Thrombosis of the torcular herophil
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Objective
To describe the prenatal sonographic and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) findings, antenatal course, and pregnancy outcome in fetuses diagnosed as having thrombosis of the torcular Herophili.

Methods
Retrospective review of cases collected from three Fetal Medicine referral centers.

Results
Six cases that were prenatally diagnosed by ultrasound between 22-28 weeks of gestation were reviewed. Four cases were further evaluated with fetal MRI. Associated findings included torcular and superior sagittal sinus dilatation in all cases and ventriculomegaly in two (33%) cases. Serial sonographic follow-up scans demonstrated a favorable antenatal course with complete resolution before delivery in three (50%) cases. Postnatal follow-up from four months to four years revealed normal outcome in five (83%) infants and mild neurodevelopmental delay in the remaining case (17%).

Conclusion
Prenatal sonography is an effective method for diagnosing and monitoring thrombosis of the torcular Herophili. As a complementary technique, fetal MRI can provide additional information to rule out cerebral parenchymal lesions secondary to hypoperfusion and associated brain malformations. According to our experience and previously reported cases, the thrombus almost invariably resolves over time and the neurologic prognosis appears to be generally favorable.