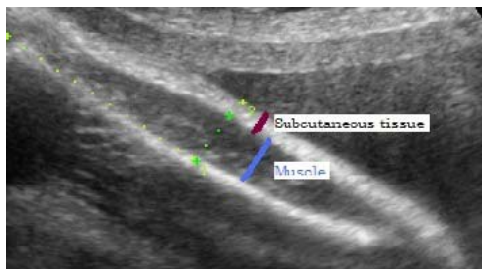


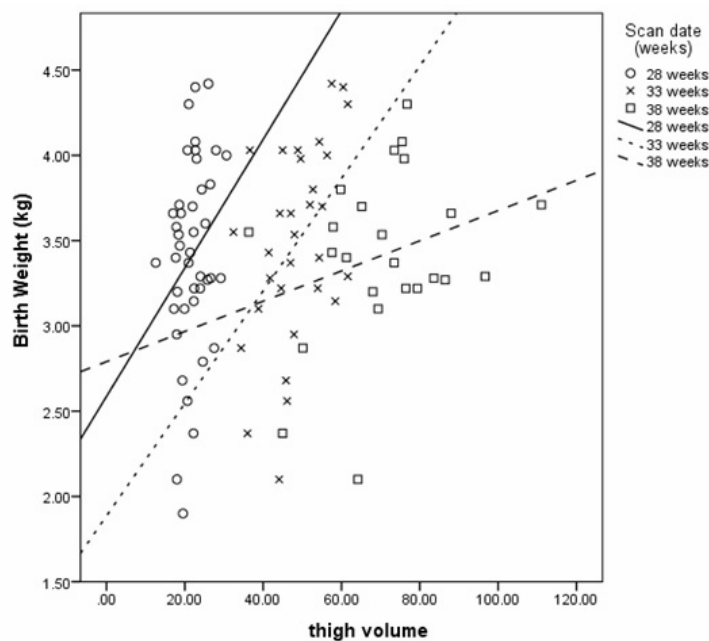
**Fig 1a** Fetal abdominal subcutaneous tissue measurement (FAST). This was measured in millimetres on the anterior abdominal wall anterior to the margins of the ribs, using magnification at the same level as the AC proximal to the cord insertion.



**Fig1b** Fetal mid thigh muscle thickness and subcutaneous tissue measurements. The mid-thigh fat and muscle measurements were measured linearly at a 90 degree angle to the mid-point of the femur in the standard longitudinal plane used for FL measurement.



**Figure 2** Fractional thigh volume (TVol) using three-dimensional ultrasound. A sonographic view of the fetal thigh is analysed at 33 weeks. Fractional limb volume measurements were manually traced around a central portion of the femur diaphysis (4D View 9.0, GE Healthcare Ultrasound).



**Figure 3** Relationship between fetal thigh volume and birth weight using a linear regressional analysis model.