



First or/and second trimester maternal serum screening for Down's syndrome: A comparison study

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Objective

To study the potential value of screening for Down's Syndrome in the first or/and second trimesters of pregnancy and explore the optional screening strategy for Down's Syndrome.

Methods

A total of 110 pregnant women were enrolled from March 2014 to November 2015 and were evaluated for fetal nuchal translucency (NT) and maternal serum markers, in first and second trimester. The risk rate was assessed respectively according to screening strategies of the first-trimester one-stop screening, the second-trimester triple serum screening and the first-trimester combined with the second-trimester screening.

Results

The total high risk rate were 10.9% (12/110) , with 9.8%(9/92) and 5.4 (5/92) in the first-trimester one-stop screening, second-trimester triple serum screening, and the combined test of the first-trimester and second-trimester screening respectively. The significant differences were observed between the combined test and the first-trimester one-stop screening or the second-trimester triple serum screening test ($\chi^2=29.54$, $P<0.05$; $\chi^2=20.65$, $P<0.05$) .

Conclusion

The high risk rate decreased in the combined test of the first-trimester and the second-trimester triple serum screening, which is of great value in screening for Down's Syndrome.