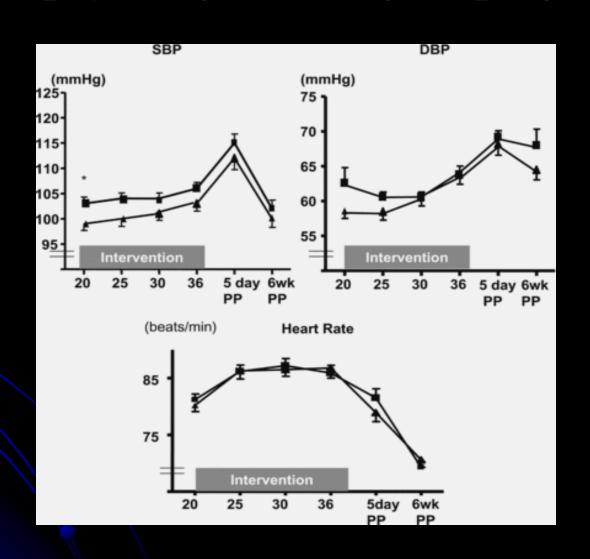


Hypertension in Pregnancy

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Normal physiological change in pregnancy



Problem based Discussion



Early pregnancy <20 wks



BP- 140/90 mm Hg

- Higher threshold for treatment in contrast to DM.
- Even after physiological fall, if BP ≥140/90mm Hg should be treated.
- By treatment
 - No change in fetal and maternal outcome

Chr. HTN

- Past History
- Drug History
- Metabolic syndrome
- •Target organ damage

Patient is on Statin it should be stopped



>20 Wks

Gestational

- ♦ Onset of HTN > 20 wks.
- ❖Resolution 12 wks post partum

Hypertension >140/90

PET

- ♦ Onset of HTN > 20 wks of preg.
 - Plus
- ♦0.3 gm proteinuria/day
- ❖BP measured on two occasions six hours apart

Chronic

- ♦ Onset prior to pregnancy or <20 wks of preg.
- Not resolved 12 wks after postpartum

Assessment:

Degree of HTN

Mild to moderate

140-169/90-109

Severe >170/110

Laboratory:

Urine RME RBS Lipid profile S. Creatinine etc.



Gestational HTN

Without features of PET, maternal and fetal outcome is usually Normal

With treatment, chance of developing Chronic HTN is Reduced

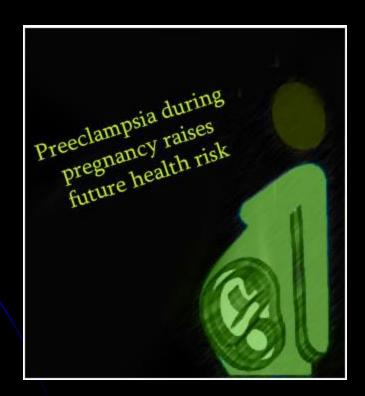


- Early diagnosis
- Medical supervision
- Timely delivery

- Safe delivery
- Safe mother
- Infant not required prolonged neonatal care / intensive care.

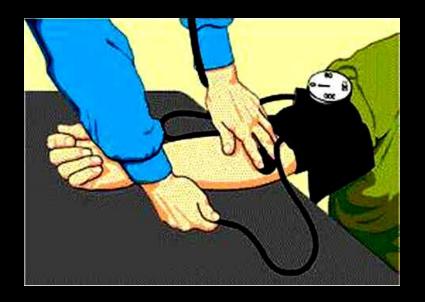
Mild to moderate HTN (140-169/90-109 mm Hg) Treatment

- * No difference in maternal and fetal outcome
- Reduced chance of Chronic HTN
- ❖ PET → treatment can be delayed to delivery



- ♦ Methyl dopa → 3 gm/24 hr
- **❖**Labetelol → 1200 mg/ day
- **♦** ACEi & ARBs → fetotoxic

Target BP \rightarrow 140-155/90-105 mm Hg



Severe HTN (170/110 mm Hg)

Treatment

- Hydralazine 5-10 mg IV
- ❖ Labetelol 10-20 mg IV
- ❖ Nifedipine 10-30 mg PO.

To reduce maternal intracerebral haemorrhage

What to do?

- Fetal monitoring.
- * IV access.
- Reason to treat is maternal not fetal.
- May require ICU.

Cautions:

- Avoid rapid reduction of BP
- ► Not to attempt normalization of BF
- May precipitate fetal distress.

Chronic HTN



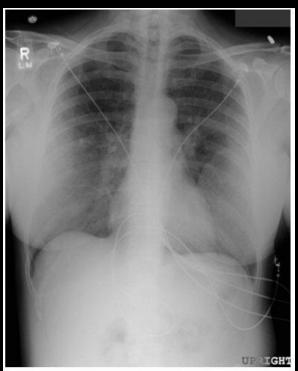
Pregnancy outcome may not be related to control of HTN.

Pulmonary oedema



Reasons?

- Fluid overload.
- Reduced colloid osmotic pressure.
- Mostly following delivery.



What to do?

- * Avoid overhydration.
- * Restrict fluid.
- * Frusemide 10-20 mg iv.



Oliguria

- * 25-30 ml/hr urine is acceptable.
- * If less, 250-500 ml fluid.
- Postpartum diuresis common.
- Frusemide not required.

Contd

Postpartum BP control

- Atenolol
- Nifedipine
- * ACEi

- \bullet Diuretics $\rightarrow \uparrow$ thirst
- ❖ Methyl dopa → depression



- * Complications are not always predictable even after drug treatment.
- * Particularly in chronic HTN.

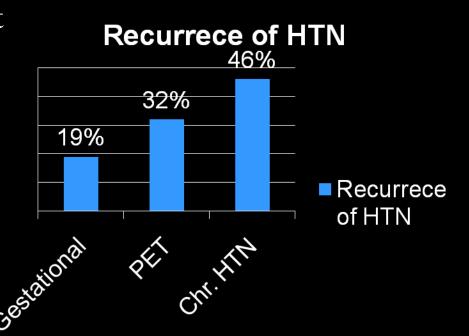


- Discussion about alteration of drugs.
- Education
- Optimal control of HTN.
- * Risk of PET.

- Not always possible.
- ❖In UK 50% pregnancy are unplanned

Recurrence of HTN in subsequent pregnancy:

- * 19% gestational
- **❖** 32% **PET**
- * 46% Chronic HTN



More earlier onset, more recurrence

Long term sequelae

* Women with gestational HTN or PET

- * Associated with
 - Dyslipidaemia
 - Obesity
 - Insulin resistance
 - HTN





* At least annual check of BP

Management of Metabolic syndrome



Conclusion

- * Needs counseling.
- * BP threshold for treatment is higher.
- Consideration of physiological changes of BP.
- ❖ No drug is teratogenic (Cat . "C").
- Some are fetotoxic
- ♦ Hypertensive emergency → Reason to treat is maternal not fetal.
- Delivery may not be only solution if associated with Chr. HTN.









Outcome

Well controlled BP Counseling





Prevention?

To Avoid Pregnancy ?? ---→ Dangerous



Motherhood

.. A dream of every woman



TOGETHER WE CAN MAKE IT A REALITY

Pank vol