to accommodate a gestational age window that extends to a BPD of 60.0 mm (±24.47 weeks). We present our revised DSASP, a tool which can quickly calculate a final "window" at 20-22 weeks gestation for DS and, furthermore, encompasses a larger gestational age window that will be highly useful in similar patient populations.

EP12.03
Comparison of pregnancy outcomes in fetuses with increased nuchal translucency according to the sonographic features
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Objectives: We aimed to analyze the frequency and type of abnormal karyotype in fetuses with increased nuchal translucency (NT) ≥ 3.5 mm according to the sonographic features.

Methods: We retrospectively reviewed the medical records and ultrasonography of pregnant women whose fetuses were diagnosed with NT ≥ 3.5 mm at 11 +0-13 +6 gestational weeks and underwent karyotyping from 2009 to 2013 at Cheil General Hospital, Seoul, Republic of Korea. We divided study population into three groups according to sonographic findings: simple increased nuchal translucency (INT), septated cystic hygroma (SCH) and INT with additional abnormalities. We analysed the frequency and types of abnormal karyotypes of three groups with regard to the thickness of nuchal translucency.

Results: Among 165 pregnancies with NT ≥ 3.5 mm, 94 (57%) had simple INT, 46 (28%) had septated cystic hygroma, and 15 (9%) had INT with other anomalies. Chromosomal abnormalities were confirmed in 4 (4%) fetuses in simple INT, 21 (37%) in 9,18 and 10 (67%) in INT with other anomalies. Among the 97 fetuses with NT between 3.5 and 4.4 mm, 3 cases were diagnosed with chromosomal abnormalities in 77 fetuses with simple INT, 3 cases in 15 SCH, and 4 cases in 5 INT with other anomalies. Among the 26 fetuses with NT between 4.5 and 5.4 mm, 10 fetuses had chromosomal abnormalities in 12 simple INT, 2 fetuses in 11 SCH and int case in 3 INT with other anomalies. In the 42 fetuses with NT greater than 5.5 mm, 1 case in 5 simple INT, 24 in 10 SCH and 5 in 7 INT with other anomalies.

Conclusions: As the thickness of nuchal translucency increases, the proportion of SCH increases. Even though nuchal translucency is equally measured, the frequency of chromosomal abnormalities is significantly higher in fetuses with SCH compared to simple INT.

EP12.04
MOM of prefrontal space ratio in Iranian euploid fetuses
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Objectives: To evaluate the MOM of prefrontal space ratio in 16–24 weeks euploid Iranian fetuses.

Methods: In a prospective observational study utilising 2D images of 16–24 weeks euploid fetal faces that were recorded during prenatal ultrasound examinations at the Perinatology Department of three university based Hospitals of Tehran University of Medical Sciences, 200 euploid fetuses between 16 and 24 weeks gestation were examined. A line was drawn between the leading edge of the mandible and the maxilla and extended to the forehead. The ratio of the skin (d1) to the distance between the skin and the point where the MM line was intersected (d2) was calculated (d2/d1). MOM of PFSR in Iranian euploid fetuses and their relationship with gestational age was calculated.