MRI for fetal neck masses
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Objective
To assess the value of fetal MRI in cases with neck masses.

Methods
Retrospective review of all cases referred for fetal MRI with a known neck mass. The ultrasound and MRI images were compared and the added value of the MRI, if any, determined. Period reviewed April 2009- Dec 2013. The location of the mass, the signal intensity and both US and MRI appearances and the patency of the airway were noted. These variables were used to design a flow chart for the diagnosis of neck lesions by US and MRI.

Results
Out of 800 fetal MRI scans performed during the reviewed period, eight cases were identified with fetal neck mass (teratoma, CHAOS, rhabdosarcoma, haemangioma, lymphangioma, goitre). Fetal MRI provided additional detail to the ultrasound in terms of exact location, which allowed improved diagnostic accuracy but was most beneficial in cases where the patency of the airway needed to be established to determine the mode of delivery.

Conclusion
Fetal MRI is an invaluable adjunct to ultrasound in cases of neck masses for diagnosis as well as management. The flow chart produced from this study will be immensely helpful for clinical decision making.