

References

- Abalovich M., Gutierrez S., Alcaraz G., Maccallini G., Garcia A. and Levalle O. (2002):** Overt and subclinical hypothyroidism complicating pregnancy. *Thyroid*, 12: 63-8.
- Abraitis V., Simolinien R., Mongirdien A. and Makari S. (2004):** Prevalence of activated protein C resistance among women with recurrent miscarriage. *Meicinia*, 40: 225-31.
- Adelberg A.M. and Kuller J.A. (2002):** Thrombophilias and Recurrent Miscarriage. *OSTETRICAL AND GYNECOLOGICAL SURVEY* by Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, Inc. C.M.E. REVIEW ARTICLE, 57: 703-9.
- Agnieszka S.M., Krzysztof D., Piotr P. and Agnieszka K.S. (2008):** [Inherited thrombophilia in women with recurrent miscarriages and pregnancy loss in anamnesis--own experience] *Ginek. Pol.*, 79: 630-4.
- Alberman E. (1998):** The epidemiology of repeated abortion. In: Beard RW, SharpF, editors. *Early pregnancy loss: Mechanisms and treatment*. London: R.C.O.G., p.9-17.
- Alhenc-Gelas M., Plu-Bureau G., Guillonneau S., Kirzin J.M., Aiach M., Ochat N. and Scarabin P.Y. (2004):** Impact of progestagens on activated protein C (APC) resistance among users of oral contraceptives. *J. Thromb. Haemost.*, 2:1594-600.
- Alonso A., Soto I., Urgelles M.F., Corte J.R., Rodriguez M.J. and Pinto C.R. (2002):** Acquired and inherited thrombophilia in women with unexplained fetal losses. *Am. J. Obstet. Gynecol.*, 187: 1337-42.
- Altintas A., Pasa S., Akdeniz N., Cil T., Yurt M., Ayyildiz O., Batun S. and Isi H. (2007):** Factor V Leiden and G20210A prothrombin mutations in patients with recurrent pregnancy loss: data from the southeast of Turkey. *Ann. Hematol.*, 86: 727-31.
- Andersen A.M.N., Wohlfahrt J., Christens P., Olsen J. and Melbye M. (2000):** Maternal age and fetal loss: population based register linkage study. *B.M.J.*, 320: 1708-12.
- Azem F., Many A., Yovel I., Amit A., Lessing J.B. and Kupferminc M.J. (2004):** Increased rates of thrombophilia in women with repeated IVF failure. *Hum. Reprod.*, 19:368-70.
- Baek K.H. (2004):** Aberrant gene expression associated with recurrent pregnancy loss. *Mol. Hum. Reprod.*, 10: 291-7.

Balasch J. (2004): Antiphospholipid antibodies: a major advance in the management of recurrent abortion. *Autoimmun. Rev.*, 3: 228-33.

Balasch J., Reverter J.C., Fabregues F., Tassie D., Rafel M., Creus M. and Vanrell J.A. (1997): First-trimester repeated abortion is not associated with activated protein C resistance. *Hum. Reprod.*, 12: 1094-7.

Bancroft J.D., Mc-Dowell S.A. and Deegan S.J. (1992): The human prothrombin gene transcription regulation in HepG2 cells. *Biochemistry*, 31: 12469-76.

Bank I., Libourel, E.J., Middeldorp S., Hamulyak K., van-Pampus E.C., Koopman M.M., Prins M.H., van-der-Meer J. and Buller H.R. (2005): Elevated levels of FVIII:C within families are associated with an increased risk for venous and arterial thrombosis. *J. Thromb. Haemost.*, 3: 79-84.

Bates S.M., Greer I.A., Hirsh J. and Ginsberg J.S. (2004): Use of antithrombotic agents during pregnancy: the seventh ACCP Conference on Antithrombotic and thrombolytic therapy. *Chest*, 163: 627S- 44S.

Bauduer F. and Lacombe D. (2005): Factor V Leiden, prothrombin 20210A, methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase 677T, and population genetics. *Mol. Genet. Metab.*, 86: 91-9.

Baumgartner S., Hofmann K., Chiquet-Ehrismann R. and Bucher P. (1998): The discoidin domain family revisited: new members from prokaryotes and a homology-based fold prediction. *Protein Sci.*, 7: 1626-31.

Bellver J., Rossal L.P., Bosch E., Zuniga A., Corona J.T., Melendez F., Gomez E., Simon C., Remohi J. and Pellicer A. (2003): Obesity and the risk of spontaneous abortion after oocyte donation. *Fertil. Steril.*, 79:1136-40.

Bergant A.M., Reinstadler K., Moncayo H.E., Solder E., Heim K., Ulmer H., Hinterhuber H. and Dapunt O. (1997): Spontaneous abortion and psychosomatics. A prospective study on the impact of psychological factors as a cause for recurrent spontaneous abortion. *Hum. Reprod.*, 12: 1106-10.

Berry C.W., Bramabati B., Eskes T.K.A.B., Exalto N., Fox H., Geraedts J.P.M., Gerhard I., Gomes G.F., Grudzinskas J.G. and Hustine J. (1995): The Euro-Team Early Pregnancy (ETEP) protocol for recurrent miscarriage. *Hum. Reprod.*, 10: 1516-20.

