Introduction
We had published Indian fetal biometry and growth charts in 2009 and now we have developed new restructured data. It was first time that we had collected fetal biometry on weekly basis.

Method:
• A longitudinal prospective study was carried out. Thirty patients were included and ultrasound scans were performed on Indian pregnant women to measure fetal growth parameters of biparietal diameter, head circumference, abdominal circumference and femur length for every weekly interval from 14 to 40 weeks. Twenty-five hundred women had ultrasonic measurements of fetal BPD, HC, AC and FL between 12 to 42 weeks of pregnancy were also included in study for confirming the growth parameters and plotting of growth curves.

For each measurement, polynomial regression models were fitted separately to estimate the mean and standard deviation (SD) as functions of gestational age. The SD was modelled via the absolute residuals from the regression to estimate the mean. Assuming that at each gestation, the measurements have a normal (Gaussian) distribution, with mean and standard deviation, and that both vary smoothly with gestational age, Centile curve is calculated using the formula, Centile = mean + k * SD Where k is the corresponding centile of standard Gaussian distribution. Determination of 1st, 3rd, 5th, 10th, 50th, 90th, 95th and 99th centile curves require k = -2.326, -1.96, -1.645, -1.282, +1.282, +1.645, +1.960 and +2.326 respectively.

Conclusion
Since its prospective study on fetal growth, where biometry was done on weekly basis, diagnostic accuracy will be better.