

OBSTETRIC AND PERINATAL OUTCOMES OF TWIN PREGNANCIES ACCORDING TO METHODS OF CONCEPTION: SPONTANEOUS VERSUS IN-VITRO FERTILIZATION

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Objective: To compare maternal and perinatal outcomes between spontaneous and IVF twin pregnancies.

Materials and Methods: 121 twin pregnancies, 61 conceived by IVF (group I) and 60 spontaneously conceived (group II).

Results: In fertile patients, 28.3% pregnancies were monochorionic-diamniotic, compared to 1.7% in the subfertile ones. Mean maternal age was 30 and 33 years in groups II and I respectively [-3.9-0.3; 95%CI]. 21.7% of group II had a history of abortion and 40% of previous birth, whereas in group I all were primiparas. Obstetric pathology raised to 58.3% in group II and 73.8% in group I. The average age gestational birth was 36 weeks [-1.1-0.86; 95%CI] in both groups. In group II the spontaneous onset of labor was 58.3% compared to 35.0% in the other group. In both groups 50% of births were vaginal and 50% caesarean. The average weight of the first newborn was 2428g in fertile and 2181g in assisted group [68.2-424; 95%CI] and the second baby 2368g and 2233g respectively [-68.9-338.0; 95%CI]. The Apgar score at 5' of both twins was 8 and 8 in the second group compared with 9 and 8 in the first one [-0.9-0.2; 95%CI] [-1.0-0.007, 95%CI] respectively. No significant differences were observed in perinatal mortality rate (3.4% against 0%).

Conclusions: Maternal and perinatal outcomes were similar in both groups. Significant differences were only observed in IURG and induced labor in IVF twin pregnancies. In conclusion, the outcome of IVF twin pregnancies is similar to that of spontaneously conceived twin pregnancies, provided the same management criteria applied.