# ΠΡΟΩΡΟΣ ΤΟΚΕΤΟΣ ΕΞΩΣΩΜΑΤΙΚΗ ΓΟΝΙΜΟΠΟΙΗΣΗ

Πλοίαρχος (ΥΙ) Ν. Πετρογιάννης ΠΝ PhD(c), MSc

Γυναικολόγος -Μαιευτήρας, Ειδικός Αναπαραγωγής

Διευθυντής ΜΙΥΑ/ΝΝΑ

Γ. Γραμματέας Ε.Μ.Γ.Ε.









## ΠΡΟΩΡΟΣ ΤΟΚΕΤΟΣ (ΠΤ) Τοκετος πριν 37 εβδομάδες

Εξακολουθεί να αποτελεί ένα από τα άλυτα προβλήματα της Μαιευτικής.

Η επίπτωσή του έχει μείνει σχεδόν αναλλοίωτη τα τελευταία 20 χρόνια και κυμαίνεται περίπου **στο 10%.** 



USA: More than 11% of live born infant are born at gestational ages < 37 weeks

Η σημασία του ΠΤ έγκειται στο ότι ευθύνεται για το 75-90% των νεογνικών θανάτων

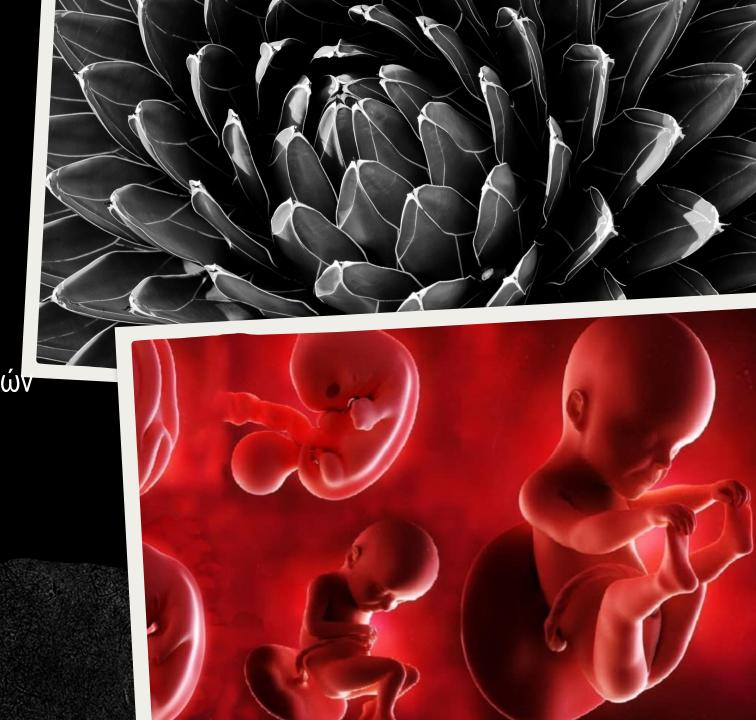


Θεωρείται πολυπαραγοντική κατάσταση και διακρίνεται:

1. Αυτόματο ΠΤ

Αίτια : Πολύδυμη κύηση Αιμορραγίες του 2ου τριμήνου, Ιστορικό προηγ. αυτόματων τοκετών

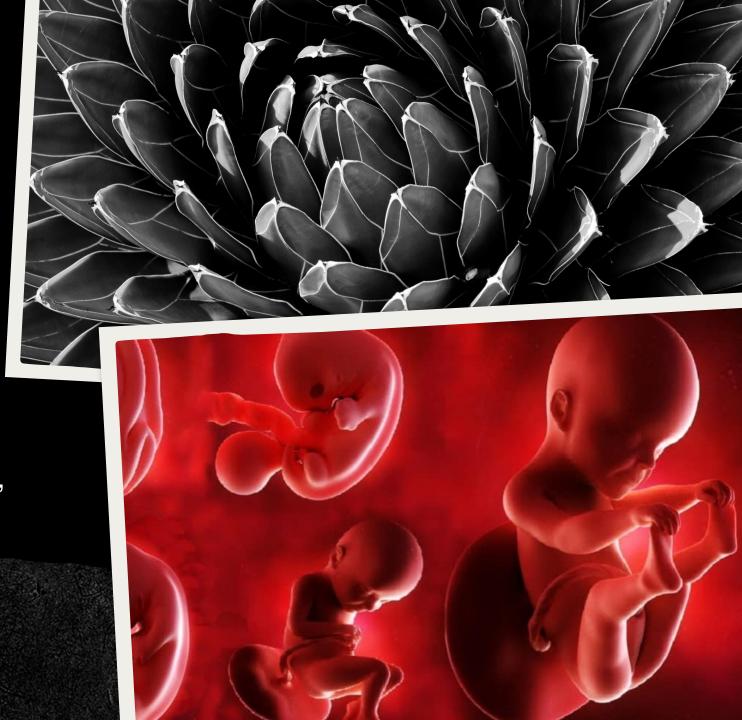
2. ΠΤ μετά από την πρόωρη ρήξη των εμβρυικών υμένων.



