I, Kyla J Patek, hereby submit this original work as part of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science in Genetic Counseling.

It is entitled:
Posterior fossa anomalies diagnosed with fetal MRI: Associated anomalies and neurodevelopmental outcomes

Student’s name: Kyla J Patek

This work and its defense approved by:

Committee chair: Robert Hopkin, MD
Committee member: Beth Marie Kline-Fath, MD
Posterior fossa anomalies diagnosed with fetal MRI: Associated anomalies and neurodevelopmental outcomes

A thesis submitted to the
Graduate School of the University of Cincinnati
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In the Program of Genetic Counseling
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By

Kyla Patek, B.S.
University of Minnesota, 2009

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Committee Chair: Robert J. Hopkin, M.D.
Abstract

Objective: The purpose of this study was to describe the relationship between intra- and extra-cranial anomalies and neurodevelopmental outcome for fetuses diagnosed with a posterior fossa anomaly (PFA) on fetal MRI.

Methods: Cases of Dandy-Walker malformation (DWM), vermian hypogenesis/hypoplasia (VH), and mega cisterna magna (MCM) were identified through the Fetal Care Center of Cincinnati between January 2004 and December 2010. Parental interview and retrospective chart review were used to assess neurodevelopmental outcome.

Results: PFAs were identified in 59 fetuses; 9 with DWM, 36 with VH, and 14 with MCM. Cases with isolated PFAs (14/59) had better outcomes than those with additional anomalies (p=0.00016), with isolated cases of MCM all being neurodevelopmentally typical. Cases with additional intra-cranial anomalies were more likely to have a poor outcome than those without intra-cranial anomalies (p=0.00085). The presence of extra-cranial anomalies increased the likelihood of having a poor outcome (OR=10.2, 95% CI, 2.6-40) as did the identification of an abnormal brainstem (OR=12.97, 95% CI, 2.9-58.0).

Conclusion: Intra- and extra-cranial anomalies were good predictors of neurodevelopmental outcome in this study. The prognosis was poor for individuals with an abnormal brainstem while those with isolated MCM had normal neurodevelopmental outcome.

Key Words: Posterior fossa anomaly; fetal MRI; neurodevelopmental outcome, Dandy-Walker malformation, vermian hypoplasia, mega cisterna magna
Aknowledgements

Thank you to my RAC (Christine Spaeth, Dr. Robert Hopkin, and Beth Kline-Fath) for their support, collaboration, and guidance.
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Introduction

Posterior fossa anomalies (PFAs), including Dandy-Walker malformation (DWM), vermian hypogenesis/hypoplasia (VH), and mega cisterna magna (MCM), are found in approximately 1 in every 5,000 live births (Bolduc and Limperopoulos, 2009). The identification of a PFA leads to a thorough ultrasound exam or fetal MRI when available. Fetal MRI provides detailed imaging of the soft tissue of the brain to help differentiate between DWM, VH, and MCM, which have different prognoses (Limperopoulos and du Plessis, 2006, Adamsbaum et al., 2005). Fetuses suspected of having a PFA are at an increased risk for both additional intra- and extra-cranial anomalies. Several studies have reported the importance of the identification of additional anomalies for providing accurate prognoses to families (Cornford and Twining, 1992, Estroff et al., 1992, Ecker et al., 2000).

Neurologic complications and developmental delay are commonly seen in children with PFAs. Many studies have reported the rate of developmental delay in children identified with a PFA ranging from 20-80% depending on the specific anomaly and case series (Klein et al., 2003, Bolduc and Limperopoulos, 2009, Gerszten and Albright, 1995, Ecker et al., 2000, Limperopoulos and du Plessis, 2006). The lack of evidence-based outcome data for fetuses diagnosed with PFAs makes it difficult to provide prognostic information to families receiving a prenatal diagnosis.

