Title Mature Triphyllic Cystic Teratoma of the Posterior Mediastinum in a Fetus: A Case Report and Literature Review

Cecilia Salzillo [1,*], Andrea Quaranta [2], Giovanni De Biasi [1], Gerardo Cazzato [1], Gabriella Serio [1], Antonella Vimercati [3], Pierpaolo Nicolì [3], Leonardo Resta [1] and Andrea Marzullo [1]

[1] Department of Precision and Regenerative Medicine and Ionian Area-(DiMePre-J), Section of Pathology, University of Bari, Piazza Giulio Cesare 11, 70121, Bari, Italy.

[2] School of Medicine, University of Bari, Piazza Giulio Cesare 11, 70121, Bari, Italy.

[3] Department of Interdisciplinary Medicine (DIM), Unit of Obstetrics and Gynecology, University of Bari, Piazza Giulio Cesare n.11, 70121, Bari, Italy.

* Correspondence: Cecilia Salzillo; Piazza Giulio Cesare 11, 70121, Bari, Italy; c.salzillo@studenti.uniba.it

Abstract: A teratoma is a neoplasm composed of cell populations or tissues that remind, in their appearance, normal elements derived from at least two embryonic layers. Fetal mature teratomas are normally benign, cystic, and typically occur along the midline, while they are rare in the posterior mediastinum. Teratomas are frequently solitary, however they may sometimes be associated with other congenital anomalies and/or with chromosomal abnormalities. Clinically, they are often asymptomatic but can occasionally cause compression symptoms. Prenatal diagnoses are uncommon and made with ultrasonography; differential diagnosis with other congenital conditions is mandatory. We report the case of a 21 weeks of gestational age-old fetus with a Mature Triphyllic Fetal Cystic Teratoma, grade 0, located in the right posterior mediastinum.

Keywords: mature triphyllic cystic teratoma; posterior mediastinum; fetal teratoma; germ cell tumor; prenatal diagnosis

1. Introduction

The term Teratoma comes from the Greek "(teras, terátos)" meaning "monster" and the suffix "-(-oma)", suggesting a process or an action [1,2]. Teratomas are germ cell tumors that arise from totipotent cells. They consist of tissues originating from two or more germ layers (ectoderm, mesoderm and endoderm) [1–3].

Etiopathogenesis remains unclear, although three main theories are described:

1. An origin from totipotent cells left behind in their migration through Hensen's node, explaining the frequent median and paraxial distribution of teratomas;
2. Teratomas explained as a consequence of an incomplete twinning, which could clarify intracranial, mediastinal, abdominal and sacrococcygeal localizations;
3. An origin from primitive germ cells migrating from the hindgut to *the crista gonadalis* which explains the pelvic and gonadal distribution of some teratomas [2,4].

Teratomas are the most common congenital tumors, representing 16.6% of all fetal neoplasms, with an incidence of 1:20,000 to 1:40,000 livebirths [5]; nonetheless, another single-center study shows a significantly higher incidence, of 1.3:1000 pregnancies, with a female to male ratio of over 2:1 [6].

Teratomas are usually located along the midline or in paramedian position and, anatomically, can be either gonadal (20%) or extragonadal (80%).

The most frequent extragonadal site in infants is the sacrococcygeal area (40%), followed by cervical and retroperitoneal distributions. That said, several other locations, such as

intracranial/cerebral [7], mediastinal [5,8,9], gonadal, pharyngeal, hepatic, cardiac, pleural, and subcutaneous have been reported as less common.

Mediastinal teratomas are among the least frequent, with reported percentages ranging from 2.6 to 4 in literature. [5,8].

Past analyses show that teratomas are frequently solitary, though, they might sometimes be associated with other malformations and chromosomal abnormalities [5,10].

Prenatal diagnosis is crucial as teratomas are often asymptomatic; however, due to their large volume, they can occasionally compress the lung parenchyma, causing lung hypoplasia and severe respiratory failure at birth, or compress the heart causing Non-Immune Fetal Hydrops (NIHF) and death [5,9].

Diagnosis is usually made during routine pregnancy checkups by ultrasonography and differential diagnosis with other mediastinal masses is crucial, such as: bronchogenic cysts, congenital cystic adenomatoid malformations of the lungs, diaphragmatic hernias, bronchopulmonary sequestrations or thymic cysts [5,8,9].

