The health of pregnant women is a potent indicator of the health of a country. Nutritional deficiencies in this public are targets of public policy. The objective of this systematic review was to evaluate the prevalence of micronutrient deficiency in Brazilian pregnant women. We consulted PUBMED, Cochrane Library, Web of Science, LILACS, SCOPUS, EMBASE, Brazilian Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations, and the Google Scholar website and included observational epidemiological studies on vitamin A deficiency, complex B, C, D, E, calcium, iron, zinc, magnesium and selenium in Brazilian pregnant women, without restriction of date or language. Two pairs of reviewers ranked by titles / abstracts and then by full texts with inter-examiner agreement above 90%. Data were extracted on the characteristics of the groups evaluated, outcome measures, and the risk of bias of each study individually assessed by the Newcastle - Ottawa scale and checklist for prevalence studies at the Joana Briggs Institute. A total of 895 titles and / or abstracts were screened, 205 complete articles, 59 selected studies, 32 individual studies, and 32 for qualitative and quantitative synthesis. In assessing the risk of bias it was observed that the items that were least adequate were sampling, analysis with sufficient sample coverage and response rate. The methods used for identification / measurement of micronutrient deficiency and statistical analysis presented no problems in the evaluated studies. Prevalence varied greatly across studies - 29% overall disability in cross-sectional studies and 46% in high heterogeneity cohort studies (99% and 100%) and publication bias observed in the Funnel plot and Begg test. Iron deficiency was the most consistent. About magnesium and selenium, there are no data representative of the entire population of the municipalities and the data show high heterogeneity. Therefore the results should be carefully evaluated.