Objective
To analyze ultrasound features and cytogenetic results in triploidy with regard to 69, XXX or 69, XXY karyotype as well as the time of the diagnosis.

Methods
We conducted a retrospective analysis of sonographic features in a series of 53 triploid fetuses diagnosed between 11 and 30 weeks of gestation in a single referral centre in Poland in the years 1997-2013: 34 of 69, XXX karyotype (64.2%) and 19 of 69, XXY karyotype (35.8%). The mean maternal and gestational age at the diagnosis was 27.7 years and 18.5 gestational weeks, respectively.

Results
The most frequent sonographic features included intrauterine growth restriction (N=37; 69.8%) and oligohydramnios (N=24; 45.3%). Structural abnormalities comprised: fetal hydrops, structural central nervous system defects (ventriculomegaly, hydrocephalus, holoprosencephaly, acrania, cerebellar abnormalities), cardiac, urinary tract, and skeletal anomalies.

Conclusion
Sonographic diagnosis in early pregnancy is potentially possible in majority of cases. However, some cases are still diagnosed as late as in the third trimester.