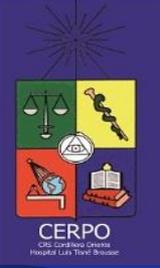


Asociación VACTERL / VATER

Dra. Ximena Cáceres Chamizo

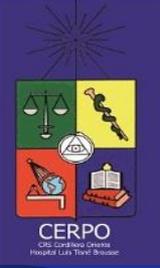
CERPO

**Centro de Referencia Perinatal Oriente
Facultad de Medicina, Universidad de Chile**



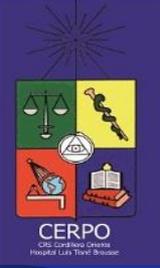
Asociación VACTERL / VATER

- **CASO CLINICO**
 - ERT
 - 43 años. Las condes.
 - G4P2A1 (gemelar), 2 PTVE
 - Sin patologías
 - Ecog 27/09/2016: 24+5 sem :
 - PHA : ILA 30 cm
 - Burbuja gástrica no visualizada.
 - Se deriva a CERPO.



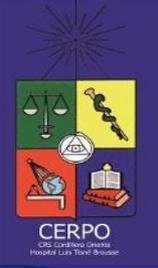
Asociación VACTERL / VATER

- Ecog CERPO 05/10/16: 26 sem
 - P 50-75, femenino.
 - ARTERIA UMBILICAL UNICA
 - PHA ILA 393 mm
 - OBS Canal AV
 - Mano izquierda en garra.
 - Obs. Atresia esofágica con fistula. Estómago levemente contrastado.
- Eco Cardio CERPO 17/10/16: 27+5 sem
 - CIA tipo OP
 - Alineamiento válvulas auriculoventricular.



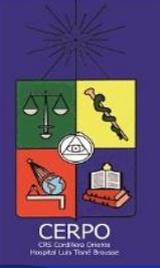
Asociación VACTERL / VATER

- Eco Cardio HLCM 27/10/16 29+1 sem
 - Obs Canal AV (CIA OS muy amplia. CIA OP, válvulas AV en un mismo plano. CIV muscular alta con flujo bidireccional).
- CORDOCENTESIS 04/11/16
 - NORMAL
- Resuelve en PPT 31 sem, con PES + RPM.
 - RN: mano derecha en garra, polisindactilia, hendiduras entre 4 y 5to dedos, sonda no pasa a esófago, ano imperforado, arteria umbilical única, canal AV: VACTERL.



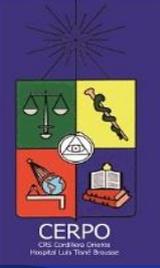
Asociación VACTERL / VATER

- Se define como la presencia de al menos 3 malformaciones congénitas:
 - V: Defectos vertebrales (+ anomalías vasculares)
 - A: Atresia anal
 - (C): malformaciones cardiacas
 - T: Fistula traqueo-esofágica, c/s atresia esofágica
 - E: Atresia esofágica
 - R: Displasia radial (+ renal).
 - (L) : anomalías de miembros.



Asociación VACTERL / VATER

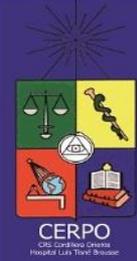
- Defecto del desarrollo mesodérmico a nivel de la línea primitiva.
- Se considera una asociación (no aleatoria) porque la frecuencia de aparecer juntas es mayor a la esperada, y sin embargo no existe una causal que las unifique como síndrome.
- Incidencia estimada en 1/10000-40000 RNV
- Mayor frecuencia en hombres



Asociación VACTERL / VATER

- **CLINICA**

- La sospecha diagnóstica se realiza a través de ecografía obstétrica (11-14 y 20-22 sem).
- La asociación es de diagnóstico clínico y no debe haber evidencia clínica o de laboratorio, de la presencia de uno de los diagnósticos diferenciales similares.
- Aproximadamente solo el 1 % de los casos presenta el espectro completo de anomalías.
- Se puede complementar estudio con RNM.



