Methods
Retrospective study of 18430 women
Scan at 11 to 13+6 weeks
both fetal hands were examined and fingers were counted

Results
We diagnosed 16 fetuses with isolated polydactyly: 5 bilateral and 11 unilateral
1 case was missed at 11-13 weeks

4 fetuses with bilateral and 3 fetuses with unilateral polydactyly had family history
4 cases of unilateral polydactyly there was spontaneous autoamputation of an extra digit between 11-13 and 20 weeks
1 fetus with autoamputation of extra digit had additional findings suggestive for Trisomy 18 at 20 weeks (VSD and CPC). Trisomy 18 was confirmed by amniocentesis
In other 15 fetuses – no other findings at 20 weeks scan

Outcomes: 4 babies was born with 5 normal fingers, 12 babies were operated at 6-8 months

Conclusion
The vast majority of isolated polydactyly of the upper limb can be diagnosed at 11-13 weeks scan. A detailed fetal survey at a more advanced gestational age is mandatory, since some markers or fetal malformations may have a later manifestation.

Autoamputation of an extra digit during the first 20 weeks of pregnancy is not a rare finding but it does not exclude the presence of more severe fetal anomalies.