Berry R.J., Li Z., Erickson J.D., Li S., Moore C.A., Wang H., et al. (1999): Prevention of neural-tube defects with folic acid in China. China-U.S. Collaborative Project for Neural Tube Defect Prevention. *N. Engl. J. Med.*, 341:1485-90.

Bertina R.M. (2001): Genetic approach to thrombophilia. *Thromb. Haemost.*, 86: 92-103.

Bertina R.M., Koeleman B.P., Koster T., Rosendaal F.R., Dirven R.J., de-Ronde H., van-der-Velden P.A. and Reitsma P.H. (1994): Mutation in blood coagulation factor V associated with resistance to activated protein C. *Nature*, 369: 64-7.

Biswas A., Choudhry P., Mittal A., Meena A., Ranjan R., Choudhry V.P. and Saxena R. (2008): Recurrent abortions in Asian Indians: no role of factor V Leiden Hong Kong/Cambridge mutation and MTHFR polymorphism. *Clin Appl Thromb. Hemost.*, 14: 102-4.

Boklage C.E. (1990): Survival probability of human conception from fertilization to term. *Int. J. Fert.*, 35: 75, 79-80, 81-94.

Boushey C.J., Beresford S.A.A., Omenn G.S. and Motulsky A.G. (1995): A quantitative assessment of plasma homocysteine as a risk factor for vascular disease, probable benefits of increasing folic acid intakes. *J.A.M.A.*, 274: 1049-57.

Bozzo M., Carpani G., Leo L., Marcozzi S., Sacchi E., Moroni G. and Pardi G. (2001): HELLP syndrome and factor V Leiden. *Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod. Biol.*, 95: 55-8.

Bremme K.A. (2003): Haemostatic changes in pregnancy. *Best Pract. Res. Clin. Haematol.*, 16: 153-68.

Brenner B., Hoffman R., Carp H., Dulitsky M. and Younis J; LIVE-ENOX Investigators (2005): Efficacy and safety of two doses of enoxaparin in women with thrombophilia and recurrent pregnancy loss: the LIVE-ENOX Study. *J. Thromb. Haemost.*, 3:778-93.

Brenner B., Hoffman R., Blumenfeld Z., Weiner Z. and Younis J.S. (2000): Gestational outcome in thrombophilic women with recurrent pregnancy loss treated by enoxaparin. *Thromb. Haemost.*, 83:693-7.

Brenner B., Mandel H., Lanir N., Younis J., Rothbart H., Ohel G. and Blumenfeld Z. (1997): Activated protein C resistance can be associated with recurrent fetal loss. *Br. J. Haematol.*, 97:551-4.

Bricker L. and Farquharson R.G. (2002): Types of pregnancy loss in recurrent miscarriage: implications for research and clinical practice. *Hum. Reprod.*, 17: 1345-50.

Burton G.J., Jauniaux E. and Watson A.L. (1999): Maternal arterial connection to the placental intervillous space during the first trimester of human pregnancy: the Boyd collection revisited. *Am. J. Obstet. Gynaecol.*, 181: 718-24.

Cardona H., Cardona-Maya W., Gmez J.G., Castaeda S., Gmez J.M., Bedoya G., Alvarez L., Torres J.D., Tobin L.I. and Cadavid A. (2008): [Relationship between methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase polymorphism and homocysteine levels in women with recurrent pregnancy loss: a nutrigenetic perspective] *Nutr. Hosp.*, 23: 277-82.

Carlin A.J., Farquharson R.G., Quenby S.M., Topping J. and Fraser W.D. (2004): Prospective observational study of bone mineral density during pregnancy: low molecular weight versus control. *Hum. Reprod.*, 19:1211-4.

Carmichael S.L., Shaw G.M., Laurent C., Croughan M.S., Olney R.S. and Lammer E.J. (2005): Maternal progestin intake and risk of hypospadias. *Arch. Pediatr. Adolesc. Med.*, 159: 957- 62.

Carp H., Dolizky M., Tur-Kaspa I. and Inbal A. (2002): Hereditary thrombophilias are not associated with a decreased live birth rate in women with recurrent miscarriage. *Fertil. Steril.*, 78: 58-62.

Carreras L.O., Forastiero R.R. and Martinuzzo M.E. (2000): Which are the best biological markers of the antiphospholipid syndrome? [Review]. *J. Autoimmun.*, 15:163-72.

Carrington B., Sacks G. and Regan L. (2005): Recurrent miscarriage, pathophysiology and outcome. *Curr. Opin. Obstet. Gynecol.*, 17: 591-7.

Castoldi E., Brugge J.M., Nicolaes G.A., Girelli D., Tans G. and Rosing J. (2004): Impaired APC cofactor activity of factor V plays a major role in the APC resistance associated with the factor V Leiden (R506Q) and R2 (H1299R) mutations. *Blood*, 103: 4173-9.

Cattaneo M. (1999): Hyperhomocysteinemia, atherosclerosis and thrombosis [Review]. *Thromb. Haemost.*, 81: 165-76.

