EP04.16. Retrospective evaluation of 57 pregnancies with prenatal diagnosis of Down syndrome: a tertiary center experience
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Objectives
This study aimed to evaluate the reasons to perform an invasive test in pregnancies with prenatal diagnosis of Down syndrome

Methods
- Retrospective descriptive study
- Pregnancies with prenatal diagnosis of Down syndrome followed at a tertiary center in Lisbon (Portugal)
- 2016-2018
- Clinical and demographic data analyzed included: age; ethnicity; body mass index; parity; aneuploidy screening and diagnostic tests; gestational age at diagnosis; gestational age at termination of pregnancy.

Results
- 57 CASES
- Mean age was 37 years (22-45)
- 87.7% Caucasians
- 38.6% nulliparous, 47.4% multiparous
- 75.4% visited our center for the first time in the 1st trimester and 3.5% after 20 weeks

Conclusion
Prenatal diagnosis of Down syndrome was mainly performed in the first trimester of pregnancy after chorionic villus sampling and was suspected because of a high risk first trimester aneuploidy screening result.

Figure 1. Main indication to perform the invasive test

- 63.2% High risk for T21 according to 1st trimester ultrasound screening
- 35.1% High risk for T21 according to combined screening
- 7% High risk for T21 according to 2nd trimester cfDNA screening

Figure 2. Invasive test performed

- 93% Corionic villus sample
- 7% Amniocentesis

All women decided to terminate the pregnancy after prenatal counselling
Mean gestational age: 15 weeks (13-24)