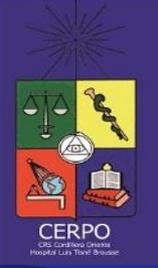
Asociación VACTERL / VATER

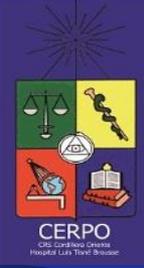
Table 1 Differential diagnosis: conditions with multiple features in common with VACTERL association

Condition	Features in common with VACTERL association	Features distinct from VACTERL association	Cause(s)	Reference(s)
Alagille syndrome	Vertebral anomalies, cardiac anomalies; may have renal anomalies	Bile duct paucity and cholestasis, ophthalmologic anomalies (especially posterior embryotoxon), neurological anomalies, characteristic facial appearance	Heterozygous mutations in <i>JAG1</i> , <i>NOTCH2</i>	[92-95]
Baller-Gerold syndrome	Radial anomalies, may also include anal anomalies	Craniosynostosis, skin anomalies	Heterozygous mutations in <i>RECQL4</i>	[33]
CHARGE syndrome	Cardiac malformations, genitourinary anomalies; may also include TEF	Colobomata, choanal atresia, neurocognitive and growth impairment, ear anomalies, cranial nerve dysfunction, characteristic facial features	Heterozygous mutations in <i>CHD7</i>	[32,96]
Currarino syndrome	Sacral malformations, ARM	Presacral mass	Heterozygous mutations/deletions of <i>HLXB9</i>	[97,98]
22q11.2 deletion syndrome (also known by other names, such as DiGeorge syndrome or velocardio-facial syndrome)	Cardiac malformations, renal anomalies, other VACTERL-type anomalies also reported	Hypocalcemia, palatal anomalies, learning difficulties, immune dysfunction, neuropsychiatric disturbances, characteristic facial features,	Deletion of one copy of chromosome 22q11.2	[99]
Fanconia anemia	Virtually all features of VACTERL association may occur; radial anomalies are considered an especially key feature	Hematologic anomalies, pigmentation anomalies	Recessive or X-linked mutations in multiple genes; typically detected by chromosomal breakage studies	[62,63,66,100]

Asociación VACTERL / VATER

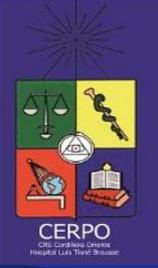
Feingold syndrome	GI atresia, cardiac defects, renal anomalies	Brachymesophalangy, toe syndactyly, microcephaly, cognitive impairment, characteristic facial appearance,	Heterozygous mutations in <i>MYCN</i>	[67,101]
Fryns syndrome	GI malformations, cardiac defects, GU anomalies	Diaphragmatic defects, neurocognitive impairment, characteristic facial appearance,	No well-characterized unifying causes	[102]
Holt-Oram syndrome	Cardiac malformations, limb malformations	Cardiac conduction disease (also reported in VACTERL association)	Heterozygous mutations in <i>TBX5</i>	[68,103]
Müllerian duct aplasia, renal aplasia, and cervico-thoracic somite dysplasia (MURCS association); also known as Mayer-Rokitansky-Küster-Hauser syndrome type II	Vertebral anomalies, renal anomalies, GU anomalies and anorectal malformations; may also have cardiac and limb anomalies	Syndactyly and hearing loss have been described	Unknown; likely heterogeneous	[104,105]
Oculo-auriculo-vertebral syndrome	Vertebral anomalies, cardiac abnormalities, limb abnormalities, urogenital anomalies	Ear anomalies (microtia), hemifacial microsomia, neurocognitive impairment, facial clefts (also described in patients with VACTERL association)	Unknown; likely heterogeneous	[106]
Opitz G/BBB syndrome	Anal anomalies, heart defects, TEF, hypospadias	Hypertelorism, syndactyly	X-linked form: heterozygous/hemizygous mutations in <i>MID1</i> ; autosomal dominant form: some cases due to deletion 22q11.2	[107-109]





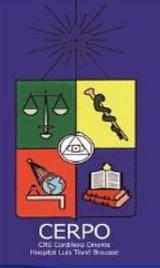
Asociación VACTERL / VATER

Pallister-Hall syndrome	Imperforate anus, renal anomalies, limb anomalies (postaxial polydactyly should serve as a clue for the Pallister-Hall syndrome)	Hypothalamic hamartoma, bifid epiglottis (ranging to more severe types of clefts), nail hypoplasia	Heterozygous mutations in <i>GLI3</i> [110-112]
Townes-Brocks syndrome	Imperforate anus, thumb anomalies, renal anomalies, cardiac anomalies	Dysplastic ears, hearing loss	Heterozygous mutations in <i>SALL1</i> [69,113]
VACTERL-H	All core component features	Hydrocephalus	Heterozygous mutations in <i>PTEN</i> , heterozygous/hemizygous mutations in <i>ZIC3</i> ; X-linked and recessive forms have been described [64,65,90,114]



