

1, 2, 3, 4  
 1. 1. 2. 3. 4. 4. 1

## Midtrimester Amniocentesis for Prenatal Diagnosis

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**Propose:** To analyze the indications and cytogenetic results of midtrimester amniocentesis.

**Material and Methods:** This study reviewed 2,523 cases of midtrimester prenatal genetic amniocentesis performed at MizMedi Hospital between January 2000 and December 2007.

**Results:** The most frequent indication for midtrimester amniocentesis was advanced maternal age (45.9%), followed by positive serum markers (29.9%). Chromosomal aberrations were diagnosed in 110 cases (4.4%), for which numerical aberration accounted for 38 cases (34.5%), structural aberration accounted for 65 cases (59.1%), and mosaicism accounted for 7 cases (6.4%). Among the autosomal aberrations, there were 20 cases of trisomy 21 and 8 cases of trisomy 18. With respect to structural aberrations, there were 14 cases of reciprocal translocation and 8 cases of robertsonian translocation. The frequencies of chromosomal aberrations according to the indication were highest in individuals with a family history of chromosome abnormality 14.0% (8/57) followed by previous congenital anomaly 5.9% (2/34).

**Conclusion:** Midtrimester amniocentesis is an effective tool for prenatal diagnosis. Indications such as advanced maternal age, maternal serum markers, and ultrasound are important for predicting abnormal fetal karyotypes.

**Key Words:** Amniocentesis, Chromosomal abnormality

1000 가 1). 가 . 가  
 6 가 가  
 : 2008 10 30  
 : 2008 12 9  
 : 2008 12 10  
 : 2008 12 31  
 :  
 157-723 701-4 Schatz <sup>2)</sup>  
 1966 Steele Breg<sup>3)</sup>가 1882  
 Tel: 02)2007-1840, Fax: 02)2007-1852  
 E-mail: ivf129@mizmedi.net

10-14

15-20 mL

4).

15-20

2-3%

가 0.5-1%

5, 6).

가

2)

1,000 rpm 8

cell pellet 3 mL 가 cover-slip-petridish 37, 5% CO<sub>2</sub>

가

7).

FISH(Fluorescence in Situ Hybridization)

2-3 2-3 mL 가  
 . Inverted microscope colony 가  
 harvest harvest in  
 situ culture colcemid 37  
 50 가 , 0.0375M KCL 20  
 . Carnoy's (methanol:acetic acid= 3:1)  
 2 slide slide  
 60 1-2 GTG-banding(G-bands by trypsin  
 using Giemsa) 30

1.

8

100 (Chips, GenDix, Korea)  
 2005 International System for Human Cytogenetic Nomenclature(ISCN)

2,523

35

가

가

2,523

가

1159 (45.9%) 가 ,  
 가 755 (29.9%)  
 238 (9.4%) , 178 (7.1%)

2.

(In Vitro Fertilization, IVF)/

(Intracytoplasmic Sperm Injection, ICSI)

1)

가 102 (4.0%), 가

가 57 (2.3%), 가

가 34 (1.2%)

(Table 1).

**Table 1.** Indications for Prenatal Cytogenetic Amniocentesis and Abnormal Karyotype according to Indication

Indication	No. (%)	
	Cases	Chromosomal aberration
Advanced maternal age ( ≥ 35yr)	1,159 (45.9)	40 (36.4)
Positive maternal serum marker	755 (29.9)	36 (32.7)
Abnormal finding on ultrasound	238 (9.4)	13 (11.8)
Others	178 (7.1)	8 (7.3)
Infertility (IVF/ICSI)	102 (4.0)	3 (2.7)
Family history of chromosomal abnormality	57 (2.3)	8 (7.3)
Previous congenital anomaly	34 (1.4)	2 (1.8)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,523 (100)</b>	<b>110 (100)</b>

