



## A case of fetal cholelithiasis with postnatal spontaneous resolution

Pajakovska K, Jasovic Siveska E, Kambovska M, Ristevski A, Trpcevski T  
Private Hospital Plodnost, Bitola, FYROM

### Objective

Fetal cholelithiasis is a rare finding during a third-trimester ultrasound with an average incidence rate of 0.07–1.15%. We report a case of fetal cholelithiasis in singleton pregnancy, with spontaneous delivery at 39 weeks gestation. We present the outcome of the neonate with sonographic follow-up. The aim of this abstract is to present ultrasound findings of prenatal fetal cholelithiasis at third trimester of pregnancy, and spontaneous resolution two months after delivery.

### Methods

This is a case report.

### Results

A 29 years old woman, gravid 1, para 0, was referred at 32 weeks of gestation for a routine obstetric ultrasound examination in our hospital. High risk pregnancy as the result of a preexisting maternal medical condition or one that had appeared later was excluded. A previous ultrasound examination – morphology scan, performed in another center, demonstrated a live singleton fetus with no apparent structural abnormalities, normal morphological development and fetal movements. An ultrasound evaluation at 32 weeks was normal. The next ultrasound scan at 37+5 weeks of the fetus was normal, except for a hyperechogenic intra-cystic cholelithiasis in a transverse image through the fetal abdomen. An integrated 2-D and 3-D scan was realized, using different 3-D imaging techniques (rendering, tomographic ultrasound imaging [TUI]) (figures 1-4). A male infant (birth weight 3400g, length 52cm) was born at 39 weeks of gestation by spontaneous delivery, with normal postnatal adaptation (Apgar score 8/9). At 2 days of life, an abdominal ultrasonography examination showed a normal-sized gallbladder with minimal neonatal cholelithiasis. An ultrasound follow-up was performed at 2 months of life and showed disappearance of the gallbladder calculi. In consideration of the resolution of abnormal findings, further evaluation was not planned.

### Conclusion

Fetal gallstones might be visualized by scan usually at third trimester of pregnancy; follow-up scans at 2 and 3 months postnatal show their spontaneous resolution.



