Antenatal diagnosis sacrococcygeal of teratoma: report of 6 cases

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Objective
The objective of this work is to clarify the interest of prenatal diagnosis of teratoma sacrococcygien.

Methods
A retrospective study conducted at the center of maternity and neonatology of Tunis to collect 6 cases of teratoma sacrococcygeal diagnosed prenatally. We studied the ultrasound data used to make the diagnosis and other explorations conducted.

Results
The average age of mothers was 27.57. The average gravidity was 2.7. Inbreeding was found in 5 cases. The average term of diagnosis was 27 SA (20 to 34 weeks). An abnormality of amniotic fluid was found in 2 cases (anamnios, oligoamnios) with 2 cases of hydrops fetalis. The teratoma was isolated in 2 cases. Other malformations (digestive, respiratory and genital) were found. One karyotype was performed and was normal.

Conclusion
The diagnosis of sacroiliac coccygeal teratoma prenatally is possible and more and more frequent. The research of associated malformations is needed. The improved prognosis requires multidisciplinary collaboration.