2,412 (95.6%)  
 , 가 110 (4.4%)  
 110 38 (34.5%),  
 65 (59.1%), 7 (6.4%)  
 21 (trisomy  
 21) 가 20 , 18 (trisomy 18)  
 8 (normal variation)  
 9 가 가 40  
 2 , 3 가 가 1 가  
 가 14  
 addition 1 15q  
 45,X Turner 1 ,  
 47,XXY Klinefelter 3 , 47,XXY 4  
 가 47,XXX 1 가 . X  
 가 46,X,t(X;2) 1 가  
 2가 가  
 21  
 48,XXY,+21 1 ,  
 47,XXX,t(10;13) 1  
 47,00,t(6;19),+21 1  
 45,X/46,XX  
 47,XX,+mar/  
 46,XX 2 ,  
 47,XY,+18/46,XY가 1 (Table 2).  
 110

**Table 2.** Cytogenetic Results of Amniocentesis

Karyotyping	No. of cases	%
Total	2,523	100
Normal	2,413	95.6
Abnormal	110	4.4
<b>A. Numerical Chromosome Abnormalities</b>		
Trisomy 21	20	34.5
Trisomy 18	8	
45,X	1	
47,XXY	3	
47,XXX	1	
47,XYY	4	
48,XYY,+21	1	
<b>B. Structural Chromosome rearrangement</b>		
Addition 15q	1	59.1
Inversion*	42	
Robertsonian translocation	8	
Balanced translocation**	7	
46,der(21;21),+21	1	
Reciprocal translocation	14	
Balanced translocation	11	
46,X,t(X;2)	1	
47,t(6;19),+21	1	
47,XXX,t(10;13)	1	
<b>C. mosaicism</b>		
45,X/47,XXX/46,XX	1	6.4
45,X/46,XX	2	
45,X/46,XY	1	
47,XX,+mar/46,XX	2	
47,XY,+18/46,XY	1	
	1	

\*: one case of inversion 2, one case of inversion 3, and 40 cases of inversion 9

\*\* : Four cases of 45,der(13;14), one case of 45,der(14;21), one case of 45,der(14;22), and one case of 45,der(15;21)

†: 46,t(4;5), 46,t(4;8), 46,t(4;10), 46,t(5;14), 2 cases of 46,t(5;16), 46,t(7;16), 46,t(11;22) 46,t(13;15) 46,t(13;21) 46,t(17;20)

가 40 (36.4%) 가 가 3, 11),  
 가 36 (32.7%)  
 가 13 (11.8%), 가 가  
 가 8 (7.3%) . 1984 Merkatz <sup>12)</sup>  
 (Table 1). IVF/ICSI 가 Down  
 3 (2.7%)  
 가 가 14.0% (8/57)  
 가 , <sup>13)</sup>  
 가 가 5.9% (2/34) Down  
 (Table 1)  
 가 가  
 755  
 (29.9%)  
 가 238  
 15-20 (9.4%) , 1985 Down  
 가 <sup>14)</sup>  
 가  
 0.1-7.4% 가 <sup>11)</sup>  
<sup>8)</sup> 1-2 , 가,  
 Down  
 가 65-75% , 5-15%  
 가 <sup>15)</sup> Vintzileos <sup>16)</sup> Dwon  
 87%  
 , Bromley <sup>17)</sup> 65%  
 Dacus <sup>9)</sup> 63.9%, Caron <sup>10)</sup> 70.9%  
 가 가 35  
 Down 1/385, 92.2% Dwon  
 1/204 25 3 , 2.3 35  
 1159 (45.9%) 가 238 13 (5.5%)  
 . 1980 Hsieh <sup>19)</sup>  
 가 가 60-80% 148 30 20.3%  
 , 1980 2000 <sup>4)</sup> 7.9%,  
 30-40% <sup>6-8)</sup> <sup>20)</sup> 7.0% , <sup>11)</sup> 12.5%  
 가 가 가

2,413 (95.6%) ,  
 가 110 (4.4%) . 110  
 99% 38 (34.5%), 65 (59.1%),  
 가, 7 (6.4%) . 110  
 가 40 (36.4%) 가 ,  
 99% 가 36 (32.7%) .  
 7)

National Institute of  
 Child Health and Human Development(NICHD) 4.3%  
<sup>21)</sup> 1.0-6.3% 8  
<sup>4)</sup> 4.4% NICHD

110 38 (34.5%), 65  
 (59.1%), 7 (6.4%) <sup>22)</sup>

49.0%, 50.5%

가  
 가  
 8

:  
 : 2000 2007 8

2,523

2,523

가 1159 (45.9%) 가 ,  
 가 755 (29.9%) .

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