ISUOG Basic Training

Distinguishing Between Normal and Abnormal Appearances of the Fetal Anatomy

Learning Objective

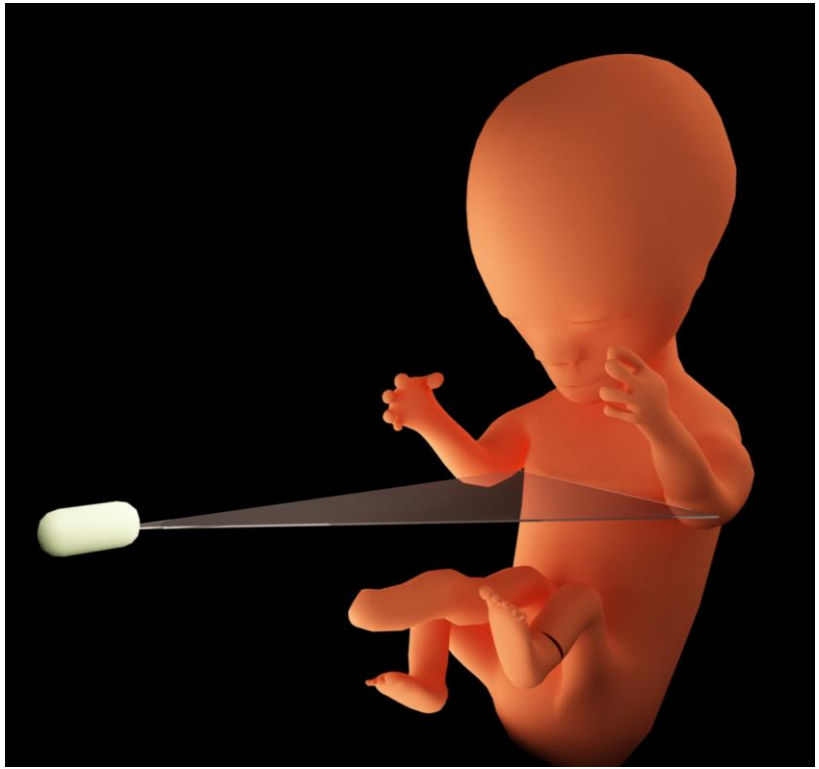
At the end of the lecture you will be able to:

- Compare the differences between the ultrasound appearances of normal fetal anatomy and of the more common structural fetal abnormalities.

Key Questions

- Which abnormalities can be excluded by obtaining normal HC and AC sections in the 2nd or 3rd trimester fetus?
- What are principal differences in ultrasound appearances between a structurally normal fetus and a fetus with open spina bifida?
- How can the AC section be used to exclude the most common abdominal wall and gastrointestinal defects?
- What are the typical ultrasound features of lower urinary tract obstruction?

Key Anatomic Planes



Scanning Planes

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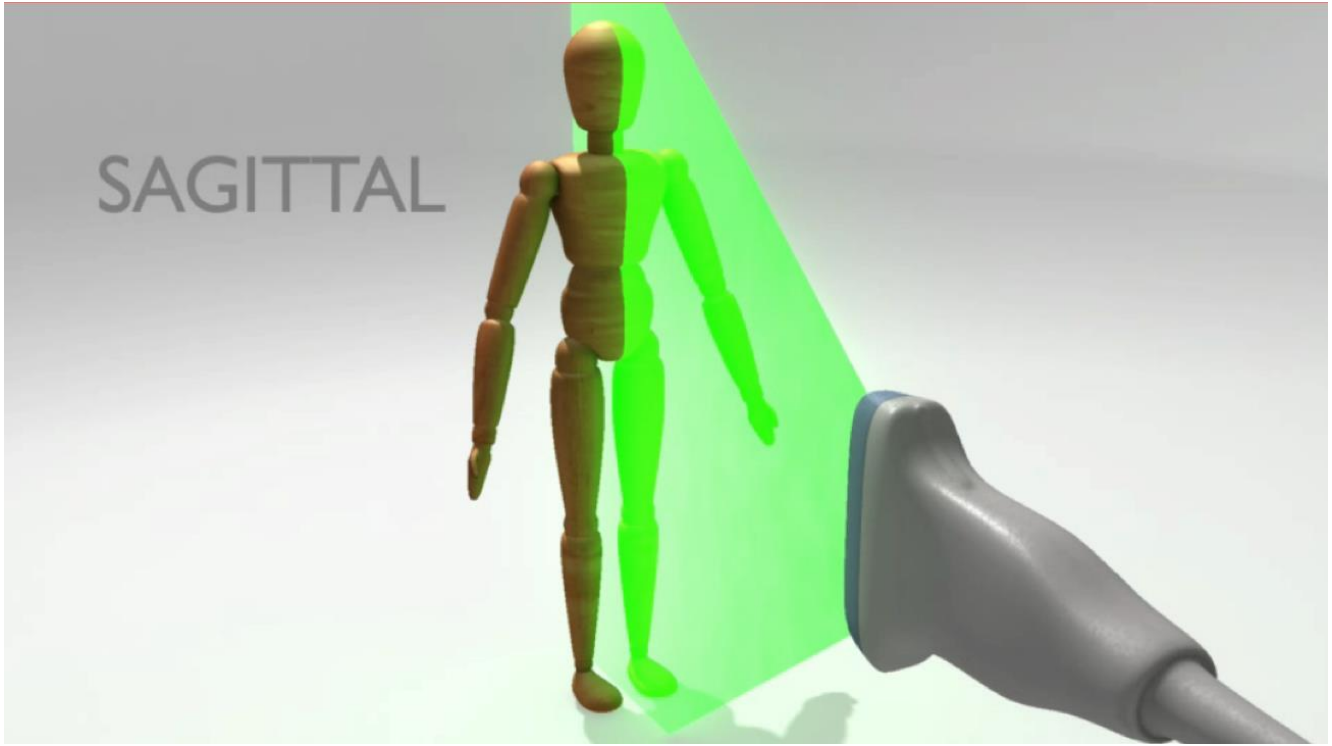

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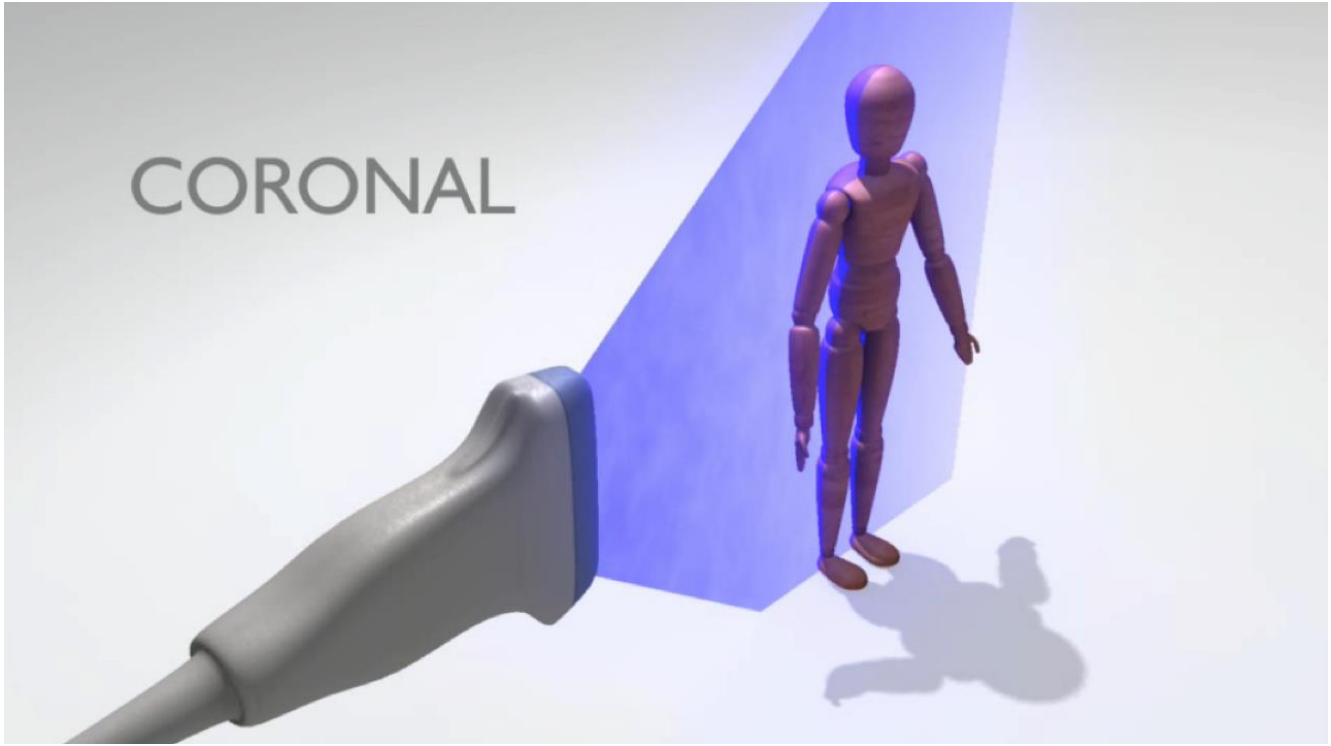
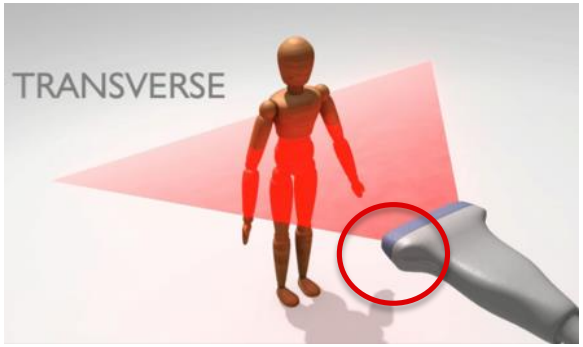
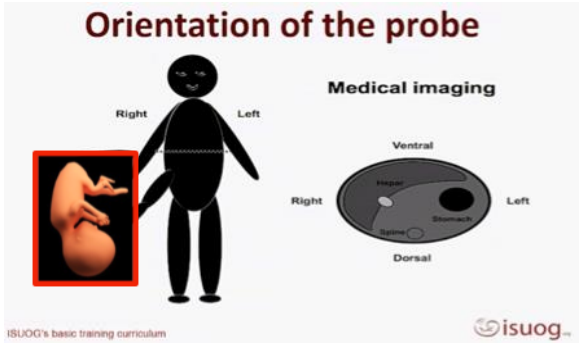


Image Orientation





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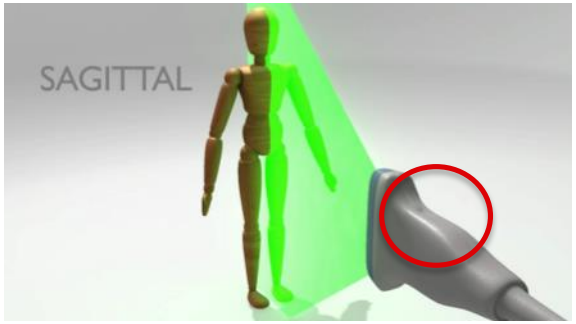
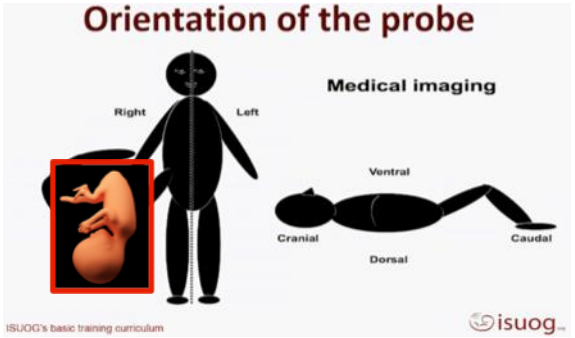
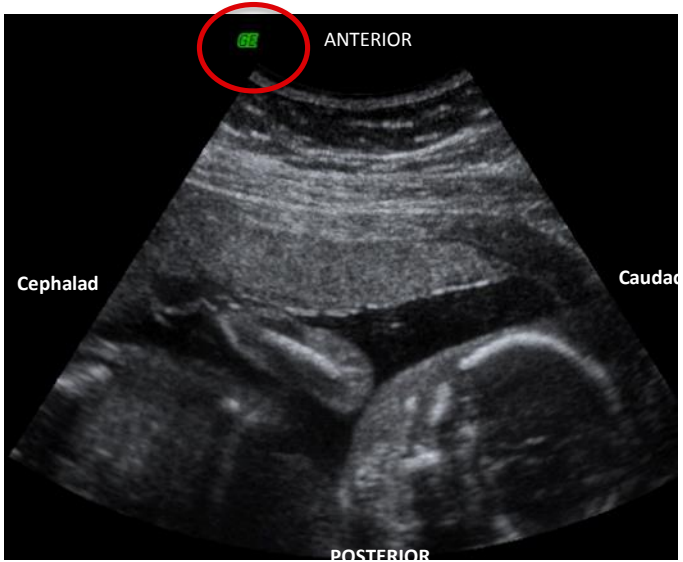
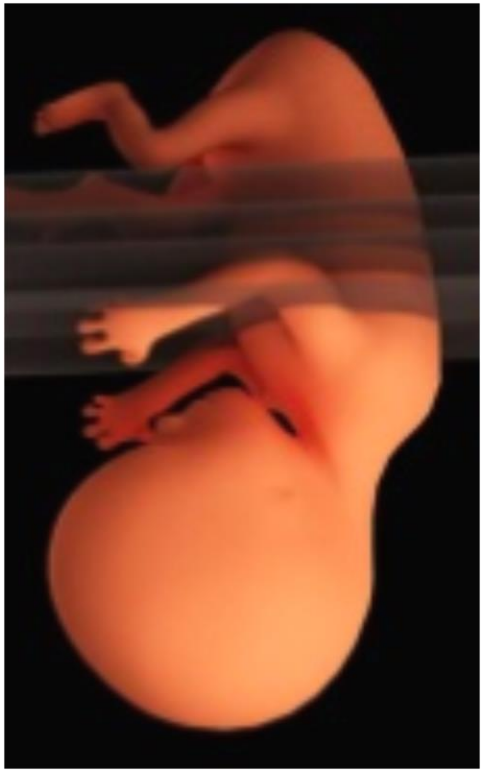


