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Is risk of degenerative musculoskeletal conditions associated with pre-pregnancy body mass index and parity?

A study within the Danish National Birth Cohort

Bliddal M 1,2, Pottegård A 1, Kirkegaard H 2, Olsen J 4, Jørgensen JS 1,2, Sørensen TIA 5, Dreyer L 6, Nøhr EA 1,2

1) Department of Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Odense University Hospital, Odense, Denmark. 2) Research Unit of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Institute of Clinical Research, University of Southern Denmark, Odense, Denmark. 3) Clinical Pharmacology, Department of Public Health, University of Southern Denmark, Odense, Denmark. 4) Department of Public Health, Section for Epidemiology, Aarhus University, Aarhus, Denmark. 5) Novo Nordisk Foundation Center for Basic Metabolic Research, University of Copenhagen, Denmark. 6) Department of Rheumatology, Gentofte University Hospital, Hellerup, Denmark

Conclusion

High pre-pregnancy BMI increased the occurrence of degenerative MSC in the years following pregnancy and childbirth. In combination with increasing pre-pregnancy BMI, higher parity added to an already elevated risk. Prevention of maternal overweight may reduce the development of degenerative MSCs among mothers.

Results

The cumulative incidence of MSCs during a median follow-up of 12.4 years was 19.7%. Risk of MSC increased with both increasing pre-pregnancy BMI and parity. Women, obese prior to conception, had an increased risk of 26% of development of MSCs compared to a normal-weight woman [95% confidence interval 19-34%]. Compared to normal-weight first time mothers, the highest risk was seen in obese women with >2 parities (HR 1.61 [95% confidence interval 1.41-1.83]).

Background

Obesity among women may influence the risk of degenerative musculoskeletal conditions (MSCs) and contribute to poor quality of life.

Parity, which constitutes a sudden natural increase in weight as well as it affects long-term body mass index (BMI), may put strain on the musculoskeletal system. The interplay between pre-pregnancy BMI and parity and the risk of MSC is unknown.

Aim

We conducted this study to examine how pre-pregnancy BMI and parity were associated with long-term risk of MSCs.

Methods

From the Danish National Birth Cohort, 79,687 mothers with singleton births were included. Information on height and weight prior to pregnancy was obtained from telephone interviews and parity from the Danish Medical Birth Registry.

Diagnoses on degenerative MSC including osteoarthritis, disc disorders, low back pain, and soft tissue disorders were obtained from the National Patient Registry.

Hazard ratios (HR) were estimated using Cox regression, adjusting for relevant confounders including maternal age. The follow-up started at the day of conception.

Correspondence: Mette Bliddal (mette.bliddal@rsyd.dk)