Introduction
The corpus callosum is the largest commissural structure in the human brain, formed by more than 190 million cross-hemispheric axons that are known to exhibit excitatory function.

Typography
Most studies have found that prognosis is generally unfavorable in the event CCA with retarded psychomotor development or epilepsy.

Antenatal diagnosis is based on fetal ultrasound, however MRI enables a finer search for associated brain malformations, in particular neuronal migration anomalies.

Case report
• A 33 year old woman, gravida 1, para 1, non-consanguineous marriage, was referred from a local clinic with suspected fetal agenesis of the corpus callosum at 26 weeks gestation.
• After a reference ultrasound examination, we released a fetal MRI which confirmed the diagnosis of agenesis of the corpus callosum without any associated abnormalities (Figures 1 and 2).

Discussion
• The extent of malformation varies from partial to complete agenesis.
• In CCA, the lateral ventricles are shifted laterally and the 3rd ventricle is enlarged and displaced superiorly with its roof extending dorsally. CCA could be an isolated anomaly or associated with abnormalities in other parts of the brain like heterotopias, microgyria, abnormal cerebral fissures, porencephalic cysts and hydrocephalus.

Conclusion
• In light of results and data reported in the literature, MRI appears to be an essential and reliable complement to fetal ultrasound in the event of suspected complete or partial agenesis of the corpus callosum and to search for associated malformations.

Figure 1. Fetal MRI. Corpus callosum agenesis.
Figure 2. Fetal MRI. Corpus callosum agenesis.