

**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Preeclampsia is a serious gestational idiopathic hypertensive disease that threatens the safety of both mother and fetus. The disease is characterized by the development of hypertension after 20 weeks of gestation, in the presence of proteinuria or any of the signs or symptoms indicating target organ injury. Several previous studies stated that preeclamptic mothers gave more deliveries by cesarean section. Correct diagnosis and classification of the disease are very important, to plan the delivery by the mother, planned cesarean section, or planned vaginal delivery. This study aims to determine the symptoms of preeclamptic pregnant women by using the pregnancy termination method. **Methods:** This study applied descriptive-analytic with a cross-sectional method. The total sample consisted of 75 pregnant women with preeclampsia with the sampling technique using purposive sampling. This study used secondary data in the form of medical record data of mothers with preeclampsia and gave delivery at the Taman Husada Bontang Regional Hospital in 2019. **Results:** The results showed that the majority of preeclamptic mothers gave birth by cesarean section (CS). For mothers that gave birth by cesarean, the symptoms of severe preeclampsia were present, namely 74.14% severe hypertension with systolic 160 mmHg or diastolic 110 mmHg, 82.76% severe proteinuria with urine protein  $\geq 2$  g / 24 hours or  $\geq +2$ , 60.35% experienced visual disturbances with complaints of blurred vision. **Conclusion:** These data indicate that the majority of preeclamptic mothers gave birth by cesarean section and showed symptoms of severe preeclampsia.

**Key words:** preeclampsia, hypertension, proteinuria, visual disturbances, termination of pregnancy