**Pregnancy Related Acute Kidney Injury: A Multicenter Prospective Observational Study from Bangladesh**

**Background:** Acute kidney injury (AKI) is one of the most challenging and serious complications of pregnancy which imposes a heavy burden of maternal morbidity and mortality Objective**:** This prospective study intended to determine the frequency, aetiology and outcomes of the patients of pregnancy related acute kidney injury (PRAKI) in different tertiary care hospitals in Bangladesh. **Methods:** This was a prospective study of patients with pregnancy related complications leading to acute kidney injury for a period of one year. Patients were included in this study who were healthy previously and developed acute kidney injury (serum creatinine >70.72 mmol/l) due to pregnancy related complications. **Result:** A total of 351 patients with pregnancy and puerperium were observed, of these patients studied, 34 (9.2%) had pregnancy-related AKI. Twenty-one (65.5%) patients were multigravida, and mean parity of the patients included in this study was 1.7±0.8. PRAKI occurred during the post-partum period in 53.2% of the cases and most common cause of PRAKI in our study was sepsis. A majority of the patients (81.25%) underwent haemodialysis. At the three-month follow-up, complete resolution of AKI was observed in 62.5% whereas mortality occurred in 12.5% patients. In univariate analysis, inappropriate antenatal care (p-0.0018), low mean platelet count (p-0.00001), higher serum creatinine (p-0.00004), dialysis at presentation (p-0.0154), and septicaemia (p-0.0487), have significant effect **Conclusion:** Pregnancy related AKI is still a critical situation in developing countries. Maternal mortality has decreased but sepsis still accounts for majority of cases of PRAKI. Therefore, early diagnosis and treatment is the need of the hour. Key Words: Pregnancy related acute kidney injury (PRAKI), Haemodialysis (HD)