Objective
To examine the association between ventriculomegaly and asymmetry and concomitant CNS findings as seen in fetal brain MRI.

Methods
A total of 278 fetal brain MRI scans that were diagnosed with lateral ventriculomegaly were included in the study. Ventriculomegaly was considered mild if measurement was 10-11.9 mm, moderate if measurement was 12-14.9 mm and severe if measurement was ≥ 15 mm. Asymmetry was defined as a difference of 2 mm or more between the two lateral ventricles. Fetal brain MRI findings were classified according to severity by predefined categories.

Results
The risk of CNS findings appears to be strongly related to the width of the ventricle. There were more CNS abnormalities in symmetric ventriculomegaly compared to asymmetric ventriculomegaly (38.8% vs. 24.2%, respectively) and more major CNS abnormalities in symmetric ventriculomegaly compared to asymmetric ventriculomegaly (20% vs. 7.1%, respectively). These differences were found to be statistically significant (p=0.005).

Conclusion
In this study we demonstrate that the rate of minor and major findings significantly increases with each millimeter increase in ventricle width and that the presence of symmetric ventricles in mild and moderate ventriculomegaly is a prognostic indicator for CNS anomalies.