The purpose of this study was to describe the relationship between intra- and extra-cranial anomalies and neurodevelopmental outcome for fetuses diagnosed with a posterior fossa anomaly (PFA) on fetal MRI consecutively between January 2004 and December 2010 from a single quaternary care center.
Methods

After receiving Institutional Review Board approval, a retrospective chart review was conducted at the Fetal Care Center of Cincinnati (FCC) at Cincinnati Children’s Medical Center. All fetal MRIs were reviewed by a radiologist to assess accuracy of diagnosis and identify additional defects. Postnatal images were reviewed when available. Diagnosis of Dandy-Walker malformation was made in the presence of vermian agenesis/hypogenesis, cystic dilatation of the fourth ventricle and enlarged posterior fossa with elevation of the transverse sinus, tentorium and torcula (Figure 1). Vermian abnormalities were described based on standardized measurements described by Garel (2009) and Robinson et al (2001). Vermian hypogenesis was noted if the vermis measured small and the fastigial to declive line was less than a 1:2 ratio. The diagnosis of vermian hypoplasia was verified in the presence of a small vermis with normal foliation (Figure 2). Due to the sample size, vermian hypogenesis and hypoplasia were treated as one group for the purpose of analysis. The brainstem was identified as abnormal if small or irregular in configuration compared to normal brainstem measurement standards for gestational age described by Tilea et al (2009) (Figure 4).

Data was collected from medical records (prenatal and postnatal) (Appendix 1) with additional information collected through a voluntary parental phone interview (Appendix 2). Women who were referred to FCC for evaluation but experienced a prenatal or perinatal demise were not contacted for the phone interview but were included in the chart review. Data collected from medical record review and phone surveys included the outcome of the pregnancy (delivery, stillbirth, intrauterine fetal demise or termination), medical history of the pregnancy, postnatal imaging, genetic diagnosis/testing, neurologic abnormalities (i.e. seizures, hyper/hypotonia, respiratory distress, feeding difficulties), developmental milestones and parental assessment of
development. Developmental milestones were obtained from parental report and medical records. Developmental function was estimated as mild, moderate or severe based on guidelines provided in the Denver Developmental Screening Test II or other validated developmental testing recorded in the medical records. For statistical purposes outcome was classified as good if the individual had no neurologic abnormalities or development delay and poor if the individuals had neurologic abnormalities, developmental delay, or died.

Fisher Exact test was employed to examine the association between specific features found on MRI and postnatal outcome. Because there were 4 explanatory variables (isolated PFA, additional intra-cranial anomalies, extra-cranial anomalies, and abnormal brainstem) and multiple comparison tests were performed, Bonferroni correction with $\alpha \leq 0.005$ was used. Fisher Exact test, where $\alpha \leq 0.05$, was used to assess the accuracy of fetal MRI based on gestational age. A proportional odds model was developed to determine the strength of association between fetal brain malformations and outcome. Inclusion of all explanatory variables in the model resulted in statistically insignificant coefficients because of overlap between groups. Odds ratios were estimated for extra-cranial anomalies and abnormal brainstem.
Results

A total of 59 fetuses were diagnosed with a PFA on fetal MRI (Table 1); 9 (15%) had DWM, 36 (61%) had VH and 14 (24%) had MCM. The average gestational age at the time of fetal MRI was 25.6 weeks (±4.8 weeks). Postnatal brain imaging was available for confirmation in 29 cases, and the original diagnosis was confirmed in 24 of the 29 cases. All 5 unconfirmed cases had VH diagnosed before 24 weeks gestation. For VH, diagnoses made after 24 weeks were significantly more likely to be confirmed compared to those made before 24 weeks (p=.033). A genetic abnormality was identified by chromosome analysis or high density microarray in 9 cases (3 with DWM, 5 with VH, and 1 with MCM). All individuals with a genetic abnormality were non-isolated cases.

Of the 9 cases with DWM, 2 were electively terminated and 1 died neonatally. All 6 survivors had developmental and neurologic abnormalities (Table 2). The mean age at the time of the study was 2.3 years old (range: 2 months to 4.5 years). DWM was isolated in 1 case, occurred with only additional extra-cranial anomalies in 1 case, and occurred with both intra- and extra-cranial anomalies in 7 cases.

