

P81. The impact of obesity to increase the risk of miscarriage in reproductive women

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Background: Obesity is a major world problem in many countries particularly common among reproductive aged women. Obesity is associated with obstetrical and neonatal complications including miscarriage. Researches that have been conducted in this area show some conflicting results. A complex and multifactorial mechanism occurs due to obesity. It is important to acquired comprehensive understanding about its effect to pregnancy which may indirectly increased the quality of life of the pregnant women.

Purpose: To determine the impact of obesity in increasing the risk of miscarriage in reproductive women.

Method: A complete literature searching was conducted in PubMed, Cochrane, and Science direct for studies published between may 2007 to 2017. The Center of Evidence Based Medicine (CEBM) guidelines was used for the quality assessment for the included studies. The studies are focusing on the effect of obesity to miscarriage in obese women compared to women with normal BMI. A critical and careful assessment was performed for the analysis.

Result: Both studies performed by Metwall et al and Al-Hakimi et al conclude that there is a higher rate of miscarriage in obese women. However, there is no enough confidence to conclude a strong correlation between obesity and miscarriage. Some disadvantages such as clinical heterogeneity and limited population appeared in the studies.

Conclusion: There is a tendency of higher risk of miscarriage in obese women.

Keywords: BMI, Miscarriage Risk, Obesity, Pregnancy, Women

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