



Clinical Procedures for the Prevention of Preeclampsia in Pregnant Women: A Systematic Review

Procedimentos clínicos para a prevenção de pré-eclâmpsia em gestantes: Uma revisão sistemática

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Abstract

Objective To identify the most effective procedures recommended for the prevention of preeclampsia.

Data Sources A systematic review was performed in the following databases: Pubmed/MEDLINE, CINAHL, Web of Science, Cochrane and LILACS via the Virtual Health Library (VHL). A manual search was also performed to find additional references. The risk of bias, the quality of the evidence, and the classification of the strength of the recommendations were evaluated using the Grading of Recommendations, Assessment, Development and Evaluations (GRADE) approach.

Selection of Studies In the initial search in the databases, the total number of articles retrieved was 351, and 2 were retrieved through the manual search; after duplicate articles were removed, 333 citations remained. After a thorough review of the titles and abstracts, 315 references were excluded. Accordingly, 18 articles were maintained for selection of the complete text (phase 2). This process led to the exclusion of 6 studies. In total, 12 articles were selected for data extraction and qualitative synthesis.

Data Collection The articles selected for the study were analyzed, and we inserted the synthesis of the evidence in the online software GRADEpro Guideline Development Tool (GDT) (McMaster University and Evidence Prime Inc. All right reserved. McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontário, Canada); thus, it was possible to develop a table of evidence, with the quality of the evidence and the classification of the strength of the recommendations.

Data Synthesis In total, seven studies recommended the individual use of aspirin, or aspirin combined with calcium, heparin or dipyridamole. The use of calcium alone or in combination with phytonutrients was also highlighted. All of the studies were with women at a high risk of developing preeclampsia.

Keywords

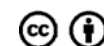
- ▶ pregnant women
- ▶ preeclampsia
- ▶ prevention and control
- ▶ maternal health
- ▶ pregnancy complications

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Resumo

Conclusion According to the studies evaluated, the administration of aspirin is still the best procedure to be used in the clinical practice to prevent preeclampsia.

Objetivo Identificar quais são as condutas recomendadas para a prevenção de pré-eclâmpsia em gestantes.

Fontes de Dados Foi feita uma revisão sistemática da literatura, e foram desenvolvidas estratégias detalhadas de busca individual nas bases de dados PubMed/MEDLINE, CINAHL, Web of Science, Cochrane e LILACS pela Biblioteca Virtual em Saúde (BVS). Uma pesquisa manual também foi realizada para encontrar referências adicionais. O risco de viés, a qualidade da evidência, e a classificação da força das recomendações foram avaliadas usando a abordagem Classificação de Recomendações, Avaliação, Desenvolvimento e Análises (*Grading of Recommendations, Assessment, Development and Evaluations*, GRADE).

Seleção dos Estudos No total, foram encontrados 351 artigos na busca inicial nas bases de dados consultadas e 2 na busca manual; após exclusões por duplicidade, 333 artigos permaneceram. Após a leitura de títulos e resumos, 315 referências foram excluídas. Portanto, 18 artigos foram mantidos para a seleção do texto completo (fase 2); esse processo levou à exclusão de 6 artigos. Após as exclusões por incompatibilidade com os critérios de inclusão, 12 artigos compuseram a amostra.

Coleta de Dados Os artigos selecionados para o estudo foram analisados, e a digitação da síntese das evidências foi realizada no *software online* GRADEpro Guideline Development Tool (GDT) (McMaster University and Evidence Prime Inc. Todos os direitos reservados. McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontário, Canadá), o que possibilitou a elaboração de uma tabela de evidências, com a qualidade das evidências e a classificação da força das recomendações.

Síntese dos Dados No total, sete estudos recomendaram o uso individual de aspirina, ou aspirina combinada com cálcio, heparina ou dipiridamol. O uso de cálcio isolado ou em combinação com fitonutrientes também foi destacado. Todos os estudos foram realizados com mulheres com alto risco de desenvolver pré-eclâmpsia.

Conclusão De acordo com os estudos avaliados, a administração de aspirina ainda é a melhor conduta a ser utilizada na prática clínica para prevenir a pré-eclâmpsia.

