# Too close for comfort: Fetus-in-Fetu Encasing Aorta and SMA in an infant

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## INTRODUCTION

- **Fetus-in-fetu (FIF)** is a rare congenital anomaly presenting most commonly as an **intra-abdominal mass** in children.
- It results from the **inclusion and partial development of a parasitic twin** within its host.
- According to *Willis' criteria*, the presence of a **vertebral column** or evidence of **advanced organogenesis** confirms the diagnosis of FIF.

## CASE SUMMARY

- The mother was diagnosed antenatally with a **twin pregnancy** but delivered a **single live female baby**. Postnatal evaluation of the neonate revealed a **calcified intra-abdominal mass**.
- The baby remained **asymptomatic**, except for a **progressive abdominal distension**, which prompted presentation to our outpatient department at age of 6 months.
- **On Examination:**
  - A 14*14cm ,mobile , nontender,cystic mass palpable in whole abdomen.

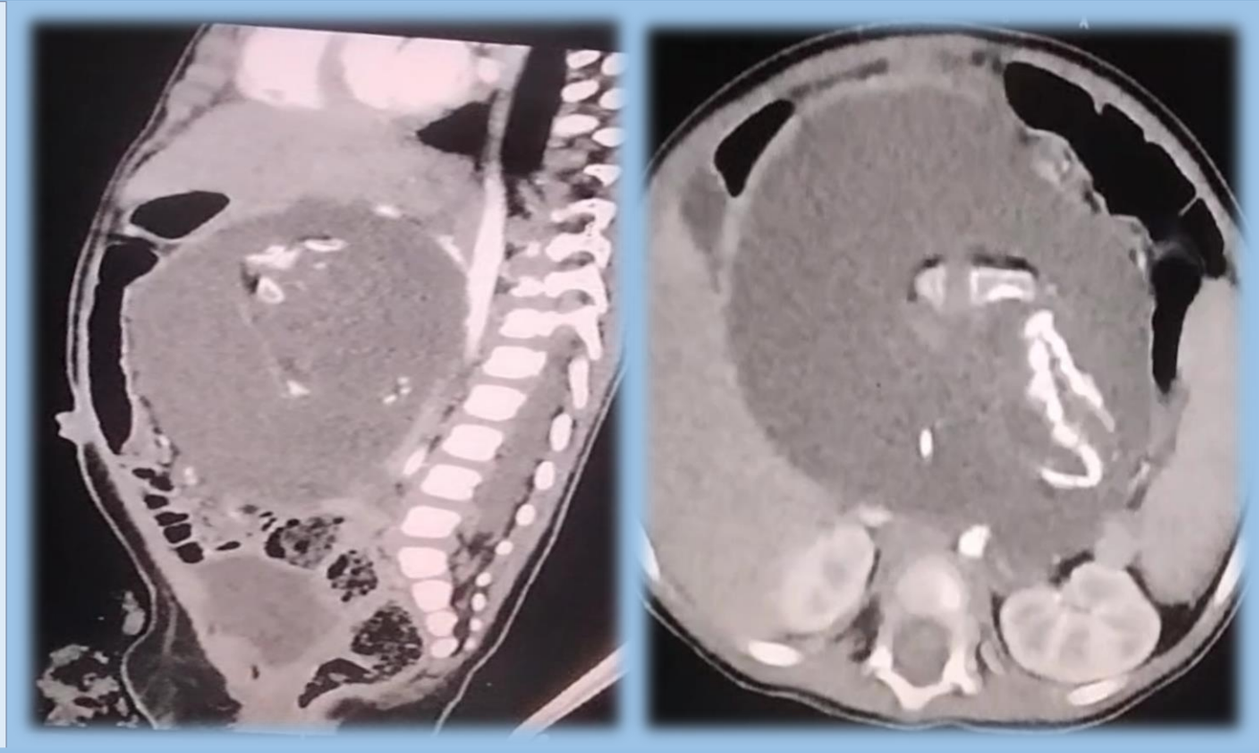
## INVESTIGATION

**USG ABDOMEN**

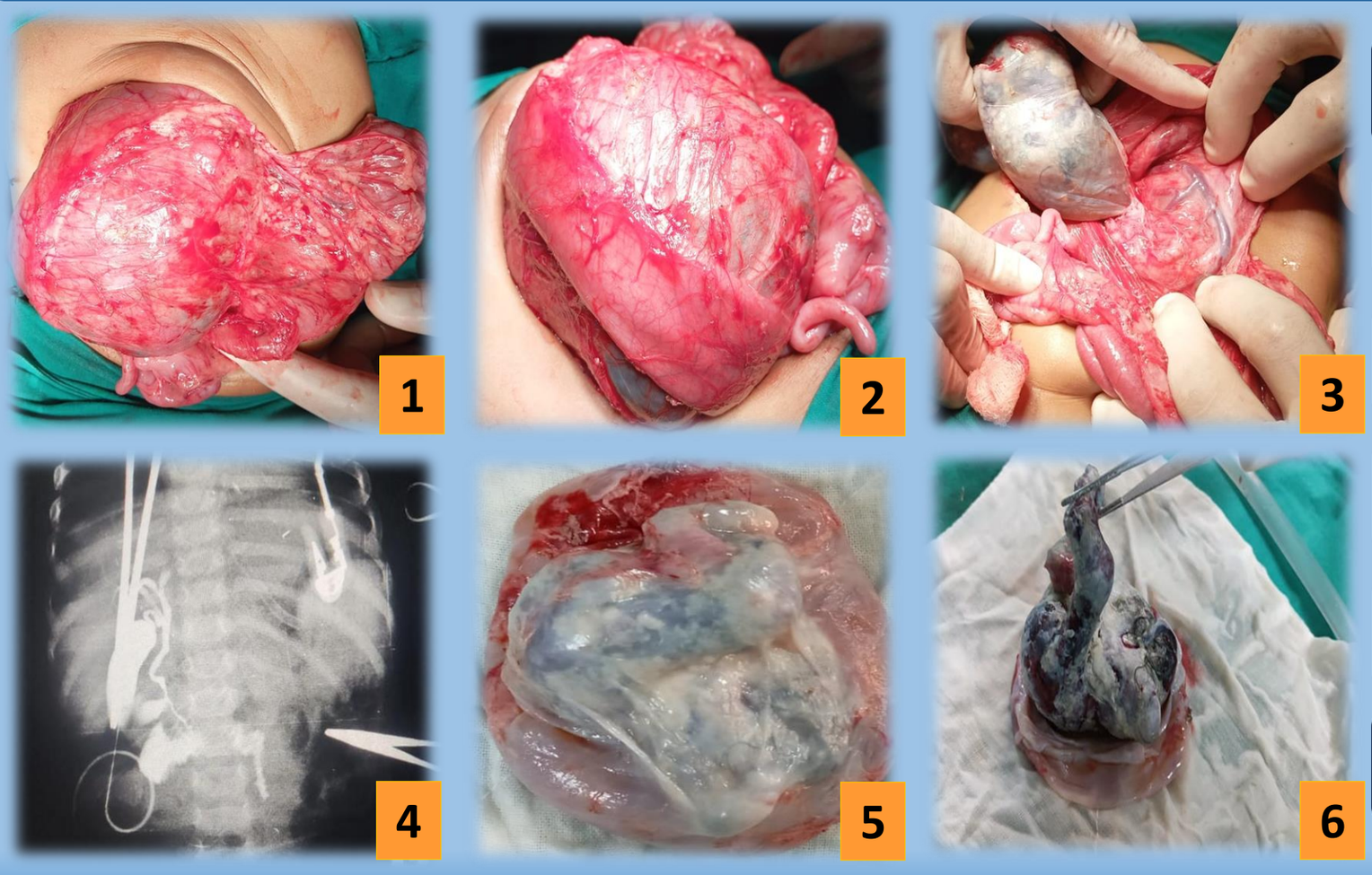
Complex mass with solid and cystic component involving upper and mid of abdomen ,suggestive of abdominal germ cell tumor

