Objective
Congenital diaphragmatic hernia (CDH) is a range of congenital closure defects of the diaphragm, characterized by herniation of abdominal viscera into the thoracic cavity. In the case of extreme maldevelopment of diaphragm, there might be a complete agenesis of diaphragm, usually involving one side, but in some cases, both sides. Congenital hemidiaphragmatic agenesis (CHDA) accounts for 6% of all CDH and is considered as one of the rare congenital malformations of diaphragm. It is more common on the left side compared to the right side and is associated with high mortality. The objective was to present unusual prenatal and postnatal course of isolated congenital hemidiaphragmatic agenesis.

Methods
We report a case of right-sided diaphragmatic hernia with an unusual prenatal and postnatal course. A 29-year-old patient, G2P2, with a low-risk pregnancy, under the care of an obstetrician since the first trimester, underwent ultrasound screening examination of the fetus in the 28th week of pregnancy. Previous obstetric ultrasound examination results were normal. The current ultrasound examination revealed partial liver and intestinal loops herniation inside the thorax, mild mediastinal shift and normal flows in pulmonary veins and arteries. The calculated LHR (the fetal lung area to head circumference ratio) was 1.9. No other abnormalities were stated.

Results
A male infant weighting 3350 g, with Apgar score of 10, was born at 37 weeks’ gestation in a tertiary medical centre. The newborn did not present any symptoms of the disorder. Postnatally a series of imaging examinations including chest radiograph, computed tomography and ultrasound of the chest were conducted. However, the final diagnosis was not reached. Planned surgical intervention revealed a congenital hemidiaphragmatic agenesis. Multistage surgical procedure was scheduled and discussed with parents. The infant was discharged home in good condition on the 62nd day of life.

Conclusion
The presented case report shows that prenatal diagnostic in congenital hemidiaphragmatic agenesis is crucial as some of the patients may escape the early presentation, as happened in our case. Despite available imaging modalities, an early diagnosis of congenital hemidiaphragmatic agenesis is always challenging.