

Combined biochemistry and sonogenetics

1. Genetic sonogram

mortality morbidity

2가 .
(Major or structural defects)
가

Sonographic markers . Major defects fetal karyotyping
. Sonographic marker marker fetal karyotyping

2. Nuchal translucency

Nuchal translucency sonolucent space 10 14
(1-5%) . 가
screening test , (Table 2) 가

Table 1. Summary of the most common ultrasound makers of aneuploidy during the first and second trimesters

First Trimester	Second Trimester
Major or Structural	Major or Structural
Cystic hygroma, hydrops	Cystic hygroma, hydrops
Other structural	Other structural
Potential Markers	Potential Markers
Nuchal translucency	Nuchal thickening
Early growth delay	Echogenic bowel
Fetal heart rate	Shortened extremities
	Pyelectasis
	Echogenic intracardiac focus
	Borderline ventricular dilatation
	Choroid plexus cysts
	Clinodactyly
	Widened pelvic angle

Nuchal (mm)	Tri21	Tri 18/13	Tri 21/18/13
3	3.2 ×	3.1 ×	3.2 ×
4	19.8 ×	14 ×	18.2 ×
5	28.6 ×	27.8 ×	28.3 ×
>5	21.7 ×	69.2 ×	36 ×

Data from Pandya PP, Kondylios A, Hilbert L, et al: Chromosomal defects and outcome in 1015 fetuses with increased nuchal translucency. *Ultrasound Obstet Genecol* 5: 15-19, 1995.

3. Combining ultrasound and biochemistry in first trimester screening for Down syndrome

11 Down syndrome risk
 14 nuchal translucency
 80% detection rate
 nuchal translucency earlier diagnosis
 14 nuchal translucency earlier management
 nuchal translucency earlier management
 biochemi- cal markers
 Wald (1997) free beta hCG PAPP-A, nuchal translucency (Fig. 3).
 5% false positive rate
 biochemi- cal markers가 combine
 ,
 neural tube defect
 AFP
 가

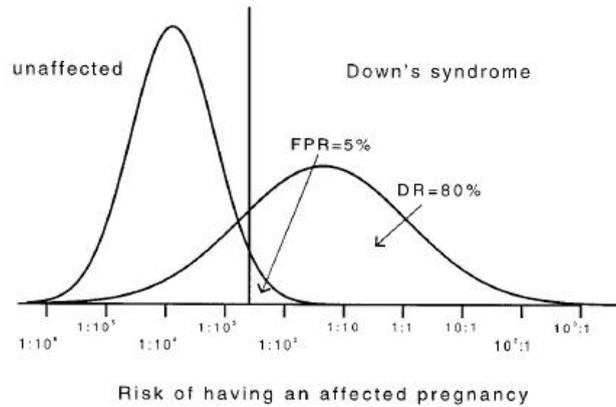


Fig. 3—The distribution of risk in Down's syndrome and unaffected pregnancies using the combined test (maternal age with nuchal translucency measurement, free beta hCG, and PAPP-A). The detection rate (DR) for a 5 per cent false-positive rate (FPR) is indicated at the corresponding risk cut-off of 1 in 390.

Fig. 1. The distribution of risk in Down syndrome and unaffected pregnancies using the combined test (maternal age with nuchal translucency measurement, free beta hCG and PAPP-A). The detection rate (DR) for a 5 per cent false-positive rate (FPR) is indicated at the corresponding risk cut-off of 1 in 390.

4. Second trimester genetic sonogram

Major anomalies Down syndrome 20%, trisomy 18 70-80%, trisomy 13 90%
 . Sonographic markers Down syndrome 50-70% (Table 3), trisomy 18 80%,
 trisomy 13 90% . Sonographic markers 60-82%
 detection rate 4.4-19.4% false positive rate (Table 4).

Table 3. Frequency of Sonographic Markers (Without Structural or Major Abnormalities) in Fetuses With Trisomy 21

Sonographic Marker	Trisomy 21 (n=186) %
Nuchal fold thickening	32.3
Hyperechoic bowel	17.2
Short humerus	18.3
Short femur	26.3
EIF	23.1
Pyelectasis	11.3

Data from Swedish Medical Center (Seattle, WA).

Table 4. Sensitivities and False-Positive Reported for Genetic Sonograms From Different Centers

Report Negative	n	Sensitivity, %		FP rate, %		LR	LR
Benacerraf et al (1994)	45	73	4.4	16.5	0.28		
DeVore (1995)	15	73	7.4	9.9	0.29		
Bromley et al (1997)	53	75	5.7	13.1	0.27		
Nyberg et al (1998)	142	74	14.7	5	0.30		
Bahado-Singh et al (1998a)	24	60	4.5	13.3	0.41		
Bahado-Singh et al (1998b)	31	73.5	15	4.9	0.31		
Sohl et al (1999)	55	67	19.3	3.5	0.41		
Vintzileos et al (1999)	34	82	9	9.1	0.20		
Nyberg et al (2001)	186	69.9	13.3	5.3	0.36		

FP (false-positive), LR (likelihood ratio)=sensitivity/FP rate; LR negative=FN rate/specificity=(1 sensitivity)/(1 FP rate).

