



THE OBJECTIVES

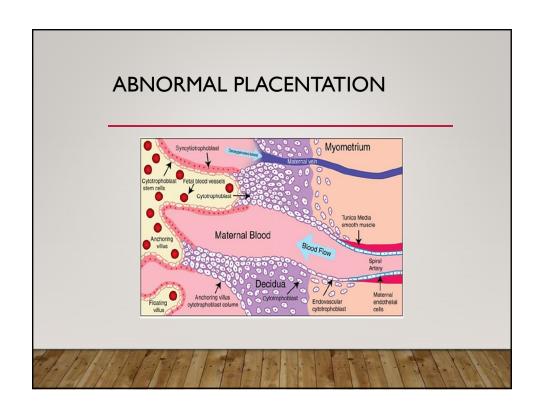
- The attendee should be able to:
 - Define pregnancy recurrent loss
 - Identify "at risk" patients when providing procreative care
 - Listen and understand the timing of appropriate care as well as the various treatment options available

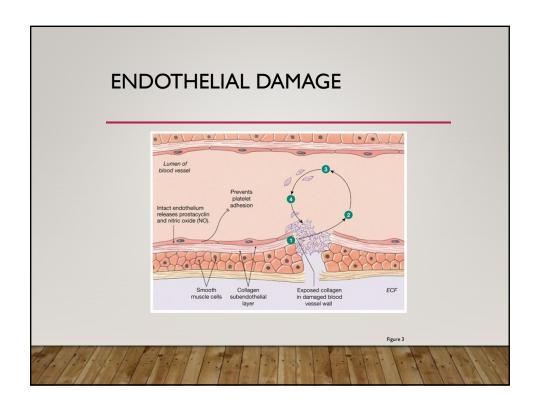
THE PROBLEM

- Out of date concepts
- Concept confusion
- Costs
 - Emotional and Financial
- Disconnection
- Discounting

THROMBOPHILIA

- Definition
 - A tendency to form blood clots
- Common
- Likely causes
 - Factor V Leiden
 - Prothrombin mutation
 - Antiphospholipid Syndromes
 - Autoimmune conditions
 - MTHFR





THE APPROACH

- History and Physical
- Lab work
- Planning
- Supportive Care



CASE HISTORY #1 - 35 yo G7P3043 - No significant past medical history - Other then a personal history of Lipoprotein Level A - Strong family history of cardiovascular disease - Father age 70 w/HTN who was subsequently encouraged to be tested and was ultimately diagnosed with Lipoprotein Level A based on the knowledge of her diagnosis. - Treatment Regimen - (2) 81mg Aspirins QD - Outcome - 3 full-term deliveries w/one miscarriage while not on the regimen

CASE HISTORY # 2

- 39 yo G6PI
- · No significant medical history
 - Other than a personal history of MTHFR homozygous for C677t
- Family History
 - She has a brother, father and paternal grandfather w/history of heart attack at ages 46-48.
- Treatment Regimen
 - Lovenox
 - BPP
- Outcome
 - Successful full-term normal delivery and she is currently pregnant on the same regimen with
 a spontaneous pregnancy

CASE HISTORY #3

- 39 yo G12 P3092
- Medical history significant for recurrent pregnancy loss and PTSD
 - She has had pregnancy losses from 6 weeks to an IUFD at 37 weeks
 - She had one elective 20 week termination for severe IUGR secondary to suspected, but not confirmed Dandy-Walker Syndrome
 - She was also found to be positive for MTHFR A1298c mutation
- Treatment
 - Aspirin, Lovenox + Progesterone
- Outcome
 - Pregnancy with normal growth however, that pregnancy did end in fetal demise at 10 weeks due to trisomy 15

PARTING THOUGHTS

- Do give supportive care
- Do team with specialist
- Do initiate early care
- Do entertain multiple causes and treatments
- Do educate

PARTING THOUGHTS CONTINUED

- Don't gaslight
- Don't refer to infertility specialist for RPL
- Don't equate thrombophilia with disease
- Don't ignore special circumstances

THE FUTURE

- "The pathophysiologic processes involved in complicated pregnancies echo those of CAD and stroke: inflammation, altered angiogenesis, vasculopathy, thrombosis, and insulin resistance."
- "All of these data underscore the importance of identifying at-risk women based upon reproductive history."
- "Pregnancy complications give us a glimpse of this awful disease trajectory at a time when women are completely asymptomatic and we could intervene and perhaps change outcomes with targeted therapy when it might be expected to work better."

- Dr. Carole A. Warnes

THANK YOU

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Figure I
 - https://starlegacyfoundation.org/
- Figure 2
 - Everett et al, Placenta, 33:893-901, 2012 [21]
- Figure 3
 - National Hemophilia Foundation, web site at www.hemophilia.org