Thanatophoric dwarfism: a lethal osteochondrodysplasias
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Objective
Thanatophoric dwarfism (TD) is a rare and lethal skeletal dysplasia classified into two types I and II. TD is caused by mutation of the fibroblast growth factor 3 (FGFR3) gene located on the short arm of chromosome 4 whose definitive diagnosis uses molecular biology. In our current activity, diagnostic examinations frontline involve antenatal ultrasound sometimes supplemented by radiography of the uterine contents. The objective of this work is to present through our observation and review of the literature, sonographic and radiological features to distinguish it from other forms of non-lethal fetal skeletal dysplasia to propose the pregnant patient an option of termination of the pregnancy.

Methods
We report the case of Ms a 29 years old, nulliparous, with no history of personal or family fetal malformation. She was first seen at 20 weeks of gestation at Maternity and Neonatology Center of Tunis, Department C or a morphological ultrasound.

Results
The first trimester ultrasound reveals nuchal translucency at 1.4 and negative screening for chromosomal defect. At 20 weeks of gestation from a non-consanguineous marriage, where a morphological ultrasound made at 20w + 5d revealed a male fetus with severe dwarfism; more specifically, this fetus had a normal biparietal diameter (BPD) but had a narrow thorax and deformed ribs contrasting with a normal abdominal circumference, the members were shortcuts for a biometrics 13w (<2\textsuperscript{nd} percentile) and curved in combined telephone '. The femur length/abdominal circumference ratio <0.16 in our case. These findings conclude at a thanatophoric dwarfism type I. A termination of the pregnancy was indicated and the patient delivered a male fetus of 250g and clinically presented the above described defects confirmed by a postmortem radiograph of the fetus. The results of the amniocentesis are in progress.

Conclusion
The Thanatophoric dwarfism is a major fetal skeletal dysplasia for which prenatal diagnosis is imperative to distinguish it from other non-lethal dwarfism to indicate a time for termination of the pregnancy.