

Introduction

Insulin resistance may induce a glucose metabolism disorder could potentially cause cervical incompetence (CI), resulting in an adverse outcomes like preterm delivery and low birth weight babies.

Objectives

To determine the association between polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOS) and incompetent uterine cervix (CI)

Methods

Study Design: Systematic Review and Meta-analysis

Quality Assurance: PRISMA 2020 and PROSPERO

Population	Pregnant women aged >18 years
Exposure	Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome (PCOS)
Comparator	Pregnant women aged >18 years without PCOS
Outcome	Occurrence of Uterine Cervical Incompetence (CI)
Types of studies	Observational studies
Risk of Bias Assessment	JBI critical appraisal tools for observational studies
Definition of PCOS	Presence of two of the three Rotterdam criteria
Definition of Cervical Incompetence	Clinical symptoms + Ultrasound findings

Databases Searched



Search Period:
1946- December 2022

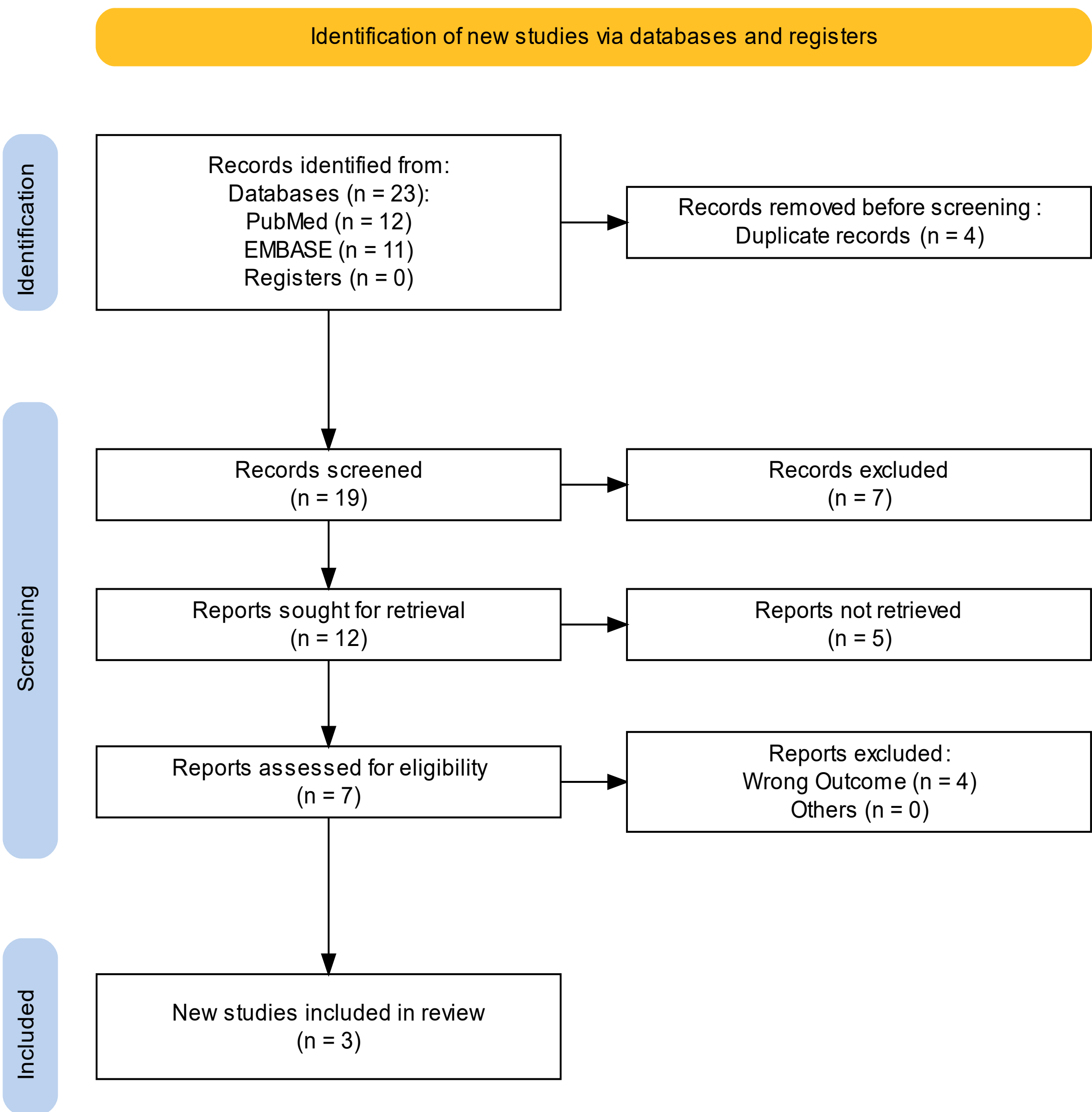


Search Period:
1974- December 2022

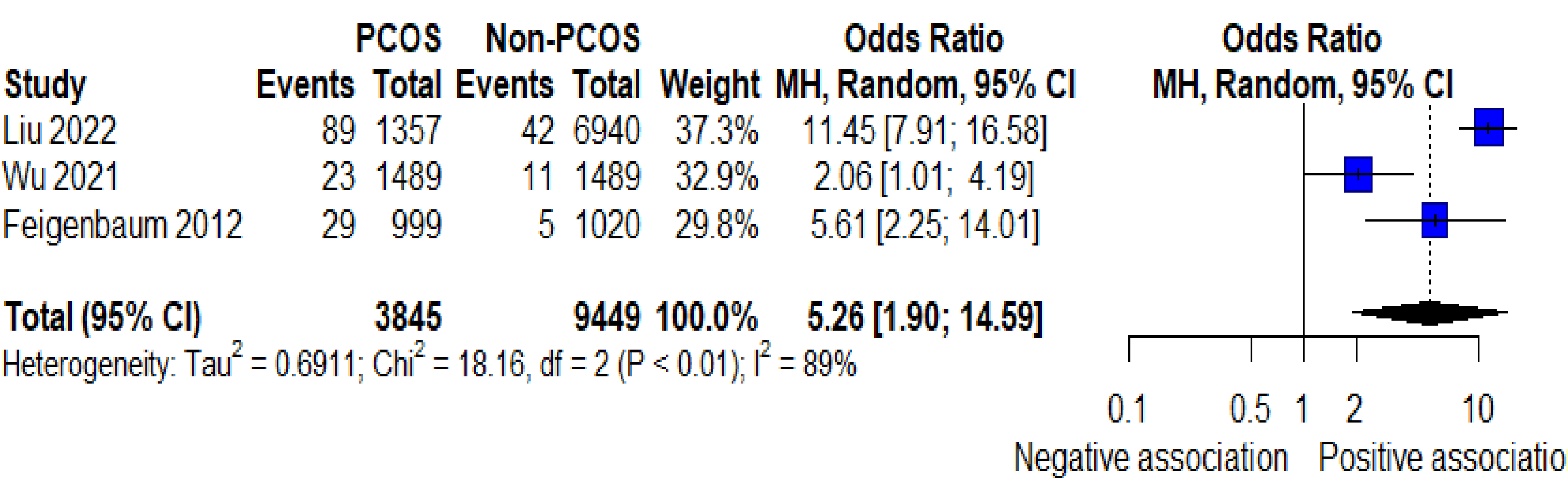
Higher odds of cervical incompetence in a pregnant woman with PCOS, compared to a pregnant woman without PCOS, emphasise the need for guidelines that promote early identification of cervical incompetence to prevent adverse maternal and neonatal outcomes following preterm labour

Results

PRISMA Flow Diagram: Selection of studies



Positive Strength of Association between PCOS and CI



Risk of Bias

Liu 2022	Feigenbaum 2012	Wu 2021
Moderate	Low	Low

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