



FACTOR V LEIDEN AS RISK FACTOR FOR PERINATAL STROKE A CASE REPORT

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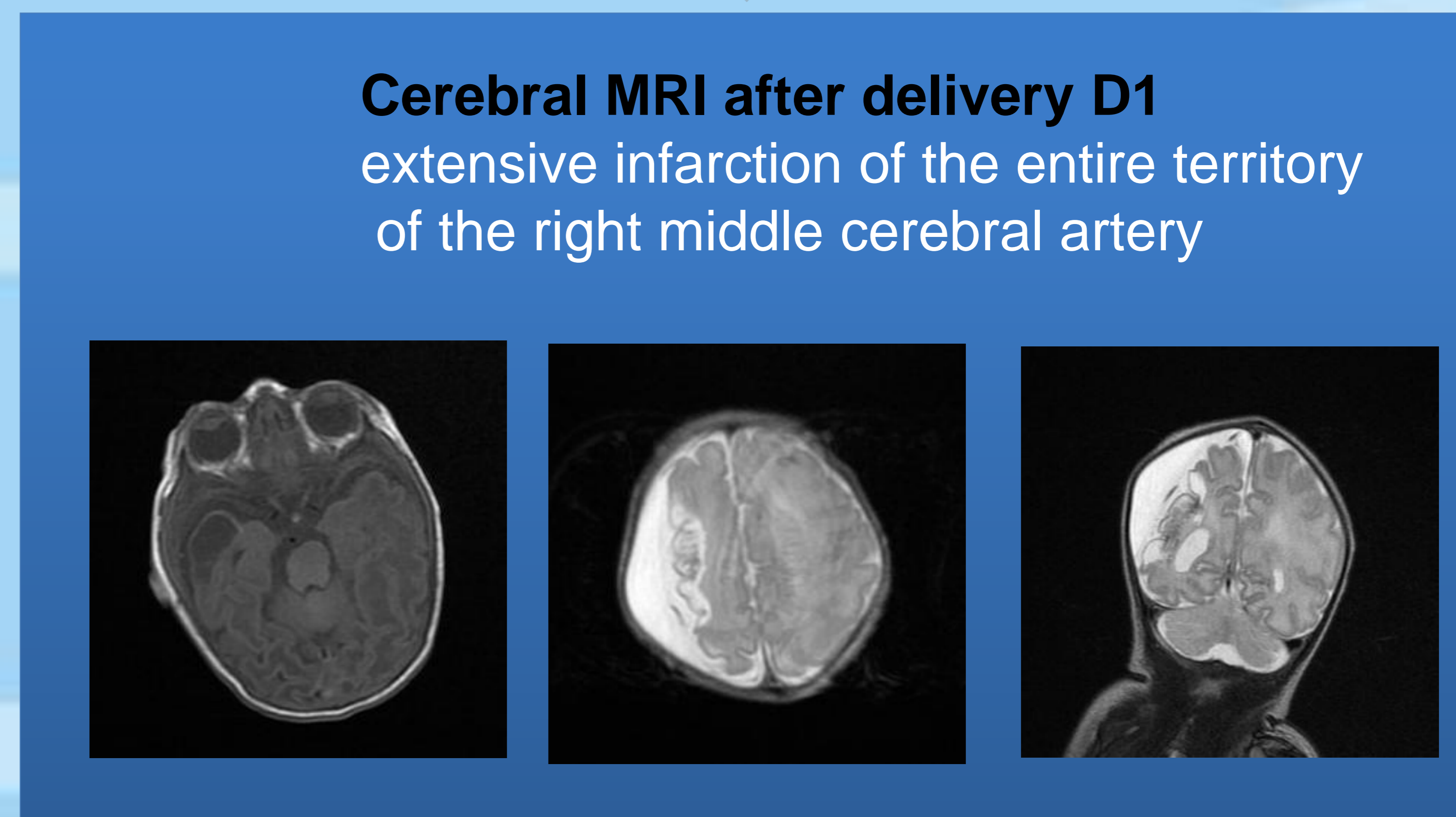
