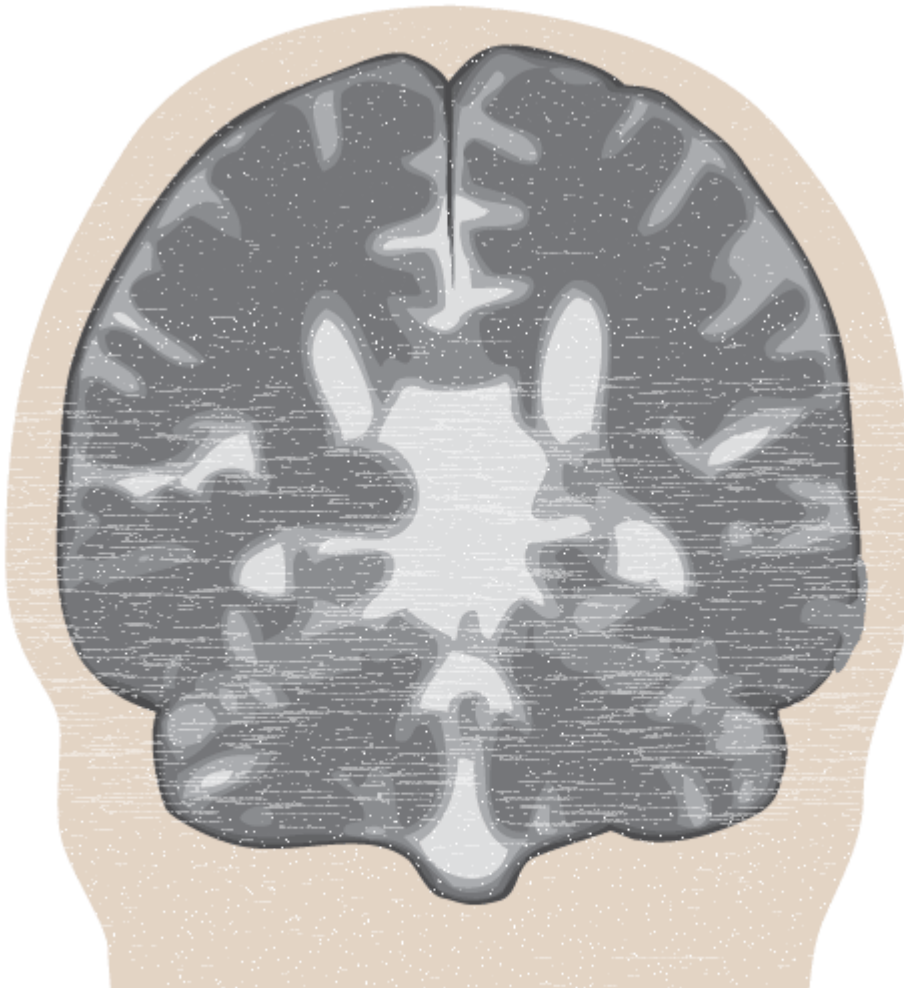


Ventriculomegaly

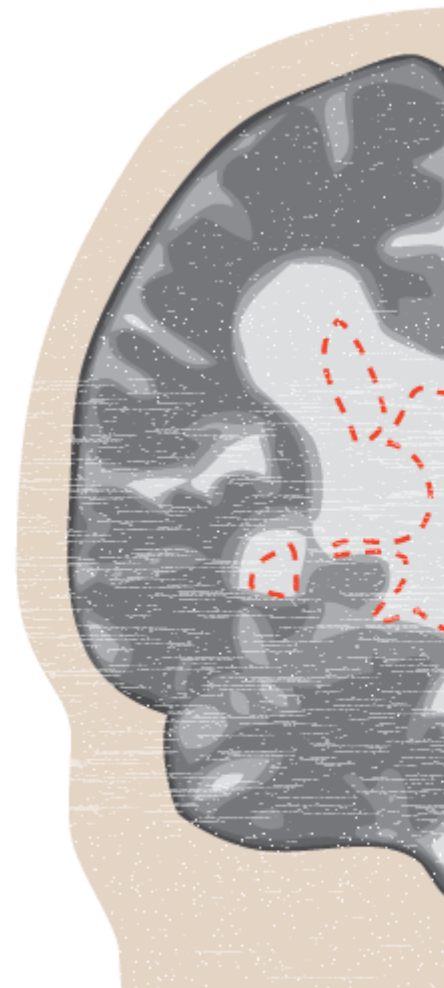
What is ventriculomegaly?

[watch video](#) [1]

The two components of the central nervous system are the brain and the spinal cord. The entire surface of the brain and spine cord is bathed by a clear, colorless fluid called cerebrospinal fluid (CSF). Cerebrospinal fluid is a clear, watery liquid that surrounds the brain and spinal cord, and is also found throughout the ventricles (brain cavities and tunnels). CSF cushions the brain and spinal cord from jolts.



Normal Anatomy



Ventricu

Ventriculomegaly is when the fluid filled structures (lateral ventricles) in the brain are too large. When you are pregnant you will have an ultrasound. With the ultrasound the doctor will look at your fetus's brain and measure the ventricles. If the lateral ventricles are 10 millimeters or greater in size then you will be told that your fetus has "ventriculomegaly".