**CT Abdomen with contrast**

- Approximately 9*9*7cm heterogeneously enhancing lesion in abdomen with a large cystic component
- Deformed bony fragments including rudimentary long bones and rudimentary spine represents fetus in fetu.
- Tumor markers(β-HCG & αFP levels) were normal

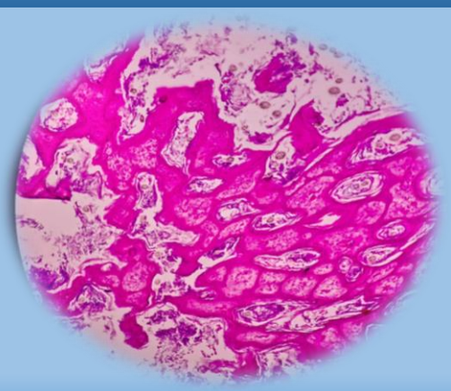


## SURGICAL MANAGEMENT

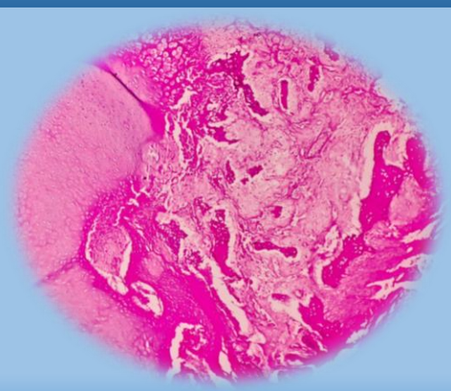



1. Mass with Pancreas stretching anteriorly
2. Duodenum stretched over mass
3. Celiac trunk & SMA stretched over mass
4. Intra-Op Cholangiogram post resection
5. Fetus covered by membranes
6. Partially developed limbs

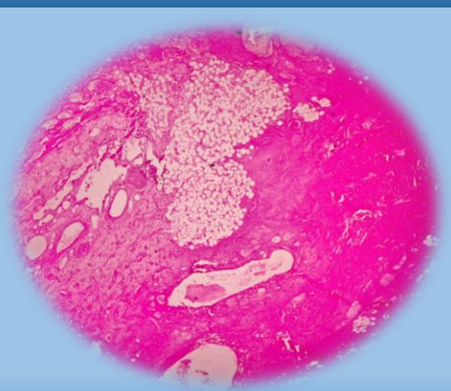
## HISTOPATHOLOGY



Stratified squamous epithelium with keratin flakes



Cartilage with bone



Mature adipose tissue

## LITERATURE REVIEW

- It is a rare entity with fewer than 200 cases documented worldwide.[1]
- Eighty-nine percent of FIF lesions were noted before 18 months of age.[2]
- The treatment of choice for FIF is complete resection.
- Studies of genetic markers, such as blood group, sex chromosome constitution, protein polymorphisms, and DNA marker, suggested that host infants and their fetiform mass are genetically identical.[1-4]

## REFERENCES

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