

Fetal Medicine

MICROGNATHIA

- Etymology: Micros_ small
Gnathos_ jaw
- Micrognathia is an underdeveloped mandible whereas retrognathia is a posteriorly displaced mandible.
- Can be isolated or associated with other genetic, non chromosomal and chromosomal syndromes.
- Mostly associated with Pierre Robin sequence, Trisomy 18 and Treacher collins syndrome.
- Diagnosis on USG is by obtaining the mid sagittal facial profile and axial views of mandible of the fetus.
- Inferior Facial angle, jaw index , maxillary mandibular width, maxilla nasion mandible angle can help deduce micrognathia. In first trimester ultrasound absent mandibular gap in retronasal triangle view and increasing FMF and MMF angles can predict micrognathia.
- Monitoring of growth and AFI should be done after ruling out other anomalies.
- Karyotype & microarray to be done.
- Postnatal management is to maintain a patent airway and surgical procedures include tongue lip adhesion and mandibular distraction osteogenesis.
- Recurrence in isolated cases is rare, as part of trisomies is 1% and chromosomal syndromes is 25_50%.

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