

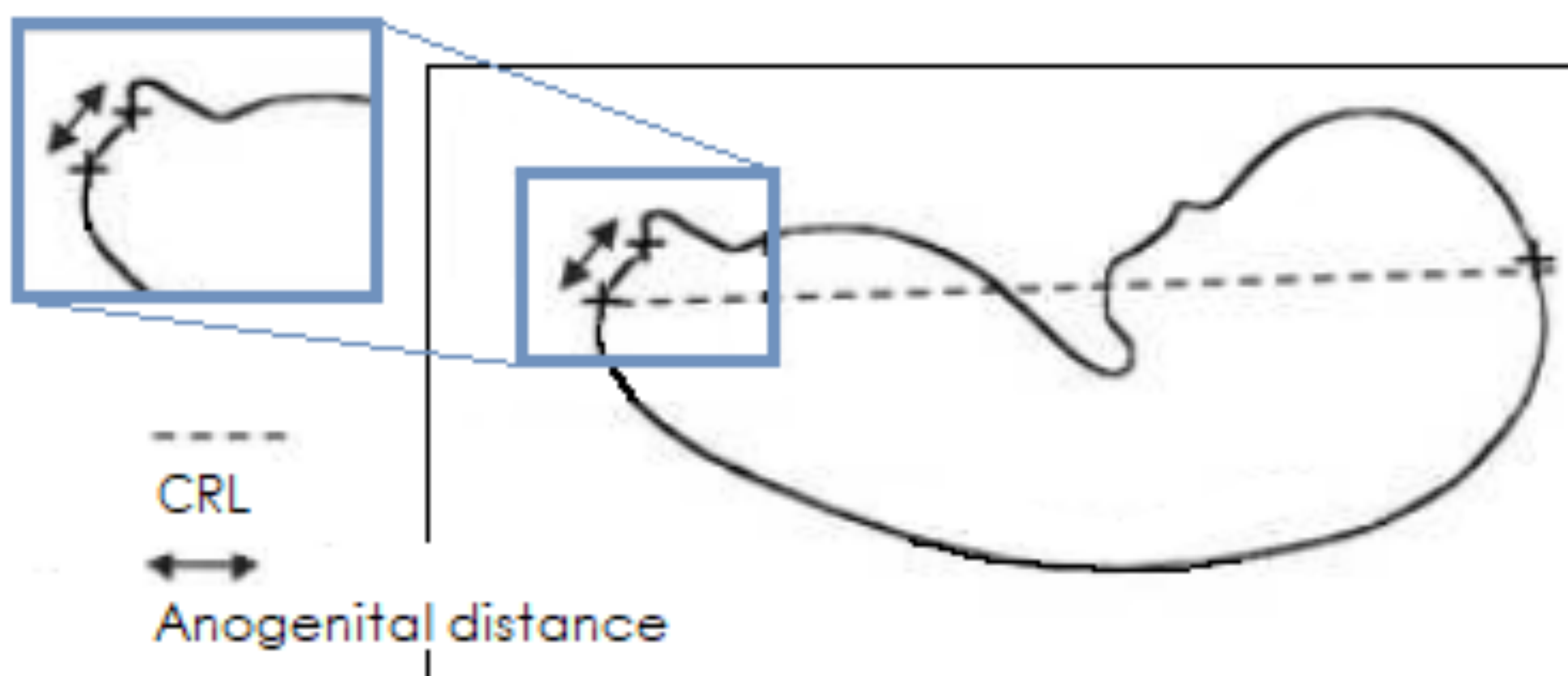
# Gender estimation in first trimester with anogenital distance

**OBJECTIVE:** To study the relationship between the anogenital distance and determination of fetal sex.

**METHODS:** Anogenital distance is defined as the distance between the caudal end and the base of the genital tubercle (1) measure during the first trimester ultrasound.

We measure that distance in 65 pregnant women between 11+1 and 13+4 weeks of gestation (CRL 46-78mm). Four patient were lost during pregnancy because they do not come back to our center after first trimester.

A.Arfi determined the cut-off in 4,8mm of anogenital distance: lower 4,8mm the gender was more likely female and more tan 4,8mm the gender was more likely male. We compare our data in first trimester with ultrasound at 20 weeks



ECO20	A	O	
Test: Distancia			
A	31	14	45
O	4	12	16
Totales	35	26	61

## RESULTS

31 fetuses were finally female and 12 male, so the anogenital distance couldn't predict the gender properly in 18 cases (29,5%).

Female sensibility was 0,89 and specificity waas 0,46.

For male gender sensibility was lower, 0,46 and specificity 0,89.

**CONCLUSIONS:** Anogenital distance loer tha 4,8mm is not a good marker of the female fetus gender in first trimester in our experience. It shows more specificity for male rather tha female.

## REFERENCES:

- (1) A.Arfi, J Cohen, G Canlorbe, S.Bendifallah, I Thomassin-Naggara, et al. First trimester determination of fetal gender by ultrasound: Mesurement of the ano-genital distance. European Journal of Obstetrics ang Gynecology and Reproductive Biology, Elsevier, 2016, <10,1016/j.ejogrb,2016,06,001>.>hal-01332592>
- (2) Mehmet Sipahi, Vehbi Yavuz Tokgoz & Sebnem Alanya Tosun (2018): An appropriate way to predict fetal gender at first trimester: anogenital distance. The Journal of Materna.-Fetl-NeonatalMedicine, DOI: 10,1080/14767058,2018,1424131