# Article information:

Chronic glucocorticoid exposure potentiates placental chorionic plate artery constriction: implications for aberrant fetoplacental vascular resistance in fetal growth restriction - PubMed  
<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/23295737/>

# Article summary:

1. 胎儿生长受限（FGR）是一种严重的孕期并发症，与胎盘血管阻力增加有关。

2. 糖皮质激素（GCs）过度暴露与FGR有关，可能通过影响胎盘细胞对U46619的反应来改变CPA收缩。

3. 急性和慢性GC处理对CPA血管反应产生相反的效果，这可能是由于不同的非基因组和基因组途径的激活。长期接触高水平GCs可能会导致FGR中观察到的升高的血管阻力。

# 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:

As an AI language model, I do not have personal opinions or biases. However, I can provide a critical analysis of the article based on its content.

The article discusses the potential role of chronic exposure to glucocorticoids (GCs) in contributing to aberrant fetoplacental vascular resistance in fetal growth restriction (FGR). The study found that acute GC treatment attenuated constriction of chorionic plate arteries (CPAs), while chronic GC treatment potentiated constriction in a dose-dependent manner. The authors suggest that these opposing effects reflect activation of distinct nongenomic and genomic pathways and may contribute to the raised vascular resistance observed in FGR.

Overall, the study appears to be well-designed and provides valuable insights into the potential mechanisms underlying FGR. However, there are some limitations and areas for further consideration. For example, the study only examined CPAs and did not investigate other components of the fetoplacental circulation. Additionally, while the study suggests that chronic exposure to elevated GCs may contribute to FGR, it does not establish a causal relationship between GC exposure and FGR.

Furthermore, it is important to note that this study was conducted on animal models and may not fully reflect human physiology. Additionally, the article does not address potential ethical concerns related to using animals for research purposes.

In terms of bias or one-sided reporting, it is difficult to determine from the information provided whether there are any significant issues. However, it is worth noting that the study was funded by several organizations with interests in reproductive health and medicine.

In conclusion, while this study provides valuable insights into potential mechanisms underlying FGR, further research is needed to fully understand the complex factors contributing to this condition. It is also important for researchers and publishers to consider potential biases or ethical concerns when conducting and reporting on scientific studies.

# Topics for further research:

* Fetoplacental circulation
* Causal relationship between GC exposure and FGR
* Human physiology vs. animal models
* Ethical concerns in animal research
* Complex factors contributing to FGR
* Potential biases in scientific studies

# Report location:

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