



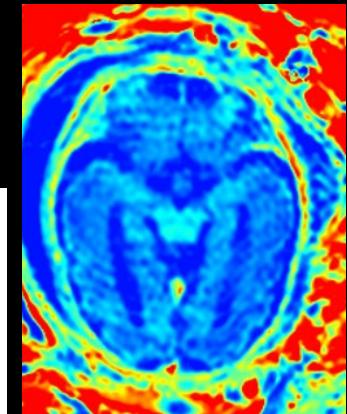
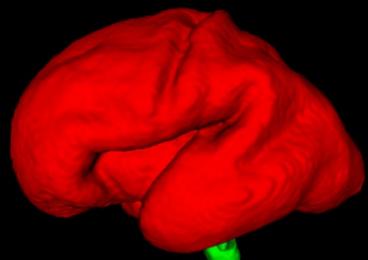
MEDICAL UNIVERSITY
OF VIENNA

NEURO PÄDIATRIE
GESELLSCHAFT FÜR NEUROPÄDIATRIE e.V.



Fetale MRT-Bildgebung

Gregor Kasprian



UNIVERSITÄTSKLINIK FÜR RADIOLOGIE
UND NUKLEARMEDIZIN
Klinische Abteilung für Nuklearmedizin



MEDIZINISCHE
UNIVERSITÄT WIEN



Wiener Gesundheitsverbund
Universitätsklinikum AKH Wien



MEDICAL UNIVERSITY
OF VIENNA



Vienna
General Hospital



Offenlegungen:

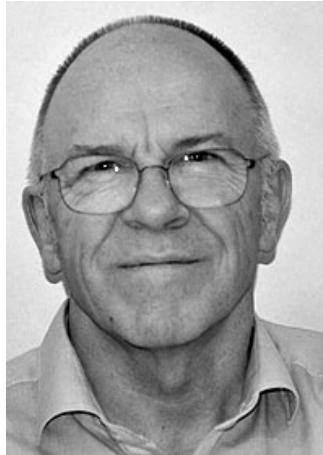


Finanzierung durch den FWF (Projekt I 3925-B27) in Kollaboration mit
der French National Research Agency (ANR)

Study Grant: OLERO/Roche, since 12/22, Speaker honorarium: Alexion

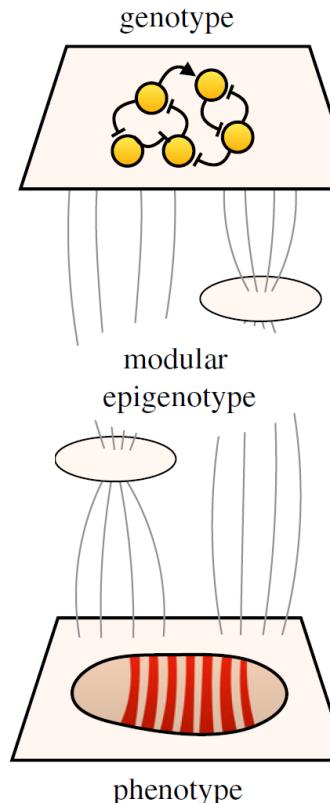
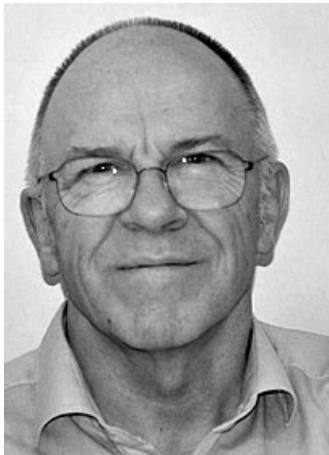
Alle Personen haben ihre oder deren elterliche Einwilligung für
audiovisuelle Aufnahmen gegeben.

„Es ist absolut unmöglich
Funktion [...] vorherzusagen“!
(Eugen Boltshauser)



Phänotypisierung

„Es ist absolut unmöglich
Funktion [...] vorherzusagen“!
(Eugen Boltshauser)



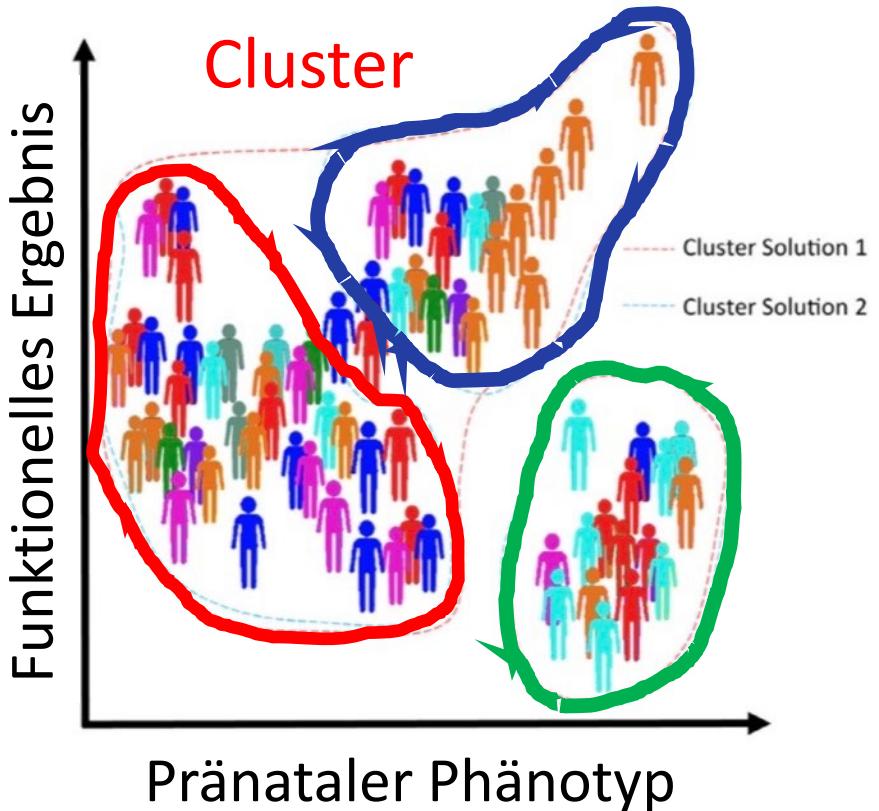
Sinnlos?

Genotyp

unmöglich

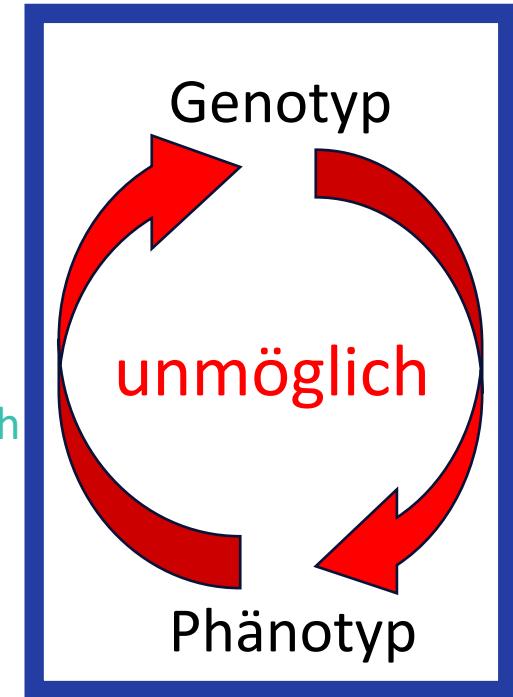
Phänotyp

Phänotypisierung



Sinnlos?

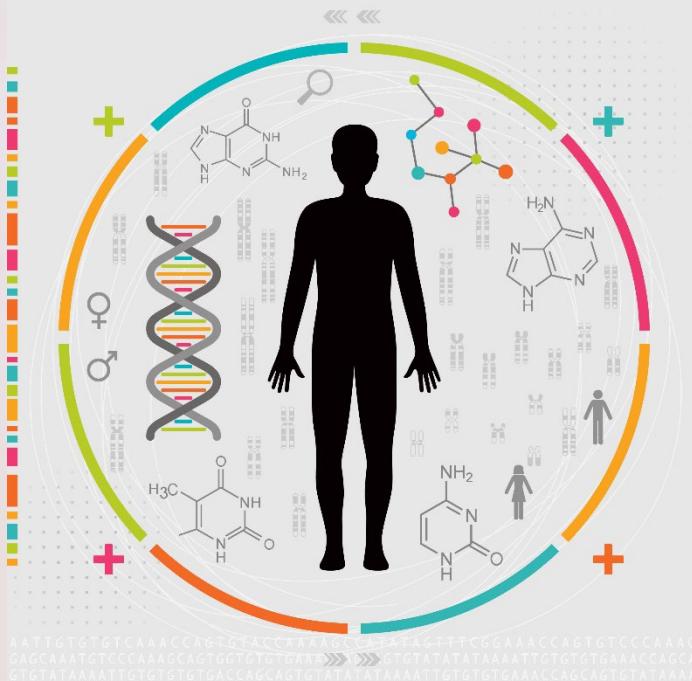
- Fol:
- erworben
 - Chromosomen
 - Chromatino-pathie
 - Monogenetisch
 - Polygenetisch
 - Maternal/plazentar



Präzisionsmedizin

“maßgeschneiderte”

Therapie und Prävention



Fetale MRT

- Indiziert von pränatalen US Expert:innen
- Kann wesentliche Zusatzinformationen liefern
- Kann eine Neurosonographie ersetzen
- **MRT Expert:innen mit entsprechender Ausbildung**

Indikationen – Meinung der Zuweiser



Definitiv indiziert (>48%):

Corpus callosum Agenesie

Anomalien der hinteren Schädelgrube

Mikrozephalie

Indiziert (30-48%):

Ventrikulomegalie

Neuralrohrdefekte

Zwerchfell Hernie

Geringe Priorität (10-30%):

Lungenanomalien,

Multiple Malformationen

Bauchwanddefekte

Sehr geringe Priorität (0-10%):

Kongenitale Herzfehler,

Urogenitale Malformationen,

Zwillinge, Lippen-Kiefer-Gaumenspalten

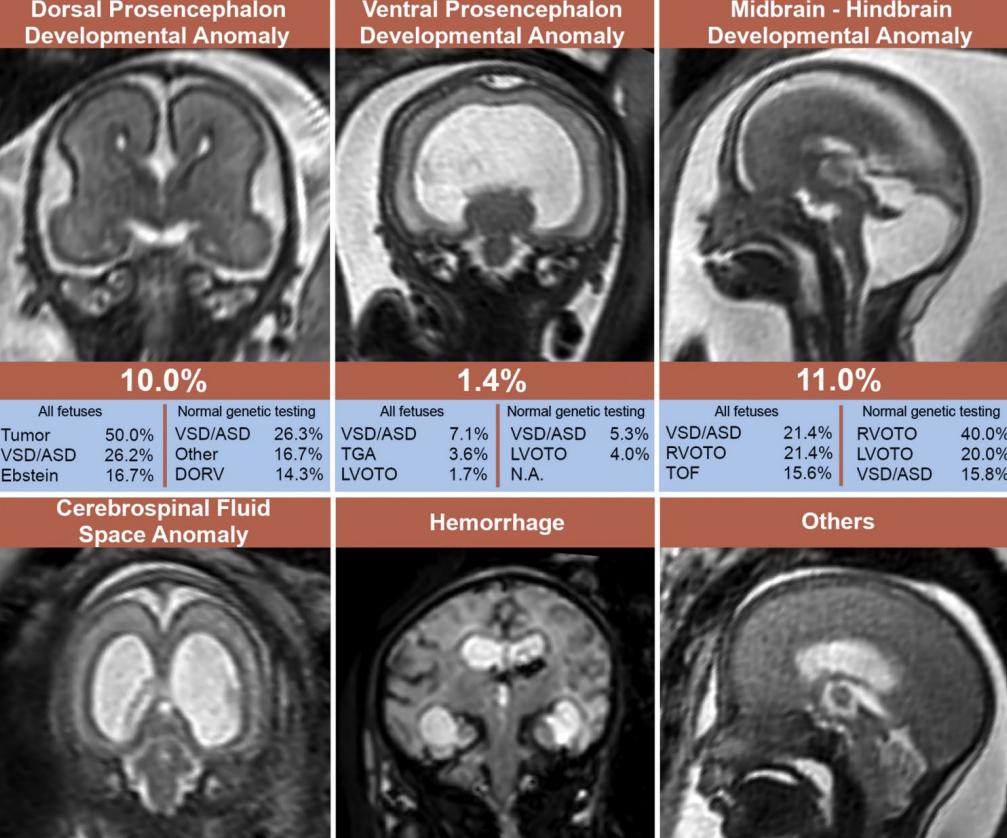
Kongenitale Herzfehler

Von 429 Feten mit CHD:

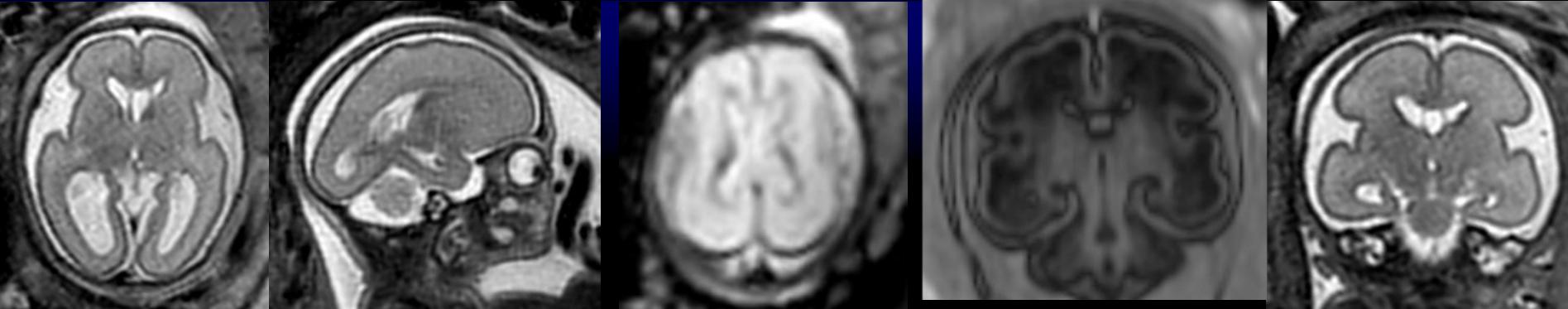
243 (56.6%) extrakardiale

Auffälligkeiten

109 (25.4%) zerebrale



Es gibt kein „typisches“ kong. Vitium!



