Objective
To determine the prevalence, characteristics, maternal complications and perinatal outcomes of pregnancies complicated by hypertension in Thailand.

Methods
A retrospective study and analyzed data from the medical and obstetric records of all women admitted for delivery at Srinagarind Hospital, Khon Kaen University, Thailand, from January 2012 to December 2016.

Results
Out of a total of 11,199 deliveries during the period of study, 391 cases of hypertension in pregnancy were identified. The overall prevalence was 34.9%; gestational hypertension was 4.9%; chronic hypertension was 7.3%; HELLP 1.4% and eclampsia 0.5‰. In 106 cases (27.1%) hypertension existed before pregnancy. In addition, 58 patients (14.8%) developed diabetes during pregnancy. The mean age of the patients was 30.2 years. Preeclampsia occurred in 20.7‰ of pregnancies during this period (10.2% in non-severe form and 10.5% in severe form). The risk factors in severe preeclampsia were underlying kidney disease (OR 1.36, 95% CI: 0.76 - 2.43); hypertension (OR 1.58, 95% CI: 1.15 - 2.16) and calcium supplement during pregnancy (OR 0.64, 95% CI: 0.37 - 1.12) compared to the non-severe form preeclampsia group. Maternal complications included 20 cases of blood transfusion, 14 cases of ICU admission and 2 cases of maternal death. The common route of delivery was Cesarean section (70%) and failed induction was the most common indication (27.4%). Perinatal outcomes included 133 fetal growth restricted neonates, 144 preterm deliveries (36.8%), 32 severe birth asphyxiated babies, 4 stillbirths and 11 intrapartum deaths.

Conclusion
We concluded that the prevalence of hypertension in pregnancy in Thailand is dramatically increasing and is associated with higher rates of maternal severe morbidity and perinatal outcomes.