CLINICAL AND IMAGING MANIFESTATIONS OF CRANIOCEREBRAL MALFORMATIONS IN CHILDREN

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News. Craniocerebral malformations (CCM) are of major importance for psychomotor retardation and seizures in children. Mortality is high, estimated at 40% of deaths in the first year of life. **Aim of the study.** To estimate the clinical and imaging manifestations of MCC in children in order to approach early diagnosis and recommend prophylactic methods. **Materials and methods.** Eighteen children, aged

1 month to 3 years, detected with various types of MCC were evaluated. Neurological examination - by Amiel-Tison method and imaging by CT and/or brain MRI. Statistical methods used: t-student test and 95CI confidence coefficient. **Results.** Of the 18 children with MCC - 12 (66.7%; 95CI 55.59-77.81) were detected in the first year of life by imaging examination. Types of MCC: neurolational and neural tube formation disorders (5.6%), brainstem anomalies (5.6%), ventral induction anomalies (5.6%), cerebellar malformations (11.1%), Dandy Walker anomaly (11.1%), congenital hydrocephalus (16.7%), anomalies associated with disorders of cortical development (22.2%), corpus callosum agenesis (22.2),. Common clinical manifestations: developmental delay, axial and limb hypotonia, seizures, spastic hemi/tetraplegia, microcephaly, hemianopsia, ataxia. **Conclusions:** MCC presents with polymorphic clinical manifestations, ranging from mild to severe, sometimes incompatible with life. Diagnosis of the MCC type is made by imaging examinations. The most common MCCs detected: agenesis of corpus callosum and cortical developmental disorders Dandy Walker anomaly. MCC prophylaxis is necessary in the antenatal period.

Keywords: craniocerebral malformations, clinical manifestations, imaging