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97. Congenital limb anomalies diagnosed in utero by ultrasound  
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The special attention which we gave to the fetal long bones and routine evaluation has permitted us to diagnose 'in utero' reduced growth of these bones in 9 cases. The bone was judged abnormally reduced when its length clearly resulted under the third standard deviation of our curve. Such an abnormal reduction of the length of the long bones helped in the diagnosis of dwarfism in 7 cases from the 25th week to the 36th week of gestation. In another case observed at the 22nd week, the complete absence of one limb was noted (ectromelia); in a further case, observed at the 31st week, the association of the reduction of the length of the femur and the humerus, with a characteristic bowing aspect of the long bones, helped us in the identification 'in utero' of one case of 'osteogenesis imperfecta'. None of the fetuses observed were at risk for skeletal dysplasias. Furthermore, the measuring of the fetal long bones allowed us to exclude the presence of malformations in the skeletal development of the limbs in 8 cases at risk for skeletal dysplasias.