Introduction

Multiple pregnancies have higher rates of fetal anomalies compared to singleton pregnancies. Differences in amniotic fluid assessment and the effect of overcrowding might impede our ability to detect anomalies, such as esophageal atresia and tracheosophageal fistula (EA/TEF).

Objective

To compare the performance of prenatal ultrasound and MRI in detecting EA/TEF and its presenting sonographic signs, in twin versus singleton pregnancies.

Methods

Retrospective study of the prenatal scans and MRIs in singletons and co-twins with a postpartum diagnosis of EA/TEF.

Results

Over a 13 year period there were 68 cases of EA. Fifteen cases were of a co-twin in 8 bichorionic and 7 monochorionic pregnancies. All of the twin pairs were discordant for EA/TEF, regardless of chorionicity.

Conclusion

Severe Polyhydramnios in twins with TEF is rare. Although co-twins with EA/TEF were diagnosed earlier than singletons, there was a trend for overall lower rates of suspicion and diagnosis.