T2-w

EPI/T2*

T1w

T2-w

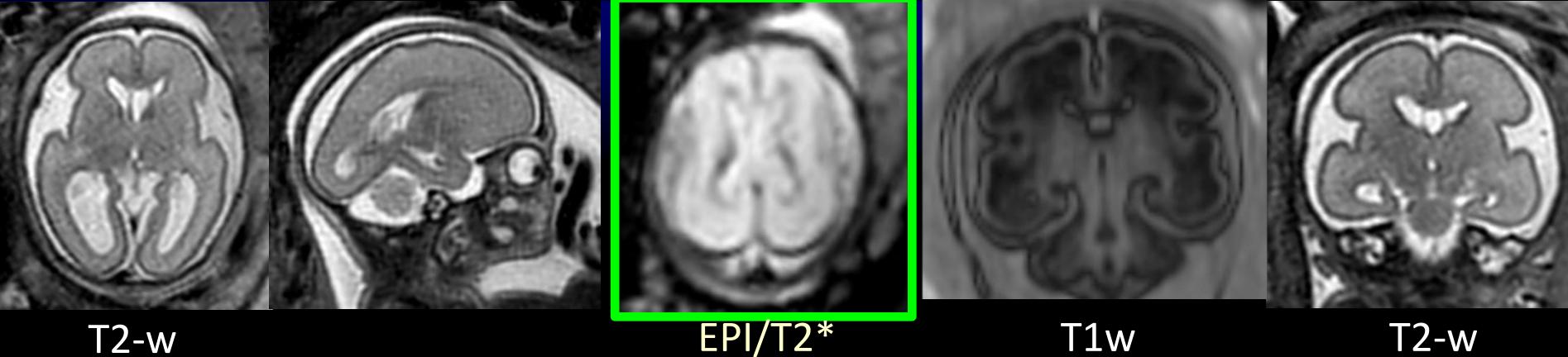


GUIDELINES

ISUOG Practice Guidelines (updated): performance of fetal magnetic resonance imaging

SCAN ME





T2-w

EPI/T2*

T1w

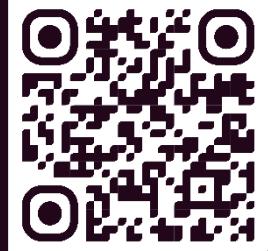
T2-w



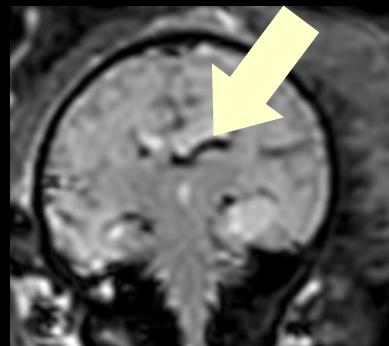
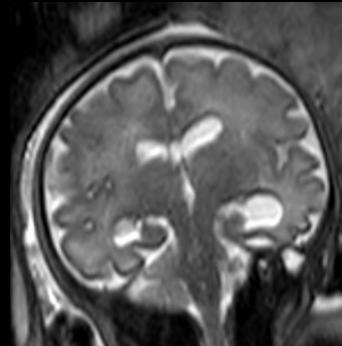
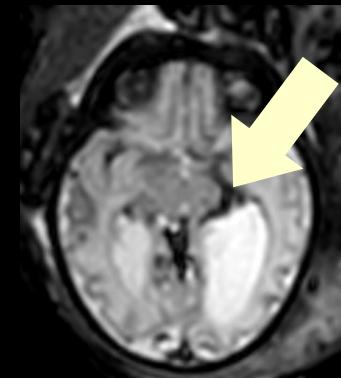
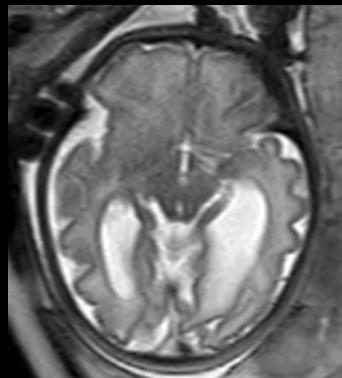
GUIDELINES

ISUOG Practice Guidelines (updated): performance of fetal magnetic resonance imaging

SCAN ME



T2*/EPI Sequenzen

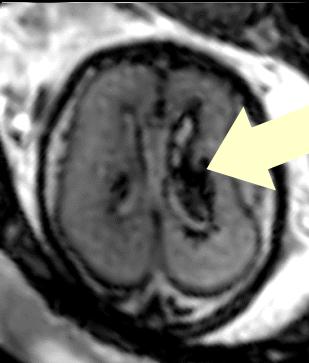
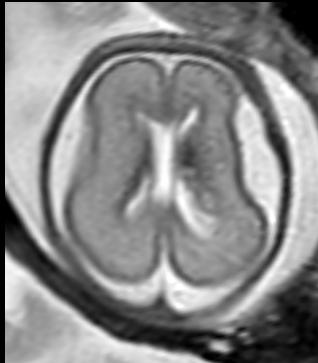


EPI/T2*: 30% mehr
Blutungen als T2-TSE!

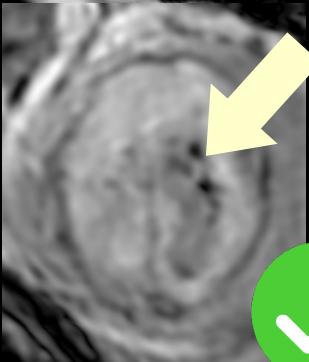
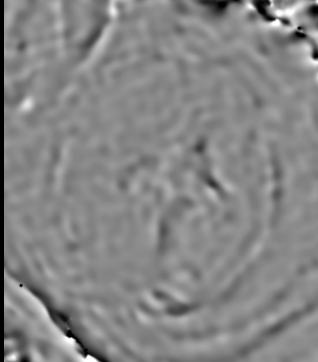
T2*/EPI Sequenzen



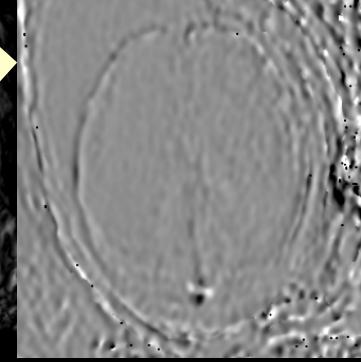
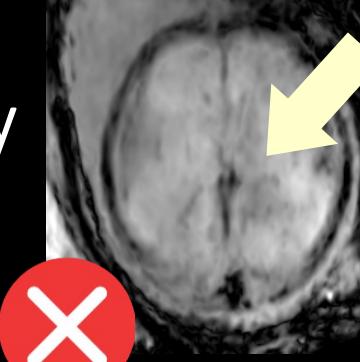
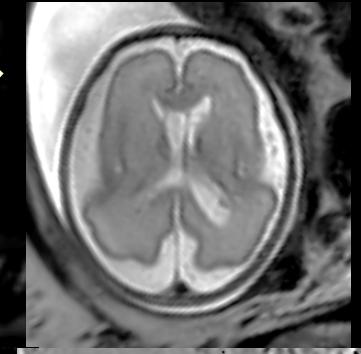
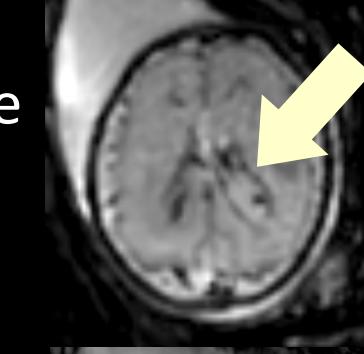
Falsch Positiv



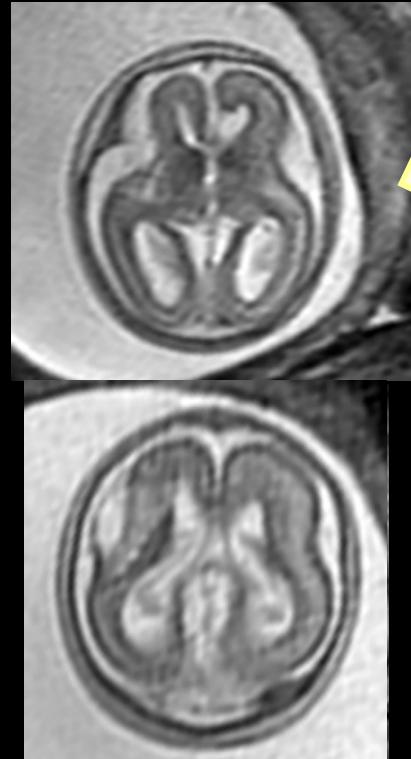
Richtig positive
Blutung



Susceptibility
Weighted
Imaging



1. Schwangerschaft, 21SSW



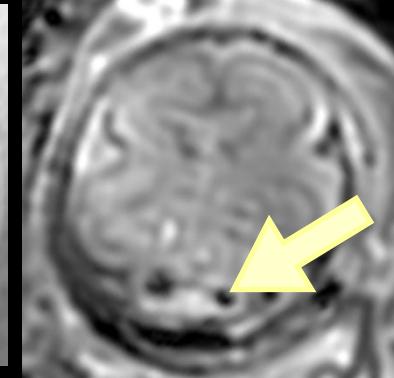
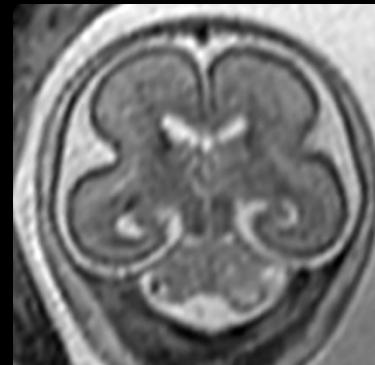
Fall

EPI

Hämosiderin!

EPI

2. Schwangerschaft, 23SSW



MEDICAL UNIVERSITY
OF VIENNA



Vienna
General Hospital

Fall – Genetik

Trio – Whole Exome Sequencing



1. Schwangerschaft:

Vater + Fetus:

COL4A2 - Mutation

NM_001846.4:c.3207+1G>T

2. Schwangerschaft:

Vater + Fetus:

COL4A2 - Mutation

NM_001846.4:c.4684G>A

NP_001837.2:p.Asp1562Asn

Fall



Col4A1 verursacht prä- und perinatale Blutungen, Porenzephalie, rezidivierende intrazerebrale Blutungen

Gould, D.B., et al. N. Engl. J. Med. 2006; 354, 1489.

Gould, D.B., et al. Science 2005; 308, 1167.

Breedveld, G., et al. J. Med. Genet 2006; 490–495.

Sibon, I., et al. Ann. Neurol. 2007; 62, 177

Plaisier, E., et al. E., et al. N. Engl. J. Med. 2007; 357, 2687.

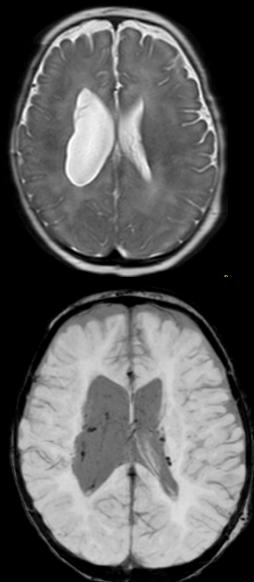
de Vries, L.S., et al. Ann. Neurol. 2009; 65, 12–18.

Shah, S., et al. Eur. J. Paediatr. Neurol. 2010; 14, 182–187.

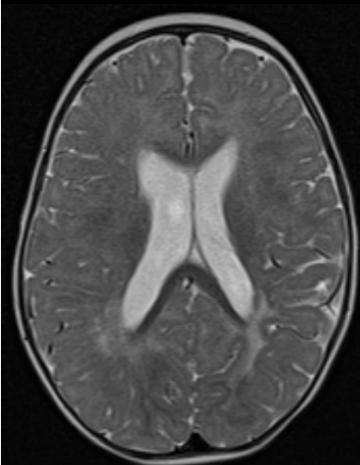
Was haben diese Patient:innen gemeinsam?



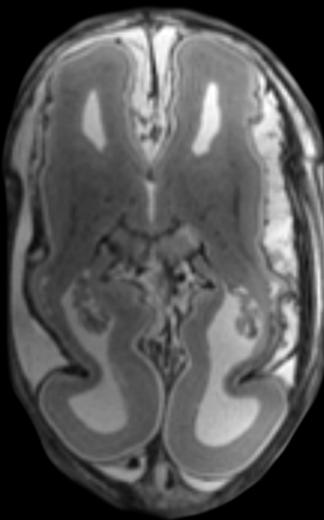
Patient 1 (7M)
T2, MIP



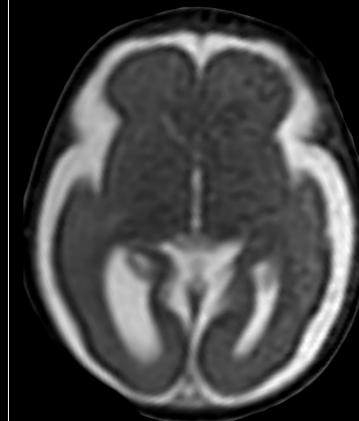
Patient 2 (10M)
T2



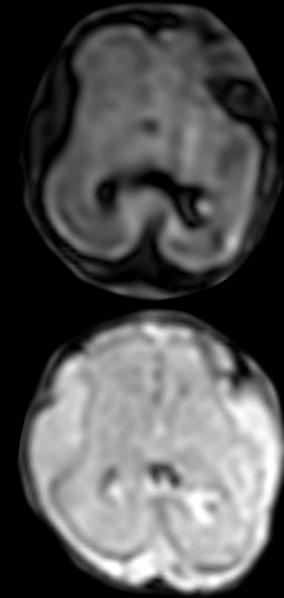
Patient 3
(p.m. 24+4)
CISS



Patient 4
(GW 24+2)
T2

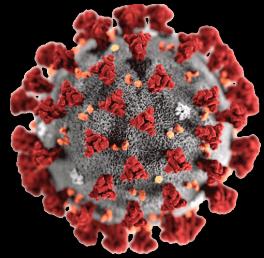


Patient 5
(GW 23+4)
*FLAIR, T2**





Patric
Kienast



Prenatal MRI of 43
pregnant women after
SARS-CoV-2-infection

Wild type
n=14 (33%)

Alpha B.1.1.7
n=5 (12%)

Delta B.1.617.2
n=3 (7%)

Omicron B.1.1.529
n=21 (48%)

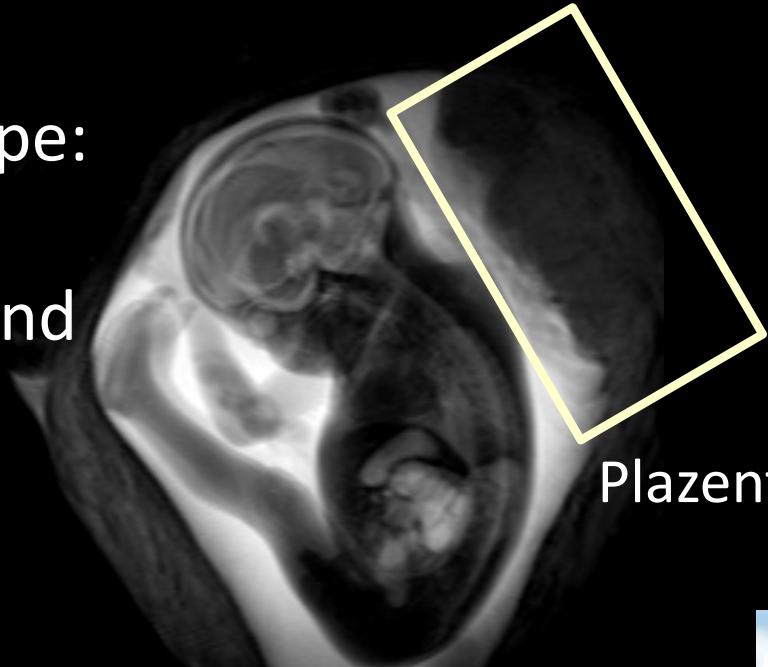


Brain
abnormalities
in 5/43 (12%)

COVID-19 pränatal



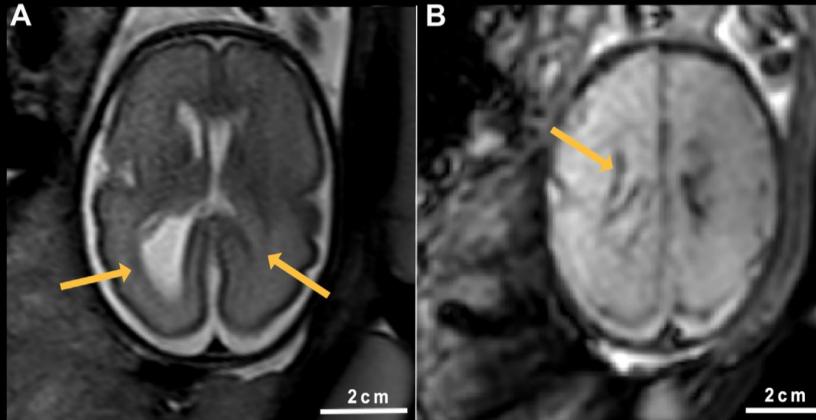
Plazenta in Prä-Omicron Gruppe:
verdickt ($P = .048$),
mehr Lobulierung ($P = .046$), und
Blutungen ($P = .002$)!
FGR in 25%.