Chan W.P., Lee C.K., Kwong Y.L., Lam C.K. and Liang R. (1998): A novel mutation of Arg306 of factor V gene in Hong Kong Chinese. *Blood*, 91: 1135-9.

Chantarangkul V., Tripodi A., Arbini A. and Mannucci P.M. (1992): Silica clotting time (SCT) as a screening and confirmatory test for detection of the lupus anticoagulants. *Thromb. Res.*, 67: 355-65.

Christiansen O.B. and Nielsen H.S. (2005): Intravenous immunoglobulin in the prevention of recurrent miscarriage: does it work? *Chem. Immunol. Allergy*, 88: 117-27.

Christiansen O.B., Andersen A.M.N., Bosch E., Daya S., Delves P.J., Hviid T.V., Kutteh W.H., Laird S.M., Li T.C. and van-der-Ven K. (2005): Evidenced-based investigations and treatments of recurrent pregnancy loss. *Fertil. Steril.*, 83: 821-39.

Christiansen O.B., Nielsen H.S. and Pedersen B. (2004): Active or passive immunization in unexplained recurrent miscarriage. *J. Reprod. Immunol.*, 62: 41-51.

Clark P. and Greer I.A. (2006): Haematology measurement in pregnancy (chapter 1), Thrombophilia pregnancy outcome (chapter 7), anti- thrombotic therapy in pregnancy (chapter 5), and management of thrombotic disorders (chapter 6). In: “Practical Obstetric Hematology”, 1st edition, Taylor and Francis.

Clark P., Thomson A.J. and Greer I.A. (2007): Haematological problems in pregnancy. Dewhurst’s text book of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, D Keith Edmonds (editor), 7th edition, Chapter 29, p. 270-81.

Claudepierre P., Deprez X., Goupille P., Hilliquim P., Pham T., Puechal X., Scaeverbeke T. and Sibilia J. (2005): Anti-TNF alpha therapy and safety monitoring: clinical tool guide. *Joint Bone Spine*, 72: S1-S5.

Clifford K., Rai R. and Regan L. (1997): Future pregnancy outcome in unexplained recurrent first trimester miscarriage. *Hum. Reprod.*, 12:387-9.

Coppens M., Folkeringa N., Teune M.J., Hamulyk K., van-der-Meer J., Prins M.H., Beller H.R. and Middeldorp S. (2007): Outcome of the subsequent pregnancy after a first loss in women with the factor V Leiden or prothrombin 20210A mutations. *J. Thromb. Haemost.*, 5: 1444-8.

Coulam C.B., Clark D.A., Beer A.E., Kutteh H., Silver R., Kwak J. and Stephensen M. (1997): Current clinical options for diagnosis and treatment of recurrent spontaneous abortion. *Am. J. Reprod. Immunol.*, 38: 57-74.

Coulam C.B., Jeyendran R.S., Fishel L.A. and Roussey R. (2006): Multiple Thrombophilic Gene Mutations Rather than Specific Gene Mutations are Risk Factors for Recurrent Miscarriage. *American Journal of Reproductive Immunology*, 55: 360-8.

Coumans A.B.C., Huijgens P.C., Jakobs C., Schats R., de-Vries J.I.P., Pampus M.G.V. and Dekker G.A. (1999): Haemostatic and metabolic abnormalities in women with unexplained recurrent abortion. *Hum. Reprod.*, 14:211-4.

Couto E., Barini R., Zaccaria R., Bizzacchi J.M.A., Junior R.P., Pereira B.G., Silva J.C. and Pinto e Silva J.L. (2005): Association of anticardiolipin antibody and C677T in methylene-tetrahydrofolate reductase mutation in women with recurrent spontaneous abortions: a new path to thrombophilia? *Sao Paulo Med. J.*, 123: 15-20.

Crosignani P.C. and Rubin B.L. (1991): Recurrent spontaneous miscarriage. The recommendations of the ESHRE workshop on recurrent spontaneous miscarriage held in Anacapri. *Hum. Reprod.*, 6: 609-10.

Curry C.J., Bhullar S., Holmes J., Delozier C.D., Roeder E.R. and Hutchison H.T. (2007): Risk factors for perinatal arterial stroke: a study of 60 mother-child pairs. *Pediatr. Neurol.*, 37:152-3.

Dahlback B. (2008): Advances in understanding pathogenic mechanisms of thrombophilic disorders. *Blood*, 112: 19-27.

Dahlback B., Carlsson M. and Svensson P.J. (1993): Familial thrombophilia due to a previously unrecognized mechanism characterized by poor anticoagulant response to activated protein C: prediction of a cofactor to activated protein C. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*. 90: 1004-8.

Dargaud Y., Béguin S., Lienhart A., Trzeciak C., Bordet J.C., Hemker H.C., et al. (2005): Evaluation of thrombin generating capacity in plasma from patients with haemophilia A and B. *Thromb. Haemost.*, 93: 475-80.

Demers C., Henderson P., Blajchman M.A., Wells M.J., Mitchell L., Johnston M., et al. (1993): An antithrombin III assay based on factor Xa inhibition provides a more reliable test to identify congenital antithrombin III deficiency than an assay based on thrombin inhibition. *Thromb. Haemost.*, 69: 231-5.