Palavras-chave

- ▶ gestante
- ▶ pré-eclâmpsia
- ▶ prevenção e controle
- ▶ saúde materna
- ▶ complicações na gravidez

Introduction

Preeclampsia (PE) is a systemic disease, and much of its etiology is unknown. Evidence suggests that it is characterized by angiogenic imbalance, exaggerated inflammation and endothelial dysfunction, leading to clinical manifestations of pregnancy-specific hypertension, which usually occurs in the second half of pregnancy.^{1,2}

It is one of the main causes of maternal and perinatal death, affecting 3% to 5% of pregnancies worldwide, and accounting for 25.7% of all maternal deaths in Latin America and the Caribbean.^{3,4} The risk of these complications is greater when the disease has an early onset (before 34 weeks of gestation), and it is serious, as it causes restricted intra-uterine growth (RIG) or fetuses that are small for the gestational age (SGA), severe maternal morbidities, and it also causes women to become more prone to develop cardiovascular risk factors. The costs for each birth with the presence of preeclampsia have been shown to increase by US\$ 6,583.⁵⁻⁸

One of the major challenges for modern obstetrics is the early identification of women at a high risk of developing preterm preeclampsia (before 37 weeks of gestation). Thus, the prediction of preeclampsia is paramount in performing appropriate procedures to reduce the prevalence of the disease by modifying antenatal care and pharmacological interventions in a timely manner.^{9,10}

Several clinical, biochemical and biophysical tests have been proposed to predict PE; however, none of them have proved to be useful in isolation to classify the preexisting maternal risk for PE with sufficient specificity and sensitivity for clinical use. Ideally, the predictive model should be simple, inexpensive, and easy to apply, so that it can be widely used in the clinical practice.¹¹

Researchers developed a predictive model that is able to predict the risk of developing PE in the first trimester (11 weeks, 0 day - 13 weeks, 6 days), based on a combination of maternal factors that includes the mean arterial pressure (MAP), the pulsatility index (PI) of the uterine artery, and the serum placental growth factor (PIGF). This model can predict

75% (95% confidence interval [95%CI]: 70–80%) of preterm preeclampsia and 47% (95%CI: 44–51%) of term preeclampsia, with a false-positive rate (FPR) of 10%, with these data being superior to the respective values of 49% and 38% achieved by screening with maternal factors only.¹²

Accordingly, strategies to reduce the risk of pregnancy-related hypertension disorders are a global priority, and screening only makes sense if there is an effective intervention available to prevent the disease and control the unfavorable outcomes.^{13,14} Therefore, the present study sought to answer the following question: what are the most up-to-date and effective procedures to prevent PE? The aim of the present review was to identify the most effective procedures recommended for the prevention of PE.

Methods

Type of Study

A systematic review based on the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines.¹⁵

Eligibility Criteria

The inclusion criteria were 1) randomized controlled trials (RCTs), systematic reviews/meta-analyses, and prospective or retrospective cohort studies 2) that included pregnant women of all ages, with a single pregnancy and without preeclampsia in the current gestation, 3) which reported the outcome of interest (prevention and control of PE). There were no language restrictions. Articles published between the years of 2013 and 2018 were included. Studies were excluded due to the following reasons: they did not cover the topic; and studies that were letters, abstracts of congresses, personal opinions, chapter of books, descriptive studies, case reports, or case series, study protocols and qualitative studies.

Information Sources and Search Strategy

The studies were identified through a search strategy adapted for each electronic database: PubMed/MEDLINE, CINAHL, Web of Science, Cochrane and LILACS via the Virtual Health Library (VHL). All of the electronic database searches were performed on December 14, 2018. In a complementary way, a manual search was performed on the reference lists of the selected articles, to ensure that any additional references that might not have been retrieved in the electronic search were duly found. To perform the searches in the electronic databases, the following medical subject headings (MESH) were used: *pregnant women*, *preeclampsia*, *prevention and control*; we also used the AND Boolean operator to search for the combination (*pregnant women AND preeclampsia AND prevention and control*).

Selection of the Studies

After collecting all of the references, duplicate articles were deleted using a free online bibliographic reference manager (EndNote Web). The selection of the studies was performed in phases. In phase 1, two investigators independently examined the titles and abstracts of potentially relevant studies and selected articles that appeared to meet the inclusion criteria

based on their abstracts. In phase 2, the same reviewers read the full text of all of the independently-selected articles and excluded studies that did not meet the inclusion criteria. Any disagreements, whether in the first or second phases, were solved through discussions between the two investigators. In the event of failure to reach a consensus, a third reviewer was called to make a final decision.

The studies that were excluded and the reasons for exclusion are presented in **Fig. 1**.

Data Collection Process

Two investigators independently collected data from the articles, including: study characteristics (references, year of publication, objective), population characteristics (sample size, gestational age), procedure characteristics (study design, follow-up period) and main results.

Summary of the Measures

The primary outcome of interest in the study was the prevention of PE. In addition, fetal outcomes (preterm delivery, premature rupture of membranes, restricted intrauterine growth, Apgar score, and fetal/neonatal death) were also considered as secondary outcomes.

