**Objectives:** The velum interpositum is a potential space between the columns of the fornices and the choroid forming the roof of the 3d ventricle. This dilated space is the cavum velum interpositum (CVI). The term "cyst of the velum interpositum" is often confused with dilatation of the CVI. The aim of this study was to assess the ultrasound appearance of CVI, its evolution and correlation with neurological outcomes.

**Methods:** A prospective study of 13 fetuses, in which CVI was detected during routine ultrasound examination. All fetuses underwent a targeted neurosonography with 3D-mode and Color Doppler examination, postnatal neurosonography; MRI was performed prenatally to 8 of them.

**Results:** The incidence of CVI visualization was 1 in 2729. The mean gestational age of diagnosis was 27.9 (19.3-36.5) weeks. The mean size of CVI was 7.5 (4.3-10.8) mm. Associated anomalies were detected in 3 (23.1%) cases: 2 (15.4%) - cerebral and 1 (7.7%) - extracerebral.

In 2 cases CVI had roundish shape in axial plane and mid-sagittal plane (fig.1, 2) with outwardly bowed margins, with maximal dimension>11 mm, these lesions increased in size as gestation progressed and were associated with ventriculomegaly and hydrocephaly.

**Conclusions**
Isolated CVI of maximal diameter <11 mm and remaining stable in size until the end of pregnancy, could be considered as distended CVI with good neurological outcome. Roundish in axial and mid-sagittal planes CVI with maximal diameter >11 mm were associated with cerebral complications, increase in size during gestation and unfavorable neurological outcomes and could be named as CVI cysts, but the issue requires further research.