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COMPARISON OF THREE CLASSIFICATIONS OF GESTOSIS
(ACOG, OG, ISSHP)

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Three classifications: of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG), of Organization Gestosis (OG) and of the International Society for Study of Hypertension in Pregnancy (ISSHP) differ among one another in some essential points. According to ACOG the term "preeclampsia" means a state with hypertension and albuminuria or edema, according to ISSHP - hypertension and albuminuria. This may lead to serious misunderstanding as many obstetricians use this term to identify a directly threatening eclampsia attack. But the two classifications do not provide a term for such a condition whereas according to OG this state is identified as threatening eclampsia.

The ACOG and OG classifications distinguish various forms of the severity, in the classification of ISSHP from 1986 there were no severity grades, in 1988 the form "severe" was introduced, based only on the level of the diastolic blood pressure and not taking into account the systolic blood pressure, proteinuria and edema. ISSHP does not consider edema as a symptom, ACOG takes it into consideration if it is accompanied by hypertension, according to OG the very edema not subsiding after bed rest is enough to diagnose gestosis E. ISSHP has introduced the term "hypertension in pregnancy", but also includes one-symptom form "pregnancy albuminuria" not accompanied by hypertension. Such terms suggest lack of etiological relation between those forms, which has not however been proved. The names of one-symptom forms according to OG "gestosis H" and "gestosis P" do not impose such a relation (it is a classification according to symptoms), but they do not exclude it. Contrary to ACOG and OG, ISSHP gives the level of diastolic blood pressure only