3. Προκλητό ΠΤ (ιατρικούς λόγους).

#### Αίτια:

Μαιευτική νόσος της εγκυμοσύνης Σακχαρώδης Διαβήτης Ενδομήτρια Βραδύτητα Ανάπτυξης (IUGR), Ενδομήτρια Υποξία Προδρομικός Πλακούντας Πρόωρη αποκόλληση του πλακούντα Ενδομήτριος θάνατος





#### Παράγοντες Κινδύνου

που σηματοδοτούν την έναρξη του πρόωρου τοκετού:

- 1. Μικρό μήκος του τραχήλου (<25mm)
- 2. Παρουσία εμβρυϊκής φιμπρονεκτίνης στις κολποτραχηλικές εκκρίσεις
- 3. Ιστορικό προηγούμενου πρόωρου τοκετού



Διάγνωση ΠΤ σε έγκυο με πρόωρες συσπάσεις του μυομητρίου:

Κλινική και U/S εκτίμηση του μήκους του τραχήλου.

Έμμεση εκτίμηση (στο σάλιο) των αυξημένων επιπέδων οιστριόλης στο αίμα της εγκύου (SalEst test)

Ανεύρεση υψηλών επιπέδων CRH στην κυκλοφορία της εγκύου.

Ανίχνευση εμβρυϊκής φιμπρονεκτίνης στο κολποτραχηλικό έκκριμα.



Διάγνωση ΠΤ σε έγκυο με πρόωρες συσπάσεις του μυομητρίου:

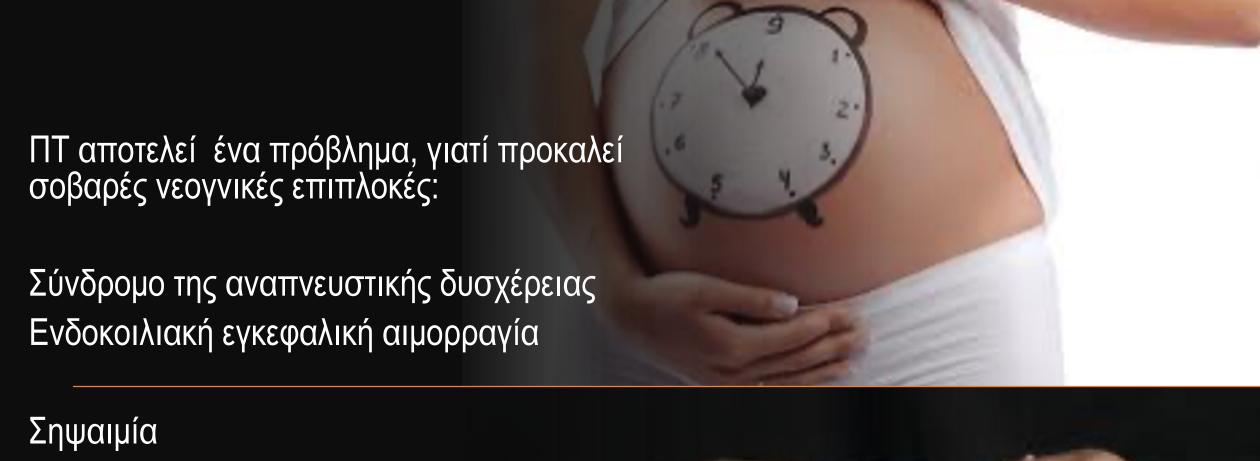
Εναλλακτικά, μπορεί να χρησιμοποιηθεί και ο έλεγχος της αυξημένης μυομητρικής δραστηριότητας με ειδικούς φορητούς καρδιοτοκογράφους στο σπίτι, κυρίως ως μέθοδος πρόληψης του ΠΤ σε γυναίκες με ανάλογο ιστορικό.



