Venous lymphatic malformations: prenatal evaluation by MRI and long-term outcomes.

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Objective:
The aim of this study is to evaluate the perinatal outcomes and postnatal follow-up of prenatal Venous lymphatic malformation (VLM) evaluated by MRI.

Methods:
13 fetuses with VLM detected during routine prenatal ultrasound studies between February 2000 and May 2018 were evaluated by MRI. The prenatal characteristics of the malformation, the complications of the pregnancies and related malformations, as the postnatal clinical, radiological and pathological data were collected.

Results:
The median gestational age at MRI was 31 (24-37) weeks, birth weight of 3250 (2390-3750) grams, with a time of outcome of 6 (1.3-18) years. Considering that some fetuses presented VML in more than one location, the cervical VLM was present in 69% of cases, 38% presented lesions in the thorax, retroperitonial was found in 15%, 3% and 7.7% presented on the abdominal wall. No associated malformations were found during the pregnancy. The delivery occurred at the 39th (37-40) weeks of pregnancy, with 92% of cesarean section. The neonates presented 3250g (2390-3750). 23% of cases opted for surgical treatment with complete resection in 15% and remnants in 7%. 77% opted for sclerotherapy, with 62% of complete resolution and 12% presenting remnants lesions. Two cases presented the diagnosis of Proteus syndrome after birth.

Conclusion: VLM are related to a good overall outcome, despite the site of the lesion and may be related to Proteus syndrome.