

Outcomes Associated With Isolated Agenesis of the Corpus Callosum: A Meta-analysis

Francesco D'Antonio, MD, PhD,^a Giorgio Pagani, MD,^b Alessandra Familiari, MD,^c Asma Khalil, MD,^d Tally-Lerman Sagies, MD, PhD,^{e,f} Gustavo Malinger, MD,^{e,g} Zvi Leibovitz, MD,^{e,h} Catherine Garel, MD, PhD,ⁱ Marie Laure Moutard, MD, PhD,^j Gianluigi Pilu, MD, PhD,^k Amar Bhide, MD,^d Ganesh Acharya, MD, PhD,^a Martina Leombroni, MD,^l Lamberto Manzoli, MD, PhD,^{m,n} Aris Papageorghiou, MD,^d Federico Prefumo, MD, PhD^o

abstract

CONTEXT: Antenatal counseling in cases of agenesis of the corpus callosum (ACC) is challenging.

OBJECTIVES: To ascertain the outcome in fetuses with isolated complete ACC and partial ACC.

DATA SOURCES: Medline, Embase, CINAHL, and Cochrane databases.

STUDY SELECTION: Studies reporting a prenatal diagnosis of ACC. The outcomes observed were: chromosomal abnormalities at standard karyotype and chromosomal microarray (CMA) analysis, additional anomalies detected only at prenatal MRI and at postnatal imaging or clinical evaluation, concordance between prenatal and postnatal diagnosis and neurodevelopmental outcome.

DATA EXTRACTION: Meta-analyses of proportions were used to combine data.

RESULTS: Twenty-seven studies were included. In cACC, chromosomal anomalies occurred in 4.81% (95% confidence interval [CI], 2.2–8.4) of the cases. Gross and fine motor control were abnormal in 4.40% (95% CI, 0.6–11.3) and 10.98% (95% CI, 4.1–20.6) of the cases, respectively, whereas 6.80% (95% CI, 1.7–14.9) presented with epilepsy. Abnormal cognitive status occurred in 15.16% (95% CI, 6.9–25.9) of cases. In partial ACC, the rate of chromosomal anomalies was 7.45% (95% CI, 2.0–15.9). Fine motor control was affected in 11.74% (95% CI, 0.9–32.1) of the cases, and 16.11% (95% CI, 2.5–38.2) presented with epilepsy. Cognitive status was affected in 17.25% (95% CI, 3.0–39.7) of cases.

LIMITATIONS: Different neurodevelopmental tools and time of follow-up of the included studies.

CONCLUSIONS: Children with a prenatal diagnosis of isolated ACC show several degrees of impairment in motor control, coordination, language, and cognitive status. However, in view of the large heterogeneity in outcomes measures, time at follow-up, and neurodevelopmental tools used, large prospective studies are needed to ascertain the actual occurrence of neuropsychological morbidity of children with isolated ACC.



^aDepartment of Clinical Medicine, Faculty of Health Sciences, UiT - The Arctic University of Norway, Tromsø, Norway; ^bDepartment of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Fondazione Poliambulanza, Brescia, Italy; ^cDepartment of Maternal-Fetal Medicine, Catholic University of the Sacred Heart, Rome, Italy; ^dFetal Medicine Unit, Division of Developmental Sciences, St. George's University of London, London, United Kingdom; ^eSackler School of Medicine, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel; ^fFetal Neurology Clinic and Paediatric Neurology Unit, Wolfson Medical Centre, Holon, Israel; ^gGYN Ultrasound Division, Tel Aviv Medical Center, Tel Aviv, Israel; ^hFetal Neurology Clinic and Institute of Medical Genetics, Wolfson Medical Center, Holon, Israel; ⁱService de Radiologie, Hôpital d'Enfants Armand-Trousseau, Paris, France; ^jService de Neuropédiatrie, Hôpital Trousseau, Hôpitaux Universitaires de l'Est Parisien, Université Pierre et Marie Curie, Paris, France; ^kDepartment of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Sant'Orsola-Malpighi Hospital, University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy; ^lDepartment of Obstetrics and Gynecology, University of

To cite: D'Antonio F, Pagani G, Familiari A, et al. Outcomes Associated With Isolated Agenesis of the Corpus Callosum: A Meta-analysis. *Pediatrics*. 2016;138(3):e20160445

Agenesis of the corpus callosum (ACC) is one of the most common congenital brain anomalies, with an estimated prevalence ranging from 1.8 per 10 000 in the general population to 230–600 per 10 000 in children with neurodevelopmental disabilities.^{1–3}

Neurodevelopmental outcome for individuals with callosal abnormalities is extremely variable even between children sharing similar neuroanatomic profiles, and there is often significant overlapping in the neuropsychological performance between patients with complete ACC (cACC) and those with partial ACC (pACC).⁴ Delay in motor and cognitive functions, epilepsy, and social and language deficits are the most common symptoms reported in individuals with ACC; furthermore, ACC has been linked with the occurrence of autism, schizophrenia, and attention-deficit disorders.^{5–9} However, pediatric series are biased by the fact that only symptomatic cases are reported.

Advances in prenatal imaging techniques have led to an increase the detection rate of ACC; however, antenatal counseling when a fetus is diagnosed with this anomaly is still challenging.⁵

Chromosomal abnormalities are common in ACC, especially when associated anomalies are present, and prenatal invasive tests are usually performed in pregnancy to rule out aneuploidies. Chromosomal microarray (CMA) allows the detection of small genomic deletions and duplications that are not routinely seen on standard cytogenetic analysis (copy number variations [CNVs]). Fetuses with central nervous system (CNS) anomalies and normal karyotype have been shown to have a significantly higher risk of genetic anomalies at CMA analysis; however, the risk of clinically significant CNVs in fetuses with isolated callosal

anomalies has not been completely ascertained yet.^{10,11}

Antenatal MRI is usually performed to rule out associated anomalies, which are major determinants of outcome in cases of ACC; however, the actual diagnostic accuracy of fetal MRI in isolated ACC is still debated.¹²

Neurodevelopmental outcome in fetuses with isolated ACC has been reported to be normal in a large majority of cases, especially in complete agenesis. However, a precise categorization of the burden of neuropsychological disabilities is required to counsel parents more appropriately.¹³

The first aim of this systematic review was to ascertain the rate of associated genetic or anatomic abnormalities in those patients with an initial ultrasound examination showing isolated ACC; the secondary aim was to explore the neurodevelopmental status of these children.

METHODS

Protocol, Eligibility Criteria, Information Sources, and Search

This review was performed according to an a priori designed protocol and recommended for systematic reviews and meta-analysis.^{14,15} Medline, Embase, CINAHL, and Cochrane databases were searched electronically on February 15, 2014 using combinations of the relevant medical subject heading terms, key words, and word variants for “agenesis of the corpus callosum” and “outcome”; the search was then updated on November 26, 2015 (Supplemental Table 5). The search and selection criteria were restricted to English. Reference lists of relevant articles and reviews were hand searched for additional reports. PRISMA guidelines were followed.¹⁶

Study Selection, Data Collection, and Data Items

Studies were assessed according to the following criteria: population, type of callosal agenesis (cACC and pACC) outcome, type of imaging assessment, and outcome (Table 1).

Two authors (F.D. and G.P.) reviewed all abstracts independently.

Agreement regarding potential relevance was reached by consensus; full-text copies of those papers were obtained and the same 2 reviewers independently extracted relevant data regarding study characteristics and pregnancy outcome.

Inconsistencies were discussed by the reviewers and consensus reached with a third author. If >1 study was published for the same cohort with identical end points, the report containing the most comprehensive information on the population was included to avoid overlapping populations. For those articles in which information was not reported but the methodology was such that this information would have been recorded initially, the authors were contacted.

Quality assessment of the included studies was performed using the Newcastle-Ottawa Scale (NOS) for cohort studies (Table 2). According to NOS, each study is judged on 3 broad perspectives: the selection of the study groups, the comparability of the groups, and the ascertainment outcome of interest.⁴⁴ Assessment of the selection of a study includes the evaluation of the representativeness of the exposed cohort, selection of the nonexposed cohort, ascertainment of exposure, and the demonstrating that outcome of interest was not present at the start of the study. Assessment of the comparability of the study includes the evaluation of the comparability of cohorts on the basis of the design or analysis. Finally, the ascertainment of the outcome of interest includes the evaluation of the type of assessment of the outcome of interest, length, and adequacy of

TABLE 1 General Characteristics of the Included Studies

Source	Year	Country	Study Design	Type of ACC	Prenatal Imaging	Fetuses (n)	Isolated ACC (n)	Dedicated Neurodevelopmental Tool	Length of Follow-up
Cesaretti (17) ^a	2015	Italy	Retrospective case series	Complete	US, MRI	62	62	NA	NA
Ruland (18) ^a	2015	Germany	Retrospective case series	Complete, partial	US, MRI	127	39	NA	Not reported
Papoulidis (19)	2015	Greece	Retrospective case series	Complete, partial	US	4	2	NA	NA
Shen (20) ^a	2015	France	Retrospective case series	Partial	US, MRI	77	35	NA	NA
Pashaj (21)	2015	Albania-Germany	Retrospective case series	Complete, partial	US	33	6	NA	3–6 mo
Özyüncü (22) ^a	2014	Turkey	Retrospective case series	Complete, partial	US, MRI	33	16	NA	NA
Lachmann (23)	2013	United Kingdom	Retrospective case series	Complete	US, MRI	15	7	NA	NA
Kasprian (24) ^a	2013	Austria	Prospective case series	Complete, partial	US, MRI	20	12	NA	NA
Yinon (25) ^a	2013	Israel	Retrospective case series	Complete, partial	US, MRI	4	4	NA	NA
Vestergaard (26) ^a	2013		Retrospective case series	Complete, partial	US	4	2	NA	NA
Moutard (27) ^a	2012	France	Prospective case series	Complete, partial	US, MRI	17	17	Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children (III), Dellatolas Protocol, Pegboard Test, Rey-Osterrieth Complex Figure Test	10 y
Wapner (28) ^a	2012	United States	Prospective case series	Complete, partial	US	15	3	Not performed	NA
Yamasaki (29) ^a	2012	Japan	Retrospective case series	Complete	US	10	8	Standard neurologic examination	Not specified
Shaffer (30) ^a	2012	United States	Retrospective case series	Complete, partial	US	69	45	NA	NA
Mangione (31)	2011	France	Prospective case control study	Complete, partial	US, MRI	112	112	CDI (Ireto's Child Developmental Inventory)	4 y (30–74 mo)
Ghi (32)	2010	Italy	Retrospective case series	Partial	US, MRI	14	10	Standard neurologic examination	2–10 y
Cignini (33)	2010	Italy	Prospective case series	Complete	US	17	15	Binet-Simon Scale revised from Stanford	4 y
Tang (34) ^a	2009	United States	Retrospective case series	Complete	US, MRI	10	4	Not performed	2–23 mo
Goetzinger (35)	2009	United States	Retrospective case series	Complete	US	9	3	NA	NA

TABLE 1 Continued

Source	Year	Country	Study Design	Type of ACC	Prenatal Imaging	Fetuses (n)	Isolated ACC (n)	Dedicated Neurodevelopmental Tool	Length of Follow-up
Chadlie (36)	2008	France	Retrospective case series	Complete, partial	US, MRI	13	13	Brunet-Lenzine test revised for children, Wechsler Preschool and Primary Scale of Intelligence, Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children-III, Terman-Merrill Scale	3–16 y
Fratelli (37) ^a	2007	United Kingdom	Retrospective case series	Complete, partial	US, MRI	117	37	Standard neurologic examination	3 y (1–5 y)
Pisani (38)	2006	Italy	Prospective case series	Complete, partial	US, MRI	9	7	Griffiths Scales of Mental Development, Wechsler primary, preschool and children scales	2–16 y
Ramelli (39)	2006	Switzerland	Retrospective case series	Complete	US	3	3	Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children-revised, Griffiths Scales of Mental Development	2–10 y
Volpe (40)	2006	Italy	Retrospective case series	Partial	US, MRI	19	9	Standard neurologic examination	1–6 y
Blaicher (41)	2003	Austria	Retrospective case series	Complete, partial	US, MRI	4	4	Standard neurologic examination	Not specified
Mallinger (42) ^a	2002	Israel	Retrospective case series	Complete, partial	US, MRI	8	5	Standard neurologic examination	Not specified
Goodyear (43)	2001	United Kingdom	Retrospective case series	Complete, partial	US, MRI	14	4	Standard neurologic examination	Not specified

NA, not assessed; US, ultrasound.

^a Additional information provided by the authors.

follow-up. According to NOS, a study can be awarded a maximum of 1 star for each numbered item within the Selection and Outcome categories. A maximum of 2 stars can be given for the Comparability category.⁴⁴

Risk of Bias, Summary Measures, and Synthesis of the Results

The incidence of the following outcomes was analyzed in fetuses with a prenatal diagnosis of cACC and pACC separately:

1. Chromosomal abnormalities detected with standard karyotype analysis.
2. Pathogenic CNVs at CMA.
3. Rate of additional CNS anomalies detected only at prenatal MRI but missed at the initial scan.
4. Additional CNS and extra-CNS anomalies detected only at postnatal imaging or clinical evaluation but missed at prenatal imaging.
5. Concordance between prenatal and postnatal diagnosis.
6. Neurodevelopmental outcome.

Only fetuses with a prenatal diagnosis of ACC either by transabdominal or transvaginal ultrasound were included. cACC was defined as the total absence of all the anatomically defined regions of the corpus callosum, whereas pACC was defined as the presence of at least 1 region of the corpus callosum. For the assessment of the incidence of abnormal karyotype, only cases of isolated ACC defined as having no additional CNS and extra-CNS anomalies detected at the ultrasound scan were included in the analysis. Only cases who had their full karyotype tested either prenatally or postnatally were included. For the occurrence of genetic abnormalities detected only at CMA only fetuses with isolated ACC and normal standard karyotype were considered suitable for the analysis. The presence of additional

anomalies detected only at prenatal and postnatal MRI were assessed only in fetuses with no additional anomalies and normal karyotype. For the purpose of this study, mild to moderate ventriculomegaly (defined as a lateral ventricle width ≤ 15 mm) was not included as an associated cerebral malformation because its development is related to brain re-organization due to callosal agenesis.

The neurodevelopmental outcome of infants with ACC was ascertained exclusively in cases of isolated ACC with normal full standard karyotype and no other SNC and extra-CNS anomalies confirmed postnatally. Cases with isolated ACC confirmed at postnatal imaging but showing extracerebral anomalies at clinical examination were not included in the analysis. Furthermore, because the large majority of the studies showing the contribution of CMA in fetuses with isolated ACC did not report the neurodevelopmental outcome, it was not possible to perform a subanalysis to ascertain the neurologic profile of those cases with normal standard karyotype and no clinically significant CNVs found at CMA.

Neurodevelopmental outcome was divided into 3 different categories (normal, borderline/moderate, and severe) as defined by the original study. Furthermore, to provide a more objective estimation of the neurologic performance of these children, we also assessed the neurodevelopmental outcome in terms of: (1) gross motor control, (2) fine motor control, (3) cognitive status, (4) epilepsy, (5) visual control, (6) sensory status, (7) language, and (8) coordination. All of these figures were ascertained for fetuses with cACC and pACC separately.

Only studies reporting a prenatal diagnosis of ACC were considered suitable for inclusion in the current systematic review; postnatal studies or studies from which cases diagnosed prenatally could not be

TABLE 2 Quality Assessment of the Included Studies

Author	Year	Selection	Comparability	Outcome
Cesaretti (17)	2015	★★★	★★	★★
Ruland (18)	2015	★★	★	★
Papoulidis (19)	2015	★★★	★★	★★★
Shen (20)	2015	★★	★	★
Pashaj (21)	2014	★★	★	★★
Özyüncü (22)	2014	★★	★	★★
Lachmann (23)	2013	★★	★	★★
Kasprian (24)	2013	★★	★	★
Yinon (25)	2013	★★	★	★★
Vestergaard (26)	2012	★★★	★★	★★★
Moutard (27)	2012	★★	★	★
Wapner (28)	2011	★★★	★★	★★★
Yamasaki (29)	2010	★★★	★★	★★★
Shaffer (30)	2010	★★	★	★★
Mangione (31)	2009	★★★	★	★★
Ghi (32)	2009	★★	★	★
Gignini (33)	2008	★★★	★★	★★
Tang (34)	2007	★★	★	★★
Goetzinger (35)	2006	★★★	★	★★
Chadie (36)	2006	★★	★	★★
Fratelli (37)	2006	★★★	★★	★★★
Pisani (38)	2003	★★	★	★
Ramelli (39)	2002	★★★	★★	★★★
Volpe (40)	2001	★	★	★
Blaicher (41)	2003	★★	★	★
Malinger (42)	2002	★★	★	★
Goodyear (43)	2001	★	★	★★

According to NOS a study can be awarded a maximum of one star for each numbered item within the Selection and Outcome categories. A maximum of two stars can be given for Comparability.⁴⁴

extracted were excluded. Cases with dysgenesis and/or hypoplasia of the corpus callosum and those with lack of a clear definition of the anomaly were not considered suitable for inclusion. Autopsy-based studies were excluded on the basis that fetuses undergoing termination of pregnancy are more likely to show associated major structural and chromosomal anomalies. Studies reporting the concordance between prenatal and postnatal diagnosis of ACC were excluded unless they provided information about whether the anomaly was isolated or not. Studies of nonisolated cases of ACC were excluded as were studies published before 2000, because we felt that advances in prenatal imaging techniques and improvements in the diagnosis and definition of CNS anomalies make these studies less relevant. Finally, studies that did not provide a clear classification of the anomaly and those that did not differentiate between cACC

and pACC were not considered suitable for inclusion in the current review. However, because it was not possible to extrapolate the figures for the occurrence of pathogenic CNVs in fetuses with cACC and pACC separately, this outcome was ascertained in the overall population of fetuses with callosal agenesis.

