Objective
To study the gender impact on the pregnancy outcome and on the long-term outcome of children after increased fetal nuchal translucency.

Methods
All singleton pregnancies with increased nuchal translucency referred to the Department of Fetal Medicine at Helsinki University Hospital from 2002 to 2007 with known gender, normal sex-chromosomes, and known outcome were included. The pregnancy outcome was recorded from the hospital databases and the long-term outcome from national registers.

Results
Of the 1011 fetuses, 600 (59%) were males and 411 (41%) were females, a male-to-female ratio of 1.46:1. This ratio decreased by increasing NT thickness being 1:1 when the NT was ≥ 4.0 mm. The pregnancy outcome was significantly better among the male fetuses than the female fetuses (p = 0.049). There were significantly more chromosomal abnormalities among the females than the males (p = 0.037). Among euploid fetuses the pregnancy outcome or the long-term outcome did not differ between the genders.

Conclusion
After increased fetal nuchal translucency the pregnancy outcome of male fetuses is better due to the lower incidence of chromosomal abnormalities compared to female fetuses. Among euploid fetuses the pregnancy outcome and the long-term outcome of children are equal for both genders.