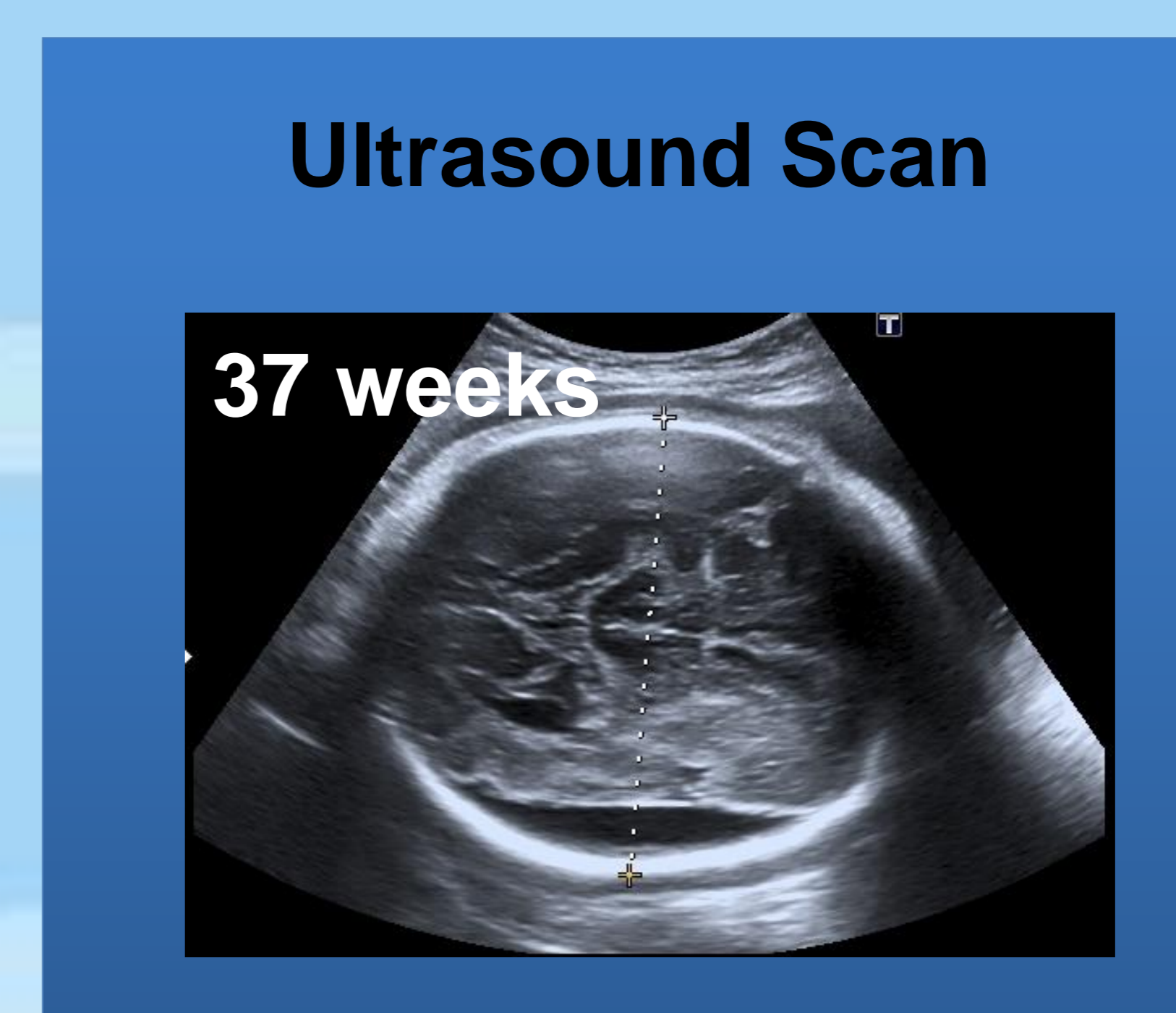
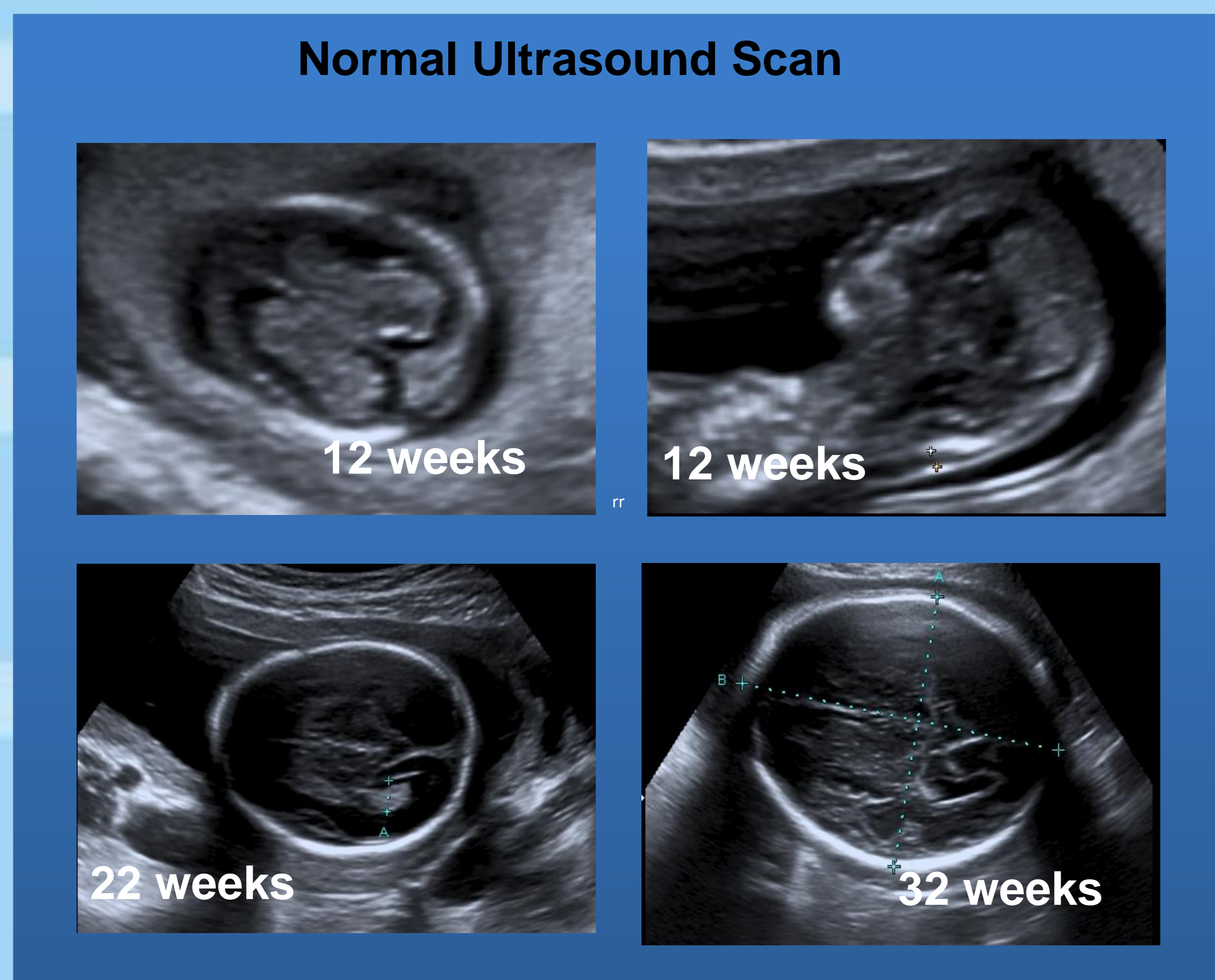


