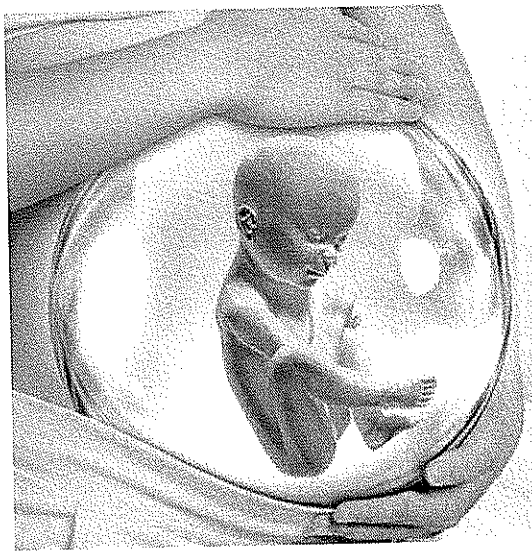

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Analyses of 2573 Midtrimester Genetic Amniocenteses in Mersin

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Introduction: Between 2007 and 2012, 2573 midtrimester genetic amniocenteses were performed in the Gynecology and Obstetrics Department at Mersin University. Amniotic fluids were cultured by using in situ culture and harvest method for prenatal diagnosis with cytogenetic analysis. Here we report clinical and cytogenetic findings during the past 5 years.
Method: The medical records were reviewed for maternal age, amniocentesis indication, ultrasound findings, location of the needle insertion (transplacental versus nontransplacental), complications, results of prenatal testing, and the proportions of karyotypes according to indications.
Results: Of the clinical indications advanced maternal age was the most common indication for amniocentesis (51.05%). Of 113 cases (4.39%) with detected chromosomal aberrations, 51 were numeric (40 trisomies, 5 sex chromosome aberrations, and 6 triploidies), 62 were structural, and 68 were mosaic. Down syndrome was the most common abnormality found (31.8%). In sex chromosomal abnormalities, 5 cases of Turner syndromes, 2 cases of Klinefelter syndromes, one case of triple X syndrome, and 3 cases of 47,XYY were diagnosed. Of structural rearrangements, reciprocal translocations between two autosomes were the most common. The fetal loss within 7 days after the procedure was 0.15%. No significant difference in pregnancy outcome was noted between transplacental and nontransplacental amniocentesis. The success rate of cell culture was 99.9%.
Conclusion: The rate of fetal loss within 7 days after amniocenteses was lower than the authors' previous 10 years. The anxiety of the family and difficulty of counseling to the family will be reduced because of a lower complication rate.
Keywords: midtrimester genetic amniocenteses, Mersin