Objective
The aim of this study was to evaluate the association between Prediction Factors related to Late-Onset Intrauterine Growth Restriction (IUGR): Uterine Artery flow velocimetry measured at 12 and 20 weeks of gestation as well as fetal biometry at 32 weeks.

Methods
A retrospective study which exhaustively reviewed the medical records of gestations with fetuses diagnosed as Late-Onset Intrauterine Growth Restriction (EFW ≤ 3rd percentile for gestational age and sex at 32-34 weeks of gestations) between January and December 2015 was performed. The analyzed variables were: uterine artery mean pulsatility index (PI) measured at first trimester of gestation and 20 Weeks and ultrasound estimated weight of 32-34 Weeks and its percentile according to Figueras formula (EJOGRM 2008).

Results
In 2015, 46 fetuses met criteria for diagnosis of Late-Onset IUGR, representing an incidence of 1.47%. Of them, the 6.5% (3) had elevated uterine artery mean PI measured at first trimester of gestation (PI > 95th percentile) and the 32.61 % had a pathological uterine artery test at 20 weeks of gestations. In the other hand, only 28.26% (13) of these fetuses were diagnosed as late growth restricted fetuses in 32-34 week ultrasound while the 26.08% of fetuses include in our study were categorized as Small for Gestational Age. In these cases, we performed ultrasonography surveillance, reaching at least 37 weeks of gestations. Also, deliveries ≥ 35 weeks attended in our hospital were reviewed to identify those fetuses no diagnosed as Late Intrauterine Growth Restriction (a birth weight ≤ 3rd percentile according F. Figueras'curve). 126 cases of Late-Onset IUGR without diagnosis previously delivery were found. This review showed the low percentage of late growth restricted fetuses diagnosed previously delivery. In fact, only the 36% of fetuses with Late-Onset IUGR born in 2015 were diagnosed previously delivery.

Conclusion
In our population, the specific protocol for diagnosis of Late-Onset Intrauterine Growth Restriction based on surveillance of these pregnant women whith elevated uterine artery mean PI measured at first trimester of gestation or 20 weeks plus the ultrasound estimate weight at 32-34 weeks is not very much predictive of Late-Onset IUGR. According to the results of our study, we purpose to delay the 32-34week ultrasound to the 35 week to diagnose of late-onset intrauterine growth restricted fetuses.