

EP06.76 Isolated versus non-isolated fetal Blake's pouch cyst: impact on prenatal and postnatal outcomes

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Objective :

To compare prenatal characteristics and outcomes between isolated and non-isolated fetal Blake's pouch cyst (BPC) diagnosed in the first trimester.

Methods :

Retrospective study was conducted over a 5-year period at Charles Nicolle Hospital, Tunis, Tunisia.

Fetuses diagnosed with BPC on first-trimester ultrasound were included.

Cases were classified as isolated or associated with other anomalies.

Ultrasound features, genetic findings, and perinatal outcomes were analysed.

Results:

- Among 2286 first-trimester ultrasound examinations, 11 cases of BPC were identified (0.4%).
- Mean gestational age at diagnosis: 11 weeks + 5 days.
- Eight cases (72.7%) were isolated, showing spontaneous resolution on follow-up, normal karyotype, and favorable postnatal outcomes.
- Three cases (22.2%) were non-isolated, associated with cardiac anomalies. Trisomy 21 was confirmed by karyotyping in all cases, and all pregnancies were subsequently terminated.
- Ultrasound features were similar at initial diagnosis, with normal vermian anatomy and characteristic posterior fossa findings.

CONCLUSIONS

Isolated BPC is associated with a favorable prognosis and spontaneous resolution, whereas non-isolated cases carry a high risk of chromosomal abnormalities and adverse outcomes. Careful assessment for associated anomalies is essential to guide management and counseling.