Deruelle P., Denervaud M., Hachulla E., Ducloy A.S., Valat A.S., Puech F., Trillot N., Hatron P.Y. and Subti D. (2005): Use of low-molecular-weight heparin from the first trimester of pregnancy: a retrospective study of 111 consecutive pregnancies. *Eur. J. Obstet. Gynecol. Reprod. Biol.*, 127: 73-8.

De-Stefano V., Finazzi G. and Mannucci P.M. (1996): Inherited thrombophilia: pathogenesis, clinical syndromes and management. *Blood*, 87: 3531-44.

De-Sweet M. (2002): Thromboembolism. In: "Medical disorders in obstetric practice", 4th edition, p. 100-24, Blackwell Science.

De-Vries J.I.P., Dekker G.A., Huijgens P.C., Jakobs C., Blomberg B.M. and van-Geijn H.P. (1997): Hyperhomocysteinaemia and protein S deficiency in complicated pregnancies. Br. J. Obstet. Gynaecol., 104: 1248-54.

Di-Micco P., Di-Fiore R., Niglio A., Quaranta S., Angiolillo A., Cardillo G. and Castaldo G. (2008): Different outcome of six homozygotes for prothrombin A20210A gene variant. J. Transl. Med., 6: 36.

Di-Nisio M., Peters L.W. and Middeldorp S. (2005): Anticoagulants for the treatment of recurrent pregnancy loss in women without antiphospholipid syndrome. Cochrane Database Syst. Rev. 2: CD004734.

Dizon-Townson D.S., Meline L., Nelson L.M., Varner M. and Ward K. (1997): Fetal carriers of the factor V Leiden mutation are prone to miscarriage and placental infarction. Am. J. Obstet. Gynecol., 177: 402-5.

Dornhorst A. and Williamson C. (2007): Diabetes and endocrine disease in pregnancy. Dewhursts textbook of obstetrics and Gynaecology. D. Keith Edmonds (editor), 7th edition, p 246-58.

Dudding T.E. and Attia J. (2004): The association between adverse pregnancy outcomes and maternal factor V Leiden genotype: a meta-analysis. Thromb. Haemost., 91: 700-11.

D'Uva M., Di-Micco P., Strina I., Ranieri A., Alviggi C., Mollo A., Fabozzi F., Cacciapuoti L., di-Frega M.T., Iannuzzo M. and De-Placido G. (2008): Etiology of hypercoagulable state in women with recurrent fetal loss without other causes of miscarriage from Southern Italy: new clinical target for antithrombotic therapy. Biologics, 2: 897-902.

Ellison J. and Gree I.A. (2003): Thromboembolism in pregnancy: problems, prevention and treatment. In: "Progress 15", 1st edition, P. 57-74, Churchill Livingstone.

Emmerich J. and Aiach M. (2002): Genetic risk factors of thrombosis. Ann. Cardiol. Angeiol. (Paris), 51: 129-34.

Emmerich J., Rosendaal F.R., Cattaneo M., Margaglione M., De-Stefano V., Cumming T., Arruda V., Hillarp A. and Reny J.L. (2001): Combined effect of factor V Leiden and prothrombin 20210A on the risk of venous thromboembolism. Pooled analysis of 8 case- control studies, including 2310 cases and 3204 controls: study group for pooled analysis of venous thromboembolism. Thrombo Haemost, 86: 809-16.

Empson M., Lassere M., Craig J. and Scott J. (2002): Recurrent pregnancy loss with antiphospholipid antibody: a systematic review of therapeutic trials. *Obstet. Gynecol.*, 99: 135-44.

Empson M., Lassere M., Craig J. and Scott J. (2005): Prevention of recurrent miscarriage for women with antiphospholipid antibody or lupus anticoagulant. *Cochrane Database Syst. Rev.* 2: CD002859.

Engbersen A.M., Franken D.G., Boers G.H., Stevens E.M., Trijbels F.J. and Blom H.J. (1995): Thermolabile 5, 10-methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase as a cause of mild hyperhomocystinemia. *Am. J. Hum. Genet.*, 56:142-50.

Ercan B., Tamer L., Sucu N., Pekdemir H. and Camsan A. (2008): Factor V Leiden and Prothrombin G20210A Gene Polymorphism in Patients with Coronary Artery Disease. *Yonsei Med. J.*, 49: 237-43.

Faioni E.M., Franchi F., Asti D. and Mannucci P.M. (1996): Resistance to activated protein C mimicking dysfunctional protein C: diagnostic approach. *Blood Coagul. Fibrinolysis*, 7: 349-52.

Faioni E.M., Hermida J., Rovida E., Razzari C., Asti D., Zenali S. and Mannucci P.M. (2000): Type II protein C deficiency: identification and molecular modeling of two natural mutants with low anticoagulant and normal amidolytic activity. *Br. J. Haematol.*, 108: 265-71.

