

EP06.85: Ultrasound detection of multiple fetal anomalies and IUGR revealing maternal gastric cancer: a case report

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Introduction

Multiple fetal anomalies detected on prenatal ultrasound are commonly associated with chromosomal abnormalities and poor perinatal outcomes. However, the relationship between severe fetal anomalies and maternal malignancy remains poorly understood.

Methods

A 32-year-old pregnant woman (G3P1A1) presented with persistent vomiting, significant weight loss and multiple fetal anomalies detected on second-trimester ultrasound. Invasive prenatal testing was declined, and the pregnancy was followed until delivery.

Results

Detailed ultrasound demonstrated atrioventricular septal defect, agenesis of the corpus callosum, sacrococcygeal teratoma, cleft lip, single umbilical artery and other major anomalies. Delivery was performed at 34+3 weeks by Caesarean section. The neonate died shortly after birth. Further maternal evaluation due to persistent gastrointestinal symptoms revealed signet ring cell gastric carcinoma with suspected metastatic disease.

Conclusion

This case highlights the importance of considering underlying maternal malignancy in pregnancies complicated by severe fetal anomalies, fetal growth restriction and unexplained maternal symptoms. Early multidisciplinary assessment may facilitate timely diagnosis and management.

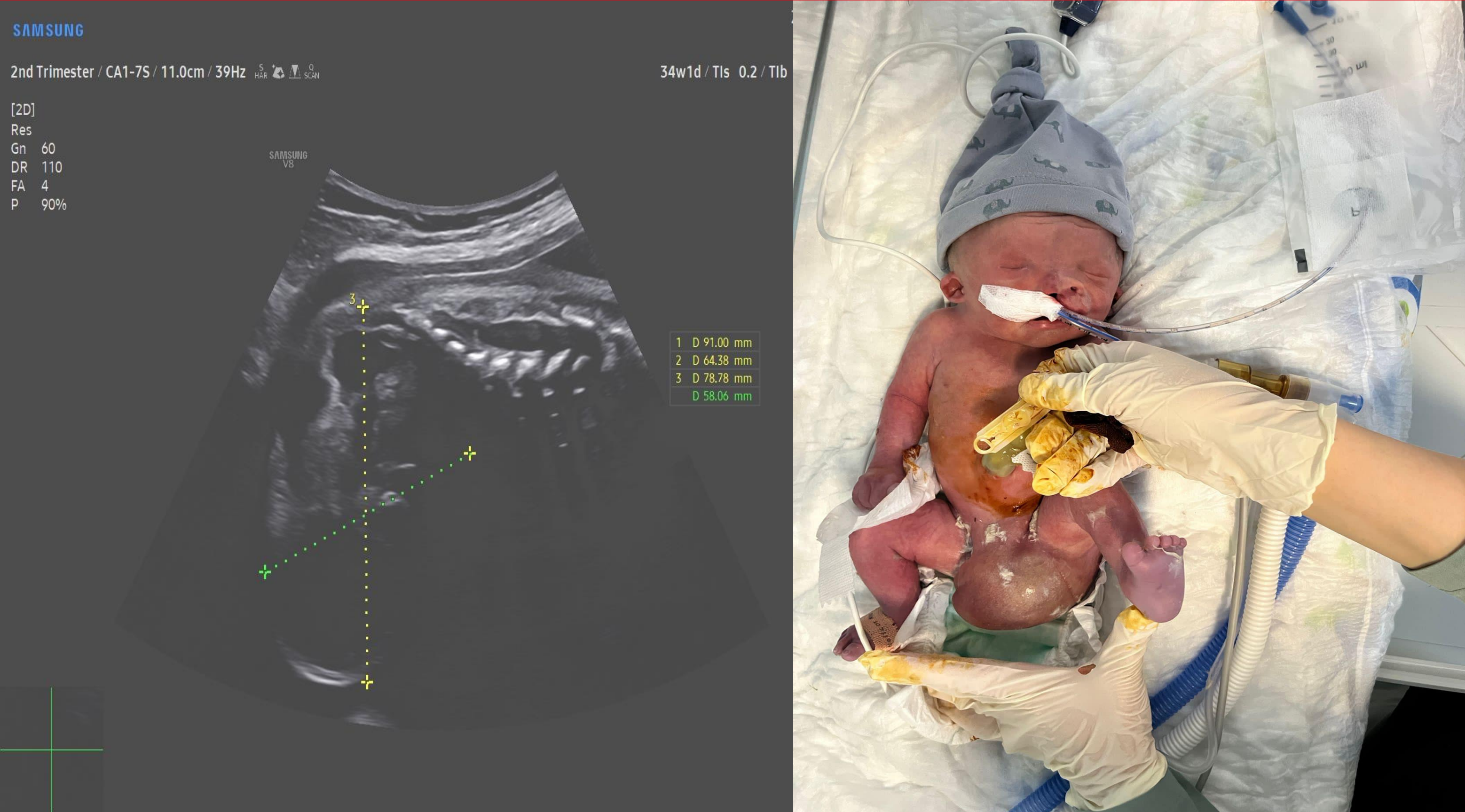


Figure 1. Prenatal ultrasound image demonstrating a large sacrococcygeal teratoma measuring 91 × 64 × 79 mm at 34 weeks of gestation.

Figure 2. Postnatal photograph confirming the presence of a giant sacrococcygeal teratoma and craniofacial anomalies



Figure 3. Transventricular ultrasound view demonstrating ventriculomegaly and colpocephaly, findings suggestive of agenesis of the corpus callosum.

Figure 4. An atrioventricular septal defect (AVSD), identified as part of the multiple congenital anomalies detected during fetal assessment.