

Prenatal detection of large umbilical cord aneurysm

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CASE PRESENTATION

A 38-year-old primigravida with an uncomplicated medical history was referred to a tertiary center with a suspected placental cyst at 27 weeks and 6 days. US revealed an AGA-fetus without any malformations. The fetal heart was not enlarged, cardiac function was normal, mild pericardial effusion was noted. The AFI was normal. The placenta looked normal, and umbilical cord had 3 vessels. Umbilical arteries and ductus venosus Doppler was at the normal range.



An aneurysm measuring 52*60*30 mm with uneven contours and a thinned wall was determined at the site of the umbilical cord insertion into the placenta.

A thrombus was determined in the lumen of the aneurysm. MCA PSV was 1.6 MoM, indicating severe anemia in the fetus.

Due to risk of fetal compromise, emergency caesarean section was performed. Morphological examination of the placenta confirmed the presence of an umbilical cord aneurysm. The newborn girl weighed 985 gr, height: 33 cm, Apgar score 6/7. At birth, the child had **severe anemia, the hemoglobin level was 90 g/l**. A blood transfusion of washed erythrocytes was carried out according to an individual selection at the rate of 15 ml/kg. The transfusion was uneventful, with a positive effect, the hemoglobin level increased to 169 g/l. At the age of 2.5 months, baby was discharged home with a body weight of 2890 gr.

At the time of publication, the child is 4 months old, she grows and develops in accordance with the corrected age without any pathological neurological symptoms

