



Thrombocytopenia - absent radius syndrome: first-trimester ultrasound diagnosis

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Objective

TAR syndrome as limb reduction abnormalitie is characterized by bilateral absence of the radii in combination with congenital thrombocytopenia, usually nongenetic in origin. The radius is absent bilaterally, the ulna and humerus may be unilaterally or bilaterally absent or hypoplastic. Thrombocytopenia is present, due to a decreased production of platelets, otherwise the platelet count can be within normal range. The aim was to present a case of bilateral absence of the radius in 14th w'ks gestation patient.

Methods

Diagnosis is made in a patient without risk during routine antenatal ultrasound examination, limb reduction abnormalities refers to the bilateral absence of a radius is detected with ultrasound. During ultrasound examinations movements of the wrist were normal, the other fetal morphology seems to be normal.

Results

Prenatal diagnosis of Sy TAR has been reported in 14th week of gestation. Accordin to case history diagnosis is made in a patient without risk during routine sonographic examination in 14th w'ks of pregnancy. The diagnosis was established by demonstrating absence of the radii. Midtrimester amniocentesis was performed (normal female karyotype 46, XX). Due to association with a high fatality rate obstetrical management before viability would make elective termination of pregnancy possible.

Conclusion

Virtual ultrasound is a prefer method in early prenatal diagnosis of skeletal anomalies.