Objective
Our aim was to report the prenatal findings of a case of thoraco-omphalopagus conjoined twins.

Methods
We made the description of the case along with a literature review.

Results
The mother was a 31 year-old pregnant woman in her fourth gestation. She was referred to the fetal medicine service due to an ultrasound performed at 12 gestational weeks that found conjoined twins fused by the abdomen. This exam was repeated in the hospital at 14 gestational weeks, showing conjoined twins apparently fused by the thorax and upper abdomen. They apparently shared the heart and liver, however this interpretation was hindered by the early gestational age. There seemed to be only a single umbilical cord, which emerged caudally to the fetuses union. The umbilical arteries were observed emerging laterally to the bladders. It was a monocorionic and monoamniotic gestation. Echocardiography disclosed that the fetus at left had a normal heart and the fetus at right presented dextrocardia. The interventricular septum and the exit ways were not properly visualized. The morphologic ultrasound performed at 22 gestational weeks did not identify other malformations (normal cranium, limbs and spine). Two venous ducts were visualized. Four defined cavities were observed and the hearts were apparently connected by ventricles. The pericardium could not be defined. The echocardiography performed soon after revealed apparent heart communication between the right atrium of the fetus at right and the left atrium of the fetus at left. The fetus at left had tetralogy of Fallot with pulmonary atresia. There was a big interventricular perimembranous communication with a large aorta overriding the trabecular septum in 50% of its perimeter. Magnetic resonance imaging displayed conjoined twins fused by thorax and superior abdomen, above the umbilical cord insertion. The right hepatic lobe of the fetus at right was related to the left hepatic lobe of the fetus at left. There were two stomachs, two gallbladders and four kidneys.

Conclusion
Although conjoined twins are a rare condition, estimated in 1: 75,000 births, their prenatal diagnosis is important. This allows the evaluation of the point of attachment and its complexity, for, then, help in the management and prognosis determination. Because of this, the evaluation of these fetuses always should be multidisciplinary, involving health professionals of different areas, as radiologists, obstetricians, pediatricians and pediatric surgeons.