Risk of Bias in the Studies and Classification of the Strength of the Recommendations

The quality of the evidence and the classification of the strength of the recommendations were evaluated through the Grading of Recommendations, Assessment, Development and Evaluations (GRADE) approach.¹⁶ The synthesis of the evidence was digitalized using the online software GRADEpro Guideline Development Tool (GDT) (McMaster University and Evidence Prime Inc. All right reserved. McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada), which made it possible for us to develop the evidence table. The criteria for this evaluation were study design, risk of bias, inconsistency, indirect evidence, inaccuracy, possible publication bias, whether the study had a large effect size, the potential confounding factors, and the dose–response gradients of the procedures. With this, the quality of the evidence was characterized as high, moderate, low or very low.

Results

Selection of the Studies

In phase 1 of the study selection, 351 citations were identified in the 5 databases consulted. The manual search from the reference lists of the identified studies provided two additional studies. After duplicate articles were removed, 333 citations remained. After a thorough review of the titles and abstracts, 315 references were excluded. Accordingly, 18 articles were maintained for selection of the complete text (phase 2). This process led to the exclusion of six studies (**Fig. 1**). In total, 12 articles were selected for data extraction and qualitative synthesis.

Characteristics of the Studies

Of the twelve studies selected for the present review, three of them used only aspirin, four used aspirin combined with

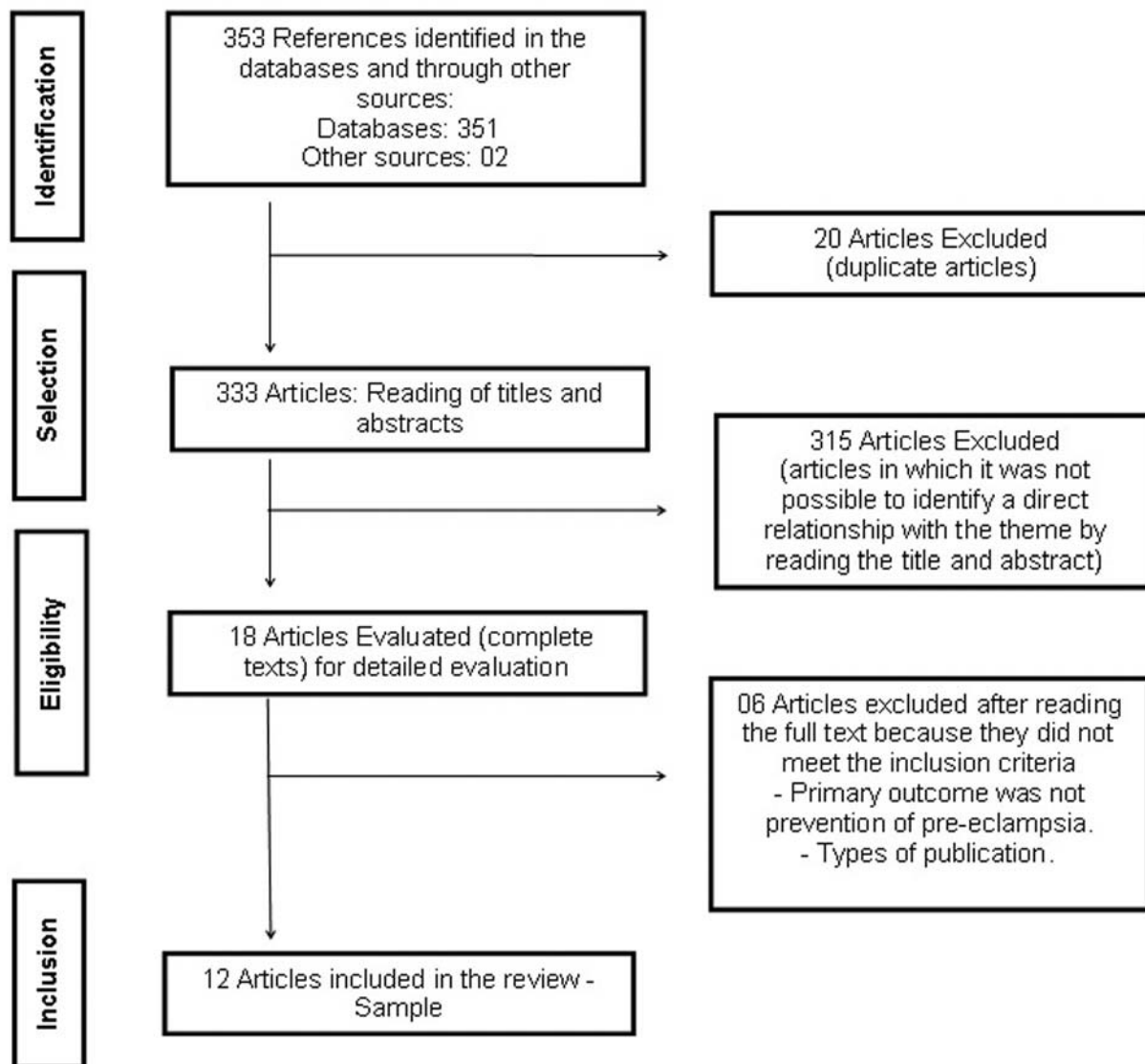


Fig. 1 Flowchart showing the results of the database search, the selection, and the inclusion of original articles in the systematic review.

calcium, heparin or dipyridamole, while the others used only calcium or calcium combined with phytonutrients, L-arginine, heparin or pravastatin as procedures for the prevention of PE. Most studies included women at a high risk of developing PE in their samples; for this, those who had at least one risk factor for the disease were considered at a high risk of developing PE; one of the risk factors analyzed was pregnant women with systemic hypertension before pregnancy, aiming to evaluate superimposed PE.

