Retrovesical cystic image: ultrasound characteristics and evolution in a male fetus

Assaad K. Kesrouani 1,2 Assoc Prof 1. Saint Joseph University. 2. Hotel-Dieu de France -Beirut, Lebanon Obstetrics and Gynecology,

Introduction
Prenatal diagnosis of a pelvic cyst is a rare finding and could be of different etiologies, mainly ovarian in case of female gender. Male fetuses have different diagnostic possibilities. We present a case report aiming to depict changes in the evolution of the image and the possibilities arising from the images.

Case
A 31 years old patient G2P1 had a normal obstetrical follow-up with a normal first-trimester ultrasound, NT=1.56 mm; morphology and biometry were normal along with an unusual nasal bone and IT. The biochemical screening was proposed to the couple but they chose not to do it. At 21 weeks, the morphology scan was normal, except an anechoic image measuring 9 mm located posterior to the bladder. No communication was noted between this cystic image and the bladder. Amniotic fluid was adequate. No particular pathology of the kidneys or ureter was noted. Gender is male without any ambiguity seen. Parents were informed about the findings and it was decided to undergo follow-up without any genetic investigation. Monthly periodic measurement showed a slow increase of the cyst to 10*9 mm (26 w) and 13*9 mm (31w). Biometry is about the 50e perc and the patient is currently at 36 w. The couple gave their consent for the scientific use of the images and they were also informed about the possible diagnostic possibilities including wolfian cyst, anal imperforation, and intestinal or neural cyst. MRI was postponed to the postnatal period if needed mainly because it would not change the obstetrical management. Postnatal investigation is needed to elucidate the different pathologies.

Conclusion
Retrovesical images can be seen in male fetuses during the ultrasound follow-up and deserve a postnatal evaluation.