Pregnancy outcome for fetuses with increased nuchal translucency but normal karyotype, more bad news?
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Objective
To investigate the pregnancy outcome for fetuses with nuchal translucency ≥ 3.0 mm, in a cohort of patients selected from Hospital Universitari Son Espases (Palma de Mallorca) between January of 2011 and July of 2015.

Methods
A retrospective population-based cohort study. From January 2011 to July 2015, fetal NT was measured in 5746 pregnancies. There were 63 pregnancies with NT thickness equal or more than 3 mm. 31 had a normal karyotype, 32 had an abnormal karyotype (T21: 24, T18: 7, Turner: 1). Pregnancy outcome was defined as adverse (termination of pregnancy [TOP], miscarriage [MC], intrauterine fetal death [IUFD], or delivery of a child with structural defects or genetic disorders), or favourable (delivery of a child without any structural defects or genetic disorders diagnosed before hospital discharge).

Results
Of the 31 NT ≥ 3.00 mm pregnancies with normal karyotype, 25 (80.6%) resulted in live births, none (0%) IUFD, 4 (12.9%) TOP and 6 (19.3%) MC. The risk of abnormal karyotype an adverse pregnancy outcome increased with increasing NT. During the second trimester ultrasound screening we found structural fetal defects in 4 (12.9%) of pregnancies, of which one resulted in live births and 3 were terminated and one pregnancy with total anamnios at since 14th week to 18th and finish in TOP. We only find a single case with cardiac defect (Interventricular communication) during neonatal care.

Conclusion
Waiting for the final checking of the values of the study.