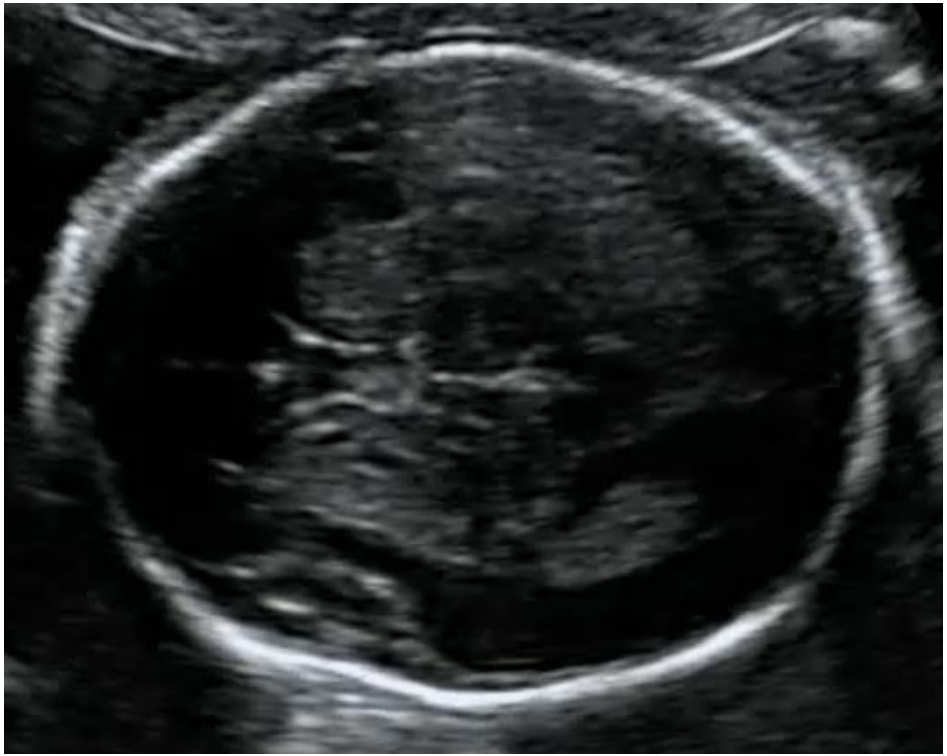




Determining Fetal Lie

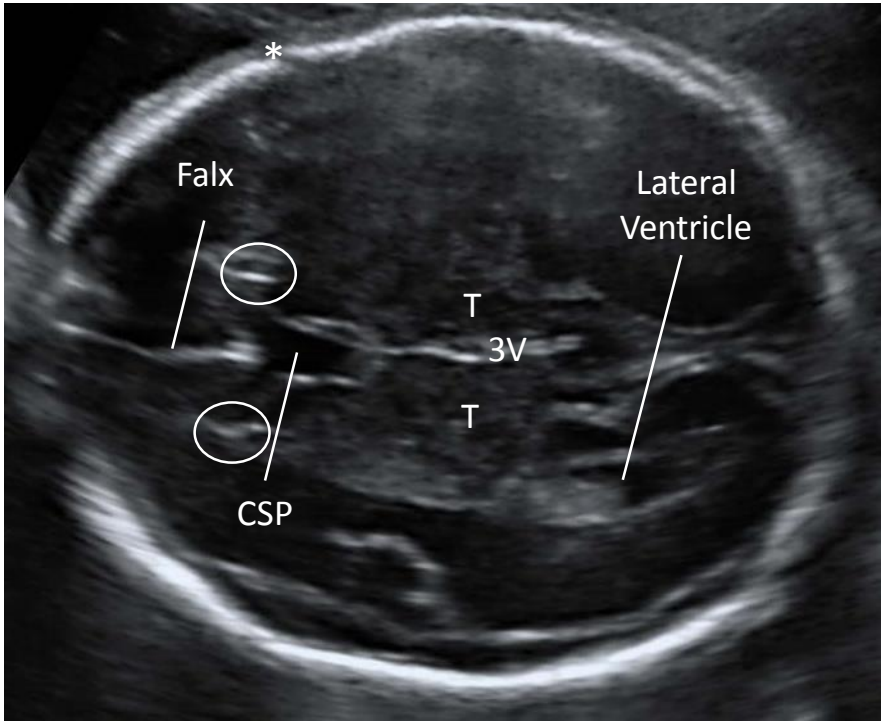


Key Features of HC Section

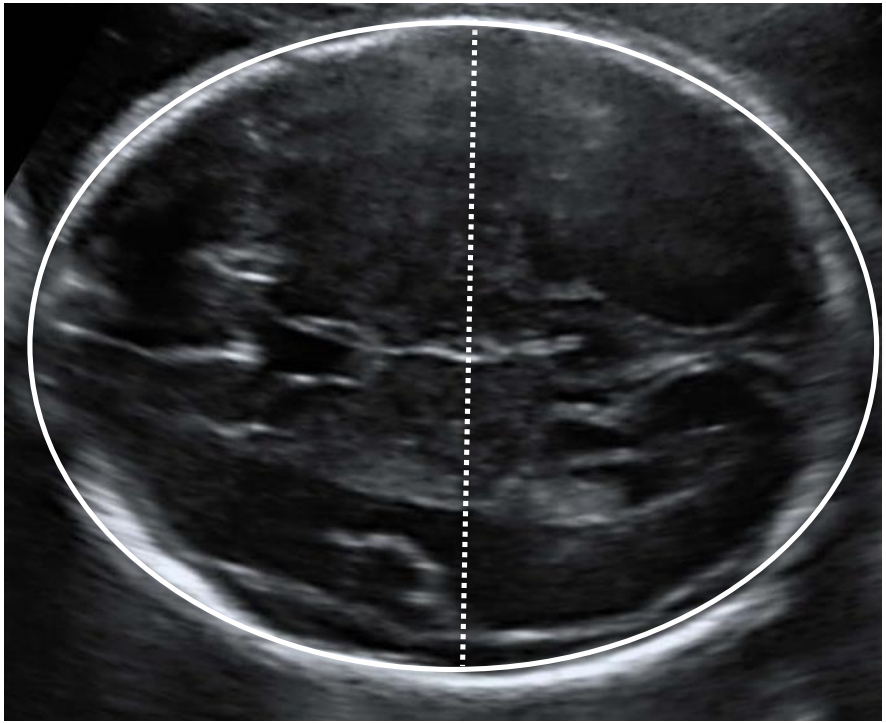


Key Features of HC Section

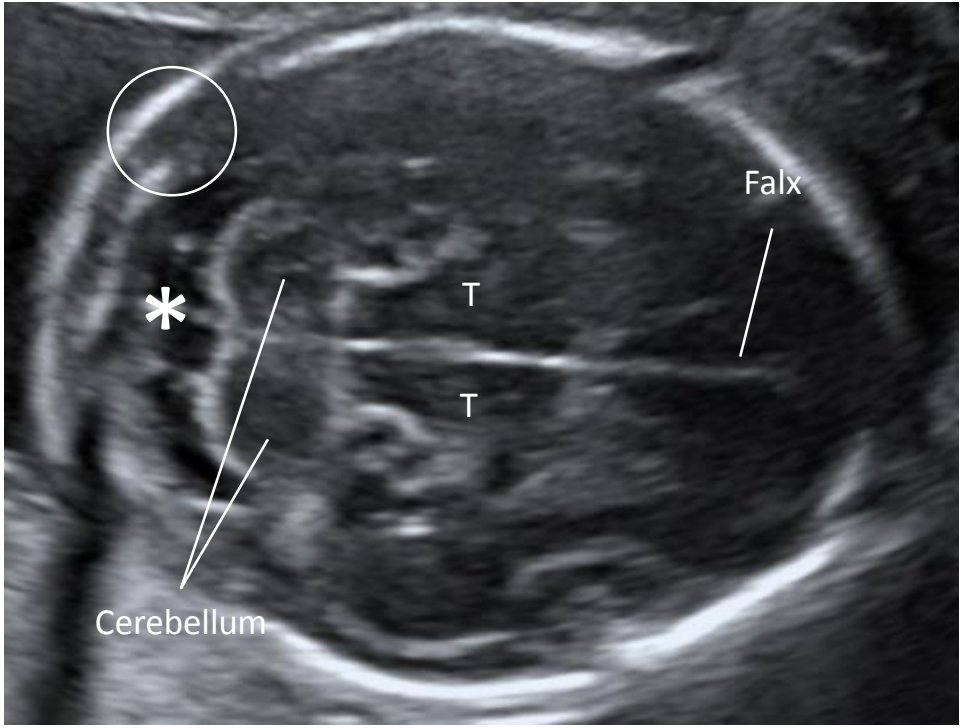
1. Midline (**falx** cerebri)
2. **Cavum septum pellucidum**
3. Rugby football shape, rounded at back, more pointed at front
4. Skull contour regular
5. **Posterior horn** <10.0mm
6. **Anterior horn**(s) slit-like



Measure BPD & HC



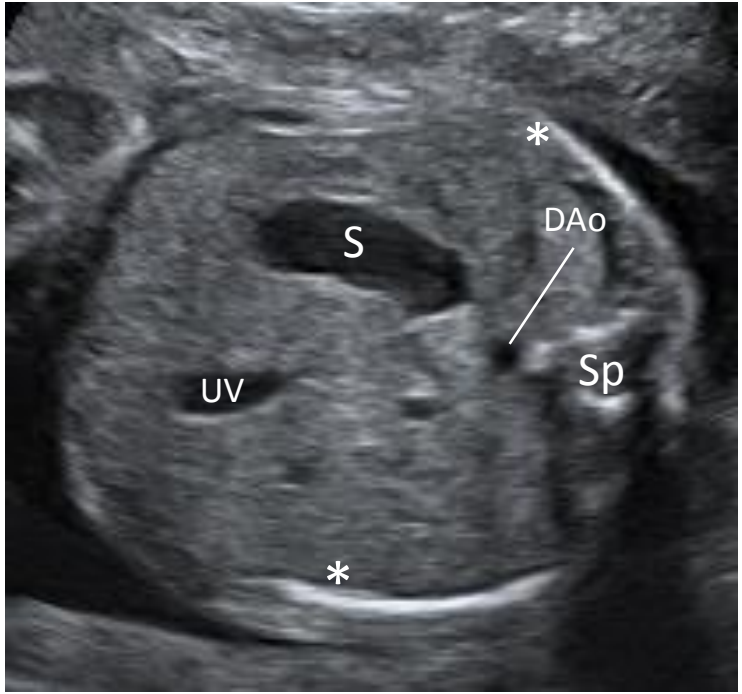
Posterior Fossa



Key Features of AC Section

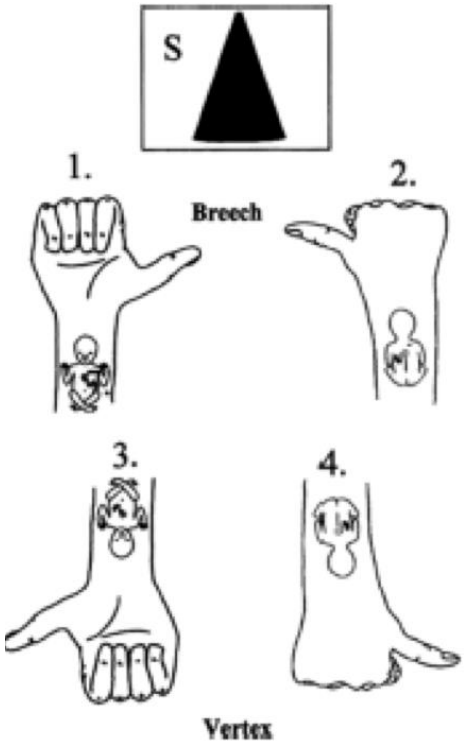
Key Features of AC Section

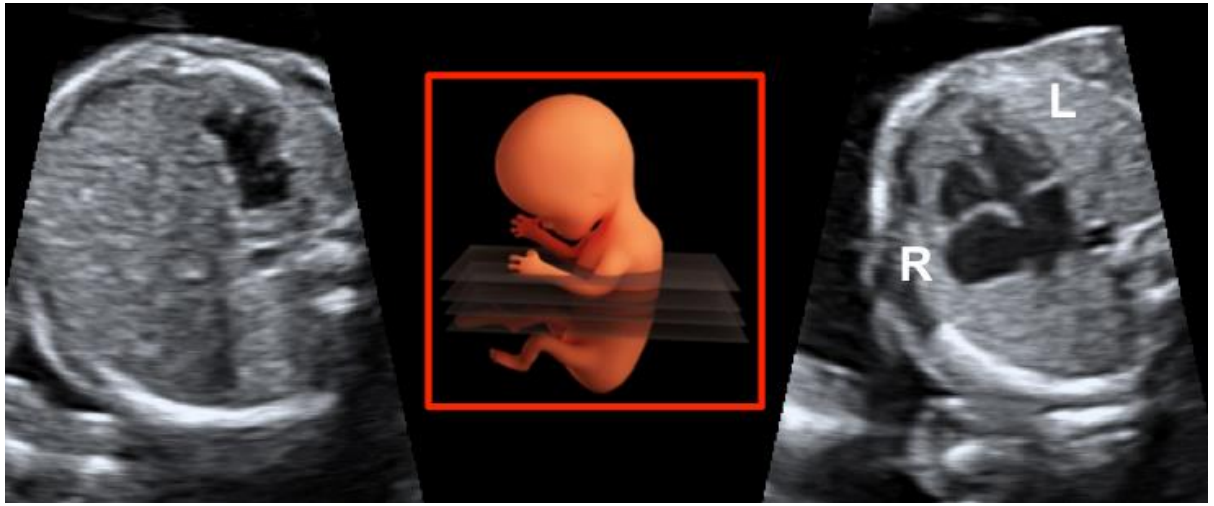
1. Short length of **umbilical vein**, opposite spine
2. Single **stomach** ‘bubble’, on left side
3. Remaining echotexture homogeneous
4. (Gall bladder to right of UV)



