EP10.04
Ageneis of peroné: a case report
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Malformations of the lower extremities are rare and poorly described. Although fibular agenesis is the most common lower extremity malformation, there are few published cases of prenatal diagnosis. We report a clinical case of fibular agenesis that was presented at the Hospital de Carabineros de Chile and its subsequent discussion.

Supporting information can be found in the online version of this abstract.

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Relationship between absent or hypoplastic fetal nasal bone at 20–23+6 weeks of gestation and chromosomal defects in an unselected Chinese population
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Objectives: To investigate the relationship between absent or hypoplastic fetal nasal bone and chromosomal defects during the second trimester in an unselected Chinese population.
Methods: From January 2012 to December 2015, included were 58133 pregnant women who underwent routine ultrasound examination between 20 and 23+6 gestational weeks as a screening test. We collected all the cases of absent or hypoplastic fetal nasal bone, followed up the results of karyotype analysis and the information on neonatal development.
Results: (1)150 fetuses were found to have absent or hypoplastic fetal nasal bone in the 58651 fetuses (2.56‰), of which 5763 were singleton, 476 were twins and 21 were triplets. With 14 cases of misdiagnosis, missing or incomplete data excluded, 136 cases were included in the study. 113 underwent interventiontental prenatal diagnostic test, and fetal chromosomal defects were detected in 24 cases (17.6%), including 18 cases (75%) of Trisomy 21, 3 cases (12.5%) of Trisomy 18, 1 case (4.2%) of Klinefelter syndrome and 2 cases (8.3%) of microdeletion syndrome. (2) There was no significant difference in the incidence of chromosomal defects between absent fetal nasal bone and hypoplastic fetal nasal bone[22.5%(16/71) vs 12.3%(8/65), x²=2.442, P=0.118]. (3) The incidence of chromosome defects in fetuses without other structural defects was significantly lower than that with structural defects [3.9%(3/76) vs 35.0%(21/60), corrected x²=22.247, P=0.000]. (4) A total of 38 cases of Down syndrome were found in 56707 cases of delivery or induced labour in our hospital. When the fetal nasal bone dysplasia was used as an indicator of Down’s syndrome, the sensitivity was 47% and the specificity was 99.86%.
Conclusions: The absent and hypoplastic fetal nasal bone are closely related to fetal chromosomal defects. When combined with other sonographic defects, it is necessary to carry out a detailed prenatal diagnosis to exclude fetal chromosomal defects.

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HD-flow use in the study of the posterior palate defects: pilot study
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Objectives: In our routine examinations we noticed that we could follow fetal swallowing using colour Doppler - we tried to study if this technique could be used to monitor the contour of the fetal palate in order to screen for posterior palate defects.
Methods: We shared the idea with our team in the Prenatal Diagnosis Unit and we monitored the accessibility of HD - Flow in assessing the contour of the fetal palate on a fetal profile section. From 27.09.2016 to 23.03.2017 we assessed 325 patients using this technique.
Results: Out of 325 cases enrolled, the images were successfully obtained in 314 cases. There was one case of posterior palate defect with associated micrognatia, that was suspected on 2D and also on the HD-flow scan. Five out of six examiners considered that using the HD-Flow increased their confidence that the posterior palate was normal.
Conclusions: There are other methods of assessing posterior palate, using 2D or 3D scans. Our methods come only to complete these types of examinations and to increase the confidence of the diagnosis.

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Abstract withdrawn

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Look at the fetal nose 1: the nasofrontal angle
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Objectives: To study with 3D ultrasound the fetal nasofrontal angle (NFA) in 2nd and 3rd trimester fetuses and assess reproducibility, construct normal ranges and compare these results with pathological cases.
Methods: The NFA, defined as the angle between the nasal bone and the frontal bone, was measured in the exact mid-sagittal plane of the fetal profile in 3D volumes. The mean of two measurements was used. 109 healthy Caucasian fetuses and 16 cases with a pathological condition known to be associated with deviant facial features (thanatophoric dysplasia, Apert syndrome, achondroplasia, hydrocephaly, Trisomy 13, lissencephaly, Nager syndrome, maxilloanatal dysplasia, chondrodysplasia punctuate, frontonasal dysplasia, Stickler syndrome, Pallister Killian syndrome, campomelic dysplasia, Cornelia de Lange syndrome, Cri-du-chat syndrome and Wolf-Hirschhorn syndrome) were analysed.
Results: The ICC for inter- and intraobserver reproducibility was 0.86 and 0.95, respectively. Between 16 and 35 3/7 weeks the NFA did not change significantly with a mean of 117° (10th and 90th centile, were 105° and 129° respectively). In all 4 cases with frontal bossing (thanatophoric dysplasia, Apert syndrome, achondroplasia, hydrocephaly) the NFA was below the 10th centile. In all 3 cases with microcephaly (Trisomy 13, lissencephaly, Nager syndrome) and in maxilloanatal dysplasia, chondrodysplasia punctuate, frontonasal