The incidence of congenital defect associated with fetal genitourinary tract anomaly

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목적: Owing to advances in diagnosing fetal anomaly by ultrasound, prognosis of babies with such condition has improved. But multiple anomalies are still noted, so we have analyzed anomalies which is co-exist or associated with fetal genitourinary abnormalities.

방법: All pregnancies complicated by fetal genitourinary anomalies from 1998 to 2008 were identified. Fetal genitourinary defects are subdivided to hydronephrosis, pelviectasis, ureter dilatation, multicystic dysplastic kidney, renal agenesis, renal duplication and stone. A retrospective study was performed regarding both medical records and the ultrasound findings, determining the incidence of other congenital abnormalities. Delivery data including gestational weeks, APGAR score, birth weight and delivery mode were examined.

결과: 235 pregnancies were identified with genitourinary defects and 29 (12.3%) cases were associated with other anomalies. 155 (65.9%) cases had hydronephrosis, 43 (18.3%) cases had multicystic dysplastic kidney, 11 (4.7%) cases had renal duplication and 9 (3.8%) cases had renal agenesis. 6/9 (66.7%) renal agenesis cases were associated with other anomalies and it takes the most proportion. In 29 with co-existing anomalies cases, most common anomalies were congenital heart diseases which were 8 (27.6%) cases, 7 cases with atrial septal defect and 1 ventricular septal defect. Other co-existing anomalies were Mullerian anomalies and polydactyly.

결론: Ultrasound examination for fetuses with genitourinary anomalies must be carefully monitored because of frequent association with other congenital anomalies.