# Article information:

Association Between History of Adverse Pregnancy Outcomes and Coronary Artery Disease Assessed by Coronary Computed Tomography Angiography | Cardiology | JAMA | JAMA Network
<https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jama/fullarticle/2801059>

# Article summary:

1. This study examined the association between a history of adverse pregnancy outcomes and coronary artery disease in women aged 50 to 65 years.

2. The study found that there was a statistically significant association between history of adverse pregnancy outcomes and image-identified coronary artery disease, including preeclampsia and gestational hypertension.

3. This association was present even in the subgroup of women estimated to be at low cardiovascular disease risk.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article is generally reliable and trustworthy, as it is published in JAMA, a reputable journal with high standards for evidence-based research. The authors have provided detailed information about their methods, results, and conclusions, which allows readers to assess the validity of their findings. Furthermore, the authors have included figures and tables to illustrate their results more clearly.

However, there are some potential biases that should be noted. First, the study only included Swedish women aged 50 to 65 years who underwent screening coronary computed tomography (CT) angiography; thus, the results may not be generalizable to other populations or age groups. Second, the study relied on self-reported data from participants regarding their medical history; thus, recall bias may have affected the accuracy of this data. Third, although the authors adjusted for potential confounders such as age and smoking status in their analyses, they did not adjust for other factors such as diet or physical activity level that could also influence coronary artery disease risk. Finally, although the authors reported that there was an association between adverse pregnancy outcomes and coronary artery disease risk even among those with low cardiovascular risk scores according to SCORE2 algorithm predictions, they did not provide any further details about how this association differed by risk score category (e.g., low vs intermediate vs high).

# Topics for further research:

* Coronary artery disease risk factors
* Recall bias in medical research
* SCORE2 algorithm
* Diet and coronary artery disease risk
* Physical activity and coronary artery disease risk
* Adverse pregnancy outcomes and coronary artery disease risk

# Report location:

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