The authors and reviewers have made every attempt to ensure the information in this Family Medicine Clinical Card is correct - it is possible that errors may exist. Accordingly, the source references or other authorities should be consulted to aid in determining the assessment and management plan of patients. The Card is not meant to replace customized patient assessment nor clinical judgment. The Card is meant to highlight key considerations in particular clinical scenarios, largely informed by relevant guidelines in effect at the time of publication. The authors cannot assume any liability for patient outcomes when this card is used.

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HTN in Pregnancy

HYPERTENSIVE DISORDERS

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Terminology	Definition
Hypertension in pregnancy	>139 systolic or >89 diastolic
Severe hypertension	>159 systolic or >109 diastolic
Proteinuria	0.3 g/d on 24 h urine protein OR
(suspect if dipstick >1)	0.03 g/mmol urine protein/creatinine
Preeclampsia	Hypertension with proteinuria OR adverse conditions
	OR severe complications (see below)
Severe Preeclampsia	Preeclampsia with severe complications (see below)
HELLP	Hemolysis, elevated liver enzymes, low platelets
Eclampsia	Hypertension with seizures

ADVERSE CONDITIONS AND SEVERE COMPLICATIONS

System	Adverse Conditions	Severe Complications (Deliver!)	
CNS	headache/visual symptoms	GCS <13, stroke, seizure, blindness	
Cardio/	chest pain/dyspnea/02 <97% MI, 02 <90%, inotropes, pulm. eder		
Resp		severe HTN >12h on 3 agents	
Haem	elevated WBC, INR, PTT	platelets <50 x 10 ⁹ /L	
	low platelets	transfusion of any blood product	
Renal	elevated creatinine	AKI/ARF (new onset Creat. >150 µmol)	
	elevated uric acid	new indication for dialysis	
Hepatic	N/V, RUQ or epigastric pain;	INR >2 (no DIC or warfarin),	
-	elevated AST, ALT, LDH, Bili,	hepatic hematoma or rupture	
	low albumin		
Feto-	AbN FHR, IUGR, Oligo; absent/	abruption with compromise, stillbirth,	
placental	reversed end-diastolic flow	reverse ductus venous A wave	

HYPERTENSIVE DISORDERS TREATMENT

Consider delivery if term Consider obstetrical consult, especially if preterm

Disorder	Treatment		Caution	
Hypertension, targets:	labetalol	100-400 mg PO bid-tid	Max 1200 mg/d	
 No comorbidities 	nifedipine XL	20-60 mg PO OD	Max 120 mg/d	
130-155/80-105	methyldopa	250-500 mg PO bid-qid	Max 2 g/d	
 Comorbidities 				
<140/<90				
Severe Hypertension	labetalol	20 mg IV bolus then	Max 300 mg	
 target: <160/110 		60 - 120 mg/h	Risk: neonatal	
			bradycardia	
			CI: asthma or	
			heart failure	
	nifedipine	5 - 10 mg PO q30min	CI: pre-exist DM	
	hydralazine	5 mg IV bolus then	Max 20 mg	
		0.5 - 10 mg/h IV	Risk: maternal	
			hypotension	
HELLP	platelet transfusion if <20 x10 ⁹ /L OR <50 x 10 ⁹ /L for			
	Caesarean OR excess bleed, plt dysfunction, coagulopathy			
Seizures	magnesium	4 g IV bolus then	Risk: loss of	
(prophylaxis or	sulphate	1 g/h	patellar reflexes,	
treatment)			resp depression	
Magnesium Sulphate	calcium	10% 10 cc IV		
Toxicity	gluconate	over 3 min		

Key References: Magee L, Pels A, Helewa M, Ray E, von Dadelszen P. Diagnosis , Evaluation, and Management of the Hypertensive Disorders of Pregnancy: Executive Summary. *Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada* 2014, 36(5):416-438; SOGC Content Review Committee. ALARM Course Syllabus , 18th Edition, 2011;