The descriptive characteristics of the studies are summarized in **Chart 1**.

Risk of Bias in the Studies and Classification of the Strength of the Recommendations

The quality of the evidence of the results evaluated through the GRADE system was classified as high certainty, moderate certainty, low certainty and very low certainty (**Chart 2**).

Most of the studies classified as high-certainty were those that used the administration of aspirin individually as the procedure. The other high-certainty studies used L-arginine, phytonutrients and aspirin with calcium, and they demonstrate that further studies are unlikely to change the confidence in the estimate of the effect of these findings, which allows us to have confidence in these results. Among the high-certainty studies, the use of phytonutrients was not statistically significant in the reduction of the risk of developing PE, a fact that discourages their isolated use as a preventive measure.

One study²⁰ involving the addition of low-molecular-weight heparin (LMWH) or unfractionated heparin to a low dose of aspirin and one²¹ that used a low dose of aspirin (75 mg) were moderately certain, indicating that additional studies should be performed, and are likely to have an impact on the confidence in the estimate of the effect, and may

Chart 1 Characteristics of the included articles

Reference	Study Design	Objective	Sample	Procedure	Main results
Rolnik et al (2017) ⁵	Randomized controlled trial	To evaluate whether low-dose aspirin during pregnancy reduces the risk of developing preeclampsia (PE) before 37 weeks of pregnancy in high-risk women according to an individual-risk calculation algorithm.	798 participants in the aspirin group; 822 in the placebo group.	Aspirin at a dose of 150 mg per day, administered from the 11th to the 14th gestational weeks until the 36th week.	Preterm PE occurred in 13 out of the 798 participants (1.6%) in the aspirin group, compared with 35 out of 822 (4.3%) participants in the placebo group, a 62% reduction (adjusted odds ratio [OR] in the aspirin group: 0.38; 95% confidence interval (95%CI): 0.20–0.74; $p = 0.004$).
Camarena Pulido et al (2016) ¹⁰	Randomized controlled trial	To estimate the effectiveness and safety of L-arginine to prevent PE in high-risk patients.	L-arginine group ($n = 50$); placebo group ($n = 50$).	L-arginine 3 g once daily orally in 600 mg capsules. Beginning at the 20th week of gestation with follow-up every 3 weeks during pregnancy and 2 weeks after birth.	The incidence of severe PE was higher in the placebo group ($n = 7$) than in the L-arginine group ($n =$;, $p = 0.02$; 95%CI: 0.001–0.031)
Costantine et al (2016) ³	Randomized controlled trial	To evaluate the maternal-fetal safety and pharmacokinetic parameters of pravastatin when used in pregnant women at high risk of developing PE.	Pravastatin group ($n = 11$); placebo group ($n = 10$).	Pravastatin 10 mg, 1 capsule orally per day until birth. Beginning in the 1st trimester (weeks 12 to 16) and follow-up until birth.	There were 4 cases of PE in the placebo group and none in the pravastatin group, with 5 preterm births before 37 weeks in the placebo group compared with 1 in the pravastatin group.
Talari et al (2014) ⁹	Randomized controlled trial	To determine whether the treatment with acetylsalicylic acid (ASA) reduces the incidence of PE among pregnant women with abnormal uterine artery flow.	Aspirin group ($n = 40$); placebo group ($n = 40$).	Aspirin 80 mg, 1 tablet daily after lunch. Beginning between 12 and 16 weeks of gestation, with no clear follow-up time.	The aspirin group presented an ~ 11-fold reduced risk of developing PE. There was a significant difference between the aspirin and placebo groups in the incidence of PE (2.5% versus 22.5% respectively).
Souza et al (2014) ¹⁴	Randomized controlled trial	To test the hypothesis that the administration of a combination of low-dose aspirin and calcium would reduce the risk of superimposed PE in women at a high risk of developing this condition due to chronic hypertension and abnormal uterine artery Doppler in the second trimester.	Aspirin and calcium group ($n = 23$); placebo group ($n = 26$).	Pills containing 100 mg of aspirin and clear plastic envelopes containing 2 g of elemental calcium in the form of calcium carbonate. The placebo and powder pills were combined with the study supplements for taste, color, and size. Follow-up since the patient's hospital admission (between weeks 20 to 27) up to 6 weeks postpartum.	The rate of superimposed PE was 28.6% lower among women receiving aspirin and calcium than in the placebo group (52.2% versus 73.1% respectively); however, this difference did not reach statistical significance ($p = 0.112$).
Parrish et al (2013) ²⁷	Randomized controlled trial	To provide daily dietary supplements containing antioxidants and phytonutrients to pregnant women to reduce the incidence of PE.	Supplement group ($n = 349$); placebo group ($n = 335$).	Phytonutrient (the contents of the antioxidant supplement capsule consisted of a blend of fruit and vegetable juice powder concentrate). Each capsule contained 7.5 mg of β -carotene, 234 mg of vitamin C, 30 mg of vitamin E, 420 mg of folic acid, and 60 mg of calcium. From the 12 th week of gestation until birth.	No difference was observed in the incidence of PE between the phytonutrient and placebo groups: 15.9% versus 16.3%, respectively (relative risk [RR]: 0.97; 95% CI: 0.56–1.69).
Roberge et al (2018) ²⁵	Systematic review with meta-analysis	To examine the effect and the dose of aspirin on the prevention of preterm and term PE in relation to the gestational age at the beginning of the treatment.	16 studies (18,907 participants).	Aspirin alone or in combination with dipyridamole with another group receiving placebo or no treatment. Gestational age at the start of aspirin use: ≤ 16 and > 16 weeks of gestation. Daily dose of the drug: < 100 mg and ≥ 100 mg.	The administration of aspirin was associated with a reduction in the risk of developing preterm PE (RR: 0.62; 95%CI: 0.45–0.87); however, there was no significant effect on term PE (RR: 0.92, 95%CI: 0.70–1.21). The reduction in preterm PE was confined to the subgroup in which aspirin was initiated before or at 16 weeks gestation, and at a daily dose of ≥ 100 mg. There was no significant reduction in the risk of developing

