Objective
To report a case of intrauterine diagnosis of hypospadias by two-dimensional ultrasound.

Methods
A review of the literature was performed along with the case report.

Results
A 27-year-old pregnant woman (G1P0) was referred to our service at 14 weeks of pregnancy due to polyhydramnios and suspicion of restricted intrauterine growth. The first trimester screening showed measurement for nuchal translucency of 1.1 mm. There was a description of bilateral protodiastolic notch from the 28th week of gestation. Fetal Doppler and biophysical profile were normal. The morphological ultrasound was considered normal. However, the evaluation performed right after showed the presence of abnormal distal penis morphology compatible with hypospadias. The bladder volume was increased. Echocardiography was not performed. The baby was born by cesarean section at term, weighing 2,380 g, with Apgar scores of 9 at first minute and 10 at fifth. Postnatal evaluation confirmed the diagnosis of hypospadias. No other abnormalities were found. The child only evolved with jaundice.

Conclusion
Hypospadias is the displacement of the urethral meatus ventrally and proximally from the tip of the glans penis. Its prevalence varies from 20 to 82 cases per 10,000 live male births. Despite hypospadias being the most common urogenital abnormality in male newborns, prenatal diagnosis is considered uncommon. Therefore, ultrasound should be not only a method of determining fetal sex, but also a method of screening for genital abnormalities, such as hypospadias.