

Prenatal venous malformation of Galen diagnosis

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Objective

REPORT ON A PRENATAL VENOUS MALFORMATION OF GALEN DIAGNOSIS

Material and methods

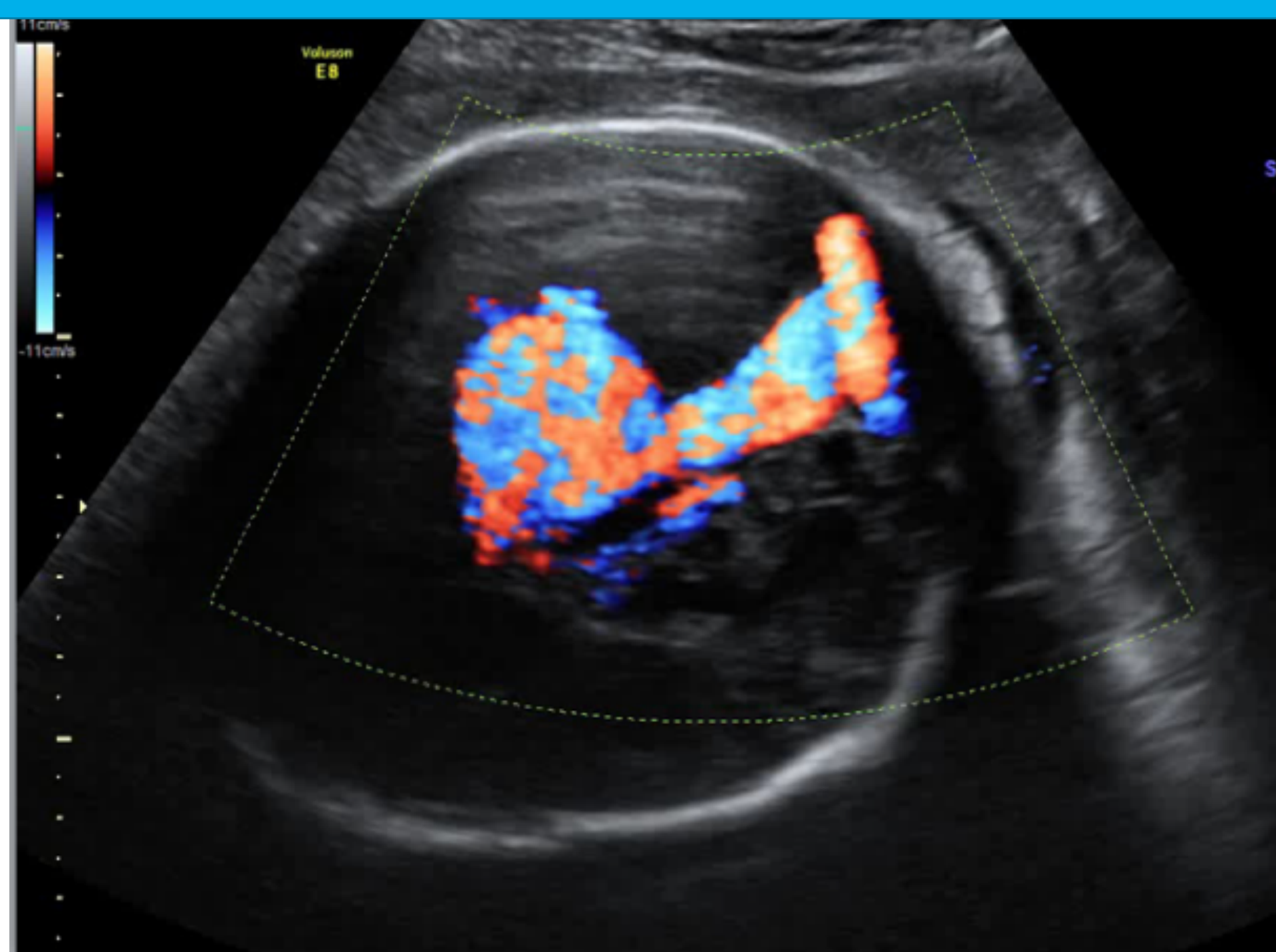
- A descriptive study of a case of venous malformation of Galen diagnosis

CASE REPORT

- We report the case of a pregnant woman of 34 weeks, with no obstetric or personal family history of interest. she was derived from a private clinic due to the obstetric ultrasound finding of the third trimester of the ventriculomegaly.

