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A Cytogenetic Study of Recurrent Spontaneous Abortion

Kyung-Soon Lee M.D.1) Jung -Ho Han, Ph.D.3) Sun -Kyung Oh Ph.D.3)
Shin -Yong Moon M.D.2)3)

Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, College of Medicine,
Ewha Womans University 1)
Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, College of Medicine,
Seoul National University 2)
Institute of Reproductive Medicine and Population, Medical Research Center,
Seoul National University 3)

Objective: The purpose of this investigation is to determine the frequency of chromosomal or genetic causes of recurrent spontaneous abortion.

Methods: A cytogenetic study was made in of 921 couples for 13 year from January 1984 to December 1997 in which the woman was ascertained to have had two or more spontaneous abortions at our Cytogenetic Laboratory, Institute of Reproductive Medicine and Population, Seoul National University.

Results: The overall incidence of chromosome anomaly was 80 out of 921(8.7%). There were 34 cases(3.69%) of reciprocal balanced translocation and 13 cases(1.41%) of Robertsonian translocation. Also 17 cases(1.85%) of inversion and 5 cases (0.54%) of X chromosome mosaicism was observed. In the case of reciprocal balanced translocation , chromosome 8,6,7,13 were preferentially involved over others. And in the case of Robertsonian translocation, chromosome 13 was preferentially involved.

Conclusion: Our study demonstrates that cytogenetic analysis is indicated in couples with 2 or more spontaneous abortion and about half of these disorders are reciprocal balanced or Robertsonian translocations

Key words: Recurrent spontaneous abortion, Cytogenetic study, Chromosome, Karyotype

0.5%
가 가
가) Carr DH. Genetic basis of abortion. Annu Rev
Genet 1971;5:65

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1962 Schmid가 가
(balanced translocation)
Schmid W. A familiar chromosome abnormality associated with repeated abortions. Cytogenetics
1962;1:199.

) Schwartz S, Palmer CG. Chromosomal findings
in 164 couples with repeated spontaneous abortions:with special consideration to prior reproductive
history. Hum Genet 1983;64:28-34.
) Sider D, Wilson WG, Sudduth K, Attkin JF, Kelly TE. Cytogenetic studies in couples with recurrent

pregnancy loss. Southern medical journal. 1988;81(12):1521-1524.

(inversion),

3% 31%(9.3%) .) Ward BE, Henry GP and Robinson A. Cytogenetic studies in 100 couples with recurrent spontaneous abortions. Am J Hum Genet 1980;32:549-554.

2

13

1984 1 1996 12 13

921

80

Moorehead) Moorhead PS, Nowell RC, Mellman WJ, Batips DM, Hungerford DA; Chromosome preparations of leukocytes cultured from peripheral blood. Exp Cel Res 1960;20:613.

0.4ml Na heparin (1,000 IU/ml)

5 ml

30

가,

가

(ml 2 X 10⁶

) , Phytohemagglutinin

가

HAM's F-10

37 5%

가

72

Colcemid(Gibco) 0.2 μ g/ml

가

(metaphase)

800rpm 10

(0.075M

KCl) 10

Carnoy

(methano : acetic acid = 3:1)

10

2

3

(Air-drying method)

4% Giemsa 10

, G-banding

Seabright) Seabright M.: Improvement of trypsin method for banding chromosome. Lancet 1973;1:1249.

50%

10

, 0.025%

trypsin(Gibco)

1

10% Giemsa

100

1,000

, 1

30-50

, 3-5

Denver conference London conference

Paris conference (1971)) Paris Conference(1971): Standardization in human cytogenetics. Birth Defects: Org Art SEr 1972,8(7)

, Paris conference supplement(1975,) Paris conference supplement: Standardization in human cytogenetics. Cytogenet. Cell Genet 1975;18:201.

International System for Human Cytogenetic Nomenclature(ISCN)(1978, 1985, 1995)) ISCN: An international system for human cytogenetic nomenclature. Cytogenet. Cell Genet 1978; 21: 309.

