Introduction: Hypertensive Disease of Pregnancy (HDP) complicates up to 10% of pregnancies worldwide and is a high maternal and fetal morbidity and mortality, causing ocular symptoms or condition across the visual axis.

Objectives: To Identify the ophthalmologic changes associated with HDP and establish its relationship with the severity of symptoms.

Methods: A total of 126 women of HDP were examined, 63 with HDP (cases) including all its variants, and 63 without HDP (controls) in a period December 2013 to June 2014. They were examined by fundoscopy in puerperal stage by a single ophthalmologist calibrated for this purpose, on two occasions; puerperal and two weeks attending a clinic as an outpatient. Also measurements of blood pressure (BP) when the initial fundoscopy and two weeks later.

Results: The predominant HDP was severe preeclampsia (35%), 78% had ophthalmologic changes, predominantly angioespastic angiopathy, and the predominant symptom was phosphenes, however, 43 patients in this group had no symptoms (68%). In the control group, no eye changes or symptoms were reported. It was observed that the degree of retinopathy was associated with variations in BP, showing that the higher the BP increased severity of retinopathy was reported. (p <0.05)

Conclusion: The fundoscopy to identify the time course and severity of symptoms allowing to take the proper precautions. At 15 days nearly half of patients continue to ophthalmologic changes, and only 15% were reported with symptoms. Fundoscopy helps in assessing the severity of HDP.