

## Outcomes of cases with increased fetal NT in the Krasnodar region

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### Objective

Analysis of pregnancy outcomes in fetuses with increased NT in the first trimester.

### Methods

This is a retrospective analysis of 1271 (2%) cases of increased fetal NT identified among the 63094 pregnancies with combined screening test in the first trimester of pregnancy during the 18 months of the study period. The study was conducted in 13 intermunicipal prenatal offices in Krasnodar region. Assessment of the NT was carried out according to the FMC recommendations. All case with NT above the 95th percentile were classified as increased NT. Regional standards have been calculated previously by analyzing 20564 1st trimester ultrasound with normal live births, and made according to the fetal crown-rump length at 45 mm - 1. 2 mm (50 percentile) and 2. 0mm (95th percentile) at 84 mm - 1. 65 mm and 2. 5 mm, respectively.

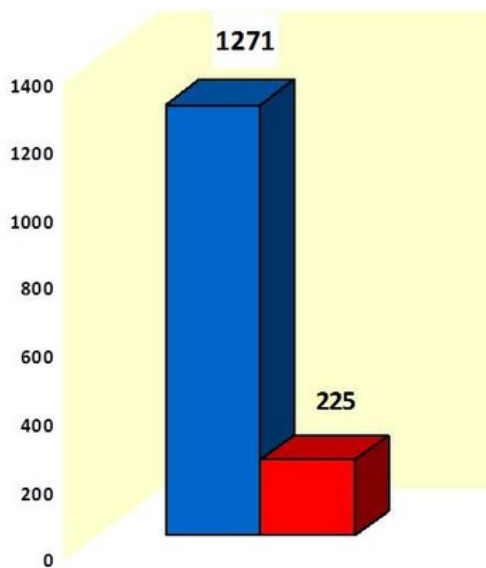
### Results

In the group with increased NT pregnancy there was an adverse outcome in 18% of cases and birth of a healthy baby in 82% of cases. The adverse outcomes included miscarriage <24 weeks (n=25), stillbirths (n=6), pregnancy terminations (n=152, including 84 for chromosomal abnormalities and 53 for congenital malformations).

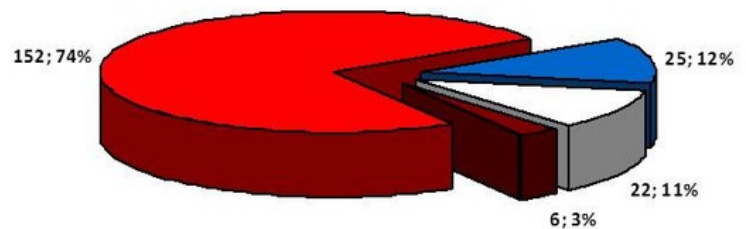
### Conclusion

Increased fetal NT is associated with a high risk of adverse outcome, but the majority of such fetuses (more than 80%) result in the birth of healthy children.

### Outcomes of cases extended nuchal translucency 1st trimester in the Krasnodar region



extended NT	1271
Adverse events	225



- interrupt medical
- spontaneous abortion
- premature birth
- fetal death