**Pregnancy outcomes after assisted reproductive Thechnology: A cross-sectional study in west of Iran**

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**Background:** Considering that no similar study has been conducted in the western region of Iran, this study aimed to investigate the consequences of pregnancy and childbirth resulting from assisted reproductive technology (ART) in western Iran.

**Method:** This population-based cross-sectional study incorporated the STROBE reporting guidelines into its design. The study encompassed a total of 368 women, and data collection took place from November 2, 2022, to August29, 2023.The researcher-designed questionnaire and checklist were used for data collection. A significance level of p < 0.05 was considered for the tests. Data analysis was performed using Stata software version 14.

**Result:** The current study, which aimed to investigate the pregnancy outcomes associated with ART, has shown that high blood pressure, preeclampsia, placental abruption, preterm premature rupture of membranes, oligohydramnios, and emergency cesarean section are more prevalent in the intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI) group compared to the in vitro fertilization (IVF)and Intrauterine insemination (IUI) groups. Participants in the IVF group have more placenta previa, bleeding in pregnancy, polyhydramnios, gestational diabetes, postpartum bleeding, IUGR, caesarian delivery, preterm labor and infant with LBW and low Apgar score. The prevalence of ROM in IUI group was higher than two other groups.

**Conclusion:** Participants in the ART group had a higher incidence of pregnancy and neonatal complications. Therefore, assessing the risks related to ART before pregnancy and counseling on risk reduction strategies should be a key element of pre-ART care.

**Keywords:** Assisted reproductive Technology; Pregnancy; cross-sectional study; Iran