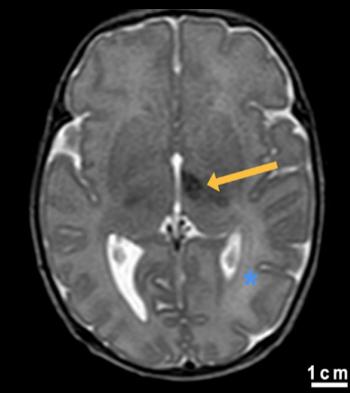
Kienast P, et al. SARS-CoV-2 variant-related abnormalities detected by prenatal MRI: a prospective case-control study. *The Lancet Regional Health - Europe* 2023;100587

COVID-19 pränatal

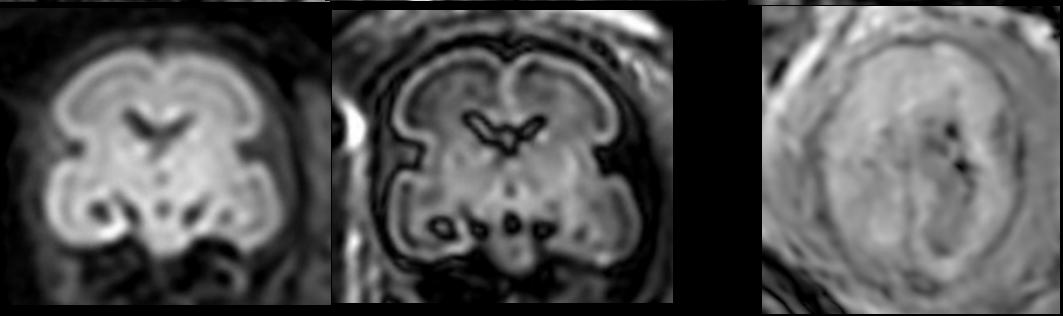
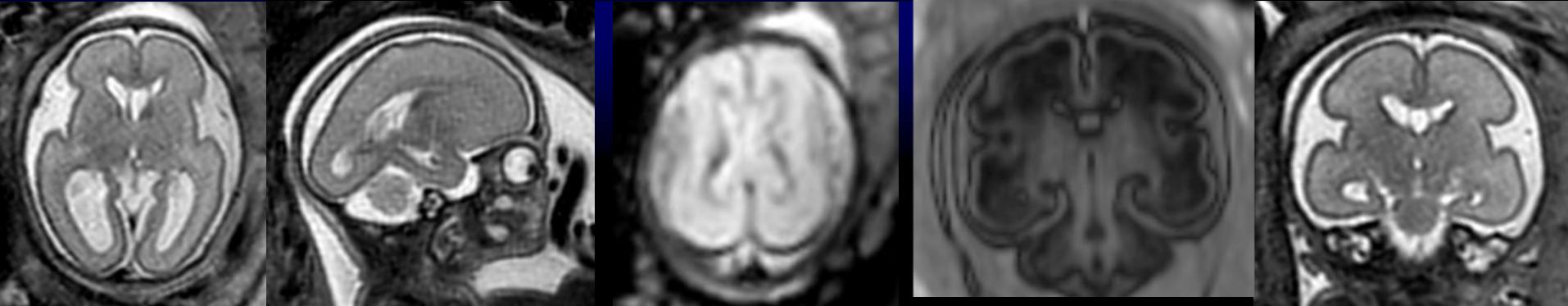
Plazenta in Prä-Omicron Gruppe verdickt ($P = .048$),
 mehr Lobulierung ($P = .046$), und Blutungen ($P = .002$)!
 FGR in 25%.



GW27+2



Kienast P, et al. SARS-CoV-2 variant-related abnormalities detected by prenatal MRI: a prospective case-control study. *The Lancet Regional Health - Europe* 2023;100587



DWI

FLAIR

SWI

“optional”

neu

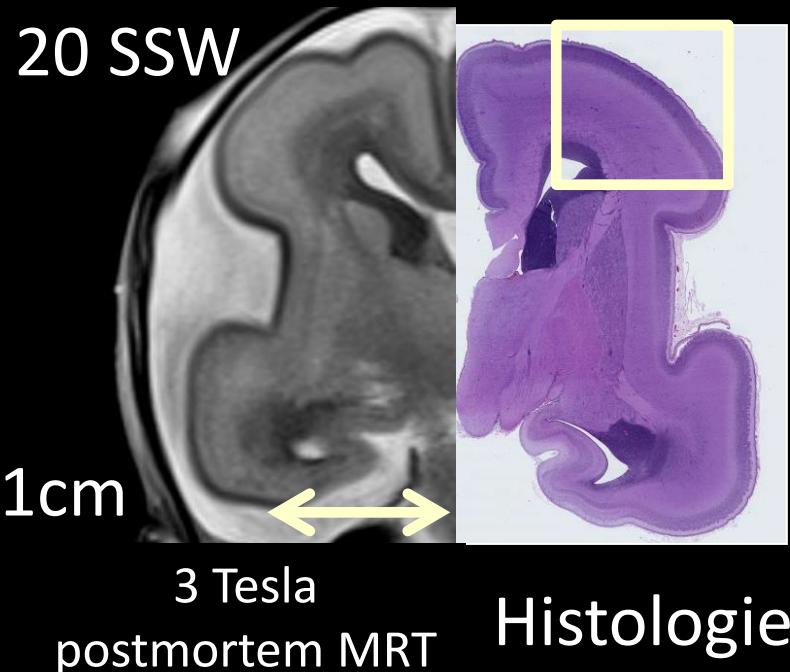
neu

T1w

T2-w

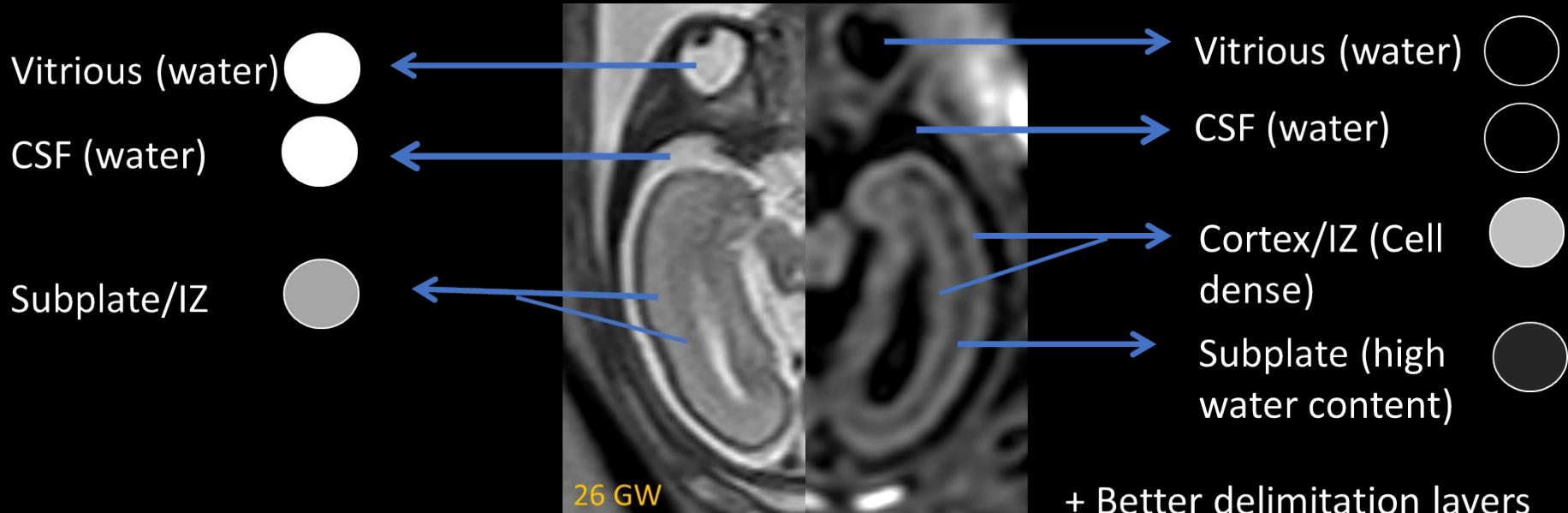
Hirnparenchym im MRT "Laminierung"

T2-w Kontrast



Hirnparenchym im MRT

EPI-FLAIR

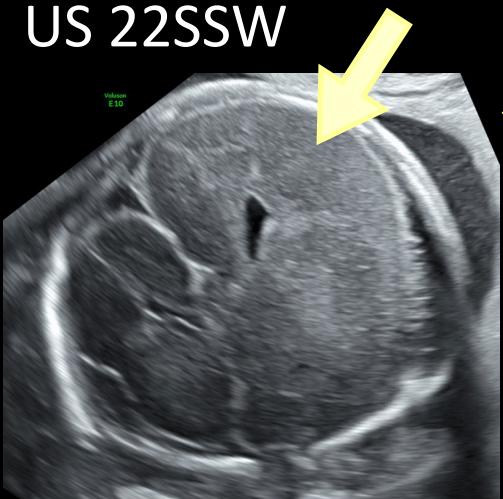


- + Better delimitation layers
- + Better delineation with CSF

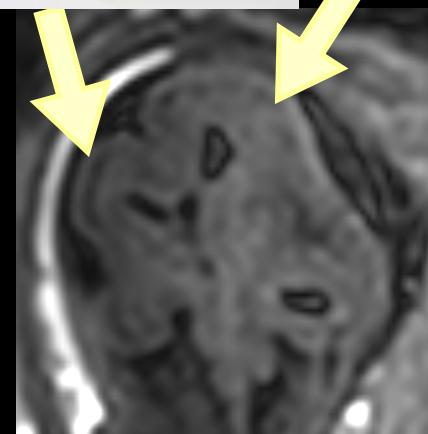
Hirnparenchym im MRT

EPI-FLAIR

US 22SSW



T2-w



Hemimegalenzephalie

Hirnparenchym im MRT



Interhemispherische Zyste

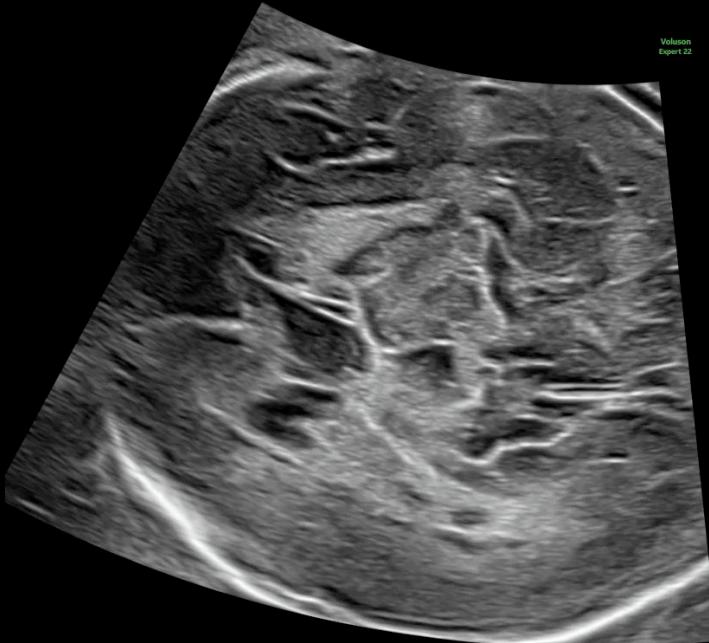


©E. Krampl-Bettelheim

Hirnparenchym im MRT

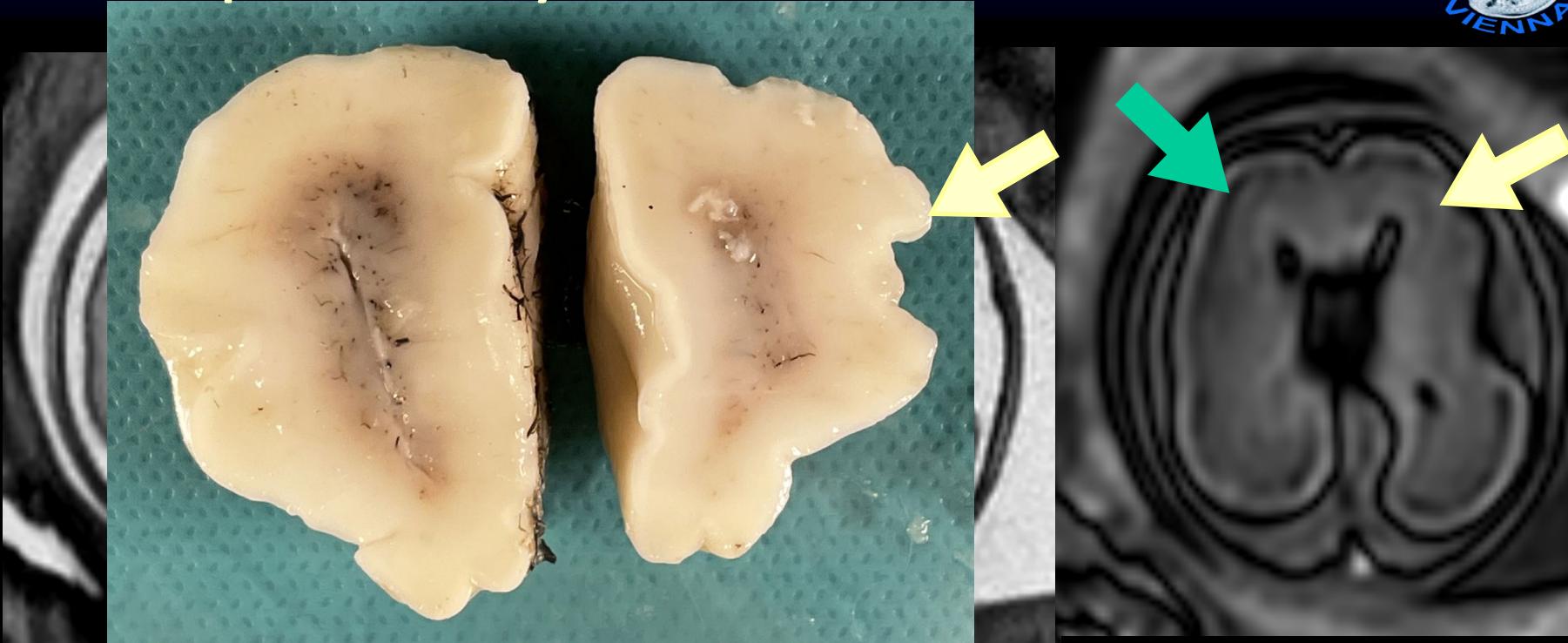


Interhemispherische Zyste



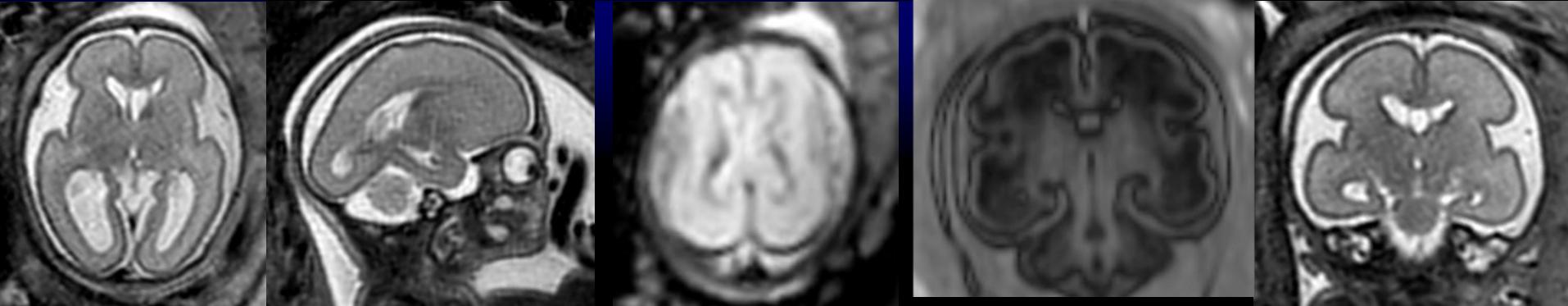
kortikale Malformation?

