ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND

Miscarriages occur in 12-15% of all clinically recognized pregnancies. However early loss of a pregnancy causes great distress to couples and undermines their confidence in achieving future reproductive outcomes. Recurrent miscarriages occur in 1% of women. Despite their rarity, the effects of recurrent miscarriages on subsequent reproductive outcomes have dominated the literature.

AIM:

The aim of our study is to estimate the risk of the Preterm delivery, low birth weight, IUGR, recurrence of abortion, still birth, IUD, PROM or any other adverse outcome in women with history of recurrent pregnancy loss.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This prospective study was carried out in the Department of obstetrics and gynecology, Thanjavur Medical college and hospital, Thanjavur during the period of June 2016 to June 2017. The maternal and perinatal outcome of 200 pregnant women with history of RPL (cases) were compared with 200 primigravidae (controls) whose pregnancy got terminated subsequent the patients in case group.
**RESULTS:**

The incidence of preterm delivery(17.9%), Recurrence of abortion(12%) and PROM (14%), ceserean section (44%), low birth weight (36.4%) were found to be high in women with recurrent pregnancy loss. There is no statistically significant increase in the rate of IUGR, APH, still birth, IUD.

**CONCLUSION:**

Experience of one or more previous miscarriages can increase the risk in a subsequent pregnancy. This suggests the need for greater vigilance during the antenatal period of these women for early detection of any complications.

**Keywords :** Recurrent pregnancy loss, Prenatal outcome, preterm birth, PROM