Fedorcsak P., Dale P.O., Storeng R., Tanbo T. and Abyholm T. (2001): The impact of obesity and insulin resistance on the outcome of IVF or ICSI in women with polycystic ovarian syndrome. *Hum. Reprod.*, 16: 1086-91.

Fisk N.M. (2007): Multiple pregnancy. Dewhurst's text book of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, D. Keith Edmonds (editor), 7th edition, Chapter 20, p166-75.

Foka Z.J., Lambropoulos A.F., Saravelos H., Karas G.B., Karavida T.A., Agorastos, Zournatzi V., Makris P.E., Bontis J. and Kotsis A. (2000): Factor V Leiden and prothrombin G20210A mutations, but not methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase C6777T, are associated with recurrent miscarriages. *Hum. Reprod.*, 15: 458-62.

Folkeringa N., Brouwer J.L., Korteweg F.J., Veeger N.J., Erwich J.J., Holm J.P. and van-der-Meer J. (2008): Reduction of high fetal loss rate by anticoagulant treatment during pregnancy in antithrombin, protein C or protein S deficient women. *Br. J. Haematol.*, 136: 656-61.

Franco R.F., Elion J. and Tavella M.H. (1999): The prevalence of Factor V Arg 306-Gly mutations in different human populations. *Thromb. Haemost.*, 81: 312.

Franssen M.T.M., Korevaar J.C., Leschot N.J., Bossuyt P.M.M., Knecht A.C., Gerssen-Schoorl K.B.J., Wouters C.H., Hansson K.B.M., Hochstenbach R., Madan K., et al. (2005): Selective chromosome analysis in couples with two or more miscarriages: case-control study. *B.M.J.*, 331:137-9.

Frosst P., Blom H.J., Milos R., Goyette P., Sheppard C.A. and Matthews R.G. (1995): A candidate genetic risk factor for vascular disease: a common mutation in methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase. *Nat. Genet.*, 10: 111-3.

Gardella J.R. and Hill J.A. (2000): Environmental toxins associated with recurrent pregnancy loss. *Semin Reprod. Med.*, 18:407-24.

Gibody S., Lewis S. and Lightfoot T. (2007): Methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase (MTHFR) genetic polymorphism and psychological disorders: a HuGE review. *Am. J. Epidemiol.*, 165: 1-13.

Gindler J., Li Z., Berry R.J., Zheng J.C., Correa A., Sun X.M., et al. (2001): Folic acid supplements during pregnancy and risk of miscarriage. *Lancet*, 358: 7969-800.

Girling J. and de-Swiet M. (1998): Inherited thrombophilia and pregnancy. *Curr. Opin. Obstet. Gynecol.*, 10:135-44.

Gouault-Heilmann M., Leroy-Matheron C. and Levent M. (1994): Inherited protein S deficiency: clinical manifestations and laboratory findings in 63 patients. *Thromb. Res.*, 76: 269-79.

Goyette P., Sumner J.S., Milos R., Duncan A.M., Rosenblatt D.S., Matthews R.G. and Rozen R. (1994): Human methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase: Isolation of cDNA, mapping and mutation identification. *Nat. Genet.*, 7:195-200.

Grandone E., De-Stefano V., Rossi E., Cappucci F., Colaizzo D. and Margaglione M. (2006): Antithrombotic prophylaxis during pregnancy in women with deficiency of natural anticoagulants. *Atherosclerosis and Thrombosis*, 19: 226-30.

Greaves M. (2004): Acquired thrombophilia. *Vasc. Med.*, 9: 215-8.

Greer I.A. (2003): Thrombophilia: implications for pregnancy outcome. *Thromb. Res.*, 2152:1-9.

Greer I.A. and Nelson-Piercy C. (2005): Low-molecular-weight heparins for thromboprophylaxis and treatment of venous thromboembolism in pregnancy: a systematic review of safety and efficacy. *Blood*, 106: 401-7.

Grunewald M., Germowitz A., Beneke H., Guethner C. and Griesshammer M. (2000): Coagulation factor II activity determination is not useful as a screening tool for the G20210A prothrombin gene allele. *Thromb. Haemost.*, 84: 141-2.

Grybauskas P. (1997): Mechanisms of venous and arterial thrombosis and thromboembolism. *Cardiology seminar*, 3: 11-28.

Gudnason V., Stansbie D., Scott J., Bowron A., Nicaud V. and Humphries S. (1998): C677T (thermolabile alanine/valine) polymorphism in methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase (MTHFR): Its frequency and impact on plasma homocysteine concentration in different European populations. *EARS group. Atherosclerosis*, 136: 347-54.

Haim N., Lanir N., Hofman R., Haim A., Tsalik M. and Brenner B. (2001): Acquired activated protein C resistance is common in cancer patients and is associated with venous thromboembolism. *Am. J. Med.*, 110: 91-6.

Haque H.A., Pfeiffer R.M., Beerman M.P., Struewing J.P., Chanock J.P. and Bergen A.W. (2003): Performance of high throughput DNA quantification methods. *B.M.C. Biotechnol.*, 3: 20-4.