Treatment varies in accordance with the clinical presentation and the patient's age.

To this day, while in literature several reports of fetal anterior mediastinal teratomas can be found [5,8,9], there are only few reports of posterior mediastinal teratomas, none of which were diagnosed in a fetus or prenatally [11–13].

2. Case report

At 23 weeks of gestation, a Pakistani 32 years-old female with gravida 1 parade 0 abortion 0 (G1P0Ab0) was referred to the Prenatal Diagnosis Unit of the secondary University Hospital of Bari (Southern Italy) for the detection of a suspicious thoracic cyst during a routine second-trimester fetal anatomy scan.

It was very difficult to get the patient's full history due to the language barrier; anyway, as far as the physicians understood, the patient had a healthy first child, had conceived spontaneously and had no significant medical history. She underwent the first trimester ultrasound, but not the combined test.

Firstly, the operators redated the pregnancy based on the crown-rump length (CRL) detected during the first trimester ultrasonography (- 7 days); so, the patient was at 21.5 weeks of gestation according to ultrasound. Despite the sonographic re-dating, the ultrasound evaluation (performed with a GE Voluson E10 Ultrasound Machine), showed that the fetal biometry was lower than the 1st percentile for gestational age as per the Williams package, confirming the presence of a severe early onset intra-uterine growth restriction (IUGR). Amniotic fluid was increased (mild polyhydramnios, with a 12 cm maximum vertical pocket of amniotic fluid). The color Doppler examination revealed normal blood flow in all fetal districts; instead, the pulsatility index (PI) of both uterine arteries was higher than the 95th percentile for gestation age, with a 2nd grade bilateral notch.

The morphological examination revealed the presence of a large anechoic cystic mass with unregular borders occupying the entire right hemithorax (LD = 2.7cm; APD = 2.5cm; TD = 2.4cm), which apparently originated from the lung parenchyma (Figure 1A). The cyst had no internal or perilesional vascularization. Fetal heart appeared to be anatomically normal, but it was extremely shifted on the left, together with the mediastinum, due to the compression caused by the cyst. The remaining fetal anatomy seemed to be regular, except for the presence of marked ascites (Figure 1B).

(**a**)　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　(**b**)
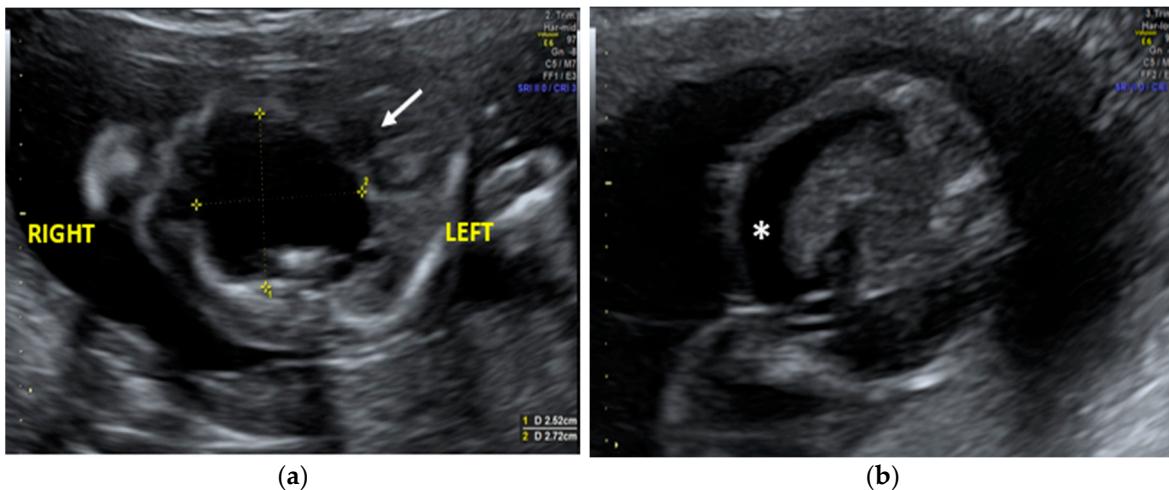
Figure 1. Transabdominal ultrasound managed at 23 weeks of gestational age according to amenorrhea (21.5 weeks according to first ultrasound): (**a**) Transverse fetal thoracic scan showing the large anechoic cystic formation occupying the entire right hemithorax. Fetal heart (arrow) and mediastinum were extremely shifted on the left due to the cyst compression; (**b**) Transverse fetal transabdominal scan showing marked ascites (*).

