MF. Hemodynamic changes associated with spinal anesthesia for cesarean delivery in severe preeclampsia. *Anesthesiology* 2008; 108: 802-11.
43. Dyer RA, Piercy JL, Reed AR, Strathie GW, Lombard CJ, Anthony JA, James MF. Comparison between pulse waveform analysis and thermodilution cardiac output determination in patients with severe pre-eclampsia. *Br J Anaesth* 2011; 106: 77-81.
44. Ehrenberg HM, Mercer BM. Abbreviated postpartum magnesium sulfate therapy for women with mild preeclampsia: a randomized controlled trial. *Obstet Gynecol* 2006; 108: 833-8.

45. El-Kerdawy H, Farouk A. Labor analgesia in preeclampsia: remifentanil patient controlled intravenous analgesia versus epidural analgesia. *Mid East J Anesthesiol* 2010; 20: 539-45.
46. Fontenot MT, Lewis DF, Frederick JB, Wang Y, DeFranco EA, Groome LJ, et al. A prospective randomized trial of magnesium sulfate in severe preeclampsia: use of diuresis as a clinical parameter to determine the duration of postpartum therapy. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 2005; 192: 1788-93.
47. Fyneface-Ogan S, Uzoigwe SA. Caesarean section outcome in eclamptic patients: a comparison of infiltration and general anaesthesia. *West Afr J Med* 2008; 27: 250-4.
48. Ginosar Y, Nadjari M, Hoffman A, Firman N, Davidson EM, Weiniger CF, et al. Antepartum continuous epidural ropivacaine therapy reduces uterine artery vascular resistance in pre-eclampsia: a randomized, dose-ranging, placebo-controlled study. *Br J Anaesth* 2009; 102: 369-78.
49. Gogarten W. Preeclampsia and anaesthesia. *Curr Opin Anaesthesiol* 2009; 22: 347-51.
50. Hagmann H, Thadhani R, Benzing T, Karumanchi SA, Stepan H. The promise of angiogenic markers for the early diagnosis and prediction of preeclampsia. *Clin Chem* 2012; 58: 837-45.
51. Halpern SH, Douglas MJ. Evidence based obstetric anesthesia: BMJ books, 2005.
52. Hanss R, Bein B, Ledowski T, Lehmkuhl M, Ohnesorge H, Scherkl W, et al. Heart rate variability predicts severe hypotension after spinal anesthesia for elective cesarean delivery. *Anesthesiology* 2005; 102: 1086-93.
53. Head BB, Owen J, Vincent RD, Shih G, Chestnut DH, Hauth JC. A randomized trial of intrapartum analgesia in women with severe preeclampsia. *Obstet Gynecol* 2002; 99: 452-7.
54. Heyborne KD. Preeclampsia prevention: lessons from the low-dose aspirin therapy trials. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 2000; 183: 523-8.
55. Hezelgrave NL, Duffy SP, Shennan AH. Preventing the preventable: pre-eclampsia and global maternal mortality. *Obstet Gynaecol Reprod Med* 2012; 22: 170-72.
56. Huang CJ, Fan YC, Tsai PS. Differential impacts of modes of anaesthesia on the risk of stroke among preeclamptic women who undergo Caesarean delivery: a population-based study. *Br J Anaesth* 2010; 105: 818-26.
57. Jadad AR, Moore RA, Carroll D, Jenkinson C, Reynolds DJ, Gavaghan DJ, et al. Assessing the quality of reports of randomized clinical trials: is blinding necessary? *Controlled Clin Trials* 1996; 17: 1-12.
58. Jain K, Grover VK, Mahajan R, Batra YK. Effect of varying doses of fentanyl with low dose spinal bupivacaine for caesarean delivery in patients with pregnancy-induced hypertension. *Int J Obstet Anesth* 2004; 13: 215-20.
59. Jenkins SM, Head BB, Hauth JC. Severe preeclampsia at <25 weeks of gestation: maternal and neonatal outcomes. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 2002; 186: 790-5.