#### ΠΕΡΙΔΕΣΗ ΤΟΥ ΤΡΑΧΗΛΟΥ

παρουσιάζει θετικά αποτελέσματα, τουλάχιστον όταν εκτελείται σε περιπτώσεις που έχει αποκλεισθεί η φλεγμονή και εφόσον δεν υπάρχουν εμφανείς πρόωρες συσπάσεις της μήτρας, αλλά μόνο μεταβολή στο μήκος του τραχήλου.

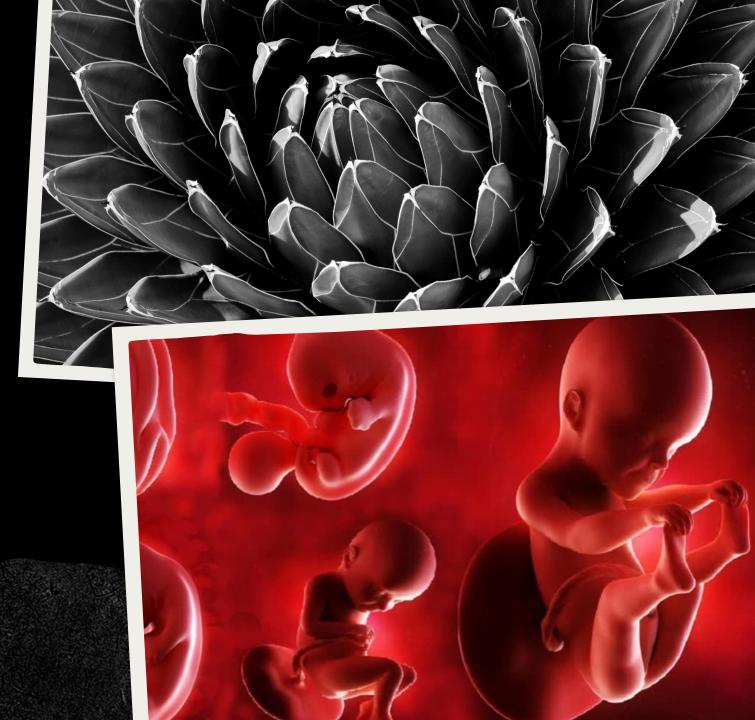




Νεκρωτική εντεροκολίτιδα

Επιπλοκές οδηγούν τα νεογνά στο θάνατο και η συχνότητα εκδήλωσής τους εξαρτάται από την ηλικία της κύησης που πραγματοποιείται ο τοκετός, αλλά και από το βάρος γέννησης.

Τα τελευταία 20 χρόνια η επιβίωση των πρόωρων νεογνών έχει σημαντικά βελτιωθεί και αυτό οφείλεται στην ύπαρξη καλύτερης περιγεννητικής φροντίδας.





Τα προβλήματα που παρουσιάζονται στα πρόωρα νεογνά δεν οφείλονται μόνο στην προωρότητα, αλλά κυρίως στην ανωριμότητα των οργάνων και των συστημάτων τους.





Στόχος της καλής περιγεννητικής φροντίδας ΔΕΝ είναι μόνο η βελτίωση του ποσοστού επιβίωσης των πρόωρων νεογνών αλλά και η καλή υγεία τους.

Όσο **μικρότερη** είναι η **εβδομάδα κύησης** που πραγματοποιείται ο ΠΤ, τόσο **μικρότερο** είναι το ποσοστό των **υγιών παιδιών**.

Την 24η εβδομάδα το ποσοστό των υγιών νεογνών είναι μόνον 6%, ενώ την 25η και την 26η εβδομάδα το ποσοστό αυτό αυξάνει εντυπωσιακά και φθάνει το 45% και 50% αντίστοιχα.











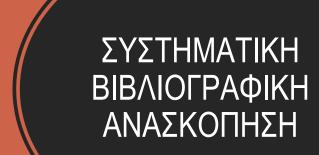


ΑΝΑΣΚΟΠΗΣΗ ΒΙΒΛΙΟΓΡΑΦΙΑΣ

ΠΡΟΩΡΟΣ ΤΟΚΕΤΟΣ ΚΑΙ ART











«Risk of spontaneous preterm birth in singleton pregnancies conceived after IVF/ICSI treatment: meta-analysis of cohort studies»

P Cavoretto, M Candiani, V Giorgione, A Inversett, M M Abu-Saba, F Tiberio, C Sigismondi, A Farina, 2018 Jan;51(1):43-53. doi: 10.1002/uog.18930.

**RESULTS:** The risk of sPTB in singleton pregnancies resulting from IVF/ICSI is significantly greater than that in spontaneously conceived singleton (80%)

**«The Link Between IVF and Premature Birth»,** Cheryl Bird, RN, BSN, 14 June 2021

#### **«Why IVF Causes Premature Birth?»**

Doctors don't know exactly why IVF babies are born earlier than other babies.

