Fetal lymphangioma laterocervical

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Objective

Conduct a literature review of fetal malformation lymphovascular laterocervical.

Methods

Conduct a literature review of fetal malformation lymphovascular laterocervical.

Results

39 year old woman with no history of interest. Sonographic control goes to week 22, during gestation highlight a low risk of fetal chromosomal abnormalities. In the systematic ultrasound examination a tumor cervical anterolateral level of 30 by 28 mm, heterogeneous cystic solid content and does not capture Doppler color inside or obstruction at trachea or digestive be objective, aiming stomach and heart structure within normal. The amniotic fluid was normal. It is reported the diagnosis and the mother decides to continue the pregnancy. genetic amniocentesis was performed with 46 XY cariotiopo result of normal and ultrasound controls serial every 2 weeks. Peace of Madrid, newborn male with Apgar 9/10 and weight of 2600 g Caesarean section was performed in week 35 RPM Hospital. The diagnosis at birth was cervicosupraclavicular macrocystic lymphangioma. The surgery was performed at 5 months of life by sclerotherapy performed by plastic surgeons with an excellent result. The cervicosupraclavicular macrocystic lymphangioma is a malformation or tumor of lymphoid tissue dysplasia. The most common sites include the neck, armpit or chest. Treatment depends on the location, size or association with other malformations. The differential diagnosis of cervical teratoma includes: cystic hygroma, teratoma, hemangioma, cervical meningocele. . . The prognosis has actuamente improved in recent years, morbidity and mortality is 18% and only 33% are born with severe respiratory failure, mortality it has been reduced from 37% in 1988 to 4% in 2001. the surgical treatment may be resective, but sclerotherapy techniques are currently used with good results.

Conclusion

Microcystic cervicosupraclavicular fetal lymphangioma is rare. The diagnosis and perinatal management are important factors in predicting the prognosis of these fetuses.