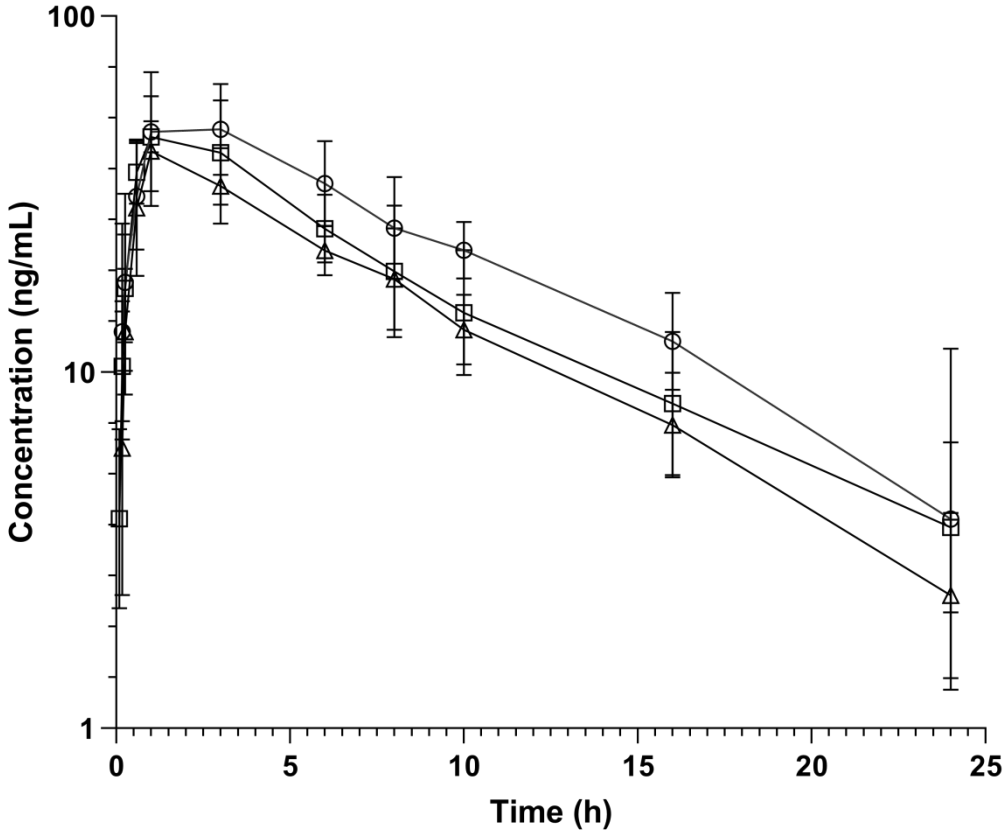

Figure 1 – Plasma concentration versus time of betamethasone in singleton pregnancies (n=9; circles), monochorionic (MC) twin pregnancies (n=8; squares) and dichorionic (DC) twin pregnancies (n=9; triangles) after a single dose of 6mg of betamethasone acetate plus 6mg betamethasone phosphate. Values are expressed as geometric mean (95% confidence interval).