1984 1996 13

921

841

80

8.7%

9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11			-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12				-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13					1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15							-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16								-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17									-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18										-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19											-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20												-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21																									1
22																									-

Table 3. Matrix of chromosome combinations observed in 13 cases of Robertsonian translocations

Chromosome no.	13	14	15	21	22
13	1	4	-	3	-
14		1	-	2	-
15		-	2	-	-
21			-	-	-
22				-	-

Table 4. Chromosome anomalies in Couples with Repeated Spontaneous Abortions

Ref.	No. studied		Type of anomaly					Total
	F	M	Reciprocal balanced Translocation	Robertsonian translocation	Mosaic	Inversion	Others	
Heritage13 40	830	721	18(1.16%)	13(0.84%)		5(.032%)	2(0.13%)	2(0.13%)
Sant 17	364		13(3.57%)	2(0.55%)		0	0	2(0.55%)
- Cassia12) present study	921		34(3.69%)	13(1.41%)	5(0.54%)	17(1.85%)	11(1.19%)	80

8.7% Tsui) Tsui KM, Yu WL, Lo FM and Lam TS; A cytogenetic study of 514 chinese couples with recurrent spontaneous abortion. Chinese Medical Journal. 1996;109(8):635-638.

10% Sant-Cassia) Sant-Cassia LJ and Cooke P. Chromosomal analysis of couples with repeated spontaneous abortions. British Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology. 1981; 88: 52-58.

4.67%, Heritage) Heritage DW, English SC, Young RB, Chen ATL. Cytogenetics of recurrent abortions. Fertil Steril 1978;29(4) : 414-417.

2.6% .(Table 4)

Tsui 가

가 2-10%

) Winter RM, Knowles SAS, Bieber FR, et al. The malformed fetus and stillbirth. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1989:12-17.

921

5.1%가

Campana

6%

Heritage

1.8%

0.2%) Hamerton JL, Canning N, Ray M, Smith S.: A cytogenetic survey of 14,069 newborn infants. Clin Genet 1975;13:389.

3.69%, Robertsonian

1.41%

가 Robertsonian

2 가

2.4:1

가

Robertsonian

5.5:1

가

5445

) Campana M, Serra A and Neri G. Role of chromosome aberrations in recurrent abortion: a study of 269 balanced translocations. American Journal of Medical Genetics 1986;24:341-356.

60.2%,

39.8%

Robertsonian

70.4%,

29.6%

2

1 , 6 , 7 , 13

Robertsonian

13

14

가

Robertsonian

Campana

60%가 t(13q14q)

18%

t(13:14)가

Robertsonian

30.8% 가

t(13;21) 23.1%

(Breakpoint)가

가

Campana

6 , 7 , 22

가

가

가 (breakpoint)

Hecht) Hecht F, Hecht BK. Fragile sites and chromosome breakpoints in constitutional rearrangements. I. Amniocentesis. Clin Genet 1984;26:169-173.

) Hecht F, Hecht BK. Fragile sites and chromosome breakpoints in constitutional rearrangements. II. Spontaneous abortion, stillbirth and newborn. Clin Genet 1984;26:174-177.

37 fragile site 377

breakpoint 9.8% fragile site

breakpoint 가 fragile site

9

0.98%) Ferguson-Smith MA. Autosomal polymorphism: Medical genetics today. Birth defects:original article series, 1974;10:19-29.

) Mueller H, Klinger HP. Chromosome polymorphism in a human newborn population. Part I. Chromosomes Today, 1976;5:249-260.

9 가 Boue) Boue A, Gallano P. A collaborative study of the segregation of inherited chromosome structural rearrangements in 1356 prenatal diagnoses. Prenat Diagn(Spec Iss) 1984;4:45.

Tho) Tho SPT, Byd JR, McDonough PG. Chromosome polymorphism in 110 couples with reproductive failure and subsequent pregnancy outcome. Fertil Steril 1982;38:688.

Yamada) Yamada K. Population studies of inv(9) chromosomes in 4300 Japanese; incidence, sex difference and clinical significance. Jpn J Human Genet 1992;37:293.

2 9

Tsui 1.85% 1.75% 9 1.52%

가 (p<0.05). 9

X

가 X

Castle) Castle D, Bernstein R. Cytogenetic analysis of 688 couples experiencing multiple spontaneous abortion. Am J Med Genet 1988;29:549.

X

, Wu) Wu RC, Kuo PL, Lin SJ, et al. X chromosome mosaicism in patients with recurrent abortion or premature ovarian failure. J Formosan Med Asso 1993;92(11):953.

2.9% X 0.54% X

가

가 9 (0.98%)가

Blumberg) Blumberg BD, Shulkin JD, Rotter JI, Mohandas T, kaback MM, Minor chromosomal variants and major chromosomal anomalies in couples with recurrent abortion. Am J Hum Genet 1982;34(6): 948-960.

가 1.28%)

Kuleshov NP, Kulieva LM. Frequency of chromosome variants in human populations, Gnetika 1979;15(3):745-751

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- References -