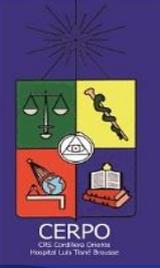
Asociación **V**ACTERL / VATER

- **ANOMALIAS VERTEBRALES**
 - 60-80 %, principalmente torácicas.
 - Comúnmente asociado a anomalías costales pero no viceversa.
 - Defectos de segmentación
 - Hemivertebra.
 - Vertebra en mariposa
 - Vertebra en cuña.
 - Fusiones vertebrales, supernumerarios y ausencias.
 - Escoliosis
 - En la ecografía se observan al corte coronal de la columna



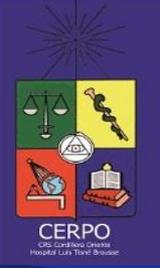
Asociación **V**ACTERL / VATER

- **ANO IMPERFORADO/ ATRESIA ANAL (ARM)**
 - 55-90%
 - Normalmente identificado en el postnatal.
 - En un 25 % se asocia a malformaciones genitourinarias como fístulas.
 - Ecográficamente se observa un colon dilatado principalmente sobre las 27 semanas.



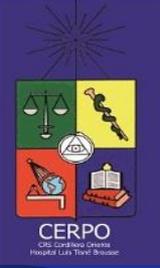
Asociación VACTERL / VATER

- **ANOMALIAS CARDIACAS**
 - 40-80 %
 - Desde defectos estructurales incompatibles con la vida hasta defectos sutiles detectados solo en la vida adulta.
 - Variantes aisladas como ductus arterioso permeable y foramen oval permeable no deben formar parte del criterio diagnóstico.
 - Ej: TGA, defectos septales (CIV), tetralogía de Fallot.



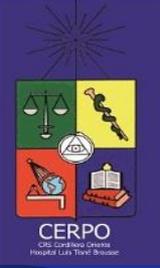
Asociación VACTERL / VATER

- **FISTULA TRAQUEO-ESOFAGICA (FTE)**
 - 50-80%
 - Pueden presentarse distintas variable y no estar siempre asociado a atresia esofágica.
 - La sospecha incluye PHA y ausencia de burbuja gástrica en la ecografía.
 - En post natal hay imposibilidad de pasar sonda nasogástrica o presenta asfixia durante la deglución.



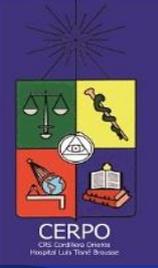
Asociación VACTERL / VATER

- **ANOMALIAS RENALES**
 - 50-80%
 - Distintos rangos de severidad
 - Agenesia renal uni o bilateral
 - Riñón en herradura
 - Riñones quísticos y/o displásicos
 - Hidronefrosis.
 - Ectopia.
 - A veces se puede acompañar de alteraciones ureterales o GU.



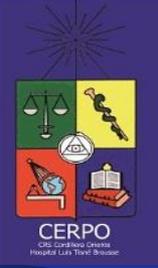
Asociación VACTERL / VATER

- **MALFORMACIONES EN MIEMBROS**
 - 40-50%
 - Clásicamente se definía solo como anomalías radiales (pulgar con aplasia/ hipoplasia)
 - Se incluyen polidactilias (mediales o postaxiales) y anomalías de miembros inferiores (sirenomelia y agenesia sacral) .
 - Las alteraciones de los miembros inferiores son aprox el 25 a 30% de los VACTERL (Hipoplasia/aplasia tibial).



Asociación **V**ACTERL / VATER

- Especial mención se debe realizar en la visualización de arteria umbilical única (AUU), ya que puede ser el primer signo diagnóstico.
- Se puede presentar hasta en un 20 % de los pacientes.



Asociación VACTERL / VATER

Prenatal Diagnosis of the VACTERL Association Using Routine Ultrasound Examination

Anne Debost-Legrand^{1,2}, Carole Goumy³, H el ene Laurichesse-Delmas^{2,4},
Pierre D echelotte⁵, Isabelle Perthus^{2,6,7}, Christine Francannet⁷, Didier L emery^{2,4},
and Denis Gallot^{4,8}

Birth Defects Research (Part A) 103:880–886, 2015.
  2015 Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

- Desde 1990 a 2011, de 19 VACTERL diagnosticados, 10 fueron diagnostico prenatales y confirmados en postnatal, y 9 fueron diagnosticados postnatal.
- Tipo y frecuencia: renales (45%), FTE (44%), cardiaco (20%), vertebrales (13%), miembros (11%), ARM no se detectaron.

