Birth weight and abdominal circumference
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Objective
To identify the correlation between fetal abdominal circumference and birth weight in a large population of fetuses and to estimate if by adding the femur length there is any difference in the accuracy of the predicted birth weight.

Methods
The abdominal circumference was measured in 3352 singletons of non diabetic mothers within five days before delivery. In 1452 cases femur length was measured as well. The results were compared.

Results
There is a linear relation between abdominal circumference and birth weight. Both methods were associated with systematic errors, especially for the large infants. For EFW over 4500g, the Hadlock method was more accurate in the birth weight prediction.

Conclusion
An accurate estimated fetal weight at birth can be achieved not only by using the Hadlock formula but also by the measurement of the abdominal circumference. However the lateral can be faulty in the cases of macrosomia.