Hirnparenchym im MRT

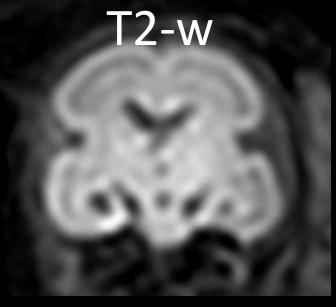


kortikale Malformation

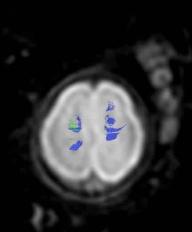
EPI-FLAIR



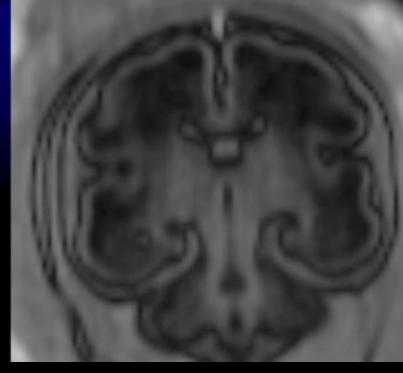
T2-w



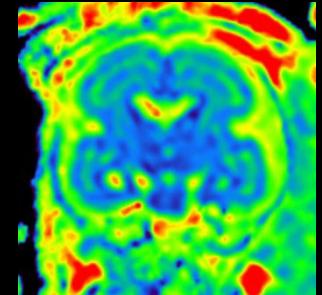
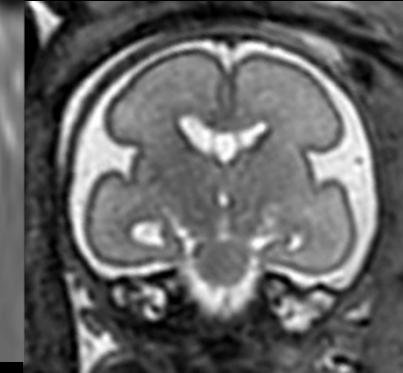
EPI/T2*



T1w



T2-w

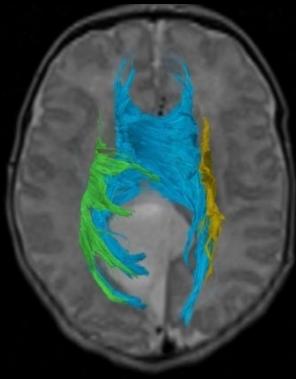
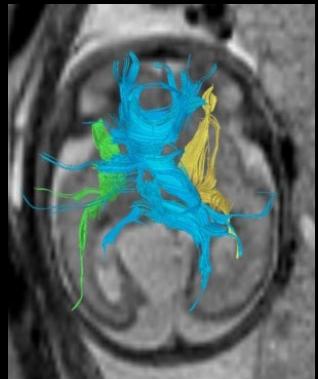
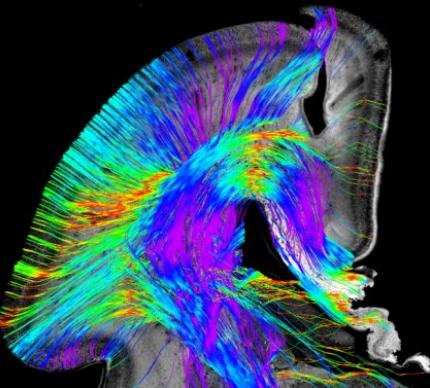
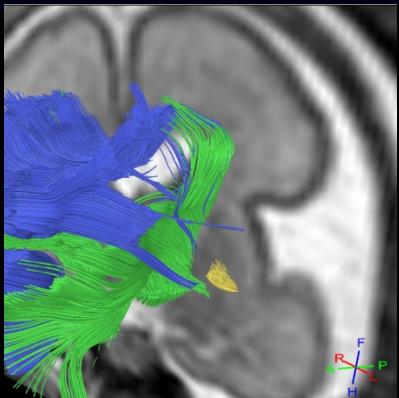


Fetal Diffusion tensor Imaging

AD

Traktographie

PubMed >50 Veröffentlichungen



DTI korreliert mit Histologie

Mitter C, et al.

Frontiers in Neuroanatomy. 2015



DTI korreliert mit
postnataler MRT

Song JW, et al.

Pediatric Radiology 2018;48:486-498

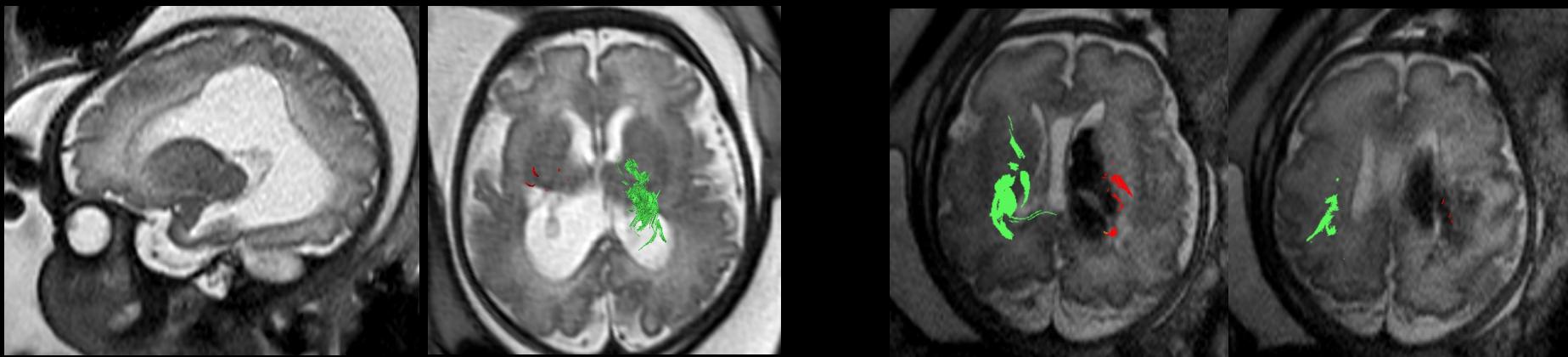


E. Hadi

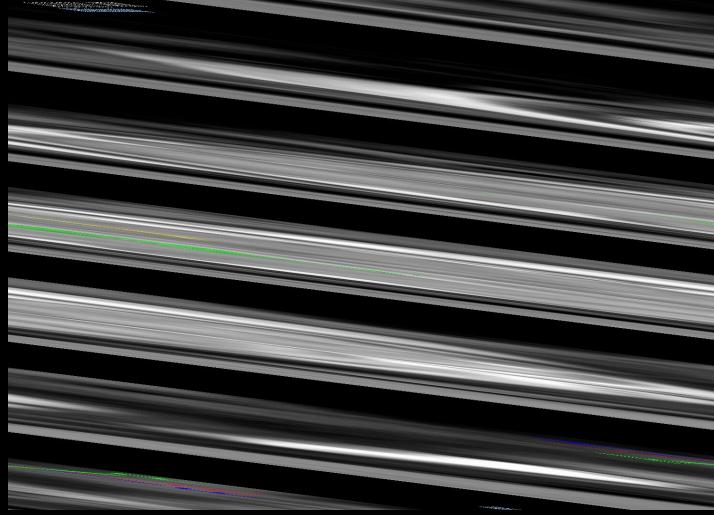
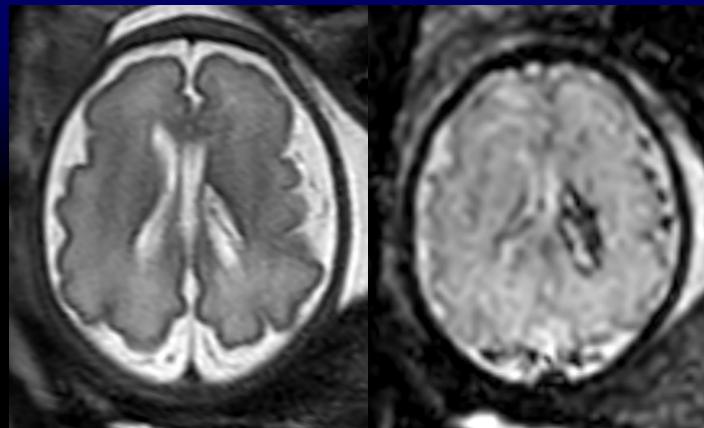
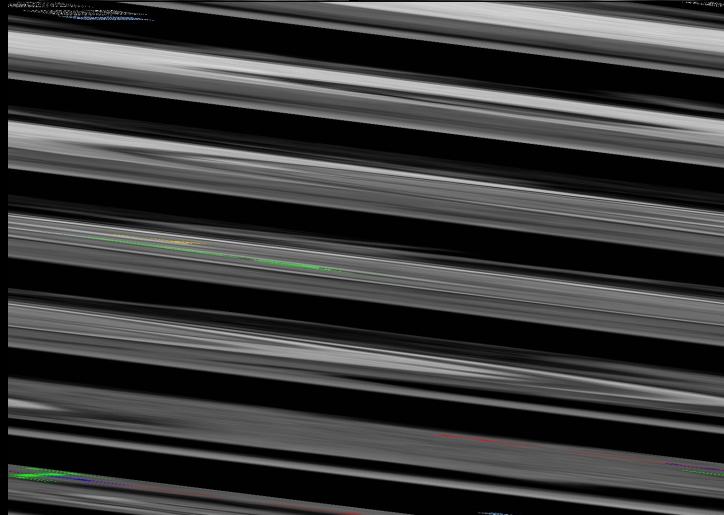
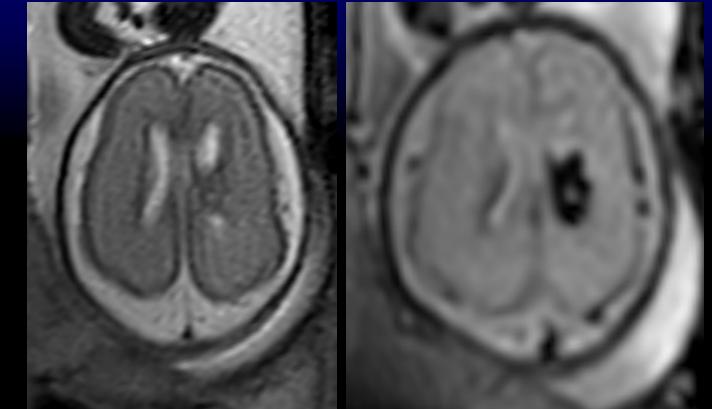


Klinische Wertigkeit?

DTI/Traktographie bei intraventrikulärer Blutung

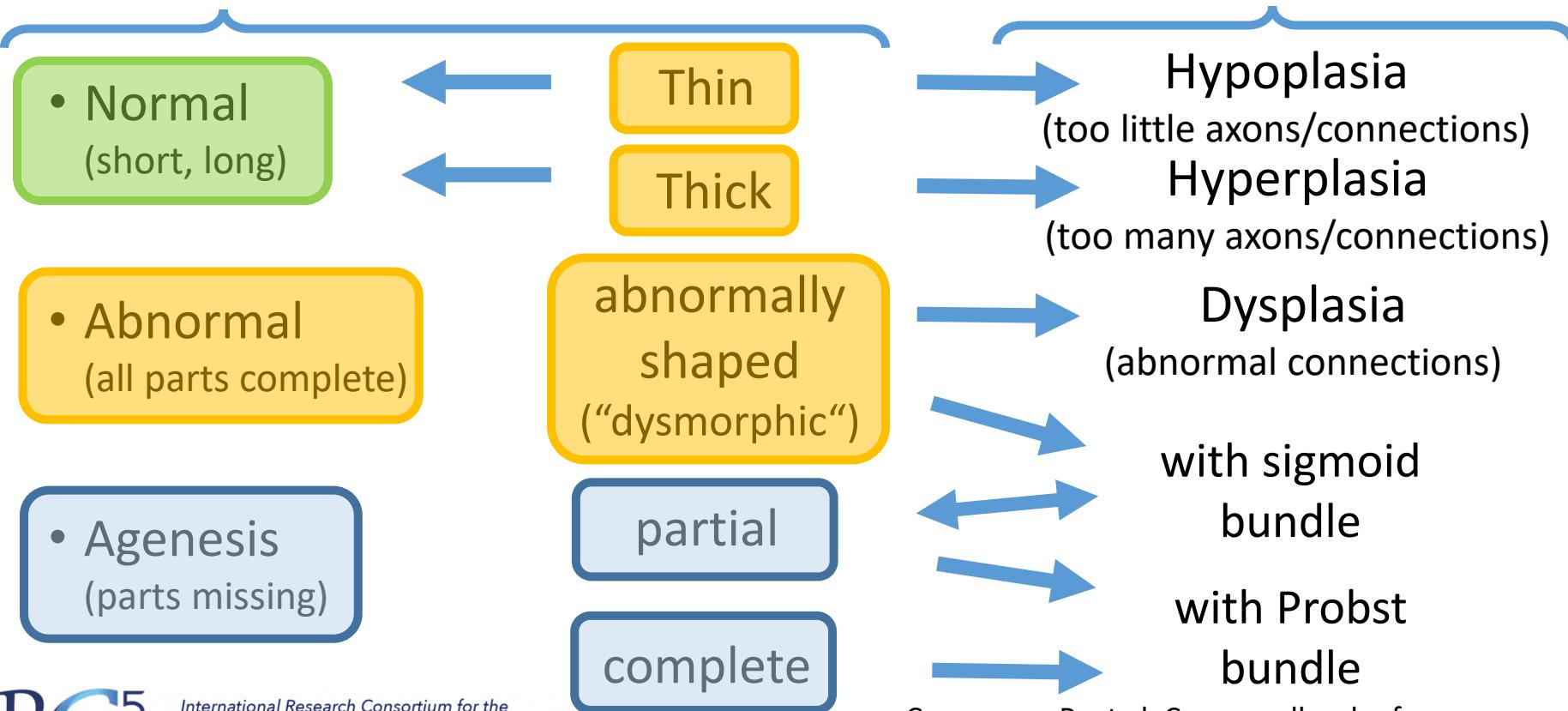


Motorisches Defizit: 31.3% der Fälle mit Einbezug der Pyramidenbahn
versus 5.1% ohne!



