PREVALENCE AND CLINICAL OUTCOME OF
ANTENATALLY DIAGNOSED RENAL ANOMALIES.

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ABSTRACT: PRIMARY OBJECTIVE: To study the prevalence and pattern of distribution of antenatally diagnosed Congenital anomalies of kidney and urinary tract (CAKUT) in live newborns during a one year period.

SECONDARY OBJECTIVE: To study the morbidity and postnatal outcome of antenatally detected CAKUT.

METHODOLOGY: Prospective observational study conducted in PSG hospitals, from 1st May 2015 to 30th April 2016. All women attending the antenatal clinic in OBG, who were detected to have CAKUT either during the second or third trimester ultrasound scan were included in the study, provided they delivered in this hospital.

RESULTS: During study period there was 2614 live births fulfilled the inclusion criteria. 111 babies were eligible. 3 excluded for non-parental consent. 108 babies (79 males and 29 females) were included. 54 were found to have renal anomalies in 2nd trimester scan. 20 of these normalised in the 3rd trimester scan, however an additional 54 with anomalies were detected. Overall, among the 108 babies detected to have CAKUT on antenatal Ultrasound, 86 normalized without any intervention by 4-6 months of age, 6 required surgery, 4 lost to follow up and the remaining 12 babies (4 MCDK’s, 1 medullary...
nephrocalcinosis, 4 unilateral hydronephrosis 2 bilateral hydronephrosis and 1 unexplained bulky kidneys) were under follow up.

**CONCLUSION:** The prevalence of CAKUT in antenatal scans is 4.2%, while in postnatal it is only 1.65%. Hydronephrosis is the commonest anomaly diagnosed antenatally. 79% have normalised by 4 to 6 months, 5% had surgeries and 6% with medical renal disease. Severe hydronephrosis had postnatal pathology.

**Keywords:** CAKUT, Hydronephrosis, Renal anomalies.