17th World Congress in Fetal Medicine

Absent ductus venosus– case series

Tavares S, Ramalho C
Centro Hospitalar de São João, Porto, Portugal

Objective

Evaluated anomalies an outcome associated with review and describe cases of absent ductus venosus.

Methods

A retrospective observational study was performed at a tertiary centre. Clinical data was collected regarding singleton pregnancies in which absent ductus venosus was diagnosed. Data was collected from hospital databases (Obscare, SAM Sclinico and ASTRAIA).

Results

A total of 10603 ultrasounds scans were performed in which the presence of the ductus venosus was assessed. In 0. 12% of cases (n=13), absent ductus venosus was diagnosed. From the 13 cases, only 2 (15%) had a normal outcome. There were two chromosomal anomalies (one trisomy 13 and one monosomy X). There were two cardiac anomalies (one tetralogy of Fallot and one hypoplasia of aortic arch), one double-outlet right ventricle, one truncus arteriosus type II and 3 patent foramen ovale. There were 3 cases of intrauterine growth restriction and one cardiac insufficiency in the context of arteriovenous fistula. Porto-systemic shunts were diagnosed in four cases. There were two spontaneous abortions, two terminations of pregnancy, one preterm delivery and seven term deliveries, one of which was a subsequent neonatal death.

Conclusion

The diagnosis of absent ductus venosus is rare but of great importance as it is closely related to adverse outcomes, cardiac and vascular abnormalities.