Härtel C., König I., Köster S., Kattner E., Kuhls E., Küster H., Möller J., Müller D., Kribs A., Segerer H., Wieg C., Herting E. and Göpel W. (2006): Genetic polymorphisms of hemostasis genes and primary outcome of very low birth weight infants. *Pediatrics*, 118: 683-9.

Hawkins D. and Evans J. (2005): Minimising the risk of heparin-induced osteoporosis during pregnancy. *Expert. Opin. Drug Saf.*, 4: 583-90.

Haywood L. and Brown M.D. (1991): Antiphospholipid antibodies and recurrent pregnancy loss. *Clin. Obstet. Gynecol.*, 34: 1-17.

Helio-de-Lima F.F.C., de-Moura N.D., Ferriani R.A. et al. (1993): Prevalence of anti cardiolipin antibody in habitual aborters. *Gynec. Obstet. Invest.*, 36: 221-5.

Hellgren M. (2003): hemostasis during Normal Pregnancy and Puerperium. *Semin Thromb. Hemost.*, 29: 125-30.

Hemker H.C., Al-Dieri R. and Béguin S. (2004): Thrombin generation assays: accruing clinical relevance. *Curr. Opin. Hematol.*, 11:170-5.

Hessner M.J., Budish M.A. and Friedman K.D. (2000): Genotyping of Factor V G1691A (Leiden) without the Use of PCR by Invasive Cleavage of Oligonucleotide Probes. *Clinical Chemistry*, 46:1051-6.

- Hessner M.J., Luhm R.A., Pearson S.L., Endean D.J., Friedman K.D. and Montgomery R.R. (1999):** Prevalence of prothrombin G20210A, factor V G1691A (Leiden), and 5, 10-methylene tetrahydrofolate reductase (MTHFR) C677T in seven different populations determined by multiplex allele-specific PCR. *Thromb. Haemost.*, 81: 733-8.
- Hirsh J., Warkentin T.E., Shaughnessy S.G., Anand S.S., Halperin J.L., Raschke R., Granger C., Ohman E.M. and Dalen J.E. (2001):** Heparin and low-molecular-weight heparin: mechanisms of action, pharmacokinetics, dosing, monitoring, efficacy, and safety. *Chest*, 119: 64S-94S.
- Hiyoshi M., Hashimoto S. and Tagawa S. (1999):** A Thai patient with the mutation of Arg 306 of FV gene identical to the Hong Kong but to the Cambridge type. *Thromb. Haemost.*, 82: 1553.
- Hoekema L., Nicolaes G.A.F., Hemker H.C., Tans G. and Rosing J. (1997):** Human factor Va1 and factor Va2: properties in the procoagulant and anticoagulant pathways. *Biochemistry*, 36:3331-5.
- Holmberg-Marttila D., Sievanen H., Laippala P. and Tuimala R. (2000):** Factors underlying changes in bone mineral during postpartum amenorrhea and lactation. *Osteoporos Int.*, 11: 570-6.
- Ivanov P., Kovacheva K., Komsa-Penkova R., Konova E., Simeonova M., Popov I., Gecheva S., Bozhinova S., Tanchev S. and Tsafarov M. (2007):** [Genetic variant C677T in the MTHFR in women with recurrent early fetal loss] *Akush. Ginek. (Sofia)*. 46: 19-22.
- Ivanov P.D., Komsa-Penkova R.S., Konova E.I., Kovacheva K.S., Simeonova M.N. and Popov J.D. (2009):** Association of inherited thrombophilia with embryonic and postembryonic recurrent pregnancy loss. *Blood Coagul Fibrinolysis*. 20: 134-40. *J. Thromb. Haemost.*, 7: 306-11.
- Jacques P., Bostom A. and Williams R. (1996):** Relation between folate status a common mutation in methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase and plasma homocysteine concentrations. *Circulation*, 93: 7-9.
- Jaslow C.R., Carney J.L. and Kutteh W.H. (2009):** Diagnostic factors identified in 1020 women with two versus three or more recurrent pregnancy losses. *Fertil. Steril.*
- Jauniaux E., Farquharson R.G., Christiansen O.B. and Exalto N. On behalf of ESHRE Special Interest Group for Early Pregnancy (SIGEP) (2006):** Evidence-based guidelines for the investigation and medical treatment of recurrent miscarriage. *Human Reproduction*, 2: 2216-22.

