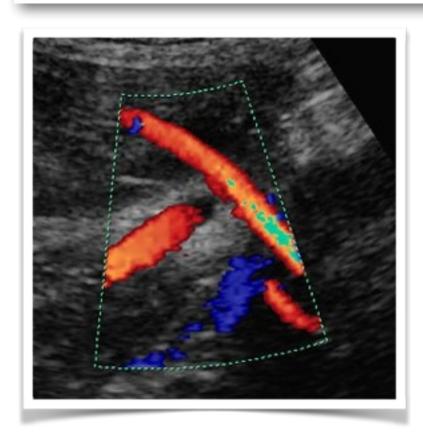
# Integrating sequential screening for placental dysfunction in the first and second trimester: Results of a cohort of unselected patients.

Etchegaray A, Moren JM, Ciammella RM, Esteban MG, Beruti, E.

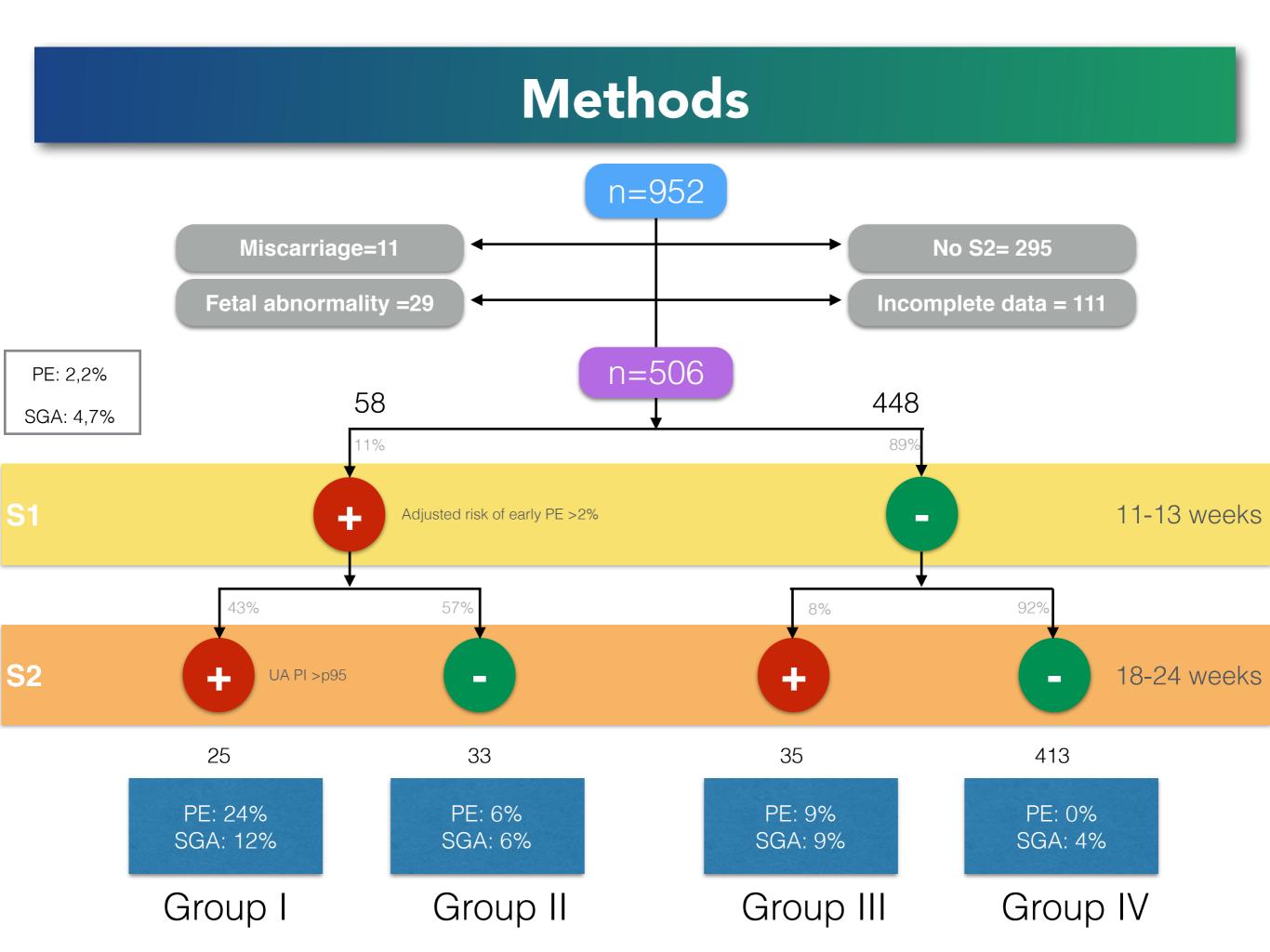




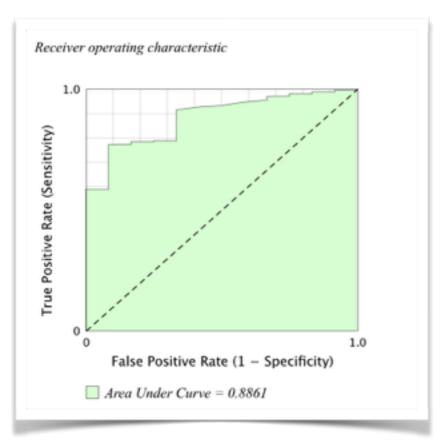


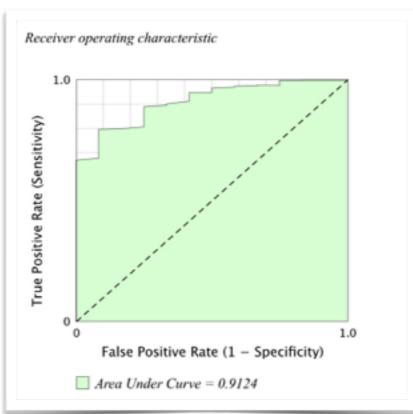
**Objetive:** Evaluate the performance of sequential 1st and 2nd trimester screening for placental dysfunction in a unselected population.





