Cloacal extrophy, prenatal diagnosis: a case report

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INTRODUCTION

Cloacal exstrophy is an abnormality of the urogenital tract and the intestinal tract due to a failure in mesodermal migrations that results in a rupture of the cloacal membrane prior to fusion with the urorectal septum.

Its prevalence has been described as 0.25-0.5 / 10,000 (Tank et al, 1970).

They also associate a high risk of presenting other structural anomalies in a high percentage of cases. Their prognosis is unfavorable due to the reparative surgical interventions that they require. If other anomalies are associated, the prognosis worsens (Erb et al, 1992).

OBJECTIVE

REPORT ON A PRENATAL DIAGNOSIS OF CLOACAL EXTROPHY

MATERIAL AND METHODS

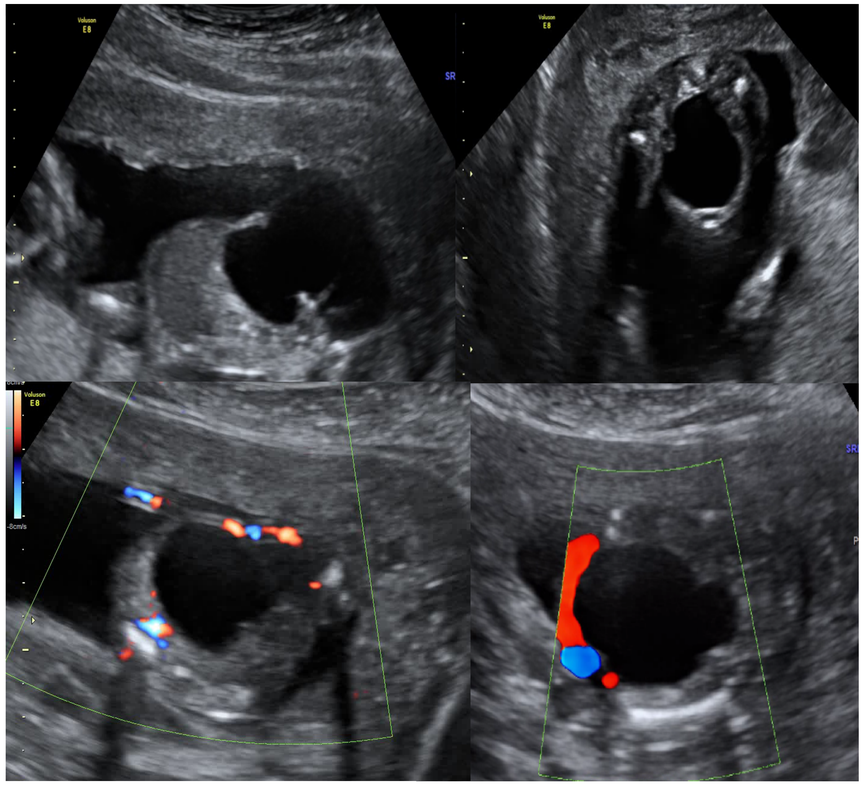
A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF A CASE OF PRENATAL DIAGNOSIS OF CLOACAL EXTROPHY

CASE REPORTS

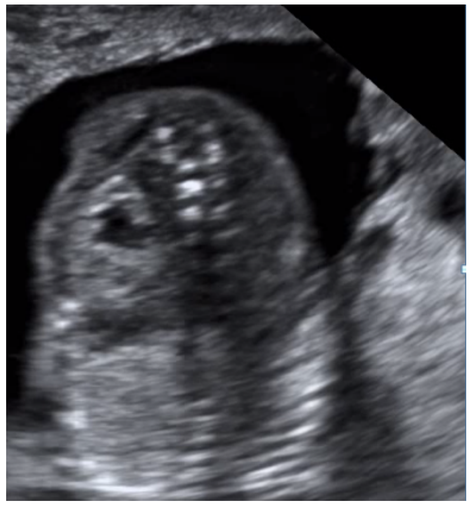
NO MEDICAL HISTORY OF INTEREST

15TH WEEK OF GESTATION, ULTRASOUND CONTROL

IMAGES



ANECOGENIC IMAGE SURROUNDED BY UMBILICAL ARTERIES

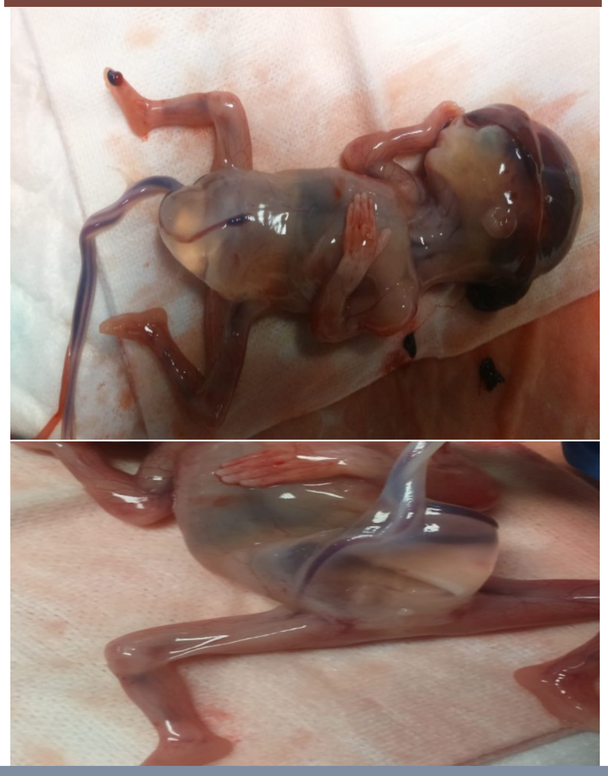


ABSENCE OF RIGHT RENAL SILHOUETTE

LEFT RENAL MALFORMATION

RESULTS

- MULTIDISCIPLINARY HANDLING
- LEGAL INTERRUPTION OF GESTATION



PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY: OMPHALOCELE

CONCLUSIONS

- CLOACAL EXSTROPHY IS A PATHOLOGY WITH DIFFICULT PRENATAL DIAGNOSIS
- YOU NEED A MULTIDISCIPLINARY TEAM TO DIAGNOSE AND MANAGE IT BECAUSE IT IS ASSOCIATED WITH OTHER MALFORMATIONS, SUCH AS DIGESTIVE, UROLOGIC, GYNECOLOGY AND OTHER MALFORMATIONS