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   Nota di contenuto Introductory Chapter: The Multiple Etiologies of Preeclampsia By Nidhi
                      Sharma -- Risk Factor and Biomarker of Preeclampsia By Makmur
                      Sitepu and Jusuf Rachmadsyah -- Placental Adaptation to Hypoxia as a
                      Predictive Marker for Preeclampsia By Sarah I.Y. Ahmed -- Clinical,
                      Biochemical, and Biophysical Markers of Angiogenesis in Preeclampsia
                      By Osredkar Josko and Kumer Kristina --Autophagy in Preeclampsia By
                      Priscila Rezeck Nunes, Leandro Gustavo de Oliveira, Mariana Romao
                      Veiga and Maria Terezinha Serrao Peracoli -- Alteration in Zeta
                      Potential of Erythrocytes in Preeclampsia Patients By Megha N.
                      Karemore and Jasmine G. Avari -- Biochemical Dysregulation of Pre-
                      Eclampsia and Gestational Diabetes Mellitus By Maria Portelli and Byron
                      Baron -- Adolescence and Preeclampsia By Sergio Rosales-Ortiz, Olivia
                      Sanchez Rodriguez, Mario Borbolla-Ramos and Karen D. Garcia-Perez.

   Sommario/riassunto The clinical syndrome of preeclampsia is due to vasospasm, endothelial
                      dysfunction, and altered red cell zeta potential. It is a culmination of
                      multiple etiologies and pathophysiologies modified by epigenetics and
                      the human immune system. Since the etiology and pathogenesis of
                      preeclampsia are segregated and multifactorial, there is no single
                      clinical, biophysical, or biochemical marker that can predict all types of
                      this condition. This book provides a set of tentative specific prediction
                      markers that can be used to identify different subtypes of
                      preeclampsia, classify pathogenesis, categorize treatment, and identify
                      early signs of complications.