Dedication

To my family ……

To my teachers……..

To my friends …….

To any person help me……

I dedicate my research…….

Acknowledgment

All thanks to my god, who gave me the patience to complete this research.

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Chapter one

List of abbreviation

BMI	body mass index
HDL	high density lipoprotein
LDL	low density lipoprotein
VDRL	very low density lipoprotein
AST	aspartate aminotransferase
ALT	alanine aminotransferase
ALP	alkaline phosphatase
TSH	thyroid stimulation hormone
T4	thyroxine
T3	triiodothyronine
Apo	apoprotien
STD	standard
CHE	cholesterol esterase
CHOD	cholesterol oxidase
POD	peroxidase
4AAAP	4amino-antipyrine
GK	glycerol kinase
GPO	glycerol 3 phosphate oxidase
ADP	adenine diphosphate
LPL	lipoprotein lipase

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Abstract

Pregnancy greatly increases demand for metabolic fuels that are needed for growth and development of the fetus and its support structures. The major change in energy expenditure and in the accumulation of fat occurs at different times during pregnancy. Altered metabolic and hormonal status of the body in pregnancy leads to changes in lipid profile. High Lipid profile level is the major factor behind atherosclerosis that may lead to unconsciousness. To avoid such problems during pregnancy study was done to investigate the effect of pregnancy on lipid profile changes during all three trimesters. In this study, Lipid profile changes were estimated in a total number of 100 subjects between ages 24-35 years during each trimester of pregnancy and different BMI. We compared to determine the relationship between the level of lipid and stages of pregnancy, and found negative correlation between total cholesterol and pregnancy trimester with p-value (0.03). No statistical significant changes were found in triglyceride at different stage of pregnancy with p-value (0.8). Negative correlation was found between HDL and pregnancy trimester with p-value (0.02). When LDL correlated with pregnancy trimester it shows no statistical different with p-value (0.8). According to BMI show no correlation in cholesterol with p-value (0.00). No statistical difference between BMI and triglyceride with p-value (0.5). In contrast HDL do not change significantly in different BMI with p-value (0.6). Positive correlation between LDL and BMI with p –value (0.02). There it can be concluded that level total cholesterol and HDL change according to stage of pregnancy but triglyceride and LDL are not affected. Increase in BMI means increase in level of LDL but not in total cholesterol, triglyceride and HDL.