- Jivraj S., Rai R., Underwood J. and Regan L. (2006):** Genetic thrombophilic mutations among couples with recurrent miscarriage. *Hum. Reprod.*, 21:1161-5.
- Jorquera J.I., Montoro J.M., Fernandez M.A. and Aznar J. (1994):** Modified test for activated protein C resistance [Letter]. *Lancet*, 344:1162-3.
- Kalafatis M., Rand M.D. and Mann K.G. (1994):** The mechanism of inactivation of human factor V and human factor Va by activated protein C. *J. Biol. Chem.*, 269: 31869-80.
- Kim S.W., Ortel T.L., Quinn-Allen M.A., Yoo L., Worfolk L., Zhai X., Lentz B.R. and Kane W.H. (1999):** Partial glycosylation at asparagine-2181 of the second C-type domain of human factor V modulates assembly of the prothrombinase complex. *Biochemistry*, 38:11448-54.
- Kline J., Kinney A., Levin B. and Warburton D. (2000):** Trisomic pregnancy and earlier age at menopause. *Am. J. Hum. Genet.*, 67: 395-404.
- Kline J.A., Williams G.W. and Hernandez-Nino J. (2005):** D-dimer concentrations in normal pregnancy: new diagnostic thresholds are needed. *Clin. Chem.*, 51: 825-9.
- Kluijtmans L.A., van-den-Heuvel L.P., Boers G.H., Frosst P., Stevens E.M., van-Oost B.A., et al. (1996):** Molecular genetic analysis in mild hyperhomocysteinemia: A common mutation in the methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase gene is a genetic risk for cardiovascular disease. *Am. J. Hum. Gen.*, 58: 35-41.
- Koleva R., Dimitrova V., Chernev T., Savov A., Karag'ozova Z., Mazneŭkova V. and Kremenski I. (2005):** Impact of inherited thrombophilia on the development of some pregnancy complications. *Akush. Ginekol.*, 44:18-26.
- Koster T., Blann A.D., Briet E., Vandenbroucke J.P. and Rosendaal F.R. (1995):** Role of clotting factor VIII in effect of von Willebrand factor on occurrence of deep-vein thrombosis. *Lancet*, 345:152-5.
- Koster T., Rosendaal F.R., Reitsma P.H., van-der-Velden P.A., Briet E. and Vandenbroucke J.P. (1994):** Factor VII and fibrinogen levels as risk factors for venous thrombosis. A case control study of plasma levels and DNA polymorphism. The Leiden Thrombophilia Study (LETS). *Thromb. Haemost.*, 71: 719-22.
- Kovacheva K., Ivanov P., Konova E., Simeonova M. and Komsa-Penkova R. (2007):** [Genetic thrombophilic defects (Factor V Leiden, prothrombin G20210A, MTHFR C677T) in women with recurrent fetal loss], 46: 10-6.

Kovalevsky G., Clarisa R., Gracia C.R., Berlin J.A., Sammel M.D. and Barnhart K.T. (2004): Evaluation of the Association between Hereditary Thrombophilias and Recurrent Pregnancy Loss. Arch. Intern. Med., 164: 558-63.

Kozer E., Nikfar S., Costei A., Boskovic R., Nulman I. and Koren G. (2002): Aspirin consumption during the first trimester of pregnancy and congenital anomalies: a meta-analysis. Am. J. Obstet. Gynecol., 187: 1623-30.

Kraaijenhagen R.A., in't Anker P.S., Koopman M.M., Reitsma P.H., Prins M.H., van-den-Ende A. and Buller H.R. (2000): High plasma concentration of factor VIIIc is a major risk factor for venous thromboembolism. Thromb. Haemost., 83: 5-9.

Kraus M. (1998): The anticoagulant potential of the protein C system in hereditary and acquired thrombophilia: pathomechanisms and new tools for assessing its clinical relevance. Sem. Thromb. Haemost., 24: 337-54.

Kruse C., Rosgaard A., Steffensen R., Varming K., Jensenius J.C. and Christiansen O.B. (2002): Low serum level of mannan-binding lectin is a determinant for pregnancy outcome in women with recurrent spontaneous abortion. Am. J. Obstet. Gynecol., 187:1313-20.

Kujovich J.L. (2004): Thrombophilia and pregnancy complications. Am. J. Obstet. Gynecol., 191:412-24.

Kutteh W.H. and Triplett D.A. (2006): Thrombophilias and recurrent pregnancy loss. Semin Reprod. Med., 24: 54-66. 

Laird S.M., Tukerman E.M., Cork B.A., Linjawi S., Blakemore A.I.F. and Li T.C. (2003): A review of immune cells and molecules in women with recurrent miscarriage. Hum. Reprod. Update, 9:163-74.

Lambropoulos A.F., Foka Z., Makris M., Daly M., Kotsis A. and Makris P.E. (1997): Factor V Leiden in Greek thrombophilic patients: relationship with activated protein C resistance test and levels of thrombin-antithrombin complex and prothrombin fragment 1 + 2. Blood Coagul. Fibrinolysis, 8: 485-9.

Landy H.J. and Keith L.G. (1998): The vanishing twin: a review. Hum. Reprod. Update, 4: 177-83.

Lane D.A., Mannucci P.M., Bauer K.A., Bertina R.M., Bochkov N.P., Boulyjenkov V., Chandy M., Dahlback B., Ginter E.R. and Miletich J.P. (1996): Inherited thrombophilia: Part 1. Thromb. Haemost., 76: 651-2.

Lanir N., Aharon A. and Brenner B. (2003): Haemostatic mechanisms in human placenta. Best Pract. Res. Clin. Haematol., 16: 183-95.

Lashen H., Fear K. and Sturdee D.W. (2004): Obesity is associated with increased risk of first trimester and recurrent miscarriage: matched case-control study. *Hum. Reprod.*, 19: 1644-6.

