

عنوان مقاله:

Association of assisted reproductive technology with adverse pregnancy outcomes

محل انتشار:

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نویسندگان:

Zhang jie - *Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, The Second Xiangya Hospital, Central South University, Changsha, Hunan Province, People's Republic of China*

ding yiling - *Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, The Second Xiangya Hospital, Central South University, Changsha, Hunan Province, People's Republic of China*

yu ling - *Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, The Second Xiangya Hospital, Central South University, Changsha, Hunan Province, People's Republic of China*

خلاصه مقاله:

Background: More and more infertile patients have accepted the assisted reproductive technique (ART) therapy. Concerns have been raised over an increased risk of adverse maternal outcomes in ART populations as compared with natural conception (NC). **Objective:** The aim was to improve the ART in clinical work and to reduce the incidence of pregnancy complications in ART group according to analyzing the reasons of high incidence of pregnancy complications in ART group, comparing the incidence of pregnancy complications in different controlled ovarian hyperstimulation (COH) programs and evaluating the effects of ART which attribute to adverse pregnancy outcomes. **Materials and Methods:** In this prospective population-based cohort study, 3216 pregnant women with gestational age ≤ 12 weeks, regular antenatal examination, and ultrasound identification of intrauterine pregnancy were enrolled from January 2010 to June 2013. According to having ART history, the participants were divided into two groups: ART group (contains fresh embryo transfer group or frozen-thawed embryo transfer group) and NC group. We compared the incidence of pregnancy complications between different groups and evaluated the factors which could affect the occurrence of these complications. **Results:** When compared to NC group, significantly increased rates of gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) ($p < 0.01$), preeclampsia (PE) ($p < 0.01$) and intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy (ICP) ($p < 0.01$) were observed in ART group. There was no significant difference in the incidence of birth defect between the two groups ($p = 0.07$). Multiple pregnancies and Gonadotropin (Gn) were risk factors in GDM, PE, and ICP. The exogenous progesterone treatment had no effect on GDM, PE or ICP. **Conclusion:** ART increases the risk of adverse maternal complications such as GDM, PE and ICP. The dosages of Gn should be reduced to an extent and the number of embryo implantation should be controlled. Exogenous progesterone treatment is safe

کلمات کلیدی:

Infertility, Assisted reproductive technique, Pregnancy complications

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