#### Screening performance for S1, S2 y S1+S2 for the prediction of PE





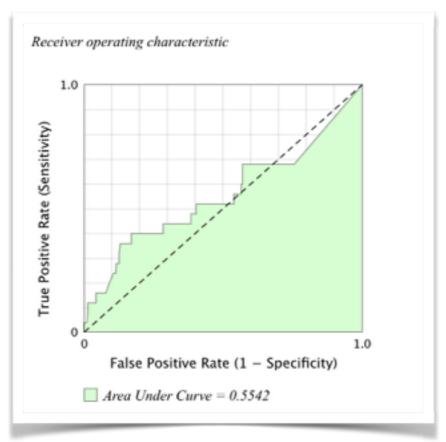


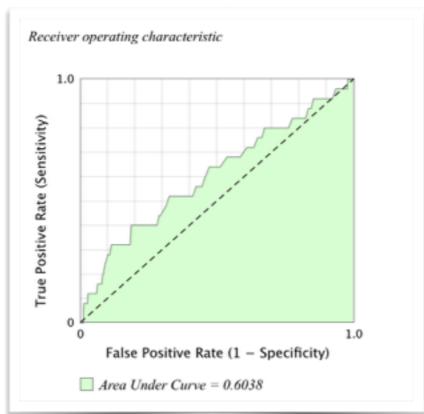
Sensitivity	72,70%
Specificity	90,40%
PFR	9,60%
FNR	27,30%
PPV	14,50%
NPV	99,30%
AUDC	0,89

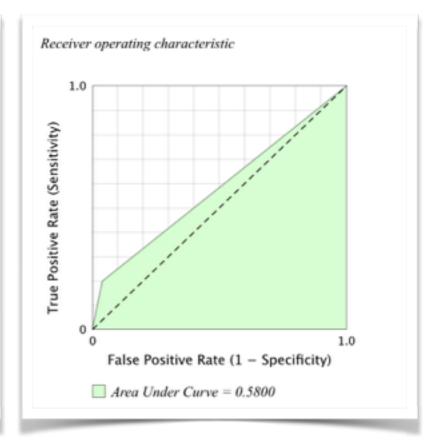
Sensitivity	81,80%
Specificity	89,80%
PFR	10,20%
FNR	18,20%
PPV	15,30%
NPV	99,50%
AUDC	0,91

Sensitivity	54,50%
Specificity	96,30%
PFR	3,70%
FNR	45,50%
PPV	25,00%
NPV	99,00%
AUDC	0,75