Measure AC

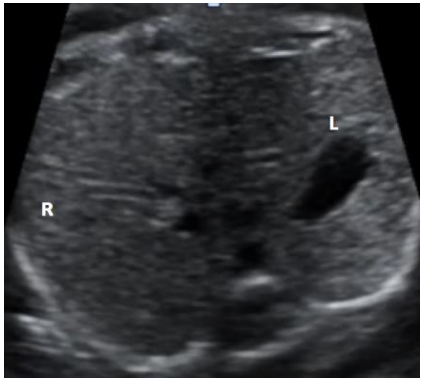
Establishing Situs

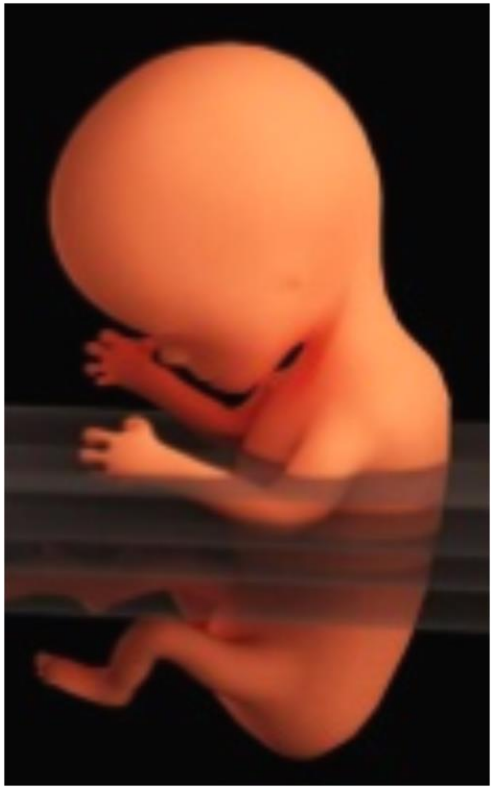


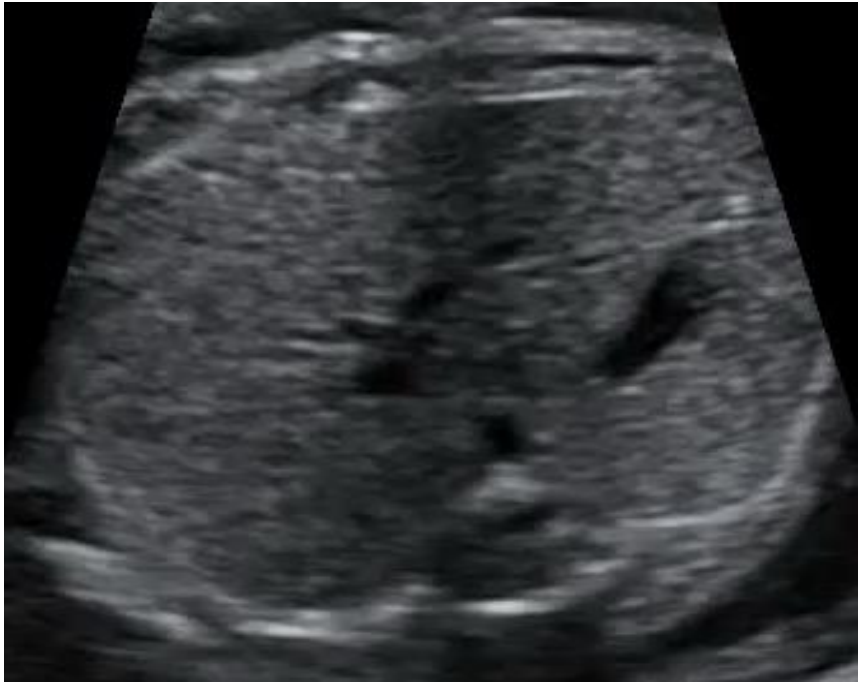


Schematic adapted from Abuhamad & Chaoui. Practical Guide to Fetal Echocardiography: Normal and Abnormal Hearts. 2nd Edition

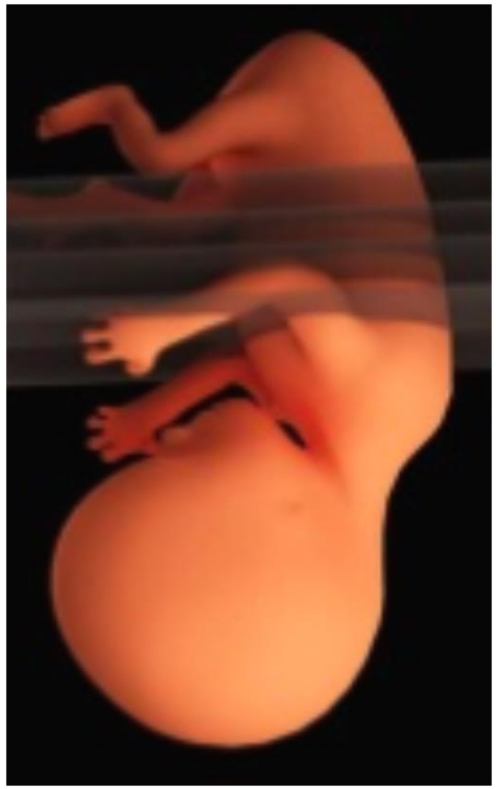
Establishing Situs







First Establish Fetal Position

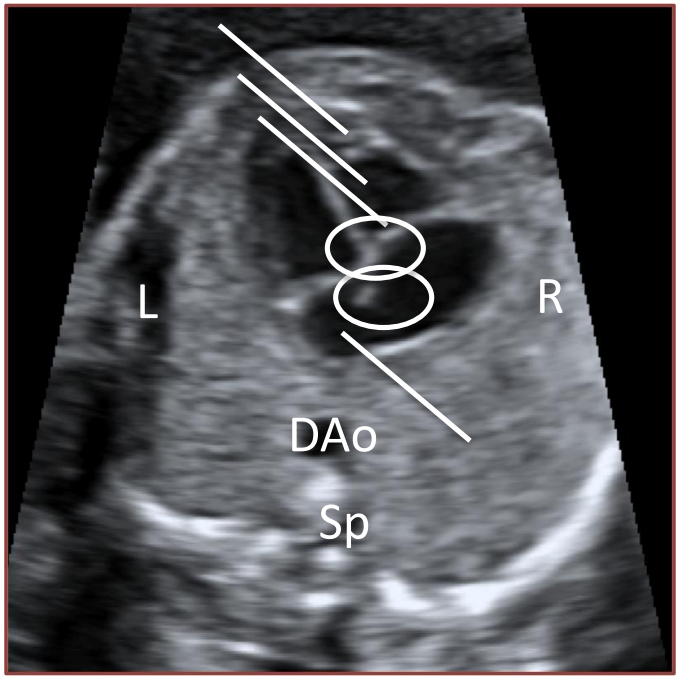


4 Chamber View

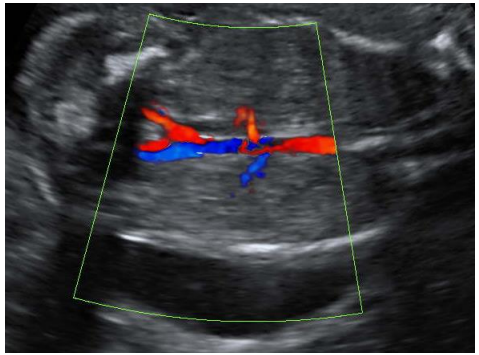
- **Easy** view to obtain
- **No specialized skill** needed
- Obtainable in **all fetal positions**
- Rules **out 60% CHD**
- Easy **slide up from AC** with full rib
- **Starting point** for the sweep

4 Chamber View – Normal Appearance

- **Right ventricle** is the most anterior, below the sternum
- **Left atrium** is closest to the spine and the most central structure in the chest
- **Tricuspid valve** is more apical than the mitral valve
- Flap of the **foramen ovale** is in the left atrium
- **Moderator band** is in the right ventricle
- **Crux** seen



Kidneys – Normal Appearance



Kidneys – Normal Appearance

- **Lateral to spine**
- Posterior to stomach
- Normal renal tissue similar echogenicity to bowel, liver etc
- (Coronal view allows easier comparison)
- Cortex homogenous echopattern
- **Renal pelvis**, centrally positioned, <7.0m AP

Cord Insertion – Normal Appearance

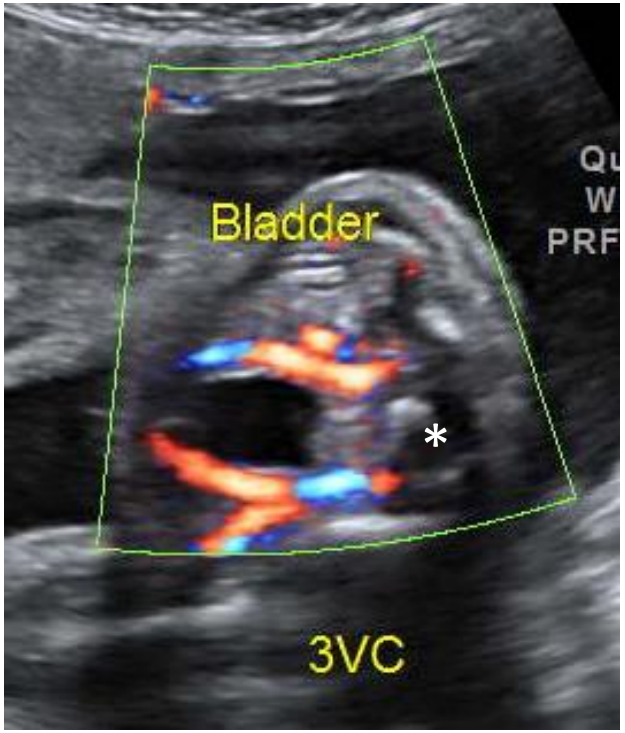
1. Slide inferiorly from AC to sacrum
2. Maintain cross sectional approach
3. Cord inserts superior to bladder

Bladder – Normal Appearance

- **Central** position in fetal pelvis
- **Anterior to rectum**
- Thin walled
- No internal content

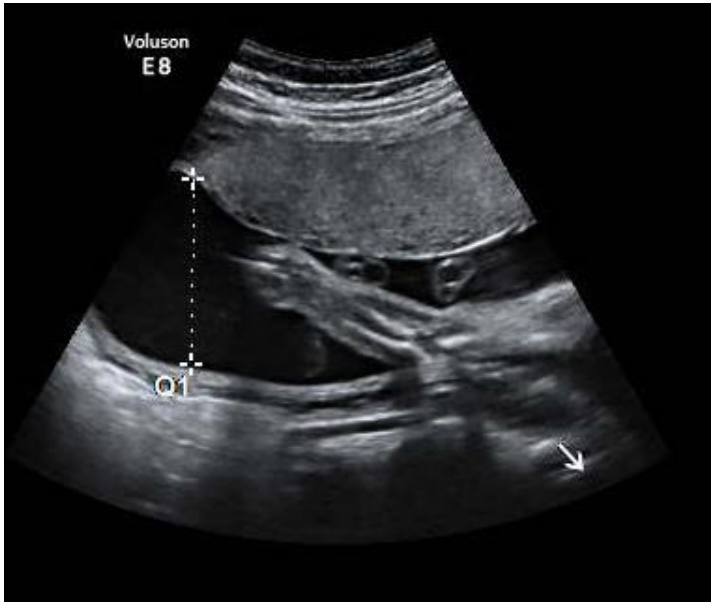
- Size varies (~30 minute cycle)