Asociación VACTERL / VATER

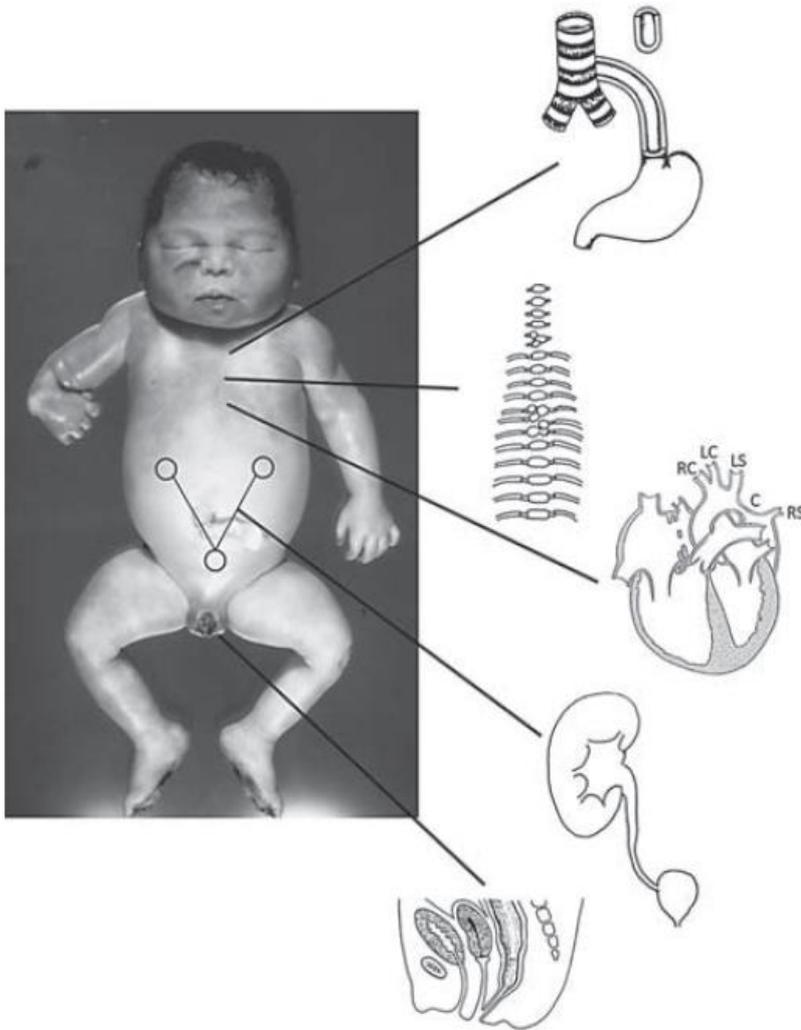
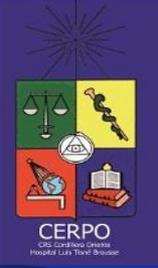


Fig. 2. Thirty-four week female fetus with VACTERL association: 14 thoracic vertebrae and ribs with multiple vertebral segmentation defects at C6-7, T5-6, and T6-7; ectopic hypoplastic anus at base of vagina; cardiomegaly with 2 atrial septal defects, a preductal coarctation (C) and aberrant major branches of aorta in order of right carotid (RC), left carotid (LC), left subclavian (LS), and right subclavian (RS) which coursed behind the esophagus and trachea; tracheoesophageal fistula and esophageal atresia; left renal agenesis and right hydronephrosis; and right radial aplasia with hypoplastic thumb.

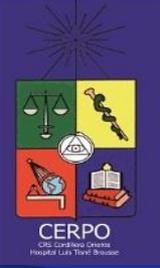


Asociación VACTERL / VATER

- **ETIOLOGIA = HETEROGENEA**

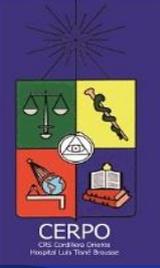
Cause	Notes
Mitochondrial dysfunction	Patients typically have clinical features consistent with mitochondrial dysfunction (though these may not be apparent until long after the malformations associated with VACTERL association have been discovered)
Pathogenic copy number variations	Many different deletions/duplications have been reported*, though the evidence for causation of VACTERL association-type features is not uniformly clear. Clinical features in patients with large genomic imbalances often include malformations and medical issues not commonly seen in VACTERL association (such as neurocognitive impairment)
Heterozygous mutations in <i>HOXD13</i>	Described in one patient; mutations in <i>HOXD13</i> are more typically reported as resulting in limb and/or urogenital anomalies
Heterozygous/hemizygous mutations in <i>ZIC3</i>	Clinical features may or may not include obvious heterotaxy/situs abnormalities