Background: Ischemic perinatal stroke is an uncommon but increasingly cause of significant known long-term neurologic morbidity, and many are not recognized until after the newborn period. Risk factors may be related to both maternal and placental problems as well as neonatal disorders.

Case report:

31 years old woman, 1st pregnancy, with no personal or family thrombotic history

With a normal pregnancy till the 37th weeks gestation when the ultrasonography revealed fetus with hydrocephalus in the right hemisphere



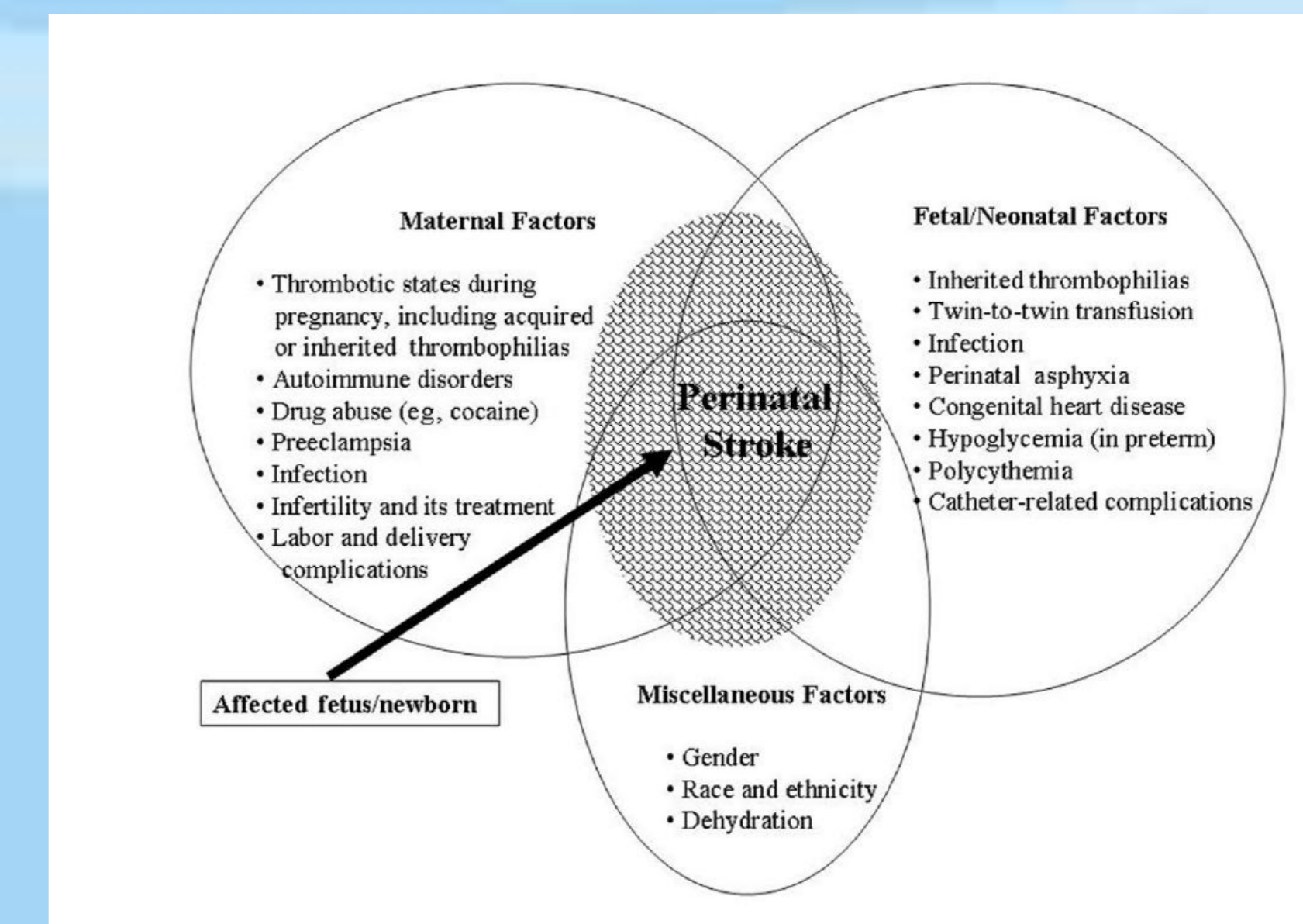
Delivery 37th weeks: cesarean, male 3065g Apgar 6/10

Diagnosis: **arterial ischemic perinatal stroke**

Screening for risk factors associated with ischemic perinatal stroke: we just found, in the mother and in the baby, un heterozygosity for **factor V Leiden**.

One year after born the baby have a profound neurologic disability. Because it was the first ischemic stroke, in the absence of a documented, ongoing cardioembolic source, and according the ACCP recommendations the baby are just with supportive care without anticoagulation or aspirin therapy

Risk Factors For Ischemic Perinatal Stroke¹



Discussion: After exclude a number of different risk factor, the maternal-fetal thrombophilia (factor V Leiden) could be the provoking factor for the perinatal stroke. Although significant advances have been made in understanding the pathophysiology of the perinatal stroke, many uncertainties remain.

Reference:

1. Raju T, Nelson K, Ferriero D. Ischemic Perinatal Stroke: Summary of Workshop Sponsored by the National Institute of child Health and Human Development and the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke. Pediatrics 2007;120,3:609-612.

