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## ANEURYSM OF THE VEIN OF GALEN IN THE NEONATAL PERIOD - SUCCESSFUL NEUROLOGICAL OUTCOME

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**Introduction:** Aneurysm of the vein of Galen (VGA) is a rare congenital vascular anomaly. VGA develops during weeks 6-11 of fetal development as a persistent embryonic prosencephalic vein of Marcowski. Congestive heart failure, hydrocephalus, haemorrhage and seizures have been described as main clinical signs. Endovascular treatment of the malformation can restore normal brain perfusion in neonates with VGA and thereby lead to normal brain development. In some cases there is an opportunity that VGA may thrombose spontaneously.

**Methods:** The aim of the report is to describe a case of the rare congenital disorder VGA in a term male newborn (4032 g/52 cm/35 cm; Apgar score 8/9). On 15th day of life intermittent irritability/lethargy was noted. Meningeal syndrome, hydrocephalus and intracranial hypertension developed. VGA was diagnosed by brain ultrasound (BU) on 18th day of life and confirmed by MRT and Digital Substraction Angiography (DSA). Concurrently subarachnoidal haemorrhage and intraventricular bilateral haemorrhages were diagnosed. Dynamic BU on the 2nd month of life showed the signs of thrombosis in the aneurysm and on the 7th month of life MRT confirmed that the aneurysm was thrombosed spontaneously.

**Conclusion:** VGA was diagnosed in an 18-day-old boy by BU and confirmed by MRT and DSA. Endovascular treatment was not needed as the aneurysm thrombosed spontaneously. Neurodevelopmental outcome of the child at the age of one year is normal.

