



Association between mild ventriculomegaly, chromosomal abnormalities and CMV infections in the antenatal period

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Objective

To evaluate how mild ventriculomegaly (lateral ventricle of 10-12mm) is associated with chromosomal abnormalities and whether CMV infection is a cause for mild ventriculomegaly.

Methods

20 patients were examined via ultrasound using Voluson E8 at 18-22 weeks of gestation in an obstetric polyclinic during an 18month period. TORCH analysis at Institute of Public Health was carried out and amniocentesis was performed at the department of Obstetrics and Gynecology.

Results

20 evaluated pregnant women underwent amniocentesis, as mild ventriculomegaly was diagnosed. At the same time the patients had TORCH screening. 3 (15%) of them were diagnosed with chromosomal abnormalities. 2 of the patients (10%) had CMV infection at TORCH screening. No infection in the amniotic fluid was detected after amniocentesis.

Conclusion

This is a small group of patients, however the initial results showed us, that in the presence of mild ventriculomegaly, TORCH analysis should be performed. When amniocentesis for mild ventriculomegaly is performed, investigation of CMV infection in the amniotic fluid should also be carried out. In the next period we will continue this analysis and we will follow up the patients by ultrasound in case we detect any additional abnormalities that may appear.