#### Screening performance for S1, S2 y S1+S2 for the prediction of SGA





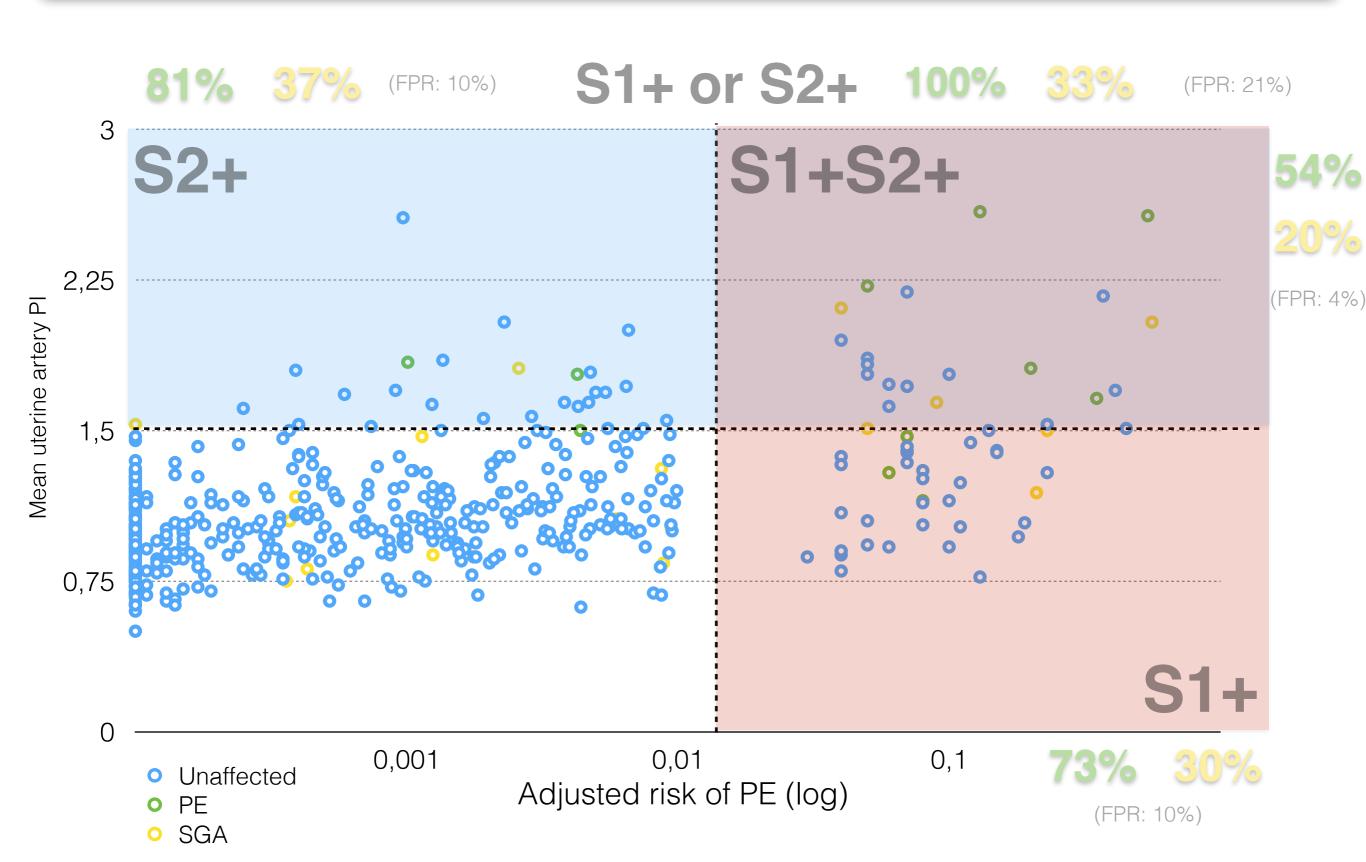


Sensitivity	30,00%
Specificity	89,40%
PFR	10,60%
FNR	70,00%
PPV	15,00%
NPV	95,30%
AUDC	0,55

Sensitivity	36,70%
Specificity	88,90%
PFR	11,1%
FNR	63,30%
PPV	17,20%
NPV	95,70%
AUDC	0,60

Sensitivity	20,00%
Specificity	95,60%
PFR	4,40%
FNR	80,00%
PPV	22,20%
NPV	95,00%
AUDC	0,58

### Integration: S1 + S2



## Conclusions

- The combination of both screenings does not increase the DR but reduces the FPR significantly.
- As expected, patients in G1 had the higher risk of developing both PE and SGA, while none of those in G4 subsequently developed PE.
- Abnormal uterine artery Doppler in the second trimester, is a major risk factor for PE and SGA, even in patients who have had a previous negative screening.
- This, together with the reduction of the FPR, warrants repeating the doppler assessment between 18-22 weeks regardless of the outcome of S1 as it allows for a risk-based individualized monitoring including serial fetal biometry and maternal BP control in those patients with abnormal results.



Thank you