Vermian abnormalities were identified in 36 cases. Vermian hypogenesis was seen in 4 individuals (cases 5, 15, 18 and 27), while the remaining 32 cases were diagnosed with vermian hypoplasia. Neonatal death occurred in 10 cases, 1 was electively terminated, and 2 were lost to follow up. Additionally, 2 individuals died during the first year of life, leaving 21 cases with postnatal information available (Table 3). Of the 21 living cases, neurodevelopmental outcome varied greatly (Figure 5). Five cases had both additional intra-and extra-cranial anomalies; all had abnormal neurodevelopmental outcome.
Mega cisterna magna was identified in 14 cases. Neurodevelopmental outcome information was available for 10 cases (Table 4) and 4 cases were lost to follow up. The MCM was isolated in 7 cases, all of which had normal neurologic and developmental outcomes. Extra-cranial anomalies were identified in 3 cases with MCM; all 3 had neurologic abnormalities and 2 out of 3 also had developmental delay.

The strength of association between PFAs and neurodevelopmental outcome was examined for 50 of the 59 cases under the following conditions: isolated or when seen in the presence of intra-cranial abnormalities, extra-cranial abnormalities, or an abnormal brainstem. Those lost to follow up (6/59) or terminated (3/59) were excluded. The average age at the time neurodevelopmental outcome was gathered was 2.9 years old (range: 1 month to 6.5 years). Cases with isolated PFAs had statistically better neurodevelopmental outcomes than cases identified with additional anomalies (14/50 and 36/50, respectively; p=0.00016). Cases with additional intra-cranial anomalies were more likely to have a poor outcome compared to those without additional intra-cranial anomalies (26/50 and 24/50 respectively; p=0.00085). Similarly, the presence of extra-cranial anomalies was associated with a worse outcome compared to those without extra-cranial anomalies (30/50 and 20/50 respectively; p=0.00014). The presence of extra-cranial anomalies with a PFA increased the likelihood of having a poor neurodevelopmental outcome or death (OR=10.2, 95% CI, 2.6-40). Brainstem abnormalities were identified in 15 cases (30%); of these, 9 died and 6 have neurologic abnormalities and severe developmental delay. The presence of a brainstem abnormality was related to a significantly worse outcome compared to those with normal brainstems (15/50 and 35/50 respectively; p=0.00018) and increased the odds of having a poor neurodevelopmental outcome or death (OR=12.97, 95% CI, 2.9-58.0).
Discussion

Posterior fossa anomalies are a relatively common finding on prenatal ultrasound. The variation in neurodevelopmental outcome seen between different PFAs as well as within each specific anomaly is great, making counseling families receiving this diagnosis challenging. Many studies have reported a relationship between additional intra- and extra-cranial anomalies and neurodevelopmental outcome (Kolble et al., 2000, Ecker et al., 2000, Forzano et al., 2007, Bolduc and Limperopoulos, 2009). In this study, the identification of additional intra-cranial anomalies or extra-cranial anomalies was associated with a worse outcome regardless of the type of PFA. These results support previous studies in emphasizing the importance of a full anatomic scan to establish whether additional intra- or extra-cranial anomalies are present (Levine et al., 1999, Adamsbaum et al., 2005). Additionally, fetal MRI provides detailed information about neuroanatomy and can identify brain anomalies, such as heterotopia or abnormal gyria that could be missed on a level II ultrasound. Considering 20% of cases of DWM, VH, and non-isolated MCM had a chromosome abnormality detected, an amniocentesis with chromosome analysis and high density microarray should be considered in the diagnostic work-up for a fetus identified with a PFA.

