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1: [Obstet Gynecol.](#) 2003 Aug; 102(2): 319-24.

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Increased plasma adrenomedullin in women with recurrent pregnancy loss.

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OBJECTIVE: To evaluate vascular changes and uterine perfusion in women with recurrent pregnancy loss. **METHODS:** We measured plasma levels of adrenomedullin of 100 pregnant women in the midluteal phase of a nonpregnant cycle (control group: n = 62; recurrent pregnancy loss group: n = 38). We measured the pulsatility index (PI) in the uterine arteries by transvaginal pulsed Doppler ultrasonography at the same time. **RESULTS:** The plasma level of adrenomedullin in women with recurrent pregnancy loss (5.6 +/- 1.9, mean +/- standard deviation) was significantly higher (P > .001) than that in control women (3.6 +/- 1.7). Uterine arterial PI of women with recurrent pregnancy loss (2.70 +/- 0.47) was significantly higher (P > .001) than that in control women (2.09 +/- 0.39). Plasma level of adrenomedullin had a significant positive correlation with uterine arterial PI both in the control group (r = .58, P < .001) and in the recurrent pregnancy loss group (r = .78, P < .001). Both plasma adrenomedullin concentration (7.2 +/- 2.3) and uterine arterial PI (3.06 +/- 0.36) were significantly high in women with antiphospholipid antibodies. **CONCLUSION:** Plasma adrenomedullin may serve as a useful biochemical marker for recurrent pregnancy loss caused by impaired uterine perfusion.

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