Objective
Establish a nomogram for nasal bone length (NBL) in the second trimester in normal fetuses in the Singapore population.

Method
- Retrospective study from January 2006 to December 2015
- Inclusion: Singleton pregnancies with dating scan at 11 – 13+6 weeks gestation and subsequent anatomy scan at 18 – 23+6 weeks gestation.
- Exclusion: IVF pregnancies, women with pre-eclampsia, eclampsia, renal disease, diabetes, gestational diabetes and known chromosomal or fetal anomalies
- NBL values were obtained from our prenatal database
- Similar number of randomly selected patients at each gestational age (GA)
- 1,949 patients were used to construct the nomogram
- Regression analysis to derive the relationship between NBL and GA

Conclusion
NBL is significantly related to gestational age and increases from 18 to 23 weeks gestation. A single cutoff value for NBL for screening for Down syndrome in the second trimester is therefore inappropriate.

NBL is also influenced by race and ethnicity. Use of a local nomogram is essential when assessing and counselling patients.

Future research
We aim to derive a gestation specific risk assessment for Down syndrome in the second trimester.