Introduction
Sacrococcygeal teratoma is one of the most common congenital tumors and has an incidence of 1 in 40,000 live births. The tumor has a predilection for females with 75% occurring in females and 25% in males. The tumor is classified into four types depending on the location and the amount of tumor that is intra-abdominal. We report a case of sacrococcygeal teratoma type 1 which was predominantly external with minimal pre-sacral component.

Case Report
A 28 year old Primigravida woman was referred to the fetal medicine unit at 22 weeks gestation for suspicious of sacrococcygeal tumor on anomaly scan. The woman was healthy with no significant past medical or surgical history.

On detailed scan the diagnosis of sacrococcygeal teratoma type 1 was confirmed and the size of the tumor was 3.2 x 2.1 cm with mixed solid and cystic components and a feeding vessel noted. No other anomalies were detected. The woman was followed up every 2 weeks with growth scans, Doppler studies and assessment of the tumor size. The fetus had normal growth and the teratoma was increasing gradually on each scan. At 36 weeks gestation the size was 7.9 x 6.6 cm, the umbilical artery and ductus venosus Doppler were normal but the Middle cerebral Doppler showed reversed flow which was an ominous sign. An urgent Cesarean section was performed after counseling the couple and a baby girl was born with good Apgar scores and birth weight of 2.6 kg.

Conclusion
Sacrococcygeal teratoma can result in a good outcome if treated and managed well by multidisciplinary teams.

The baby was admitted in the neonatal unit and surgical resection of the tumor was performed on day 2 of life with no complications. The baby was discharged on day 7 in a stable condition with no neurological deficits.