Of children who had a poor outcome, the odds that they had a brainstem abnormality were greater than the odds that they had an extra-cranial abnormality. To the knowledge of the authors, a statistical analysis of the relationship between brainstem abnormalities and outcome for individuals with a PFA has not been previously reported in the literature. Although previous studies have not treated brainstem abnormalities as a separate risk factor from other anomalies, our analysis demonstrates that when abnormal, the brainstem is important for predicting neurodevelopmental outcome. All brainstem abnormalities in this study led to a poor outcome,
with a significant number of neonatal deaths. The literature on specific syndromes involving brainstem abnormalities, such as Walker Warburg syndrome, indicates that the outcome is poor when the brainstem is involved (Vajsar and Schachter, 2006). It therefore is important that families should be given a guarded prognosis when a brainstem abnormality is found in addition to a PFA, regardless of whether additional anomalies or a specific syndrome is identified.

In previous literature, neurodevelopmental delay occurs in 40-60% of children with DWM, with the identification of additional anomalies leading to a worse prognosis (Klein et al., 2003, Boddaert et al., 2003). In this study all but one case had additional intra- and/or extra-cranial anomalies and all living children had hydrocephalus which required a shunt. These findings suggest that a DWM is more likely to be found in the presence of additional anomalies rather than as an isolated occurrence. Similar to previous studies where high rates of additional anomalies were found (Long et al., 2006), all cases of DWM in this study had a poor outcome.

Unlike DWM, classification of vermian abnormalities has changed rapidly in the last ten years leading to difficulties in making meaningful comparison between studies looking at vermian hypoplasia, Dandy-Walker variant, Dandy-Walker continuum, and Dandy-Walker complex. Although there were not enough cases in our study population to perform statistical analysis, there did not appear to be a difference in outcome between cases with vermian hypogenesis versus vermian hypoplasia. Postnatal confirmation of VH was made in 83% of cases, demonstrating that false positive diagnoses can still occur when the fetal MRI is performed before 24 weeks. This is similar to previously reported confirmation rates, and is thought to be due to normal variation in development (Limperopoulos et al., 2006). Many studies have reported a better prognosis for individuals with isolated VH compared to individuals with VH and additional anomalies (Bolduc and Limperopoulos, 2009, Harper, 2007); however,
isolated VH did not have a better prognosis in this study. Despite the insignificance of VH with intra- or extra-cranial anomalies separately, when both were present the outcome was universally poor, with all having either poor neurodevelopmental outcome or death. These findings are similar to a previous report that risk for death increases significantly when additional anomalies are found in two or more organ systems (Salihu et al., 2008).

The question of whether an isolated MCM (≥10 mm) is pathogenic or a benign variant in human development has important implications for parents who are considering termination. This study adds to the current literature which is consistent with a normal neurodevelopmental postnatal outcome for fetuses with an isolated MCM (Bolduc and Limperopoulos, 2009, Adamsbaum et al., 2005, Long et al., 2006, Haimovici et al., 1997, Dror et al., 2009, Forzano et al., 2007). Previous reports indicate that non-isolated cases of MCM have good outcomes in 11-29% of cases (Forzano et al., 2007, Long et al., 2006). The non-isolated cases of MCM in this study had a worse outcome than has been reported in the literature, with all having neurologic abnormalities and/or developmental delay. However, this group only included three cases and therefore may not represent the true variation in neurodevelopmental outcome that exists in the larger population.

An important limitation of this study was the lack of standardized evaluation of neurodevelopmental outcome. In a review of studies looking at neurodevelopmental outcome in children with cerebellar malformations, 74% of studies shared this same limitation (Bolduc and Limperopoulos, 2009). Although both parental report and medical records review were utilized to assess neurodevelopmental outcome, it is possible that subtle deficits that have been reported in adult studies could have been missed (Zimmer et al., 2007).
Conclusion

This study includes a large series of fetuses identified with PFAs on fetal MRI. The availability of pediatric follow up information has made it possible to identify several features that correspond with prognosis and may be useful when counseling families receiving this diagnosis. Additional intra- and extra-cranial anomalies are indicative of a worse outcome than isolated PFAs. In the absence of a brainstem abnormality or both intra- and extra-cranial anomalies, the prognosis for VH varies from normal to poor, making counseling families for VH difficult. Additionally, fetal MRI to assess VH before 24 weeks is associated with an increased likelihood of having a false positive result. This may limit the utility for families who are considering termination, as there are gestational age restrictions for termination in most states.

