

Methods to Quantify the Genetic Architecture of Cervical Length

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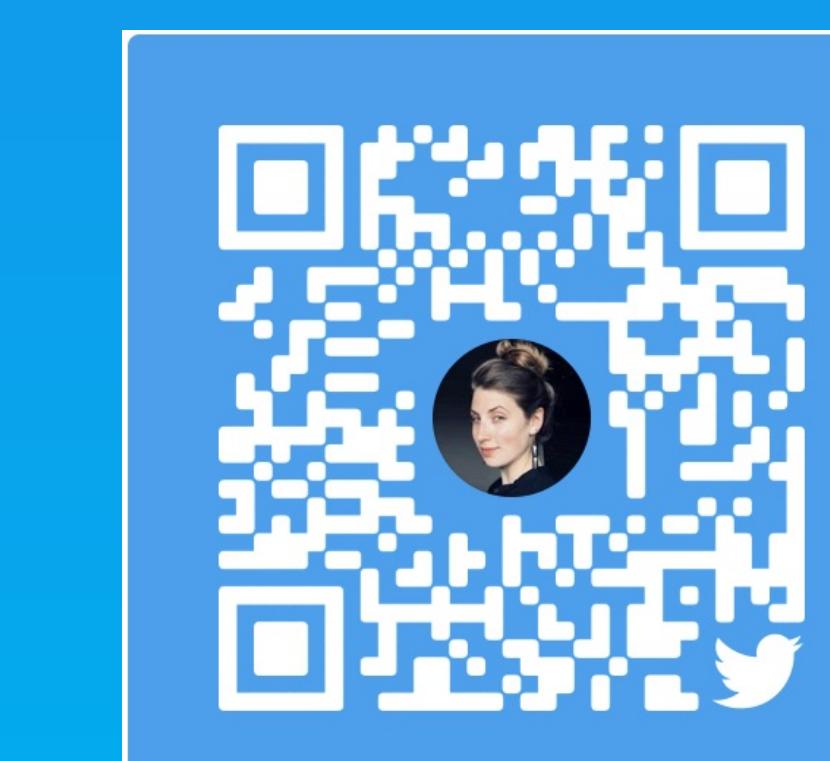
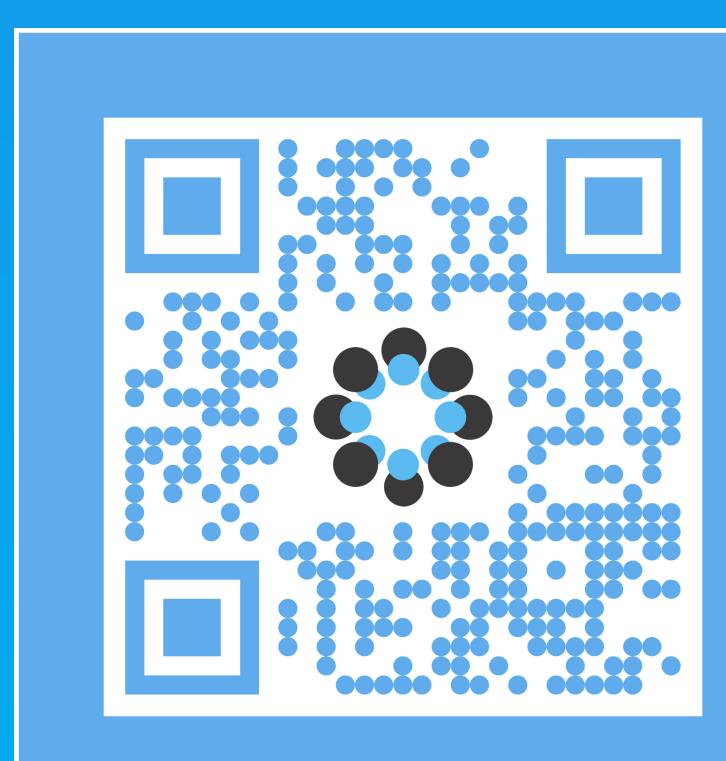
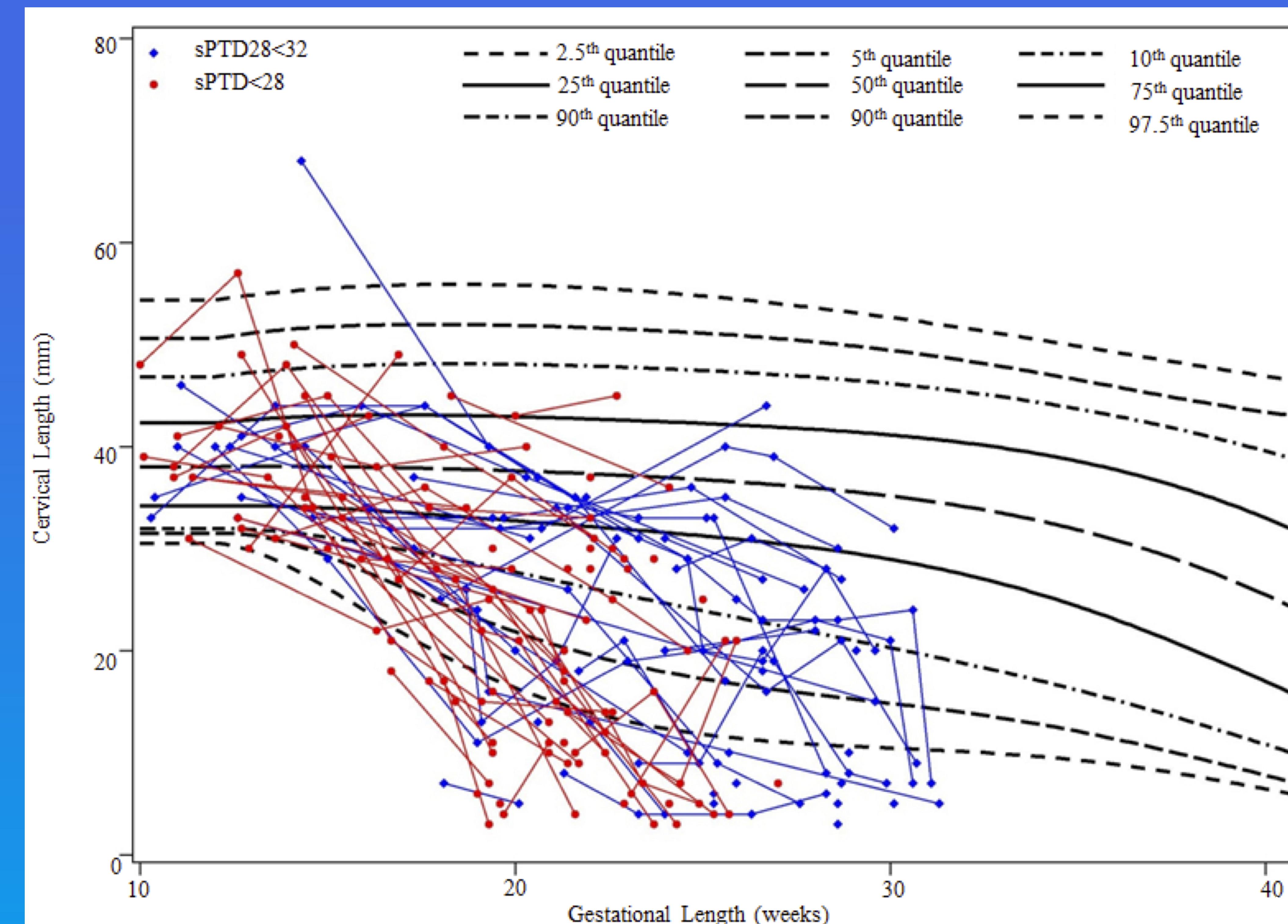
Background

