

The role of the fetopathological examination in the etiopathological diagnosis of the fetal oligoamnios :a retrospective study of 65 cases in the center of Tunisia

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introduction

The oligoamnios is defined by a decrease of amniotic fluid, his diagnosis is commonly made by ultrasonography.

Aim of the study

The interest of our study is to determine the cause of the oligoamnios , especially the fetal malformation and trying to put them in syndromic spectrum.

Materiel and methods

Our study is retrospective and descriptive, dealing on 65 fetuses affected by oligoamnios , examined in the department of pathology in the Farhat Hached Hospital (Sousse, Tunisia)

Results:

In our department , the oligoamnios represents 1,8% of the fetal anomalies.

The average mother old was od 30 years, the consanguinity rate was of 10,8%.

Our population was composed by 59 fetuses and 6 new born. 39 were subject of medical termination of pregnancy. The average fetal age was of 24,5 weeks and age repartition has 2 spikes , the first at 18-21 weeks and the second at 25-28 weeks;

The oligoamniotic sequence was present in 57 cases represented by the lungs hypoplasia(21 cases), limbs deformations(32 cases), facial dysmorphism (33 cases), intrauterine growth retardation(IUGR)(22 cases) and short cord (1 case).

The aetiologies was mostly represented by the urinary malformation(63%), IUGR (18,5%), early amniotic membrane rupture(15,4%). Isolated oligomnios was seen in 6,15% of cases.

Malformative syndrome was seen in 47,7% of cases including chromosomal anomalies (7 cases), genic syndrome(4 cases) , sporadic sequence and malformative associations (17 cases) and non identified syndrome (4 cases).

In the second trimester, fetal malformations were the more frequent (63,3%), followed by the early amniotic membrane rupture(22, 6%) then the IUGR(6,6%) and the isolated oligomnios in(6,6%). The malformative aetiologies were represented by the early urethral obstruction sequence(5 cases), followed by isolated

renal cystic dysplasia(4 cases), Potter syndrome (3 cases) and the chromosomal anomalies(3 cases).

In the third trimester, fetal malformations were the most frequent causes(57%), followed by the IUGR(28,6%) then the early amniotic membrane rupture(8,6%) and the isolated oligoamnios(5,7%). In the malformative context Potter syndrome was the most frequent(5 cases), followed by the chromosomal anomalies(4 case) and the renal cystic dysplasia (3 cases).

Conclusion:

Our study demonstrate the role of the fetopathological examination in the determination of the aetiologies of the fetal oligoamnios , especially the malformative causes , which are mostly missed by the ultrasonography examination. This fetopathological examination has an important interest in the genetic counselling.

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