Aim
To assess the possibilities of two- (2D) and three-dimensional (3D) ultrasound (US) in the prenatal diagnosis of congenital heart anomalies in a single center.

Methods
A prospective longitudinal study was performed in medical center “Markovs”, Sofia between 01 September 2007 and 01 October 2018. Conventional 2D ultrasound combined with Color and Pulsed Doppler was performed in all major cardiac planes in order to assess the type and severity of the anomaly. In addition, STIC examination was performed in all cases. The clinical relevance of each 3D volume data set was analyzed off-line with specialized software (4D View, GE Healthcare). A thorough fetal anatomy survey for exclusion of associated fetal structural abnormalities was completed in all cases. Invasive prenatal diagnosis was discussed and proposed on request.

Results
Overall 72 cases of congenital heart anomalies were identified throughout the 11-year study period - HPLV - 8, HPRV - 2, VSD – 17, AVSD - 9, TGA - 4, TOF - 6, DORV- 5, Right Ao Arch – 13, Other – 8. In 19 cases the defect was part of a larger polymalformation syndrome and in 22 cases it was associated with chromosomal abnormality.

Discussion
Prenatal diagnosis of CHD is feasible in experienced hands. 2D ultrasound combined with Color and Pulsed Doppler should be the imaging modality of choice. 3D US can provide further information in selected cases. The effectiveness of 3D US improves with extended experience.