Objective
Compare the long term prognosis of isolated versus multiple liver calcifications detected on the second trimester ultrasound screening.

Methods
It’s a retrospective analysis of fetal liver calcifications diagnosed in prenatal ultrasound imaging for the last three years (January 2016-December 2018) in a tertiary center. A detailed sonographic study to determine the number of calcifications, its characteristics and associated abnormalities, as well as maternal STORCH analysis were performed in all cases. If there were multiple calcifications, amniocentesis for cystic fibrosis mutations and chromosomal analysis was offered. All infants were examined at birth and followed up by pediatricians with abdominal ultrasound.

Results
Out of 5451 fetus analyzed, there were 15 cases of fetal abdominal calcifications. 9 of them were liver calcifications detected at the second trimester ultrasound screening. In 3 cases there were two or more calcified foci and in 6 fetus there was only one single calcification. In the group of isolated liver calcifications there were 2 cases of CMV infection with good clinical prognosis and no sequels (2 months and 2 year follow up) and 4 cases with healthy infants (follow up from 1 to 2 years of age). In the group of multiple liver calcifications there was one case of induction of labour because of a restricted intrauterine growth at 34 weeks of pregnancy with normal follow up of 2 years. The other two infants are also healthy (6-15 months follow up). In both groups (isolated and multiple liver calcifications) persistent liver calcifications are still detected in abdominal ultrasound controls.

Conclusion
Liver fetal calcifications are relatively uncommon. In both isolated and multiple cases the prognosis is favourable if they are the only finding. Liver calcifications usually don’t easily disappear after birth.