Since having a brainstem abnormality increased the likelihood of having a poor outcome 13-fold, the importance of examining the brainstem to help establish risk for poor outcome should be emphasized. Isolated MCM had a good prognosis, and is likely a normal variant, while the outcome for non-isolated cases of MCM is more guarded. This means that the identification of MCM on ultrasound should prompt providers to evaluate the fetus for additional anomalies in order to provide accurate counseling to families. Although this study is limited because of its retrospective nature, it emphasizes the utility of fetal MRI to characterize the brain and identify additional anomalies when a PFA is suspected. Prospective studies using standardized outcome measures in a number of functional domains will be important for identifying specific areas of deficit for individuals diagnosed with a PFA.
Bibliography


Figure 1 – fetal MRI of a Dandy-Walker malformation with an abnormal brainstem at 32 weeks gestation
Figure 2 – fetal MRI of vermian hypoplasia at 33 weeks gestation
Figure 3 – fetal MRI of mega cisterna magna at 31 weeks gestation
Figure 4 – fetal MRI of vermian hypoplasia with a small brainstem at 24 weeks gestation
Figure 5 – Neurodevelopmental outcome for cases with vermian hypogenesis/hypoplasia (VH)

- 59 fetal MRIs identified with a PFA
- 21 living cases with VH
  - 5 with isolated PFAs
    - 2 with normal development
    - 3 with abnormal development
  - 5 with intra- and extra-cranial anomalies
    - 5 with extra-cranial anomalies
      - 2 with normal development
      - 3 with abnormal development
    - 6 with intra-cranial anomalies
      - 2 with normal development
      - 4 with abnormal development
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<td>7</td>
<td>16°</td>
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<td>MCM (n=14)</td>
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<td>0</td>
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*Two died within the first year of life*
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<th>Age at time of study (mo.)</th>
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<td>10</td>
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<td>VM, VSD, spastic dysplasia</td>
<td>26 4/7</td>
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<td>Femal e</td>
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<sup>1</sup>Development based on milestones achieved; <sup>2</sup>Development based on healthcare provider report; <sup>3</sup>Unable to assess development based on age

DD, developmental delay; VM, ventriculomegaly; VSD, ventricular septal defect
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<th>Isolated</th>
<th>Other findings</th>
<th>GA (wk.)</th>
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<th>Neurodevelopmental data</th>
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¹Development based on milestones achieved. ²Development based on healthcare provider report

DD, developmental delay; ASD, atrial septal defect; VSD, ventricular septal defect; VM, ventriculomegaly
Table 4 – Neurodevelopmental outcome for 10 cases with mega cisterna magna

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case #</th>
<th>Isolated</th>
<th>Other findings</th>
<th>GA (wk.)</th>
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<td>39 4/7</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Normal Development(^1)</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Bilateral hydronephrosis, laryngomalacia, pectus excavatum, dysmorphic features</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Normal Development(^2), feeding difficulties and respiratory distress</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Complex 1 deficiency, ASD, cryptorchidism, hypospadias, torticollis</td>
<td>37 1/7</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Severe DD(^2)</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>38 5/7</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Normal Development(^1)</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>37</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Normal Development(^1)</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>36 3/7</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Normal Development(^2)</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Normal Development(^2)</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>40 3/7</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Normal Development(^2)</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>40 5/7</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Normal Development(^1)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\)Development based on milestones achieved, \(^2\)Development based on healthcare provider report

DD, developmental delay; ASD, atrial septal defect
Appendix 1: Medical Chart Abstraction

Posterior Fossa Anomaly Study: Medical chart review

Name _________________________ DOB ________ MRN ________ DHG ________

Prenatal Chart Review:
G ___ P___     Age ___     Exposures/Meds
_____________________________________________

Prenatal Maternal Serum Screen      Yes ___  No ___
Type _____________     Results: _________________________________

