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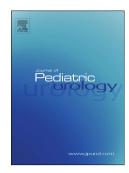
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ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

Ultrasound diagnosis of fetal hypospadias: accuracy and outcomes

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Summary Objectives: The purpose of this study was to assess the positive predictive value of a

prenatal ultrasound diagnosis of hypospadias when compared with postnatal diagnosis based on

physical exam.

Methods: We retrospectively identified all pregnant women between 2004 and 2014 who were

either referred to our fetal care center carrying a fetus with an ultrasound diagnosis of possible

hypospadias or who had a new diagnosis of hypospadias after imaging in our center.

Results: A total of 32 cases of possible hypospadias were identified, with our fetal center

ultrasound suggesting hypospadias in 25 of the 32 cases (78%). Of the 25 cases, 18 infants were

confirmed to have hypospadias on postnatal physical exam (Table), reflecting a positive

predictive value of 72%. Twenty-one of twenty-five cases with suggested hypospadias on

ultrasound were found to have either hypospadias or another penile anomaly on postnatal

physical exam, reflecting a positive predictive value for any genital anomaly of 84%. Infants

with confirmed hypospadias often had several associated GU anomalies on postnatal clinical

exam.

Conclusions: Our single center experience with the fetal ultrasound diagnosis of hypospadias

demonstrates a high positive predictive value for a penile anomaly (21/25, 84%), and a

moderately high positive predictive value for the specific diagnosis of hypospadias (18/25, 72%)

when compared with the postnatal diagnosis.

KEYWORDS

Hypospadias;

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