(Continued)

Chart 1 (Continued)

Reference	Study Design	Objective	Sample	Procedure	Main results
					preterm PE in the subgroup in which aspirin was started before or at 16 weeks gestation and at a daily dose < 100 mg (RR: 0.59; 95%CI: 0.29–1.19) or in the subgroup in which aspirin was initiated after 16 weeks of gestation, regardless of whether the dose was ≥100 mg (RR: 0.88; 95%CI: 0.54–1.43) or < 100 mg (RR: 1.00; 95%CI: 0.80–1.25).
Roberge et al (2017) ¹⁹	Systematic review with meta-analysis	To estimate the impact of aspirin dosing on the prevention of PE, severe PE and restricted fetal growth (RFG).	45 studies (20,909 participants).	Aspirin with or without dipyridamole. The dose of aspirin ranged from 50 mg to 150 mg per day, including 2 studies that combined 300 mg of dipyridamole with aspirin. The follow-up period was not clear.	Aspirin, when started before the 16 th gestational week, was associated with a significant reduction in the prevalence of PE, severe PE, and RFG, with a significant dose-response relationship.
Roberge et al (2016) ²⁰	Systematic review with meta-analysis	To estimate the impact of low-molecular-weight heparin (LMWH) or unfractionated heparin on the low dose of aspirin initiated before or at 16 weeks of gestation in relation to the prevalence of PE and birth of newborns small for gestational age (SGA).	8 studies (885 participants).	Three RCTs used dalteparin, two used enoxaparin, another two did not specify the type of LMWH, and one used unfractionated heparin. The dose of aspirin ranged from 75 mg to 100 mg/day. The follow-up period was not made clear.	In women with a history of PE, the addition of LMWH or unfractionated heparin to a low dose of aspirin reduced the risk of developing PE (3 RCTs, $n = 379$; RR: 0.54; 95% CI: 0.31–0.92; $p = .03$), and SGA (2 RCTs, $n = 363$; RR: 0.54; 95%CI: 0.32–0.91; $p = .02$).
Gan et al (2016) ²¹	Systematic review with meta-analysis	To comparatively evaluate the efficacy of low-dose aspirin in the prevention of PE and related fetal complications in East Asian and non-East Asian pregnant women at risk of developing PE.	21 high-quality RCTs were included in the meta-analysis, 3 studies from East Asia, and 18 non-East Asian studies.	Aspirin in low doses (75 mg). The follow-up period was not made clear.	Low-dose aspirin significantly reduced the risk of developing PE in East Asian (OR = 0.20; 95%CI: 0.11–0.35) and non-East Asian women (OR = 0.84; 95%CI: 0.77–0.92).
Rodger et al (2014) ²⁶	Systematic review with meta-analysis	To compare LMWH versus non-LMWH for the prevention of recurrent placental-mediated pregnancy complications.	6 studies (848 participants).	LMWH versus non-LMWH. The follow-up period was not made clear.	The primary outcome, being a composite of PE, birth of a an SGA newborn (percentile < 10), placental abruption, or termination of pregnancy > 20 weeks, was significantly reduced by LMWH, with an RR reduction of 0.52 (95%CI: 0.32–0.86; $p < 0.01$).
Hofmeyr et al (2014) ¹³	Systematic review	To determine the lowest effective dose of calcium supplementation to reduce the effects of preeclampsia.	9 studies.	Low-dose calcium. The follow-up period was not made clear.	The 4 trials with low risk of bias, all with women at a high risk of developing PE, showed a consistent reduction in PE (365 women; RR: 0.25; 95% CI: 0.12–0.50). However, in three of these trials there was co-intervention with linoleic acid (two trials) or antioxidants.