The ultrasound finding was primarily suggestive of a right large bronchogenic cyst, to put in differential diagnosis with other thoracic cystic formations, from more common anomalies like Congenital Cystic Adenomatoid Malformations (CCAMs) to rarer ones as mediastinal teratomas.

A multidisciplinary team, including obstetricians, neonatologists, and pediatric surgeons extensively informed the parents about this rare condition. Clinicians explained the couple that the association between the thoracic cystic formation complicated by ascites and polyhydramnios, and the severe early-onset fetal growth restriction was suggestive for poor prognosis. They informed the parents about all the possible management alternatives (from fetal tumor cyst fluid aspiration and observation to termination of pregnancy [TOP]) and suggested a complete genetic screening by late amniocentesis, a fetal Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) and serial ultrasound checks. The couple eventually refused further investigations and opted for elective TOP.

The woman was hospitalized and placed into the "*red zone*" of the Obstetrics Unit, due to a positive Sars-CoV-2 admission test (despite being the patient vaccinated). The abortive labor was induced by administration of prostaglandins and the woman gave birth to a stillborn. After delivery, she underwent surgical removal of the placenta. The fetus and relative placenta were sent to the Pathology Unit for a routine histological examination.

Upon external examination, the fetus was characterized by a marked abdominal distension.

Internal examination revealed an accumulation of yellowish fluid in the abdomen and a large retro-pulmonary and supradiaphragmatic, 3 cm-wide, paramedian cystic neoformation, prevalently situated on the right side of the posterior mediastinum.

The cyst adhered to the aorta and diaphragm, did not show any continuity with the respiratory or gastrointestinal tract and caused a contralateral dislocation of the surrounding anatomical structures (Figure 2 – A).

Said formation was single, spherical in shape, with a smooth surface, purplish white in color and, after cutting it, it appeared to be unilocular and with a serohematic content (Figure 2 – B).

The remaining organs and the placenta appeared macroscopically unremarkable.

(**a**)   (**b**)
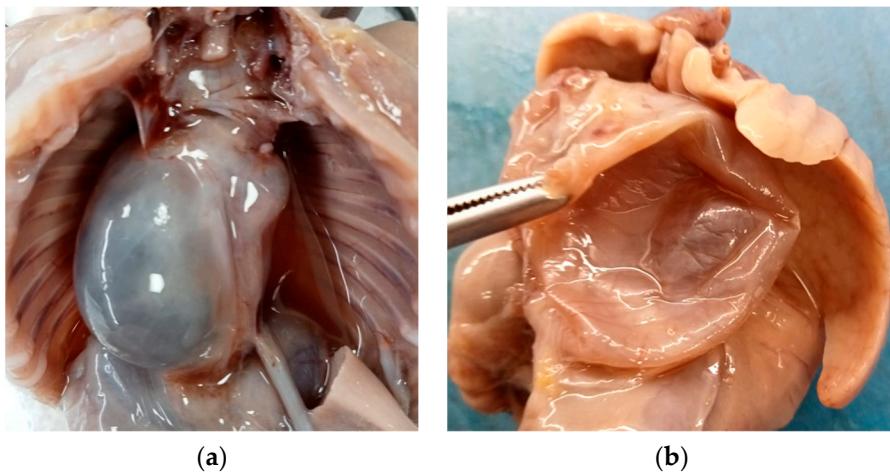
Figure 2. Mature Triphyllic Fetal Cystic Teratoma: (**a**) Cystic formation on the right side, retro-pulmonary and supradiaphragmatic, adhering to the aorta and diaphragm, with no continuity to other anatomical structures; (**b**) The cyst was single, spherical in shape, with a smooth surface, purplish white in color and, after cutting it, unilocular with a serohematic content.

Histological examination of the neoformation revealed a large cyst bordered by a ciliated respiratory-type epithelium surrounded by bundles of smooth muscle cells (Figure 3 – A), with seromucinous glands, hyaline cartilage, and nervous tissue (Figure 3 – B).

