Effect of intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy on maternal serum screening tests
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Objective
In this study, we aimed to evaluate whether the changes in the first and second trimester maternal serum biochemical markers used for prenatal screening are associated with euploid pregnancies complicated by intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy (ICP).

Methods
A total of 94 pregnant women were included in this retrospective comparative study. Thirty seven women whose pregnancy complicated with ICP constituted the study group whereas 57 of them constituted the control group. All pregnant women’s hospital records were examined in terms of combined first trimester screening test and second trimester triple test parameters. Perinatal outcomes were also recorded.

Results
No significant difference was observed between the two groups in terms of age, BMI, and obstetric history (all p >0.05). Mean serum aspartate aminotransferase (AST), alanine aminotransferase (ALT) and bile acid levels in the study group were significantly higher than in the controls (p<0.001). There were no significant differences between the two groups in terms of first and second trimester serum biochemical markers. Newborn gender, route of birth, and NICU admission rates were also similar in the two groups. Mean birth weight of the control group was statistically significantly higher than the ICP group (p: 0.012).

Conclusion
We found that there were no significant differences between pregnancies complicated by ICP and healthy pregnancies in terms of first and second trimester maternal serum screening test results.