Only full-text articles were considered eligible for inclusion; case reports, conference abstracts, and case series with <3 cases of ACC, irrespective of whether the anomalies were isolated or not, were also excluded to avoid publication bias.

We used meta-analyses of proportions to combine data.⁴⁵ Funnel plots (Supplemental Figs 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14) displaying the outcome rate from individual studies versus their precision (1 per SE) were carried out with an exploratory aim. Tests for funnel plot asymmetry were not used when the

total number of publications included for each outcome was <10. In this case, the power of the tests is too low to distinguish chance from real asymmetry.^{45,46}

Between-study heterogeneity was explored using the I^2 statistic, which represents the percentage of between-study variation that is due to heterogeneity rather than chance. A value of 0% indicates no observed heterogeneity, whereas I^2 values $\geq 50\%$ indicate a substantial level of heterogeneity. fixed effects model was used if substantial statistical heterogeneity was not present. In contrast, if there was evidence of significant heterogeneity between studies included, a random effect model was used.⁴⁷

All proportion meta-analyses were carried out by using StatsDirect version 2.7.9 (StatsDirect, Ltd, Altrincham, Cheshire, United Kingdom).

RESULTS

Study Selection and Characteristics

A total of 2296 articles were identified, 153 were assessed with respect to their eligibility for inclusion (Supplemental Table 6), and 27 studies were included in the systematic review (Fig 1) (Table 1).¹⁷⁻⁴³ These 27 studies included 484 fetuses with isolated ACC and no other associated CNS and/or extra-CNS anomalies at first prenatal assessment.

Quality assessment of the included studies was performed by using NOS for cohort studies.⁴⁴ Some of the included studies showed an overall good rate as regard for the selection and comparability of the study groups and for the ascertainment of the outcome of interest. The main weaknesses of these studies were represented by their retrospective design, small sample size, and lack of a standardized postnatal confirmation. Furthermore, the

relatively short period of follow-up after birth did not allow a precise estimation of the overall rate of additional anomalies detected only after birth and missed prenatally.

Synthesis of the Results

cACC

Twenty studies including 261 fetuses with isolated *cACC* were included in this systematic review.

The rate of chromosomal anomalies was 4.81% (95% confidence interval [CI], 2.2-8.4) (Fig 2, Table 3). The figures for the different chromosomal anomalies found in fetuses with isolated *cACC* are shown in Supplemental Table 7.

It was not possible to extrapolate data for the rate of clinically significant CNVs in fetuses with isolated *cACC* and normal karyotype, thus the occurrence of clinically significant CNVs was assessed in fetuses with either *cACC* or *pACC*.

Overall, the rate of significant CNVs in fetuses with isolated ACC (either *cACC* or *pACC*) and normal karyotype was 5.74% (95% CI, 1.3-13.1) (Fig 2).

In 2.99% (95% CI, 0.9-6.1) of the cases, prenatal diagnosis failed in correctly identifying *cACC*, with some of the cases of *pACC* misdiagnosed as having *cACC* (Supplemental Fig 5).

Additional anomalies not detected at prenatal ultrasound were diagnosed at fetal MRI in 7.83% (95% CI, 1.2-19.6) of the cases, whereas the rate of additional structural anomalies diagnosed only after birth and missed at prenatal evaluation was 5.49% (95% CI, 2.4-9.7) (Table 3, Supplemental Figs 6 and 7). Individual case descriptions of the anomalies detected only at fetal MRI and postnatal imaging/clinical investigation are shown in Supplemental Tables 8 and 9.

In view of the high heterogeneity in study design, age at and type of assessment, and time at follow-up, the rates for abnormal

neurodevelopmental outcomes might not reflect the actual neuropsychological performance of these children and should be interpreted with caution. Furthermore, it was not possible to ascertain the neurodevelopmental performance of children with either normal standard full karyotype and no CNVs on CMA because only one study reported this outcome. Neurodevelopmental outcome was reported to be normal in 76.04% (95% CI, 64.3-86.1) of children with a prenatal diagnosis of isolated *cACC* confirmed at birth (Fig 3, Table 4). The rates of borderline/moderate and severe neurodevelopmental outcome in these children was 16.04% (95% CI, 7.6-26.8,) and 8.15% (95% CI, 2.5-16.8) respectively. Table 3 shows the detailed figures for the abnormal neurodevelopmental performance in children with isolated *cACC*. Gross and fine motor control were affected in 4.40% (95% CI 0.6-11.3) and 10.98% (95% CI 4.1-20.6) of the cases, whereas 6.80% (95% CI, 1.7-14.9) of these children presented with epilepsy. Cognitive status was affected in 15.16% (95% CI, 6.9-25.9) of the cases, whereas language impairment was affected in 8.02% (95% CI, 2.1-17.3). Finally, abnormal ocular control and coordination occurred in 15.84% (95% CI, 4.3-32.9) and 9.50% (95% CI, 3.2-18.7) of the cases, respectively (Supplemental Fig 8).

Individual outcome descriptions of children with isolated *cACC* showing abnormal neurodevelopmental profiles are shown in Supplemental Table 10.

pACC

Fifteen studies including 225 fetuses with *pACC* were included in this review.

The rate of chromosomal anomalies in fetuses with *pACC* and no other structural anomalies visible at prenatal imaging was 7.45% (95%

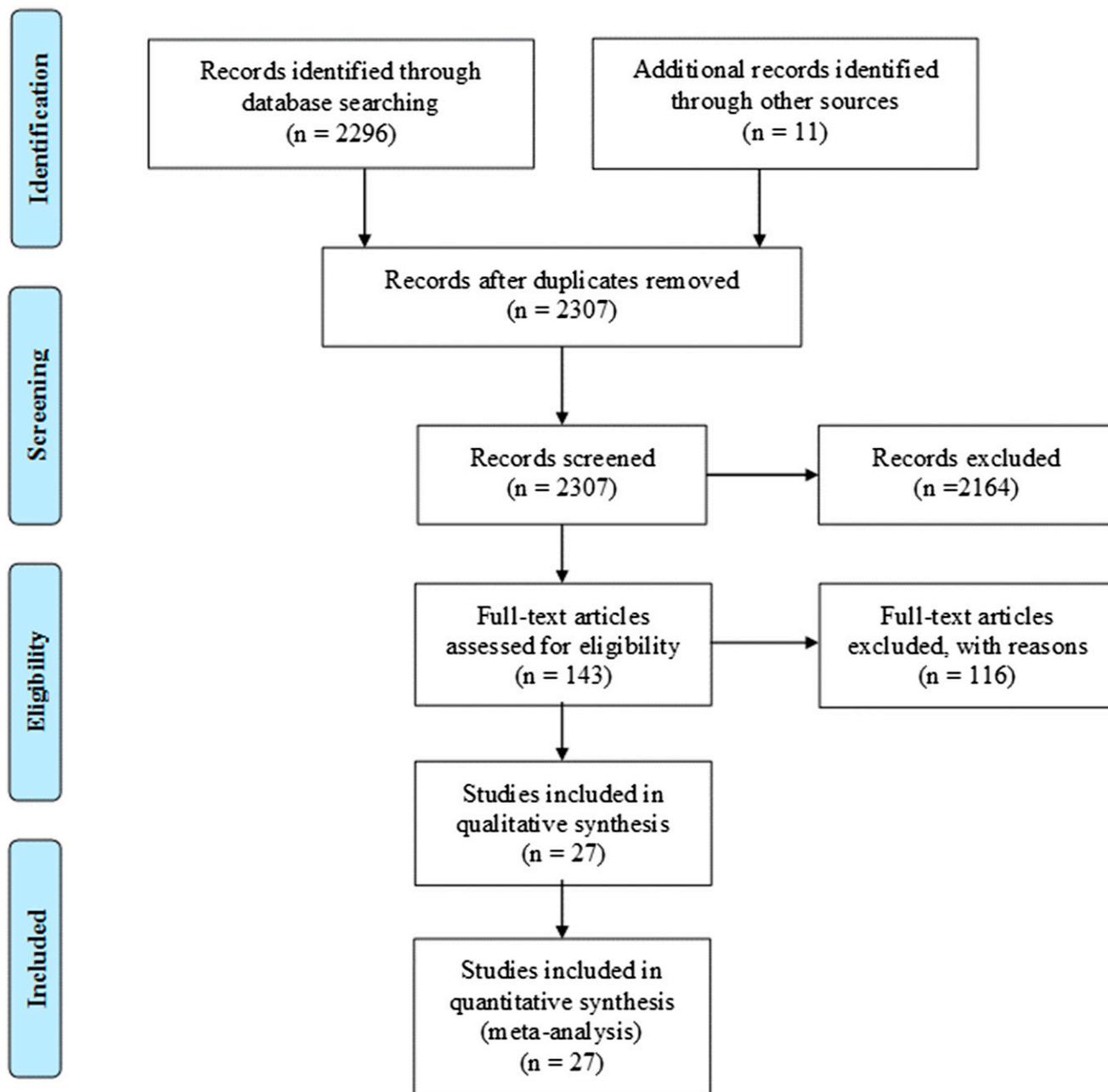


FIGURE 1
Systematic review flowchart.

CI, 2.0–15.9) (Fig 2, Table 4). The figures for the different chromosomal anomalies found in fetuses with isolated pACC are shown in Supplemental Table 11.

Additional anomalies not detected at prenatal ultrasound were diagnosed at fetal MRI in 11.86% (95% CI, 3.2–24.9) of the cases, whereas the rate of additional structural anomalies diagnosed

only after birth and missed at prenatal evaluation was 14.46% (95% CI, 6.7–24.6) (Table 4, Supplemental Figs 6 and 7). Individual case descriptions of the anomalies detected only at fetal MRI and postnatal imaging/clinical investigation are shown in Supplemental Tables 12 and 13.

A discrepancy between prenatal and postnatal diagnosis of pACC occurred

in 7.99% (95% CI, 2.5–16.3) of the cases, mainly consisting in cases of hypoplastic or dysgenetic corpus callosum misdiagnosed as pACC (Supplemental Fig 5).

Assessment of neurodevelopmental outcome in children with isolated pACC was even more problematic in view of the smaller sample size analyzed compared with cACC.

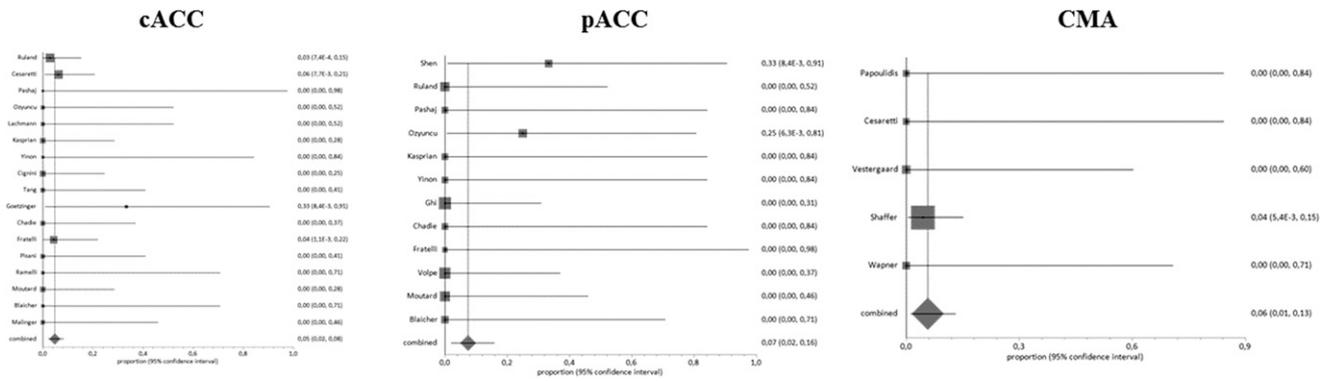


FIGURE 2 Pooled proportions for the occurrence of chromosomal anomalies and pathogenic CNVs in fetuses with cACC and pACC.

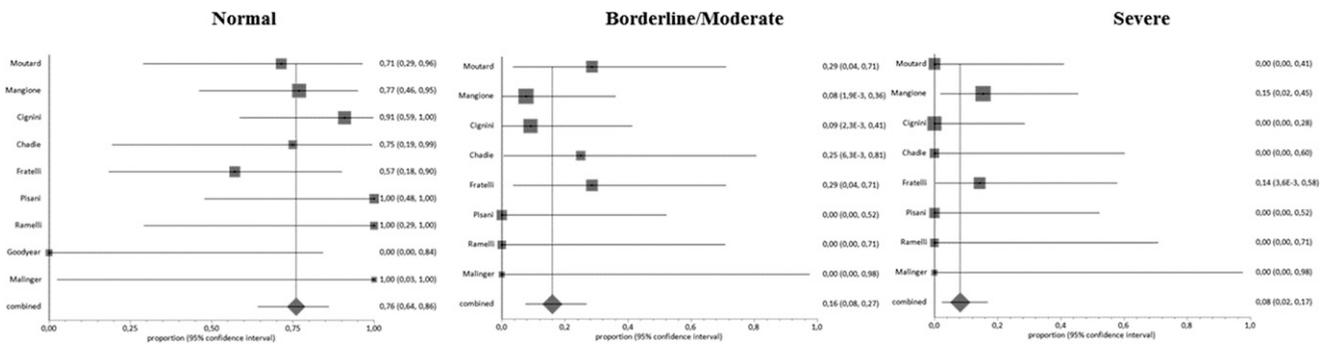


FIGURE 3 Pooled proportions for the occurrence of abnormal neurodevelopmental outcome in fetuses with cACC.

Neurodevelopmental outcome was reported to be normal in 71.42% (95% CI, 53.1–86.7) of children with a prenatal diagnosis of isolated pACC confirmed at birth (Table 4). The

rates of borderline/moderate and severe neurodevelopmental outcomes in these children was 14.92% (95% CI, 4.2–30.7) and 12.52% (95% CI, 2.9–27.5), respectively (Fig 4).

Fine motor control was affected in 11.74 (95% CI, 0.9–32.1) of the cases, and 16.11% (95% CI, 2.5–38.2) of these children presented with epilepsy. Cognitive status

TABLE 3 Pooled Proportions for the Outcomes Explored in This Systematic Review in Fetuses With cACC

Outcome	No. of Studies (<i>n</i>)	Fetuses (<i>n</i> / <i>N</i>)	<i>I</i> ² (%)	Raw % (95% CI)	Pooled Proportion (95% CI)
Pregnancy Outcome					
Chromosomal anomalies (standard karyotype)	17	5/174	0	2.87 (0.9-6.6)	4.81 (2.2–8.4)
Chromosomal microarray (CNVs) ^a	5	2/56	0	3.57 (0.4–12.3)	5.74 (1.3–13.1)
Additional anomalies detected only at prenatal MRI	8	5/99	59.5	5.05 (1.7–11.4)	7.83 (1.2-19.6)
Additional anomalies detected only post-natally	12	9/144	45.9	6.25 (2.9–11.5)	5.49 (2.4–9.7)
Discrepancy between pre and post-natal diagnosis	15	3/156	0	1.92 (0.4–5.5)	2.99 (0.9–6.1)
Neurodevelopmental outcome					
Normal	9	41/53	29.2	77.36 (63.8–87.7)	76.04 (64.3–86.1)
Borderline/Moderate	8	7/51	0	13.73 (5.7–26.3)	16.04 (7.6–26.8)
Severe	8	3/51	0	5.88 (1.2–16.2)	8.15 (2.5–16.8)
Detailed neurodevelopmental outcome					
Gross motor	8	1/51	0	2.0 (0.1–10.6)	4.40 (0.6–11.3)
Fine motor	7	5/50	10.5	10.0 (3.3–21.8)	10.98 (4.1–20.6)
Cognitive	7	7/50	5	14.0 (5.8–26.7)	15.16 (6.9–25.9)
Epilepsy	8	1/51	0	2.0 (0.1–10.6)	6.80 (1.7–14.9)
Sensory	7	0/50	0	0 (0–7.1)	0 (0–9.2)
Visual	7	5/50	52.8	10.0 (3.3–21.8)	15.84 (4.3–32.9)
Coordination	7	5/50	47	10.0 (3.3–21.8)	9.50 (3.2–18.7)
Language	6	4/45	48.3	8.89 (2.5–21.2)	8.02 (2.1–17.3)

^a The analysis included cases with either isolated cACC and pACC.

TABLE 4 Pooled Proportions for the Outcomes Explored in This Systematic Review in Fetuses With pACC

Outcome	No. of Studies (n)	Fetuses (n/N)	I ² (%)	Raw % (95% CI)	Pooled Proportion (95% CI)
Pregnancy outcome					
Chromosomal anomalies (standard karyotype)	12	2/48	0	4.17 (0.5–14.3)	7.45 (2.0–15.9)
Chromosomal microarray (CNVs) ^a	5	2/56	0	3.57 (0.4–12.3)	5.74 (1.3–13.1)
Additional anomalies detected only at prenatal MRI	8	3/29	38.7	10.34 (2.2–27.4)	11.86 (3.2–24.9)
Additional anomalies detected only postnatally	10	7/53	1.3	13.21 (5.5–25.3)	14.46 (6.7–24.6)
Discrepancy between prenatal and postnatal diagnosis	9	3/53	0	5.66 (1.2–15.7)	7.99 (2.5–16.3)
Neurodevelopmental outcome					
Normal	7	17/23	0	7.39 (5.2–9.0)	71.42 (53.1–86.7)
Borderline/moderate	7	3/23	0	13.04 (2.8–33.6)	14.92 (4.2–30.7)
Severe	7	2/23	0	8.70 (1.1–28.0)	12.52 (2.9–27.5)
Detailed neurodevelopmental outcome					
Gross motor	4	0/13	0	0 (0–24.7)	0 (0–23.0)
Fine motor	4	1/13	0	7.70 (0.2–3.6)	11.74 (0.9–32.1)
Cognitive	4	2/13	42.2	15.38 (1.9–45.4)	17.25 (3.0–39.7)
Epilepsy	4	2/13	19.4	15.38 (1.9–45.4)	16.11 (2.53.2)
Sensory	4	0/13	0	0 (0–24.7)	0 (0–23.0)
Visual	4	0/13	0	0 (0–24.7)	0 (0–23.0)
Coordination	4	1/13	0	7.70 (0.2–3.6)	11.74 (0.9–32.1)
Language	4	2/13	42.2	15.38 (1.9–45.4)	17.25 (3.0–39.7)

^a The analysis included cases with either isolated completed and partial ACC.

