A case of frontal and parietal cephalocele

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Objective
We aim to present a case of frontal and parietal cephalocele.

Methods
This is a case report.

Results
A 26-years-old, nullip with normal screening for aneuploidies was referred to our unit at 14 weeks. Ultrasound examination showed cephalocele in the frontal and occipital region, upper right extremity defect, bilateral clubfoot, proboscis and cyclops. The pregnancy resulted in termination at 15 weeks.

Conclusion
Cephalocele is a protrusion of intracranial structures from defects in the skull and brain membrane placement, which can be occipital (80% most common), parietal and frontal. Frontal encephalocele is a rare congenital deformity that is seen in 1/5000 pregnancies. There are three types; the most common type is frontoethmoidal, followed by naso-frontal and naso-orbital types. It may be associated with a large number of syndromes, but it is most commonly associated with the Meckel-Gruber syndrome. Prognosis varies within the defect due to the location of the protruding brain tissue and the associated anomalies. If the frontal cephalocele is isolated the prognosis is quite good.