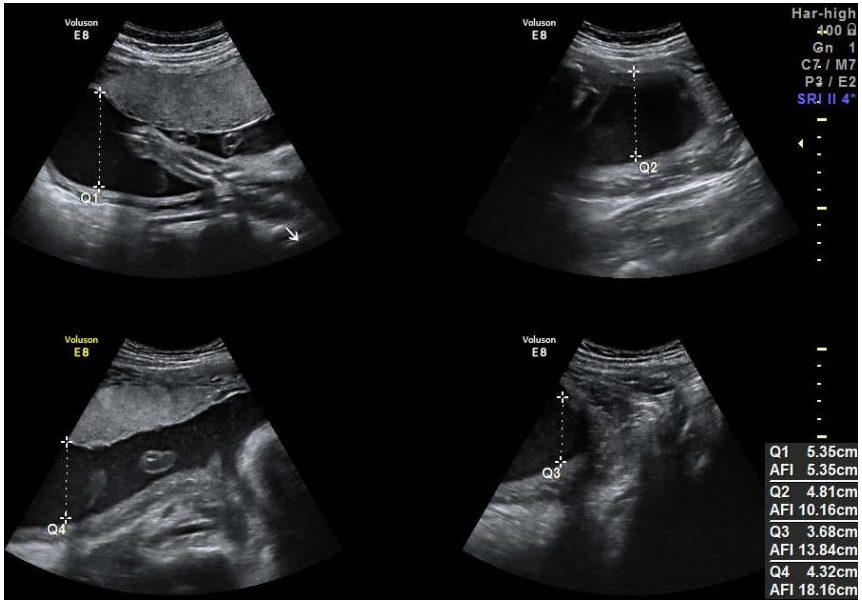
- **Umbilical artery** on each side



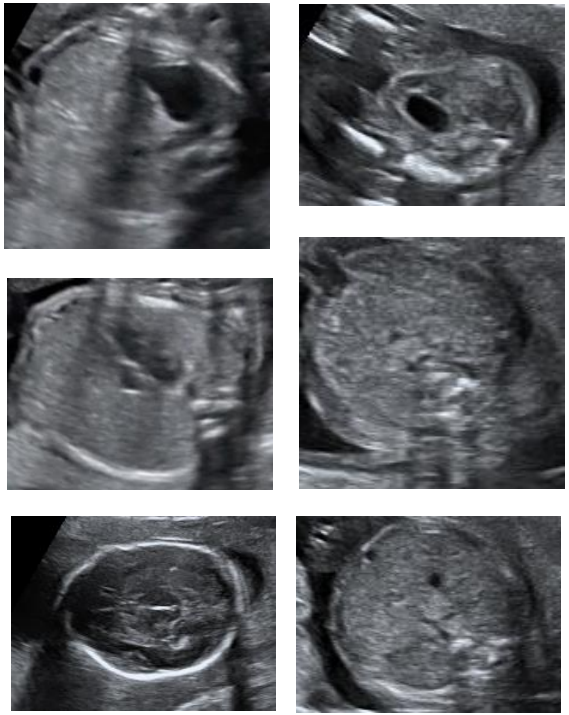
Key Features to Measure FL

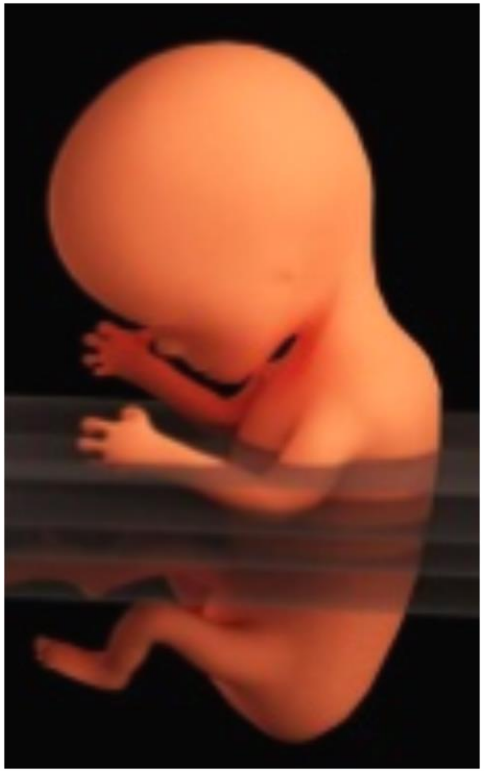
Key Features of Amniotic Fluid





Axial Anatomic Planes

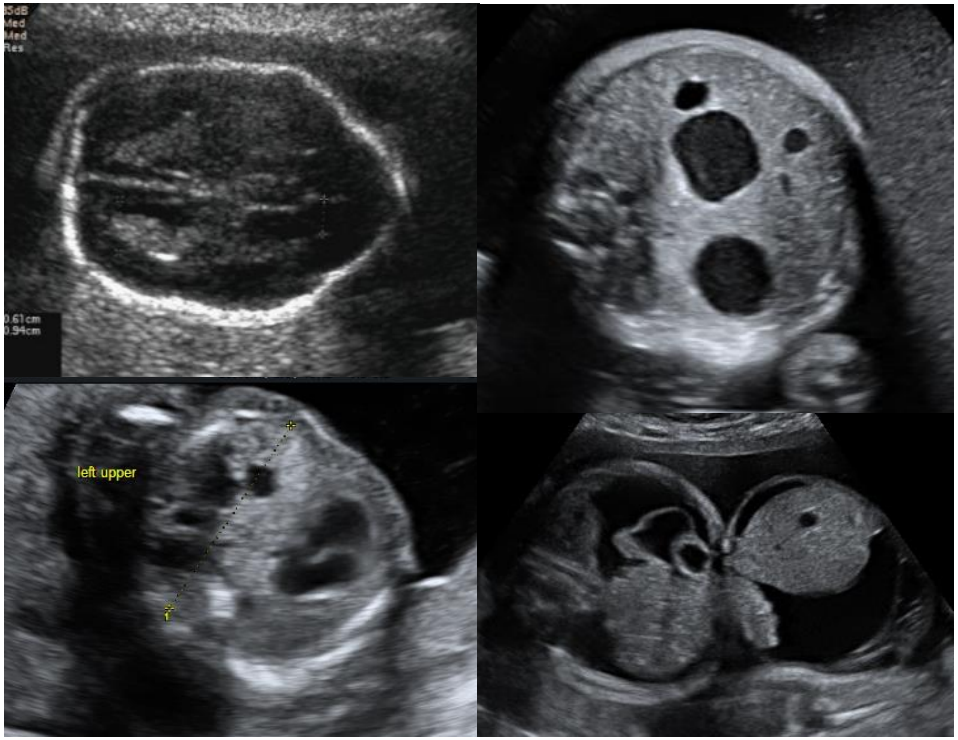




Normal or Abnormal Appearances?

Skull

1. Brain, level of ventricles
2. Brain, post fossa
3. Chest – 4 chamber view
4. Abdomen – stomach
5. Cord insertion/abdominal wall
6. Kidneys and bladder
7. Amniotic fluid
8. Size and relative size



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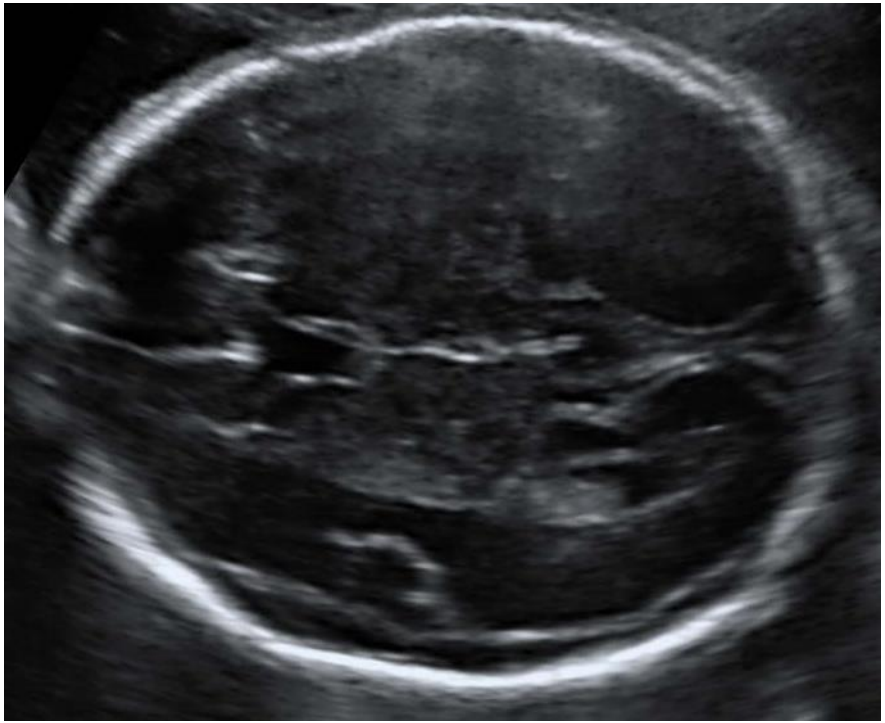
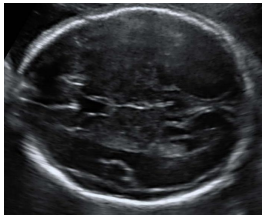
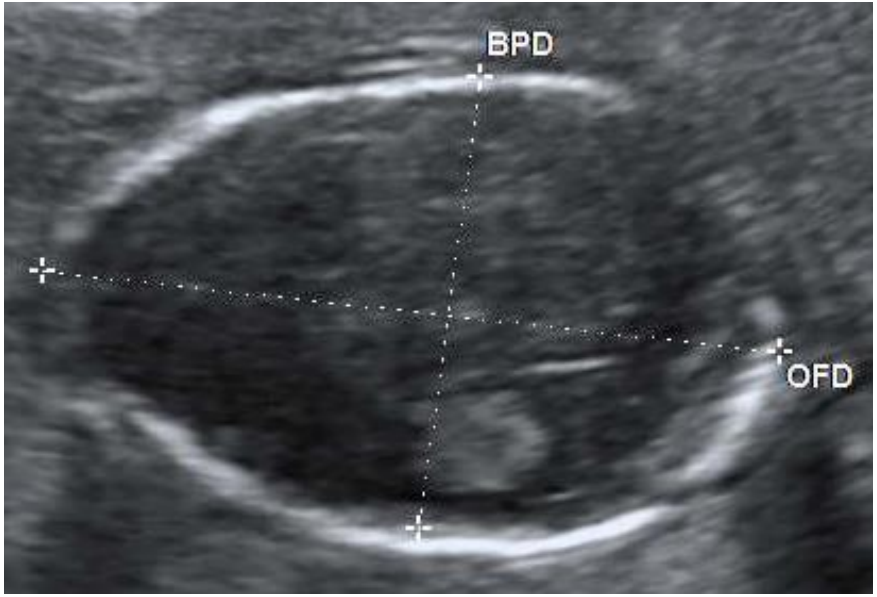
Finding the HC - Shape

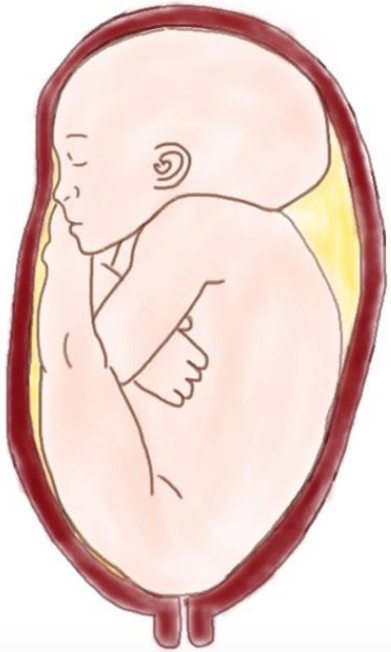
1. Dolichocephaly
2. Brachycephaly
3. Anencephaly
4. Encephalocele
5. Lemon sign
6. Cystic hygroma
7. Craniocynostosis



Dolichocephaly

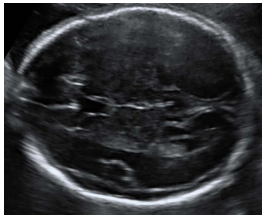


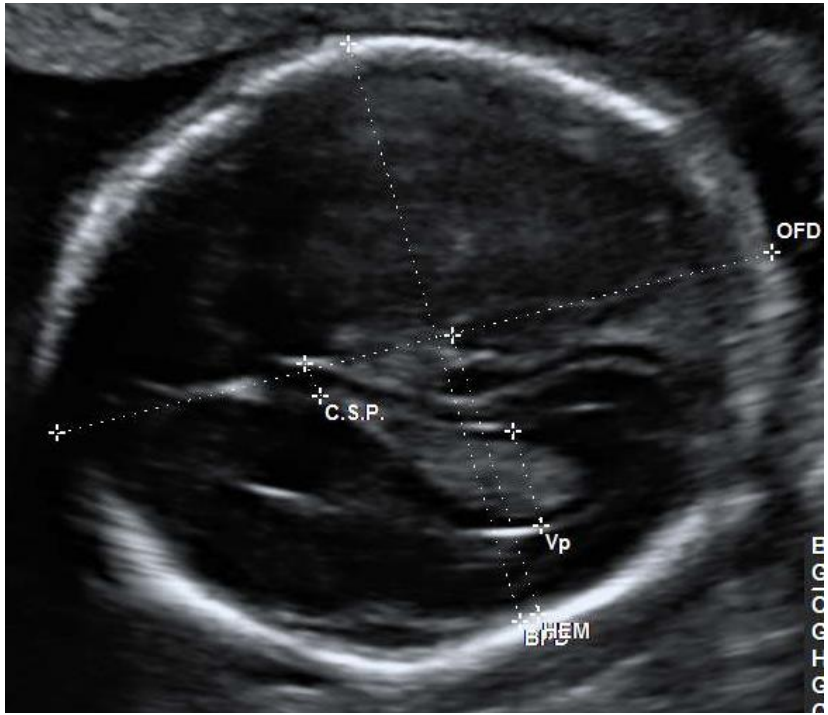




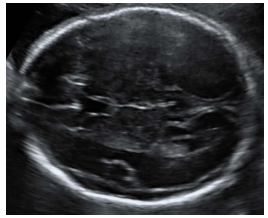
Schematic adapted from: http://breechbirth.org.uk/2014/04/dolichocephaly-understanding-breech-head-molding/

