Sacrococcygeal teratomas are rare germ cell tumors associated with high perinatal and postnatal mortality and morbidity. We present a case of large fast growing (86x63mm) mostly cystic sacrococcygeal teratoma in a 27-year-old woman at 23 weeks of gestation with normal first trimester ultrasound exam. The mass has extended into the fetal pelvis and displaced bladder anteriorly suggestive for type 2 sacrococcygeal teratoma. The fetus was evaluated by both Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) and ultrasonography. Findings regarding tumor location, size and content were similar for both sonography and MRI, although vascular pattern was detected with higher accuracy and more details by color Doppler sonography. On the other hand, MRI provide more appropriate information about tumor effects on surrounding tissue and conus location. Because of its mostly cystic components the margin of the intra-pelvic part was clearly visible by sonography but its boundary with adjacent buttock tissue was more vivid in MRI (A bit more clear in FIESTA compared to SS-FSE sequences).

The parents chose termination of pregnancy especially based on the mass rapid growth. Based on parent’s request karyotype evaluation and gene study was done on fetus, which revealed normal male fetus.