



## Comparing scan anomalies with fetal autopsy findings in 62 cases

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### Objective

To describe the correlation between prenatal ultrasound findings and autopsy observations in fetuses with developmental anomalies diagnosed at a gestational age between 13 and 33 weeks.

### Methods

This is a retrospective study over a 3-year period from 2010 to 2013. 62 pregnancies terminated after prenatal identification of severe fetal malformations were evaluated by post mortem examination. Inclusion criteria: women admitted in our department in whose prenatal ultrasound fetal abnormalities were reported.

### Results

Fetal autopsy confirmed the sonographic findings in all cases (100%). In 24 (38.7%) cases there was complete concordance between prenatal and autopsy findings, while in 38 cases the fetal autopsy findings showed more abnormalities. There were 12 cases with isolated malformations, 50 cases with multiple malformations. Among the 50 polymalformations: 37 (74%) were detected prenatally and 12 (24%) were detected after fetal autopsy. The additional malformations detected on autopsy included 8 major and 4 minor malformations. Additional findings helped in redefining the diagnosis and the risk of recurrence in 20% of cases.

### Conclusion

Evaluation of fetal autopsies following TOP enables diagnosis of pathologies undetected by prenatal ultrasound alone, leading to better preconceptional counseling for subsequent pregnancies.