**Objectives**

Evaluation of diagnostic performances of prenatal ultrasound (US) in detecting congenital abnormalities in a single centre.

**Methods**

Retrospective analysis of concordance between prenatal and postnatal/autoptic diagnosis of fetuses with congenital abnormalities; data are from a single centre (Policlinico di Modena); all fetuses included were born between 2017-2018. We included all fetuses born alive, after intrauterine death (IUD) or termination of pregnancy (TOP) for fetal indication. We calculated sensibility, specificity, Positive and Negative Likelihood Ratio (PLR and NLR respectively), positive and negative predictive value (PPV and NPV respectively) of US.

**Results**

5938 total deliveries (including TOP or perinatal deaths) were registered in our centre with a prevalence of congenital malformations of 2.6% (N=153). The anomaly scan was performed in our Unit in 1278/5398 cases in the screening programme or after referral. Concordance between US and postnatal diagnosis are presented in Figure 1. Sensibility and specificity of US were 86.8% (IC95 79.2-92.4%) and 99.1% (IC95 98.4-99.6%) respectively with a PLR and NLR of 100.6 (IC95 54.1-187.2) and 0.13 (IC95 0.1-0.2) respectively; PPV and NPV were 90.8% (IC95 84.2-94.9%) and 98.7% (IC95 97.9-99.2%).

**Conclusion**

Anomaly scan in pregnancy allows the diagnosis of congenital malformations with a sensibility of 87% and specificity of 99%. The main limitations of this study are: its retrospective design and that it was conducted in a single referral centre.