



# PRENATAL OUTCOMES IN ANTE-NATALLY DIAGNOSED CASES OF CPAM- A CASE SERIES OF 2 CASES

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## INTRODUCTION

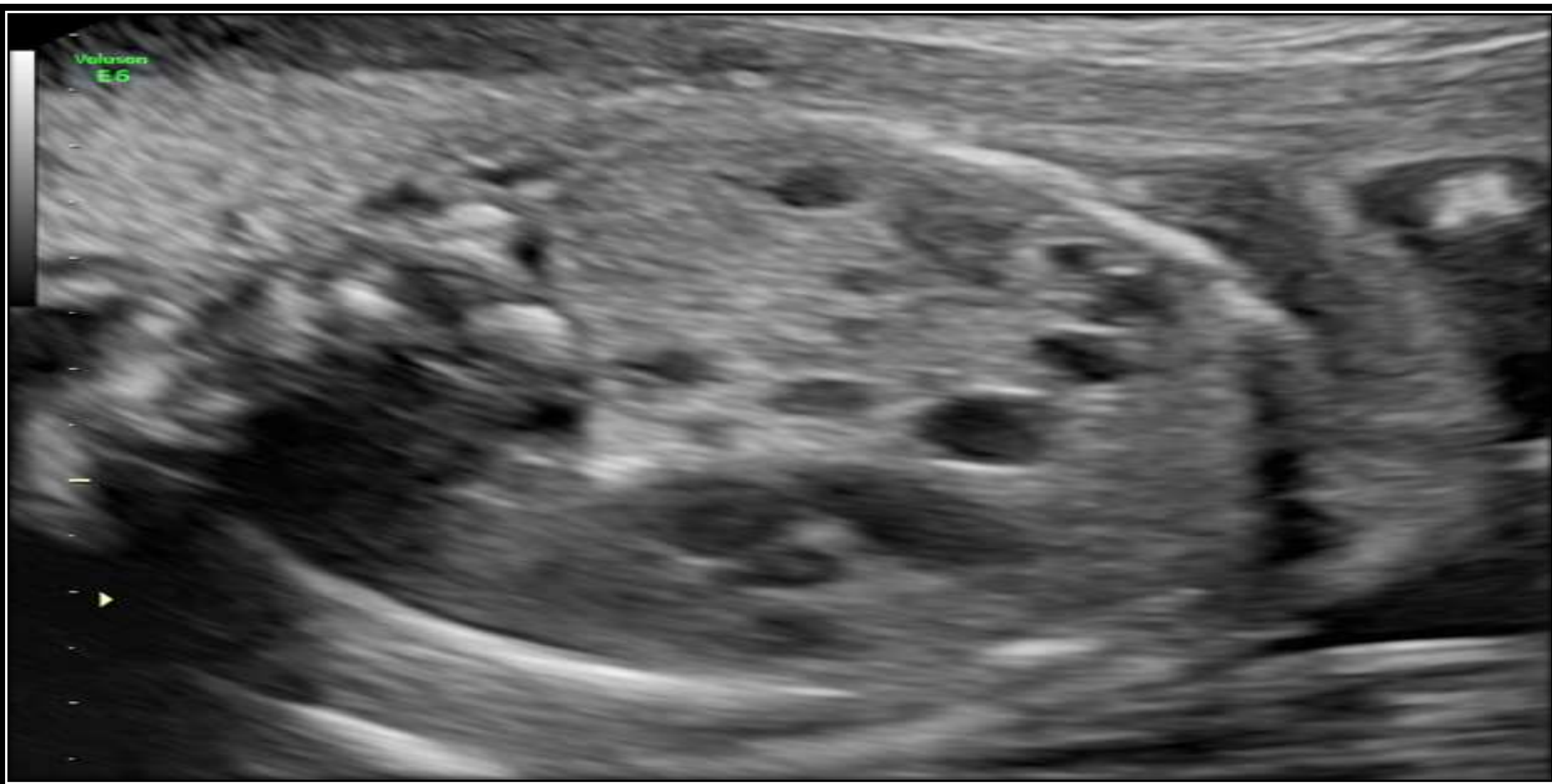
CPAM (congenital pulmonary airway malformation) formerly known as CCAM (congenital cystic adenomatoid malformation) is a rare developmental malformation of the lower respiratory tract .The name was changed to congenital pulmonary airway malformation (CPAM) to reflect the fact that not all these lesions are cystic. Its incidence has been reported as 1 in 35,000 pregnancies.