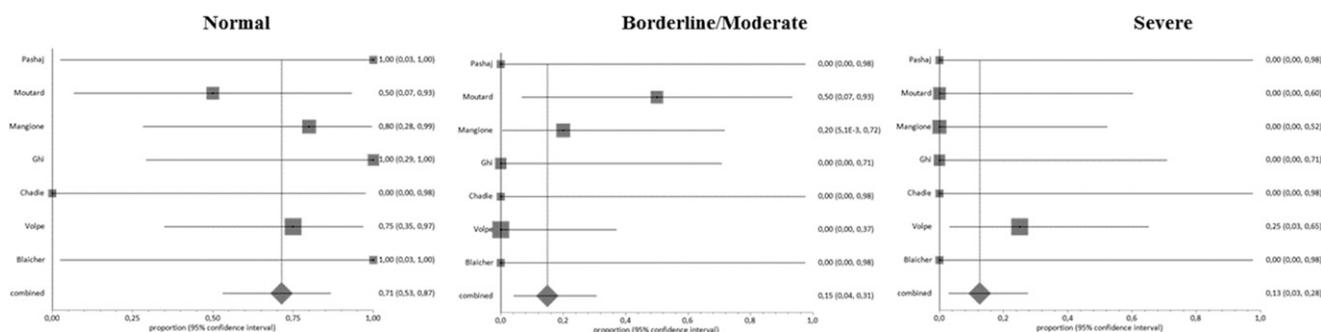


FIGURE 4 Pooled proportions for the occurrence of abnormal neurodevelopmental outcome in fetuses with pACC.

was affected in 17.25% (95% CI, 3.0–39.7) of the cases, whereas language impairment was noticed in 17.25% (95% CI, 3.0–39.7) of the cases. Finally, abnormal coordination occurred in 11.74% (95% CI, 0.9–32.1) of the cases (Supplemental Fig 9).

Individual outcome descriptions of children with isolated pACC showing abnormal neurodevelopmental profile are shown in Supplemental Table 14.

DISCUSSION

Summary of Evidence

The findings from this systematic review showed that fetuses with

isolated callosal agenesis (either cACC or pACC) are at high risk of chromosomal anomalies. Even when standard karyotyping is normal, there is still a significant risk of genetic anomalies detected only at CMA analysis. In cases of a prenatal diagnosis of isolated ACC, the risk of associated anomalies detected only at fetal MRI is about 8% and 12% in fetuses with cACC and pACC, respectively, whereas associated anomalies detected only after birth can occur in about 5% of fetuses with cACC and in 14% of those with pACC. Short periods of follow-up, heterogeneity in imaging protocols, neurodevelopmental tools used, discrepancies in the definition of abnormal outcome, and

the small number of included cases did not allow us to draw any robust conclusions regarding the occurrence of abnormal neurodevelopmental outcome in children with a prenatal diagnosis of isolated callosal agenesis. The findings from this systematic review suggested that about two-thirds of children showed a normal neurodevelopmental outcome, although fine and gross motor control, coordination, language, and cognitive status can be impaired in a significant proportion of these children. However, these figures might not reflect the actual burden of neuropsychological morbidity in children with isolated ACC; additional large prospective

studies are needed to confirm these findings.

Strengths and Limitations

The strengths of this study are its robust methodology to identify all possible studies, assess data quality, and synthesize all suitable data.

For several meta-analyses, the number of included studies was small and some studies included small numbers. The assessment of the potential publication bias was also problematic, either because of the outcome nature (rates with the left side limited to the value 0), which limits the reliability of funnel plots, or because of the scarce number of individual studies, which strongly limits the reliability of formal tests. Furthermore, all the studies included were retrospective, and thus liable to a considerable risk of selection bias. In addition, several outcomes and associations were not adequately reported in many studies. Finally, because of the relatively short postnatal follow-up period, the overall rate of additional anomalies detected only after birth and missed prenatally may have been underestimated.

The assessment of neurodevelopmental outcome in children with a prenatal diagnosis of isolated ACC was also problematic; differences in age at follow-up and neurodevelopmental tools used did not allow a meaningful stratification of the different outcomes measures; therefore, the figures for the developmental disabilities provided in the current review might not reflect the actual burden of neuropsychological comorbidities associated with isolated ACC and should be interpreted with caution. Furthermore, it was not possible to stratify the analysis including only fetuses with normal standard full karyotype and no pathogenic CNVs detected at CMA in view of the lack of data regarding the neurodevelopmental outcome in

these studies. In this scenario, it might be entirely possible that cases with isolated ACC, normal standard karyotype, and pathogenic CNVs were included in the analysis, thus biasing the results. Finally, the majority of the included studies did not report a detailed description of the neurologic performance of fetuses with isolated ACC and merely stratified the analysis in 3 different categories (normal, borderline/moderate, and severe), for which inclusion criteria differed among the studies. In view of all these limitations, the resulting summary measures need to be treated with some caution.

Despite all of these limitations, our review represents the most up-to-date overall assessment of the neurodevelopmental outcome in callosal agenesis diagnosed prenatally; this is important because counseling for parents based on single, small studies that are subject to publication bias may be inadequate.

Implication for Clinical Practice and Future Perspectives

Advances in prenatal imaging techniques have led to an increase in the diagnostic accuracy of ultrasound in detecting callosal anomalies. However, prenatal counseling when a fetus is diagnosed with ACC is challenging.

The findings from this systematic review showed that chromosomal anomalies can occur in a significant proportion of fetuses with isolated ACC; furthermore, the risk of genetic anomalies not detected by conventional karyotyping is also not negligible. CMA has recently been shown to provide useful information in patients with learning disabilities and congenital anomalies for which conventional cytogenetic tests have proven negative. The findings from this review support the use of CMA when ACC is diagnosed prenatally.⁴⁸

Fetal MRI is usually performed in cases of prenatal diagnosis of ACC. In the current review, associated anomalies not detected at ultrasound were diagnosed in 7.83% (95% CI, 1.2–19.6) and in 11.86% (95% CI, 3.2–24.9) in cACC and pACC, respectively. However, even in cases of a prenatal diagnosis of isolated anomaly, the risk of ACC being not truly isolated is relatively high, with additional anomalies detected only at postnatal imaging and/or clinical examination, but missed prenatally, occurring in 5.49% (95% confidence interval [CI], 2.4–9.7) and 14.46% (95% confidence interval [CI], 6.7–24.6) of fetuses with pACC and cACC, respectively.

Quantifying the real contribution of fetal MRI in brain anomalies is challenging. Several factors, such as operator's experience, imaging protocol, time and type of assessment, interval between ultrasound and MRI, and type of anomaly, may play a role in this scenario and explain the wide heterogeneity and the conflicting results reported in previously published studies. Despite all these controversies, MRI is routinely used in clinical practice to confirm diagnosis and to look for associated anomalies. The large majority of additional anomalies detected only at fetal MRI involved neuronal migration disorders (Supplemental Tables 8 and 12), which can be detected preferentially from the third trimester of pregnancy. On this basis, when MRI is performed at the time of the anomaly scan to confirm diagnosis, it might be reasonable to arrange a follow-up scan in the third trimester to ascertain whether ACC is truly isolated. These suggestions are based on the authors' experience and further studies looking at the optimal timing of fetal MRI are needed to confirm these findings.

Furthermore, even when prenatal diagnosis rules out associated anomalies, there is still a significant

risk (5.5% and 14.5% in fetuses with cACC and pACC, respectively) to detect additional anomalies after birth (Supplemental Tables 8 and 12). This should be stressed during antenatal counseling, underlying the fact that prenatal imaging is not always able to differentiate between complex and isolated cases, and that postnatal imaging and a thorough clinical examination are necessary to confirm that ACC is truly isolated.

Assessing the neurodevelopmental profile in children with ACC is challenging. The term neurodevelopmental outcome can be misleading and inappropriate when dealing with brain anomalies because it encompasses a wide spectrum of signs with different underlying disorders and pathologic processes that are not always easily measured and that represent a continuous interaction between pathologic, environmental, and adaptive factors. Intellectual abilities in individuals with ACC have been reported to be in the lower range of normal; furthermore, difficulties in pragmatic language skills and mathematics, expressive and receptive language, visual and spatial reasoning, and attentional skills are impaired or compromised in a significant proportion of children.⁵ However, postnatal studies are biased by the fact that only symptomatic patients are included, thus potentially overestimating the burden of disabilities observed in these anomalies.

The findings from this systematic review confirmed these results and showed that children with ACC may present different degrees of impairment in neurologic and neuropsychological domains.

Although a direct comparison of the neurodevelopmental and psychological performance of children with cACC compared with those with pACC was not performed in view of the design of most of the included studies, which did not allow such a comparison, the findings of this review do not suggest a huge difference between the 2 different entities of callosal agenesis. The results from this meta-analysis are surprising and disagree with what is observed after birth, where pACC is less likely to be diagnosed as an isolated finding and is usually affected by higher rates of neurodevelopmental disabilities compared with cACC. In the collective authors' opinion, the relatively high rate of favorable outcome observed in pACC might be due to the fact that many of the cases labeled as pACC prenatally are diagnosed after birth as having hypoplasia of the corpus callosum.

CONCLUSIONS

Fetuses with isolated callosal agenesis are at high risk of chromosomal anomalies even when a standard karyotype is negative. Prenatal imaging is not able to completely rule out associated anomalies usually coexisting with this condition, and the risk of ACC of being not truly isolated after birth is significant.

In isolated callosal agenesis, anomalies in fine and gross motor control, coordination, language, cognitive status, and intelligence can occur in a significant proportion of children. However, in view of the small number of included cases, short period of follow-up, and heterogeneity of neurodevelopmental

tools adopted, these results should be interpreted with caution, and future large prospective studies aiming at assessing the neurodevelopmental and psychological performance of children with isolated callosal agenesis using standardized tools of neurodevelopmental assessment at appropriate time intervals are needed to ascertain the actual neuropsychological performance and intellectual impairment of children with isolated ACC.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank Prof O. Glenn, Prof J. Barkovic, Prof L. Chitty, Prof G. Kasprian, Prof D. Prayer, Prof Berg, Prof V. D'Addario, Prof P. Volpe, Prof G. Rizzo, Prof M. Kilby, Dr A. Rueland, Prof TA Huisman, Dr O. Shen, Prof W. Brown, Dr A Yazıcioglu, Prof PH Tang, Dr F. Hadzagic-Catibusic, Dr. H Slater, Dr M. Yamasaki, Dr F. Scott, Dr Y. Yinon, Dr M. Nanni, Dr A. Knafel, Dr L. Kleeman, Dr S. Pashaj, Dr F. Scott, Dr E.M. Vestergaard, Dr G. Srebniak, Dr S. Toru, and Dr I Papoulidis for their contribution to this systematic review in terms of additional data supplied and support.

ABBREVIATIONS

ACC: agenesis of the corpus callosum
cACC: complete agenesis of the corpus callosum
CI: confidence interval
CMA: chromosomal microarray
CNS: central nervous system
CNV: copy number variation
NOS: Newcastle-Ottawa Scale
pACC: partial agenesis of the corpus callosum

Chieti-Pescara, Chieti, Italy; ^mDepartment of Medicine and Aging Sciences, University of Chieti-Pescara, Chieti, Italy; ⁿEMISAC, Ce.S.I. Biotech, Chieti, Italy; and ^oDepartment of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, University of Brescia, Brescia, Italy

Dr D'Antonio designed the study, extracted the data, carried out the initial analyses, drafted the initial manuscript, and reviewed and revised the manuscript; Dr Pagani designed the study, extracted the data, carried out the initial analyses, and critically reviewed the manuscript; Dr Familiari designed the data collection instruments, coordinated and supervised data collection at 2 of the 4 sites, and critically reviewed the manuscript; Dr Khalil wrote and critically reviewed the manuscript; Profs Sagies, Malingier, Garel, Moutard, and Pilu and Drs Leibovitz and Bhidé conceptualized and designed the study, designed the data collection,

helped to interpret the results, and wrote the manuscript; Profs Acharya and Papageorghiou conceptualized and designed the study and drafted the initial manuscript; Dr Leombroni and Prof Manzoli performed the statistical analysis and critically reviewed the manuscript; Dr Prefumo designed the study and the data collection instruments, coordinated and supervised data collection at 2 of the 4 sites, and critically reviewed the manuscript; and all authors approved the final manuscript as submitted.

DOI: 10.1542/peds.2016-0445

Accepted for publication Jun 16, 2016

Address correspondence to Francesco D'Antonio, MD, PhD, Department of Clinical Medicine, Faculty of Health Sciences, UiT - The Arctic University of Norway, Hansine Hansens veg 18, 9019 Tromsø, Norway. E-mail: francesco.dantonio@uit.no

PEDIATRICS (ISSN Numbers: Print, 0031-4005; Online, 1098-4275).

Copyright © 2016 by the American Academy of Pediatrics

FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE: The authors have indicated they have no financial relationships relevant to this article to disclose.

FUNDING: No external funding.

POTENTIAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST: The authors have indicated they have no potential conflicts of interest to disclose.

REFERENCES

1. Paul LK, Brown WS, Adolphs R, et al. Agenesis of the corpus callosum: genetic, developmental and functional aspects of connectivity. *Nat Rev Neurosci*. 2007;8(4):287–299
2. Glass HC, Shaw GM, Ma C, Sherr EH. Agenesis of the corpus callosum in California 1983-2003: a population-based study. *Am J Med Genet A*. 2008;146A(19):2495–2500
3. Jeret JS, Serur D, Wisniewski K, Fisch C. Frequency of agenesis of the corpus callosum in the developmentally disabled population as determined by computerized tomography. *Pediatr Neurosci*. 1985–1986;12(2):101–103
4. Palmer EE, Mowat D. Agenesis of the corpus callosum: a clinical approach to diagnosis. *Am J Med Genet C Semin Med Genet*. 2014;166C(2):184–197
5. Siffredi V, Anderson V, Leventer RJ, Spencer-Smith MM. Neuropsychological profile of agenesis of the corpus callosum: a systematic review. *Dev Neuropsychol*. 2013;38(1):36–57
6. Schaefer GB, Bodensteiner JB. Evaluation of the child with idiopathic mental retardation. *Pediatr Clin North Am*. 1992;39(4):929–943
7. Hardan AY, Pabalan M, Gupta N, et al. Corpus callosum volume in children with autism. *Psychiatry Res*. 2009;174(1):57–61
8. Tibbo P, Nopoulos P, Arndt S, Andreasen NC. Corpus callosum shape and size in male patients with schizophrenia. *Biol Psychiatry*. 1998;44(6):405–412
9. Hynd GW, Semrud-Clikeman M, Lorys AR, Novey ES, Eliopoulos D, Lyytinen H. Corpus callosum morphology in attention deficit-hyperactivity disorder: morphometric analysis of MRI. *J Learn Disabil*. 1991;24(3):141–146
10. de Wit MC, Srebniak MI, Govaerts LC, Van Opstal D, Galjaard RJ, Go AT. Additional value of prenatal genomic array testing in fetuses with isolated structural ultrasound abnormalities and a normal karyotype: a systematic review of the literature. *Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol*. 2014;43(2):139–146
11. Kearney HM, Thorland EC, Brown KK, Quintero-Rivera F, South ST; Working Group of the American College of Medical Genetics Laboratory Quality Assurance Committee. American College of Medical Genetics standards and guidelines for interpretation and reporting of postnatal constitutional copy number variants. *Genet Med*. 2011;13(7):680–685
12. Raybaud C. The corpus callosum, the other great forebrain commissures, and the septum pellucidum: anatomy, development, and malformation. *Neuroradiology*. 2010;52(6):447–477
13. Sotiriadis A, Makrydimas G. Neurodevelopment after prenatal diagnosis of isolated agenesis of the corpus callosum: an integrative review. *Am J Obstet Gynecol*. 2012;206(4):337.e1–337.e5
14. Henderson LK, Craig JC, Willis NS, Tovey D, Webster AC. How to write a Cochrane systematic review. *Nephrology (Carlton)*. 2010;15(6):617–624
15. NHS Centre for Reviews and Dissemination. *Systematic reviews: CRD's guidance for undertaking reviews in health care*. York, United Kingdom: University of York; 2009
16. PRISMA statement. Available at: www.prisma-statement.org/. Accessed November 12, 2015
17. Cesaretti C, Nanni M, Ghi T, et al. Variability of forebrain commissures in callosal agenesis: a prenatal MR imaging study. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol*. 2016;37(3):521–527
18. Rüländ AM, Berg C, Gembruch U, Geipel A. Prenatal diagnosis of anomalies of the corpus callosum over a 13-year period. *Ultraschall Med*. 2015. doi: 10.1055/s-0034-1399699
19. Papoulidis I, Sotiriadis A, Siomou E, et al. Routine use of array comparative genomic hybridization (aCGH) as standard approach for prenatal diagnosis of chromosomal abnormalities. Clinical experience of 1763 prenatal cases. *Prenat Diagn*. 2015;35(13):1269–1277
20. Shen O, Gelot AB, Moutard ML, Jouannic JM, Sela HY, Gareil C. Abnormal shape of the cavum septi pellucidi: an indirect sign of partial agenesis of the corpus callosum. *Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol*. 2015;46(5):595–599
21. Pashaj S, Merz E. Detection of fetal corpus callosum abnormalities by means of 3D ultrasound. *Ultraschall Med*. 2016;37(2):185–194
22. Özyüncü O, Yazıcıoğlu A, Turğal M. Antenatal diagnosis and outcome

