INTRODUCTION
The purpose of this study was to analyze the outcomes of the twin pregnancies according to the sonographically predicted fetal weight discordance.

METHODS
Twin pregnancies delivered in Cheil General Hospital between 2014 and 2015 were retrospectively reviewed. The study included 549 twin pregnancies with known perinatal outcomes. Fetal discordance was calculated according to the ultrasound results between 28 and 33 weeks of gestation. Following four groups were compared: the group with discordance less than 20% (Control), discordance greater than 20% but below 25% (Group A), discordance greater than 25% but below 30% (Group B), and the group with weight discordance greater than 30% (Group C).

RESULTS
The perinatal and neonatal outcomes were significantly different among the groups.

CONCLUSION
Sonographically estimated discordancy in twin pregnancy can indicate poor perinatal outcomes. Especially when the discordance is greater than 25%, meticulous fetal surveillance is recommended. Furthermore, when the weight discordance is higher, detailed counseling for poor perinatal outcomes might be necessary for the parents.