

## MOYAMOYA DISEASE IN PREGNANCY AND ITS MATERNAL-FETAL OUTCOMES: A CASE REPORT

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### OBJECTIVES

The aim of this project is to report the case of a pregnant woman with Moyamoya Disease (MMD) diagnosed in 2018, who has been undergoing her prenatal care at São Francisco University Hospital in Bragança Paulista since February 2023.

### METHODS

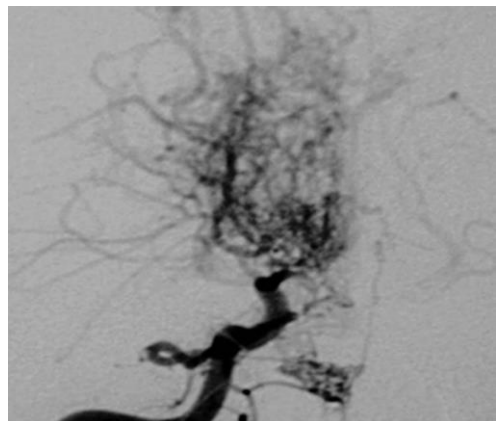
This case report was based in a case of a pregnant woman who is undergoing her pre-natal at São Francisco University Hospital due to her MMD diagnosis. Besides, a literature review was performed for this project using studies from 2020 to 2023 on the databases Scielo, PubMed and Lilacs.

### RESULTS

Moyamoya disease is a chronic and progressive condition characterized by a bilateral occlusion and vasoconstriction of the final portion of the internal carotid arteries or the middle cerebral arteries and anterior cerebral arteries. It is a rare, low-prevalent condition, mostly common in women in countries situated in Asia. The main complications of this disease would be ischemic stroke, transient ischemic attack and intracranial hemorrhage that may or may not result in after-effects that might occur during pregnancy, delivery, or puerperium, with a higher risk of association with other conditions such as gestational hypertension and gestational diabetes. The patient reported in this study presented an ischemic stroke in 2018 that resulted in right hemiparesis and slurred speech, when her diagnose was performed. Bypass was executed twice as a successful attempt to improve arterial inclusion and, consequently, the presented symptoms. Currently, during prenatal care, the patient is stable and asymptomatic, maintaining the use of antiplatelet drugs as a prophylactic measure for new cerebrovascular outcomes.

### CONCLUSION

For pregnant women, the assistance given for patients with MMD must be increased given the fetal-maternal risks involved, for instance, an ischemic event may compromise not only the mother, but the fetus as well, consequently. Studies are still inconclusive regarding the best mode of delivery in patients with MMD, but it can be said that the stabilization of the woman's clinical hemodynamic condition during childbirth, whether vaginally or by cesarean section, is more important for the maternal prognosis, than the mode of delivery itself. Nevertheless, another important aspect that should be highlighted is that these pregnant women must always be evaluated by a multidisciplinary team at a specialized institution, not only during pre-natal care, but also during delivery and puerperium, providing an increase in survival rate and life quality for the mother and the fetus.



Picture 1: Cerebral Angiogram