Sometimes the ultrasound will only show one of the ventricles even though there are two (one on the right, and one on the left side). Ventriculomegaly seems to occur more often in male fetuses than in female fetuses.

What is the outcome for a fetus with ventriculomegaly?

[watch video](#) [2]

The outcome of ventriculomegaly depends on several factors including the actual size of the ventricles, whether or not there are any other findings on the ultrasound, such as [agenesis of the corpus callosum](#) [3], and the results of the amniocentesis. In general, the outcome is worse when the ventricles are larger, the amniocentesis is abnormal, or there are other problems seen on the ultrasound. The best outcome is typically observed when: 1.) the fetus' ventricles are only mildly enlarged (measure between 10-15 millimeters in size, 2.) when there are no other problems seen on the ultrasound, and 3.) the genetic testing results are normal?this is called ?Isolated Mild Ventriculomegaly?.

The exact outcome for your child's health is difficult to know. The most common effect in the child is developmental delay. This seems to be related to the size of the ventricles. We are now studying [fetal MRI](#) [4] to see if the information from the fetal MRI can tell us the chance of disability and can provide families with more information on what to expect for their child's health and development. This information will help parents make decisions during pregnancy and prepare in advance for challenges their child and the family may face.

How serious is my fetus's ventriculomegaly?

[watch video](#) [5]

If your doctor sees ventriculomegaly, they may refer you for several tests. These include a more detailed ultrasound (often times called ?Level II ultrasound? or ?Fetal Survey?), amniocentesis and/or microarray (to look at the genetic makeup of your fetus, and to look for any signs of infection), and [fetal magnetic resonance imaging \(Fetal MRI\)](#) [4].

[Fetal MRI](#) [4] is another way to safely look at your fetus's brain. It gives pictures of your fetus's brain using different technology than ultrasound. Because it uses a different technology, fetal MRI can detect other problems in your fetus's brain that cannot be detected on ultrasound. We can then look at the results from all of the tests together and your physician can speak with you about the significance of these test results.

For more information on Fetal MRI please visit [UCSF Baby Brain - Fetal MRI](#) [6]

What are my choices during this pregnancy?

There is no treatment before birth for fetuses with ventriculomegaly. Treatment after birth

involves managing the child's symptoms. It is important during your pregnancy to get a detailed diagnosis (via detailed ultrasound, amniocentesis, and MRI) in order to determine if there are any additional problems. Our staff can talk to you about these test results and inform you what challenges you may expect. If there is evidence of more severe handicaps which require long-term care, we can help direct you to the appropriate specialists.

Hydrocephelus and ventriculoperitoneal shunt (VP shunt)

[watch video](#) [7]

If tests show that your baby's cerebrospinal fluid is not draining well, then hydrocephelus is indicated. Hydrocephalus is the build up of cerebrospinal fluid which causes pressure on the brain. In such a situation, a ventriculoperitoneal shunt (VP shunt) may be recommended. Hydrocephelus is a progressive problem so usually the fluid builds up slowly over the course of weeks after your baby is born. In most cases we will know by 6 months if your baby will need a VP shunt.

A VP shunt is the surgical implantation of a small plastic catheter that drains the cerebrospinal fluid into a part of the body that can easily absorb the fluid such as the abdomen or peritoneum (membrane that forms the lining of the abdominal cavity). The VP shunt procedure will be performed by a pediatric neurosurgeon. It is a very safe procedure which can help your child's development as it helps relieve pressure to the brain caused by the build up of cerebrospinal fluid. Your child will not have to stay in the hospital as the shunt lives under the skin. Many people live their lives healthfully with a VP shunt. Patients with a VP shunt will require regular follow up with neurosurgery to make sure the shunt continues to function properly.

Support Groups & Other Resources

- [March of Dimes](#) [8] ? Researchers, volunteers, educators, outreach workers and advocates working together to give all babies a fighting chance
- [Birth Defect Research for Children](#) [9] ? a parent networking service that connects families who have children with the same birth defects
- [Kids Health](#) [10] ? doctor-approved health information about children from before birth through adolescence
- [CDC - Birth Defects](#) [11] ? Dept. of Health & Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- [NIH - Office of Rare Diseases](#) [12] ? National Inst. of Health - Office of Rare Diseases
- [North American Fetal Therapy Network](#) [13] ? NAFTNet (the North American Fetal Therapy Network) is a voluntary association of medical centers in the United States and Canada with established expertise in fetal surgery and other forms of multidisciplinary care for complex disorders of the fetus.

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Source URL: <https://fetus.ucsf.edu/ventriculomegaly>

Links:

- [1] <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R55mgeCLWLw>
- [2] <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vAOOWA4FODA&feature=youtu.be>
- [3] <https://fetus.ucsf.edu/agenesis-corporis-callosi>
- [4] <http://fetus.ucsf.edu/fetal-mri>
- [5] <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6Zj12R1zqI>
- [6] <http://www.radiology.ucsf.edu/baby-brain/fetal-mri>
- [7] <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MkNm-v41d2o&feature=youtu.be>
- [8] <http://www.modimes.org/>
- [9] <http://www.birthdefects.org/>
- [10] <http://www.kidshealth.org/>
- [11] <http://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/birthdefects/index.html>
- [12] <http://rarediseases.info.nih.gov/>
- [13] <http://www.naftnet.org/>