(**a**)   (**b**)
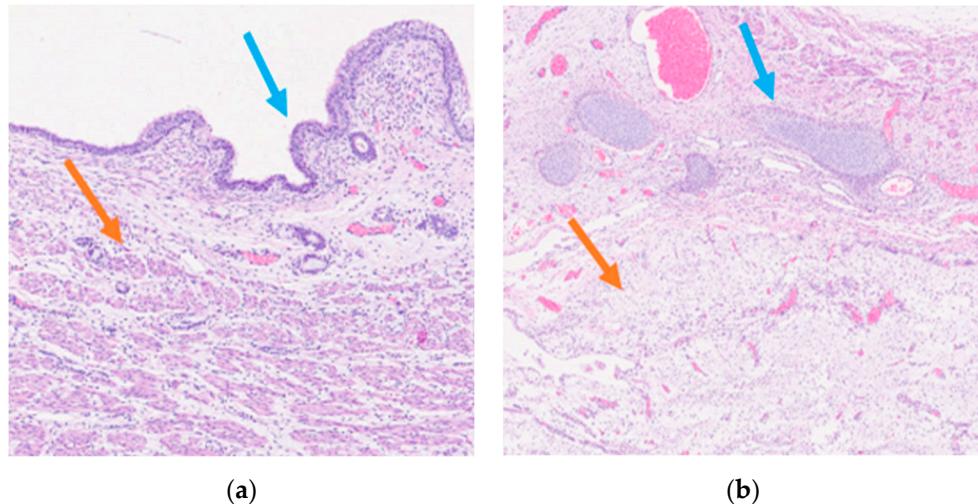
Figure 3. Mature Triphyllic Fetal Cystic Teratoma: (**a**) EH 5x - Ciliated respiratory epithelium (blue arrow) surrounded by bundles of smooth muscle (orange arrow); (**b**) EH 2,5x - Hyaline cartilage (blue arrow) and nervous tissue (orange arrow).

Immunohistochemistry showed that the ciliated respiratory-type epithelium stained positively for CK7 (Figure 4 – A) and completely negative for TTF1 and CK20; while the smooth muscle bundles were strongly and diffusely positive for SMA (Smooth Muscle Actin) (Figure 4 – B) and nervous tissue was clearly positive for GFAP (Figure 4 – C).

Microscopically, the placenta was characterized by hydropic villi with an irregular profile as from primary damage of the embryo. Microscopic examination of the remaining organs showed morphological features coherent with gestational age.

(**a**)   (**b**)   (**c**)
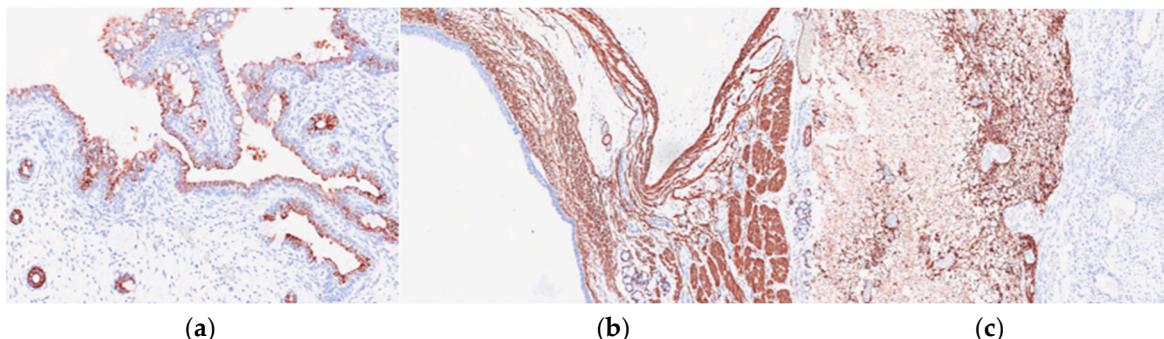
Figure 4. Mature Triphyllic Fetal Cystic Teratoma: (**a**) The ciliated respiratory-type epithelium is strongly positive for CK7 (10x); (**b**) The smooth muscle bundles are strongly and diffusely positive for SMA (5x); (**c**) The nervous tissue is strongly positive for a GFAP-specific staining (5x).

3. Discussion

A teratoma is a neoplasm composed of various cell types or tissues that remind, with their appearance, normal elements derived from more than one of the three germ layers; even so, in the adult, ovarian monophyllic teratomas (teratomas that derive from only one germ layer) have been documented. A remarkable example is *struma ovarii*, an abnormal growth of fully mature thyroid tissue, often with endocrine activity, and capable of causing hyperthyroidism.

