Abdominal pain in pregnant women remains severe and unmanageable in many developing countries. Nutritional and environmental factors influence the prevalence and severity of Abdominal pain. About 32% pregnant women attending antenatal care in Karamara Hospital, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from March 11th to May15th, 2013. Structured questionnaire was administered. Results: Of the 451 pregnant women, 10% were lost to follow-up due to various reasons. Baseline data were collected on socio-demographic characteristics, obstetric history, and presence of symptoms. The majority of the respondents were in their third trimester, with a mean age of 28.4 years. The prevalence of Abdominal pain was 32%. The most common symptoms were lower abdominal pain, back pain, and fatigue. The results of this study indicate the need for more research to understand the factors associated with Abdominal pain in pregnancy.