Objectives
To explore the detection rate, types, accompanying abnormalities and prognosis of fetal congenital heart disease (FCHD) in a single center of northwest China, in order to lay a foundation for further studying the epidemiological characteristics of FCHD and integrated management of FCHD in the prenatal and postnatal.

Methods
A total of 2,725 CHD diagnosed by fetal echocardiography screening and consultation were enrolled from 2008 to 2017. Calculate the detection rate of each type of CHD, the incidence of simple and complex CHD, types of accompanying cardiac abnormalities and compare the prognosis of different types of CHD.

Results
The fetus CHD incidence in our center was up to 6.1%, 1589 cases of complex CHD accounted for 58.3% of which the highest incidence was single ventricle, followed by TEF, AVSD and DORV; Simple CHD 1136 cases, accounting for 41.7%, the most common type was VSD. The number of abortion cases, intrauterine and postnatal natural deaths of fetal CHD accounted for 60.3% (1357/2251) of the total follow-up, of which complex CHD and chromosomal abnormalities accounting for the majority. 68 cases of CHD underwent surgical treatment after birth, of which TEF, DORV, complete TGA and pulmonary atresia were predominant. 37 cases of simple CHD spontaneously closed and 27 cases of simple CHD genetic test results were abnormal.

Conclusion
The detection rate of fetal CHD in the northwestern region is high, which may be related to the large amount of consultation cases in the center. The complex CHD were more common while the prognosis were worse than simple CHD, but some complex CHD could be corrected by surgery by prenatal monitoring and evaluation. Prenatal and postnatal integrated management of FCHD has important clinical value in the early treatment of CHD.