Nyberg (2001) 2 markers 1/3
2% , 1 marker 22.6%, 11%

1) Benaceraff Risk assessment
Benaceraff (1992) Sonographic scoring index major anomaly, thickened nuchal fold
2 , short femur, short humerus, pyelectasis, echogenic intracardiac focus, hyperechoic bowel,
choroids plexus cysts 1 , a completely normal sonogram, with no sonographic markers identified
0 2
73%, trisomy 18 85% sensitivity 4%

Nadel (1995) High risk group (advanced age, abnormal Triple test)
Score 0 35 Down syndrome risk 5/1000 1.5/1000
, 40 가 5/1000 . 35 39
genetic sonogram score 0 Down risk
Bromley (1997) 가 40 2 , 35 39
1 가 (Table 5).

2) Age adjusted ultrasound risk assessment (AAURA)
Nyberg (1998) sonographic marker likelihood ratio (LR) (Table 5).
(piori risk) marker LR Age
adjusted ultrasound risk assessment (AAURA) 35 61.5%
detection rate 4% . 35 39
100% 12.5%
1/3

Table 5. Comparison of 2 Methods for Assessing the Risk of Fetal Down Syndrome Based on Sonographic Finding: AAURA and the Index Scoring System

Sonographic Finding	LR (AAURA)	Index Score
---------------------	------------	-------------

Structural defect	25	2	
Nuchal thickening	11	2	
Hyperechoic bowel	6.7		1
Short humerus	5	1	
EIF	1.8	1	
Short femur	1.5		1
Pyelectasis	1.5		1
Age 35-39 y	Risk based on age		1
Age 40+y	Risk based on age		2
If normal	0.4	0	

Likelihood ratios (LR) reported are those calculated as isolated makers, from Nyberg et al. Slightly different likelihood ratios were assumed previously in the description of AAURA.

5. Combined biochemistry and second trimester sonogenetics

Triple test biochemical screening
biochemical marker combined risk estimate

Roberts (2000) biochemical screening 65%
80% 가

Bahado-Singh (2000) four marker algorithm(humerus length, nuchal thickness, AFP and HCG, maternal age) Triple test
Triple test management . Romero DeVore (2001) 35
Triple test high risk (1;10 1;190), moderate risk (1;190 1;1000), low risk (1;1001 1;10,000) moderate risk group genetic sonogram
가 , cost effectiveness, . Genetic sonography sensitivity가 70% false positive rate 5-15% 가 , 500,000 model 35 moderate risk group genetic sonogram 가

Combined analysis 가 1;274 ()
genetic sonogram
(<1;274) genetic sonogram false positive rate (10-15%)
1가 soft marker . priori risk가 risk 가

Romero DeVore Genetic sosnogram 가 70%
5-15% triple test 가 1;1000 35
genetic sonogram .

6. Summary

sonographic markers 가
genetic sonogram
population high risk
optimal risk assessment 가 . biochemical marker
combined risk, 가

References

- Bahado-Singh RO, Oz AU, Kovanci E, et al. New Down syndrome screening algorithm: ultrasonographic biometry and multiple serum markers combined with maternal age. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 1998a; 179: 1627-31.
- Bahado-Singh RO, Deren O, Oz U, et al. An alternative for women initially declining genetic amniocentesis: individual Down syndrome odds on the basis of maternal age and multiple ultrasonographic makers. *AM J Obstet Gynecol* 1998b; 179: 541-19.
- Benacerraf BR, Nadel AS, Bromley B. Identification of second-trimester fetuses with autosomal trisomy by use of a sonographic index. *Radiology* 1994; 193: 135-40.
- Bromley B, Lieberman E, Benacerraf BR. The incorporation of maternal age into the sonographic scoring index for the detection at 14-20 weeks of fetuses with Down syndrome. *Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol* 1997; 10: 321-4.
- DeVore GR, Alfí O. The use of color Doppler ultrasound to identify fetuses at increased risk for trisomy 21: an alternative for high-risk patients who decline genetic amniocentesis. *Obstet Gynecol* 1995; 85: 378-86.
- DeVore GR, MD, Romero R, MD. Combined Use of Genetic Sonography and Maternal Serum Triple-Maker Screening. *J Ultrasound Med* 20: 645-54, 2001.
- Nyberg DA, Luthy DA, Resta RG, Nyberg BC, Willams MA. Age-adjusted ultrasound risk assessment for fetal Down syndrome during the second trimester: description of the method and analysis of 142 cases. *Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol* 1998; 12: 8-14.
- Nyberg DA, MD, Souter VL, MD, MRCOG. Sonographic Markers of Fetal Trisomies: Second Trimester. *J Ultrasound Med* 2001; 20: 655-74.
- Reberts D, Walkinshaw SA, McCormack MJ, Ellis J. Prenatal detection of trisomy 21: combined experience of two British hospitals. *Prenat Diagn* 2000; 20: 17-22.
- Vintzileos AM, Gozman ER, Smulian JC, Day-Salvatore DL, Knuppel RA. Indication-specific accuracy of second-trimester genetic ultrasonography for the detection of trisomy 21. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 1999; 181: 1045-8.
- Wald NJ and Hackshaw AK. Combining Ultrasound and Biochemistry in first trimester screening for Down syndrome. *prenatal diagnosis*, vol. 1997; 17: 9: 821-9.