Prenatal venous malformation of Galen diagnosis

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 ≥ 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