Prenatal diagnosis of fetal meningoencephalocele
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Objective
The purpose of this study is to present a case of a meningoencephalocele and review similar cases published, in order to understand the pathophysiology of this rare entity. Fetuses presenting with encephalocele occur at an incidence of 1/5000 births. The prognosis is determined by the portion of herniated encephalic mass and the degree of affected posterior fossa. Therefore, neonatal morbidity depends on the amount of brain affected.

Methods
We followed-up the case, as part of our clinical assistance, from the day of the diagnosis. The ultrasound scan used for the regular examinations was a Voluson E8. MRI was used to complement our ultrasound diagnosis. The bibliographic review was structured using Pubmed.

Results
Presentation of a case of occipital meningoencephalocele diagnosed in utero at 31 weeks gestation in a patient from Marrakesh. The ultrasound scan revealed a cystic occipital mass of 50x60mm, tri-ventricular ventriculomegaly (14mm posterior horns; 14 mmm III ventricle); collapse of posterior fossa. DBP and CC

Conclusion
This rare case of meningoencephalocele raises the question of the pathophysiology of embryological neural tube defects and the importance of acquiring major knowledge of these defects in order to prevent and treat them in-utero.