Oral Presentations

**1.1** NON-INVASIVE PRENATAL TESTING USING CELL FREE FETAL DNA IN MATERNAL PLASMA: AN AID TO PRENATAL SONOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

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1-3LS Chitty, 1A Barrett, 1F Mackay, 1S Fielding, 3N Lench. 1UCL Institute of Child Health, London, UK; 2UCLH NHS Foundation Trust, London, UK; 3North East Thames Regional Genetics Laboratory, Great Ormond Street Hospital NHS Foundation Trust, London, UK

Cell free fetal DNA (cffDNA) circulates in low concentration in maternal plasma and is a source of genetic material for safe non-invasive prenatal testing (NIPT). It is in routine use in the UK for fetal RHD determination in RhD-mothers, for fetal sex determination in pregnancies at risk of sex-linked disorders and for some single gene disorders. In the US and UK private sector, it is used for aneuploidy testing in high risk women.

We reviewed all cases in our unit where NIPT had been requested to help with interpretation of unexpected sonographic findings and identified 16 cases (see Table).

**Abstract 1.1 Table**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sonographic findings</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Gene</th>
<th>Final Diagnosis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Short ribbed skeletal dysplasia</em></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>FGR3</td>
<td>Thanatothoric dysplasia (TD) (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd trimester short long bones</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>FGR2</td>
<td>Achondroplasia (9), IUGR (5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abnormal skull and hands</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>FGR2</td>
<td>Apert syndrome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowed femurs, female genitalia</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>SRY</td>
<td>Male fetus with campomelic dysplasia (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple anomalies, abnormal genitalia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>SRY</td>
<td>Smith Lemli Optiz syndrome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bladder exstrophy</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>SRY</td>
<td>Male with bladder exstrophy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambiguous genitalia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>SRY</td>
<td>Severe hypospadias</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use of NIPT allowed us to come to a definitive diagnosis without jeopardising the pregnancy in several fetuses with skeletal anomalies, and was particularly useful in the two sets of twins discordant for TD. Determining fetal genetic sex informed the diagnosis and/or aided counselling in five cases.

Those offering sonographic diagnosis should be conversant with NIPT, particularly as the scope of this new and safer testing is increasing with technological developments and access to next generation sequencing.

**1.2** AN ENHANCED, MIDWIFERY-LED ULTRASOUND SERVICE TO MONITOR FETAL GROWTH

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AM Tonks, A Williamson, A Williams, JD Gardosi. Perinatal Institute, Birmingham, UK

**Objective** Antenatal detection of intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR) is a key objective of maternity care. In 2009, 4 in 5 babies in Birmingham born with an SGA birthweight were not recognised as such antenatally, and most high-risk mothers were afforded only one third trimester scan. We set out to improve detection through an enhanced ultrasound screening service for higher risk mothers.

**Methods** The Community Growth Scanning service (CoGS, www.pi.nhs.uk/cogs) was established in clinics staffed by midwives trained in 3rd trimester ultrasound. Standardised protocols were agreed with all clinicians, for women requiring scans following abnormal fundal height measurement, or for serial scanning because of increased risk of IUGR. The new service started in Summer 2010 and evaluation included all women who attended and delivered by the end of Dec 2011.

**Results** 2,583 women were referred during the study period. The majority (57.1%) were for serial scans and constituted 79.7% of scans undertaken. High-risk mothers were more likely to receive serial scans (mode: 4 scans, 68.3% having 3+), compared to the 2009 baseline (mode: 1 scan, 73% had less than 2). Compared to a background SGA rate of 13.1%, the prevalence in mothers referred for serial ultrasound was 26.2%, with an antenatal detection rate of 47.8% (CI 42.7–52.7%). There were two perinatal deaths of normally formed IUGR babies within this cohort (0.8/1,000 births, CI 0.0–1.8).

**Conclusion** Enhanced provision of ultrasound resources to mothers at increased risk resulted in significant improvements in antenatal detection of IUGR.

**1.3** DNA METHYLATION OF SOMATOTROPIC AXIS GENES IN RELATION TO POSTNATAL GROWTH AND METABOLISM FOLLOWING AD.VEGF TREATMENT OF GROWTH-RESTRICTED SHEEP FETUSES

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1DJ Carr, 2RP Aitken, 3JS Milne, 1DM Peebles, 4JF Martin, 3IC Zachary, 2JM Wallace, 1AL David. 1Prenatal Therapy Group, UCL Institute for Women’s Health, London, UK; 2Howard Institute of Nutrition and Health, University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen, UK; 3Centre for Cardiovascular Medicine & Biology, UCL, London, UK; 4CSO, Ark Therapeutics, London, UK

**Introduction** We previously showed that adenovirus (Ad) mediated overexpression of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) in the uteroplacental circulation increases fetal growth velocity in the overnourished adolescent sheep paradigm of fetal growth restriction. Lambs born following Ad.VEGF therapy also demonstrated accelerated lean tissue accretion and enhanced insulin secretion following glucose challenge. Herein we examined for putative epigenetic changes underlying these postnatal effects by quantification of methylation at cytosine:guanine (CpG) dinucleotides.

**Methods** DNA was extracted from liver samples obtained at 82 ± 0.2d postnatal age in 29 lambs born after prenatal treatment with Ad.VEGF (n = 16: 8 Male/8 Female) or Saline (n = 13: 7 Male/6 Female). After incubation with sodium bisulphite, PCR was performed using custom-designed primers targeting 9 CpG islands across 5 genes: insulin, growth hormone, insulin-like growth factor (IGF)1, IGF2 and H19. Using pyrosequencing, methylation status was determined by quantifying cytosine:thymine ratios at 35 individual CpG sites. Plasma IGF1/insulin levels were measured by RIA.

**Results** There were no significant differences in DNA methylation between Ad.VEGF and Saline groups, except at 1 of 4 CpG dinucleotides preceding IGF2 exon-6 (3.8 ± 0.59 vs. 1.9 ± 0.60%, p = 0.029). Irrespective of treatment, insulin gene methylation was greater in males than females (88.7 ± 0.25 vs. 87.0 ± 0.50%, p = 0.007) and negatively correlated with fasting insulin levels (r = −0.431, n = 28, p = 0.022). By contrast, IGF1 methylation tended to be lower in males than females (84.3 ± 0.16 vs. 84.8 ± 0.22%, p = 0.053) and was unrelated to plasma IGF1 levels.

**Conclusion** Increased postnatal growth rates in Ad.VEGF-treated lambs most likely reflect their relative size advantage at birth rather than altered epigenetic status of key somatotropic genes.

**REFERENCES**