change the estimate. The study¹³ that used calcium for the prevention of PE presented low certainty, even though this drug is already used for this purpose, and is well accepted in populations with calcium deficiency in the diet. This indicates that further studies are likely to have a significant impact on the confidence in the estimate of the effect, and may change the estimate.

Finally, only two studies^{3,23} were classified as very-low-certainty, suggesting that the estimation of the effect of the administration of pravastatin and heparin as the procedure for the prevention of PE is very uncertain. Perhaps this was due to the fact that these studies had small samples, but statistically significant results, and due to the fact that these procedures are still not used much for this purpose.

Chart 2 Risk of bias in the studies and classification of the strength of the recommendations

Reference	Outcomes	Potential absolute effects* (95%CI)		Relative effect (95%CI)	Number of participants (studies)	Certainty in evidence (GRADE)
		Comparison group - risk	Intervention group - risk			
Rolnik et al (2017) ⁵	Preterm preeclampsia occurred in 13 out of the 798 participants (1.6%) in the aspirin group, compared with 35 out of 822 (4.3%) in the placebo group, when aspirin was started between the 11th and 14th gestational weeks and continued until the 36th week.	4 per 100	2 per 100 (1 to 3)	OR: 0.38 (0.20 to 0.74)	1620 (RCT)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ HIGH
Camarena Pulido et al (2016) ¹⁰	The incidence of severe preeclampsia was greater in the placebo group ($n = 7$) than in the L-arginine group ($n = 1$; $p = 0.02$; 95%CI: 0.001–0.031). Follow-up: since 1st trimester until birth.	23 per 100	0 per 100 (0 to 1)	Not estimable	96 (RCT)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ HIGH
Costantine et al (2016) ³	Four subjects in the placebo group developed preeclampsia (3 out of 4 with severe illness) compared with none in the pravastatin group. Follow-up: variation from the 1st week to the 40th week.	40 per 100	0 per 100 (0 to 0)	Not estimable	21 (RCT)	⊕○○○ VERY LOW ^{a,b}
Talari et al (2014) ⁹	There was a significant difference between the aspirin and placebo groups in the incidence of preeclampsia (2.5% versus 22.5% respectively). The aspirin group presented an ~ 11-fold reduced risk of developing preeclampsia.	25 per 100	79 per 100 (31 to 97)	OR: 11.323 (1.360 to 94.248)	80 (RCT)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ HIGH
Souza et al (2014) ¹⁴	The rate of superimposed preeclampsia was 28.6% lower among women receiving aspirin and calcium when compared to the placebo group (52.2 versus 73.1% respectively); however, this difference did not reach statistical significance ($p = .112$). Follow-up: variation from hospital admission to birth.	73 per 100	0 per 100 (0 to 0)	Not estimable	49 (RCT)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ HIGH ^{a,b}
Parrish et al (2013) ²⁷	No difference was observed in the incidence of preeclampsia between the phytonutrient and placebo groups (15.9% versus 16.3% respectively). Follow-up: variation from the 12th week to birth.	33 per 100	32 per 100 (18 to 55)	OR: 0.97 (0.56 to 1.69)	267 (RCT)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ HIGH
Roberge et al (2018) ²⁵	The administration of aspirin was associated with a reduction in the risk of developing preterm preeclampsia (RR: 0.62; 95%CI: 0.45–0.87); however, there was no significant effect on term preeclampsia (RR: 0.92; 95%CI: 0.70–1.21).	0 per 100	0 per 100 (0 to 0)	OR: 0.62 (0.45 to 0.87)	(16 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ HIGH
Roberge et al (2017) ¹⁹	Aspirin was associated with a significant reduction in the prevalence of preeclampsia, severe preeclampsia and fetal growth restriction, with a significant dose–response relationship when initiated before the 16th week of gestation.	0 per 100	0 per 100 (0 to 0)	OR: 0.57 (0.43 to 0.75)	(45 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ HIGH
Roberge et al (2016) ²⁰	The addition of low-molecular-weight heparin or unfractionated heparin to low dose aspirin reduced the risk of developing preeclampsia.	0 per 100	0 per 100 (0 to 0)	OR: 0.54 (0.31 to 0.92)	(8 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE ^c
Gan et al (2016) ²¹	The low dose of aspirin (75 mg) significantly reduced the risk of developing preeclampsia in East Asian and non-East Asian women.	0 per 100	0 per 100 (0 to 0)	OR: 0.20 (0.11 to 0.35)	(21 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE
Rodger et al (2014) ²⁶	The primary outcome, being a composite of preeclampsia, birth of a newborn small for gestational age (percentile < 10), placental abruption, or termination of pregnancy > 20 weeks, were significantly reduced by low-molecular-weight heparin, with an RR reduction of 0.52 (95%CI: 0.32–0.86; $p < .01$)	0 per 100	0 per 100 (0 to 0)	OR: 0.52 (0.32 to 0.86)	(6 RCTs)	⊕○○○ VERY LOW ^{a,b}
Hofmeyr et al (2014) ¹³	The four trials with low risk of bias, all in women at a high risk of developing preeclampsia, showed a consistent reduction in the incidence of preeclampsia, even with calcium started at the end of the pregnancy.	0 per 100	0 per 100 (0 to 0)	RR: 0.38 (0.28 to 0.52)	(9 RCTs)	⊕⊕○○ Low

