A case of persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous
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Objective
Persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous also known as persistent fetal vasculature is a rare developmental malformation of the eye that result from failure of involution of the hyaloid artery. Hyaloid artery can be seen on ultrasonographic examination up to the 30 weeks of gestational age. This is the time that conversion of the primary vitreous to mature secondary vitreous is completed.

Methods
It can be present in three forms: purely anterior, purely posterior and a combination of both. Approximately 90% of cases are unilateral and sporadic but also autosomal recessive pattern of inheritance has been reported.

Results
A 25-year-old primigravida woman was referred to our department at 22 weeks' gestation for ultrasound evaluation because of ventriculomegaly on routine ultrasound examination. Her medical history was unremarkable except consanguinity. She was married with her first cousin. Down syndrome screening tests had not been performed. TORCH profile was normal. Our ultrasound examination revealed severe ventriculomegaly. Amniocentesis was offered; but the parent declined any further evaluation. At 37 weeks she was reevaluated via ultrasound examination. Hydrocephaly was present. Examination of the eye showed persistent hyperplastic vitreous. The baby was delivered at term. Six hours after delivery the baby died.

Conclusion
Hyaloid artery should not be identified on ultrasound examination past 30 weeks gestation. Bilateral persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous is frequently associated with trisomy syndromes and other forms of abnormal brain development. When a brain abnormality is detected, fetal eyes should be examined thoroughly.