Histologically, teratomas can comprise tissues deriving from each of the three germ layers; among those, ectodermal components, such as nervous tissue, usually neuroglia, and skin, habitually with hair and nails, are regularly observed in congenital masses; on the other hand, endodermal components are uncommonly seen, yet often perfectly differentiated. Typical mesodermal findings are cartilage, bone, teeth, and muscle [2,14].

Specifically, a mature teratoma is identified by the sole presence of well-differentiated tissues, while an immature teratoma is defined when at least one type of undifferentiated tissue is present [2,14].

A mature teratoma is a benign neoplasm, in most cases cystic, composed of tissues derived from the three embryonic layers. This is the most frequent type of teratoma, and its diagnosis is confirmed only after surgical excision by histologic examination [1].

Nevertheless, distinctive features of immature teratomas are neuroectodermal elements, e.g., ependymal rosettes or other aggregations of neuroepithelial tissue, that at times show atypia, a high mitotic count or hypercellularity and are often intercalated with well-differentiated areas [5].

All teratomas are capable of autonomous growth, although only immature ones may exhibit malignant or recurrent behavior.

Grade in teratomas of the adult ovary plays a key prognostic role [15,16]. It is defined by observing the presence and features of immature nervous tissue using either a dualistic approach (low grade or high grade) [16], or a 4-level grading system, known by some authors as Norris' grade, that ranges from grade 0, indicating a fully mature teratoma, to grade 3, indicating a highly immature tumor [16]. Grades 1-3 imply the presence of a percentage of immature neuroepithelium ranging from <10 to >50% [2].

Anyway, research shows that the benefit in grading congenital or fetal teratomas like adult ones is arguable and that grade based on the presence of immature elements is hardly predictive of recurrence or malignancy [15].

Furthermore, immature nervous tissue in a fetal or infantile teratoma is not necessarily a negative prognostic feature, while focal presence of yolk sac tumor in the context of an immature teratoma, both in adults and in fetuses or small children, has been reported [15,17] and has been proven to be a key predictive trait for recurrence in infants.

A higher expression of p53 has been demonstrated to be a common characteristic of the more aggressive immature teratomas [18].

As previously mentioned, various sources define the mediastinum as a rather uncommon location for fetal or congenital teratomas. Mediastinal teratomas are more commonly intracardiac than extracardiac, with extracardiac masses that normally occupy the anterior mediastinum and only seldom originate posteriorly [8].

Histologic examination may unveil solid or cystic aspects and mature or immature components from the three germ layers with or without calcification [5,9].

Prenatal diagnosis plays a central role; ultrasonography is the main method of prenatal evaluation for fetal malformations and thoracic masses [19].

A cystic and solid mass in the anterosuperior mediastinum, polyhydramnios, and hydrops fetalis are the typical ultrasound features to be found in fetuses with mediastinal teratomas.

Depending on their site and size, teratomas, like all kinds of thoracic masses, can cause an esophageal, pulmonary, and cardiac compression syndrome, occasionally responsible for intrauterine fetal demise.

Esophageal compression causes a decrease in swallowing of amniotic fluid with a subsequent polyhydramnios, while hydrops is due to the tumor obstructing venous return from the placenta. Appearance of fetal hydrops is considered a critical sign, and, according to previous authors, a predictive sign of imminent fetal death [20].

An appropriate differential diagnosis of cystic congenital thoracic lesions can be extremely challenging. Bronchogenic cysts, CCAMs of the lungs, diaphragmatic hernias, bronchopulmonary sequestrations, or thymic cysts must be considered first [21].

On ultrasonography, a thoracic teratoma usually appears as a cystic and solid mass (in variable percentages depending on the histological composition of the tumor), possibly containing calcification spots showing an acoustic shadow cone [22]. In our case, the ultrasound presentation was atypical, and a bronchogenic cyst was firstly suspected because of the round, homogeneous, fluid-filled, unilocular mass aspect with irregular borders. In addition to the unusual sonographic appearance, ultrasound differential diagnosis was particularly problematic due to the large size of the cyst, which prevented sonographers from understanding which part of the mediastinum it originated from.

According to some authors [23], fetal Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) can provide more information for a precise diagnosis, due to the better identification of fat, sebum, and adipose tissue, which are very suggestive for a teratoma.