Abbreviations: 95%CI, 95% confidence interval; GRADE, Grading of Recommendations, Assessment, Development and Evaluations; OR, odds ratio; RCT, randomized controlled trial; RR, risk ratio.

Notes: *The risk in the intervention group (and its 95% confidence interval) is based on the risk assumed for the comparison group and the relative effect of the intervention (and its 95% confidence interval).

^aInaccurate due to not presenting confidence interval.

^bHighly suspicious due to sample size, form of sample selection, and for presenting statistically significant results.

^cDue to the heterogeneity of the selected studies.

Discussion

The present review included 12 studies that addressed different procedures for the prevention of PE, and they were published in the previous 5 years. Most studies used the administration of aspirin as the procedure to prevent PE. Three of them used only aspirin^{5,9,21}, and another four^{14,19,20,25} used aspirin combined with calcium, heparin or dipyridamole. These findings are in line with the international recommendations for women at a high risk of developing PE.^{17,18}

In all of the studies, the expected outcome, the prevention of PE, was achieved. This fact confirms the efficacy of aspirin when administered to pregnant women at a high risk of developing PE when it is started prior to the 16th week of pregnancy, preferably between weeks 11 and 14. Regarding the ideal dose, the studies have administered doses between 50 mg and 150 mg, and most suggest that the dose should be higher than 100 mg in order to achieve satisfactory effects.^{5,9,14,19-21}

The recommendation for the use of aspirin is associated with uteroplacental underperfusion due to impaired placentation, placental vascular lesions, and incomplete transformation of the spiral uterine arteries.¹⁴ Approximately 30 thousand women have already participated in RCTs with aspirin, thus making this one of the most intensely studied drugs in obstetrics.²² Physiologically, reduced placental blood flow is thought to lead to the activation of the coagulation cascade, platelet aggregation and endothelial dysfunction, which may be partially mediated by prostacyclin and thromboxane A₂, so that aspirin selectively reduces thromboxane A₂ without significantly affecting prostacyclin levels and also inhibiting placental aggregation.²¹

The low dose of aspirin inhibits the biosynthesis of platelet thromboxane A₂ by altering the imbalance between thromboxane A₂ and prostacyclin, and is therefore thought to favor vasodilation, which assists in the reduction of blood pressure and the prevention of PE.²³ This mechanism has achieved good results in practice, more in reducing the incidence of PE in high-risk women than in those of low and moderate risk.¹⁴

It is recommended that antiplatelet agents be administered to pregnant women at a high risk of developing PE or to those with chronic hypertension, as they lead to a wide reduction in adverse pregnancy outcomes for both the mother and the newborn.²⁴ The results of the systematic reviews showed that antiplatelet agents are associated with a reduction in the risk of developing preterm PE (relative risk [RR]: 0.62; 95%CI: 0.45–0.87), when initiated before the 16th gestational week, and they are also associated with a significant reduction in the prevalence of PE, severe PE, and restricted intrauterine growth.^{19,25}

For LMWH, a meta-analysis showed that heparin alone reduced the risk of: severe or early onset of PE (1.7% versus 13.4%; RR: 0.16; 95%CI: 0.07–0.36), preterm birth (< 37 weeks; 32.1% versus 47.7%; RR: 0.77; 95%CI: 0.62–0.96) and SGA newborns (10.1% versus 29.4%; RR: 0.42; 95%CI:

0.29–0.59), without a significant effect on gestational termination (> 20 weeks) (1.9% versus 5.3%; RR: 0.41; 95% CI: 0.17–1.02).²⁶

The second most frequent procedure in the selected studies was the prescription of calcium, although administered alone it obtained low certainty.¹³ In the other studies^{14,27}, calcium was combined with other medications, such as phytonutrients and aspirin, both of which obtained high certainty.