- of agenesis of corpus callosum: A retrospective review of 33 cases. *J Turk Ger Gynecol Assoc.* 2014;15(1):18–21
23. Lachmann R, Sodre D, Barmpas M, Akolekar R, Nicolaidis KH. Midbrain and falx in fetuses with absent corpus callosum at 11–13 weeks. *Fetal Diagn Ther.* 2013;33(1):41–46
 24. Kasprian G, Brugger PC, Schöpf V, et al. Assessing prenatal white matter connectivity in commissural agenesis. *Brain.* 2013;136(Pt 1):168–179
 25. Yinon Y, Katorza E, Nassie DI, et al. Late diagnosis of fetal central nervous system anomalies following a normal second trimester anatomy scan. *Prenat Diagn.* 2013;33(10):929–934
 26. Vestergaard EM, Christensen R, Petersen O, Vogel I. Prenatal diagnosis: array comparative genomic hybridization in fetuses with abnormal sonographic findings. *Acta Obstetrica et Gynecologica Scandinavica.* 2013;92(7):762–768
 27. Moutard ML, Kieffer V, Feingold J, et al. Isolated corpus callosum agenesis: a ten-year follow-up after prenatal diagnosis (how are the children without corpus callosum at 10 years of age?). *Prenat Diagn.* 2012;32(3):277–283
 28. Wapner RJ, Martin CL, Levy B, et al. Chromosomal microarray versus karyotyping for prenatal diagnosis. *N Engl J Med.* 2012;367(23):2175–2184
 29. Yamasaki M, Nonaka M, Bamba Y, Teramoto C, Ban C, Pooh RK. Diagnosis, treatment, and long-term outcomes of fetal hydrocephalus. *Semin Fetal Neonatal Med.* 2012;17(6):330–335
 30. Shaffer LG, Rosenfeld JA, Dabell MP, et al. Detection rates of clinically significant genomic alterations by microarray analysis for specific anomalies detected by ultrasound. *Prenat Diagn.* 2012;32(10):986–995
 31. Mangione R, Fries N, Godard P, et al. Neurodevelopmental outcome following prenatal diagnosis of an isolated anomaly of the corpus callosum. *Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol.* 2011;37(3):290–295
 32. Ghi T, Carletti A, Contro E, et al. Prenatal diagnosis and outcome of partial agenesis and hypoplasia of the corpus callosum. *Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol.* 2010;35(1):35–41
 33. Cignini P, D'Emidio L, Padula F, et al. The role of ultrasonography in the diagnosis of fetal isolated complete agenesis of the corpus callosum: a long-term prospective study. *J Matern Fetal Neonatal Med.* 2010;23(12):1504–1509
 34. Tang PH, Bartha AI, Norton ME, Barkovich AJ, Sherr EH, Glenn OA. Agenesis of the corpus callosum: an MR imaging analysis of associated abnormalities in the fetus. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol.* 2009;30(2):257–263
 35. Goetzinger KR, Stamilio DM, Dicke JM, Macones GA, Odiibo AO. Evaluating the incidence and likelihood ratios for chromosomal abnormalities in fetuses with common central nervous system malformations. *Am J Obstet Gynecol.* 2008;199(3):285.e1–285.e6
 36. Chadie A, Radi S, Trestard L, et al; Haute-Normandie Perinatal Network. Neurodevelopmental outcome in prenatally diagnosed isolated agenesis of the corpus callosum. *Acta Paediatr.* 2008;97(4):420–424
 37. Fratelli N, Papageorghiou AT, Prefumo F, Bakalis S, Homfray T, Thilaganathan B. Outcome of prenatally diagnosed agenesis of the corpus callosum. *Prenat Diagn.* 2007;27(6):512–517
 38. Francesco P, Maria-Edgarda B, Giovanni P, Dandolo G, Giulio B. Prenatal diagnosis of agenesis of corpus callosum: what is the neurodevelopmental outcome? *Pediatr Int.* 2006;48(3):298–304
 39. Ramelli G, Zanda N, Wyttenbach M, Bronz L, Schnider A. The prognosis of agenesis of the corpus callosum might mostly be favourable. *Swiss Med Wkly.* 2006;136(25-26):404–405
 40. Volpe P, Paladini D, Resta M, et al. Characteristics, associations and outcome of partial agenesis of the corpus callosum in the fetus. *Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol.* 2006;27(5):509–516
 41. Blaicher W, Prayer D, Mittermayer C, et al. Magnetic resonance imaging in fetuses with bilateral moderate ventriculomegaly and suspected anomaly of the corpus callosum on ultrasound scan. *Ultraschall Med.* 2003;24(4):255–260
 42. Malinger G, Lerman-Sagie T, Waternberg N, Rotmensch S, Lev D, Glezerman M. A normal second-trimester ultrasound does not exclude intracranial structural pathology. *Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol.* 2002;20(1):51–56
 43. Goodyear PW, Bannister CM, Russell S, Rimmer S. Outcome in prenatally diagnosed fetal agenesis of the corpus callosum. *Fetal Diagn Ther.* 2001;16(3):139–145
 44. Wells GA, Shea B, O'Connell D, et al. The Newcastle-Ottawa Scale for assessing the quality of nonrandomised studies in meta-analyses. Available at: www.ohri.ca/programs/clinical_epidemiology/oxford.asp
 45. Hunter JP, Saratzis A, Sutton AJ, Boucher RH, Sayers RD, Bown MJ. In meta-analyses of proportion studies, funnel plots were found to be an inaccurate method of assessing publication bias. *J Clin Epidemiol.* 2014;67(8):897–903
 46. Egger M, Davey Smith G, Schneider M, Minder C. Bias in meta-analysis detected by a simple, graphical test. *BMJ.* 1997;315(7109):629–634
 47. Higgins JPT, Green S, eds. *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions.* Version 5.0.2. The Cochrane Collaboration, 2011. Available at: www.cochrane-handbook.org. Accessed December 10, 2015
 48. Sagoo GS, Butterworth AS, Sanderson S, Shaw-Smith C, Higgins JP, Burton H. Array CGH in patients with learning disability (mental retardation) and congenital anomalies: updated systematic review and meta-analysis of 19 studies and 13,926 subjects. *Genet Med.* 2009;11(3):139–146

Outcomes Associated With Isolated Agenesis of the Corpus Callosum: A Meta-analysis

Francesco D'Antonio, Giorgio Pagani, Alessandra Familiari, Asma Khalil, Tally-Lerman Sagies, Gustavo Malinger, Zvi Leibovitz, Catherine Garel, Marie Laure Moutard, Gianluigi Pilu, Amar Bhide, Ganesh Acharya, Martina Leombroni, Lamberto Manzoli, Aris Papageorghiou and Federico Prefumo
Pediatrics 2016;138;; originally published online August 31, 2016;
DOI: 10.1542/peds.2016-0445

Updated Information & Services	including high resolution figures, can be found at: /content/138/3/e20160445.full.html
Supplementary Material	Supplementary material can be found at: /content/suppl/2016/08/25/peds.2016-0445.DCSupplemental.html
References	This article cites 43 articles, 5 of which can be accessed free at: /content/138/3/e20160445.full.html#ref-list-1
Subspecialty Collections	This article, along with others on similar topics, appears in the following collection(s): Developmental/Behavioral Pediatrics /cgi/collection/development:behavioral_issues_sub Cognition/Language/Learning Disorders /cgi/collection/cognition:language:learning_disorders_sub Fetus/Newborn Infant /cgi/collection/fetus:newborn_infant_sub Birth Defects /cgi/collection/birth_defects_sub
Permissions & Licensing	Information about reproducing this article in parts (figures, tables) or in its entirety can be found online at: /site/misc/Permissions.xhtml
Reprints	Information about ordering reprints can be found online: /site/misc/reprints.xhtml

PEDIATRICS is the official journal of the American Academy of Pediatrics. A monthly publication, it has been published continuously since 1948. PEDIATRICS is owned, published, and trademarked by the American Academy of Pediatrics, 141 Northwest Point Boulevard, Elk Grove Village, Illinois, 60007. Copyright © 2016 by the American Academy of Pediatrics. All rights reserved. Print ISSN: 0031-4005. Online ISSN: 1098-4275.

American Academy of Pediatrics

DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN™



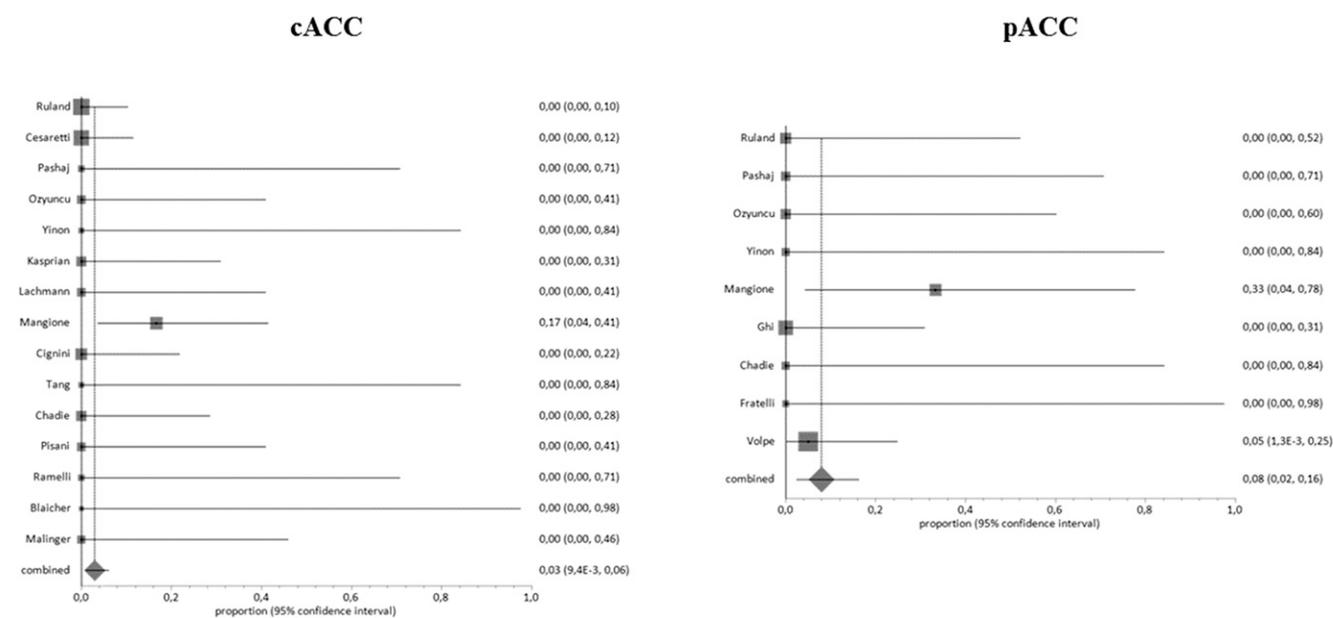
Supplemental Information

FUNNEL PLOTS AND PUBLICATION BIAS

Supplemental Figures 5–9, Pooled proportions for the detailed neurodevelopmental outcomes.

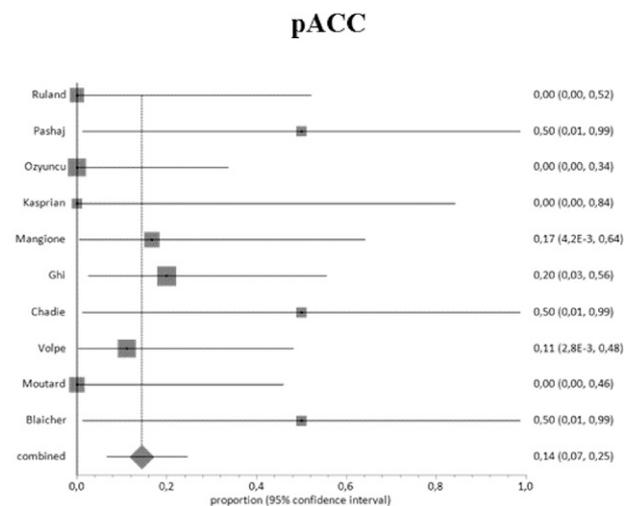
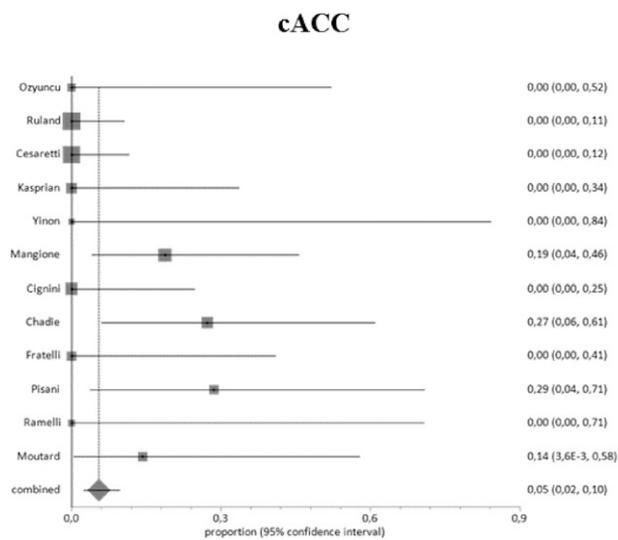
Supplemental Figures 10 and 12, Complete ACC, Chromosomal anomalies.

Supplemental Figures 13 and 14, Partial ACC, Chromosomal anomalies.



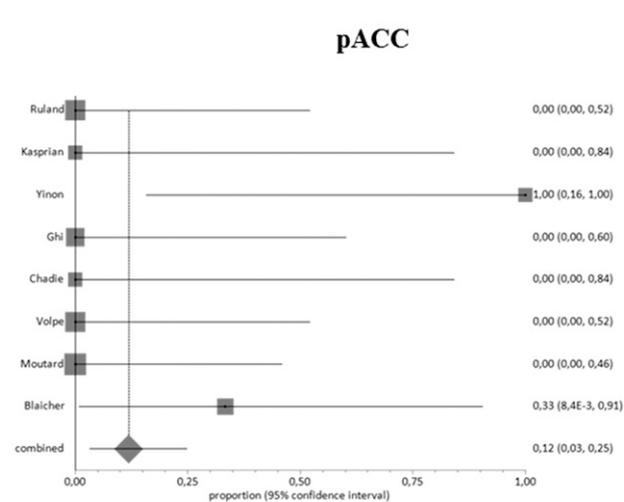
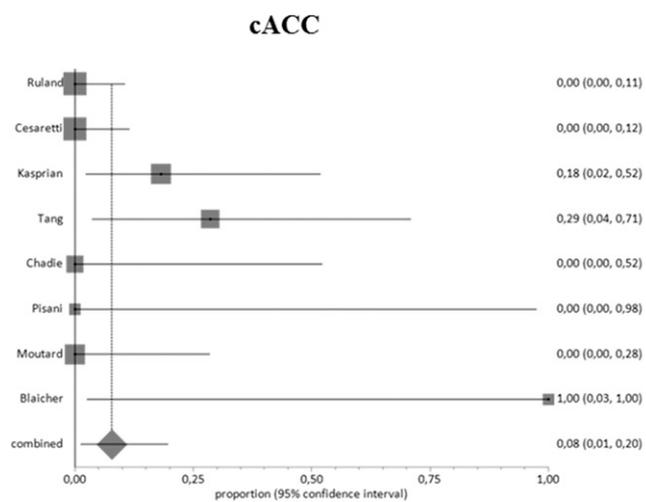
SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 5

Pooled proportions for the discrepancy between prenatal and postnatal diagnosis in fetuses with ACC.



