

JCK Oral

JCK Oral 2 (II-JCKO2)

Fetal and Neonatal Cardiology

Chair:Noboru Inamura(Department of Pediatrics, Kindai University, Faculty of Medicine, Japan)

Chair:Xupe Huang(Department of Pediatric Cardiology, Guangdong General Hospital, China)

Chair:June Huh(Department of Pediatrics, Sungkyunkwan University School of Medicine, Heart Vascular Stroke Institute, Samsung Medical Center, Korea)

Sat. Jul 8, 2017 9:20 AM - 10:10 AM ROOM 3 (Exhibition and Event Hall Room 3)

9:20 AM - 10:10 AM

[II-JCKO2-05]A retrospective analysis to identify the factors influencing parental decisions in pregnancies with fetal cardiac anomalies

○Lin Wu¹, Luming Sun² (1.Department of Cardiology, Children's Hospital of Fudan University, Shanghai-City, China, 2.Fetal Medicine Unit, Shanghai First Maternity and Infant Hospital, Tongji University School of Medicine, Shanghai-City, China)

Objective The aim of the study is to identify the impact of prenatal diagnosis of cardiac anomalies on parental decision of pregnancy termination in Chinese population in the setting of tertiary level diagnosis and consultation. **Methods** A total of 162 fetuses prenatally diagnosed with cardiac anomalies in our institute were retrospectively analyzed from January 2011 to December 2014. **Result** Of the 162 cases, the mean gestational age at diagnosis was 26.5 weeks (range from 17.4 to 39.5 weeks), and 24 fetuses (14.8%) were associated with major extra-cardiac malformations. Overall, 67 (41.4%) pregnancies were interrupted, while the rates of termination in mild, moderate and severe group of fetuses classified by severity of cardiac anomalies were 16.0%, 51.1%, and 76.2%, respectively, and that of fetuses associated with major extra-cardiac anomalies reached 79.2%. Multivariable logistic regression analysis identified that severity of cardiac anomalies (OR 9.001, $p=0.000$), presence of extra-cardiac anomalies (OR 3.801, $p=0.000$) and gestational age at diagnosis (OR 0.750, $p=0.000$) are three major factors contributing to the probability of pregnancy termination. **Conclusion** In China, the termination of pregnancy following prenatal diagnosis of cardiac anomalies is more frequent than that in the developed countries, mainly due to no restriction of gestational age for termination. The parents are more likely to opt for termination in the cases of more complex cardiac anomalies or in association with major extra-cardiac malformations.