Possible factors include:

1. Hormonal causes: In an IVF cycle using fresh embryos, you're given a super-dose of hormones to increase the number of eggs you will release. Some scientists believe that these hormones may affect the way the embryo implants in your uterus.



«The Link Between IVF and Premature Birth», Cheryl Bird, RN, BSN, 14 June 2021
«Why IVF Causes Premature Birth»

2. Multiple embryos: Twins and other multiples are more likely to be born early than singletons, no matter how they're conceived. Because two or more embryos are often implanted, increased multiple births help to drive up the numbers of IVF babies born early.



# **«The Link Between IVF and Premature Birth»,** Cheryl Bird, RN, BSN, 14 June 2021

**«Why IVF Causes Premature Birth»** 

#### 3. Increased medical management:

IVF pregnancies are carefully monitored by both the parents and the physician. Because these pregnancies are considered so precious, doctors and parents may be more likely to deliver a baby early due to a complication that might not be as concerning in pregnancies that are less carefully monitored.



**«The Link Between IVF and Premature Birth»,** Cheryl Bird, RN, BSN, 14 June 2021

**«Why IVF Causes Premature Birth»** 

4. Maternal factors: Factors that cause infertility may play a role in why IVF increases the risk of premature birth.

Moms who conceive through IVF also tend to be older and heavier than moms who conceive naturally, which also increases the risk







# «Fertility treatments and the risk of preterm birth among women with subfertility: a linked-data retrospective cohort study»

Jessica N. Sanders, Sara E. Simonsen, Christina A. Porucznik, Ahmad O. Hammoud, Ken R. Smith & Joseph B. Stanford, Reproductive Health volume 19, Article number: 83 (2022)

A total 487 birth certificates and 3 fetal death records were linked as frst births for study participants who completed questionnaires.

In the 490 subfertile women:

41% reported having unexplained infertility

40% reported male factor infertility

54% reported a diagnosis of ovulation dysfunction,

27% endometriosis

16% a tubal factor

13% uterine factor infertility

28% multiple female factors

12% blocked or damaged fallopian tubes (not mutually exclusive).

Overall during the cycle of conception, 44% had no infertility treatment, 16% used OS, 13% had IUI, and 28% had IVF



(I). Conclusion: IVF, IUI, and ovulation drugs were all associated with a higher incidence of preterm birth and low birth weight, predominantly related to multiple gestation births.

Women who used in vitro fertilization were 4.24 times more likely to have a preterm birth than those who used no treatment.

Use of intrauterine insemination were 3.17 times more likely to have a preterm birth than those who used no treatment at time of conception.

Ovulation stimulating drugs were 2.17 times more likely to have a preterm birth.



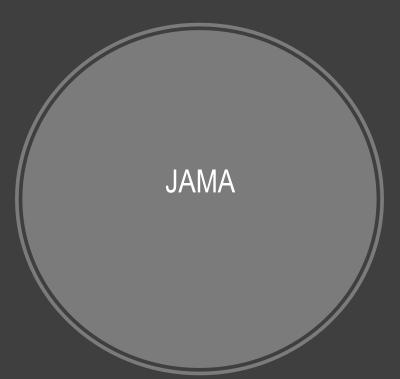
#### (II). Conclusion:

Having female factor infertility was also associated with higher odds of having preterm birth.

For those who are having trouble conceiving, trying less invasive treatments to achieve pregnancy might reduce their risk of preterm birth.

After adjustment for maternal age, paternal age, maternal education, annual income, religious afliation, female or male fertility diagnosis, and duration of subfertility, the odds of having a PTB were 2.17 times higher (95% CI 0.99, 4.75) for women who conceived using ovulation drugs.







#### «Association of Preterm Singleton Birth With Fertility Treatment in the US»

Ran Wang, MD1; Qiqi Shi, MD2; Bing Jia, MD, PhD2,3; et alWenbo Zhang, MD2; Huifeng Zhang, MD, PhD2; Yaping Shan, MD, PhD2; Linxia Qiao, PhD3; Gang Chen, MD, PhD2; Chao Chen, MD, PhD1 JAMA Netw Open. 2022;5(2):e2147782

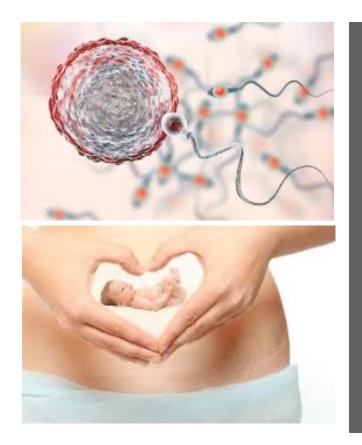
This study found that singleton neonates who were conceived by fertility treatment had higher rates of preterm birth.