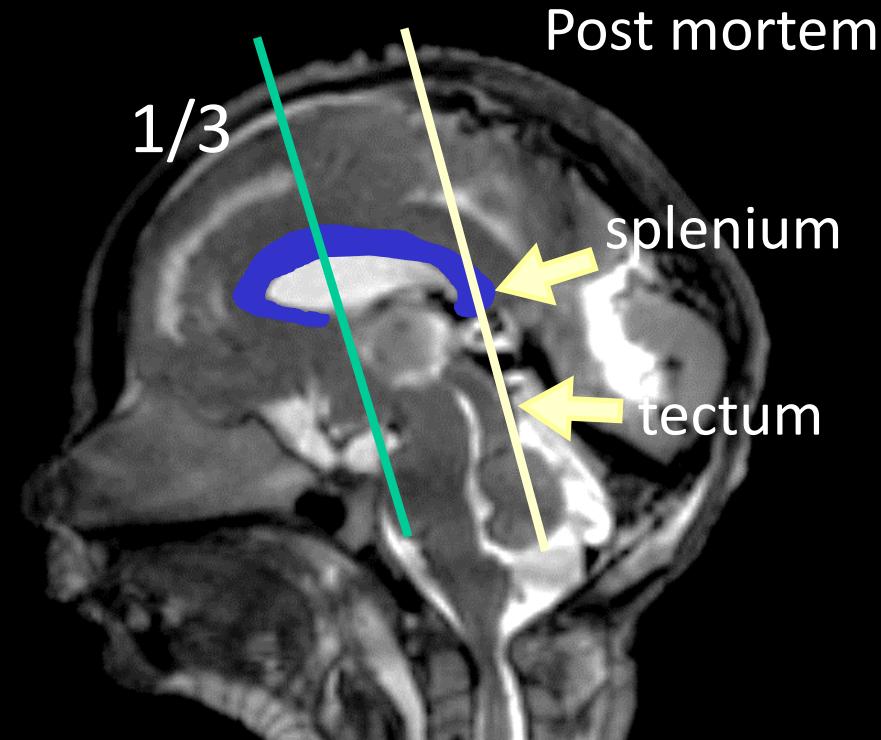
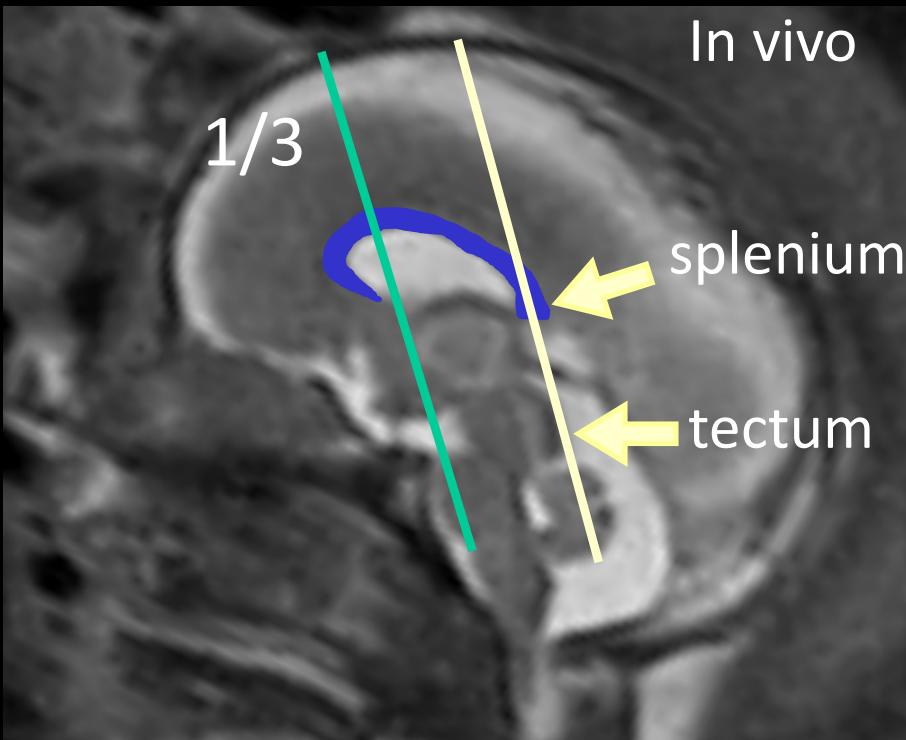
Imaging: US/MRT

Histo/DTI



Normal
(kurz, lang)

= vollständig!



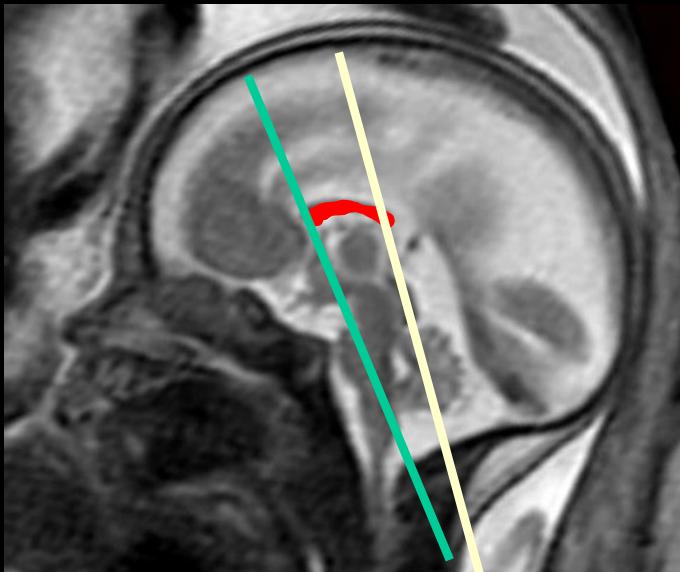


Agenesie (Anteile fehlen)



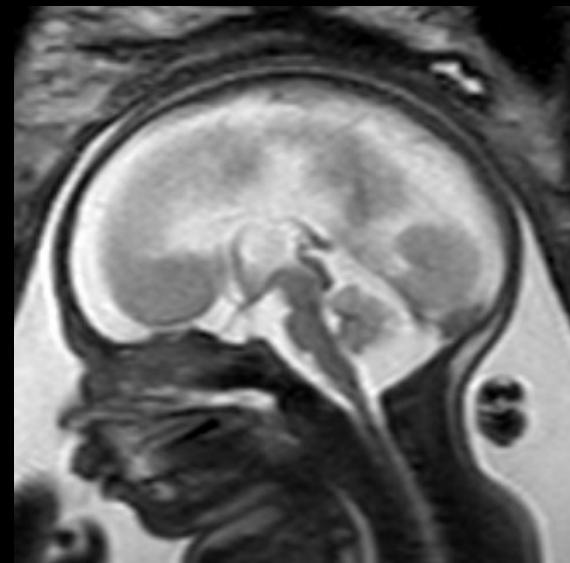
isuog

Partiell



29SSW

Komplett



28SSW

Spezifizierung



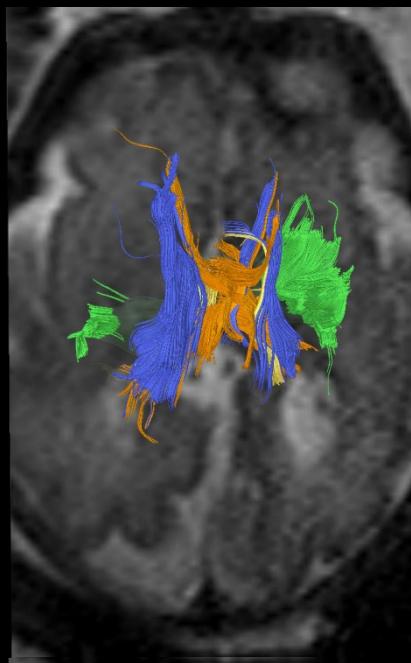
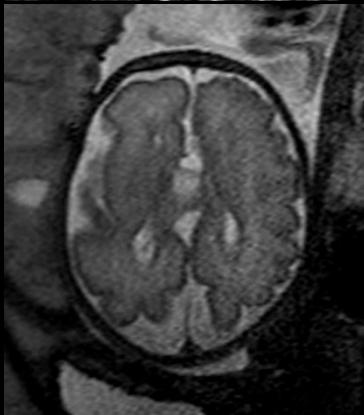
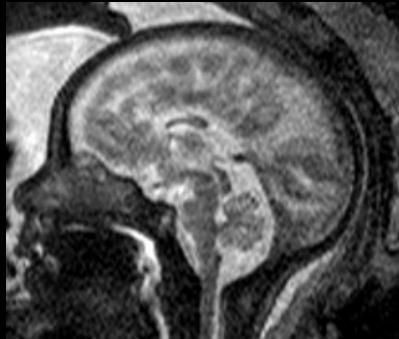
20 SSW



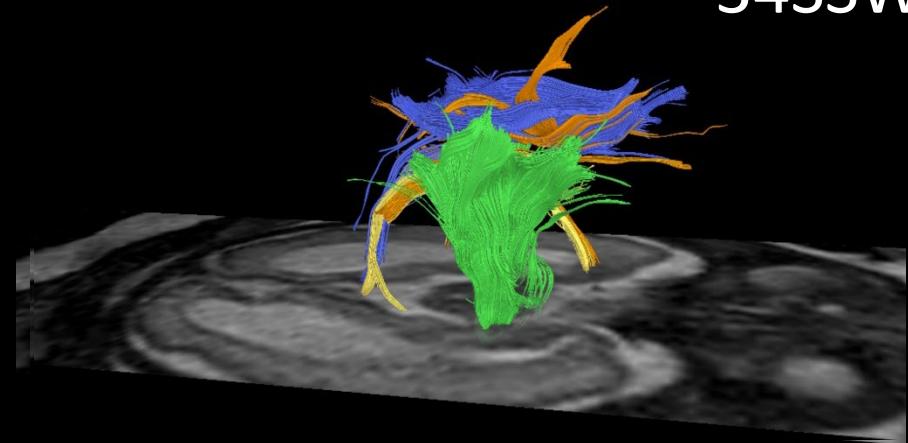
Partielle Agenesie (Teile fehlen)



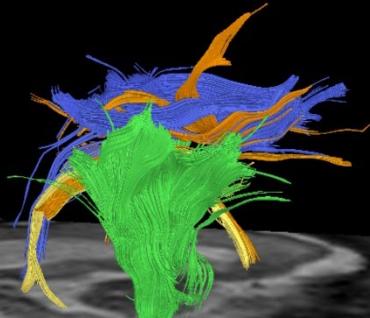
34SSW



Corticospinal



Sigmoid



Fornix

Probst

DTI Review: Corroenne, R., UOG 2022: 60, 470



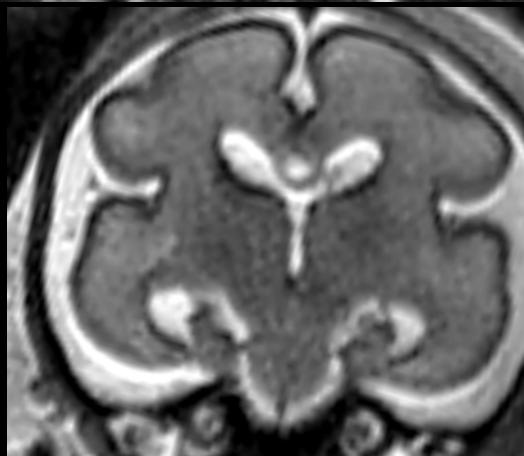
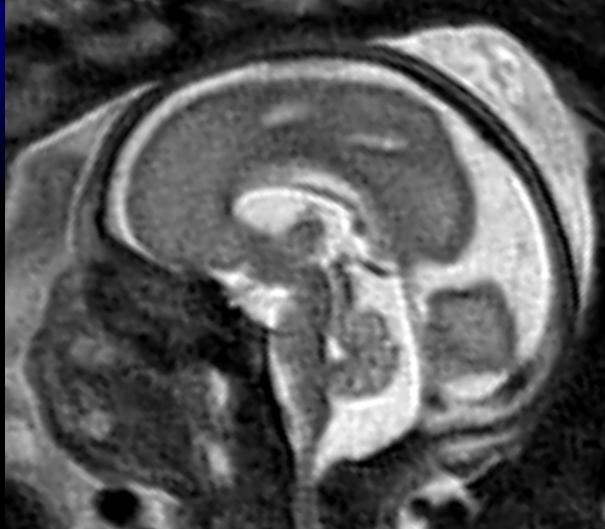
©Katrín Karl,
München

26+4



verdicktes CC?

?



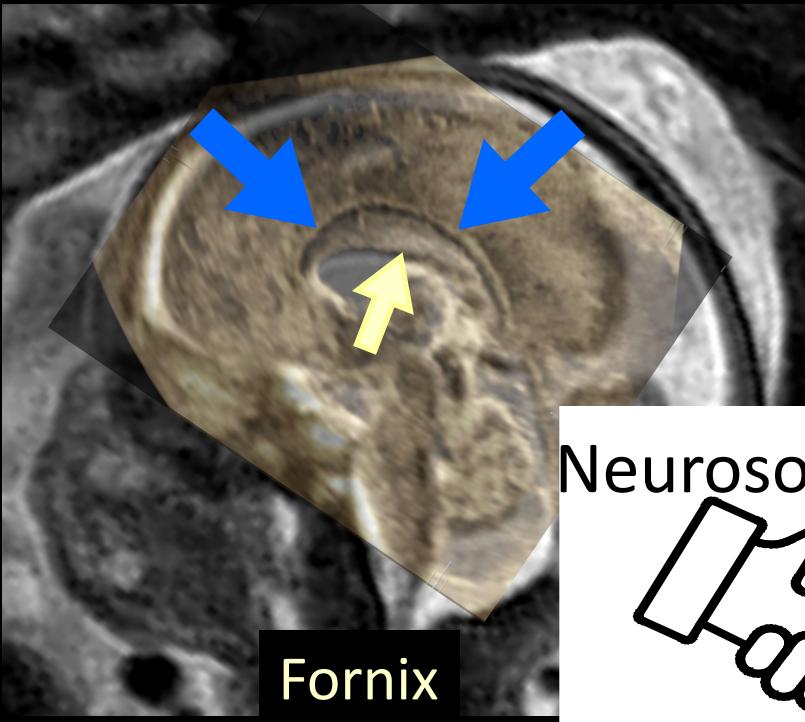
Normales CC?

