

## DIAGNOSIS AND PROGNOSIS OF FETUSES WITH CMV INFECTION: PREGNANCY MANAGEMENT AND PROGNOSIS

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**Background and Objectives** Cytomegalovirus (CMV) is the most common cause of intrauterine viral infection. In most women the course is asymptomatic. This is the main reason for late diagnosis, often accompanied by the current neurological defect of the fetus. Congenital CMV infection can lead to abortion, stillbirth, or fetopathy with severe organ defects. To prove the presence of infection, we can use a serological examination, which is not a routine part of prenatal diagnosis today. Other diagnostic methods are amniocentesis and cordocentesis, through which we confirm the presence of viral DNA in amniotic fluid and fetal blood. Indirect signs of infection can be visualized by ultrasonography or magnetic resonance.

**Methods** In this work we focus on ultrasound diagnosis of fetal CMV infection. Infection is manifested by defects of the central nervous system, extracerebral abnormalities, and pathological changes in amniotic fluid or the placenta. We present a case report from our department, in which the fetus had ultrasound abnormalities suspicious of fetal CMV infection and we used amniocentesis to prove presence of infection.

**Results:** Fetal CMV infection was confirmed by the presence of CMV DNA in amniotic fluid.

**Discussion and Conclusions:** The prognosis of fetuses with congenital CMV infection depends on affected organ and degree of defect. When fetal infection is proven and we confirm ultrasound findings of the brain, abortion is recommended.