

Conclusion: AREDV presence in preeclamptic pregnant women increases neonatal sepsis risk; however, this correlation seems to be associated with sepsis rate increase in the early-onset disease.

Keywords: Doppler, preeclampsia, sepsis.

OP-005

Fetal nasal bone assessment in low risk singleton pregnancies between 20-24 weeks

Burcu Artunç Ülkümen, Halil Gürsoy Pala, Faik Mümtaz Koyuncu, Yıldız Uyar, Yeşim Baytur

Perinatology Division, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Celal Bayar University School of Medicine, Manisa, Turkey

Objective: In this study, the evaluation of the mean values in the nasal bone (NB) measurements of low-risk Turkish population is aimed.

Methods: Between June 2014 and July 2014, 92 singleton pregnancies, who admitted to perinatology outpatient clinic for 20-24 week fetal anomaly screening, are included in the study. NB lengths, fetal biometric measurements, gestational week and parity characteristics are analysed. All measurements are performed with transabdominal ultrasound (Voluson 730, RAB 3.5-MHz prob). Pregnancies with fetal structural anomalies or chromosomal anomalies are excluded.

Results: Mean maternal age was 28.08 ± 5.62 (minimum 17, maksimum 43; median 29); mean gravida was 2.36 ± 1.42 (minimum 1, maksimum 6; median 2); mean parity was 0.82 ± 0.99 (minimum 0, maksimum 3; median 1); mean gestational week was 20.49 ± 2.29 (minimum 20, maksimum 23; median 21); fetal NB length was 6.2 ± 0.9 mm (minimum 4.4 mm, maksimum 8.3 mm; median 6.1 mm). NB length was correlated with the gestational week ($r=0.232$).

Conclusion: Fetal NB can be assessed during 10 gestational week. Fetal position, maternal obesity, ultrasound image quality are main effecting factors. NB length can be differ according genetic and racial characteristics, which are important for making diagnosis of NB hypoplasia.

Keywords: Nasal bone, second trimester screening, singleton pregnancy.

OP-006

Ectopia cordis and omphalocele: case report

Burcu Artunç Ülkümen, Halil Gürsoy Pala, Yıldız Uyar, Yeşim Baytur, Faik Mümtaz Koyuncu

Perinatology Division, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Celal Bayar University School of Medicine, Manisa, Turkey

Objective: Ectopia cordis is a rare anomaly with an incidence of 0.8/100,000 births. As the heart can be located outside the thorax, it can be located also in cervical region due to a defect at the upper sternum or it can be also a part of Cantrell's Syndrome. Intracardiac anomalies may be associated with ectopia cordis. Besides, abdominal wall defects, cranial or face abnormalities, cleft palate and lip, chromosomal anomalies may also accompany with ectopia cordis.

Case: A 31 year old, primigravid pregnant woman was referred to our perinatology outpatient clinic with suspicion of fetal anomaly. Ultrasonographic examination revealed 11-12 week fetus. Anterior thoraco-abdominal Wall defect and extra-thoracic located heart were seen. Omphalocele sac with approximately 4 cm was also seen. The patient had no systemic disease. There was no evidence of teratogen exposure during the perinatal period. Family history was unremarkable; there was no newborn with structural or chromosomal anomaly. Karyotype analysis was triploidy. The perinatology council explained the prognosis of the anomaly and the couple wanted to terminate the pregnancy. Written and verbal informed consent were obtained from the couple and the pregnancy was terminated. Postabortal examination revealed that fetal heart was located outside the thorax with concomitant omphalocele sac. Postmortem autopsy was not performed, because the family refused to have an autopsy.

Conclusion: The embryonic development of thorax and abdominal wall is completed at 8-9 gestational weeks. Any midline fusion defect during this period results in various anomalies ranging from ectopia cordis to complete visceration. Ectopia cordis can be diagnosed with ultrasonography during early pregnancy. It is important, because termination of pregnancy should be offered to the couple due to poor prognosis.

Keywords: Ectopia cordis, omphalocele.

OP-007

The pentalogy of Cantrell: a case report

Aygun Akberova, Semir Köse, Sabahattin Altunyurt

Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Hospital of Dokuz Eylül University, İzmir, Turkey

The pentalogy of Cantrell has been defined by the frontal face defect of midline supra-umbilical abdomen, lower end defect of sternum, absence of pericardium diaphragm, absence of frontal surface of diaphragm and various intracardiac anomalies. Cantrell's syndrome was first reported by Cantrell, Haller and Ravitch in a series of 5 cases. It is a rare syndrome seen in 1/65,000-1/200,000 births.

Keywords: Ectopia cordis, pentalogy of Cantrell.