Calcium is also used for the prevention of PE because there is epidemiological, clinical and laboratory evidence that indicates the association of dietary calcium deficiency with hypertensive disorders of pregnancy.¹³ Like aspirin, calcium is recommended by international societies, and the doses range from 1.5 g to 2.0 g of elemental calcium daily for pregnant women residing in areas with low dietary intake of calcium.^{17,18}

One systematic review²⁸ highlighted calcium supplementation (1 g to 2 g/day) for the prevention of PE, and found that calcium supplementation significantly reduces the risk (between 55% and 64%) in women with low dietary calcium intake. In addition, calcium supplements have a significant protective effect on maternal mortality and severe morbidity and premature delivery, with a tendency to reduce the risks of low birth weight and stillbirth.²⁴

Another procedure found in one study²⁷ was the use of phytonutrients for the prevention of PE. The contents of the antioxidant supplement capsule consisted of a blend of fruits and vegetable juice powder concentrate derived from acerola, cherry, apple, beetroot, broccoli, cabbage, carrot, blackberry, kale, orange, peach, papaya, parsley, pineapple, spinach and tomato, with each capsule providing 7.5 mg of β -carotene, 234 mg of vitamin C, 30 mg of vitamin E in the form of RRR- α -tocopherol, 420 mg of folate, and 60mg of calcium. It was initiated in the 12th week of gestation, and the use was maintained until birth.²⁷ This study,²⁷ even with high certainty, found no difference between the phytonutrient and placebo groups in the prevention of PE, discouraging its use in the clinical practice.

In relation to the administration of pravastatin and L-arginine, both are innovative procedures that are little used in the prevention of PE. However, their real benefits are still unclear, as studies are still incipient. In the present review, the studies^{3,10} regarding their administration were classified as very-low-certainty and high-certainty respectively. Pravastatin (10 mg) is a hydrophilic statin used to lower serum cholesterol and prevent cardiovascular disease. Some of the main characteristics of PE are angiogenic imbalance, exaggerated inflammation, and endothelial dysfunction, which lead to clinical manifestations of hypertension, proteinuria and target-organ damage. Furthermore, although PE is a disease exclusive to pregnancy, it has pathogenic similarities and is associated with many risk factors for cardiovascular disease in adults.³

The use of statins in the treatment of PE has taken a leading role in recent years. In particular that of pravastatin, with many studies and strong scientific evidence supporting its use as the statin of first therapeutic option for the treatment of early and

severe forms, which is in disagreement with the findings of the present review.²⁹ The ability of statins to reverse the angiogenic imbalance that is characteristic of PE, and to restore endothelial dysfunction in animal models, demonstrates the need for clinical trials that further assess the efficacy of pravastatin.^{29,30}

Unlike pravastatin, L-arginine (3 g) was classified as high-certainty. L-arginine is a basic amino acid nitric oxide precursor that has the ability to dilate vessels and improve blood flow and circulation.¹⁰

In a study¹⁰ included in the present review, the number of pregnant women with severe PE was higher in the placebo group; in addition, the systolic blood pressure, the diastolic blood pressure and the mean arterial pressure were significantly lower in the L-arginine group compared with the placebo group. This demonstrates that the oral treatment with 3 g per day of L-arginine has a significant effect on the prevention of PE in high-risk patients, as well as on the ability to avoid more severe outcomes.

The cost of L-arginine is high compared with that of aspirin; however, the benefits of L-arginine in the prevention of PE exceed the cost of treating PE. Furthermore, L-arginine showed good results when administered to patients with 19 to 20 weeks of gestation. L-arginine therapy may be important because many patients with PE have their first consultation with a physician when it is too late for other treatments, such as the one with aspirin, to be effective.

Although there was no limit to the type of conduct for the prevention of PE, to obtain more publications on the subject, none of the studies verified the relationship between non-medicated treatment and the prevention of PE. Moreover, we found no studies that evaluated women classified as low risk for PE, and the conduct for this population.

Conclusion

Based on the studies included in the present review, the administration of aspirin is considered the best procedure for the prevention of PE in high-risk women, which corroborates the results of several studies published in recent years. Further studies are needed to identify and test other medications and their benefits during pregnancy in the prevention of adverse maternal and perinatal outcomes.

Conflict of Interests

The authors have no conflict of interest to declare.

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