Abstract

Objectives: identifying and analysing cyclopia prevalence in the Hospital Universitario del Valle and searching for the aetiological factors described in the literature in the cases so found. Methodology: this was a prospective study of cases and controls regarding cases of cyclopia occurring between December 2004 and April 2008 which were detected via HUV's congenital malformation epidemiological surveillance system, using Latin-American Collaborative Study of Congenital Malformations of births and cyclopy prevalence in the HUV were obtained. ECLAMC's interview form was used for searching for factors associated by the literature with cyclopy occurring. Photos were obtained in all cases. Results: there were 18,224 births in the HUV from between December 2004 and April 2008; 8 of these presented cyclopy, giving a 1 in 2,278 births prevalence (43.8 per 100,000). All cases were classified as being Meyer type I. Three cases suffered from etmocephaly. Exposure to misoprostol, alcohol and marijuana was found in one case; diabetes in another; and marijuana in a third one. A case of trisomy 13 was presented and another case in which findings suggested trisomy 13, the karyotype was not obtained. Conclusions: cyclopy in Cali and Valle del Cauca are endemic events. A congenital malformation, holoprosencephaly and cyclopy epidemiological surveillance system is needed for Cali and Valle del Cauca area.

Keywords
Cyclopia, holoprosencephaly, endemic, ECLAMC.