Record Nr. UNINA9910138994403321 Recurrent pregnancy loss / / edited by Ole B. Christiansen; cover **Titolo** designed by Sarah Dickinson Pubbl/distr/stampa Chichester, England:,: Wiley-Blackwell,, 2014 ©2014 **ISBN** 1-118-74918-9 1-118-74901-4 1-118-74932-4 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (210 p.) Collana Gynecology in practice Altri autori (Persone) DickinsonSarah ChristiansenOle B Disciplina 618.392 Soggetti Miscarriage Miscarriage - Prevention Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Note generali Description based upon print version of record. Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references at the end of each chapters and index. Nota di contenuto Recurrent Pregnancy Loss; Copyright; Contents; Series Foreword; Contributors; Preface to the First Edition; 1 Obtaining the Relevant History; Introduction; Demographic data; Parental Age; BMI; Lifestyle Factors: Social Class: Occupational Factors: Partner: Reproductive history; Clinical Appearance of Pregnancy Losses; Gestational Age of Pregnancy Losses; Perinatal Data; Disease history; Family history; Conclusions: Bibliography: 2 Which Investigations Are Relevant?: Introduction; Thrombophilia tests; Tests; Coagulation Cascade, Regulatory Mechanisms; Inherited Thrombophilia Prevalence of Inherited ThrombophiliaPathophysiological Mechanisms Leading to Pregnancy Loss: Strength of the Association; Anticoagulant Therapy; Evidence and Drawbacks; Screening for thrombophilia in women with recurrent miscarriage; Conclusions; Parental and fetal karyotyping; Parental Chromosome Abnormalities; Parental Chromosome Abnormalities and Recurrent Miscarriage; Testing; Reproductive consequences of carrier status; Treatment or prevention; Fetal karyotype; Testing the Fetal Karyotype; Prognostic Value and

Treatment; Conclusions; Tests for diagnosing uterine anomalies Congenital Uterine Anomalies Uterine Anomalies and Pregnancy Outcomes; Diagnosis of uterine anomalies; Prognosis of pregnancy outcome: Treatment of Uterine Anomalies: Conclusion: Thyroid function tests; Thyroid Disorders; Diagnosis of Thyroid Disorders; Thyroid Autoimmunity and Pregnancy Outcomes; Treatment of Thyroid Autoimmunity: Screening for Thyroid Autoimmunity: Further Research on Thyroid Autoimmunity: Conclusions: Summary: Bibliography: 3 NK Cells in Peripheral Blood and the Endometrium; Introduction; NK cells and reproduction; Methods of assessment NK cell analysis in recurrent miscarriageNK cell testing in practice; Targeted immune therapy; Immune therapy caution; When to offer NK cell testing; Bibliography; 4 Cytokines and Cytokine Gene Polymorphisms in Recurrent Pregnancy Loss; Introduction - Cytokines and pregnancy: basic concepts; Interactions between Treg cells, Th17 cells, and cytokines and normal pregnancy and RPL; Cytokine gene polymorphisms and RPL - an overview; Practical evaluation of cytokines for the diagnostic of RPL; Conclusion; Bibliography; 5 How to Assess the Prognosis after Recurrent Miscarriage; Introduction Method of studySpecific causes of RPL and prognosis: Number of Miscarriages: Maternal Age: Karvotype of Previous Miscarriage: Concurrent Infertility; Late Pregnancy Losses; Primary, Secondary, or Tertiary Aborter Status: Parental Chromosomal Rearrangements: Antiphospholipid Antibodies; Hereditary Thrombophilias;

Patients; Conclusions; Bibliography 6 Which Treatments Should be Offered? PGD/PGS, Allogeneic Lymphocyte Immunization, Intravenous Immunoglobulin

## Sommario/riassunto

Recurrent pregnancy loss is an emotional challenge for patients. This book offers a practical approach to office-based gynecologists and trainee gynecologists to learn how to identify the root causes and minimize the risks of further miscarriage in subsequent pregnancies. This book is part of the Gynecology in Practice Series, which aims to provide a clinical 'in the office' or 'at the bedside' guide to effective patient care for gynecologists.

Immunological Factors; Thyroid Dysfunction; Uterine Anomalies; Sperm Defects; Psychological Stress; Prognosis in pregnancy; Classification of prognosis; Good Prognosis; Medium Prognosis Patients; Poor Prognosis