



First Trimester Cystic Hygroma

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Introduction

Cystic hygroma is a congenital malformation of the lymphatic system. This malformation can be seen at antenatal ultrasonography from the end of the first trimester of pregnancy. Cystic hygroma are frequently found in association with chromosomal aberrations (mainly Turner's syndrome, Trisomy 21, Trisomy 18, Trisomy 13 etc). The prognosis depends on

Objective

was to present a case of prenatally diagnosed cystic hygroma, and the importance of first trimester screening as a sufficient method in maternal fetal medicine

Methods

Case of pregnant women in first trimester pregnancy was presented, where the ultrasound diagnosis of fetal anomaly - cystic hygroma was set which was terminated by induced abortion.

Results – case report

The patient in 12. WG, came to the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology in 12 week of gestation (WG) for prenatal screening. Ultrasound examination shows gestational age 12.2 GW, measured CRL 57.2 mm and BPD 17.2 mm, and meaningly increased value of nuchal translucency (NT) 5.1 mm. The nasal bone was not seen and the other fetal anatomy seemed properly. Umbilical cord- 3 blood vessels with normal amount of amniotic fluid. Placental insertion of the posterior wall. Values of biochemical markers: Free β HCG 14.77 IU/L 0.63 MoM and PAPP-A 832.9 IU/L 0.59 MoM.

Results – case report

After consulting with genetics and conversation with patient, considering bad prognosis of the detected anomalies, classic end of pregnancy was made, and curettage was sent to cytogenetic analysis. Cytogenetic analyzes have revealed abnormal karyotype.

Conclusion

Case study points out to the importance of ultrasound screening in first trimester as a method of choice in early diagnosis of severe anomalies such as cystic hygroma. The prognosis of this anomaly is extremely poor, connected with high rates of karyotype abnormality, major congenital anomaly, perinatal loss, and abnormal outcome.