60. Knight M, Duley L, Henderson-Smart DJ, King JF. WITHDRAWN: Antiplatelet agents for preventing and treating pre-eclampsia. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2007: CD000492.
61. Koopmans CM, Bijlenga D, Aarnoudse JG, van Beek E, Bekedam DJ, van den Berg PP, et al. Induction of labour versus expectant monitoring in women with pregnancy induced hypertension or mild preeclampsia at term: the HYPITAT trial. *BMC Preg Child* 2007; 7: 14.
62. Koopmans CM, Bijlenga D, Groen H, Vijgen SM, Aarnoudse JG, Bekedam DJ, et al. Induction of labour versus expectant monitoring for gestational hypertension or mild pre-eclampsia after 36 weeks' gestation (HYPITAT): a multicentre, open-label randomised controlled trial. *Lancet* 2009; 374: 979-88.
63. Landau R. What's new in obstetric anesthesia. *Int J Obstet Anesth* 2009; 18: 368-72.
64. Langenveld J, Broekhuijsen K, van Baaren GJ, van Pampus MG, van Kaam AH, Groen H, et al. Induction of labour versus expectant monitoring for gestational hypertension or mild pre-eclampsia between 34 and 37 weeks' gestation (HYPITAT-II): a multicentre, open-label randomised controlled trial. *BMC Preg Child* 2011; 11: 50.
65. Langesaeter E. Is it more informative to focus on cardiac output than blood pressure during spinal anaesthesia for cesarean delivery in women with severe preeclampsia? *Anesthesiology* 2008; 108: 771-2.
66. Langesaeter E, Dyer RA. Maternal haemodynamic changes during spinal anaesthesia for caesarean section. *Curr Opinion Anaesthesiol* 2011; 24: 242-8.
67. Langesaeter E, Rosseland LA, Stubhaug A. Haemodynamic effects of oxytocin in women with severe preeclampsia. *Int J Obstet Anesth* 2011; 20: 26-9.
68. Langesaeter E, Rosseland LA, Stubhaug A. Haemodynamic effects of oxytocin in women with severe preeclampsia. *Int J Obstet Anesth* 2011; 20: 26-9.
69. Levy DM. Emergency Caesarean section: best practice. *Anaesthesia* 2006; 61: 786-91.

70. Livingston JC, Livingston LW, Ramsey R, Mabie BC, Sibai BM. Magnesium sulfate in women with mild preeclampsia: a randomized controlled trial. *Obstet Gynecol* 2003; 101: 217-20.
71. Malleeswaran S, Panda N, Mathew P, Bagga R. A randomised study of magnesium sulphate as an adjuvant to intrathecal bupivacaine in patients with mild preeclampsia undergoing caesarean section. *Int J Obstet Anesth* 2010; 19: 161-6.
72. Mandal NG, Surapaneni S. Regional anaesthesia in pre-eclampsia: advantages and disadvantages. *Drugs* 2004; 64: 223-36.
73. Martin JN, Thigpen BD, Moore RC, Rose CH, Cushman J, May W. Stroke and severe preeclampsia and eclampsia: a paradigm shift focusing on systolic blood pressure. *Obstet Gynecol* 2005; 105: 246-54.
74. Meher S, Duley L. Rest during pregnancy for preventing pre-eclampsia and its complications in women with normal blood pressure. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2006: CD005939.
75. Meher S, Duley L. Garlic for preventing pre-eclampsia and its complications. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2006: CD006065.
76. Meher S, Duley L. Progesterone for preventing pre-eclampsia and its complications. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2006: CD006175.
77. Moher D, Jadad AR, Tugwell P. Assessing the quality of randomized controlled trials. Current issues and future directions. *Int J Technol Assess Health Care* 1996; 12: 195-208.
78. Moldenhauer JS, Stanek J, Warshak C, Khoury J, Sibai B. The frequency and severity of placental findings in women with preeclampsia are gestational age dependent. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 2003; 189: 1173-7.
