Objectives:
The purpose of this study is to describe imaging findings in a group of fetuses with suspected ASP and to evaluate the clinical outcome of these children.

Methods: This is a retrospective multicentre study on a cohort of fetuses diagnosed with suspected ASP, between 2008 and 2017. The records of each patient, including US and MRI examinations were reviewed. Whenever possible, the results were compared with postnatal clinical, imaging and/or pathology findings.

Results:
47 patients, mean gestational age of 26.6 weeks (range 21.0-36.3w).
Complete ASP - 36 patients
Partial ASP -11 patients
MRI was performed in 29 cases.

Isolated ASP (17 patients)
14 were delivered, 13 are developing normally, one has developmental delay and three were lost to follow up.

ASP + associated malformations (30 patients)
Malformations involving the CNS (24)
13 patients were delivered (normal development (5), abnormal (6) and no follow-up (2))
9 patients - TOP
2 pregnancies - no follow-up

Malformations involving ASP and only non-CNS findings (6)
2 were delivered with normal neurological development
4 had TOP

Case 1. ASP, dacryocystocele, bilateral club foot, TOP 31w
Case 2. 36.3w, Suspected SOD (US & MRI)

Conclusion
ASP can be isolated and with a good prognosis.
In the presence of associated malformations the prognosis is reserved with at least 50% risk of abnormal neurodevelopment, blindness or hormonal deficiencies.
Although our results are encouraging in patients with isolated ASP, we are still not able to completely rule out septo-optic dysplasia (SOD).