Brachycephaly

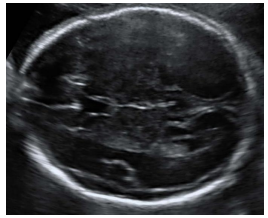


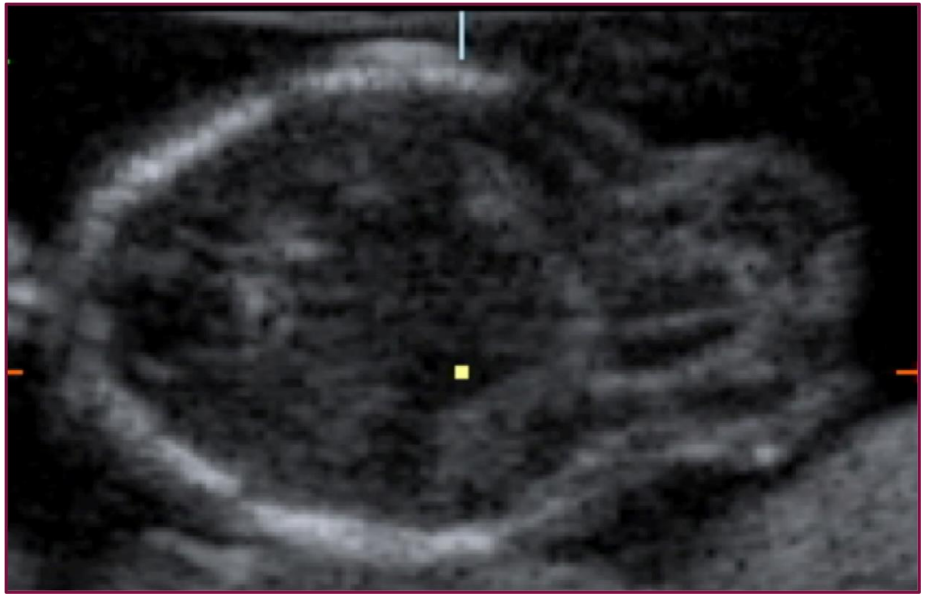


Anencephaly

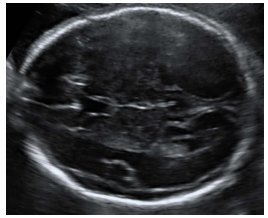


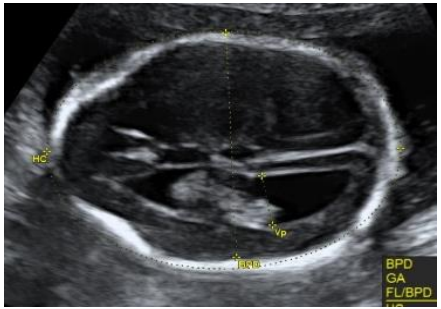
Encephalocele

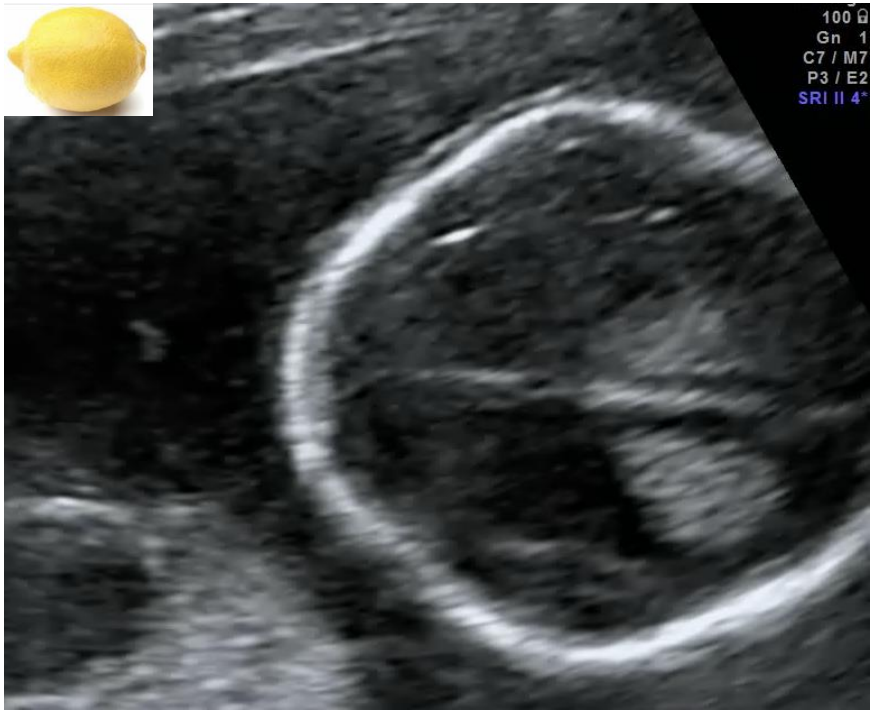




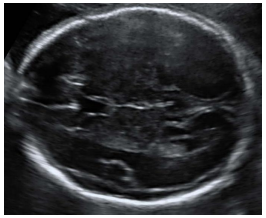
Lemon Sign



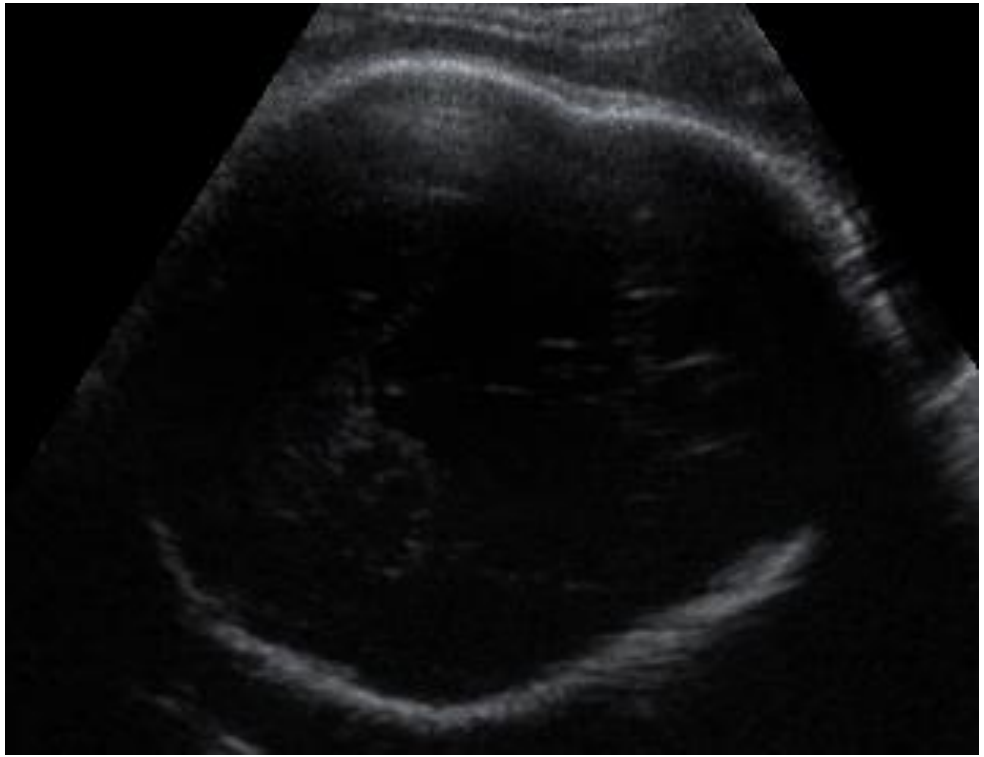


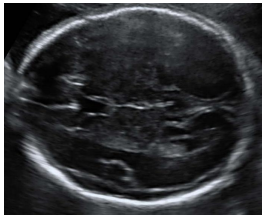


Cystic Hygroma



Craniocynostosis





Normal or Abnormal Appearances?

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3. Brain, post fossa
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5. Abdomen – stomach
6. Cord insertion/abdominal wall
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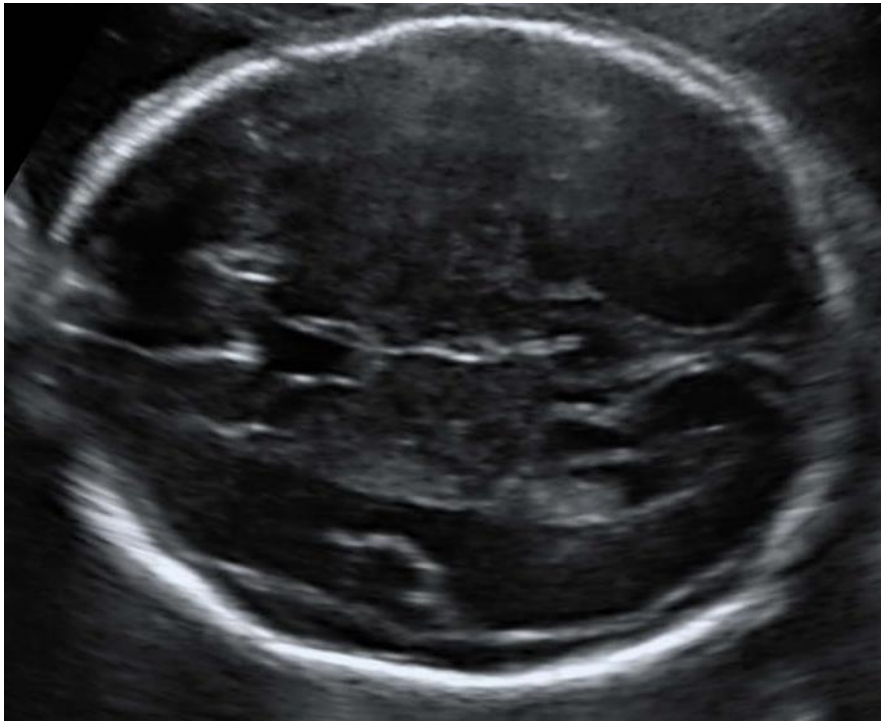
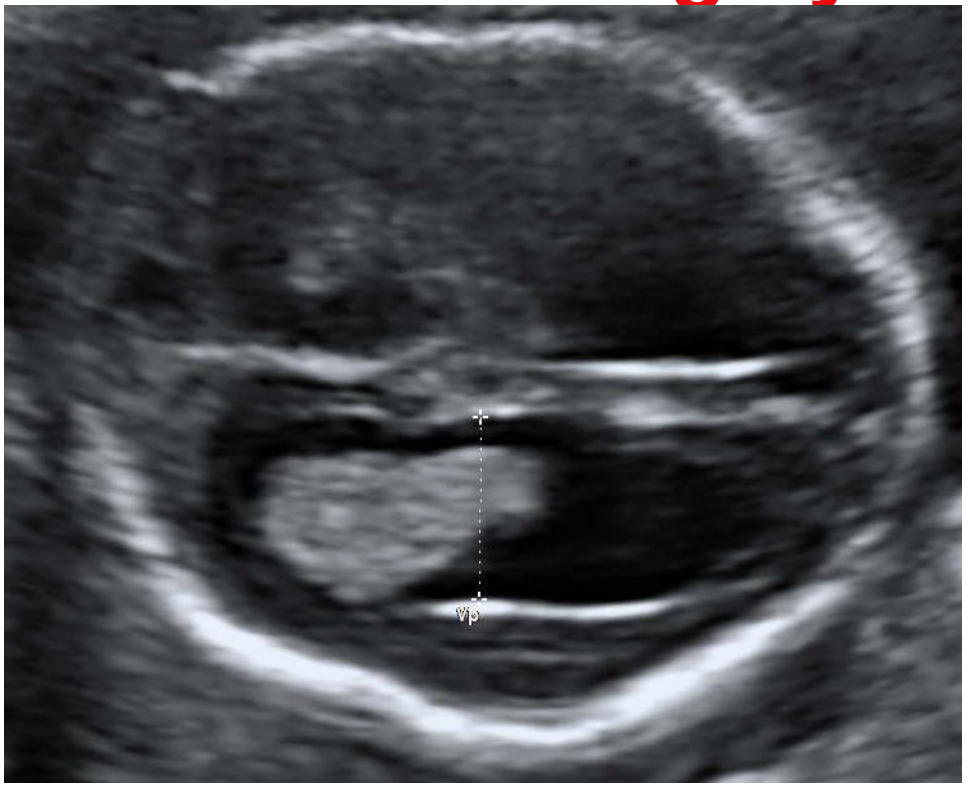
9. Size and relative size

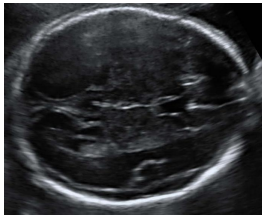
Finding the HC – Intracranial Structures