Others [24] state that prenatal MRI usually provides little additional diagnostic information that would change the management and its routine application is therefore probably not cost-effective.

The role of amniocentesis in the management of fetal lung lesions remains unclear. Since these are not known to be intimately related to genetic disorders, an amniocentesis is considered unnecessary when a solitary lung lesion is identified. However, if a concomitant anomaly is discovered, such as the severe early onset IUGR in our case, complete genetic screening should be performed [25].

The prenatal management of fetal thoracic masses depends on the diagnostic suspect and, mostly, on the estimated prognosis for fetus. It is widely accepted that the overall perinatal prognosis of a fetus affected by a suspicious lung malformation is more strongly associated with its overall growth during pregnancy than with its underlying histology. Numerous studies have demonstrated that mass size, rather than the histological type of the lesion, is more predictive of perinatal outcome based on a variety of outcome measures, including fetal hydrops, neonatal respiratory symptoms, and likelihood of lung resection in the newborn period [23–25].The most common system of measurement for lesion size is the CPAM Volume Ratio (CVR), which measures the ratio between the three-dimensional size of the lesion and fetal head circumference. According to recent data, the maximum CVR during pregnancy is believed to be the best predictor of perinatal outcome in fetuses with lung malformations [23]. The CVR formula is:

$$CVR = \frac{width\ (cm)\ x\ depth\ (cm)x\ length(cm)\ x\ 0.52}{head\ circumference}$$

A large, multi-institutional study by the Midwest Pediatric Surgery Consortium [25] has clearly shown that an initial CVR ≤ 1.4 identifies fetuses at very low risk for hydrops, and a maximum CVR < 0.9 is associated with asymptomatic disease at birth. The application of this concept on our Case Report (fetal head circumference = 16,2cm; CVR = 0.52) revealed a favorable ratio. However, in our case the association between a fetal thoracic cyst complicated by ascites and mild polyhydramnios and an early onset IUGR (with possible genetic disorders) worsened the prognosis. Unfortunately, the couple refused the invasive investigation we proposed, and the cytogenetic examination could not be performed.

On macroscopic examination, the fetus already showed signs of hydrops caused by the presence of a cystic neoformation in the right posterior mediastinum, responsible for the displacement of the contralateral organs and a compression syndrome. Thus, already macroscopically this was clearly not a cCAML.

Histologically, the cystic neoformation was characterized by respiratory epithelium surrounded by smooth muscle with seromucinous glands, hyaline cartilage, and nervous tissue. These features were also confirmed by immunohistochemistry. All said aspects guide us towards a Mature Triphyllic Fetal Cystic Teratoma, grade 0.

4. Conclusions

In the presented case, the macroscopic, histopathological and immunohistochemical tests are conclusive for the diagnosis of Mature Triphyllic Cystic Teratoma, grade 0, in a male fetus with morphological features corresponding to the 21st week of gestational age, predominantly located in the right posterior mediastinum. A prenatal multidisciplinary team, including obstetricians, pediatrics and pediatric surgeons should inform the parents about the fetal prognosis mostly based on the initial size of the mass, its relative growth and all the management options in order to give them the chance to freely and consciously choose the fate of their pregnancy.

Author Contributions: "Conceptualization, C.S., A.Q. and G.S..; software, C.S..; investigation, G.D., A.Q., P.N..; resources, C.S. and A.V.; data curation, G.C. and L.R..; writing—original draft preparation, C.S., A.Q. and A.M.; writing—review and editing, C.S., G.S. and A.M.; supervision, A.M..; funding acquisition, G.C. and L.R. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript."

Funding: "This research received no external funding"

Informed Consent Statement: "Written informed consent has been obtained from the patient to publish this paper"

Conflicts of Interest: "The authors declare no conflict of interest"

References

1.   Pace S, Sacks MA, Goodman LF, Tagge EP, Radulescu A. Antenatal Diagnosis of Retroperitoneal Cystic Mass: Fetiform Teratoma or Fetus in Fetu? A Case Report. Am J Case Rep. 2021 Feb 11;2:e929247. doi: 10.12659/AJCR.929247. PMID: 33568621; PMCID: PMC7885532.