Lengfelder E., Hochhaus A., Kronawitter U., Hoche D., Queisser W., Jahn-Eder M., Burkhardt R., Reiter A., Ansari H. and Hehlmann R. (1998): Should a platelet limit of $600 \times 10^9/l$ be used as a diagnostic criterion in essential thrombocythaemia? An analysis of the natural course including early stages. *Br. J. Haematol.*, 100: 15-23.

Levo A., Kuismänen K., Holopainen P., Vahtera E., Rasi V., Holopainen P., Rasi V., Krusius T. and Partanen J. (2000): Single founder mutation (W380G) in type II protein C deficiency in Finland. *Thromb. Haemost.*, 84: 424-8.

Li D.K., Liu L. and Odouli R. (2003): Exposure to non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs during pregnancy and risk of miscarriage: population based cohort study. *B.M.J.*, 327: 68.

Li T.C., Makris M., Tomsu M., Tuckerman E. and Laird S. (2002): Recurrent miscarriage: aetiology, management and prognosis. *Hum. Reprod. Update*, 8: 463-81.

Lindhoff-Last E. and Luxembourg B. (2008): Evidence-based indications for thrombophilia screening. *Vasa*, 37:19-30.

Lissalde-Lavigne G., Cochery-Nouvellon E., Mercier E., Quere I., Dauzat M., Maris P. and Gris J.C. (2005): The association between hereditary thrombophilias and pregnancy loss. *Haematologica*, 90: 1223-30.

Lockwood C. (1999): Inherited thrombophilias in pregnant patients: Detection and treatment paradigm. *Obstet. Gynecol.*, 2002: 333-41.

Lockwood C. (2001): Inherited thrombophilias in pregnant patients. *Prenat. Neonat. Med.*, 6: 3-14.

Lucock M. (2000): Folic acid nutritional Biochemistry, Molecular Biology and role in disease process. *Mol. Genet. Metab.*, 70: 27-44.

Luxembourg B. and Lindhoff-Last E. (2007): Genomic diagnosis of thrombophilia in women: clinical relevance. *Haemostaseologie*, 27: 22-31.

Malinow M.R., Duell P.B., Hess D.L., Anderson P.H., Kruger W.D., Phillipson B.E., Gluckman R.A., Block P.C. and Upson B.M. (1998): Reduction of plasma homocyst(e)ine levels by breakfast cereal fortified with folic acid in patients with coronary heart disease. *New Engl. J. Med.*, 338: 1009-15.

- Malinow M.R., Nieto F.J., Kruger W.D., Duell P.B., Hess D.L., Gluckman R.A., Block P.C., Holzgang C.R., Anderson P.H., Seltzer D., Upson B. and Lin Q.R. (1997):** The effects of folic acid supplementation on plasma total homocysteine are modulated by multivitamin use and methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase genotypes. *Arterioscler. Thromb. Vasc. Biol.*, 17: 1157-62.
- Mann K.G. and Kalafatis M. (2003):** Factor V: a combination of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. *Blood*, 101: 20-30.
- Margaglione M., D'Andrea G., d'Addetta M., Giuiliani N., Cappucci G., Lannaccone L., Vecchione G., Grandone E., Brancaccio V. and Di-Minno G. (1998):** The methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase TT677 genotype is associated with venous thrombosis independently of the coexistence of the FV Leiden and the prothrombin A20210 mutation. *Thromb. Haemost.*, 79: 907-11.
- Meijers J.C.M., Tekelenburg W.L.H., Bouma B.N., Bertina R.M. and Rosendaal F.R. (2000):** High levels of factor FXI as a risk factor for venous thrombosis. *N. Engl. J. Med.*, 342: 696-701.
- Moffett A., Regan L. and Braude P. (2004):** Natural killer cells, miscarriage, and infertility. *B.M.J.*, 329: 1283-5.
- Montefusco M.C., Duga S., Asselta R., Malcovati M., Peyvandi F., Santagostino E., Mannucci P.M., and Tenchini M.L. (2003):** Clinical and molecular characterization of 6 patients affected by severe deficiency of coagulation factor V: broadening of the mutational spectrum of factor V gene and in vitro analysis of the newly identified missense mutations. *Blood*, 102: 3210-6.
- Morikawa M., Yamada H., Kato E.H., Shimada S., Yamada T. and Minakami H. (2004):** Embryo loss pattern is predominant in miscarriages with normal chromosome karyotype among women with repeated miscarriage. *Hum. Reprod.*, 19: 2644-7.
- Morse M. (2004):** Establishing a normal range for D-dimer levels through pregnancy to aid in the diagnosis of pulmonary embolism and deep vein thrombosis. *J. Thromb. Haemost.*, 2: 1202-4.
- Mougiou A., Androutsopoulos G., Karakantza M., Theodori E., Decavalas G. and Zoumbos N. (2008):** Inherited thrombophilia screening in Greek women with recurrent fetal loss. *Clin. Exp. Obstet. Gynecol.*, 35: 172-4.
- Mukhopadhyay R., Saraswathy K.N. and Ghosh P.K. (2009):** MTHFR C677T and Factor V Leiden in Recurrent Pregnancy Loss: A Study Among an Endogamous Group in North India. *Genet. Test. Mol. Biomarkers*, 13: 861-5.