**Persistent right umbilical vein: prenatal diagnosis and neonatal outcome.**
Cano S; Canto MJ; Alvarez V; Palau J; Ojeda F. Hospital General de Granollers Fundació Hospital Asil de Granollers (Spain).

**Objective:** to evaluate the incidence and outcome of fetuses with prenatal diagnosis of persistent right umbilical vein (PRUV)

**Methodology:**

1. retrospective study, 20663 low-risk pregnancies, 14-year period
2. ultrasound diagnosis at 18-22 weeks’ gestation
   - PRUV categorized into 2 groups:
     - intrahepatic PRUV: ductus venosus present
     - extrahepatic PRUV: absent ductus venosus
   - detailed fetal sonographic examination and echocardiography
   - postnatal follow-up or autopsy

**Persistent right umbilical vein:** portal vein was curved toward the stomach and the fetal gall bladder was located

**Intrahepatic PRUV:** ductus
Results:

- incidence of PRUV: 0.15 % (n=30)
- no cases of extrahepatic PRUV
- 27 (90%) fetuses were normal and healthy at birth
- 3 associated congenital defects:
  - 1 cardiac malformation (hypoplastic left heart)
  - 1 unilateral renal agenesis
  - postnatally: small muscular ventricular septal defect

Conclusions: After prenatal diagnosis of PRUV

1. In about 90% of the cases PRUV is an isolated finding with favorable outcome

2. Extensive detailed anatomic survey and echocardiography to rule out major congenital malformations are mandatory