2.   Peiró JL, Sbragia L, Scorletti F, Lim FY, Shaaban A. Management of fetal teratomas. Pediatr Surg Int. 2016 Jul;32(7):635-47. doi: 10.1007/s00383-016-3892-3. Epub 2016 Apr 25. PMID: 27112491.

3.   Win TT, Razy N, Hamid S, Ubramanian AB, Ramalinggam G. Congenital mature cystic teratoma of the lateral neck presenting as cystic hygroma: a rare case report with literature review. Turk Patoloji Derg. 2014;30(3):220-4. doi: 10.5146/tjpath.2013.01220. PMID: 24715558.

4.   Grosfeld JL, Billmire DF. Teratomas in infancy and childhood. Curr Probl Cancer. 1985 Sep;9(9):1-53. doi: 10.1016/s0147-0272(85)80031-3. PMID: 2415302.

5.   Bonasoni MP, Comitini G, Barbieri V, Palicelli A, Salfi N, Pilu G. Fetal Presentation of Mediastinal Immature Teratoma: Ultrasound, Autopsy and Cytogenetic Findings. Diagnostics (Basel). 2021 Aug 25;11(9):1543. doi: 10.3390/diagnostics11091543. PMID: 34573885; PMCID: PMC8468681. 2

6.   Srisupundit K, Sukpan K, Tongsong T, Traisrisilp K. Prenatal sonographic features of fetal mediastinal teratoma. J Clin Ultrasound. 2020 Sep;48(7):419-422. doi: 10.1002/jcu.22876. Epub 2020 Jun 7. PMID: 32506587.

7.   Isaacs H Jr. Fetal intracranial teratoma. A review. Fetal Pediatr Pathol. 2014 Oct-Dec;33(5-6):289-92. doi: 10.3109/15513815.2014.969558. Epub 2014 Oct 29. PMID: 2535370

8. Xu L, Ma Q, Tian X, Huang W, Zhong W, Shang N. Prenatal ultrasonic features of a mediastinal teratoma: A case report and literature review. J Clin Ultrasound. 2022 Sep;50(7):1004-1012. doi: 10.1002/jcu.23203. Epub 2022 Apr 8. PMID: 35394661.

9. Darouich S, Bellamine H. Fetal mediastinal teratoma: Misinterpretation as congenital cystic lesions of the lung on prenatal ultrasound. J Clin Ultrasound. 2020 Jun;48(5):287-290. doi: 10.1002/jcu.22808. Epub 2019 Dec 20. PMID: 31859396

10. Simonini C, Strizek B, Berg C, Gembruch U, Mueller A, Heydweiller A, Geipel A. Fetal teratomas - A retrospective observational single-center study. Prenat Diagn. 2021 Feb;41(3):301-307. doi: 10.1002/pd.5872. Epub 2020 Dec 17. PMID: 33242216.

11. Haloua M, Bouardi NE, Hbibi M, Alami BE, Lamrani YA, Hammas N, Maaroufi M, Bouabdallah Y, Boubbou M. Posterior mediastinal teratoma presenting as an abdominal mass in a child: A case report. Radiol Case Rep. 2022 Aug 8;17(10):3825-3829. doi: 10.1016/j.radcr.2022.07.067. PMID: 35965932; PMCID: PMC9372745.

12. Feng Q, Xiao Y, Han F. Posterior Mediastinal Mature Cystic Teratoma-Known But Rare Entity. Am J Med Sci. 2020 May;359(5):308-309. doi: 10.1016/j.amjms.2019.12.007. Epub 2019 Dec 14. PMID: 32265011.

13. Ogata S, Okusa Y, Ogawa T, Ogawa T, Inoue K, Ozeki Y. Mature cystic teratoma in the posterior mediastinum. Can J Surg. 2009 Jun;52(3):E73-4. PMID: 19503655; PMCID: PMC2689736.

14. Arisoy R, Erdogdu E, Kumru P, Demirci O, Ergin N, Pekin O, Sahinoglu Z, Tugrul AS, Sancak S, Çetiner H, Celayir A. Prenatal diagnosis and outcomes of fetal teratomas. J Clin Ultrasound. 2016 Feb;44(2):118-25. doi: 10.1002/jcu.22310. Epub 2015 Oct 1. PMID: 26426797.

