Objective
Caudal regression syndrome or caudal dysplasia is a rare congenital malformation characterized by defective development of the terminal part of the spine and spinal cord. The etiology of this syndrome is multifactorial and not well-known: Genetic predisposition, maternal diabetes, and vascular hypoperfusion have been suggested as possible causative factors. In Tunisia, 19% of mothers have diabetes mellitus. We go through our case to describe this syndrome and its aetiologies.

Methods
We present a 38 years old woman, who had a medical history of diabetes mellitus and a previous premature delivery. She was first seen at 23 weeks of gestation at the Rabta maternity and children hospital for a morphological ultrasound. Ultrasonographic examination showed a singleton fetus with normal amniotic fluid volume. A detailed examination of fetus revealed a sudden termination of spine at lumbar level and fixed lower extremities with club feet, as well as a complex heart malformation.

Results
The findings were of a VACTERL association and were strongly suggestive of the caudal regression syndrome. The patient was counseled accordingly and she elected for termination of pregnancy. She delivered a 490 g female infant without any complication. Autopsy examination confirmed the prenatal diagnosis of lumbosacral agenesis, vertex-coccyx = 19 (< CP), fixed lower extremities, heart examination showed a ventricular septal defect and velastic cord insertion. Postpartum radiologic examination showed mid lumbar vertebral and bony sacrum and coccyx were absent.

Conclusion
Caudal regression syndrome is a rare entity with a known association with maternal diabetes. The latter multiplies by 8 the risk of congenital malformations hence the interest of screening and early equilibration of diabetes in the 1st trimester.