1. Ventriculomegaly
2. Holoprosencephaly

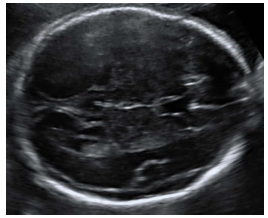


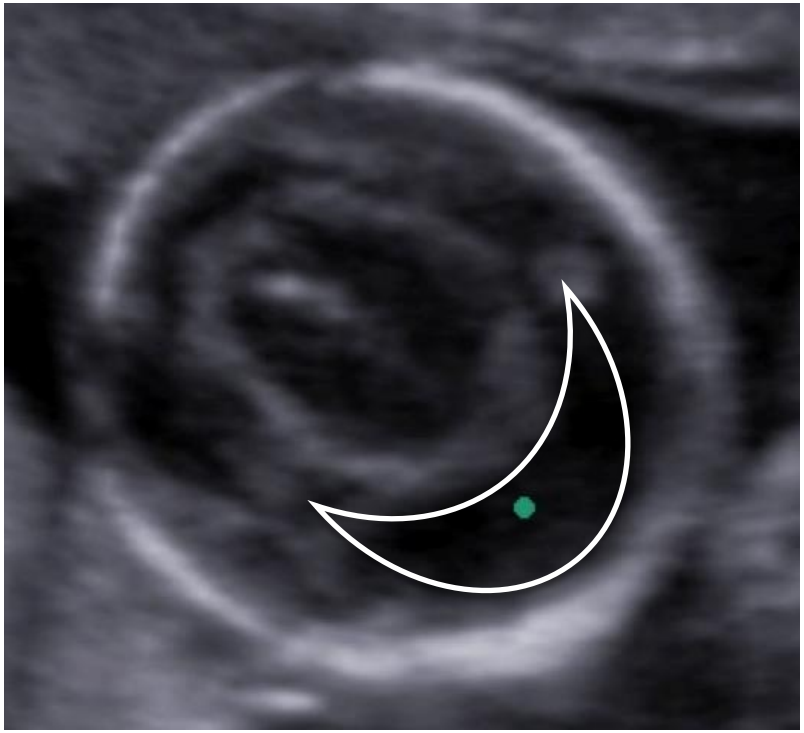
Ventriculomegaly





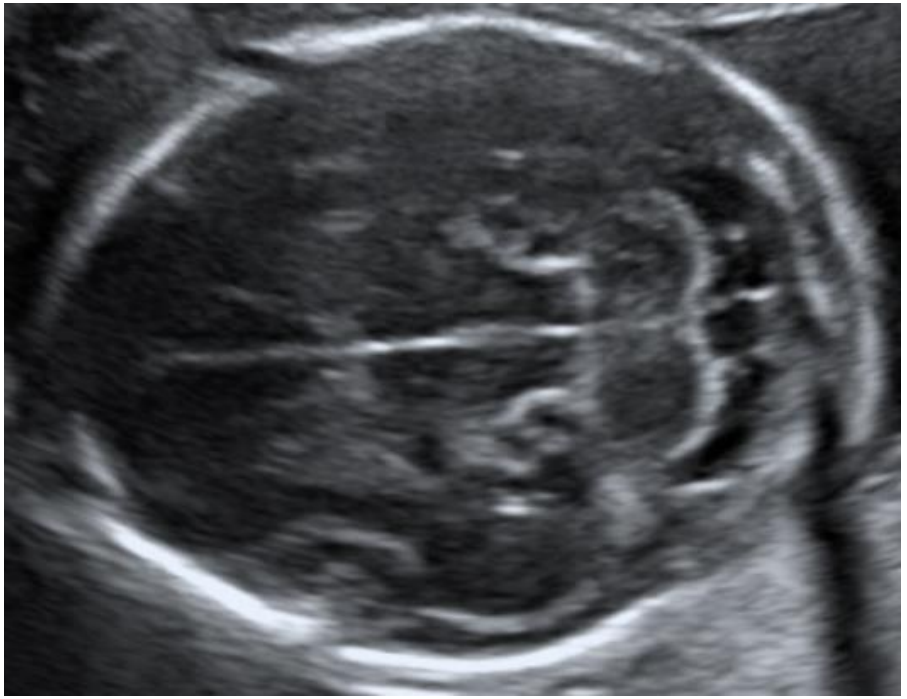
Holoprosencephaly



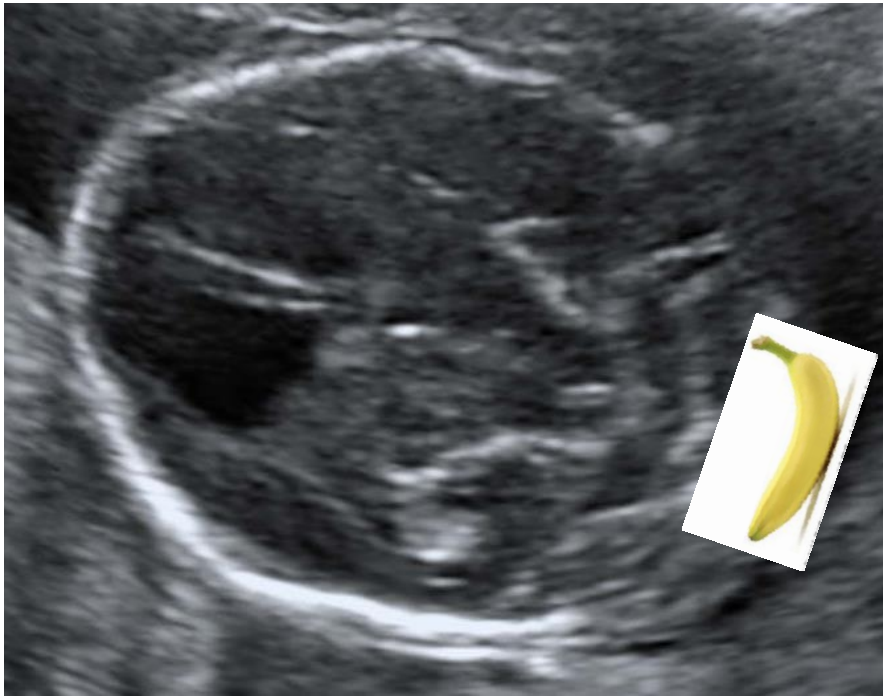


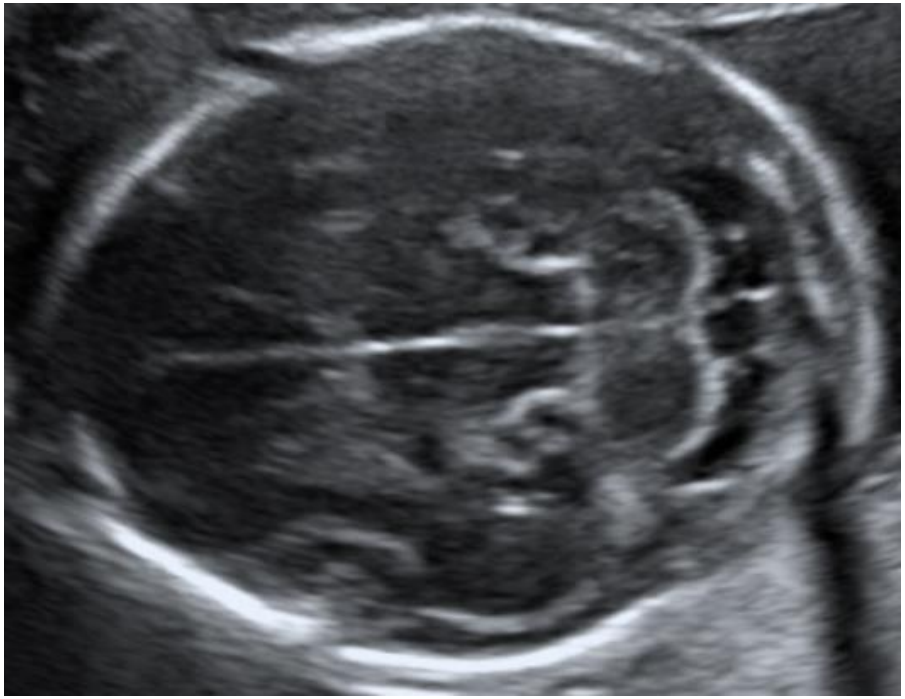
Finding the Posterior Fossa – Intracranial Structures

1. Banana sign
2. Vermian agenesis

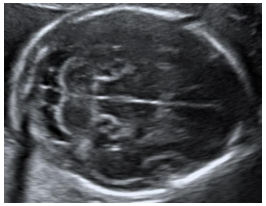


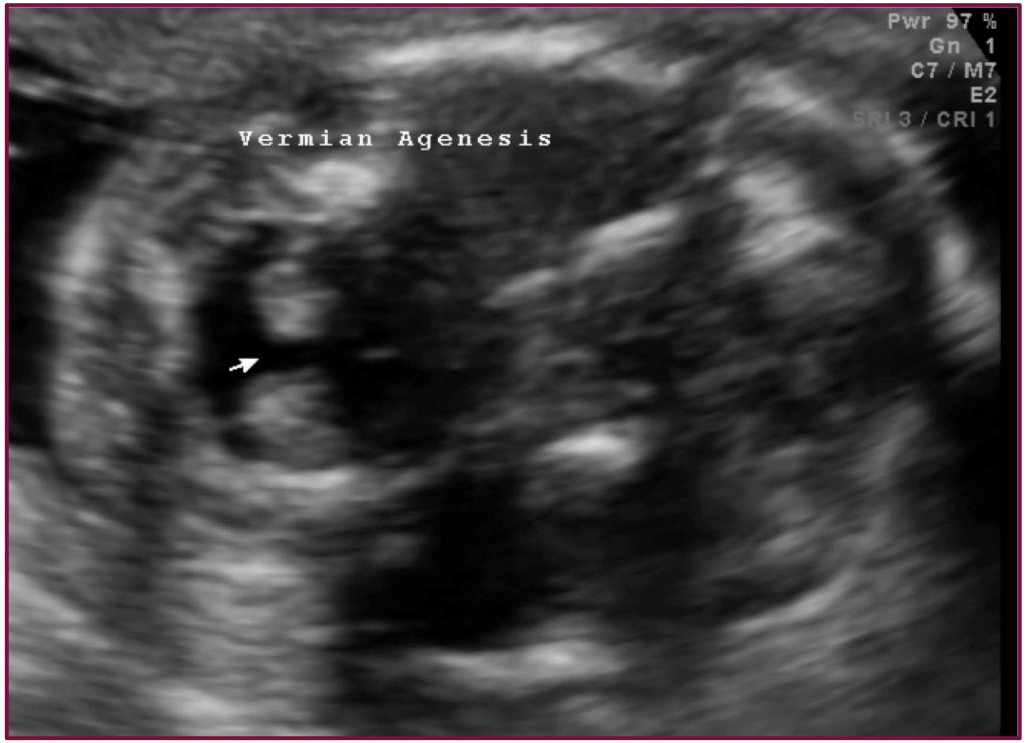
Banana Sign





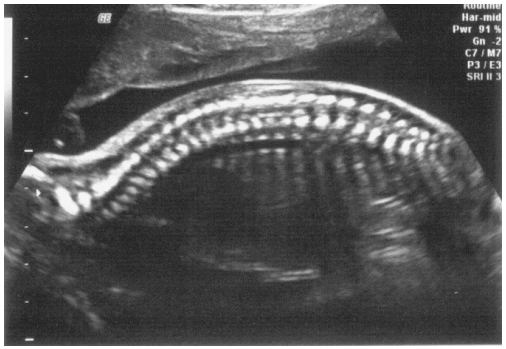
Vermian Agenesis

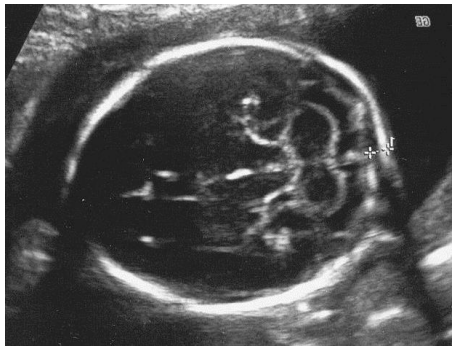




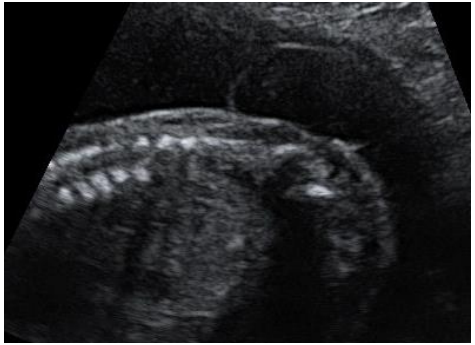
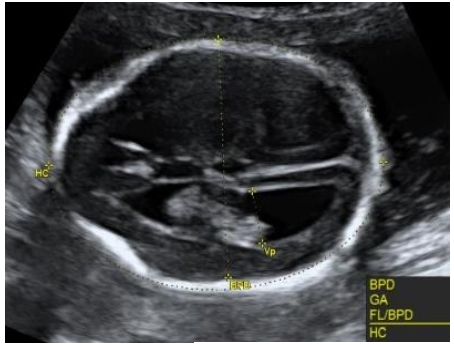
The Spine

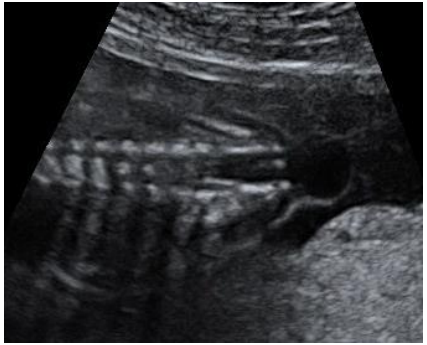
Open Spina Bifida Typical Appearances






Normal appearances

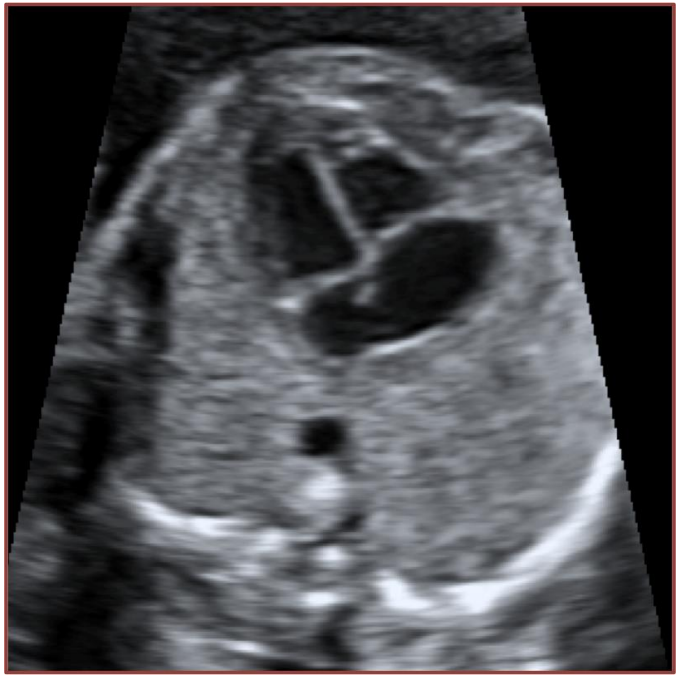
Abnormal appearances

Normal or Abnormal Appearances?

