Objective
To assess the association between IVS5+169C>T polymorphism of the (pro)renin receptor [(P)RR] with hypertensive disorders during pregnancy.

Methods
In this cross-sectional study, total 84 pregnant patients, 24 with preeclampsia, 20 with gestational hypertension and 20 with chronic hypertension and 20 noncomplicated singleton pregnancies were included in the study. Genotyping for IVS5+169C>T polymorphism of (P)RR for the CC, TT and CT alleles were assessed. Demographic and clinical characteristics were obtained from all of the subjects.

Results
The frequency of IVS5+169C>T polymorphism was 88.5% and 12.5% in hypertensive groups all together. The rate of CT allele carrier was 15% in chronic hypertensives, 8.3% in preeclamptic patients, and 15% in cases with gestational hypertension. Even if there was no CT allele carrier in the control group, there was not any statistically significant difference in the percentage of IVS5+169C>T polymorphism between the control and the hypertensive groups (p=0.07).

Conclusion
Despite the pathophysiology of hypertensive complications associated with pregnancy could not be fully elucidated by (P)RR gen functions which modulate tissue renin angiotensin system, these mechanisms can be responsible for the development of hypertensive events at least in some group of patients.