Conclusion: The HPE is a rare and frequently associated with facial anomalies, congenital brain malformation. Prognosis is often poor especially for alobar form. The ultrasound diagnosis is now possible since 14-16 weeks of amenorrhea.

Keywords: Prenatal diagnosis, holoprosencephaly.

PP-054

Diastematomyelia could be diagnosed on prenatal sonography

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Introduction: Diastematomyelia is a rare congenital anomaly that results in the "splitting" of the spinal cord in a longitudinal (sagittal) direction.

Objective: We present a case of diastematomyelia diagnosed prenatally in our institution as well as a review of the literature in order to determine the importance of ultrasound prenatal diagnosis of the isolated case of diastematomyelia.

Methods: The diastematomyelia case, was detected at 23 weeks gestation by ultrasonography examination which was performed by suprapubic approach. It was presented with disorganization of bony process of the vertebral column with a midline echogenic bony spur, asymmetrical hemicords. The liveborn fetus was examined by a pediatric neurologist. A search was then conducted using PubMed to review previously reported cases in the literature.

Conclusion: Prenatal diagnosis is generally made in the second trimester. Intrauterine diagnosis of diastematomyelia should facilitate appropriate management of affected cases.

Keywords: Prenatal diagnosis, diastematomyelia.

PP-055

Incidence of acrania in Hatay

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Objective: Acrania is a rare congenital disorder characterized with complete or partial absence of cranial plane bones. Facial and cervical bones are generally seen as normal. This condition has 100% mortality and seen in 1 of 20,000 live births and mostly affect female babies. Anencephaly concordance is too often. Due to low recurrence rate in the following births routine genetic counseling is not recommended.

Methods: We analyzed 10.616 pregnant from the archive of Mustafa Kemal University, Obstetric Department between 2010 and 2014. 19 fetuses with acrania were detected. Mean pregnancy week was 14w 4d (12-28) and all fetuses with acrania were terminated. The incidence of a crania was found 0.2% in our region.

Conclusion: Acrania incidence is 0.2% in our region. This may be reduced to 0.03% with 0,4 mg folic acid support in reproductive ages.

Keywords: Acrania, incidence, Hatay.

PP-056

Prenatal diagnosis of diastematomyelia: case report

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Objective: To present a prenatally diagnosed case of fetal diastematomyelia and discussion of management fort this case.

Case: A 26 years old gravida 1, para 0 was referred to our unit at 21 weeks gestation. A widening of the spinal canal, echogenic bony spur traversing the spinal canal, intact skin and soft tissues overlying the affected spinal segment were detected upon detailed ultrasonographic examination. Conus medullaris distance was measured as 24 mm and tethered cord syndrome was excluded. Other system examinations showed no additional anomalies. After counseling about the prognosis of fetus, the pregnancy was followed up. No neurological deficits existed in the baby delivered at 40th gestational weeks by the vaginal delivery. The newborn weighed 3280 grams and the APGAR scores were 9/10. The newborn was discharged from the hospital on the first postpartum day with the advices of regular neurological examination.

Conclusion: The presence of tethered cord syndrome and other anomalies should be investigated for the management of the cases of fetal diastematomyelia.

Keywords: Fetal diastematomyelia, tethered cord syndrome.

PP-057

Retrocerebellar arachnoid cyst

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