### «Risk factors associated with preterm birth after IVF/ICSI»

Jian Li, Jinhua Shen, Xiaoli Zhang, Yangqin Peng, Qin Zhang, Liang Hu, Christoph Reichetzeder, Suimin Zeng, Jing Li, Mei Tian, Fei Gong, Ge Lin & Berthold Hoche , Scientific Reports volume 12, Article number: 7944 (2022)



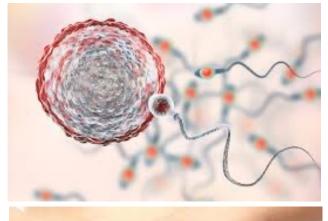
Increased risk for both preterm birth and early preterm birth after IVF/ICSI

Older (> 39) or younger (< 25) maternal age Multiple pregnancy Placenta previa Embryo reduction surgery.

Gestational hypertension, higher triglycerides and a shorter activated partial thromboplastin time were only associated with an increased occurrence of preterm birth but not early preterm birth.



This study showed an increased risk for preterm delivery in association with maternal age. Both younger and older women after ART treatment had an increased risk for preterm birth in study as it was likewise seen in studies addressing this topic in the general population.





The study also identified gestational hypertension as risk factor for preterm birth in women who needed ART to conceive. This finding is in line with the current literature, gestational hypertension was shown to be associated with an increased risk for preterm birth in both the general population and women who underwent ART

Another risk factor for preterm birth found by the current study is placenta previa. Placenta previa is associated with preterm birth in the general population as well. A study that investigated mothers who had conceived both naturally and via ART, showed that the risk of placenta previa was three-fold higher in the ART pregnancy.



Hypercoagulability as a risk factor for preterm birth in ART and hence may help to clarify ongoing debates on this subject.

- Multiple pregnancy is a strong risk factor for preterm birth, both in the general population as well as in women who conceived trough ART.
- Multiple pregnancy is considered one of the largest hazards of ART. Until now, ART is associated with a high number of multiple pregnancies due to the current policy transferring multiple embryos simultaneously to achieve a high pregnancy rate
- An effective method to reduce the risk of multiple births in ART is an elective single embryo transfer, a policy that is adopted by an increasing number of guidelines. However, studies also demonstrated that elective single embryo transfer is not associated with a reduction in the risk for preterm delivery.





Biomed Research International, National Library of Medicine, 30 December 2018,



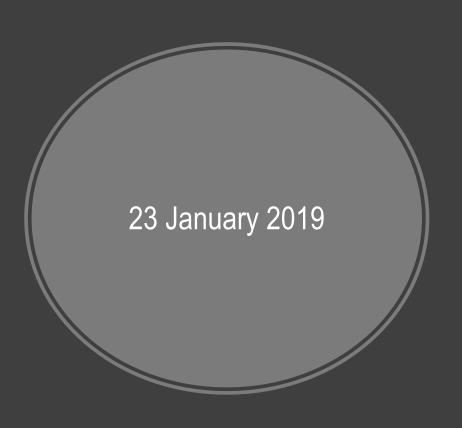
# «Is IVF/ICSI an Independent Risk Factor for Spontaneous Preterm Birth in Singletons? A Population-Based Cohort Study»

Nina Jančar, Barbara Mihevc Ponikvar, Sonja Tomšič, Eda Vrtačnik Bokal, Sara Korošec

• The infertility itself is a known risk factor for preterm birth, since different disorders (endometriosis, adenomyosis, polycystic ovary syndrome, and uterine fibroids) and unexplained infertility share inflammatory pathways, hormonal aberrations, decidual senescence and vascular abnormalities that may impair pregnancy success through common mechanisms. These patients also have a history of several gynecologic operations before their pregnancy.

• IVF/ICSI is an independent risk factor for very preterm birth and moderate preterm birth after adjusting for already known important confounders.







## «Why IVF Babies Are More Likely to Be Preemies?»



A frozen embryo transfer may also be an option to reduce the risk of premature births. It is a cycle where a frozen embryo from a previous fresh IVF cycle is thawed and transferred back into a woman's uterus.

This means you won't have to undergo another cycle of hormone stimulation and egg collection, which means less hormone shots, more chances of better embryo implantation and therefore, less chance of premature births.

