

Ebstein's anomaly: perinatal outcomes and long-term follow-up in a national referral center in Chile

Authors: Podariu A., Martínez González H., Valenzuela Dechent I., Enriquez Guzmán G., de la Fuente Gallegos S., Rodríguez Aris JG.
Centro de Referencia Perinatal Oriente, Facultad de Medicina, Universidad de Chile



Introduction:

Ebstein anomaly is a rare congenital heart defect with a variable prognosis, highlighting the importance of prenatal diagnosis for optimizing perinatal management and parental counseling.

Objective:

To evaluate perinatal outcomes and long-term survival in fetuses with a prenatal diagnosis of Ebstein's anomaly (EA) managed in a national referral center in Chile.

Methods:

Retrospective single-center study including pregnancies with prenatal diagnosis of EA between 2003 and 2026. Cases were confirmed postnatally by echocardiography. Maternal, fetal, and neonatal data were collected from medical records. Survival was analyzed using Kaplan–Meier curves.

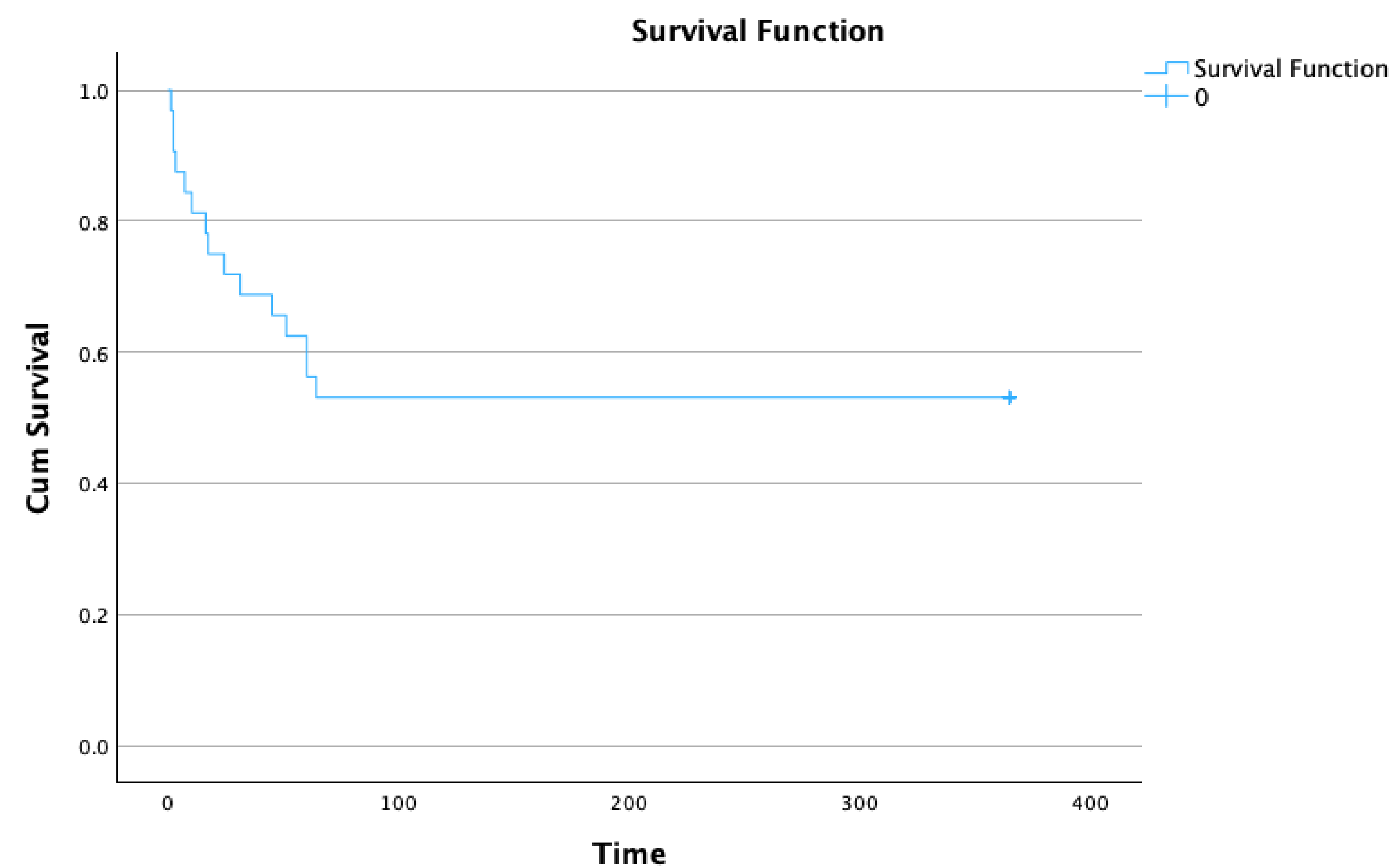


Figure 1: Kaplan-Meier survival at 1 year

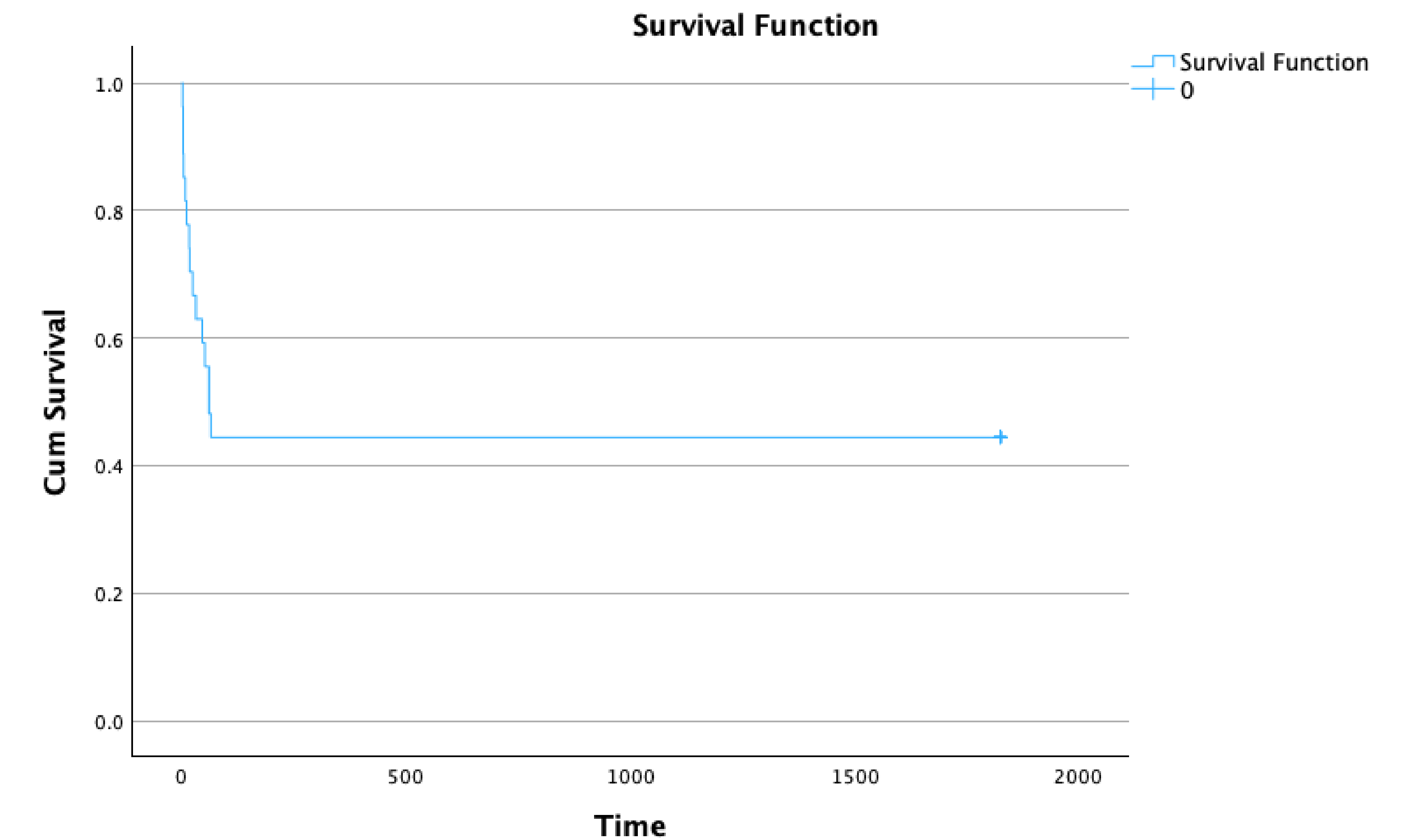


Figure 2: Kaplan-Meier survival at 5 years

Results:

Thirty-two cases were included. Prenatal diagnosis was confirmed postnatally in 91% of cases. Associated cardiac anomalies were present in 59%, and 25% underwent surgery. Survival was 69% at 1 month, 53% at 1 year, and 44% at 5 years, with poorer 1-year survival in cases with pulmonary valve stenosis vs those without (42.9% vs 61.1%).

Conclusions:

EA showed high early mortality despite good prenatal diagnostic accuracy. Pulmonary valve abnormalities were associated with poorer survival, highlighting the importance of timely referral and prenatal counseling.