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Prenatal regression of cerebral ventriculomegaly: a three case series

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Objective

We report a series of three cases of spontaneous resolution of ventriculomegaly, aiming to detail the characteristics and outcome of such an entity.

Methods

Ultrasound examination was performed by a single experienced sonographer. In two cases, it was a singleton pregnancy and in one case it occurred in a bichorial biamniotic pregnancy with IVF. The mean age of diagnosis was 27 weeks. Criteria of diagnosis were one or both lateral ventricles that was measured above 8 mm.

Results

The laboratory workup showed no infectious aetiology for the dilation. No other ultrasound abnormality was found in all three cases. The dilation steadily increased during the monthly follow-up to reach a maximum of 9.3; 9.9 and 10.6 mm. Both lateral ventricles were similarly involved. Biparietal diameter and Head circumference were below the 90th percentile in all three cases. Spontaneous decrease in the measurement to less than 8mm was observed at 35 weeks in two cases and 36 weeks in one case. Caesarean section was performed for obstetrical reason in two patients. Neonatal outcome was excellent with a normal apgar score and no transfer to NICU. Postnatal CNS ultrasound showed normal structures.

Conclusion

Conclusion: Spontaneous resolution of ventriculomegaly can be observed and carries a good prognosis. Larger series will help to better understand this entity.