The impact of screening tests results on the decision of pregnant women to undergo amniocentesis after the age of 35 years old.
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Aim
The purpose of this study is to evaluate the impact of aneuploidies’ screening tests results, in the decision of pregnant women to undergo amniocentesis, after the age of 35 years.

Material methods
This retrospective study involves 3511 amniocentesis which were performed in our maternal fetal medicine department during a period of two years (2010-2014).

In the group of 1787 women who underwent amniocentesis during the two year period, 1766 (55%) were older than 35 years.

Indication for amniocentesis was “advanced maternal age” in 93% and abnormal nuchal translucency or abnormal second trimester biochemical markers in 4.1%.

In the group of women who did have screening test, 79% had low risk for aneuploidies, nevertheless they decided to have an amniocentesis. It is noteworthy that 7% of the women who had a screening test, did not collect their results.

Conclusion
Advanced maternal age remains one of the main indications for genetic amniocentesis. Although screening tests in first and second trimester have been widely used, a significant number of pregnant women older than 35 years appear willing to undertake amniocentesis despite their low risk result.