15. Heerema-McKenney A, Harrison MR, Bratton B, Farrell J, Zaloudek C. Congenital teratoma: a clinicopathologic study of 22 fetal and neonatal tumors. Am J Surg Pathol. 2005 Jan;29(1):29-38. doi: 10.1097/01.pas.0000146006.46468.ef. PMID: 15613854.

16. Nogales FF, Dulcey I, Preda O. Germ cell tumors of the ovary: an update. Arch Pathol Lab Med. 2014 Mar;138(3):351-62. doi: 10.5858/arpa.2012-0547-RA. PMID: 24576031.

17. Moraru L, Mitranovici MI, Chiorean DM, Coroș M, Moraru R, Oală IE, Turdean SG. Immature Teratoma: Diagnosis and Management-A Review of the Literature. Diagnostics (Basel). 2023 Apr 23;13(9):1516. doi: 10.3390/diagnostics13091516. PMID: 37174909; PMCID: PMC10177811.

18. Charoenkwan P, Senger C, Weitzman S, Sexsmith E, Sherman CG, Malkin D, Thorner PS. Significance of p53 expression in immature teratomas. Pediatr Dev Pathol. 2002 Sep-Oct;5(5):499-507. doi: 10.1007/s10024-001-0268-y. Epub 2002 Sep 4. PMID: 12202994.

19. Floridia M, Mastroiacovo P, Tamburrini E, Tibaldi C, Todros T, Crepaldi A, Sansone M, Fiscon M, Liuzzi G, Guerra B, Vimercati A, Vichi F, Vicini I, Pinnetti C, Marconi AM, Ravizza M. "Birth Defects In A National Cohort Of Pregnant Women With HIV Infection In Italy, 2001-2011. BJOG. 2013;120(12):1466-75

20. Peiró JL, Sbragia L, Scorletti F, Lim FY, Shaaban A. Management of fetal teratomas. Pediatr Surg Int. 2016 Jul;32(7):635-47. doi: 10.1007/s00383-016-3892-3. Epub 2016 Apr 25. PMID: 27112491

21. Xu L, Ma Q, Tian X, Huang W, Zhong W, Shang N. Prenatal ultrasonic features of a mediastinal teratoma: A case report and literature review. J Clin Ultrasound. 2022 Sep;50(7):1004-1012. doi: 10.1002/jcu.23203. Epub 2022 Apr 8. PMID: 35394661.

22. Mon RA, Johnson KN, Ladino-Torres M, Heider A, Mychaliska GB, Treadwell MC, Kunisaki SM. Diagnostic accuracy of imaging studies in congenital lung malformations. Arch Dis Child Fetal Neonatal Ed. 2019 Jul;104(4):F372-F377. doi: 10.1136/archdischild-2018-314979. Epub 2018 Jul 26. PMID: 30049725.

23. Kunisaki SM, Saito JM, Fallat ME, Peter SDS, Lal DR, Karmakar M, Deans KJ, Gadepalli SK, Hirschl RB, Minneci PC, Helmrath MA; Midwest Pediatric Surgery Consortium. Fetal Risk Stratification and Outcomes in Children with Prenatally Diagnosed Lung Malformations: Results from a Multi-Institutional Research Collaborative. Ann Surg. 2022 Nov 1;276(5): e622-e630. doi: 10.1097/SLA.0000000000004566. Epub 2020 Nov 17. PMID: 33214447.

24. M. Ruchonnet-Metrailler I, Leroy-Terquem E, Stirnemann J, Cros P, Ducoin H, Hadchouel A, Khen-Dunlop N, Labbé A, Labouret G, Lebras MN, Lezmi G, Madhi F, Salomon LJ, Thouvenin G, Thumerelle C, Delacourt C. Neonatal outcomes of prenatally diagnosed congenital pulmonary malformations. Pediatrics. 2014 May;133(5): e1285-91. doi: 10.1542/peds.2013-2986. PMID: 24777224.

25. Girsen AI, Hintz SR, Sammour R, Naqvi A, El-Sayed YY, Sherwin K, Davis AS, Chock VY, Barth RA, Rubesova E, Sylvester KG, Chitkara R, Blumenfeld YJ. Prediction of neonatal respiratory distress in pregnancies complicated by fetal lung masses. Prenat Diagn. 2017 Mar;37(3):266-272. doi: 10.1002/pd.5002. Epub 2017 Feb 17. Erratum in: Prenat Diagn. 2019 Sep;39(10):941. PMID: 28061000.