Neurodevelopmental Outcome of Fetal Intracranial Hemorrhage: MRI-Based Cohort Study

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Objectives:
To describe the neurologic sequelae of fetal ICH, and to provide additional information regarding the role of fbMRI in the diagnosis

Methods:
22 patients with singleton pregnancy & ICH diagnosed by fbMRI.
11 cases - termination of pregnancy (PM, PM-MRI).
11 live children were followed clinically, and their neurodevelopment was assessed using the Vineland-II Adaptive Behavior Scales (VABS-II)

Results:
VABS-II scores were normal in 9/11 children, and moderately low in 2/11. The mean VABS-II composite score of the cohort was not different from the mean score expected for age. Clinically, one child had hypotonia. There was a marked male predominance (17/22). Review of the literature demonstrated that neurodevelopmental outcome is favorable in cases of ICH without parenchymal involvement.

Conclusions:
- Children with prenatal diagnosis of ICH without parenchymal involvement, had a favorable neurodevelopmental outcome.
- fbMRI sensitivity at diagnosing fetal ICH is higher when compared to US