

Prenatal tactics of ultrasonographic examination of fetus in early pregnancy

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Objective

To Evaluate the accuracy of diagnosis of fetal malformations in early pregnancy.

Methods

To study defects and chromosomal abnormalities of the fetus, we analyzed the results of a comprehensive dynamic survey of 26, 404 pregnant women aged 18-50 years old 6 to 40 weeks of pregnancy. Of them, 25, 956 (98. 3%) women had physiological course of pregnancy, 448 (1. 7%) women had abnormal pregnancy.

Results

Studies have found all women with abnormal pregnancy were divided into 5 groups. The first group included women whose pregnancy was complicated by single fetal malformations 230 (51. 34%), the second group consisted of women, which was complicated by multiple fetal malformations 39 (8. 71%), the third group consisted of 99 women with a non-developing pregnancy - (22. 10%), the fourth group consisted of women whose pregnancy was complicated intrauterine fetal death 69 (15. 4%), the fifth group consisted of women with hydatidiform mole 11 (2. 46%).

Conclusion

During the prenatal diagnosis of fetal malformations physicians must use a single algorithm of ultrasound examination. Practitioners should not rely on the age of the mother, thereby exposing women older than 35 years a more detailed examination for fetal malformations, as the majority of fetal malformations and abnormalities during pregnancy is more common between the ages of 21 to 25 years, as this age have women have the highest number of pregnancies.