Diagnostic Prenatal Testing:  Amniocentesis ___  CVS ___
Results: _________________________________________ ______________________

Reason for Referral to Fetal Care Center
______________________________________________________________________________

Date __________________                                        Gestational Age __________________

U/S Findings:
Date __________________                                        Gestational Age __________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________

MRI Findings:
Date __________________                                        Gestational Age __________________

CNS:
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________

Vermis:
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________

Extra-CNS:
______________________________________________________________________________
Diagnosis:

Fetal Care Team Prognosis/Plan

Pregnancy Complications

Pregnancy Outcome

Postnatal Chart Review:

Infant Name ___________________________ DOB _________ MRN _________ DHG ______
Mat age at delivery _____  Pat age at delivery _____
Hospital of delivery _____________________________ Gestational Age _____
Mode of delivery

BWt ______________ Lt ______________    HC ________ __    Apgars _____________
NICU ___________  O2___________
Postnatal Complications Yes ___  No ___

Head U/S Yes ___  No ___
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CT</th>
<th>Yes ___</th>
<th>No ___</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MRI Findings:</td>
<td>Yes ___</td>
<td>No ___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNS:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermis:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra-CNS:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genetics Consultations</td>
<td>Yes ___</td>
<td>No ___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genetic Testing</td>
<td>Yes ___</td>
<td>No ___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Congenital Anomalies</td>
<td>Yes ___</td>
<td>No ___</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dysmorphic Features Yes ___  No ___

Developmental Outcome Information Yes ___  No ___
Milestone Achievement:

Psychological Testing:

Other:
Appendix 2: Posterior Fossa Anomaly Script/Questionnaire

Posterior fossa anomaly phone survey script

Hello, I’m Kyla Patek from Cincinnati Children’s Hospital Medical Center Division of Human Genetics and the Fetal Care Center of Cincinnati. Could I speak with Mr. or Mrs. ____________?

I am calling on behalf of Christine Spaeth, genetic counselor, Robert Hopkin, M.D., geneticist, and Beth Kline-Fath, M.D., radiologist, who you may recall meeting at the Fetal Care Center.

This phone call is a follow-up to the letter we sent you 1-2 weeks ago. The letter explained the purpose of this research study which is to learn more about the medical and developmental outcomes for babies diagnosed with a posterior fossa anomaly. Did you receive the letter? (If letter was not received, read letter to potential participant.)

Your participation in this research study is completely voluntary and you may withdraw your consent at any time. We would like to ask you some questions about your child’s health and developmental progress. We would also like to talk to you about the accuracy of the information provided and your satisfaction level with the counseling you received from the Fetal Care Center. To help us better understand brain abnormalities found on fetal MRI, we would like to review you and your child’s medical records at CCHMC. If your child was not seen at Children’s, we may ask your permission to obtain some portion of their medical record from another hospital.

Would you like to participate in this study?

If no: Thank you for your time. May we have your permission to include your Fetal Care Center records in our study? As discussed in the letter, all efforts will be made to make sure these records are kept confidential.

If yes: Thank you for volunteering to participate in our study. As the letter explained, participating involves taking part in a brief phone questionnaire. During this interview we will ask you questions on the outcome of your pregnancy, and if appropriate, information about your child’s health and developmental progress. We want to know how the information we told you at the Fetal Care Center visit relates with how your child is doing now. Additionally, we want to know what counseling information you wished you had received prenatally.

We would like to schedule a time for us to call you to conduct this interview, or we could do it now if that is convenient. When would be a good time for you?

If now: Proceed to questionnaire

If future date: We look forward to talking with you soon. Thank you.
Posterior Fossa Anomaly questionnaire  

MRN:  Date:

First, I’d like to start by getting some information about the remainder of the pregnancy.

