Neurodevelopmental outcome of children born following assisted reproductive technology

Middelburg, Karin Janette

IMPORTANT NOTE: You are advised to consult the publisher's version (publisher's PDF) if you wish to cite from it. Please check the document version below.

Document Version
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Publication date:
2011

Link to publication in University of Groningen/UMCG research database

Citation for published version (APA):
Middelburg, K. J. (2011). Neurodevelopmental outcome of children born following assisted reproductive technology: 0-2 years. s.n.

Copyright
Other than for strictly personal use, it is not permitted to download or to forward/distribute the text or part of it without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), unless the work is under an open content license (like Creative Commons).

The publication may also be distributed here under the terms of Article 25fa of the Dutch Copyright Act, indicated by the "Taverne" license. More information can be found on the University of Groningen website: https://www.rug.nl/library/open-access/self-archiving-pure/taverne-amendment.

Take-down policy
If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

Downloaded from the University of Groningen/UMCG research database (Pure): http://www.rug.nl/research/portal. For technical reasons the number of authors shown on this cover page is limited to 10 maximum.

Download date: 01-11-2023


Griffiths R. The Griffiths Mental Development Scales 1996 Revision (Revised by Huntley M). Henley: Association for research in infant and child development, Test agency., 1996.


Kapiteijn K, de Bruijn CS, de Boer E *et al.* Does subfertility explain the risk of poor perinatal outcome after IVF and ovarian hyperstimulation? *Hum Reprod* 2006; 21: 3228-34.


References


Largo RH, Pfister D, Molinari L et al. Significance of prenatal, perinatal and postnatal factors in the development of AGA preterm infants at five to seven years. Dev Med Child Neurol 1989; 31: 440-56.

Leslie GI, Gibson FL, McMahon C et al. Children conceived using ICSI do not have an increased risk of delayed mental development at 5 years of age. Hum Reprod 2003; 18: 2067-72.


Olivennes F, Rufat P, André B *et al.* The increased risk of complication observed in singleton pregnancies resulting from in-vitro fertilisation (IVF) does not seem to be related to the IVF method itself. *Hum Reprod* 1993; 8: 1297-300.


Place I, Englert Y. A prospective longitudinal study of the physical, psychomotor, and intellectual development of singleton children up to 5 years who were conceived by intracytoplasmic sperm injection compared with children conceived spontaneously and by in vitro fertilisation. Fertil Steril 2003; 80: 1388-97.


Prechtl HF. Qualitative changes of spontaneous movements in fetus and preterm infant are a marker of neurological dysfunction. Early Hum Dev 1990; 23: 151-8.


