

## Voluntary termination of pregnancy in the year 2018 in the University Hospital Reina Sofia in Cordoba

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### Objective

The aim of the study was to analyze the reasons for voluntary termination of pregnancy (VTP).

### Methods

It was a retrospective study of 50 voluntary terminations of pregnancy in the year 2018 at Universitary Hospital Reina Sofia in Córdoba (Spain). We used the information from patients clinical files.

### Results

During the study period, 2936 scans and 184 invasive procedures were performed. 16 patients underwent VTP because of chromosomal abnormalities. From them, 9 cases were trisomy 21 (56,2%), 1 case was trisomy 18, 3 cases were triploidy and 3 cases were deletion/duplication. VTP was performed in 34 patients due to morphologic anomalies at ultrasound, representing a rate of 23,8% of total fetal abnormalities (n=143). Following abnormalities were detected: 3 anencephaly, 1 myelomeningocele, 1 caudal regression syndrome, 2 agenesis of the corpus callosum, 1 ventriculomegaly, 1 cerebellar vermis agenesis, 1 arthrogryposis, 1 diastrophic dysplasia, 1 radius and ulna aplasia, 1 coarctation of the aorta, 1 tetralogy of Fallot, 3 atrio-ventricular septal defect, 1 trasposition of the great arteries, 2 hypoplastic left heart syndrome, 1 gastroschisis, 1 bilateral hydronephrosis, 1 posterior urethral valves, 2 early and severe intrauterine growth retardation (one of them was a twin gestation), 1 stalk body complex, 1 pelvic mass, 2 congenital infection CMV.

### Conclusion

Prenatal diagnosis should be organized from the point of view of humanistic principles and should take into account the family needs. This approach helps to plan and monitor next pregnancies. Prevention of hereditary and congenital diseases is not only a great medical achievement, but also it has a tremendous social impact.