Objectives: To derive the reference range for all long bones and foot (femur, humerus, radius, ulna, tibia, fibula, foot) in Indian population.

Methods: This is a prospective, cross-sectional study of 345 normal fetuses measured at Paras Advanced Fetal Medicine Center, Ahmedabad, India, using a GE Voluson E8 machine. Statistical analysis has been performed using MS excel 2010. Data analyzed as recommended by Altman, Chitty and Royton. For each measurement, polynomial regression models were fitted separately to estimate the mean and standard deviation (SD) as functions of gestational age. Centile curve is calculated using the formula, Centile = mean + k * SD. Regression equation were derived with polynomial regressions where R value is closure to 1.

Conclusions: For diagnosis of skeletal dysplasia, appropriate skeletal biometry is needed and we have provided it with the more detail centile charts.