Fetomaternal and neonatal outcome of triplet pregnancy. Promising results

To the Editor

It is of no doubt that multiple pregnancies (MP) are anticipated to continuously increase due to improvements in ovulating drugs and assisted reproduction technologies. The data addressed by Al-Sunaidi and Al-Shahrani that MP adversely affects maternal and neonatal outcomes. Although no recent data are yet present on the exact magnitude of MP in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), the available data has shown that triplet pregnancy has an incidence of one in 1,099 deliveries.

Since no information is yet available from randomized controlled trials to support the role of “specialized” antenatal clinics for women with MP compared with “standard” antenatal care in improving maternal and infant health outcomes, advocating that remains a worthy option in KSA to properly manage mothers with MP. Coinciding with that, efforts should be made to reduce the risk of MP through proper control and close monitoring of fertility drugs, limiting number of embryo transfer to maximum of 3 or only 2, improving the socioeconomic status of expectant mothers, reduce cigarette smoking, relieve maternal stress, restriction of maternal activity, frequent contact with healthcare personnel, and treatment of any obstetric or medical disorders.

Reply from the Author

No reply was received from the Author.

References


Related topics

