Partial agenesis of corpus callosum remains a challenge in prenatal diagnosis.

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Introduction
To evaluate the patho-anatomical changes in cases with prenatal diagnosis of partial corpus callosum agenesis and the presence of associated malformations.

Methods
34 fetuses with partial agenesis of corpus callosum were included in this study. A targeted ultrasonographic anatomy scan and fetal karyotyping were offered to all pregnant women. All scans were performed using E8/E10 GE equipment (Zipf, Austria) with a 5-8 MHz abdominal or a 5-9 MHz vaginal 3D transducer. Variables evaluated in this study were presence of rostrum, genu, body and splenium of the corpus callosum, presence of cavum septi pellucidi and cavum vergae, ventriculomegaly or other associated malformations, chromosomal anomalies and pregnancy outcome.

Results
Gestational age ranged between 21+4 and 33+5 weeks (+days) of gestation. Out of the 34 cases with partial agenesis of corpus callosum, the rostrum was absent in 10 cases, the genu in 1 case, the body in 12 cases and the splenium in 25 cases.

Cavum septi pellucidi was absent in 15 cases and too small in the remaining 19 cases. No cavum vergae was seen in all cases with posterior corpus callosum defect. In 27 of 34 cases an associated malformation and in 3 of the 34 cases a chromosomal abnormality was found. 22 patients opted for termination of pregnancy. The neonatal development in the remaining 12 cases was as follows: 4 neonates had a normal development, 4 showed neonatal death and 4 cases had a delayed development.

Conclusion
In partial agenesis of the fetal corpus callosum, the most affected anatomical part was the splenium. Parents counsel-sing remains still a challenge. In all cases with corpus callosum abnormality a targeted ultrasound examination and karyotyping are required.