Sequential Amnioinfusion for Fetal Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme Protein Deficiency

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Abstract

Fetal angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) protein deýciency is a rare condition associated with signiýcant morbidity and mortality. This deýciency leads to impaired production of angiotensin II, resulting in severe oligohydramnios and pulmonary hypoplasia. Current management options are limited, and outcomes are often poor. Here, we present a case study of sequential amnioinfusion as a novel therapeutic approach for fetal ACE protein deýciency. This intervention involved repeated infusion of sterile þuid into the amniotic cavity to restore amniotic þuid volume and support fetal lung development. Our results demonstrate improvements in fetal lung growth and amniotic þuid levels following sequential amnioinfusion, suggesting the potential utility of this approach in managing fetal ACE protein deýciency. Further research is warranted to validate these ýndings and optimize treatment protocols for improved outcomes in a ected pregnancies.

Keywords: Fetal angiotensin-converting enzyme de ciency; Sequential amnioinfusion; Oligohydramnios; Pulmonary hypoplasia; Fetal lung development; erapeutic intervention

Introduction

Fetal angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) protein de ciency is a rare and severe condition characterized by impaired production of angiotensin II, resulting in signi cant fetal morbidity and mortality [1]. is de ciency leads to oligohydramnios, a condition marked by abnormally low levels of amniotic uid, which in turn can lead to pulmonary hypoplasia and associated respiratory complications. Current management options for this condition are limited, and outcomes are o en poor, necessitating the exploration of novel therapeutic approaches.

In this context, sequential amnioinfusion has emerged as a promising intervention for fetal ACE protein de ciency [2]. is procedure involves the repeated infusion of sterile uid into the amniotic cavity to restore amniotic uid volume and support fetal lung development. By increasing amniotic uid levels, sequential amnioinfusion aims to alleviate the pulmonary hypoplasia associated with ACE de ciency and improve overall fetal outcomes. While the use of sequential amnioinfusion for fetal ACE de ciency is still relatively novel, initial case reports and studies have shown promising results. However, further research is needed to better understand the optimal timing, frequency, and safety pro le of this intervention, as well as its long-term e ects on fetal development and postnatal outcomes [3-6]. In this study, we present a case report of sequential amnioinfusion in the management of fetal ACE protein de ciency, aiming to contribute to the growing body of evidence supporting this therapeutic approach.

Results and Discussion

e results of our case study demonstrate the potential e cacy of sequential amnioinfusion in the management of fetal angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) protein de ciency [7]. Following the initiation of sequential amnioinfusion, we observed a notable improvement in amniotic uid volume, with a corresponding increase in fetal lung growth and development. is suggests that sequential amnioinfusion may e ectively alleviate the pulmonary hypoplasia associated with ACE de ciency, potentially improving fetal outcomes.

Furthermore, our ndings suggest that sequential amnioinfusion is a safe procedure, with no signi cant adverse events observed during

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safety of sequential amnioinfusion in larger cohorts of patients with fetal ACE de ciency. Long-term follow-up studies are also necessary to assess the impact of this intervention on postnatal outcomes and overall prognosis. Despite these limitations, the results of our case study suggest that sequential amnioinfusion may represent a valuable addition to the therapeutic armamentarium for fetal ACE de ciency, o ering hope for improved outcomes and better quality of life for a ected infants and their families. Continued research and clinical experience in this area will be critical to further elucidate the role of sequential amnioinfusion in the management of this challenging condition.

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Con ict of Interest

None

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