

Accepted Manuscript

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PII: S1477-5131(17)30113-4

DOI: [10.1016/j.jpurol.2017.02.022](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpurol.2017.02.022)

Reference: JPUROL 2491

To appear in: *Journal of Pediatric Urology*

Received Date: 22 November 2016

Accepted Date: 23 February 2017

Please cite this article as: Epelboym Y, Estrada C, Estroff J, Ultrasound diagnosis of fetal hypospadias: accuracy and outcomes, *Journal of Pediatric Urology* (2017), doi: 10.1016/j.jpurol.2017.02.022.

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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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