

Prevalence of Pregnancy Induced Hypertension and Associated Factors among Pregnant Women Attending Antenatal Care Service at St. Paul Hospital Millennium Medical College (SPHMMC), Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

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**Background:** *Pregnancy Induced Hypertension (PIH) is hypertension in pregnancy that occurs after 20 weeks of gestation in a woman with previously normal blood pressure. It is one of the major causes of maternal and perinatal morbidity and mortality. World Health Organization estimates that at least one woman dies every seven minutes from complications of hypertensive disorders of pregnancy.*

**Objective:** *To assess the prevalence of pregnancy induced hypertension and associated factors among pregnant women attending antenatal care service at St. Paul Hospital Millennium Medical College (SPHMMC), Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.*

**Methods:** *Health facility based cross-sectional study design was carried out from March 30-April 30, 2019 at SPHMMC antenatal care service. The study used the total sample size of 157 pregnant women who were attending ANC service at SPHMMC. Then the study participants were systematically selected. The data was collected using pre-tested structured questionnaire adapted from validated questionnaire. Prior to analysis, data was entered and checked using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20.00. Bivariate analysis was carried out between the dependent and independent to identify variables candidate for multivariate logistic regression. Multivariate logistic regression analysis was made to obtain odds ratio and the confidence interval of statistical associations between PIH and its associated factors.*

**Result:** *The prevalence of Pregnancy Induced Hypertension among pregnant women attending antenatal care services was 14.0% in SPHMMC and among mothers who had pregnancy*

*induced hypertension, preeclampsia was the most common type, around 7.6%. This study also showed that Family history of pregnancy induced hypertension (Adjusted Odds Ratio (AOR)=9.58, 95%CI=(1.93-10.33), family history of chronic hypertension (AOR=13.23 at 95% CI=(2.84-21.34), previous history of pregnancy induced hypertension (AOR=7.26 at 95% CI=(1.66-15.72) and kidney diseases (AOR=24.50 at 95% CI=(5.26-19.98), were statistically significant association with pregnancy induced hypertension*

***Conclusion and Recommendation:*** *According to this study, the prevalence of Pregnancy Induced Hypertension is high. Family history of chronic hypertension, family history of pregnancy induced hypertension, previous history of PIH and kidney diseases, were the factors contributing pregnancy induced hypertension. This study suggests that early detection and management of mothers with Pregnancy Induced Hypertension should be mandatory as part of focused antenatal care*

***Key words:*** *Pregnancy Induced Hypertension, Prevalence, Risk factor, Pregnancy; Antenatal care service; Women*