

# Thanatophoric dysplasia

Holub M.<sub>1</sub>, Sekowská M.<sub>1</sub>, Smetanová D.<sub>1</sub>, Sobolová K.<sub>1</sub>, Koudová M.<sub>1</sub>

1) Gennet, Center for Fetal Medicine and Reproductive Genetics, Prague, Czech Republic



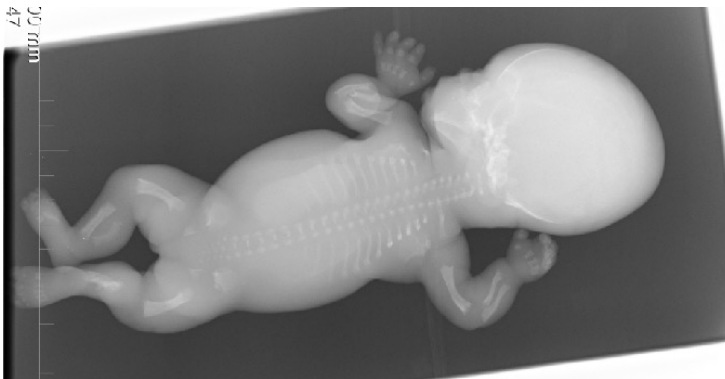
## Abstract

We present a case of thanatophoric dysplasia (TD). This case was diagnosed by ultrasonography and whole exom sequencing at our department.



## Objective

Thanatophoric dysplasia is a rare skeletal dysplasia, but it is the most common lethal skeletal dysplasia. Skeletal dysplasias are a wide, heterogeneous group of diseases. The incidence of thanatophoric dysplasia is reported to be 1:20000 – 1:50000 at birth. TD is inherited in an autosomal dominant manner, it is caused by a mutation in the FGFR3 gene on the short arm of chromosome 4. Typical ultrasound signs of TD are short limbs, narrow chest, short ribs, frontal bossing, macrocephaly, abnormalities of the skull and spine. The major role in diagnostics is high-quality ultrasound examination in the 2nd trimester and modern genetic testing. Prognosis of TD is poor, most infants die after birth because of respiratory failure.



## Results

We present a case of a 29-year-old woman with a fetus in 20+6 weeks of gestation. She was gravida 1, para 0. The medical history of the woman was normal. She was not taking any medication. She underwent 1st trimester screening with positive results, but NIPT was negative. Then, she continued for an ultrasound scan in 20+6 weeks of gestation, which showed short and abnormal limbs, narrow chest, atypical face with frontal bossing. We suspected a skeletal dysplasia. AMC was performed with normal array results, but we performed the exom. After a week, findings of the fetus did not show negative progression. The couple decided to terminate the pregnancy. The results from exom confirm thanatophoric dysplasia. The autopsy and RTG of the fetus agree with this diagnosis.

## Conclusion

The major role in the diagnostics of skeletal dysplasia is high-quality ultrasound examination in the 2nd trimester and modern genetic testing. The aim of the case report is to show that whole exom sequencing is a method of choice, how to diagnose the type of skeletal dysplasia. Knowing the correct diagnosis is crucial for the future of the fetus and the couple.

