

OBSTETRIC AND PERINATAL OUTCOMES IN PREGNANCIES AFTER ASSISTED REPRODUCTION TECHNIQUES

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Retrospective case-control study of twin and singles pregnancies after assisted reproduction techniques (ART) versus spontaneous conception (SC) in the Virgen de las Nieves Hospital between 2003-2010.

Results: Of 632 multiple pregnancies registered 212 (30, 16 %) were on ART. The average age was $30, 7 \pm 11, 2$ in SC versus $35 \pm 5, 2$ years in the ART group ($p=0.004$). Labor induction was significantly more frequent in the ART group (RR: 1, 3 $p<0,001$), and the finalization by caesarean section and vaginal operative delivery (RR: 1, 6 $p<0,001$). Only maternal age >35 years was more frequent in the ART group (RR=1,8 $p=0,001$). There were no significant differences in gestational age or neonatal outcomes.

Of 33230 singleton pregnancies registered, 632 (1.9%) were on ART. The average age was 31,3 in SC versus 34,5 years in the ART group ($p=0.01$). Labor induction and elective cesarean section were significantly more frequent in the ART group (RR 1, 7 $p <0.0001$), and the finalization by caesarean section and vaginal operative delivery (RR=1,6 $p<0.0001$). In the ART group had more frequent gestational diabetes, maternal age >35 years, moderate hypertension, poor obstetric history, suspicion of intrauterine growth retardation and oligohydramnios. There were no significant differences in gestational age or neonatal outcomes.

Conclusions: High rate intervention on the initiation and termination of labor in the ART group could be due to tighter control than the obstetrician stated in these deliveries and also an increased rate of obstetric complications and advanced maternal age. Probably, because of this control, no differences were observed in perinatal outcomes.