The role of karyotype investigation in a case of antenatal diagnosis of club feet
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Objective
To discuss the role of karyotype investigation in fetuses with isolated equine varus clubfoot (IEVC) and analyse the pathologies associated with syndromic clubfoot varus equine (SEVC).

Methods
This is a retrospective study of all patients diagnosed with equine varus clubfoot in service between 2014 and 2018. We defined and analysed isolated equine varus clubfoot (IEVC) and club feet associated with other morphological or syndromic abnormalities (SEVC).

Results
In our study, 96 cases of clubfoot were diagnosed in utero. Thirty six IEVC were diagnosed, for which a karyotype was performed in 33 cases and was normal. No antenatal undiagnosed morphological abnormalities were found at birth in this group. Fifty eight cases of (SEVC) have been identified among which; 16 chromosomal abnormalities (8 cases of trisomy 18, 6 cases of trisomy 21: 2 triploidies: one case of 22q deletion), 20 cases of spina bifida, 9 neuro-musculoskeletal abnormalities (3 cases of Steinert's disease, 3 cases of hypochondrogenesis and 3 cases of arthrogryposis).

Conclusion
The diagnosis of syndromic equine varus clubfoot justify further investigation by an amniocentesis and karyotype. A complete morphological ultrasound should be carried out by a certified sonographer. In cases of isolated clubfoot, systematic amniocentesis is still very controversial.