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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Condition** | **Therapy** | **Study** | **Study period** | **Number included** | **Results** | **Type of study** | **Reference** |
| Fetal anaemia | Intrauterine transfusions | Case series of intrauterine transfusions from 1 institution | 1998 -2015 | 1678 | Procedures performed after 2011: 97% survival, 3.3% procedure related complication per fetus, 1.8% perinatal loss per fetus | Case series | Zweirs et al |
| LOTUS Long term follow up after intrauterine transfusions | 1987 – 2008 | 291 | Risk of neurodevelopmental impairment following IUT: 4.8% | Observation | Lindenburg et al |
| Twin to twin transfusion syndrome | Laser ablation therapy | Endoscopic laser therapy vs. serial amnioreduction | 1999-2002 | 142 | Higher likelihood of survival of at least one twin to a) 28days (p= 0.009) and b) 6 months (p=0.002) in laser therapy group. Higher liklihood to be free of neurologic complications at six months of age (52 percent vs. 31 percent, P=0.003). | Randomised control trial | Senat et al |
| Selective vessel coagulation Solomon –technique vs. placental equator ablation | 2008 – 2012 | 274 | Reduced incidence of TAPS in selective laser coagulation group 3% vs 16% OR 0.16), Reduced recurrence of TTTS (1% vs 7% - OR 0.21)  No difference in perinatal mortality and neonatal morbidity, | Randomised control trial | Slaghekke et al |
| Twin reversed arterial perfusion sequence | Radiofrequency ablation | | 2007 – 2010 | 7 | Risk of preterm premature rupture of membranes – 57%, 1 intrauterine death, 71% survival at 6 months | Case series and systematic review | Cabassa et al |
| Intrafetal laser ablation | | 2000 – 2013 | 17 | 82% survival. Intrauterine death 18%, | Case series | Pagani et al |
| Lower urinary tract obstruction | Vesicoamniotic shunting | Conservative management vs. shunt placement | 2006 – 2010 | 31 (suspended early due to recruitment issues) | 8 out of 12 livebirths alive at 28 days in shunt group vs. 4 out of 12 births in conservative management arm. 7 out of 12 livebirths alive at 1 year in shunt group. 3 out of 12 livebirths alive at 1 year in conservative arm. | Randomised controlled trial | Morris et al |
| Pleural effusions with hydrops | Thoracoamniotic shunting | Review of outcomes with shunt placement | 1998-2013 | 75 | 68% survival in fetus with hydrops. 36 out of 75 born prematurely | Retrospective review | Peranteau et al |
| 1997-2003 | 21 | 44% survival of fetus with hydrops, 8 intrauterine deaths. 3 neonatal deaths. 70% preterm delivery | Retrospective review | Smith et al |
| Myelomeningocele | Prenatal surgical repair of defect | A Randomized Trial of Prenatal versus Postnatal Repair of Myelomeningocele (MOMS) |  | 183 (153 evaluated) | Shunt placement 40% in prenatal surgery vs 82% in postnatal repair (p=0.001). Improved mental development and motor function at 30 months (0.007) Gestational age at delivery 34 weeks vs. 37 weeks | Randomised controlled trial | Adzick et al |
| Congenital diaphragmatic hernia | Fetal tracheal occlusion | TOTAL trial – results anticipated | | | | | |

**Table 1: Summary table of current evidence in fetal therapy.**