

# Abstract

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## Background

Recurrent spontaneous abortion (RSA) is often idiopathic, but structural chromosomal abnormality is an important nosogenesis. Balanced translocations or inversions can lead to unbalanced gametes depending on the specific recombination and segregation patterns during meiosis. An unbalanced karyotype in the conceptus of a couple when one partner has a structural chromosomal abnormality may result in failure to implant, miscarriage, or ongoing pregnancy of a fetus with an unbalanced karyotype.

## Case presentation

We report a rare cases of RSA associated with balanced translocation of chromosomes. a woman who had had four spontaneous abortions, the karyotype was 46,XX,t(13p,21p)The abnormal karyotype was not found in other chromosomes.

## Conclusions

It is very important that couples with more than two miscarriages be provided with chromosomal analysis. Referring couples for karyotyping will rule out or confirm possible hereditary etiology and the source of chromosomal abnormalities in recurrent miscarriages.