Umbilical Cord Hemangioma with Pseudocyst: An Exceptional Finding

Healthy 33-years-old woman, nulliparous with uncomplicated pregnancy presents at 23 weeks (W) with umbilical cord cyst diagnosis. Ultrasound without fetal abnormalities, and normal amniotic fluid index. Tight pregnancy surveillance showed progressive size increase of the cyst (80 mm) associated with a small hyperecogenic mass of the umbilical cord (Fig. 1), with otherwise normal findings. Vacuum-assisted delivery at 39 W with a healthy male newborn, 3350 g, without skin hemangiomas. Pathology revealed a 50 mm x 45 mm hemangioma involving two vessels of the cord with associated 10 mm pseudocyst (Fig. 2).

Hemangiomas arise from proliferation of the primitive angiogenic mesenchyme of the cord and are extremely rare findings. They can be associated with chromosomal / congenital defects, growth restriction, pleural / pericardial effusion, fetal hydrops, cutaneous / systemic hemangiomas and fetal demise. A mortality rate of 35% has been described, mostly by cord compression, torsion or bleeding.

REFERENCES

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