Introduction

Fetal intracranial tumors are very rare, the overall incidence is 0.34 per one thousand live birth newborns. According to the new classification of central nervous system (CNS) tumor, a primitive neuroectodermal tumor (PNETs) is an embryonal tumor with highly malignancy characteristics. PNETs account for less 5% of embryonic CNS tumors.

We present a fetus was diagnosed with a cerebral PNETs at 33+6 weeks of gestational age (GA).

Case

A 35-year old women admitted with preterm labor. Parity was 1-0-0-1 (0,1).

Ultrasonographic examination showed a severe macrocephalic hydrocephalus along with a huge, rapid growing, intracranial mass in the middle area of brain.

Since breech presentation and huge fetal head size, cesarean section was operated. A male baby was delivered with weighted 2.59 kg (82 percentile), Apgar score 8 at 5 min, and head circumference was 35.5 cm (95 percentile).

Newborn MRI showed 7.7cm size T2 hypointensive mass in right occipital, parietal lobes, splenium of corpus callosum, and both thalamus, and associated intraventricular hemorrhage and severe onstructive hydrocephalus.

After birth, respiratory distress was developed and need to get respiratory assist.

On 5 days after birth, craniotomy was taken for excision of brain tumor in supratentorial.

On 7 days after birth, the baby was expired.

Conclusion

We report a case of fetal intracranial, rapid growing huge cerebral peripheral neuroectodermal tumor.