Introduction
Sacrococcygeal teratoma (SCT) is the most common congenital tumor. With excellent prenatal ultrasound diagnostic the issue of survival rate becomes more important. The aim of this study was to assess the ultrasound features of SCT, complications and factors, affecting the perinatal outcomes.

Methods: Retrospective analysis of 14 patients with SCT delivered in 1st Minsk clinical hospital in 2009-2017. All tumors were diagnosed antenatally.

Results: 57,1% of women were primipara. Mean term of diagnosis was 26,1 (19-34) weeks. The tumor size exceeded 10 cm at the time of delivery in 8 (57,1%) cases.

Ultrasound features: solid component (92,8%), heterogeneity (100%), abundant vascularization (57,1%).

Preterm deliveries occured in 50% (median 31,6 weeks); the rate of Caesarean section was 71,4%. All 11 neonates were operated, 2 (18,2%) died after surgery.

RR of complications was 2,5 (95%CI 0,71; 8,83) in case of maximal tumor diameter >10 cm and 1,5 (95% CI 0,85; 2,64) in case of marked vascularization.

Conclusions
Our study did not find the most discriminative ultrasound features of unfavorable outcome in case of prenatally diagnosed SCT, though it seems to be reasonable to monitor fetuses with maximal tumor diameter >10 cm and increased vascularization since they are at risk of complications and antenatal death.