## JCK Oral

## JCK Oral 2 (II-JCKO2)

## Fetal and Neonatal Cardiology

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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

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**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 extracardiac 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.