FETAL MRI
VIENNA

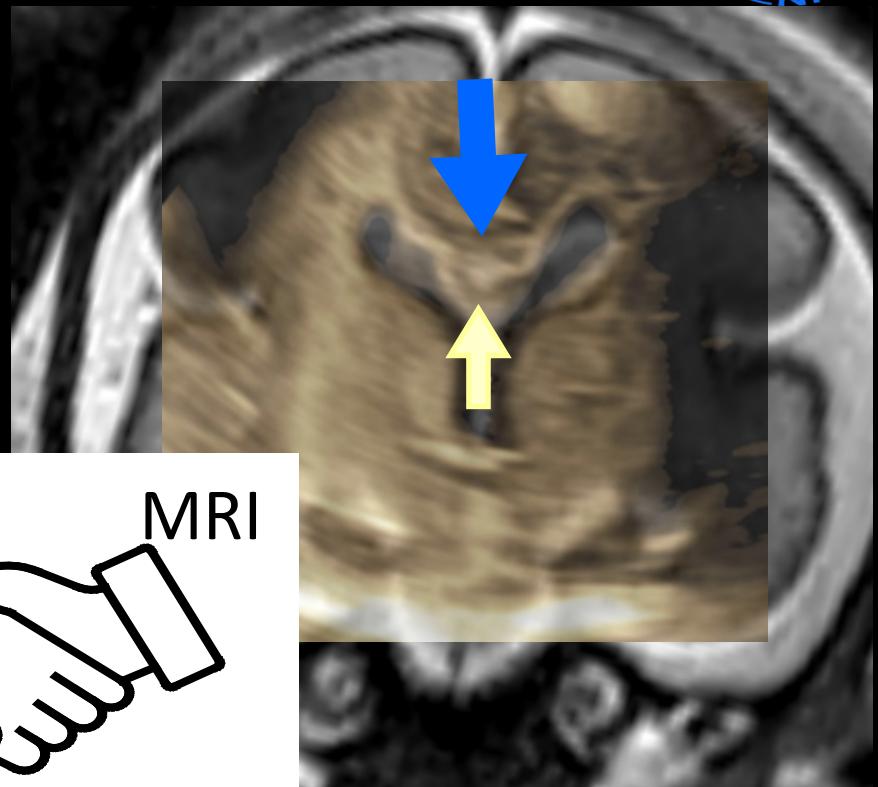
Genauere Spezifizierung



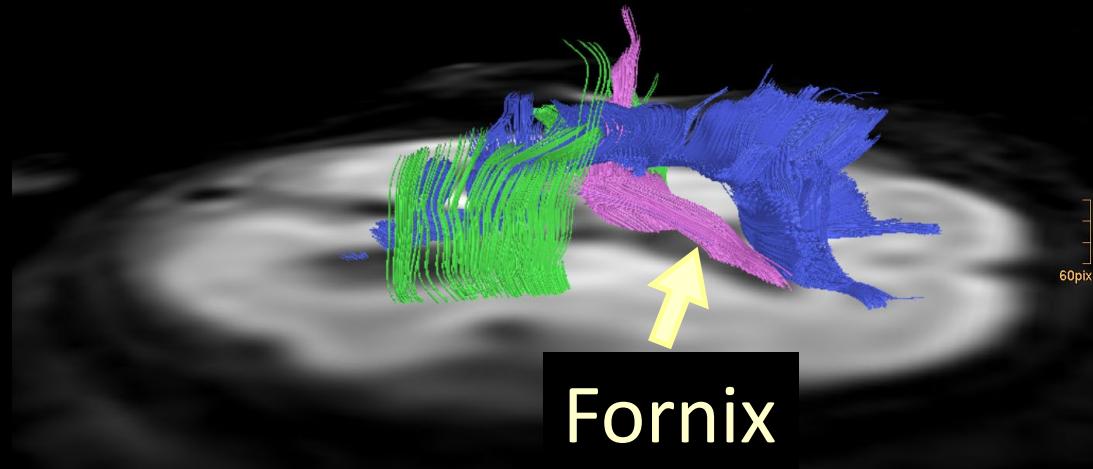
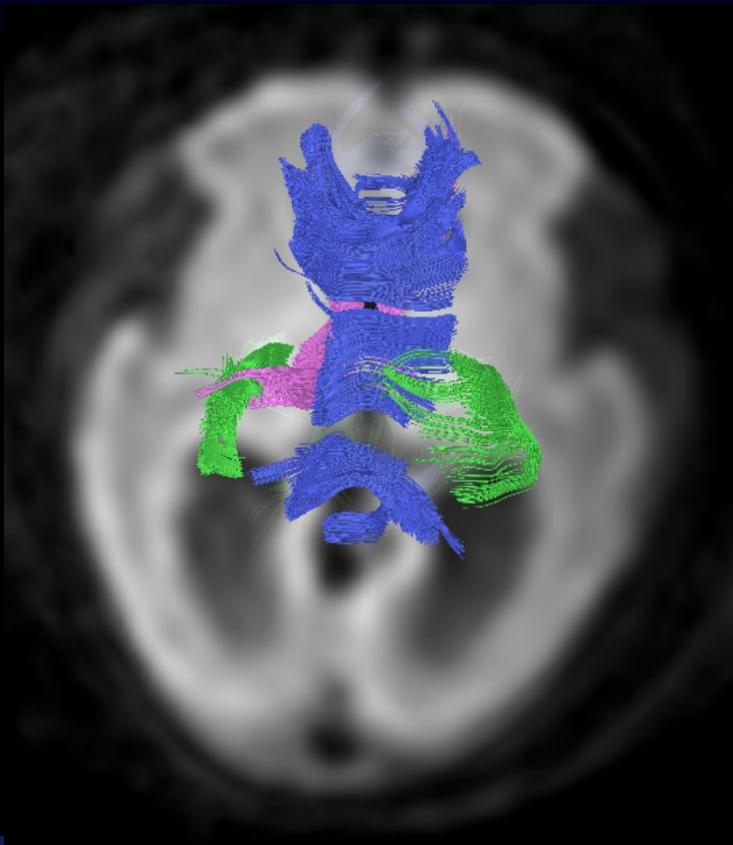
Corpus callosum



Neurosono MRI

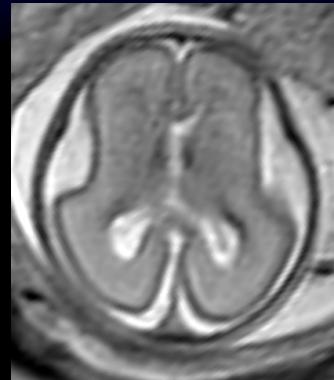
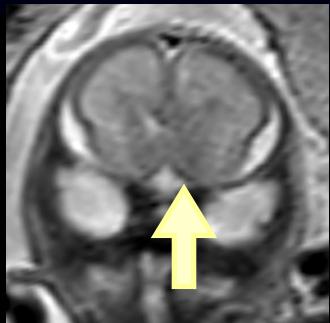


Genauere Spezifizierung

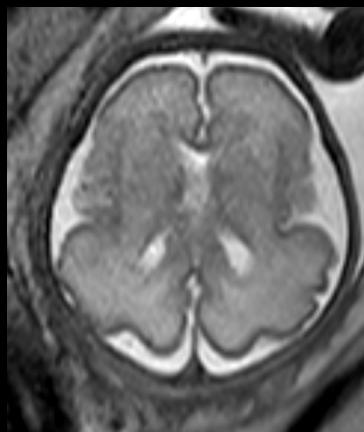
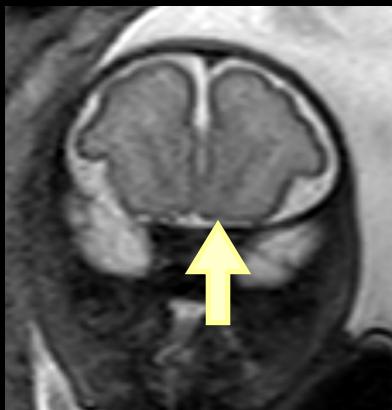


Ein weiterer Fall...

23GW



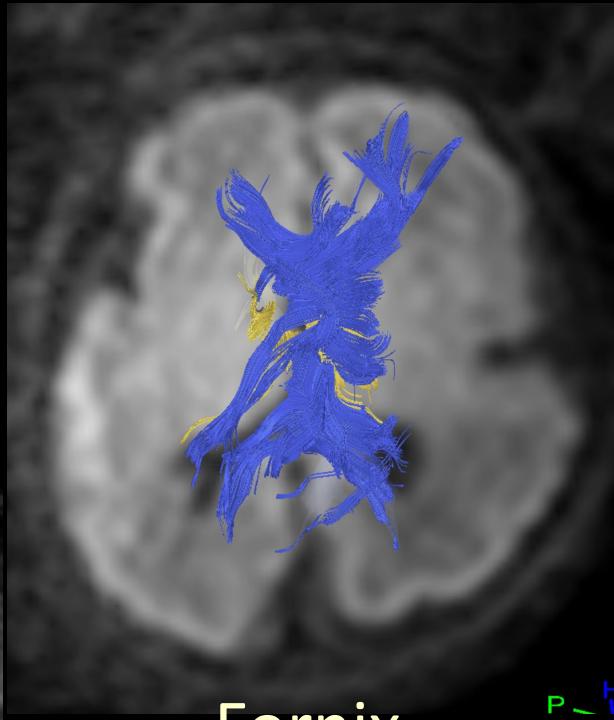
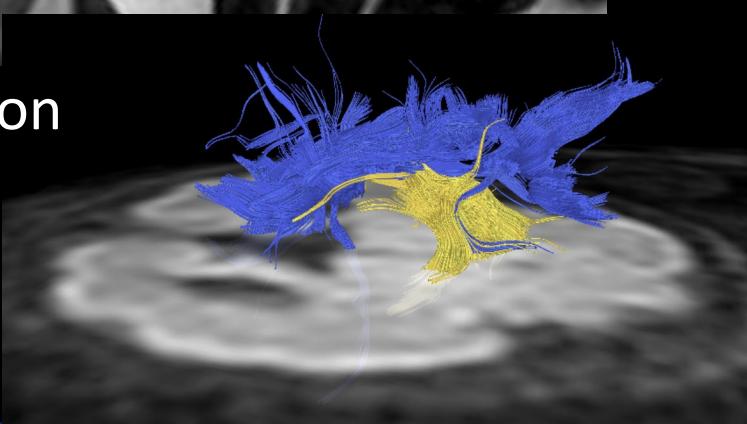
29GW



Ein weiterer Fall...

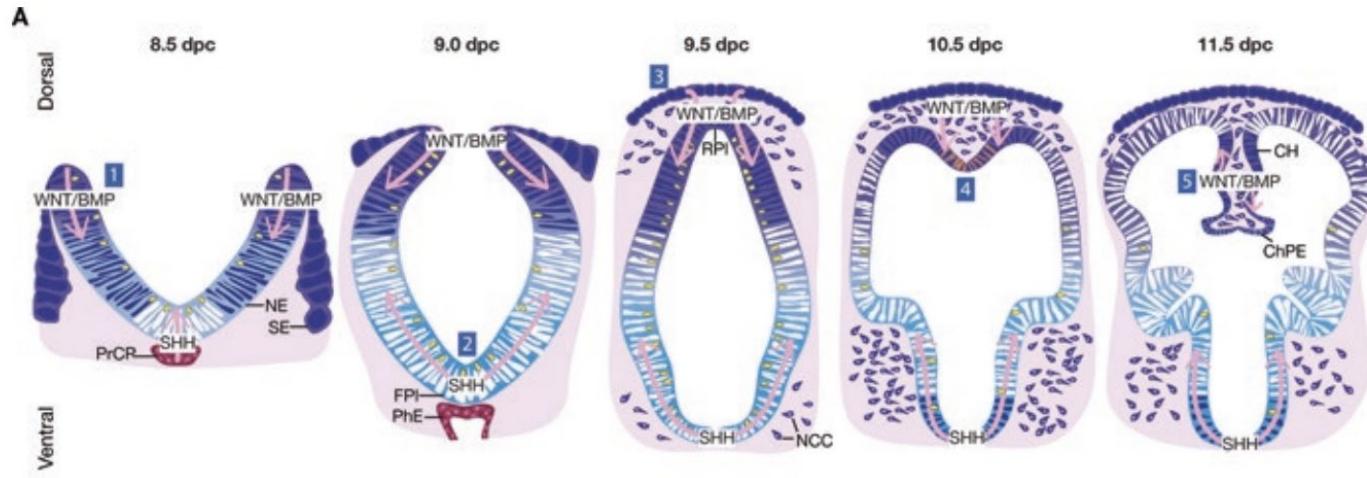


ZIC2 Gene Mutation
c.1204T>G
(p.Tyr402Asp)