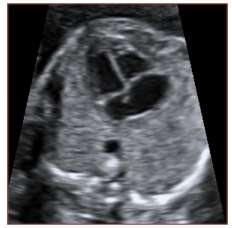
1. Skull
2. Brain, level of ventricles
3. Brain, post fossa
4. **Chest – 4 chamber view**
5. Abdomen – stomach
6. Cord insertion/abdominal wall
7. Kidneys and bladder
8. Amniotic fluid
9. Size and relative size

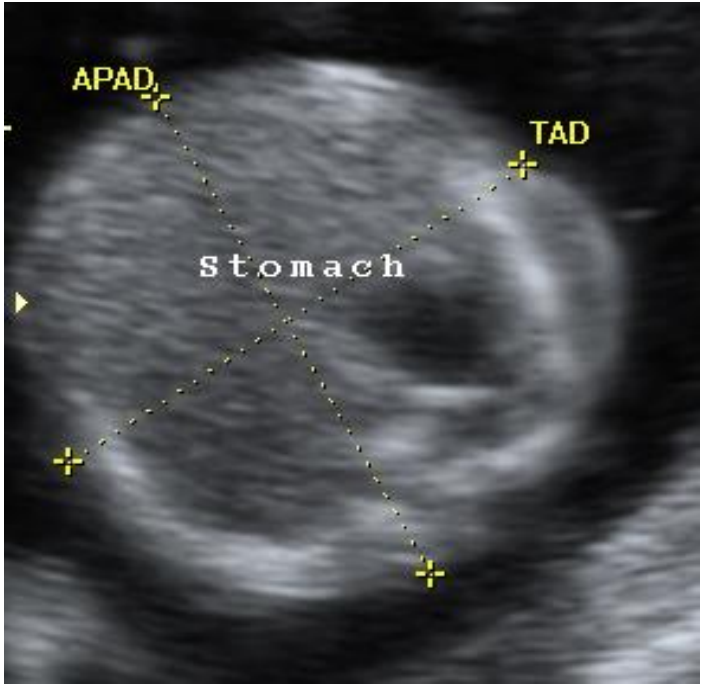
Finding the 4 Chamber View

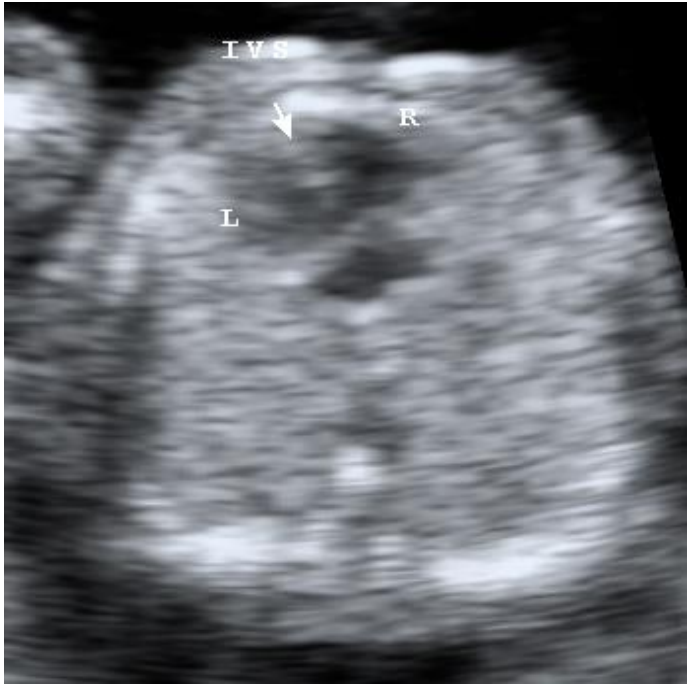
1. Situs abnormalities
2. Ectopia cordis
3. Univentricle
4. AV canal
5. CDH