1. At how many weeks gestation was your baby born?
   _____ Weeks

2. Is your child still living?
   Yes ____  No ____

3. Is your baby a boy or girl?
   Boy   Name ___________
   Girl  Name ___________

4. What is his/her date of birth?
   __/__/_____

5. At what hospital was your baby born?
   __________________________________________

6. Did your baby have hydrocephalus (water on the brain) at birth?
   Yes
   No

7. Did your baby have a brain MRI in the newborn period?
   Yes
   No

8. Did the MRI show a ________________ (insert patient specific FCC diagnosed PFA)?
   Yes
   No
   Other MRI findings
   __________________________________________

9. Did your baby need a shunt?
   Yes
   No

10. What treatment did your baby receive for the hydrocephalus?
    Ventriculoperitoneal (VP shunt)
    Cystoperitoneal shunt
    Ventriculocysoperitoneal shunt
    Cyst Wall fenestration

11. Did your baby have any other birth defects that he/she was born with?
Heart
Lungs
Digestive tract
Kidneys
Spine
Arms or legs
Fingers or toes
Head and neck

12. Has your child been diagnosed with a genetic syndrome or specific condition?
   Yes. Syndrome _____________________________________________________
   No

13. Has he/she had any genetic testing?
   _______________________________________________________________________

14. Please list any other health problems your child has had.
   _______________________________________________________________________

15. Now I want to ask you some questions about your child’s development. Please tell me the age when your child was first able to do the following tasks (ask age appropriate questions):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>0-6 months</th>
<th>7-12 months</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hold bottle to feed self</td>
<td>Roll over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reach for objects</td>
<td>Sit unassisted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imitate speech sounds</td>
<td>Wave bye-bye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roll over</td>
<td>Drink from a cup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sit unassisted</td>
<td>Use single words</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2 + years</th>
<th>1-2 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roll over</td>
<td>Roll over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sit unassisted</td>
<td>Sit unassisted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>use single words</td>
<td>Use single words</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-3 word phrases</td>
<td>Stand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sentences</td>
<td>Stand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stand</td>
<td>Stand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>walk</td>
<td>Walk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>run</td>
<td>Run</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>understand speech</td>
<td>Use spoon/fork</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name colors</td>
<td>Take off/put on clothes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance on each foot</td>
<td>Scribble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dress self</td>
<td>2-3 word phrases</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
16. At what age level do you feel your child is functioning?
   Below age level
   Age appropriate
   Above age level

17. Has your child needed services such as Help Me Grow, First Steps, or Early Intervention services?
   Yes
   No

18. Is he/she currently receiving:
   Speech Therapy   No   Yes   where? _____________________
   Physical Therapy  No   Yes   where? _____________________
   Occupational Therapy No   Yes   where? _____________________

19. Does your child have an Individualized Education Plan (IEP)?
   Yes
   No

20. What information did the Fetal Care Center give you about the prognosis or what to expect for your child?
   ___________________________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________________________

21. How well does the outcome predicted by the Fetal Care Center compare to your child’s health and developmental outcome?
   Exactly
   Somewhat
   Not at all
   Please describe the differences
   ___________________________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________________________

22. What information do you wish the Fetal Care Center had provided?
   ___________________________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________________________
23. Do you have any other comments or feedback for us?

___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________

We would like to compare the prenatal and postnatal MRI results to look at the accuracy of the prenatal diagnosis. Will you allow us to obtain your child’s MRI results if it was done at a hospital besides Cincinnati Children’s?

(If yes) Where can we mail or fax you the CCHMC Release of information form. Once you receive this form, we can go over it by phone if you have questions. After signing it, you can mail it back to us in the stamped addressed envelope which is provided.

___________________________________________________________________________

Thank you very much for agreeing to participate in this follow-up phone survey from the Fetal Care Center and the Division of Human Genetics at Cincinnati Children’s Hospital Medical. Do you have any questions at this point? Here is the information on the study contact person you may want to write down for your records.

Kyla Patek
Division of Human Genetics
Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center
3333 Burnet Avenue, ML 4006
Cincinnati, OH 45229-3039
Phone: (513)803-0589
Fax: (513) 636-0543
Email: kyla.patek@cchmc.org