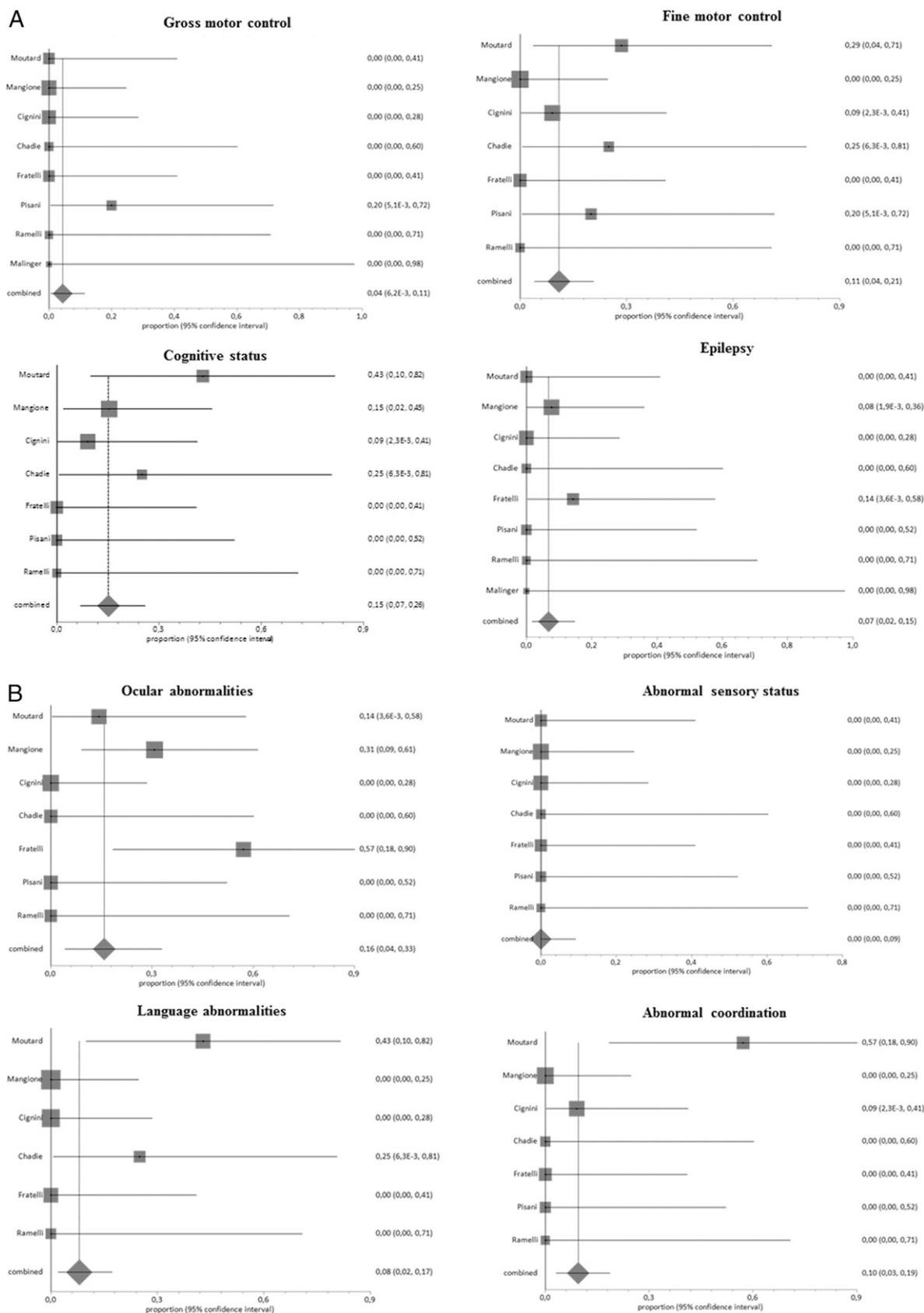
SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 6

Pooled proportions for the occurrence of additional anomalies detected only at fetal MRI in fetuses with a prenatal diagnosis of isolated ACC.

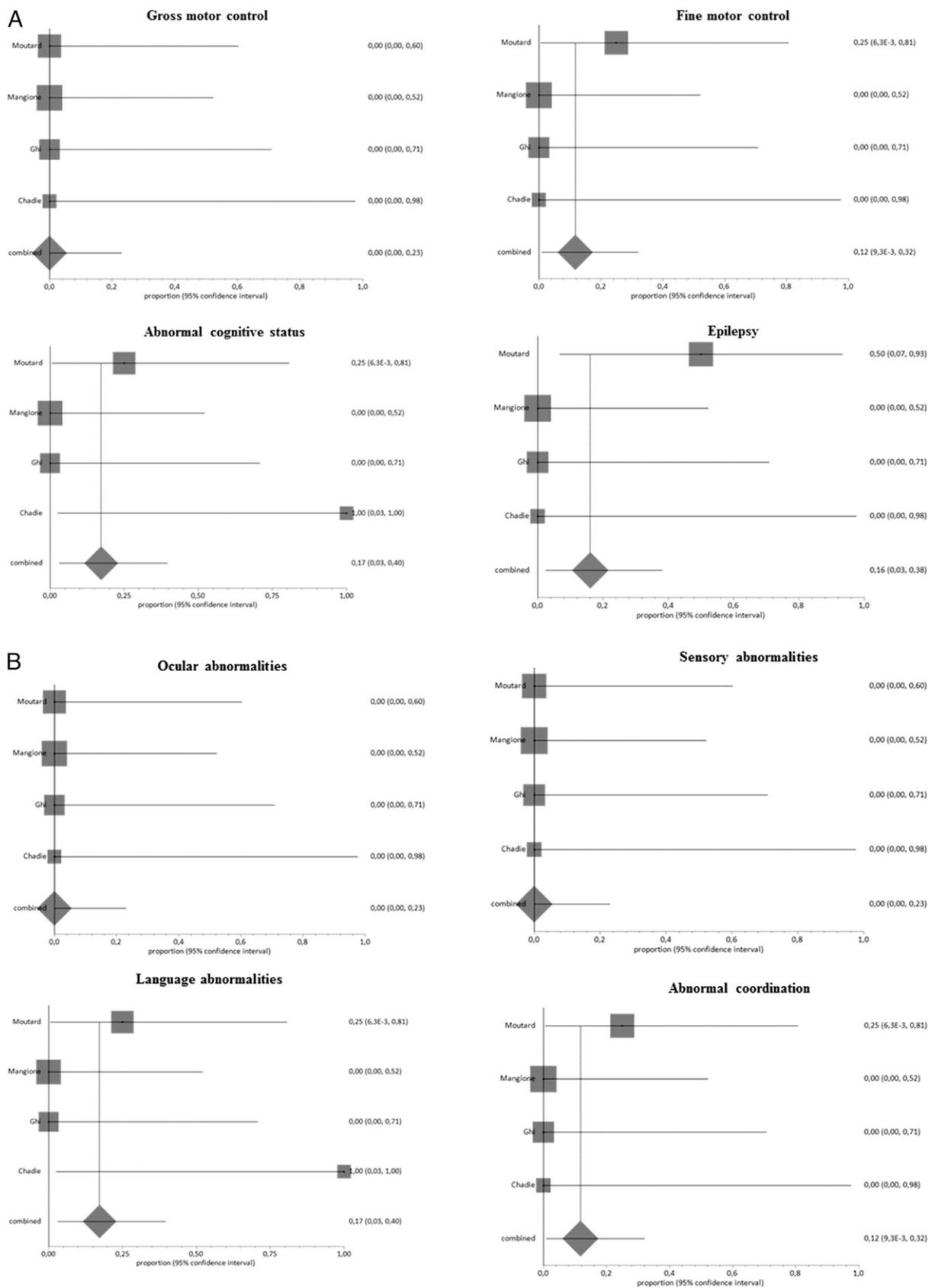


SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 7

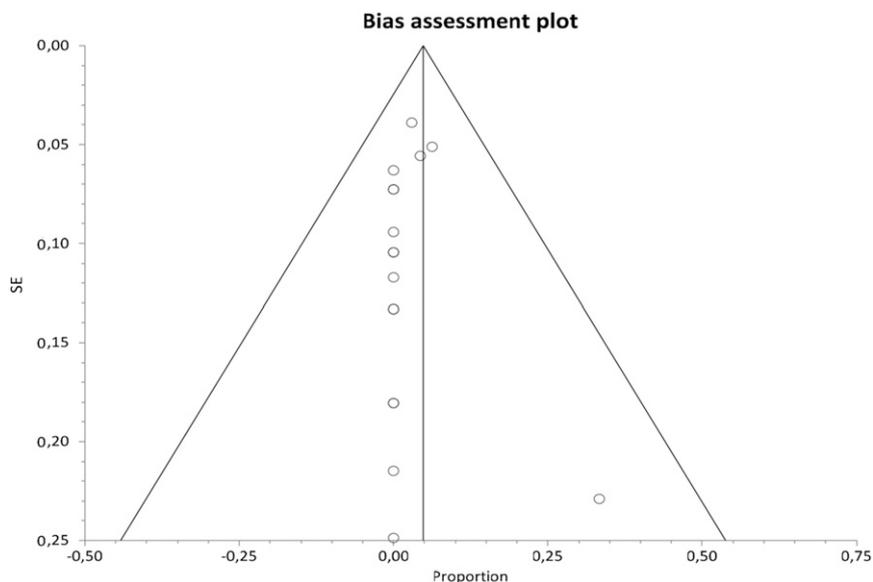
Pooled proportions for the occurrence of additional anomalies detected only after birth in fetuses with a prenatal diagnosis of isolated ACC.



SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 8 A AND B,
 Pooled proportions for the detailed neurodevelopmental outcome in children with a prenatal diagnosis of isolated cACC.

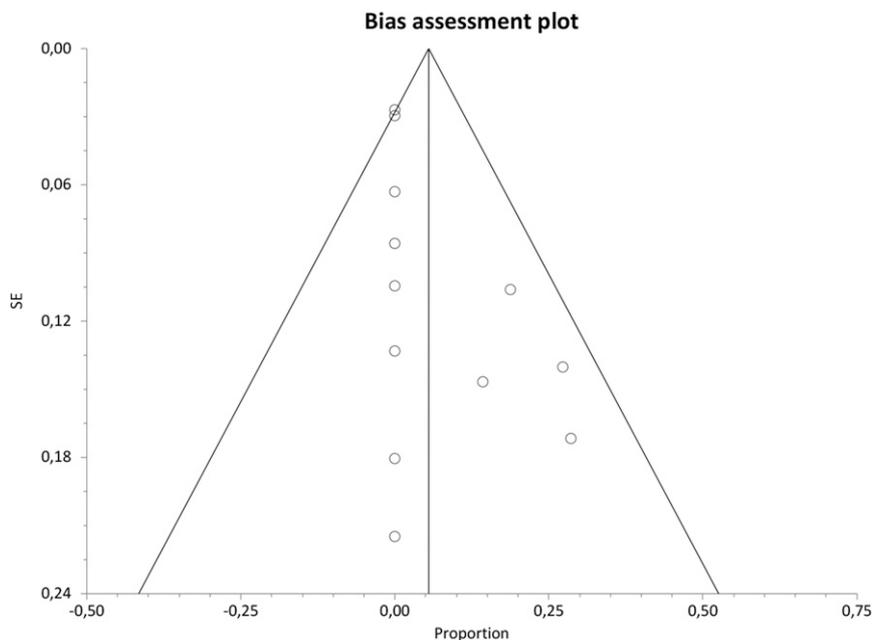


SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 9 A AND B,
 Pooled proportions for the detailed neurodevelopmental outcome in children with a prenatal diagnosis of isolated pACC.



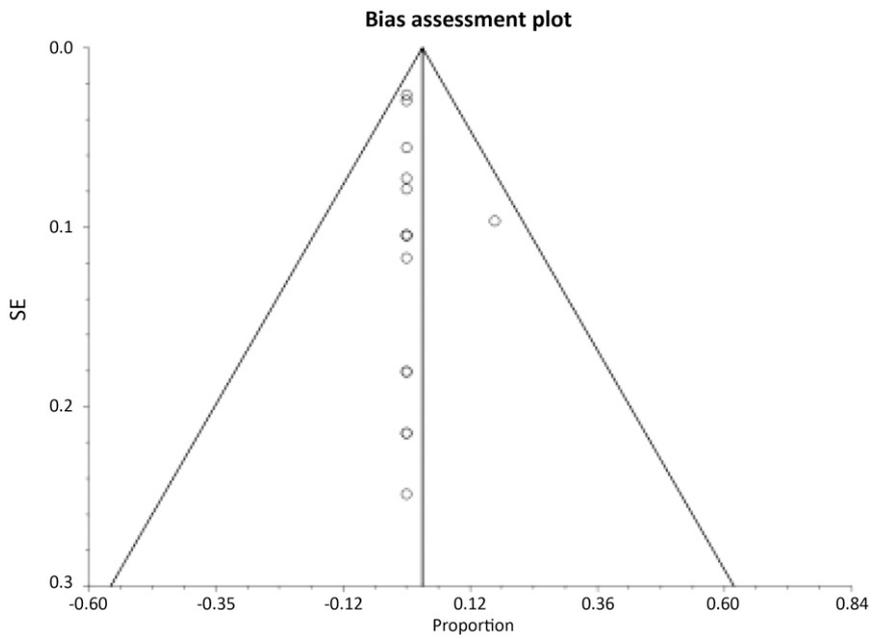
SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 10

Chromosomal anomalies. Bias indicators: Begg–Mazumdar: Kendall’s $\tau_b = 0.378788$; $P = .0421$. Egger: bias = -0.076492 (95% CI = -0.572401 – -0.419418); $P = .7469$. Harbord: bias = -0.153777 (92.5% CI = -0.965791 – -0.658238); $P = .7222$.



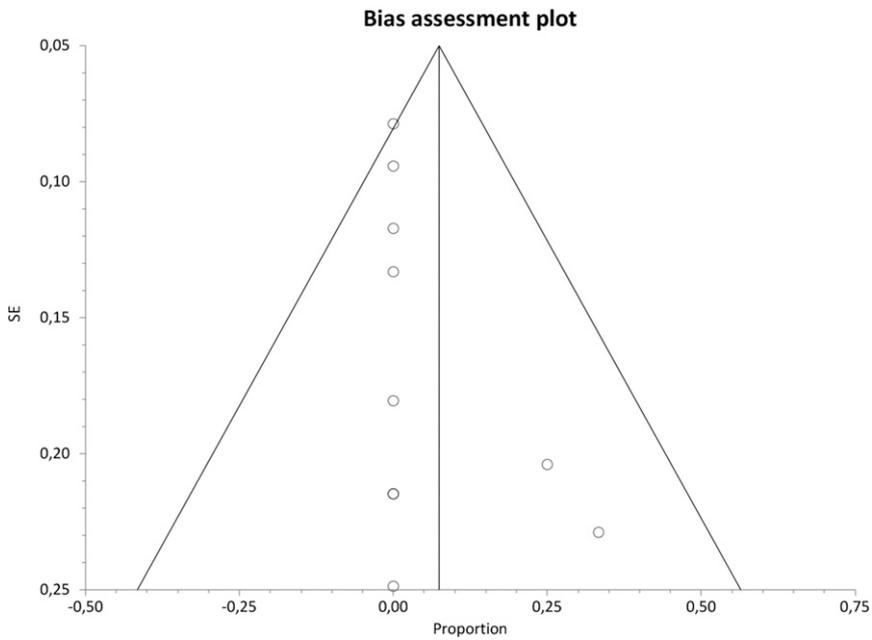
SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 11

Additional anomalies detected only postnatally. Bias indicators: Begg–Mazumdar: Kendall’s $\tau_b = 0.606061$; $P = .0054$. Egger: bias = 0.870567 (95% CI = 0.060218 – 1.680917); $P = .0377$. Harbord: bias = 0.975389 (92.5% CI = -1.603567 – -3.554345); $P = .4697$.



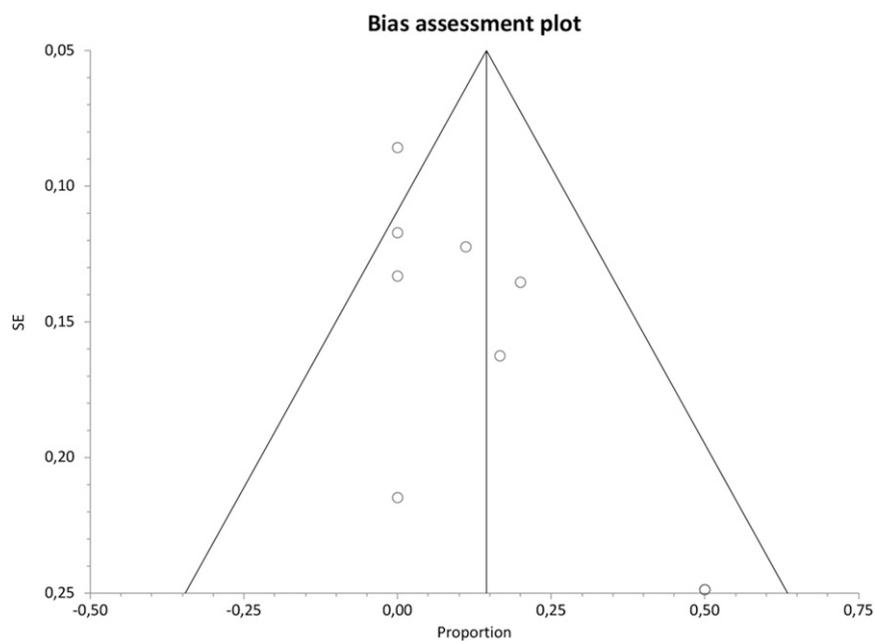
SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 12

Discrepancy between prenatal and postnatal diagnosis. Bias indicators: Begg–Mazumdar: Kendall's $\tau_b = 0.828283$; $P < .0001$. Egger: bias = 0.147353 (95% CI = -0.267738–0.562445); $P = .4568$. Harbord: bias = -0.272404 (92.5% CI = -151.1291–0966483); $P = .6774$.



SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 13

Chromosomal anomalies. Bias indicators: Begg–Mazumdar: Kendall's $\tau_b = 0.857143$; $P = .0006$. Egger: bias = 0.571594 (95% CI = -0.295155–1.438344); $P = .1725$. Harbord: bias = 0.414035 (92.5% CI = -1.126938–1.955007); $P = .6051$.

**SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 14**

Additional anomalies detected only postnatally. Bias indicators: Begg–Mazumdar: Kendall's $\tau_b = 0.780488$; $P = .004$ (low power). Egger: bias = 2.512197 (95% CI = 0.985158–4039235) $P = .0053$. Harbord: bias = 1.869821 (92.5% CI = -0.135642–3875284); $P = .0929$.