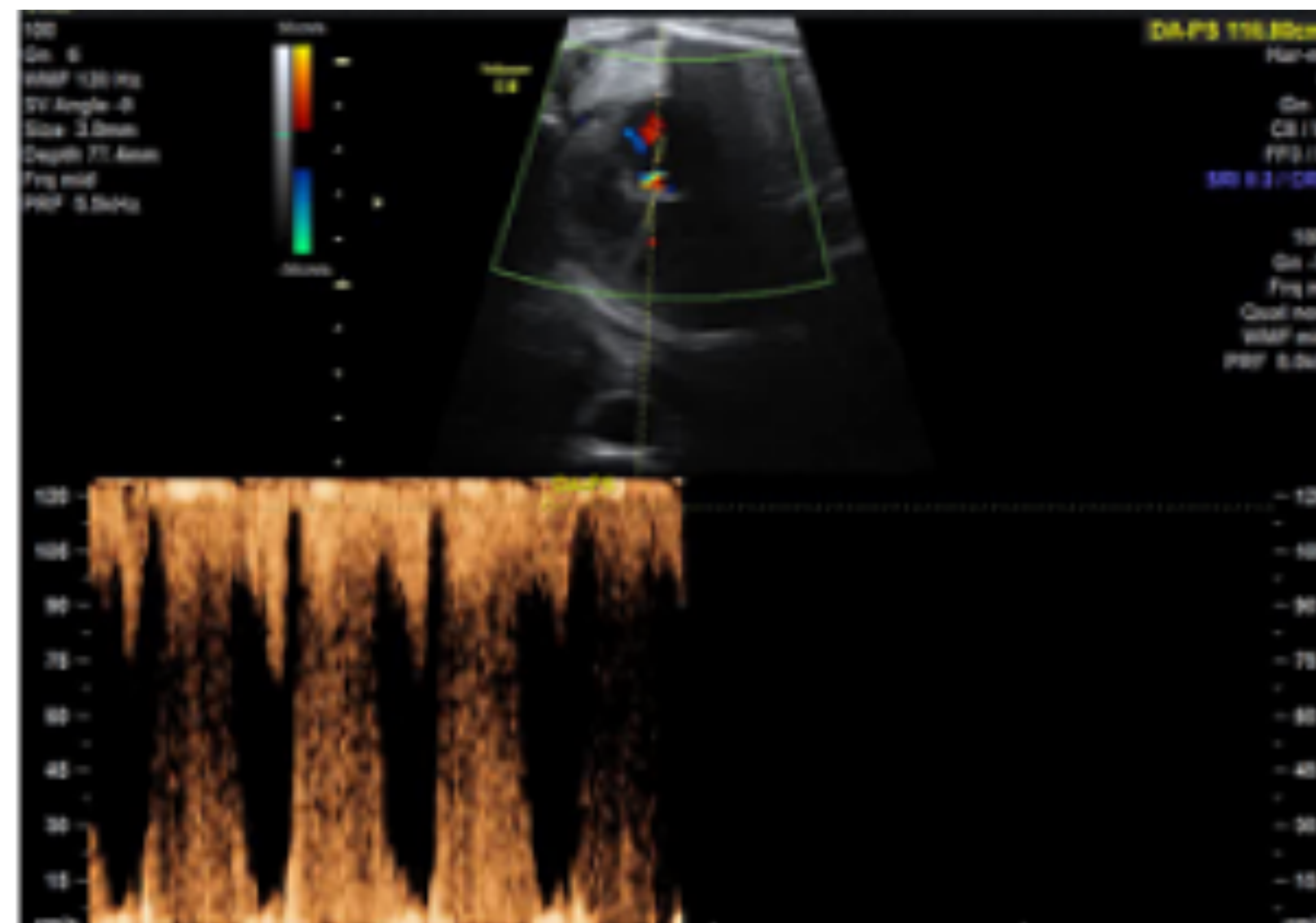
ULTRASOUND

Galen venus malformation

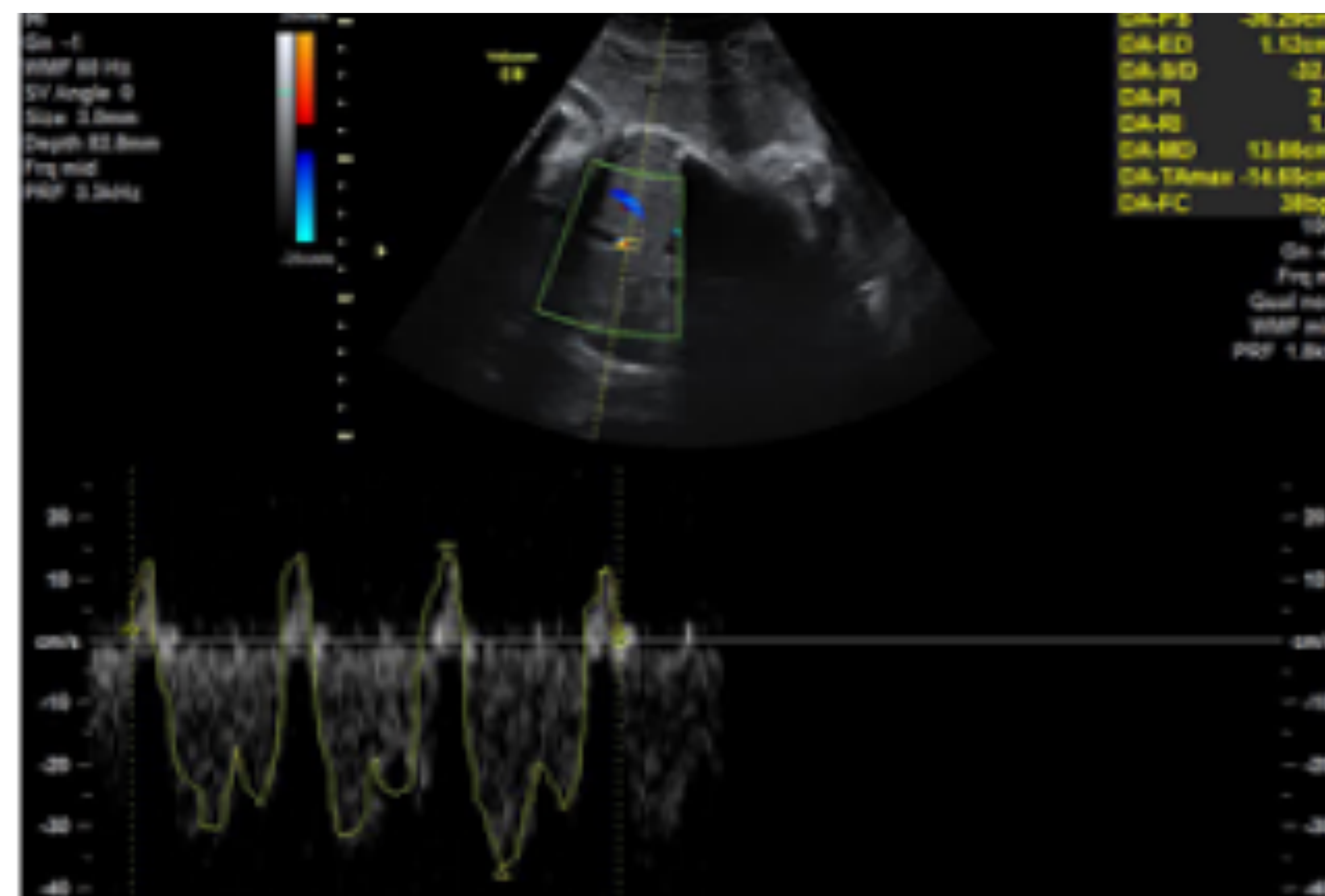


Cardiomegaly

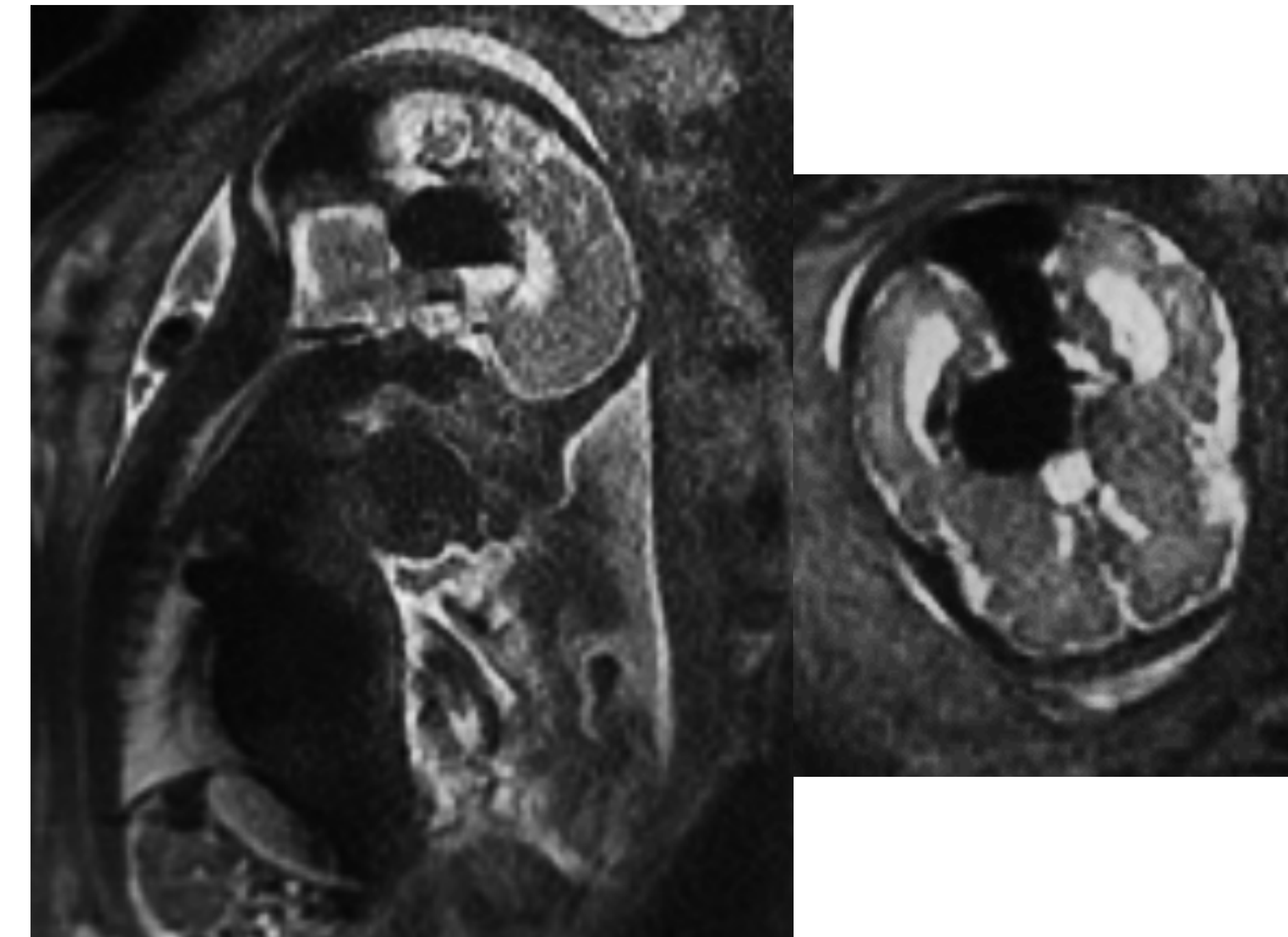
Severe tricuspid regurgitation



Reverse ductus wave



MAGNETIC RESONANCE



Poor prognosis -> pregnancy interruption

Autopsy: Aneurysmal vein dilatation of Galen associated to signs of congestive heart failure

Conclusion

- Is a rare anomaly of the intracranial circulation that constitutes 1% of all intracranial vascular malformations
- Prognostic and clinical management factors have been studied in fetal series that are too small to allow reliable statistical evaluation.
- Paladini D. et al (2017) reports, that the main brain lesions, tricuspid regurgitation and, to a lesser extent, the volume of VGAM $\geq 20,000$ mm³ are the only prenatal variables associated with the poor outcome in VGAM fetal.
- Prenatal multidisciplinary counseling and management should be based on these variables.

Works Cited

- Martin M. Mortazavi, M.D. et al. Vein of Galen aneurysmal malformations: critical analysis of the literature with proposal of a new classification system. Neurosurg Pediatrics 12:293–306, 2013.
- Paladini D, Deloison B, Rossi A, Chalouhi G.E, Gandolfo C, Sonigo P, Buratti S, Millischer A.E, Tuo G, Ville Y, Pistorio A, Cama A, Salomon L.J. Vein of Galen Aneurysmal malformation (VGAM) in the fetus. A retrospective analysis of perinatal prognostic indicators in a two-center series of 49 cases.