

## 9<sup>th</sup> Yazd International Congress and Student Award on Reproductive Medicine with 4<sup>th</sup> Congress of Reproductive Genetics

### Poster Presentations

#### P-89

#### A review of factors affecting recurrent pregnancy loss

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**Background:** Abortion is used to describe a pregnancy that fails to progress, resulting in death and expulsion of the embryo or fetus before gestational age less than 20 week or weight less than 500 gr. Recurrent pregnancy loss is defined as three or more times abortion.

**Objective:** The aim this study is getting to know risk factors for recurrent pregnancy loss.

**Materials and Methods:** A comprehensive search in online English databases including PubMed, Google Scholar, Scopus, and Persian databases including: Magiran, Civilica and SID, were conducted to find eligible studies published between 2010 and 2021 in Persian or English. The articles including counseling and treatment were removed. Finally 25 eligible studies were included in our review.

**Results:** Various risk factors were observed including the followings: age > 40. Family history, Infection: genital tuberculosis, Chlamydia, Trachomatis, Syphilis and cytomegalovirus. Lifestyle factors:

obesity, high daily caffeine intake, alcohol consumption, smoking, use of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug, high physical or psychical stress during work, and too much high impact physical exercise. Anatomic defect: chronic endometritis, intrauterine adhesions, myomas, polyps, surgical trauma, congenital uterine abnormality, müllerian ducts including septate, bicornuate, unicornuate, didelphic, and arcuate uteri) Genetic: chromosomal abnormality, displacement robertsonian, HLA, dermatologicall marker, homozygous mutation, p.Leu127Trpfs, in CAPS, and XPO5 (2257082 rs) polymorphism. Decrease serum malondialdehyde concentrations Endocrine factors: Thyroid disorders, hyper prolactinomia, poly cystic ovarian syndrome, hyper insulinemia, hyper androgenemia, and luteal phase deficiency. Immunological factors: anti phospholipid syndrome, antinuclear antibody positivity, protein C and S and anti thrombin 3 deficiency male factors: Sperm DNA fragmentation, increase in abnormal sperm parameters, nuclear chromatin decondensation, sperm aneuploidy, and chromosomal abnormality.

**Conclusion:** There are several factors that affect recurrent pregnancy loss, identifying and controlling the causes of recurrent pregnancy loss helps its prevention and treatment.

**Key words:** Recurrent abortion, Recurrent early pregnancy loss, Miscarriage, Recurrent.