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**Case report:   
Posterior Reversible Encephalopathy Syndrome:dilemma in obstetric management**

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**Abstract:**

**Background**; Posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome (PRES) is a rare clinico-neuroradiological entity of sudden onset that can be characterized by headache, vomiting, altered mental status, blurred vision and seizures as well as images suggesting white-gray matter edema involving in most cases posterior regions of the central nervous system, as demonstrated by magnetic resonance image.

**Case**: Here we report the 3 cases that developed PRES as a complication of preeclampsia and eclampsia. 1st case had two episodes of convulsions before delivery and 5 convulsions after delivery at interval of half an hour. She has a high blood pressure(190/120mm Hg). MRI Brain was done which confirms the diagnosis of PRES. She was treated with Phenytoinand thereafter she recovered completely within 7 days without any neurological deficit. 2nd case was known case of sickle cell disease. She developed eclampsia during pregnancy and after 3 days of delivery she had two episodes of tonic clonic seizures.MRI Brain shows the presence of PRES. She recovered within 3 days after treated with Phenytoin. 3rd case had sudden loss of vision after 3rd day of delivery by LSCS. She also had a high blood pressure(130/90 mm Hg). MRI Barin shows patchy areas of diffusion restriction and vasogenic edema. Patient was treated with diuretics and hypertensive durgs. Patient became symptom free 3-4hrs after mannitol drip.

**Conclusion**: Preeclampsia and ecamplsia is the major cause of PRES in pregnant women. therefore pregnant women with elevated blood pressure must counsel for the PRES and measure should be taken to maintain normal blood pressure.

**Keywords:** Preeclampsia, Posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome, MRI, Pregnancy