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE 5 Search Strategy

Medline

- 1 (agenesis or absence or malform*) adj5 "corpus callosum".ti,ab. (1120)
- 2 exp "Agenesis of Corpus Callosum"/ (1969)
- 3 1 or 2 (2472)
- 4 (f?etal or f?etus* or prenatal* or "pre natal*" or antenatal* or " ante natal*" or pregnan*).ti,ab. (311255)
- 5 exp Fetus/ (56846)
- 6 exp Congenital Abnormalities/ (236715)
- 7 exp Ultrasonography, Prenatal/ (21846)
- 8 exp Prenatal Diagnosis/ (38036)
- 9 (outcome* or result* or diagnos* or prognos*).ti,ab. (5763679)
- 10 exp "Outcome and Process Assessment (Health Care)"/ (750191)
- 11 exp "Outcome Assessment (Health Care)"/ (734160)
- 12 exp Fatal Outcome/ (49444)
- 13 exp Patient Outcome Assessment/ (1568)
- 14 exp Prognosis/ (1005581)
- 15 4 or 5 or 6 or 7 or 8 (545115)
- 16 9 or 10 or 11 or 12 or 13 or 14 (6056528)
- 17 3 and 15 and 16 (1221)
- 18 limit 17 to yr="2000 – 2016" (1058)

Embase

- 1 (agenesis or absence or malform*) adj5 "corpus callosum".ti,ab. (1694)
- 2 (f?etal or f?etus* or prenatal* or "pre natal*" or antenatal* or " ante natal*" or pregnan*).ti,ab. (476743)
- 3 (outcome* or result* or diagnos* or prognos*).ti,ab. (8933762)
- 4 1 and 2 and 3 (389)
- 5 exp corpus callosum agenesis/ (2312)
- 6 fetus/ (74525)
- 7 exp prenatal diagnosis/ (57974)
- 8 exp fetus echography/ (17645)
- 9 exp prenatal care/ (81817)
- 10 exp prenatal development/ (140651)
- 11 exp prenatal diagnosis/ (57974)
- 12 exp prenatal disorder/ (69984)
- 13 exp prenatal screening/ (6115)
- 14 6 or 7 or 8 or 9 or 10 or 11 or 12 or 13 (308076)
- 15 exp prognosis/ (428761)
- 16 exp adverse outcome/ (24087)
- 17 exp fetus outcome/ (6424)
- 18 exp outcome assessment/ (301673)
- 19 exp pregnancy outcome/ (34575)
- 20 15 or 16 or 17 or 18 or 19 (760689)
- 21 5 and 14 and 20 (107)
- 22 4 or 21 (445)
- 23 limit 22 to yr="2000 – 2016" (413)

CINAHL

- CINAHL; exp AGENESIS OF CORPUS CALLOSUM/; 44 results.
- CINAHL; exp FETUS/ OR exp FETAL ABNORMALITIES/ OR exp ULTRASONOGRAPHY, PRENATAL/; 17057 results.
- CINAHL; exp OUTCOME ASSESSMENT/ OR exp PREGNANCY OUTCOMES/ OR exp "OUTCOMES (HEALTH CARE)"/ OR exp FATAL OUTCOME/ OR exp NURSING OUTCOMES/; 181383 results.
- CINAHL; ((agenesis OR absence OR malform*) adj5 "corpus callosum").ti,ab; 63 results.
- CINAHL; (outcome* OR result* OR diagnos* OR prognos*).ti,ab; 734708 results.
- CINAHL; (fetal OR fetal OR fetus* OR fetus* OR prenatal* OR antenatal* OR pregnan*).ti,ab; 59013 results.
- CINAHL; exp PRENATAL DIAGNOSIS/ OR exp PRENATAL CARE/; 14235 results.
- CINAHL; exp PROGNOSIS/; 153658 results.
- CINAHL; 27 OR 30; 79 results.
- CINAHL; 28 OR 32 OR 33; 69325 results.
- CINAHL; 29 OR 31 OR 34; 821557 results.
- CINAHL; 35 AND 36 AND 37; 121 results.

Secondary Search on Array

1. Medline; ((CGH OR "comparative genomic hybridization" OR "comparative genomic hybridisation") adj3 array).ti,ab; 5047 results.
2. Medline; exp COMPARATIVE GENOMIC HYBRIDIZATION/; 4336 results.
3. Medline; ((physical* OR structur* OR congenital*) adj3 (deform* OR malform* OR anomal* OR abnormal*).ti,ab; 67426 results.
4. Medline; exp CONGENITAL ABNORMALITIES/; 508964 results.
6. Medline; "birth defect".ti,ab; 1435 results.
7. Medline; (fetus OR fetus OR fetal OR fetal).ti,ab; 241279 results.

TABLE 5 Continued

-
8. Medline; exp FETUS/; 139476 results.
 9. Medline; 1 OR 2; 7367 results.
 10. Medline; 3 OR 4 OR 6; 548514 results.
 11. Medline; 7 OR 8; 314029 results.
 12. Medline; 9 AND 10 AND 11; 203 results.
 13. Embase; ((CGH OR "comparative genomic hybridization" OR "comparative genomic hybridisation") adj3 array).ti,ab; 8268 results.
 14. Embase; ((physical* OR structur* OR congenital*) adj3 (deform* OR malform* OR anomal* OR abnormal*)).ti,ab; 77454 results.
 15. Embase; "birth defect".ti,ab; 1832 results.
 16. Embase; (fetus OR fetus OR fetal OR fetal).ti,ab; 283041 results.
 17. Embase; exp COMPARATIVE GENOMIC HYBRIDIZATION/; 14239 results.
 18. Embase; exp CONGENITAL DISORDER/; 870308 results.
 19. Embase; exp FETUS/; 155614 results.
 20. Embase; 13 OR 17; 16730 results.
 21. Embase; 14 OR 15 OR 18; 900290 results.
 22. Embase; 16 OR 19; 339130 results.
 23. Embase; 20 AND 21 AND 22; 491 results.
 24. CINAHL; ((CGH OR "comparative genomic hybridization" OR "comparative genomic hybridisation") adj3 array).ti,ab; 130 results.
 25. CINAHL; ((physical* OR structur* OR congenital*) adj3 (deform* OR malform* OR anomal* OR abnormal*)).ti,ab; 4075 results.
 26. CINAHL; "birth defect".ti,ab; 165 results.
 27. CINAHL; (fetus OR fetus OR fetal OR fetal).ti,ab; 14560 results.
 29. CINAHL; exp ABNORMALITIES/; 35583 results.
 30. CINAHL; exp FETAL ABNORMALITIES/; 398 results.
 31. CINAHL; exp FETUS/; 15547 results.
 32. CINAHL; 25 OR 26 OR 29 OR 30; 38332 results.
 33. CINAHL; 27 OR 31; 25119 results.
 34. CINAHL; 24 AND 32 AND 33; 10 results.
-

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE 6 Excluded Studies and Reason for the Exclusion

Author	Year	Reason for Exclusion
Bell (1)	2015	It was not possible to extrapolate data for cACC and pACC separately. Authors contacted, no reply.
Craven (2)	2015	Study assessing the predictive accuracy of fetal MRI in detecting callosal anomalies. It was not specified how isolated ACC was defined and there was not differentiation between agenesis and hypogenesis of the CC, thus it was not possible to extrapolate data for any of the outcomes explored in this systematic review
Jakab (3)	2015	Cases included in these series are shared with the paper by Kasprian et al ²⁴ .
Contro (4)	2015	No data for the outcomes observed in this systematic review. Part of the population is shared with the paper of Cesaretti et al ¹⁷ included in the current review.
Wiechec (5)	2015	No data for the outcomes explored in this systematic review could be extrapolated from this series. Authors contacted, no information available.
Srebniak (6)	2015	The authors reported that 2 cases of ACC had additional abnormal findings at array; however, it was not possible to extrapolate the overall number of isolated ACC and normal karyotype included in this series. Authors contacted, no reply.
Sun (7)	2015	<3 cases of ACC included in this series.
Van Opstal (8)	2015	No data for the outcomes explored in this systematic review could be extrapolated from this study.
Yakut (9)	2015	No case of isolated ACC included in this series.
Ballardini (10)	2014	Only 1 case of ACC diagnosed before birth included in this study.
Lightly (11)	2014	Conference abstract.
Tuğcu (12)	2014	Only 1 fetus with ACC with other anomalies included in this series; no other data for the outcomes explored in this systematic review.
Zamurović (13)	2014	Case report.
Tonni (14)	2014	No data for the outcomes explored in this review could be extrapolated from this study. Author contacted no reply.
Noguchi (15)	2014	All cases included in this series had ventriculomegaly <15 mm, which is an exclusion criteria for this review. Author contacted, no reply
Amer (16)	2014	No data for the outcomes explored in this systematic review could be extrapolated from this study. Author contacted, no reply.
Brady (17)	2014	No data on array abnormalities in fetuses with isolated ACC could be extrapolated from this study. Authors contacted no reply.
Carey (18)	2014	No data on array abnormalities in fetuses with isolated ACC could be extrapolated from this study. Authors contacted no reply.
Kan (19)	2014	No data on array abnormalities in fetuses with isolated ACC could be extrapolated from this study. Authors contacted, no reply.
Adle-Biassette (20)	2013	Autopsy-based study; no data for the outcomes observed in this systematic review.
Florida (21)	2013	Only cases exposed to antiretroviral therapy included in this series. <3 cases of fetuses with ACC included. No data for the outcomes explored in this review.
García-Flores (22)	2013	<3 cases of ACC included in this series; furthermore, the only cases of pACC included was not confirmed at prenatal imaging.
Hamisa (23)	2013	Only 2 cases of ACC associated with other anomalies were included in this series.
Hergan (24)	2013	Case report.
Huang (25)	2013	No data for the outcomes observed in this systematic review could be extrapolated from this series.
Paladini (26)	2013	No data for the outcome explored in this systematic review could be extrapolated from this study.
Evangelidou (27)	2013	No data on the overall number of fetuses with isolated ACC and normal karyotype could be extrapolated from this series. Authors contacted, no reply.
Ganesamoorthy (28)	2013	No data on the overall number of fetuses with isolated ACC and normal karyotype could be extrapolated from this series. Authors contacted, no reply.
Hillman (29)	2013	No data on the overall number of fetuses with isolated ACC and normal karyotype could be extrapolated from this series. Authors contacted, no reply.
Rooryck (30)	2013	No data on the overall number of fetuses with isolated ACC and normal karyotype could be extrapolated from this series. Authors contacted, no reply.
Schmid (31)	2013	No data on the overall number of fetuses with isolated ACC and normal karyotype could be extrapolated from this series. Authors contacted, no reply.
Scott (32)	2013	Only 1 case of isolated ACC included in this series.
Srebniak (33)	2013	No data on the overall number of fetuses with isolated ACC and normal karyotype could be extrapolated from this series. Authors contacted, no reply.
Dill (34)	2012	Study assessing the predictive accuracy of fetal MRI in detecting callosal anomalies. It was not specified how isolated ACC was defined and there was not differentiation between agenesis and hypogenesis of the ML, thus it was not possible to extrapolate data for any of the outcomes explored in this systematic review. Authors contacted, no additional data available.
Kameda (35)	2012	No data for the outcomes explored in this review.
Malingier (36)	2012	No data for the outcomes explored in this review.
Oh (37)	2012	No data for the outcomes observed in this systematic review. The study deals with ACC associated with severe ventriculomegaly and interhemispheric cyst, which is an exclusion criteria for this systematic review.
Li (38)	2012	It was not possible to extrapolate data for cACC and pACC separately. Furthermore, it was not clear whether associated extracranial anomalies were present in cases with isolated ACC. Authors contacted, no reply.
Putoux (39)	2012	Only 1 fetus with ACC with other anomalies included in this series; no other data for the outcomes explored in this systematic review.
We (40)	2012	No data for the outcomes observed in this systematic review could be extrapolated from this series.
Yamasaki (41)	2012	No data for the outcomes observed in this systematic review could be extrapolated from this series.

TABLE 6 Continued

Author	Year	Reason for Exclusion
Griffiths (42)	2012	Study assessing the predictive accuracy of fetal MRI in brain anomalies. It was not clear whether those cases having ACC were isolated or not and no other information on the outcomes explored in this systematic review could be extrapolated from this study. Authors contacted, no reply.
Armengol (43)	2012	No data on array abnormalities in fetuses with isolated ACC could be extrapolated from this study. Authors contacted, no reply.
Breman (44)	2012	No data on array abnormalities in fetuses with isolated ACC could be extrapolated from this study. Authors contacted, no reply.
Bruno (45)	2012	No data on the overall number of fetuses with isolated ACC and normal karyotype could be extrapolated from this series. Authors contacted, no reply.
Faas (46)	2012	No data on array abnormalities in fetuses with isolated ACC could be extrapolated from this study. Authors contacted, no reply.
Filges (47)	2012	Only pregnancies with increased first trimester risk included in this series.
Gruchy (48)	2012	No data on the overall number of fetuses with isolated ACC and normal karyotype could be extrapolated from this series. Authors contacted, no reply.
Hillman (49)	2012	Review article, no original data reported.
Novelli (50)	2012	Review article, no original data reported.
Yatsenko (51)	2012	No data on the overall number of fetuses with isolated ACC and normal karyotype could be extrapolated from this series. Authors contacted, no reply.
Shaffer (52)	2012	It was not possible to extrapolate data from complete and partial ACC singularly; authors contacted, no information available.
Dhouib (53)	2011	Study assessing the predictive accuracy of fetal MRI in detecting callosal anomalies. It was not specified how isolated ACC was defined and there was not differentiation between agenesis and hypogenesis of the ML, thus it was not possible to extrapolate data for any of the outcomes explored in this systematic review.
Haratz (54)	2011	No data for the outcomes explored in this review.
Ozkan (55)	2011	Only 1 case of ACC included in this study.
Rouleau (56)	2011	No data for the outcomes explored in this review could be extrapolated from this study.
Rizzo (57)	2011	No data for the outcomes explored in this systematic review could be extrapolated from this study.
Fiorentino (58)	2011	No data on array abnormalities in fetuses with isolated ACC could be extrapolated from this study. Authors contacted, no reply.
Leung (59)	2011	Only fetuses with increased NT included in this series; furthermore, no case of isolated ACC was included.
Park (60)	2011	No data on the overall number of fetuses with isolated ACC and normal karyotype could be extrapolated from this series. Authors contacted, no reply.
Srebniak (61)	2011	No case of isolated ACC included in this series. Authors contacted, no reply.
Di Bella (62)	2010	Only cases presenting with symptoms and diagnosed postnatally included in this study.
Dommergues (63)	2010	No data for the outcomes explored in this review.
Hosny (64)	2010	Only 1 case of ACC included in this study.
Peruzzi (65)	2010	Study assessing the predictive accuracy of fetal MRI in detecting callosal anomalies. It was not specified how isolated ACC was defined and there was not differentiation between agenesis and hypogenesis of the ML, thus it was not possible to extrapolate data for any of the outcomes explored in this systematic review. Authors contacted, no additional data available.
Valduga (66)	2010	Only fetuses who underwent pregnancy termination and had multiple malformations were included in this series.
Winter (67)	2010	Narrative review; no original data provided.
Manfredi (68)	2010	It was not possible to extract the data for the outcomes observed in this systematic review. Authors contacted, no reply.
Griffiths (69)	2010	Study assessing the diagnostic performance of fetal MRI in detecting additional anomalies in fetal ventriculomegaly. It was not clear whether those cases having ACC were isolated or not and no other information on the outcomes explored in this systematic review could be extrapolated from this study. Authors contacted, no reply.
Warren (70)	2010	No data for the outcomes explored in this systematic review could be extrapolated from this study. Authors contacted, no reply.
Evangelidou (71)	2010	No case of isolated ACC included in this series.
Maya (72)	2010	No data on array abnormalities in fetuses with isolated ACC could be extrapolated from this study.
Blaas (73)	2009	Narrative review; no original data provided.
Lerman-Sagie (74)	2009	No data for the outcomes explored in this review.
Tang (75)	2009	It was not possible to extrapolate individual data for cACC and pACC. Author contacted, no information available.
Coppingier (76)	2009	<3 cases of ACC included in this series.
Kleeman (77)	2009	No case of isolated ACC and normal karyotype included in this study.
Tyremen (78)	2009	No data on array abnormalities in fetuses with isolated ACC could be extrapolated from this study. Authors contacted, no reply.
Van den Veyver (79)	2009	No data on array abnormalities in fetuses with isolated ACC could be extrapolated from this study.
Vialard (80)	2009	Only pregnancies referred to termination included in this study.
Callen (81)	2008	No data for the outcomes explored in this review; only 1 case of ACC included.
Hagmann (82)	2008	Study assessing the predictive accuracy of fetal MRI in detecting callosal anomalies. It was not specified how isolated ACC was defined and there was no differentiation between agenesis and hypogenesis of the ML, thus it was not possible to extrapolate data for any of the outcomes explored in this systematic review. Authors contacted, no additional data available.
Hadzagić-Catibusić (83)	2008	Only 2 cases of ACC detected before birth included in this series.
Bi (84)	2008	No data on array abnormalities in fetuses with isolated ACC included in this study.