- **DM (V,C,L) - teratógenos**



Asociación VACTERL / VATER

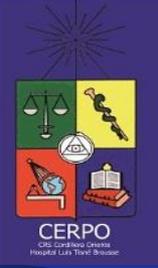
- **CONSEJERIA GENETICA**
 - Aproximadamente el 90 % de los casos aparece en forma esporádica.
 - Se ha observado hasta en un 10 % de parientes de primer grado presentan al menos 1 anomalía, siendo las anomalías vertebrales las mas frecuente.
 - Pese a lo anterior el porcentaje de recurrencia es muy muy bajo.
 - Por afectar diferentes órganos no se puede descartar aneuploidías, por lo cual se aconseja cariotipo.



Asociación VACTERL / VATER

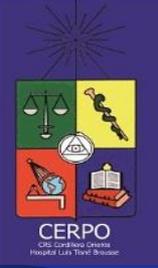
- **MANEJO**

- Se recomienda ecografía mensual
- Parto no contraindica vía vaginal, y debe ser en un centro terciario para reparación quirúrgica y rehabilitación precoz.



Asociación VACTERL / VATER

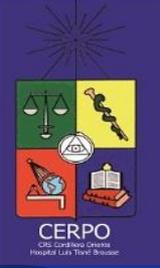
- El manejo postnatal se realiza en base a 2 condiciones:
 - Presencia de patologías incompatibles con la vida, que puede ser corregidas con cirugía inmediata:
 - TEF
 - ARM
 - Malformaciones cardíacas severas.
 - Patologías con secuelas a largo plazo, lo que implica seguimiento de los pacientes.



Asociación VACTERL / VATER

- **SECUELAS**

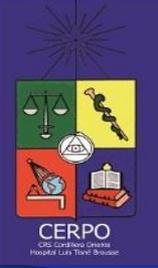
Feature	Early potential medical complications	Later (post-infant) potential medical complications
Vertebral anomalies	Scoliosis, tethered cord, syrinx	Progressive scoliosis, back pain, osteoarthritis, tethered cord, syrinx
Anal atresia	Obstruction	Incontinence, constipation, other dysmotility, sexual dysfunction
Cardiac malformations	Compromised cardiopulmonary function, dysrhythmias	Compromised cardiac function, dysrhythmias
Tracheo-esophageal fistula	Inability to feed, respiratory compromise, pneumonia	Gastro-esophageal reflux, increased risk of gastro-esophageal cancers (related to reflux), reactive airway disease (can clinically appear similar to asthma, though pulmonary function testing reveals a non-asthma pattern)
Renal anomalies	Vesicoureteral reflux, hydronephrosis, urinary tract infections (also related to anorectal malformations)	Urinary tract infections (also related to anorectal malformations), nephrolithiasis, impaired renal function
Limb abnormalities	Functional impairment	Functional impairment



Asociación VACTERL / VATER

- **PRONOSTICO**

- Con las mejoras en las técnicas quirúrgicas y los cuidados neonatales, se presenta un mejor pronóstico, pero no necesariamente un adecuado estilo de vida.
- Es importante hacer notas que los paciente no presentan deterioro neurocognitivo y de presentarse, se debe descartar otro diagnóstico.



Asociación VACTERL / VATER

BIBLIOGRAFÍAS

- Paladini, Dario. (2007) Thomson publishing: Ultrasound of Congenital Fetal Anomalies. (1 ed). 333-335.
- Callen, Peter.(2009). Elsevier Masson: Ecografía en Obstetricia y Ginecología (5ta ed). 118-119.
- OMIN: VATER/VACTERL Association: 192350. (<https://omim.org/entry/192350>)
- B. Solomon VACTERL/VATER Association; Orphanet Journal of Rare Diseases 2011: 6,56.
- R.E Stevens: Considering the Embryopathogenesis of VACTERL Association. Molecular Syndromology 2013 4:7-15.
- E. Bartels: Inheritance of the VACTERL/VATER association. Pediatr Surg Int 2012 28(7): 681-685.
- J. Santos: First Trimester diagnosis of VACTERL association. Clinics and Practice 2013; Vol 3:e5.
- H. Jong: Non-VACTERL-type anomalies are frequent in patients with esophageal atresia/tracheo-esophageal fistula and full or partial VACTERL association. Birth Defects Res A Clin Mol Terat 2008. vol 82: 92-97.