Fornix

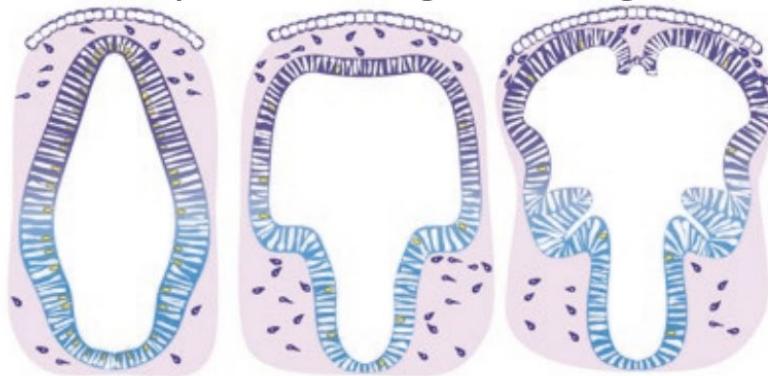
Normal CC



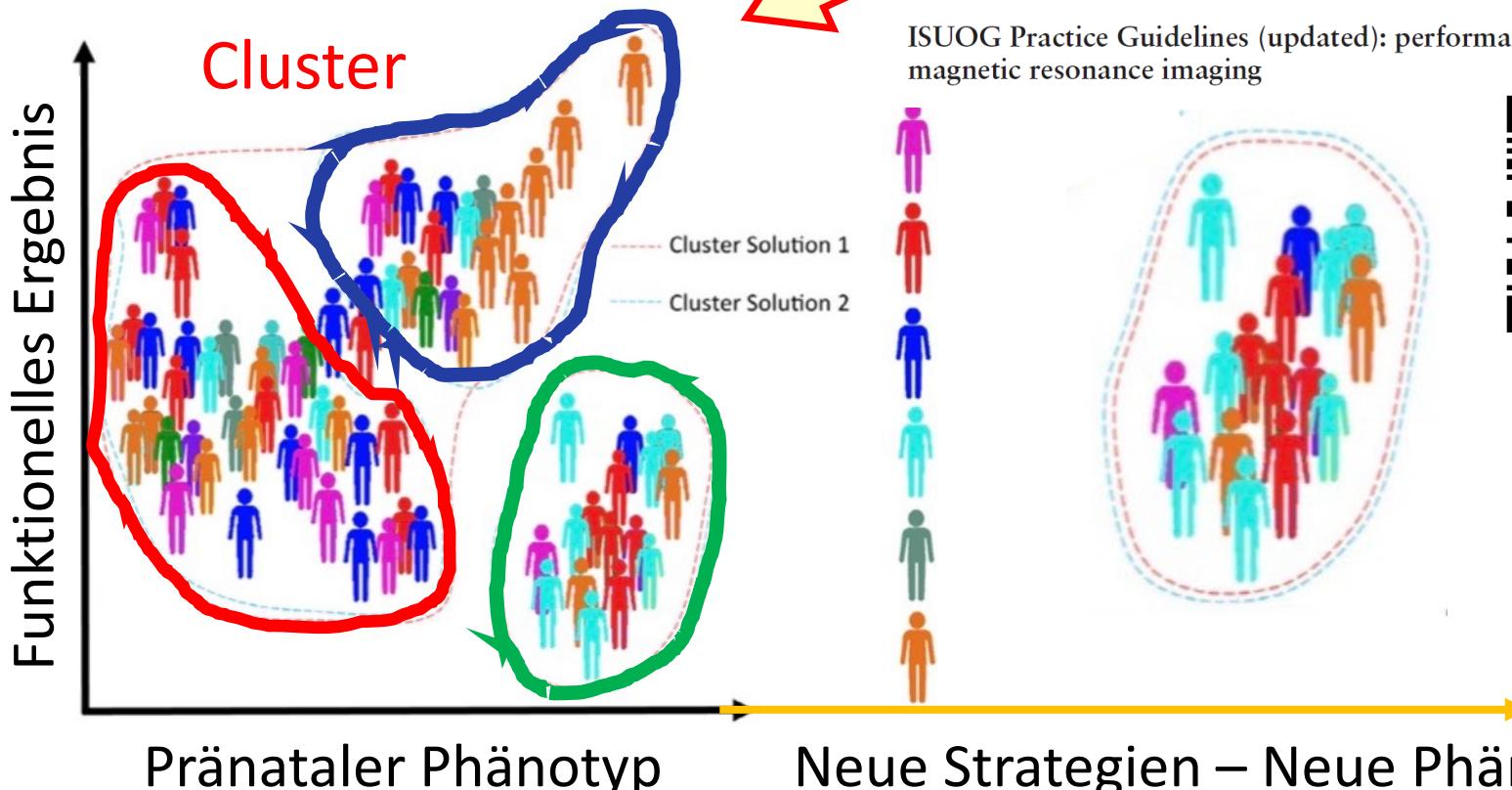
B dorsal patterning ≠ axon guidance

ZIC2 Gene Mutation

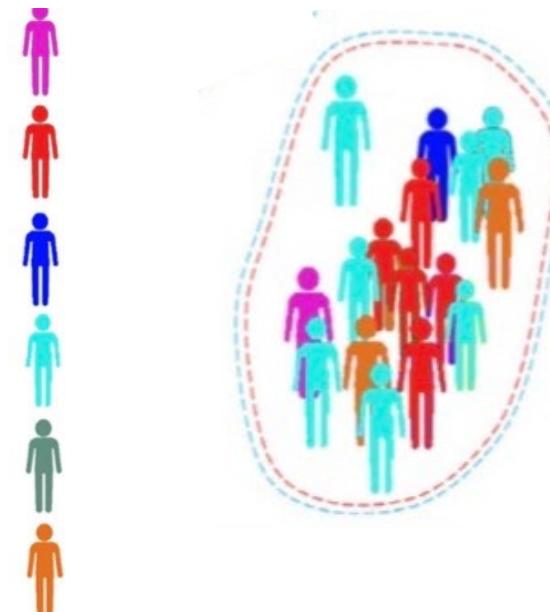
- Zic2 expression
- Mitotic cell
- Apoptotic cell
- Dorsal (purple)-Ventral (blue) pattern



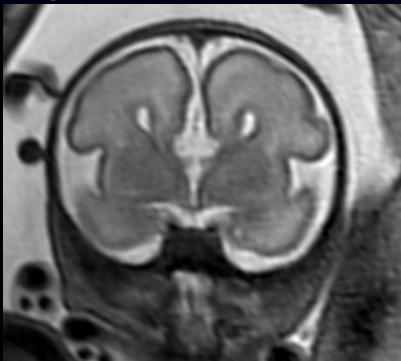
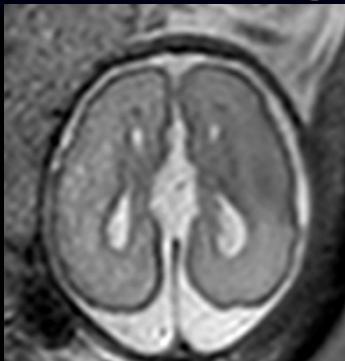
MR Phänotypisierung



ISUOG Practice Guidelines (updated): performance of fetal magnetic resonance imaging

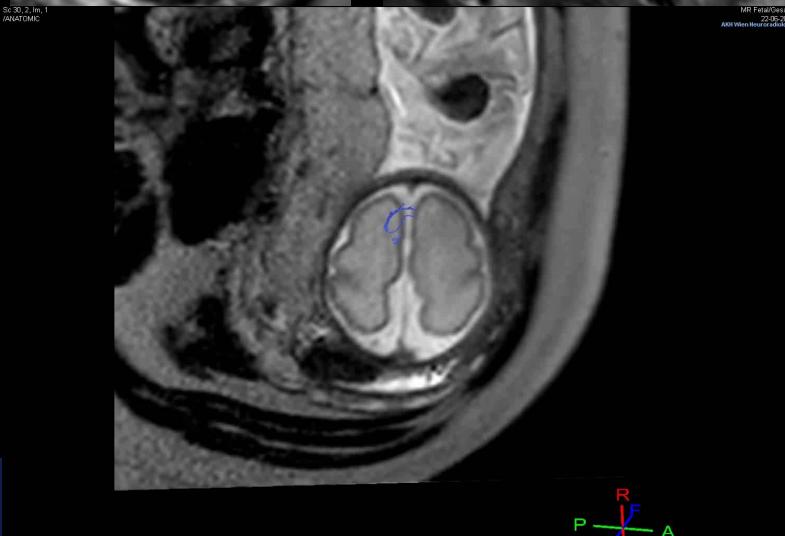


Traktographie – Interpretation?



Callosum Agenesie, 26SSW

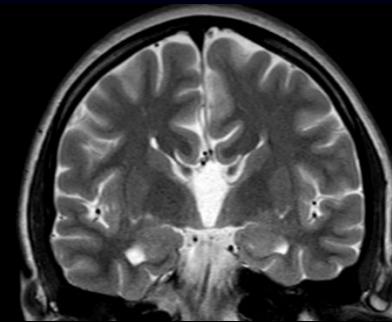
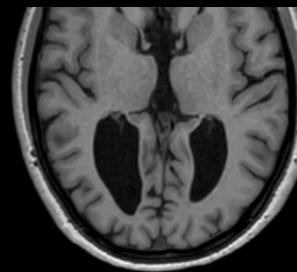
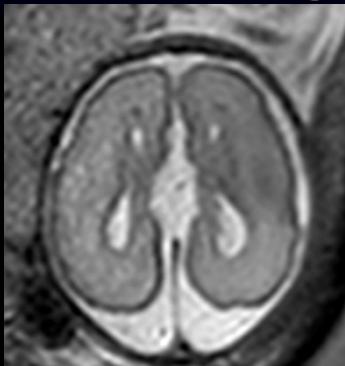
Probst Bündel



?

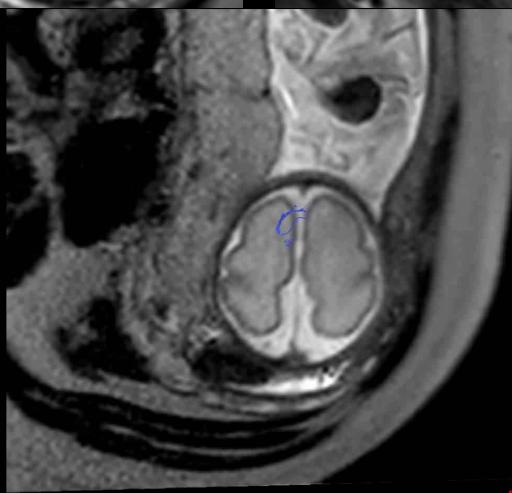
Traktographie – Interpretation?

DCC Mutation



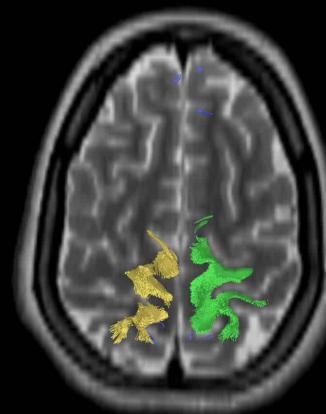
Mutter

Sc 30, 2, Im, 1
1040x1040



R
F
P
A

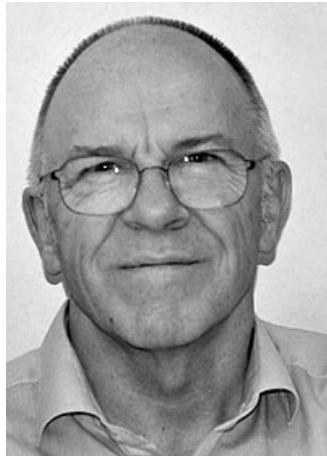
Sc 39, 2, Im, 1
1040x1040

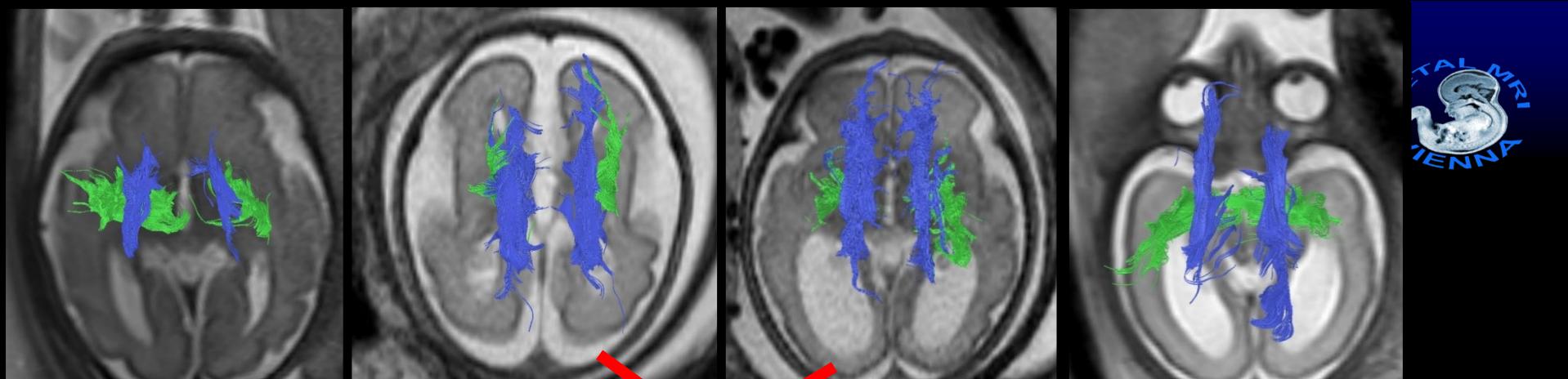


A
R
H
L

Phänotypisierung – wozu?

„Es ist absolut unmöglich
Funktion [...] vorherzusagen“!
(Eugen Boltshauser)

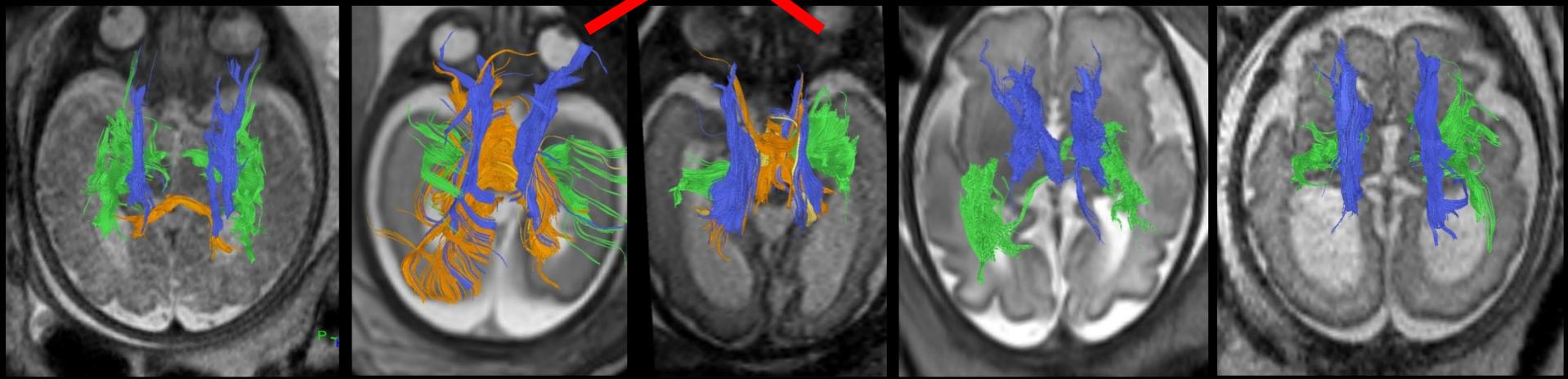




Bilder

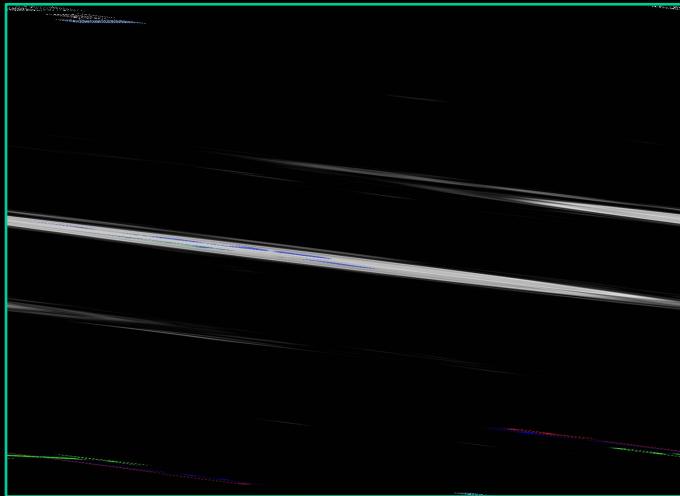


Function

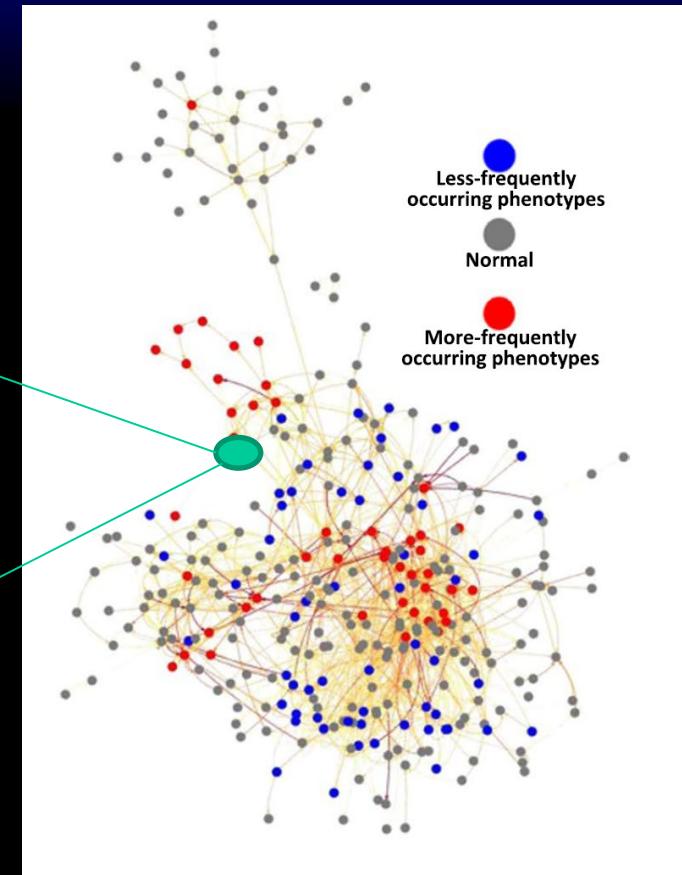


Warum?