79. Moslemi F, Rasooli S. Comparison of spinal versus general anesthesia for cesarean delivery in patients with severe preeclampsia. *J Med Sci* 2007; 7: 1044-48.
80. Ngan Kee WD. prevention of maternal hypotension after regional anaesthesia for caesarean section. *Curr Opin Anaesthesiol* 2010; 23: 304-09.
81. NHS. Hypertension in pregnancy. The management of hypertensive disorders during pregnancy. NICE clinical guideline 107. 2010, modified 2011. En: <http://guidance.nice.org.uk/cg107>; consultado Marzo 2013.
82. Norwitz ER, Hsu CD, Repke JT. Acute complications of preeclampsia. *Clin Obstet Gynecol* 2002; 45: 308-29.
83. OAA. Pre-eclampsia/eclampsia guideline OAA. 2012. <http://www.oaa-anaes.ac.uk/content.asp?ContentID=410>; consultado Marzo 2013.
84. Okafor UV, Okezie O. Maternal and fetal outcome of anaesthesia for caesarean delivery in preeclampsia/eclampsia in Enugu, Nigeria: a retrospective observational study. *Int J Obstet Anesth* 2005; 14: 108-13.
85. Pardo-Morales RV, Romero-Figueroa S, Vazquez-de Anda GF, Briones-Garduno JC, Herrera-Villalobos JE, Gonzalez-Vargas A. New therapeutics alternative in severe preeclampsia. *Cir Ciruj* 2004; 72: 203-7.
86. Park BY, Jeong CW, Jang EA, Kim SJ, Jeong ST, Shin MH, et al. Dose-related attenuation of cardiovascular responses to tracheal intubation by intravenous remifentanil bolus in severe pre-eclamptic patients undergoing Caesarean delivery. *Br J Anaesth* 2011; 106: 82-7.
87. Pridjian G, Puschett JB. Preeclampsia. Part 2: experimental and genetic considerations. *Obstet Gynecol Surv* 2002; 57: 619-40.
88. Pridjian G, Puschett JB. Preeclampsia. Part 1: clinical and pathophysiologic considerations. *Obstet Gynecol Surv* 2002; 57: 598-618.
89. Primo J. Niveles de evidencia y grados de recomendaci ∇ n (I/II). *Enfer Inflamat Intest* 2003; 2: 39-42.
90. Ragab FA, El-Sayed NA, Eissa AA, El Kerdawy AM. Synthesis and anticonvulsant activity of certain substituted furochromone, benzofuran and flavone derivatives. *Chem Pharmac Bull* 2010; 58: 1148-56.
91. RCOG. The management of severe pre-eclampsia/eclampsia. Guideline No 10(A). RCOG, 2006: 1-11. <http://www.rcog.org.uk/files/rcog-corp/uploaded-files/GT10aManagementPreeclampsia2006.pdf>; consultado Marzo 2013.
92. Redman CW. Hypertension in pregnancy: the NICE guidelines. *Heart* 2011; 97: 1967-9.
93. Reynolds F, Seed PT. Anaesthesia for Caesarean section and neonatal acid-base status: a meta-analysis. *Anaesthesia* 2005; 60: 636-53.

94. Santos AC, Birnbach DJ. Spinal anesthesia in the parturient with severe preeclampsia: time for reconsideration. *Anesth Analg* 2003; 97: 621-2.
95. Sen S, Ozmert G, Turan H, Caliskan E, Onbasili A, Kaya D. The effects of spinal anesthesia on QT interval in preeclamptic patients. *Anesth Analg* 2006; 103: 1250-5.
96. SFAR, CNGOF, SFNN, SFMP. Prise en charge multidisciplinaire des formes graves de prééclampsie. Recommendations formalisées d'experts communes SFAR/CNGOF/SFMP/SFNN. 2009. <http://www.sfar.org/accueil/article/40/reanimation-des-formes-graves-de-preeclampsie-ce-2000>; producido 2009; modificado 14-Enero-2010; consultado Marzo 2013.
