The importance of ultrasonographic markers in early diagnosis of serious congenital malformations incompatible with postnatal life: a case report

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A 25-year-old female comes for a ultrasound examination in the second trimester of pregnancy. It is the first pregnancy of a Caucasian non consanguineous couple.
For investigation, Voluson E8 3D/4D life ultrasound device is used.

**Results:** The ultrasound investigation reveals, ovoid-oblong shaped skull, with biparietal cranial diameter: 41.7 mm, occipito-frontal cranial diameter: 57 mm and head circumference: 155.8 mm, positive "lemon sign", recurved cerebellum, positive "banana sign", lateral ventricle with 14 mm lower horn (Fig. 1 - 5), nuchal translucency of 4.7 mm, dysmorphic spine (Fig. 6 – 10), in thoracolumbar area T7, L4, L5 dysraphism of vertebral arches with meningomyelocele, positive "saucer sign".

The following diagnosis set: Malformed fetus 18.6 weeks of pregnancy, Holoprosencephaly, Thoracolumbar Spina Bifida. The prognosis of the condition is outlined and specialized genetic investigations are recommended, but the parents decide interruption of pregnancy.

**Conclusion:** Note the significance of ultrasonography investigation in early diagnosis of serious congenital malformations.