



The Fetal Medicine
Foundation

12th World Congress in Fetal Medicine



Marbella 2013



The Fetal Medicine Foundation

UK Charity Number 1037116

137 Harley Street, London, W1G 6BG, UK

Tel: +44 (0) 207 034 3070

www.fetalmedicine.com

12th World Congress in Fetal Medicine, June 23-27 Marbella, Spain

Abstracts accepted poster presentation

Aabadli A, Bessieres B (France): Lumbar spine length as an indicator of femur-trunk discrepancy

Aabadli A, Legendre L, Tribalat S, Virtos C (France): Fetal BMI by ultrasound

Abbey M, Akani C (Nigeria): Impact of environmental teratogens on the prevalence of fetal defects in Nigeria

Abe K (Japan): Intrapartum management of fetuses with trisomy 18

Abed Alhaleem R, Khammash H, Nazzal Z (Palestine): Use of antenatal corticosteroids among Palestinian obstetricians

Abreu-dos-Santos F, Coelho F, Silva M, Pinto P, Barros C (Portugal): Prenatal diagnosis of a sacrococcygeal teratoma

Abu-Rustum RS, Frangieh A, Fahed R, Soutou B, Abdelahad A (Lebanon): Limitations of 3D ultrasound in the prenatal evaluation of skin denudation syndrome

Abu-Rustum RS, Jreige WM (Lebanon): NIPT: False positive result for trisomy 13

Abu-Rustum RS, Ziade MF, Jreige WM, Chalhoub SS, Abu-Rustum SE (Lebanon): NIPT: Acceptability in Lebanon

Abu-Rustum RS, Ziade MF, Kesrouani AK, Abu-Rustum SE (Lebanon): Fetal nasal bone at 18-24 wks: normogram in a Lebanese population

Adiego B, Gonzalez-Spinola A, Ortega A, Moreno C (Spain): Open spina bifida at 12 wks with abnormal intracranial translucency

Adiego B, Gonzalez-Spinola A, Ruiz V, Crispin, G Serrano G (Spain): Performance of combined and contingent (nasal bone and ductus venosus) screening for trisomy 21 and 18

Adiego B, Martinez-Ten P, Illescas T, Recio M, Soler P, Crespo A (Spain): Prenatal diagnosis of frontonasal dysplasia

Adiego, Martinez-Ten, Illescas, Estevez, Recio, Huertas (Spain): Prenatal diagnosis of intracranial haemorrhage

Adittya K, Dhika P, Djasarito, Eddy T, Wiku A (Indonesia): Abdominal pregnancy misleading as hydatidiform mole

Adriaanse BME, Tromp CHN, Heymans MW, Van Vugt JMG, Haak MC (Netherlands): Prenatal examination of the semilunar valves by 4D ultrasound with STICK

Ahmed MH, Raman NV (United Kingdom): Chorionic bump: off the beaten path, first trimester sonographic finding

Gungoren A, Ergin RN, Dolapcioglu K, Silfeler DB, Uyar O (Turkey): Maternal outcome in relation to type of induced 2nd trimester abortion

Gutarra L, Daniel P, Cuevas Mirtha Alegre De Miquel M, Montserrat, Borralleras FE, Centuri6n AV, Fulquet Munne J (Spain): Congenital arthrogryposis

Hadzi-Lega M, Daneva-Markova A, Strejovska A (FYR Macedonia): Cervical length and phosphorylated IGFBP-1 in prediction of preterm birth

Haeusler M, Haas J (Austria): 1st trimester risk calculation for trisomies by cut off or patient estimates

Hall MP, Hill M, Zimmermann B, Sigurjonsson S, Demko Z, Rabinowitz M (United States): NIPT: Initial commercial results from a test that employs massively multiplexed targeted PCR amplification and sequencing of 19,488 SNPs

Hamid R, Mahadevan N (United Kingdom): Developing integrated care pathways for high risk medical disorders in pregnancy

Hamid R, Mahadevan N, HZ Ling, O Mulki, M Abdel-Aal (United Kingdom): Developing clinical care pathways in response to the new maternity pathway payment system

Hancerliogullar N , Aktulay A, Engin-Ustun Y, Ozkan MS, Dizdar EA, Danisman N (Turkey): Single umbilical artery: maternal and neonatal outcomes

Hancerliogullari N, Aktulay A, Engin-Ustun Y, Ozkan MS, Danisman N (Turkey): Serum PAPP-A levels are decreased in obstetric cholestasis

Haslik, Krofta, Vojtech, Sirc, Tomek, Brestak, Herman, Haakova, Feyereisl (Czech Republic): Myocardial tissue Doppler techniques in detection of imminent fetal heart failure

Hatanaka AR, Franca MS, Kawanami TEN, Rolo LC, Nardoza LMM, Mattar R, Moron AF (Brazil): Is pulverized amniotic fluid 'sludge' a risk fator for preterm birth?

Hatanaka AR, Kawanami TEN, Franca MS, Rolo LC, Nardoza LMM, Mattar R, Moron AF (Brazil): Amniotic fluid 'sludge' in asymptomatic patients at low and high risk for spontaneous preterm birth

Hatanaka AR, Rolo LC, Kawanami TEN, Franca MS, Nardoza LMM, Mattar R, Moron AF (Brazil): Effect of fundal uterne pressure on cervical length

Hauer J, Selinsek L, Abele H, Kagan O, Deprest J, Hilcher U, Iglauer F, Haen S, Wallwiener D, Beck V (Germany): CDH: Maternal nifedipine does not impact fetal lung growth in the nitrofen rat model of congenital diaphragmatic hernia

Hayashi N, Ku K, Usui H, Shozu M (Japan): Vanishing partial hydatidiform mole coexistent with a live fetus

Hirsi-Farah S, Kumar S (United Kingdom): Neonatal outcomes following extreme PPRM in multiple pregnancy

Hussein M, Rahman A, Kader A (Egypt): 3D power doppler and conventional doppler in predicting fetal distress during induction of prolonged pregnancy

Cervical length and phosphorylated IGFBP-1 in prediction of preterm birth

Hadzi-Lega M¹, Daneva-Markova A¹, Sterjovska A² (FYR Macedonia)

¹University Clinic for Gynecology and Obstetrics, Skopje

²Faculty of Medical Sciences, University Goce Delcev, Stip

Objective: Preterm birth before completed 37th gestational week is extremely important clinical problem as it produces neonatal mortality and morbidity, as well as many negative short-term and long-term consequences to newborns, especially to the extremely preterm ones. The objective of our study was to determine the relationship between cervical length (CL), phosphorylated insulin-like growth factor binding protein-1 (phIGFBP-1) and spontaneous preterm births.

Methods: The number of recruited patients in a six-month-period was 58, with symptoms/complaints/signs suggestive of preterm birth. Consenting women were treated according to usual hospital protocol, with addition of vaginal swabs taken for phIGFBP-1. The outcome measured was the occurrence of preterm birth within two weeks.

Results: 62.07% of admitted patients (n=36) were delivered within two weeks from admission and our results indicate that the cervical length correlates with a positive phIGFBP-1 test i.e. patients with a positive test had an average cervical length of 18.5 ± 4.63 mm, which is significantly lower than patients with a negative test with average CL of 23.43 ± 7.39 mm ($p=0.003$). The odds ratio of preterm births with regards to positive phIGFBP-1 test was OR=3.5 (95% CI).

Conclusion: The studied biochemical marker was successful in moderation in predicting an outcome such as a preterm birth. However, further research is needed to commence common usage of this test in preventing preterm births.