REPLY:

The suggestion that the inverse correlation of primary bile acids (BAs), cholic acid, and chenodeoxycholic acid in serum of women with natural cycle *in vitro* fertilization of ovum pick-up with birth weight might explain the low birth weight of infants from women with cirrhosis that we describe[1] has no obvious relevance to our data. Of note, the authors speculate that the patients reported in our paper had elevated serum BA concentrations, but this may have not been the case as many women with cirrhosis do not have underlying cholestatic disease and the main causes of cirrhosis in our cohort were viral and autoimmune hepatitis. Furthermore, van Montfoort et al. did not find an association between total BA and birth weight. This is of importance because there are published data that report increased weight of neonates from mothers with intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy when corrected for gestational age, and these infants have elevated BA.[2,3] Also, data on gestational hormones that might have affected serum BA levels at ovum pick-up are not provided.

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