

## **P57. Fibrinolytic defects, but not thrombophilic disorders, may be associated with recurrent miscarriages in women with polycystic ovary syndrome**

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**Context:** Some studies suggested that thrombophilic disorders may be associated with recurrent miscarriages in women with polycystic ovarian syndrome. The prevalence of fibrinolytic defects in this population is unknown.

**Objective:** To compare the prevalence of thrombophilic and fibrinolytic defects among women with PCOS and recurrent miscarriages (Group 1) and women with normal ovarian function and unexplained recurrent miscarriages (Group 2).

**Methods:** Twenty eight women were included in Group 1 and ninety six women in Group 2. The Rotterdam criteria were used for the definition of PCOS. In both groups, mutations of Factor V (Leiden), Factor II (prothrombin G20210A) and MTHFR were identified. Levels of protein C, protein S and antithrombin III were measured. Also, levels of plasminogen activator inhibitor (PAI) and Factor XII were determined.

**Results:** Thrombophilic disorders were identified in 67% of women in Group 1 and in 75% of women in Group 2 (P non significant). Fibrinolytic disorders were found in 61% of women in Group 1 and in 36% of women in Group 2 (P=0.03).

**Conclusions:** Fibrinolytic disorders were more frequently identified in women with PCOS and recurrent miscarriages in comparison to women with normal ovarian function and unexplained recurrent miscarriages. No significant difference was found in the prevalence of thrombophilic disorders among these groups.

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