97. Sharwood-Smith G, Drummond GB. Hypotension in obstetric spinal anaesthesia: a lesson from pre-eclampsia. *Br J Anaesth* 2009; 102: 291-4.
98. Sibai B. Diagnosis and management of gestational hypertension and preeclampsia. *Obstet Gynecol* 2003; 102: 181-92.
99. Sibai BM, Caritis S, Hauth J. What we have learned about preeclampsia. *Sem Perinatol* 2003; 27: 239-46.
100. Sidani M, Siddik-Sayyid SM. Preeclampsia, a new perspective in 2011. *Mid East J Anesthesiol* 2011; 21: 207-14.
101. Smyth RM, Spark P, Armstrong N, Duley L. Magpie Trial in the UK: methods and additional data for women and children at 2 years following pregnancy complicated by pre-eclampsia. *BMC Preg Child* 2009; 9: 15.
102. Steegers EA, von Dadelszen P, Duvekot JJ, Pijnenborg R. Pre-eclampsia. *Lancet* 2010; 376: 631-44.
103. Steyn DW, Steyn P. Low-dose dopamine for women with severe pre-eclampsia. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2007: CD003515.
104. Tajik P, van der Tuuk K, Koopmans CM, Groen H, van Pampus MG, van der Berg PP, et al. Should cervical favourability play a role in the decision for labour induction in gestational hypertension or mild pre-eclampsia at term? An exploratory analysis of the HYPITAT trial. *BJOG* 2012; 119: 1123-30.
105. Tihtonen K, Koobi T, Yli-Hankala A, Huhtala H, Uotila J. Maternal haemodynamics in pre-eclampsia compared with normal pregnancy during caesarean delivery. *BJOG* 2006; 113: 657-63.
106. Van de Velde M, Berends N, Spitz B, Teunkens A, Vandermeersch E. Low-dose combined spinal-epidural anaesthesia vs. conventional epidural anaesthesia for Caesarean section in pre-eclampsia: a retrospective analysis. *Eur J Anaesthesiol* 2004; 21: 454-9.
107. van Veen JJ, Nokes TJ, Makris M. The risk of spinal haematoma following neuraxial anaesthesia or lumbar puncture in thrombocytopenic individuals. *Br J Haematol* 2010; 148: 15-25.
108. Visalyaputra S, Rodanant O, Somboonviboon W, Tantivitayatan K, Thienthong S, Saengchote W. Spinal versus epidural anesthesia for cesarean delivery in severe preeclampsia: a prospective randomized, multicenter study. *Anesth Analg* 2005; 101: 862-8.
109. von Dadelszen P, Menzies J, Gilgoff S, Xie F, Douglas MJ, Sawchuck D, et al. Evidence-based management for preeclampsia. *Front Biosci* 2007; 12: 2876-89.
110. WHO. Best clinical practice protocols. Clinical procedures safety. Severe pre-eclampsia and eclampsia. Geneva: Clinical porcedures unit. WHO, 2004, refformated 2007.
111. Woudstra DM, Chandra S, Hofmeyr GJ, Dowswell T. Corticosteroids for HELLP (hemolysis, elevated liver enzymes, low platelets) syndrome in pregnancy. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2010: CD008148.
112. Yoo KY, Jeong CW, Park BY, Kim SJ, Jeong ST, Shin MH, et al. Effects of remifentanil on cardiovascular and bispectral index responses to endotracheal intubation in severe pre-eclamptic patients undergoing Caesarean delivery under general anaesthesia. *Br J Anaesth* 2009; 102: 812-9.
113. Yorkshire Hospitals N. Yorkshire Regional severe pre-eclampsia guidelines March 2005. 2005. http://www.oaa-anaes.ac.uk/assets/_managed/editor/File/Guidelines/Pre-eclampsia/Pre-eclampsia_guidelines_Regional_Yorkshire_Vipond.pdf; consultado Marzo 2013.