

# 自體免疫反應對不孕症及懷孕併發症的影響

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Several lines of evidence suggest that autoimmune disorders may influence the reproductive life and fertility of both sexes. The risk of some female-predominant autoimmune disease had previously been shown to be higher in women who experience pregnancy losses and pregnancy complications, including hyperemesis, gestational hypertensive disorders, fetal retardation etc. These diseases, including but not limited to system lupus erythematosus and anti-phospholipid syndrome, may cause those problems through different putative mechanisms. First, serum autoantibodies such as anti-phospholipid, anti-thyroid, or antinuclear antibodies may be directly associated with these complication. Second, autoimmunity may affect all stages of fertility, via ovarian failure, testicular failure, implantation failure and pregnancy loss, as well as placental functions. Third, infertility and pregnancy complications may also be secondary to vasculitis associated with these conditions such as systemic lupus erythematosus and diabetes mellitus. This article will illustrate and critically discuss the available data on the link between the breakdown of tolerance that characterizes autoimmune disease development and the changes in reproductive life, including sterility/infertility and adverse pregnancy experiences. In the future, the barrenness and poor pregnant outcome can be terminated by the appropriate treatment of these conditions.