ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: Hypertensive disorders of pregnancy are the most common causes of adverse maternal and perinatal outcomes. Preeclampsia and eclampsia have been recognized as clinical entities since the times of Hippocrates. This study aims to determine the maternal and perinatal outcome in pregnant women with hypertensive disorders.

AIM: To study the maternal and perinatal outcome in pregnant women with hypertensive disorders in CHENGALPATTU MEDICAL COLLEGE, CHENGALPATTU.

METHOD: A descriptive study design was conducted at CHENGALPATTU MEDICAL COLLEGE from October 2016-September 2017 for a period of one year. 450 patients were studied and divided according to severity.

RESULTS: Of the 450 women study, the most common hypertensive type was severe preeclampsia with an incidence of 39.6% while the next common was mild preeclampsia with an incidence of 27.8% followed by Eclampsia of incidence 14.2%. Maternal complications occurred in 21.6% of cases most common was that of placental abruption [11.3] followed by PPH [6%] followed by HELLP [1.8%] followed by maternal mortality of 0.6%. Most common fetal complications was prematurity [30.9%] followed by IUGR [16%].

CONCLUSION: The clinical course of hypertensive disorders is progressive and is characterized by continuous deterioration that is ultimately stopped only by delivery. Early detection and appropriate
management of Hypertensive disorders in pregnancy may improve the outcome for both the mother and fetus.

KEYWORDS: Pre-eclampsia, Abruptio placenta, HELLP, IUGR, Maternal and perinatal outcome.