Introduction
To compare the clinical value of ultrasound (US) and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) in diagnosing fetal nervous system abnormalities (NSA), and evaluate the relationship between the NSA and the prognosis.

Methods
Fetuses with suspected NSA by the US were selected for further MRI examination within 48 hours. Chromosomal examinations were performed on the fetuses according to the US recommendations. Follow up were conducted for those continued in pregnancy.

Results
(1) Compared with the MRI results, the concordant rate of US was 67.5% (110/163). MRI rectified US diagnosis in 37 cases, and supplemented more information for US diagnosis in 13 cases. MRI missed 3 cases of choroid plexus cyst. (2) Follow up showed that one case progressed in mild lateral ventricle widening group (1/57), accompanying with late growth retardation. Two cases progressed in moderate lateral ventricle widening group (2/14). One of them had abnormal coagulation function after birth. (3) Chromosomal abnormalities were detected in 8.3% (4/48).

Conclusions
US is a main method for fetus brain malformations. MRI has important value in diagnosing fetal intracranial hemorrhage and lesions surrounding brain tissue abnormalities, agenesis of the corpus callosum, multiple intracranial structure abnormalities.