EP07.06. Measurement of the fetal cavum septi pellucidi ratio: nomograms for the Bulgarian population.
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Introduction
Cavum septi pellucidi (CSP) is an important marker for the evaluation of normal development of the fetal neural axis.

Objective
To calculate the length to width ratio of cavum septi pellucidi (CSP ratio) in normal fetuses, to establish nomograms in the Bulgarian population and to study the relationship between CSP ratio and gestational age.

Methods
A total of 742 fetuses with normal fetal anatomy between 16 and 37+6 w.g. were included in this prospective study. The length and width of CSP was measured in the transthalamic plane and the CSP ratio was calculated. In all cases CSP was measurable. The mean and the standard (SD) of CSP ratio was presented in 2-week intervals and regression analysis was used to assess the relationship between CSP ratio and gestational age.

Results
The CSP ratio increased progressively between 16 and 24 w.g and plateaued between 25 and 37 w.g. Regression analysis demonstrated significant association between CSP ratio and gestational age.

Conclusion
The study is the first to present nomograms of the fetal CSP ratio in the Bulgarian population which can be used in assessment of both normal and abnormal fetal brain development.