

Prenatal diagnosis of fetal skeletal dysplasias by combining 2D and 3D ultrasound

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Objective

Use of two and three-dimensional ultrasound imaging compared with postnatal clinical and radiological findings in the diagnosis of prenatal skeletal dysplasias, in our case achondroplasia.

Methods

To report a case of pregnancy with prenatal diagnosis of achondroplasia at 32 weeks.

Results

PCP is described in the literature after systemic treatment with 16-30 mg Prednisolone daily in acute disorders.

Conclusion

2D and 3D US have a role in the prenatal diagnosis of skeletal dysplasias. Diagnosis of prenatal skeletal dysplasias can be accomplished by ultrasound evaluation and confirmed by post-delivery radiographs, clinical findings and molecular testing.