## CASE 1

29-year-old primigravida, planned spontaneous conception, was referred to tertiary care for a second-level scan and was offered termination of pregnancy due to the presence of lung cysts.

The patient underwent an anomaly scan at the Fetal Medicine unit and was diagnosed to have CPAM. The patient was encouraged to continue the pregnancy due to isolated lung cysts. A follow-up scan showed interval reduction in the cyst size and was delivered at term.

The baby was electively shifted to the NICU, where a chest X-ray was done and showed multiple very small cysts. The baby was not in any respiratory distress and was discharged home on the 3rd day.



Right sided mixed CPAM

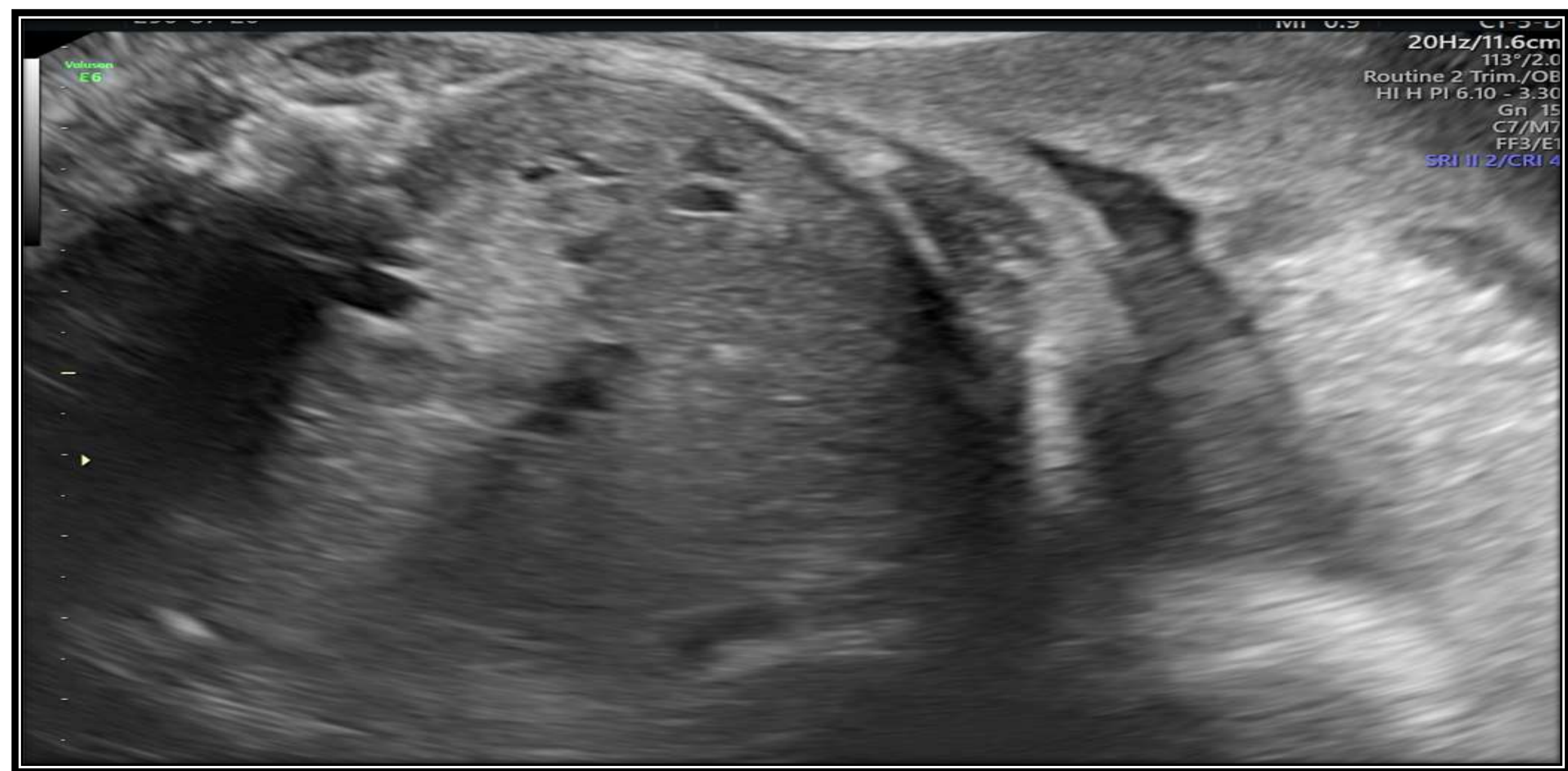
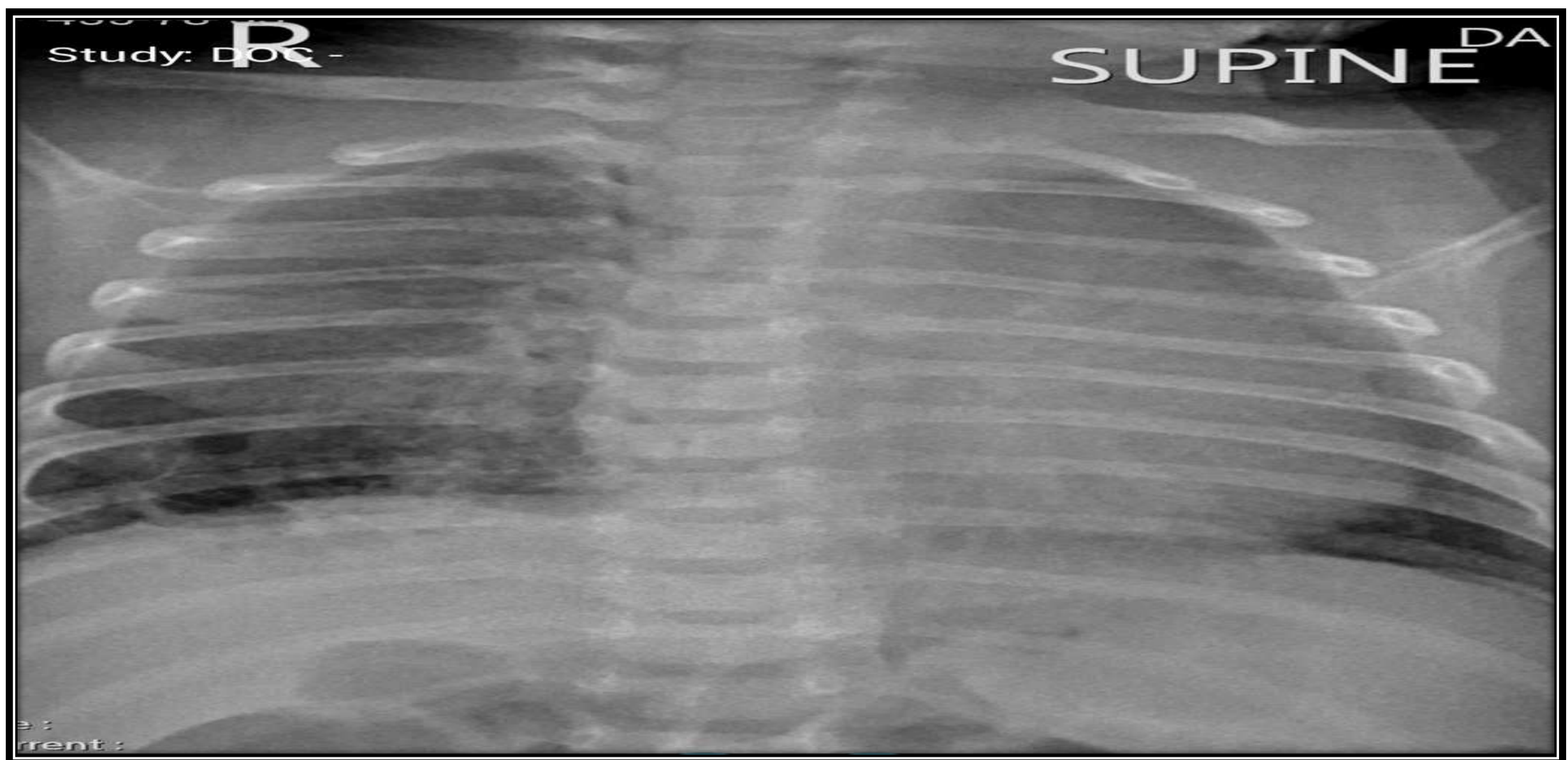
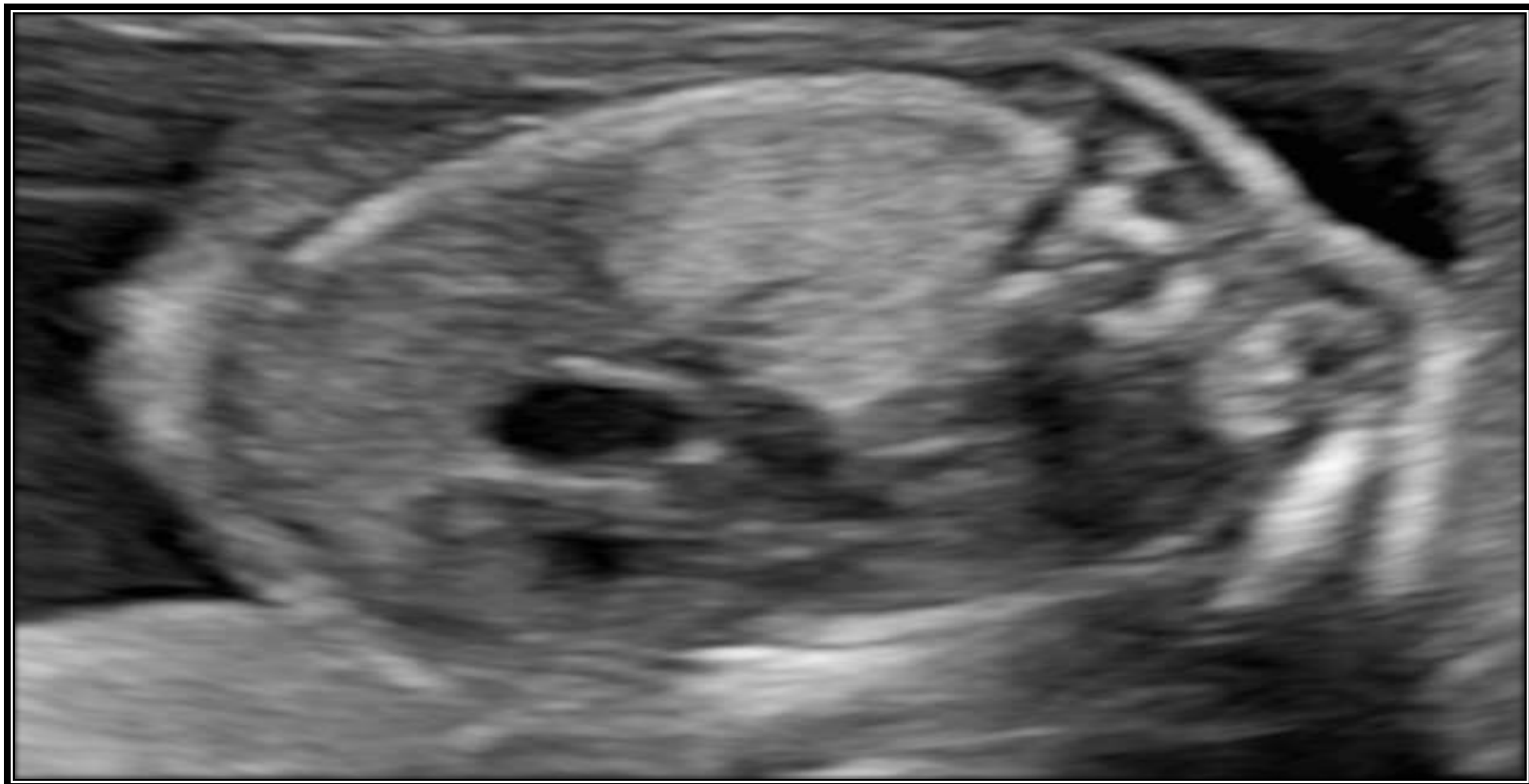


