Obesity and overweight as a risk factor for increase of miscarriage

**Abstract**

**Background**: obesity has been known to be an obstetric risk because of the documented complications associated with the condition, and it is an indication for booking in a tertiary health institution.

**Patients and Methods**: this study was done at Al-Batool teaching hospital during the period from July 2016 to February 2017. Total number of abortions taken was 105. Samples (70 high BMI women and 35 control women), who were admitted to the maternity unit because they where pregnant for ≤ 24 wks. of gestation and had signs and symptoms of miscarriage. , the two groups were matched for age, parity , weeks of gestation , occupation , residency , level of education , history of miscarriage , type of pregnancy and history of infertility to compare the risk between obese and control groups .

**Results**: one hundred and five of obese women and control group were included in this study. The mean age for high BMI was (29.02 ± 5.78) years while for control group was (25.8 ± 5.83). The mean for hemoglobin was (10.42 ± 1.43) for high BMI while (10.20 ± 1.57) for control group. The study included other general characteristics such as parity, wks of gestation and number of abortions. Also high BMI women who living in urban area was of higher incidence than control women living in the same area (57.1 %), (37.1 %) respectively. Regarding occupation, most of cases were house wives (95.7 % was of high BMI while 85.7 % was control group). The incidence of abortion was higher during the second trimester in high BMI women than control women but it is not significant statistically. This study shows no significant increase of abortion in a women with a history of miscarriage between high BMI group and control group.