Konnektom



Barabási, A.L., Gulbahce, N., Loscalzo, J., 2011. Network medicine: a network-based approach to human disease. Nature reviews Genetics 2011;12, 56.

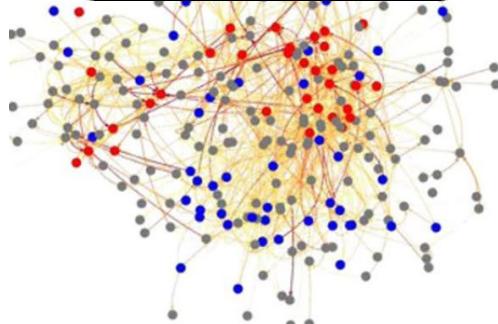
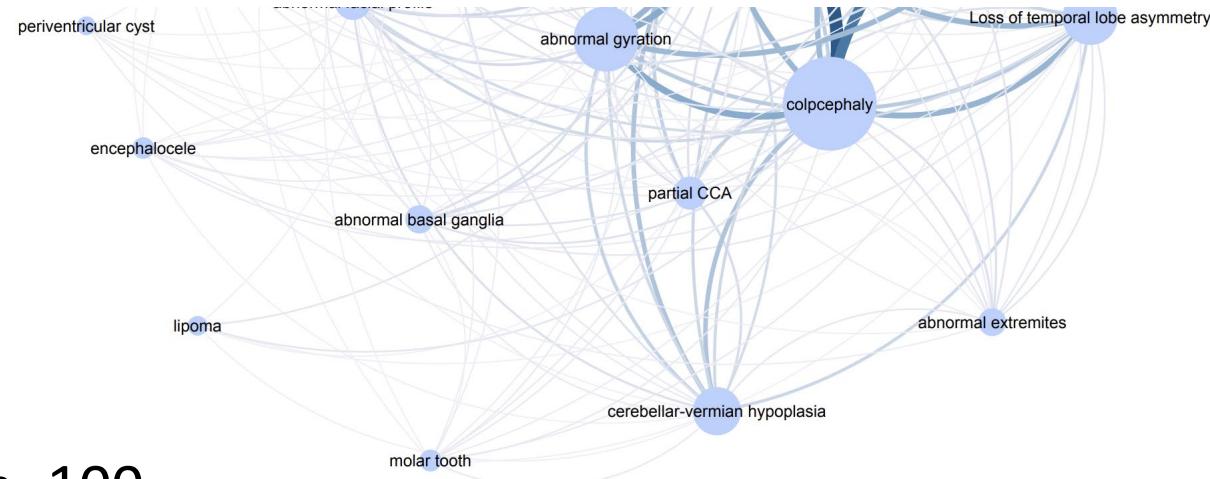


“Phänom”



Improved neurodevelopmental prognostication in isolated corpus callosal agenesis: fetal magnetic resonance imaging-based scoring system

M. C. DIOGO^{1,2} S. GLATTER³, D. PRAYER¹, G. M. GRUBER^{1,4}, D. BETTELHEIM⁵,
M. WEBER¹, G. DOVJAK¹ R. SEIDL³ and G. KASPRIAN¹



“Phänom” bei Callosum Agenesie

“Isolierte“ CCA

Prognostischer Score

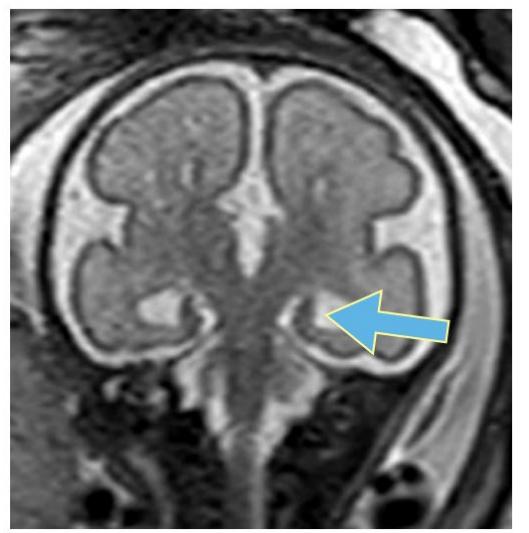


28 GW

- 7 features
- Rating Scale
 - 0-2 points
- Sum Score
- Maximum = 11



Colpocephaly



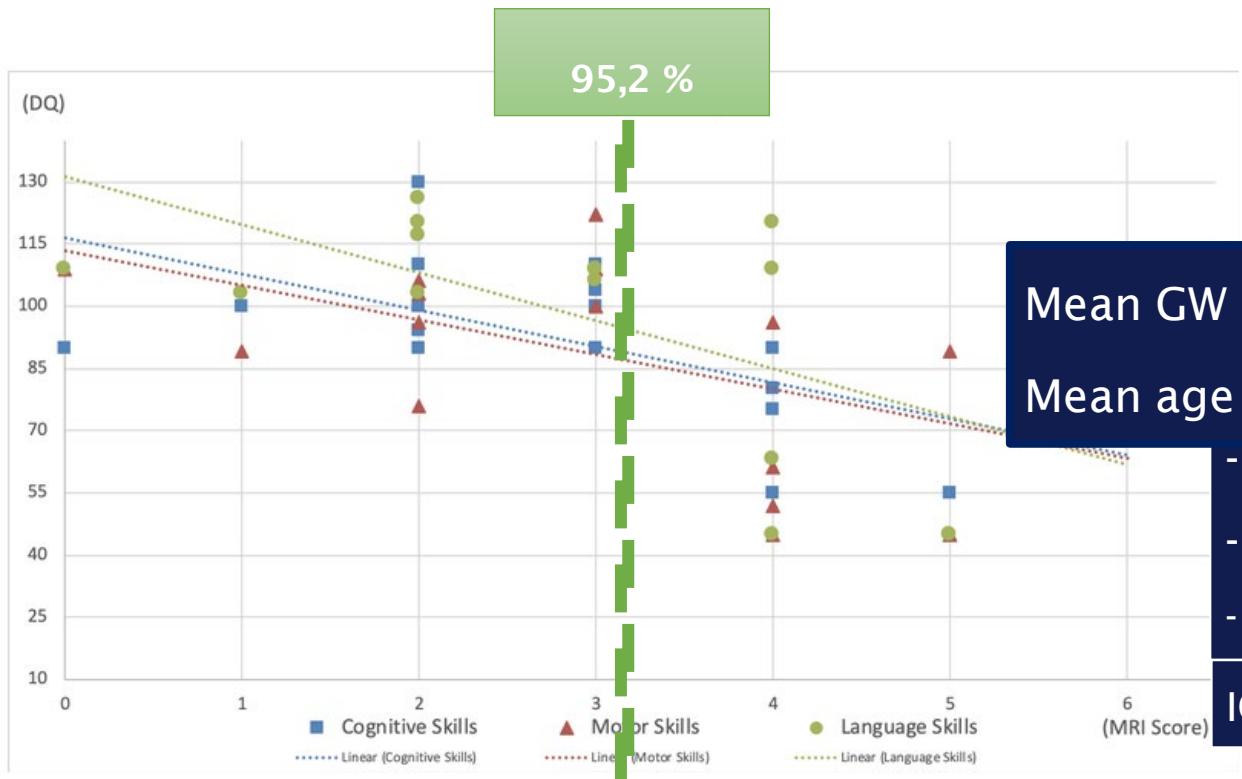
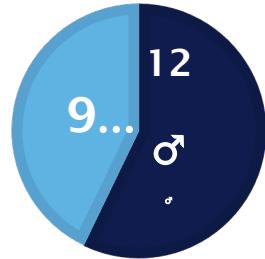
hippocampal
positioning + size

Cardoso Diogo M, et al. Improved prognostication in isolated callosal agenesis:
fetal magnetic resonance imaging-based scoring system. UOG 2021 online

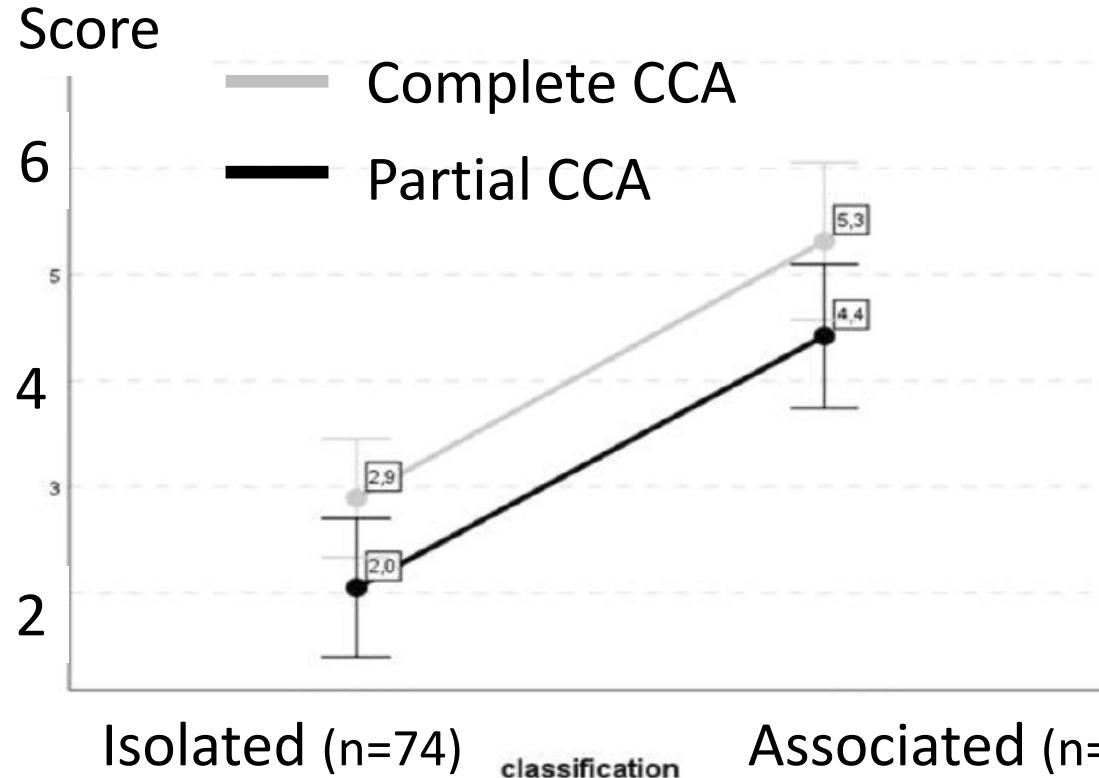
Der fetale “MRT Score”



■ Male ■ Female

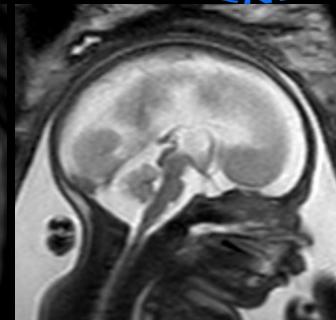
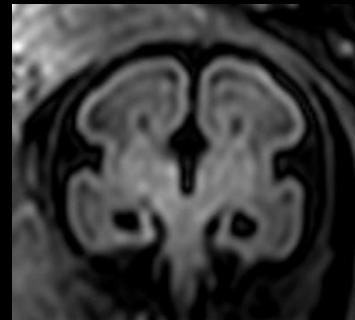
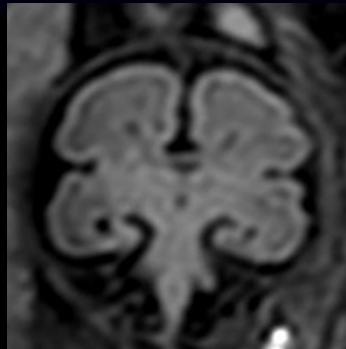
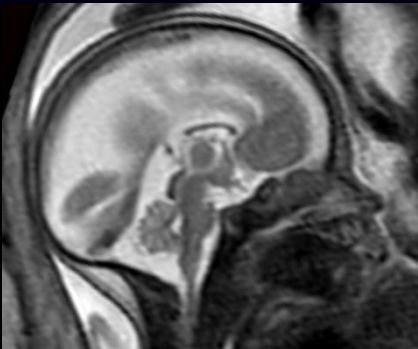


CCA – prognostischer Score



Glatter S. et al. Beyond isolated and associated: a novel fetal magnetic resonance imaging-based scoring system helps in the prenatal prognostication of callosal agenesis AJNR 2021

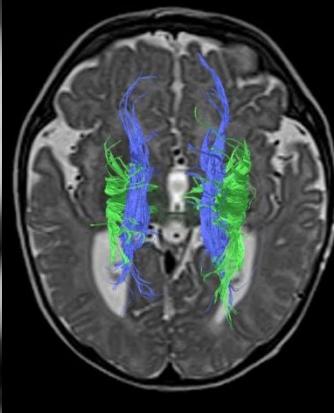
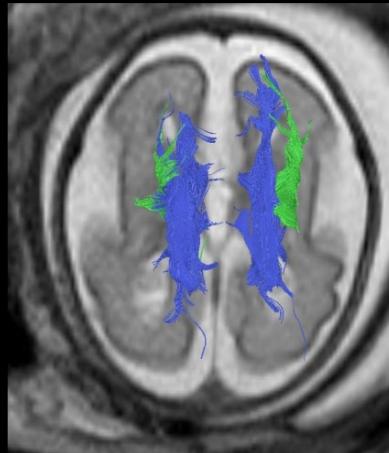
CCA – prognostischer Score



Sarah,
29GW



Bruce,
28GW



CCA – prognostischer Score



MRI Score: 2

MRI Score: 6

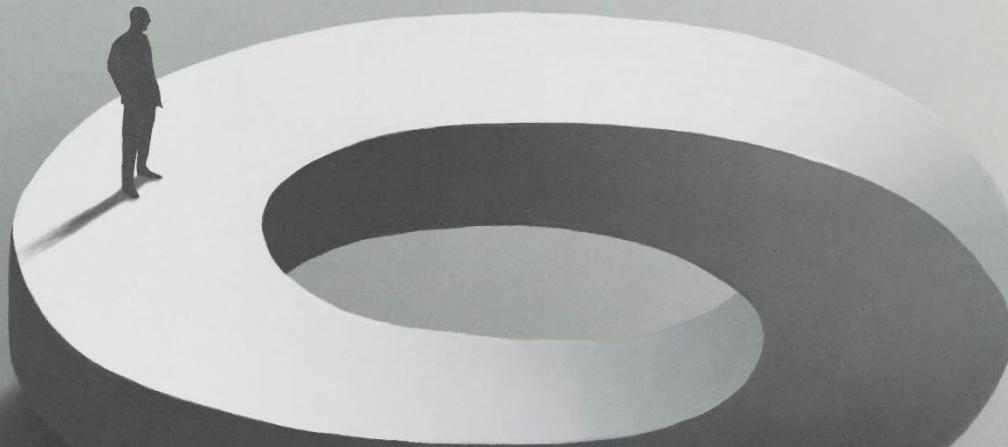
Sarah, 12 Monate

AIMS: 50th Percentile

Bruce, 28 Monate

Alberta infant motor scale (AIMS):
<5th Percentile

„Es ist absolut unmöglich
Funktion [...] vorherzusagen!“
(Eugen Boltshauser)



Aber es ist möglich Phänotypen zu charakterisieren!

Das Fetale Neurologie Team



Fetaler Neuroradiologe



MEDICAL UNIVERSITY
OF VIENNA

Fetal and Developmental (Neuro-)imaging

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Maternal Fetal Medicine

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Institute of Molecular Biotechnology
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Catarina Da Cunha