Image showing interval reduction in size of CPAM



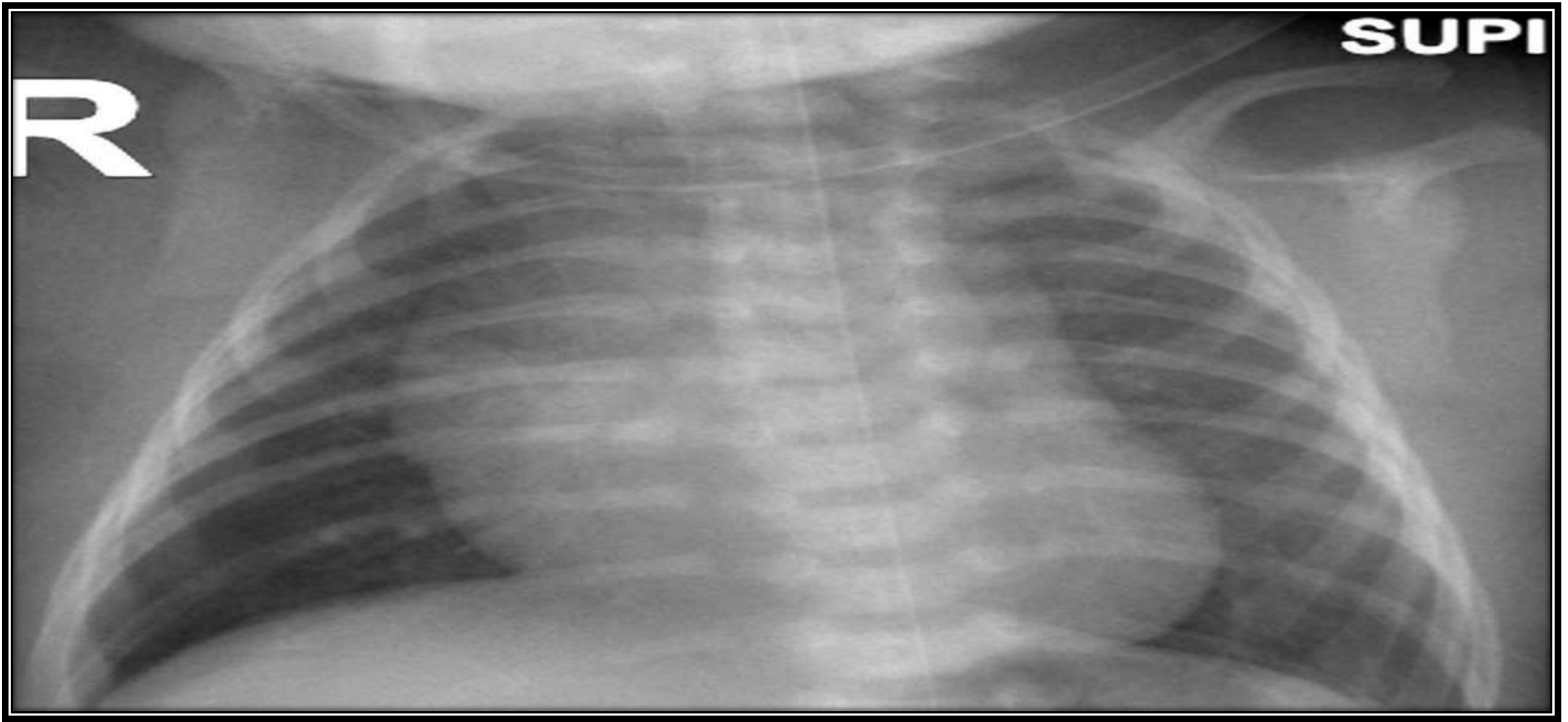
Postnatal X-Ray



Right sided microcystic CPAM



Spontaneous resolution at 34 weeks



Postnatal X-Ray

## CASE 2

A 32-year-old woman (G3P2+0), who had previously had two normal vaginal deliveries with no known comorbidities, presented at 20 weeks gestation to the Fetal Medicine Unit for an anomaly scan. The fetus was diagnosed with right-sided CPAM microcystic type. Repeat scans were conducted and revealed that the cysts had spontaneously reduced and resolved by the last scan done at 35 weeks.

## DISCUSSION

Both these cases validate the findings that fetuses with isolated CPAM have a good prognosis and that there is a possibility of spontaneous prenatal reduction and resolution of the cysts. This information is important for counselling parents so that pregnancy can be continued with close monitoring. Termination of pregnancy can be offered if the fetus shows any signs of hydrops or the presence of associated anomalies.

## CONCLUSION

The antenatal presence of CPAM is typically linked to favorable outcomes. Therefore, once comprehensive scans have been conducted to eliminate any other associated anomalies, parents should receive reassurance regarding the positive prognosis and the avoidance of pregnancy termination.