TABLE 6 Continued

Author	Year	Reason for Exclusion
Benacerraf (85)	2007	Study assessing the predictive accuracy of fetal MRI in detecting callosal anomalies. It was not specified how isolated ACC was defined and there was no differentiation between agenesis and hypogenesis of the ML, thus it was not possible to extrapolate data for any of the outcomes explored in this systematic review. Authors contacted, no additional data available.
Breeze (86)	2007	No data for the outcomes explored in this review.
Moritake (87)	2007	No data for the outcomes explored in this systematic review could be extrapolated from this study.
Sohn (88)	2007	Study assessing the predictive accuracy of fetal MRI in detecting callosal anomalies. It was not specified how isolated ACC was defined and there was no differentiation between agenesis and hypogenesis of the ML, thus it was not possible to extrapolate data for any of the outcomes explored in this systematic review.
De Gregori (89)	2007	No data on array abnormalities in fetuses with isolated ACC included in this study.
Gullotta (90)	2007	No case of isolated ACC included in this series.
Lee (91)	2006	Only 2 cases of ACC diagnosed prenatally included in this series.
Sacco (92)	2006	No data for the outcomes observed in this systematic review. Part of the population of this paper is present in another study included in the review (Moutard et al ³¹)
Rickard (93)	2006	Study assessing the predictive accuracy of fetal MRI in brain anomalies. It was not clear whether those cases having ACC had normal karyotype and no other information on the outcomes explored in this systematic review could be extrapolated from this study. Authors contacted, no reply
Miura (94)	2006	No data on the overall number of fetuses with isolated ACC and normal karyotype could be extrapolated from this series. Authors contacted, no reply.
Sahoo (95)	2006	No data on array abnormalities in fetuses with isolated ACC could be extrapolated from this study.
Belhocine (96)	2005	No data for the outcomes explored in this systematic review.
Blaicher (97)	2005	Study assessing the predictive accuracy of fetal MRI in detecting callosal anomalies. It was not specified how isolated ACC was defined and there was no differentiation between agenesis and hypogenesis of the ML, thus it was not possible to extrapolate data for any of the outcomes explored in this systematic review. Furthermore, another study from the same group was included and considered more representative.
Breeze (98)	2005	No data for the outcomes explored in this review; authors contacted, no reply
Brown (99)	2005	Only cases diagnosed postnatally included in this study.
Leung (100)	2005	No data for the outcomes explored in this review.
D'Addario (101)	2005	No data for the outcomes explored in this systematic review could be extrapolated from this study.
Le Caignec (102)	2005	Only fetuses with at least ≥ 3 structural anomalies included in this series. Furthermore, this study included only pregnancies terminated or that ended in spontaneous fetal death.
Rickman (103)	2005	No data on array abnormalities in fetuses with isolated ACC could be extrapolated from this study. Authors contacted, no reply.
Frates (104)	2004	Only 1 case of ACC included in this study.
Guillem (105)	2004	The study includes exclusively pregnancy terminations, which is an exclusion criteria for this systematic review.
Malinger (106)	2004	Study assessing the predictive accuracy of fetal MRI in brain anomalies. It was not clear whether those cases having ACC were isolated or not and no other information on the outcomes explored in this systematic review could be extrapolated from this study.
Whitby (107)	2004	Study assessing the predictive accuracy of fetal MRI in detecting callosal anomalies. It was not specified how isolated ACC was defined and there was not differentiation between agenesis and hypogenesis of the ML, thus it was not possible to extrapolate data for any of the outcomes explored in this systematic review. Authors contacted, no reply.
Wald (108)	2004	No data for the outcomes explored in this systematic review could be extrapolated from this study. Authors contacted, no reply.
Larrabee (109)	2004	No case of isolated ACC included in this series. Authors contacted, no reply.
Twickler (110)	2003	No data for the outcomes explored in this systematic review could be extrapolated from this study. Authors contacted, no reply.
Bekker (111)	2001	Review article, no original data included.
Whitby (112)	2001	Study assessing the predictive accuracy of fetal MRI in detecting callosal anomalies. It was not specified how isolated ACC was defined and there was no differentiation between agenesis and hypogenesis of the ML, thus it was not possible to extrapolate data for any of the outcomes explored in this systematic review. Authors contacted, no reply.
Greco (113)	2001	It was not possible to extrapolate individual data for complete and partial ACC. Author contacted, no reply.
Ickowitz (114)	2000	The study deals with prenatal diagnosis of pericallosal lipoma. No data for the outcomes observed in this systematic review could be extrapolated from this study
Marszał (115)	2000	Postnatal series of children with ACC.

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE 7 Chromosomal Anomalies in Fetuses With Isolated cACC

	No. of Studies (<i>n</i>)	Fetuses (<i>n/N</i>)	I ² (%)	Raw % (95% CI)	Pooled % (95% CI)
Trisomy 21	17	1/174	0	0.57 (0.1–3.2)	2.45 (0.7–5.2)
Trisomy 18	17	0/174	0	0 (0.1–2.1)	0 (0–2.1)
Trisomy 13	17	1/174	0	0.57 (0.1–3.2)	2.11 (0.5–4.7)
Triploidy	17	0/174	0	0 (0–2.1)	0 (0–2.1)
Deletions	17	1/174	0	0.57 (0.1–3.2)	2.57 (0.8–5.4)
Inversions	17	0/174	0	0 (0–2.1)	0 (0–2.1)
Duplications	17	0/174	0	0 (0–2.1)	0 (0–2.1)
Others	17	2/174	0	1.15 (0.1–4.1)	2.93 (1.0–5.8)

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE 8 Individual Case Description of Associated Anomalies Detected Only at Fetal MRI in Fetuses With Isolated cACC

Author	Year	Isolated ACC (<i>n</i>)	Additional Anomalies Detected Only at Fetal MRI	Type of Anomaly
Kasprian (28)	2013	11	2	Case 1: subependymal heterotopia, hypoplastic cerebellum Case 2: metabolic disorder (not specified)
Tang (38)	2009	7	2	Case 1: abnormal pons Case 2: abnormal sulcation morphology, dysplastic ventricles, abnormal multilayered pattern
Blaicher (45)	2003	1	1	Abnormal position of the hippocampus

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE 9 Individual Case Description of Associated Anomalies Detected Only After Birth in Children with a Prenatal Diagnosis of Isolated cACC

Author	Year	Isolated ACC (<i>n</i>)	Additional Anomalies Detected Only Postnatally	Type of Anomaly
Mangione (35)	2011	16	3	1 congenital torticollis, 1 congenital torticollis and hydrocephaly, 1 Peter syndrome
Chadie (40)	2008	11	3	1 cortical heterotopia, 1 MCM, 1 hexadactyly of the feet
Pisani (42)	2006	7	2	1: cerebellar caudal vermis hypoplasia, cerebellar posterior lobes hypoplasia 2: macroglossia, hypertelorism, low-set ear
Moutard (31)	2003	7	1	Fetal alcohol syndrome

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE 10 Detailed Individual Outcome of Children With Isolated cACC

Author	Year	Case (<i>n</i>)	Prenatal Information	Outcome Description
Mangione (35)	2011	1	Born at term	DQ–CDI: 112; convulsions; age at assessment: 59 mo
		2	Born at term	Borderline development; DQ–CDI: 77; age at assessment: 48 mo
		3	Born at term	Squinting, DQ–CDI: 97; age at assessment: 50 mo
		4	Born at term	Squinting, DQ–CDI: 89; age at assessment: 33 mo
		5	Born at term	Squinting, DQ–CDI: 104; age at assessment: 55 mo
		6	Born at term	Squinting, DQ–CDI: 95; age at assessment: 39 mo
		7	Born at term	Retarded; DQ–CDI: 47; age at assessment: 32 mo
		8	Born at term	Retarded; age at assessment: 60 mo
Cignini (37)	2010	1	Born at term	Mild hypotonia, coordination deficit; IQ: 70
Chadie (40)	2008	1	Born at term	Moderate retardation in language; speech therapy. Head circumference –1 SD
		2	Born at term	Normal at 2 y but at 8 y cannot read or write, delayed cognitive acquisitions; WISC III at 7y: total IQ 59 (performance IQ 66; verbal IQ 62); special education, psychotherapy, speech therapy. Head circumference –1 SD.
Pisani (42)	2006	1	Born preterm (34 wk)	Generalized hypotonia, asymmetry of the electrical activity at EEG, followed by the appearance of the focus without clinical correlations
		2	Born at term	Mild generalized hypotonia

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE 11 Chromosomal Anomalies in Fetuses With Isolated pACC

	No. of Studies (<i>n</i>)	Fetuses (<i>n</i> / <i>N</i>)	I ² (%)	Raw % (95% CI)	Pooled % (95% CI)
Trisomy 21	12	0/48	0	0 (0–7.4)	0 (0–7.4)
Trisomy 18	12	1/48	0	2.08 (0.1–11.1)	6.17 (1.4–14.1)
Trisomy 13	12	0/48	0	0 (0–7.4)	0 (0–7.4)
Triploidy	12	0/48	0	0 (0–7.4)	0 (0–7.4)
Deletions	12	1/48	0	2.08 (0.1–11.1)	6.02 (1.3–13.8)
Inversions	12	0/48	0	0 (0–7.4)	0 (0–7.4)
Duplications	12	0/48	0	0 (0–7.4)	0 (0–7.4)
Others	12	0/48	0	0 (0–7.4)	0 (0–7.4)

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE 12 Individual Case Description of Associated Anomalies Detected Only at Fetal MRI in Fetuses With Isolated pACC

Author	Year	Isolated ACC (<i>n</i>)	Additional Anomalies Detected Only at Prenatal MRI	Type of Anomaly
Yinon (29)	2013	2	2	Case 1: periventricular heterotopia Case 2: septo-optic dysplasia
Blaicher (45)	2003	3	1	Retardation of cortical folding

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE 13 Individual Case Description of Associated Anomalies Detected Only After Birth in Children With a Prenatal Diagnosis of Isolated pACC

Author	Year	Isolated ACC (<i>n</i>)	Additional Anomalies Detected Only Postnatally	Type of Anomaly
Pashaj (25)	2015	2	1	Asymmetric face due to hypoplasia of m. depressor anguli oris left
Mangione (35)	2011	6	1	Non-ketotic hyperglycemia
Ghi (36)	2010	10	2	Case 1: Multiple intra-cranial lipomas Case 2: CHARGE syndrome
Chadie (40)	2008	2	1	Hypoplasia, cortical atrophy, choroid plexus cysts, dysmorphia, hypospadias
Volpe (44)	2006	9	1	Nodular peri-ventricular heterotopia
Blaicher (45)	2003	2	1	Cranial dysmorphia

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE 14 Detailed Individual Outcome of Children With Isolated pACC

Author	Year	Case (<i>n</i>)	Prenatal Information	Outcome Description
Mangione (35)	2011	1	Born at term	Borderline development; DQ–CDI: 76; difficulty in swallowing; age at assessment: 47 mo
Ghi (36)	2010	1	Born at term	Epilepsy
Chadie (40)	2008	1	Born at term	Transient disabilities: WPPSI–III at 3y 10mo: performance IQ 100, verbal IQ 83. Special education initially, psychotherapy, speech therapy. Normal at the age of 5. Head circumference at birth: average.
Volpe (44)	2006	1	Born at term	Severe delay; hypotonia and feeding difficulties
		1	Born at term	Severe delay (not otherwise specified)

SUPPLEMENTAL REFERENCES

- Bell S, O'Mahony E, Fink AM, Woodrow N, Reidy K, Palma-Dias R. Antenatal imaging of anomalies of the corpus callosum: a decade of experience. *Arch Gynecol Obstet*. 2015;292(3):537–542
- Craven I, Bradburn MJ, Griffiths PD. Antenatal diagnosis of agenesis of the corpus callosum. *Clin Radiol*. 2015;70(3):248–253
- Jakab A, Kasprian G, Schwartz E, et al. Disrupted developmental organization of the structural connectome in fetuses with corpus callosum agenesis. *Neuroimage*. 2015;111:277–288
- Contro E, Nanni M, Bellussi F, et al. The hippocampal commissure: a new finding at prenatal 3D ultrasound in fetuses with isolated complete agenesis of the corpus callosum. *Prenat Diagn*. 2015;35(9):919–922
- Wiechec M, Nocun A, Knafel A, Beithon J, Stettner D. Four steps in diagnosing complete agenesis of the Corpus Callosum in prenatal life. *Ultraschall in Med*. 2016;37(1):92–99
- Srebniak MI, Diderich KE, Joosten M, et al. Prenatal SNP array testing in 1000 fetuses with ultrasound anomalies: causative, unexpected and susceptibility CNVs. *Eur J Hum Genet*. 2016;24(5):645–651
- Sun L, Wu Q, Jiang SW, et al. Prenatal diagnosis of central nervous system anomalies by high resolution chromosomal microarray analysis. *Biomed Res Int*. 2015;2015:426379
- Van Opstal D, de Vries F, Govaerts L, et al. Benefits and burdens of using a SNP array in pregnancies at increased risk for the common aneuploidies. *Hum Mutat*. 2015;36(3):319–326
- Yakut S, Çetin Z, Şimşek M, et al. Rare structural chromosomal abnormalities in prenatal diagnosis; clinical and cytogenetic findings on 10125 prenatal cases. *Turk Patoloji Derg*. 2015;31(1):36–44
- Ballardini E, Tarocco A, Baldan A, Antoniazzi E, Garani G, Borgna-Pignatti C. Universal cranial ultrasound screening in preterm infants with gestational age 33–36 weeks. A retrospective analysis of 724 newborns. *Pediatr Neurol*. 2014;51(6):790–794
- Lightly K, Simms R, Leibling R, Overton T, Denbow M. Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) of the fetal brain improve accuracy of diagnosis for mild and severe ventriculomegaly. *Arch Dis Child Fetal Neonatal Ed*. 2014;99:A97
- Tugcu AU, Gulumser C, Ecevit A, et al. Prenatal evaluation and postnatal early outcomes of fetal ventriculomegaly. *Eur J Paediatr Neurol*. 2014;18(6):736–740
- Zamurović M, Andjelic S. Partial agenesis of corpus callosum—case study. *Clin Exp Obstet Gynecol*. 2014;41(2):233–235
- Tonni G, Grisolia G, Sepulveda W. Second trimester fetal neurosonography: reconstructing cerebral midline anatomy and anomalies using a novel three-dimensional ultrasound technique. *Prenat Diagn*. 2014;34(1):75–83
- Noguchi R, Abe K, Hamada H, et al. Outcomes of patients with prenatally diagnosed agenesis of the corpus callosum in conjunction with ventriculomegaly. *Arch Gynecol Obstet*. 2014;290(2):237–242
- Amer N, Amer M, Kolkailah M, Al-Dumairy M. Foetal central nervous system anomalies: frequency and foeto-maternal outcome. *J Pak Med Assoc*. 2014;64(11):1282–1286
- Brady PD, Delle Chiaie B, Christenhusz G, et al. A prospective study of the clinical utility of prenatal chromosomal microarray analysis in fetuses with ultrasound abnormalities and an exploration of a framework for reporting unclassified variants and risk factors. *Genet Med*. 2014;16(6):469–476
- Carey L, Scott F, Murphy K, et al. Prenatal diagnosis of chromosomal mosaicism in over 1600 cases using array comparative genomic hybridization as a first line test. *Prenat Diagn*. 2014;34(5):478–486
- Kan AS, Lau ET, Tang WF, et al. Whole-genome array CGH evaluation for replacing prenatal karyotyping in Hong Kong. *PLoS One*. 2014;5(9):e87988
- Adle-Biasette H, Saugier-Weber P, Fallet-Bianco C, et al. Neuropathological review of 138 cases genetically tested for X-linked hydrocephalus: evidence for closely related clinical entities of unknown molecular bases. *Acta Neuropathol*. 2013;126(3):427–442
- Florida M, Mastroiacovo P, Tamburrini E, et al; Italian Group on Surveillance on Antiretroviral Treatment in Pregnancy. Birth defects in a national cohort of pregnant women with HIV infection in Italy, 2001–2011. *BJOG*. 2013;120(12):1466–1475
- García-Flores J, Recio M, Uriel M, et al. Fetal magnetic resonance imaging and neurosonography in congenital neurologic anomalies: supplementary diagnostic and postnatal prognostic value. *J Matern Fetal Neonatal Med*. 2013;26(15):1517–1523
- Hamisa M, Dabees N, Ataalla WM, et al. Magnetic resonance imaging versus ultrasound examination in detection of prenatal fetal brain anomalies. *The Egyptian Journal of Radiology and Nuclear Medicine*. 2013;44(3):665–672
- Hergan B, Atar OD, Poretti A, Huisman TA. Serial fetal MRI for the diagnosis of Aicardi syndrome. *Neuroradiol J*. 2013;26(4):380–384
- Huang YH, Shu-Hang N, Toh C-H, Wu Y-M, Wong H-F, Wong AM-C. Fetal ventriculomegaly: investigating additional brain abnormalities by using MR imaging. *J Radiol Sci*. 2013;38(2):35–41
- Paladini D, Pastore G, Cavallaro A, Massaro M, Nappi C. Agenesis of the fetal corpus callosum: sonographic signs change with advancing gestational age. *Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol*. 2013;42(6):687–690
- Evangelidou P, Alexandrou A, Moutafi M, et al. Implementation of high resolution whole genome array CGH in the prenatal clinical setting:

- advantages, challenges, and review of the literature. *Biomed Res Int*. 2013;2013:346762
28. Ganesamoorthy D, Bruno DL, McGillivray G, et al. Meeting the challenge of interpreting high-resolution single nucleotide polymorphism array data in prenatal diagnosis: does increased diagnostic power outweigh the dilemma of rare variants?. *BJOG*. 2013;120(5):594–606
 29. Hillman SC, McMullan DJ, Hall G, et al. Use of prenatal chromosomal microarray: prospective cohort study and systematic review and meta-analysis. *Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol*. 2013;41(6):610–620
 30. Roorcyk C, Toutain J, Cailley D, et al. Prenatal diagnosis using array-CGH: a French experience. *Eur J Med Genet*. 2013;56(7):341–345
 31. Schmid M, Stary S, Springer S, et al. Prenatal microarray analysis as second-tier diagnostic test: single-center prospective study. *Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol*. 2013;41(3):267–273
 32. Scott F, Murphy K, Garey L, et al. Prenatal diagnosis using combined quantitative fluorescent polymerase chain reaction and array comparative genomic hybridization analysis as a first-line test: results from over 1000 consecutive cases. *Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol*. 2013;41(5):500–507
 33. Srebnik MI, Mout L, Van Opstal D, Galjaard RJ. 0.5 Mb array as a first-line prenatal cytogenetic test in cases without ultrasound abnormalities and its implementation in clinical practice. *Hum Mutat*. 2013;34(9):1298–1303
 34. Dill P, Bosemani T, Bhakta M, Poretti A, Huisman TAGM. Impact of fetal magnetic resonance imaging on the management of fetal ventriculomegaly: Evaluation of 38 cases with an included synopsis. *J Pediatr Neurol*. 2012;1(4):269–281
 35. Kameda T, Yamada S, Uwabe C, Suganuma N. Digitization of clinical and epidemiological data from the Kyoto Collection of Human Embryos: maternal risk factors and embryonic malformations. *Congenit Anom (Kyoto)*. 2012;52(1):48–54
 36. Malinger G, Lev D, Oren M, Lerman–Sagie T. Non-visualization of the cavum septi pellucidi is not synonymous with agenesis of the corpus callosum. *Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol*. 2012;40(2):165–170
 37. Oh KY, Kennedy AM, Selden NR, McLean L, Sohaey R. Asymmetric ventriculomegaly, interhemispheric cyst, and dysgenesis of the corpus callosum (AVID): an imaging triad. *J Ultrasound Med*. 2012;31(11):1811–1820
 38. Li Y, Estroff JA, Khwaja O, et al. Callosal dysgenesis in fetuses with ventriculomegaly: levels of agreement between imaging modalities and postnatal outcome. *Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol*. 2012;40(5):522–529
 39. Putoux A, Nampoothiri S, Laurent N, et al. Novel KIF7 mutations extend the phenotypic spectrum of acrocallosal syndrome. *J Med Genet*. 2012;49(11):713–720
 40. We JS, Young L, Park IY, et al. Usefulness of additional fetal magnetic resonance imaging in the prenatal diagnosis of congenital abnormalities. *Arch Gynecol Obstet*. 2012;286(6):1443–1452
 41. Yamasaki M, Nonaka M, Bamba Y, Teramoto C, Ban C, Pooh RK. Diagnosis, treatment, and long-term outcomes of fetal hydrocephalus. *Semin Fetal Neonatal Med*. 2012;17(6):330–335
 42. Griffiths PD, Russell SA, Mason G, Morris J, Fanou E, Reeves MJ. The use of in utero MRI to delineate developmental brain abnormalities in multifetal pregnancies. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol*. 2012;33(2):359–365
 43. Armengol L, Nevado J, Serra-Juhé C, et al. Clinical utility of chromosomal microarray analysis in invasive prenatal diagnosis. *Hum Genet*. 2012;131(3):513–523
 44. Breman A, Pursley AN, Hixson P, et al. Prenatal chromosomal microarray analysis in a diagnostic laboratory: experience with >1000 cases and review of the literature. *Prenat Diagn*. 2012;32(4):351–361
 45. Bruno DL, Ganesamoorthy D, Schoumans J, et al. Detection of cryptic pathogenic copy number variations and constitutional loss of heterozygosity using high resolution SNP microarray analysis in 117 patients referred for cytogenetic analysis and impact on clinical practice. *J Med Genet*. 2009;46(2):123–131
 46. Faas BH, Feenstra I, Eggink AJ, et al. Non-targeted whole genome 250K SNP array analysis as replacement for karyotyping in fetuses with structural ultrasound anomalies: evaluation of a one-year experience. *Prenat Diagn*. 2012;32(4):362–370
 47. Filges I, Kang A, Klug V, et al. Array comparative genomic hybridization in prenatal diagnosis of first trimester pregnancies at high risk for chromosomal anomalies. *Mol Cytogenet*. 2012;5(1):38
 48. Gruchy N, Decamp M, Richard N, et al. Array CGH analysis in high-risk pregnancies: comparing DNA from cultured cells and cell-free fetal DNA. *Prenat Diagn*. 2012;32(4):383–388
 49. Hillman SC, McMullan DJ, Williams D, et al. Microarray comparative genomic hybridization in prenatal diagnosis: a review. *Ultrasound Obstet*. 2012;40(4):385–391
 50. Novelli A, Grati FR, Ballarati L, et al. Microarray application in prenatal diagnosis: a position statement from the cytogenetics working group of the Italian Society of Human Genetics (SIGU), November 2011. *Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol*. 2012;39(4):384–388
 51. Yatsenko SA, Davis S, Hendrix NW, et al. Application of chromosomal microarray in the evaluation of abnormal prenatal findings. *Clin Genet*. 2013;84(1):47–54
 52. Shaffer LG, Rosenfeld JA, Dabell MP, et al. Detection rates of clinically significant genomic alterations by microarray analysis for specific anomalies detected by ultrasound. *Prenat Diagn*. 2012;32(10):986–995
 53. Dhoub A, Blondiaux E, Moutard ML, et al. Correlation between pre- and postnatal cerebral magnetic resonance imaging. *Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol*. 2011;38(2):170–178
 54. Haratz KK, Nardoza LM, de Oliveira PS, et al. Morphological evaluation of lateral ventricles of fetuses with ventriculomegaly by

- three-dimensional ultrasonography and magnetic resonance imaging: correlation with etiology. *Arch Gynecol Obstet*. 2011;284(2):331–336
55. Ozkan ZS, Gilgin H, Aygün HB, et al. Our clinical experience about prenatal diagnosis and neonatal outcomes of fetal central nervous system anomalies. *J Matern Fetal Neonatal Med*. 2011;24(3):502–505
 56. Rouleau C, Gasner A, Bigi N, et al. Prevalence and timing of pregnancy termination for brain malformations. *Arch Dis Child Fetal Neonatal Ed*. 2011;96(5):F360–F364
 57. Rizzo G, Abuhamad AZ, Benacerraf BR, et al. Collaborative study on 3-dimensional sonography for the prenatal diagnosis of central nervous system defects. *J Ultrasound Med*. 2011;30(7):1003–1008
 58. Fiorentino F, Caiazzo F, Napolitano S, et al. Introducing array comparative genomic hybridization into routine prenatal diagnosis practice: a prospective study on over 1000 consecutive clinical cases. *Prenat Diagn*. 2011;31(13):1270–1282
 59. Leung TY, Vogel I, Lau TK, et al. Identification of submicroscopic chromosomal aberrations in fetuses with increased nuchal translucency and apparently normal karyotype. *Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol*. 2011;38(3):314–319
 60. Park SJ, Jung EH, Ryu RS, et al. Clinical implementation of whole-genome array CGH as a first-tier test in 5080 pre and postnatal cases. *Mol Cytogenet*. 2011;9(4):12
 61. Srebniak M, Boter M, Oudesluijs G, et al. Application of SNP array for rapid prenatal diagnosis: implementation, genetic counselling and diagnostic flow. *Eur J Hum Genet*. 2011;19(12):1230–1237
 62. Di Bella D, Pizzo E. Non Vascular Congenital Brain Malformations. An MR Study of 5000 Patients. *Neuroradiol J*. 2010;23(3):284–291
 63. Dommergues M, Mandelbrot L, Mahieu-Caputo D, Boudjema N, Durand-Zaleski I, ICI Group-Club de médecine foetale. Termination of pregnancy following prenatal diagnosis in France: how severe are the foetal anomalies? *Prenat Diagn*. 2010;30(6):531–539
 64. Hosny IA, Elghawabi HS. Ultrafast MRI of the fetus: an increasingly important tool in prenatal diagnosis of congenital anomalies. *Magn Reson Imaging*. 2010;28(10):1431–1439
 65. Peruzzi P, Corbitt RJ, Raffel C. Magnetic resonance imaging versus ultrasonography for the in utero evaluation of central nervous system anomalies. *J Neurosurg Pediatr*. 2010;6(4):340–345
 66. Valduga M, Philippe C, Bach Segura P, et al. A retrospective study by oligonucleotide array–CGH analysis in 50 fetuses with multiple malformations. *Prenat Diagn*. 2010;30(4):333–341
 67. Winter TC, Kennedy AM, Byrne J, Woodward PJ. The cavum septi pellucidum: why is it important? *J Ultrasound Med*. 2010;29(3):427–444
 68. Manfredi R, Tognolini A, Bruno C, Raffaelli R, Franchi M, Pozzi Mucelli R. Agenesis of the corpus callosum in fetuses with mild ventriculomegaly: role of MR imaging. *Radiol Med (Torino)*. 2010;115(2):301–312
 69. Griffiths PD, Reeves MJ, Morris JE, et al. A prospective study of fetuses with isolated ventriculomegaly investigated by antenatal sonography and in utero MR imaging. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol*. 2010;31(1):106–111
 70. Warren DJ, Connolly DJ, Griffiths PD. Assessment of sulcation of the fetal brain in cases of isolated agenesis of the corpus callosum using in utero MR imaging. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol*. 2010;31(6):1085–1090
 71. Evangelidou P, Sismani C, Ioannides M, et al. Clinical application of whole-genome array CGH during prenatal diagnosis: study of 25 selected pregnancies with abnormal ultrasound findings or apparently balanced structural aberrations. *Mol Cytogenet*. 2010;3:24
 72. Maya I, Davidov B, Gershovitz L, et al. Diagnostic utility of array-based comparative genomic hybridization (aCGH) in a prenatal setting. *Prenat Diagn*. 2010;30(12-13):1131–1137
 73. Blaas HG, Eik-Nes SH. Sonoembryology and early prenatal diagnosis of neural anomalies. *Prenat Diagn*. 2009;29(4):312–325
 74. Lerman-Sagie T, Ben-Sira L, Achiron R, et al. Thick fetal corpus callosum: an ominous sign? *Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol*. 2009;34(1):55–61
 75. Tang PH, Ong CL, Stringer D, et al. Magnetic resonance imaging of the fetal central nervous system in Singapore. *Ann Acad Med Singapore*. 2009;38(9):774–781
 76. Coppinger J, Alliman S, Lamb AN, et al. Whole-genome microarray analysis in prenatal specimens identifies clinically significant chromosome alterations without increase without increase in results of unclear significance compared to targeted microarray. *Prenat Diagn*. 2009;29(12):1156–1166
 77. Kleeman L, Bianchi DW, Shaffer LG, et al. Use of array comparative genomic hybridization for prenatal diagnosis of fetuses with sonographic anomalies and normal metaphase karyotype. *Prenat Diagn*. 2009;29(13):1213–1217
 78. Tyreman M, Abbott KM, Willatt LR, et al. High resolution array analysis: diagnosing pregnancies with abnormal ultrasound findings. *J Med Genet*. 2009;46(8):531–541
 79. Van den Veyver IB, Patel A, Shaw CA, et al. Clinical use of array comparative genomic hybridization (aCGH) for prenatal diagnosis in 300 cases. *Prenat Diagn*. 2009;29(1):29–39
 80. Vialard F, Molina Gomes D, Leroy B. Array comparative genomic hybridization in prenatal diagnosis: another experience. *Fetal Diagn Ther*. 2009;25(2):277–284
 81. Callen PW, Callen AL, Glenn OA, Toi A. Columns of the fornix, not to be mistaken for the cavum septi pellucidum on prenatal sonography. *J Ultrasound Med*. 2008;27(1):25–31
 82. Hagmann CF, Robertson NJ, Leung WC, et al. Foetal brain imaging: ultrasound or MRI. A comparison between magnetic resonance imaging and a dedicated multidisciplinary neurosonographic opinion. *Acta Paediatr*. 2008;97(4):414–419

83. Hadzagić-Catibusić F, Maksić H, Uzicanin S, et al. Congenital malformations of the central nervous system: clinical approach. *Bosn J Basic Med Sci*. 2008;8(4):356–360
84. Bi W, Breman AM, Venable SF, et al. Rapid prenatal diagnosis using uncultured amniocytes and oligonucleotide array CGH. *Prenat Diagn*. 2008;28(10):943–949
85. Benacerraf BR, Shipp TD, Bromley B, et al. What does magnetic resonance imaging add to the prenatal sonographic diagnosis of ventriculomegaly? *J Ultrasound Med*. 2007;26(11):1513–1522
86. Breeze AC, Dey PK, Lees CC, Hackett GA, Smith GC, Murdoch EM. Obstetric and neonatal outcomes in apparently isolated mild fetal ventriculomegaly. *J Perinat Med*. 2005;33(3):236–240
87. Moritake K, Nagai H, Miyazaki T, Nagasako N, Yamasaki M, Tamakoshi A. Nationwide survey of the etiology and associated conditions of prenatally and postnatally diagnosed congenital hydrocephalus in Japan. *Neurol Med Chir (Tokyo)*. 2007;47(10):448–452, discussion 452
88. Sohn YS, Kim MJ, Kwon JY, Kim YH, Park YW. The usefulness of fetal MRI for prenatal diagnosis. *Yonsei Med J*. 2007;48(4):671–677
89. De Gregori M, Ciccone R, Magini P, et al. Cryptic deletions are a common finding in “balanced” reciprocal and complex chromosome rearrangements: a study of 59 patients. *J Med Genet*. 2007;44(12):750–762
90. Gullotta F, Biancolella M, Costa E, et al. Prenatal diagnosis of genomic disorders and chromosome abnormalities using array-based comparative genomic hybridization. *J Prenat Med*. 2007;1(1):16–22
91. Lee CS, Hong SH, Wang KC, et al. Fetal ventriculomegaly: prognosis in cases in which prenatal neurosurgical consultation was sought. *J Neurosurg*. 2006;105(4 Suppl):265–270
92. Sacco S, Moutard ML, Fağard J. Agenesis of the corpus callosum and the establishment of handedness. *Dev Psychobiol*. 2006;48(6):472–481
93. Rickard S, Morris J, Paley M, Griffiths P, Whitby E. In utero magnetic resonance of non-isolated ventriculomegaly: Does ventricular size or morphology reflect pathology? *Clin Radiol*. 2006;61(10):844–853
94. Miura S, Miura K, Masuzaki H, et al. Microarray comparative genomic hybridization (CGH)-based prenatal diagnosis for chromosome abnormalities using cell-free fetal DNA in amniotic fluid. *J Hum Genet*. 2006;51(5):412–417
95. Sahoo T, Cheung SW, Ward P, et al. Prenatal diagnosis of chromosomal abnormalities using array-based comparative genomic hybridization. *Genet Med*. 2006;8(11):719–727
96. Belhocine O, André C, Kalifa G, Adamsbaum C. Does asymptomatic septal agenesis exist? A review of 34 cases. *Pediatr Radiol*. 2005;35(4):410–418
97. Blaicher W, Prayer D, Mittermayer C, et al. The clinical impact of magnetic resonance imaging in fetuses with central nervous system anomalies on ultrasound scan. *Ultraschall Med*. 2005;26(1):29–35
98. Breeze AC, Alexander PM, Murdoch EM, Missfelder-Lobos HH, Hackett GA, Lees CC. Obstetric and neonatal outcomes in severe fetal ventriculomegaly. *Prenat Diagn*. 2007;27(2):124–129
99. Brown WS, Paul LK, Symington M, Dietrich R. Comprehension of humor in primary agenesis of the corpus callosum. *Neuropsychologia*. 2005;43(6):906–916
100. Leung KY, Ngai GS, Chan BC, Leung WC, Lee CP, Tang MH. Three-dimensional extended imaging: a new display modality for three-dimensional ultrasound examination. *Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol*. 2005;26(3):244–251
101. D’Addario V, Pinto V, Di Cagno L, Pintucci A. The midsagittal view of the fetal brain: a useful landmark in recognizing the cause of fetal cerebral ventriculomegaly. *J Perinat Med*. 2005;33(5):423–427
102. La Caignec C, Boceno M, Saugier-Weber P, et al. Detection of genomic imbalances by array based comparative genomic hybridisation in fetuses with multiple malformations. *J Med Genet*. 2005;42(2):121–128
103. Rickman L, Fieger H, Shaw-Smith C, et al. Prenatal detection of unbalanced chromosomal rearrangements by array CGH. *J Med Genet*. 2006;43(4):353–361
104. Frates MC, Kumar AJ, Benson CB, Ward VL, Tempany CM. Fetal anomalies: comparison of MR imaging and US for diagnosis. *Radiology*. 2004;232(2):398–404
105. Guillem P, Fabre B, Cans C, Robert-Gnansia E, Jouk PS. Trends in elective terminations of pregnancy between 1989 and 2000 in a French county (the Isère). *Prenat Diagn*. 2003;23(11):877–883
106. Malingier G, Ben-Sira L, Lev D, et al. Fetal brain imaging: a comparison between magnetic resonance imaging and dedicated neurosonography. *Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol*. 2004;23(4):333–340
107. Whitby EH, Paley MN, Sprigg A, et al. Comparison of ultrasound and magnetic resonance imaging in 100 singleton pregnancies with suspected brain abnormalities. *BJOG*. 2004;111(8):784–792
108. Wald M, Lawrenz K, Deutinger J, Wening M. Verification of anomalies of the central nervous system detected by prenatal ultrasound. *Ultraschall Med*. 2004;25(3):214–217
109. Larrabee PB, Johnson KL, Pestova E, et al. Microarray analysis of cell-free fetal DNA in amniotic fluid: a prenatal molecular karyotype. *Am J Hum Genet*. 2004;75(3):485–491
110. Twickler DM, Magee KP, Caire J, et al. Second-opinion magnetic resonance imaging for suspected fetal central nervous system abnormalities. *Am J Obstet Gynecol*. 2003;188(2):492–496
111. Bekker MN, van Vuğt JM. The role of magnetic resonance imaging in prenatal diagnosis of fetal anomalies. *Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol*. 2001;96(2):173–178
112. Whitby E, Paley MN, Davies N, et al. Ultrafast magnetic resonance imaging of central nervous system abnormalities in utero in the second and third trimester of pregnancy:

- comparison with ultrasound. *BJOG*. 2001;108(5):519–526
113. Greco P, Vimercati A, De Cosmo L, et al. Mild ventriculomegaly as a counselling challenge. *Fetal Diagn Ther*. 2001;16(6):398–401
114. Ickowitz V, Eurin D, Rypens F, et al. Prenatal diagnosis and postnatal follow-up of pericallosal lipoma: report of seven new cases. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol*. 2001;22(4):767–772
115. Marszał E, Jamroz E, Pilch J, Kluczevska E, Jabłeczka–Deja H, Krawczyk R. Agenesis of corpus callosum: clinical description and etiology. *J Child Neurol*. 2000;15(6):401–405