

Title: ETIOLOGY AND OUTCOMES OF FETUSES DIAGNOSED TO HAVE ABSENT NASAL BONE ON MID TRIMESTER ANTENATAL SCANS : A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY



INTRODUCTION

- Absent or hypoplastic Nasal bone (NB) is one of the soft markers for aneuploidy
- It is said to be absent when it is not visualised/ hypoplastic when it is <2.5mm

OBJECTIVES

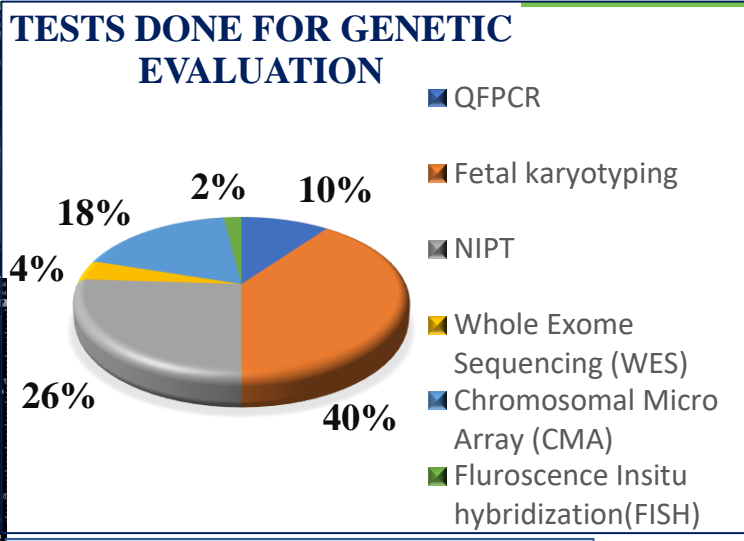
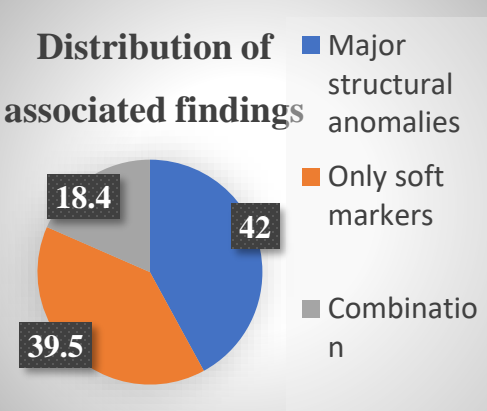
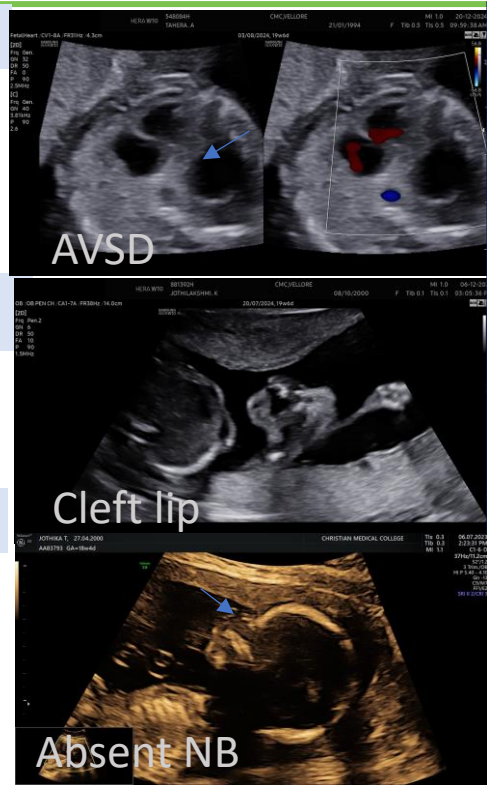
To study the etiology and outcomes of fetuses diagnosed with absent nasal bone on mid trimester antenatal scans

MATERIALS AND METHODS

- Study design :Retrospective
- Study Period & Setting : June 2021- June 2024, Fetal Medicine Unit, CMCH, Vellore
- Participants : All pregnant women with fetuses-absent nasal bone(NB) on antenatal scans
- Outcomes studied : Spectrum of chromosomal abnormalities and outcomes of these babies

RESULTS

- There were 76 fetuses in our study
- Mean maternal age was 26 years . Four were ≥ 35
- Half of them(38/76, 50%)had associated anomalies and 11 fetuses (11/50, 22%) had abnormal karyotypes



PREGNANCIES TERMINATED(N=28)

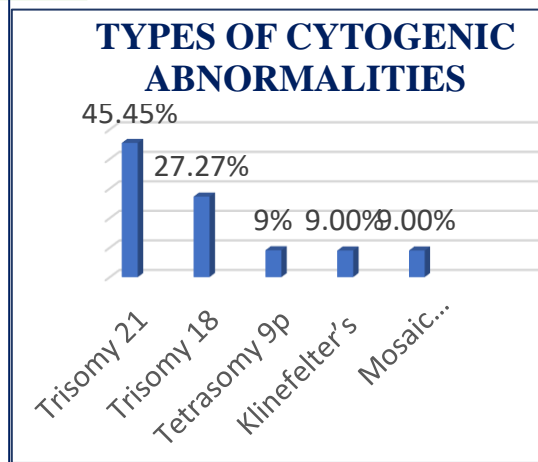
EVALUATED (13)
ABNORMAL KARYOTYPES(9)
NOT EVALUATED(14)

CONCLUSION

- Among fetuses with absent NB who underwent evaluation, there were 29%(7/24) abnormal karyotypes in the associated and 15%(4/26) in isolated groups.
- The most common chromosomal abnormality was Trisomy 21 (5/11, 45%)
- The introduction of NIPT led to reduction in invasive testing in isolated group

REFERENCES

Prasad CS, Kunjukutty R, Krishnan V. Fetal absent/hypoplastic nasal bone: a single center follow up study from a tertiary referral hospital in India. International Journal of Reproduction, Contraception, Obstetrics and Gynecology. 2020 Oct 27;9(11):4606–11.



OUTCOMES

TERM DELIVERY(N=40)

EVALUATED(36)
NORMAL KT(34)
ABNORMAL KT(2)
NOT EVALUATED(4)

LOST TO FOLLOW UP(N=8)