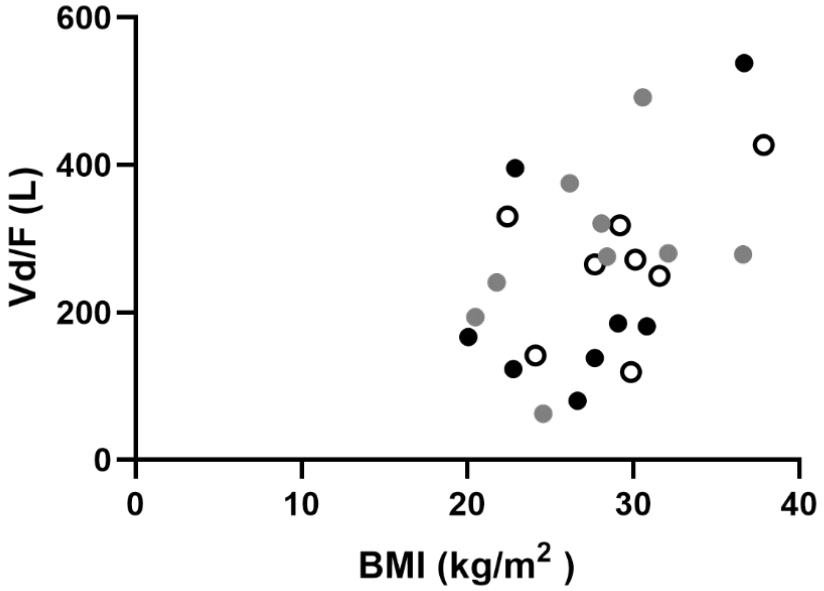

Figure 2 – Correlation between betamethasone apparent volume of distribution (Vd/F) and body mass index (BMI) (p=0.02; r=0.4530). Data are presented individually. Singleton pregnancies (n=8) are represented as full circles, monochorionic (MC) twin pregnancies (n=9) are represented as open circles and dichorionic (DC) twin pregnancies (n=9) are represented as grey circles.

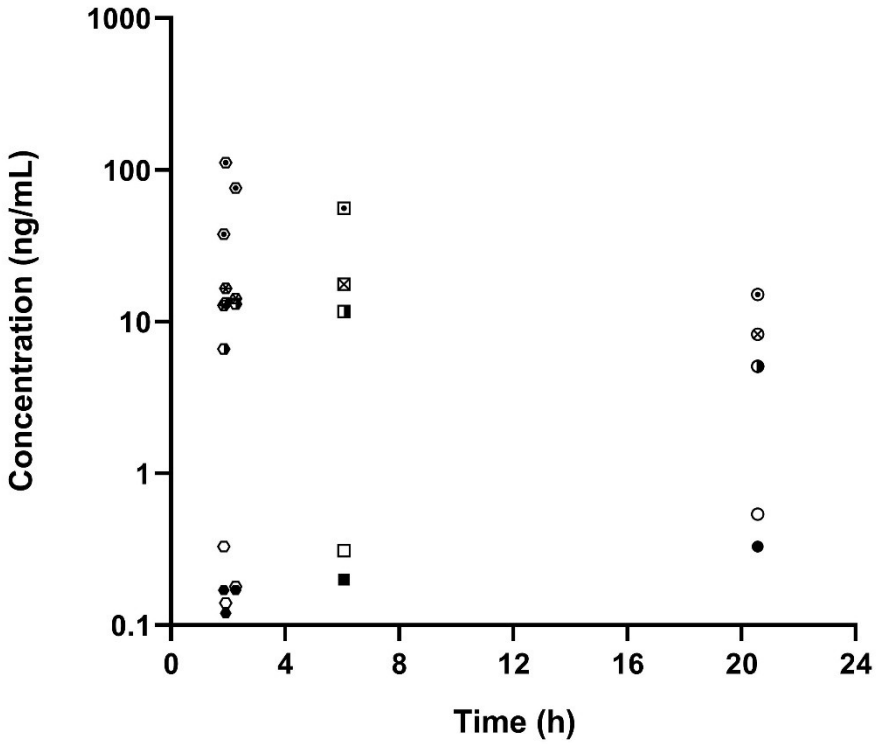

Figure 3 – Betamethasone concentration in the transplacental transfer. Singleton pregnancies (n=1) are represented as circles, monochorionic (MC) twin pregnancies (n=1) are represented as squares and dichorionic (DC) twin pregnancies (n=3) are represented as hexagons. Values are expressed as individual data. Symbols with a dot inside represent maternal vein concentrations; Symbols with an "x" inside represent intervillous space concentrations; Semi-full symbols represent umbilical vein concentrations; Open symbols represent intervillous space to maternal vein ratios, and solid symbols represent umbilical vein to maternal vein ratios.