- A short cervix in the midtrimester is a powerful predictor of spontaneous preterm delivery.
- The rate of change in cervical length is also associated with increased risk for sPTD, independent of the baseline measurement.
- How much of the variation in cervical length and cervical shortening is attributable to genetic factors?
- Do the same genes influence cervical change and gestational age at delivery?

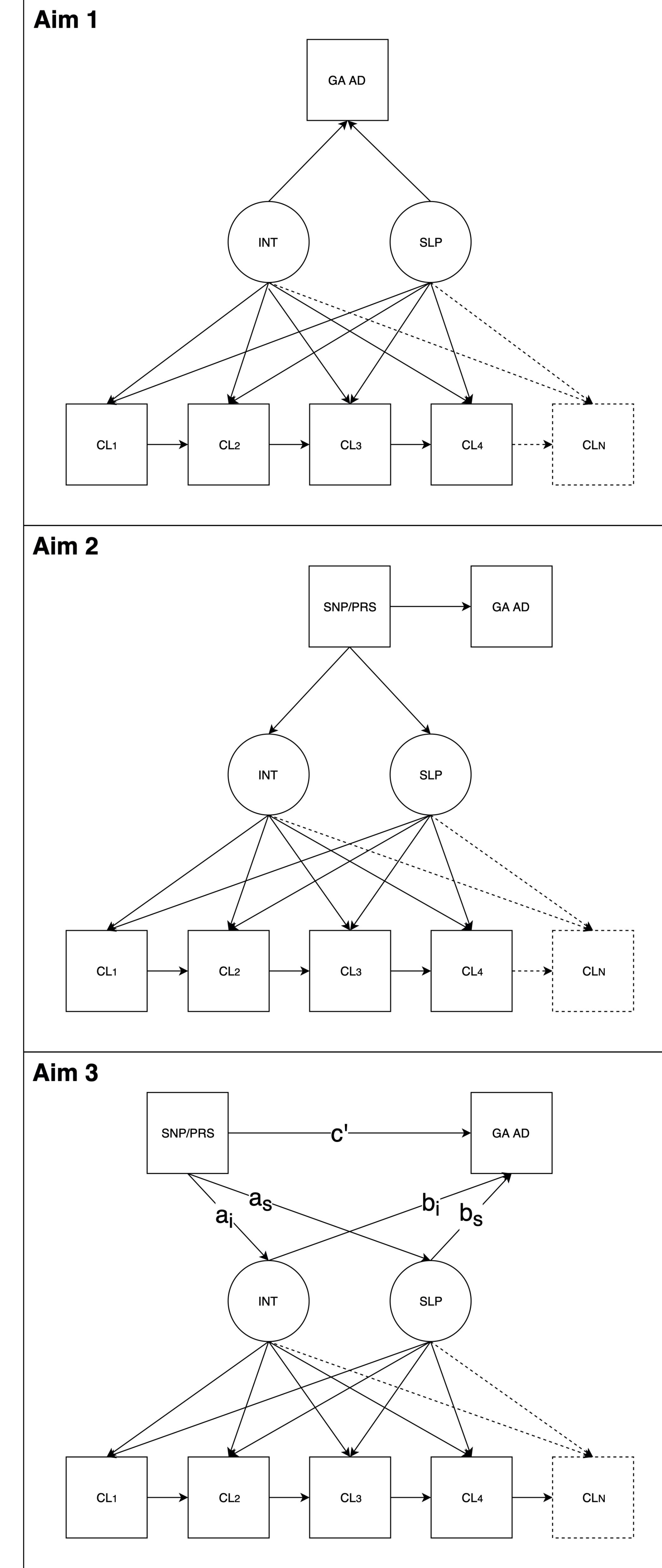
Methods

- Cervical change across pregnancy modeled as a latent growth curve in MPlus.
- Longitudinal cervical length data from >5,000 women with a singleton pregnancy
- Cervical length measured via TVU and gestational age at delivery measured from LMP and confirmed by ultrasound

What is the genetic relationship between cervical length and gestational age at delivery?



Conceptual Model



Discussion

- Estimate the genetic contribution to cervical change and its role mediating timing of birth
- Understand the pathophysiology of a short cervix and its association with sPTB