OP05.04 Nasal bone width in 1st trimester is highly sensitive and specific marker for trisomies and associated abnormalities

V. Kashyap¹, A. Khurana², N. Kashyap¹, S. Verma³ 1. Dr Kashyap’s Diagnostics, Delhi, India; 2. The Ultrasound Lab, New Delhi, India; 3. Fortis hospital, Delhi, India

• Objectives: Measuring nasal bones cranio-caudally is difficult, since nasal skin and tip have to be identified separately. Also, to measure the second nasal bone, one will have to angulate the probe slightly off midline sagittal view. This creates confusion, suboptimal imagery, incorrect visualization and measurements.

• Methods: prospective cohort study of more than 300 NT scans included nasal bone lengths, first measured sagitally, then on rotating probe 90 degrees, we get a true transverse view of fetal face at the level of two nasal bones arising anterior to frontal process of maxilla and converging medially, forming the nasal septum in the midline. Both nasal bones are easy to identify and measure. There is no need to identify and isolate the nasal tip or the nasal skin.

• Conclusions: Measuring nasal bone width is much easier and carries the same detection rate, sensitivity and specificity as the nasal length for trisomies and associated abnormalities.

Nasal bone hypoplasia = high risk for trisomies

Results: The width and length of both nasal bones is measured and found comparable to each other. In this way, both nasal bones are measured in a much easier way.

• Nasal bone width
  - 5% = 1.55, 95% = 3.05

• Nasal bone length
  - 5% = 1.6, 95% = 3.1