

Median Bias

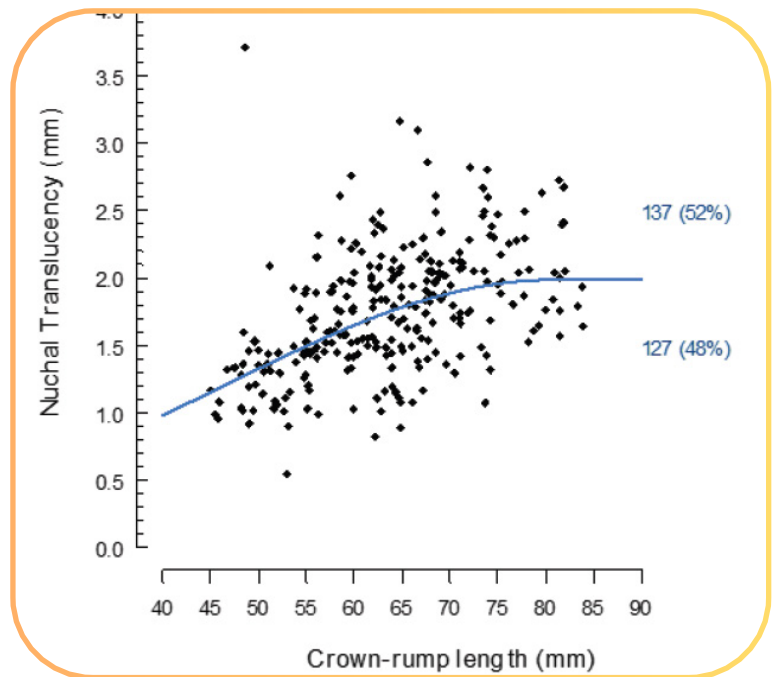
NTQA Program:

Median bias is one of the criteria used to assess a sonographer's nuchal translucency measurement accuracy.

Median bias refers to the position of the NT/CRL data points relative to the Fetal Medicine Foundation (FMF-UK) reference curve. In a normal population, approximately 50 percent of the NT/CRL data points will be positioned above the FMF curve, and 50 percent of the data points will fall below the curve.

What does the number mean?

Median bias is assessed by comparing observed nuchal translucency measurements to expected FMF reference values, at a given CRL. For example, the expected NT value for a CRL of 62mm is approximately 1.7mm. If an operator measures the NT at 1.1mm, then the bias for that data point is -0.6mm ($1.1 - 1.7 = -0.6\text{mm}$). This analysis is done for each data point, and the reported value represents the median of these relative data. An acceptable median bias value is close to zero.



Median Bias

◆ -0.19mm

This example graph shows NT data points with an acceptable median bias, with approximately half of the points above and half the points below the FMF reference curve.

- Median bias identifies whether a sonographer generally over-measures or under-measures the nuchal translucency.
- Over- and under-measurements have implications on the accuracy of prenatal screening results.

Looking for more information?

Visit Prenatal Screening Ontario's [website for Sonographers](#) or contact us to speak with a clinical content specialist

🌐 prenatalscreeningontario.ca ✉ PSO@BORNontario.ca

📞 PSO Information Line: 1-833-351-6490 or 613-737-2281