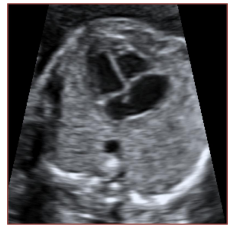
Abnormal Situs

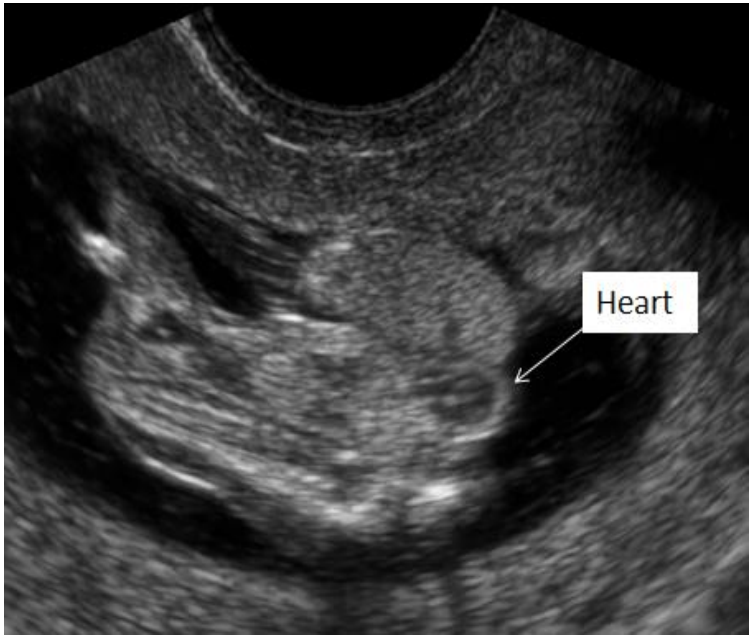


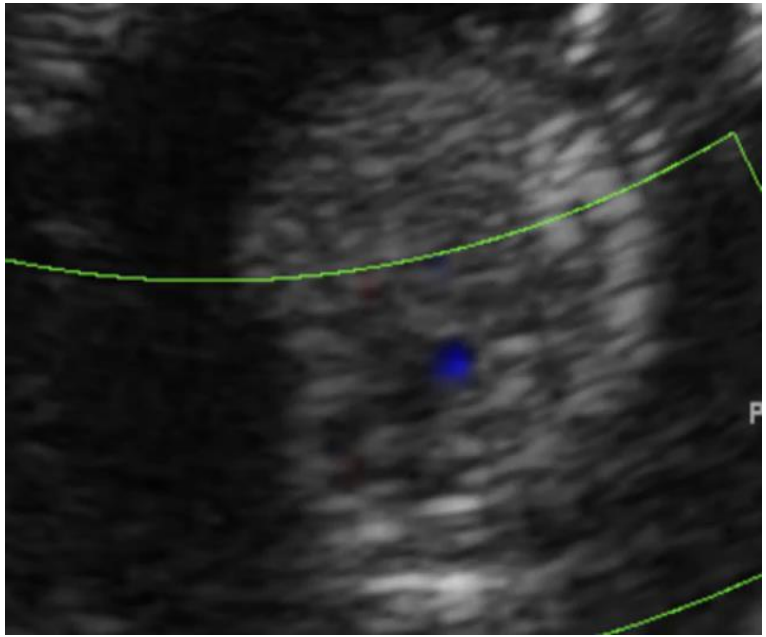




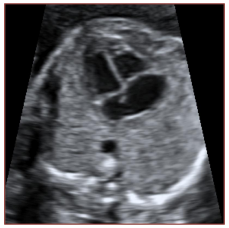
Ectopia Cordis

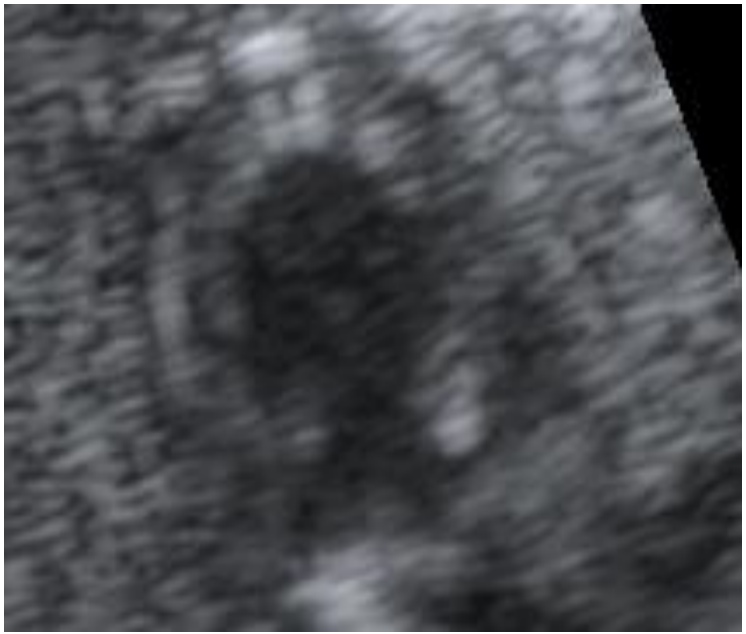


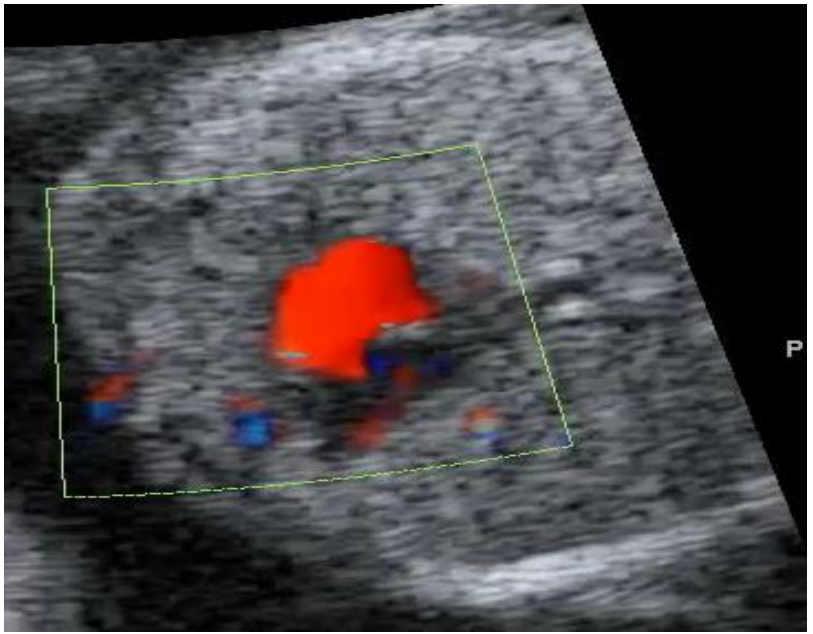




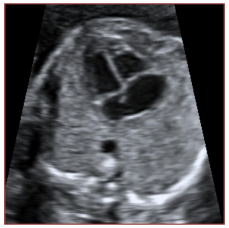
Univentricle

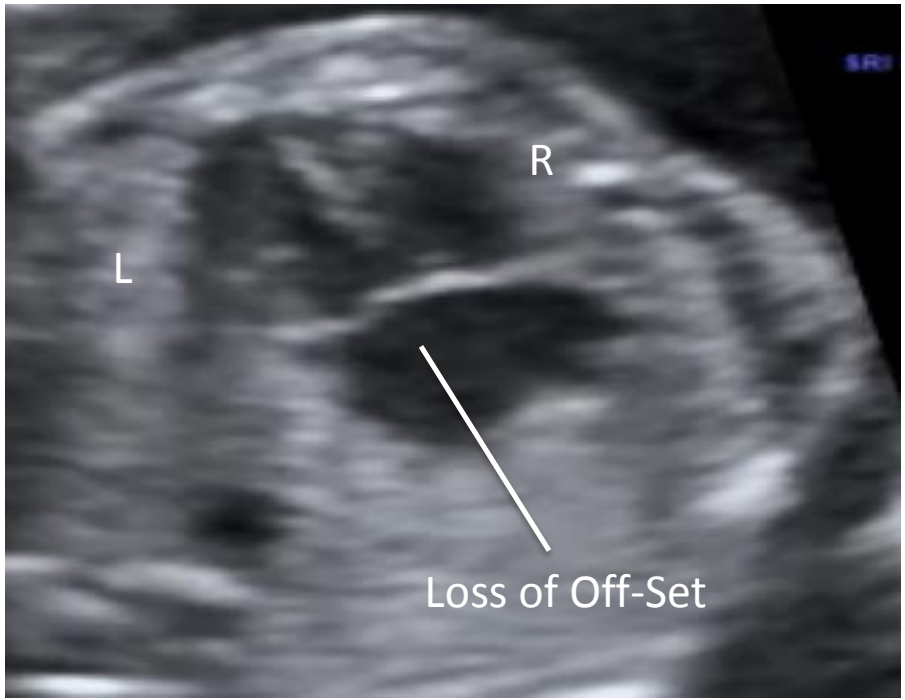




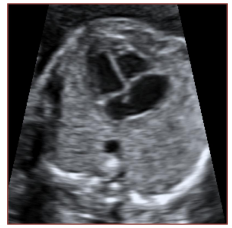


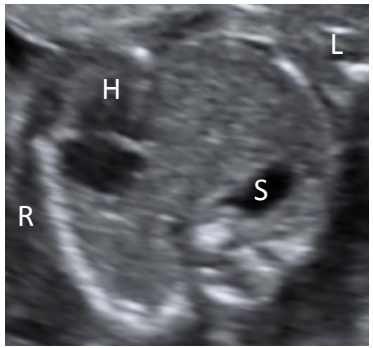
Atrioventricular Septal Defect

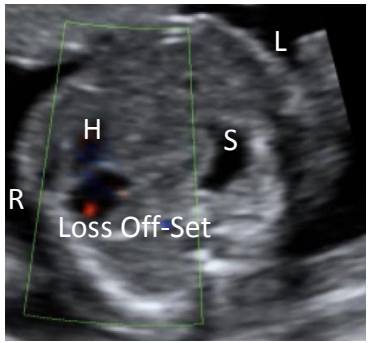


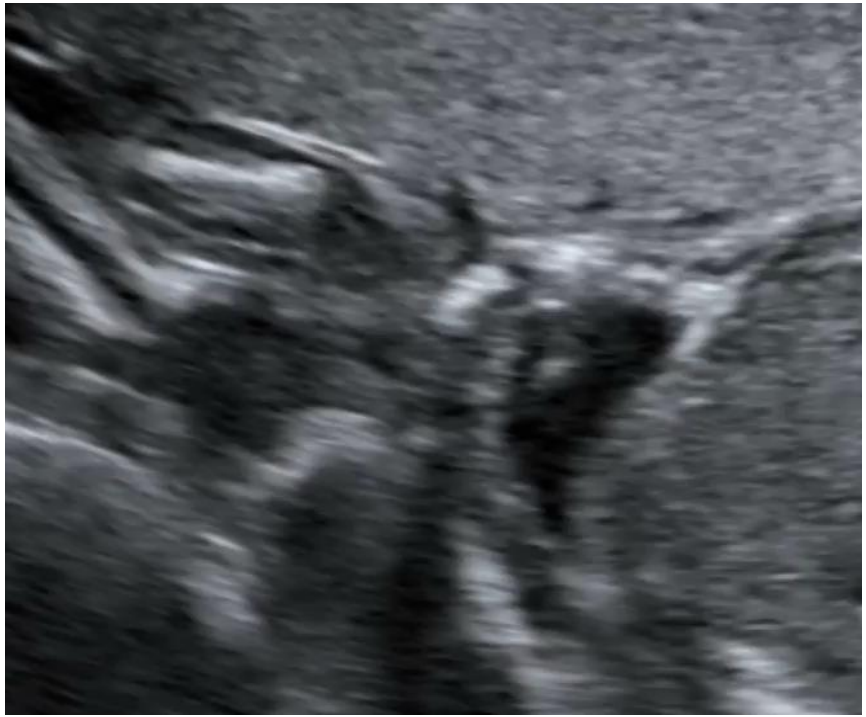


Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia









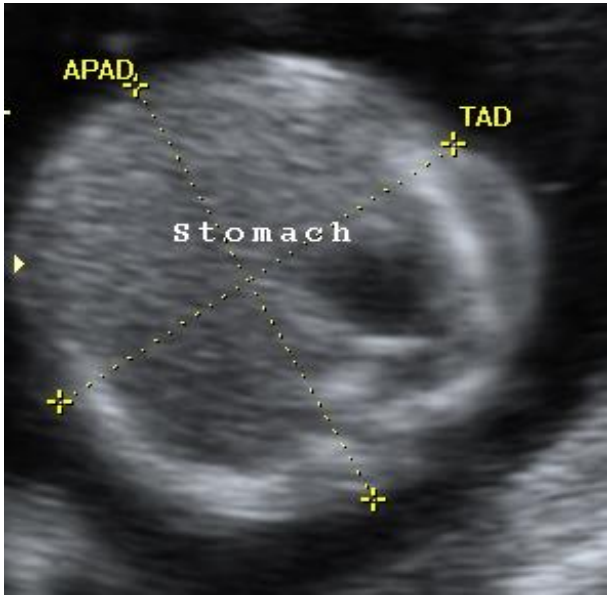
Normal or Abnormal Appearances?

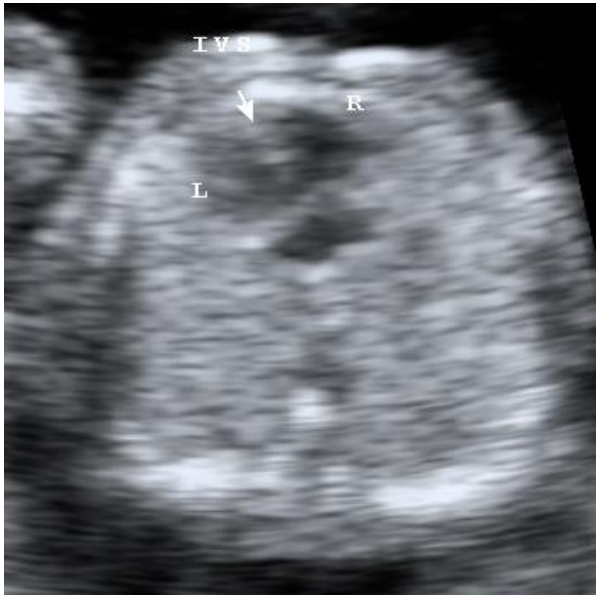
1. Skull
2. Brain, level of ventricles
3. Brain, post fossa
4. Chest – 4 chamber view
5. **Abdomen – stomach**
6. Cord insertion/abdominal wall
7. Kidneys and bladder
8. Amniotic fluid
9. Size and relative size

Finding the AC

1. Establishing situs
2. Absent stomach: esophageal atrsia
3. Double bubble: duodenal atresia

Establishing Situs





Absent Stomach

15 Mins Later

Absent Stomach

Double Bubble Sign

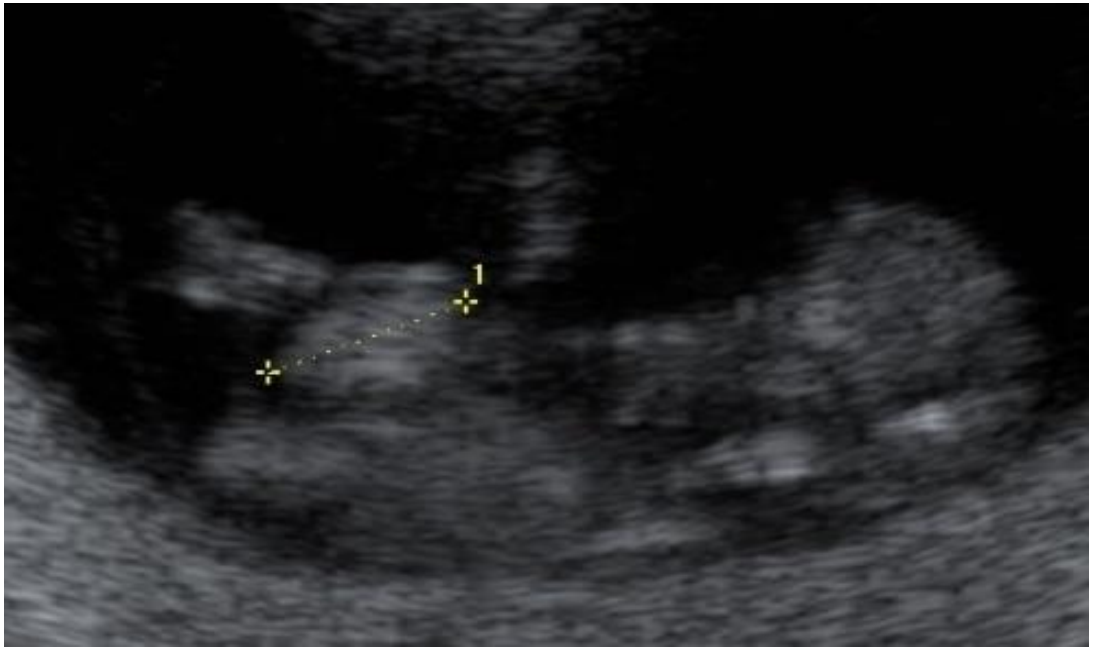
Normal or Abnormal Appearances?

1. Skull
2. Brain, level of ventricles
3. Brain, post fossa
4. Chest – 4 chamber view
5. Abdomen – stomach
6. **Cord insertion/abdominal wall**
7. Kidneys and bladder
8. Amniotic fluid
9. Size and relative size

Cord Insertion/Abdominal Wall

1. Normal gut herniation
2. Omphalocele
3. Gastroschisis

Normal Gut Herniation



Fetuses have exompholos at 9-10 weeks that resolves by 12 weeks

Omphalocele

Abnormal cord insertion

- Cord inserts into apex of defect
- Contains liver +/- bowel etc
- Membrane covered

Gastroschisis

Normal cord insertion

- Defect below and to right of cord insertion
- Contains bowel only
- Free floating

Normal or Abnormal Appearances?

1. Skull
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3. Brain, post fossa
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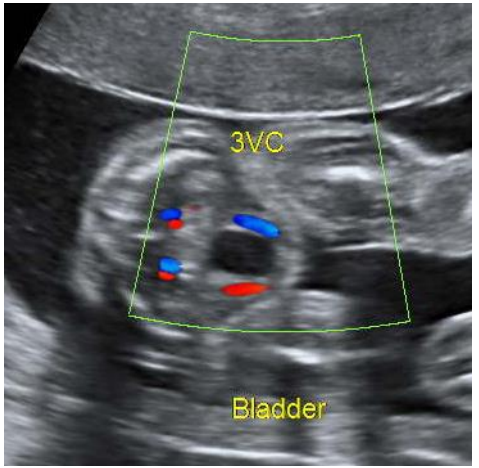
5. Abdomen – stomach
6. Cord insertion/abdominal wall
7. **Kidneys and bladder**
8. Amniotic fluid
9. Size and relative size

Kidneys and Bladder

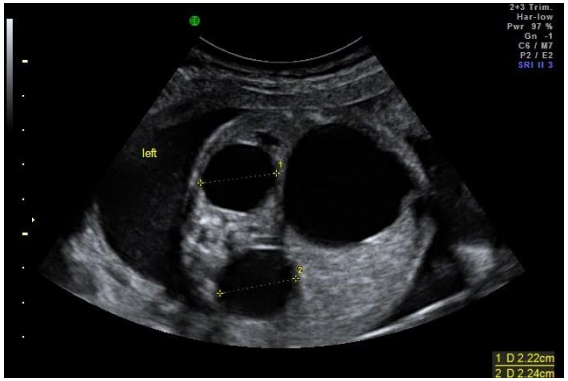
Kidneys and Bladder

1. Renal agenesis
2. Hydronephrosis
3. Bladder outlet obstruction

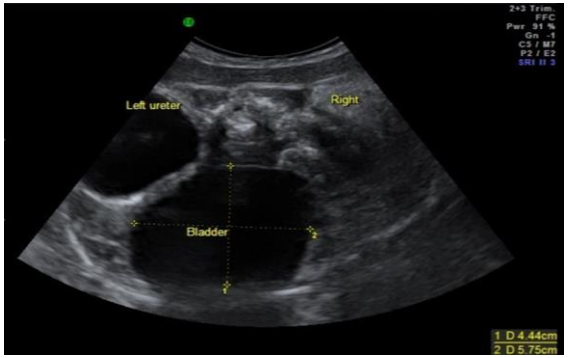


Urinary Tract Obstruction

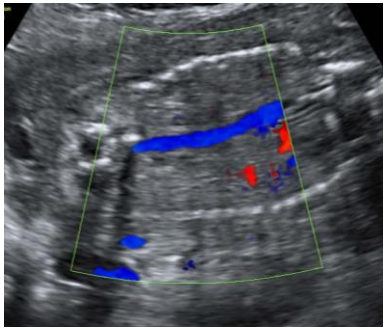
1. Appearances dependent on
   - Site of obstruction
   - Unilateral or bilateral

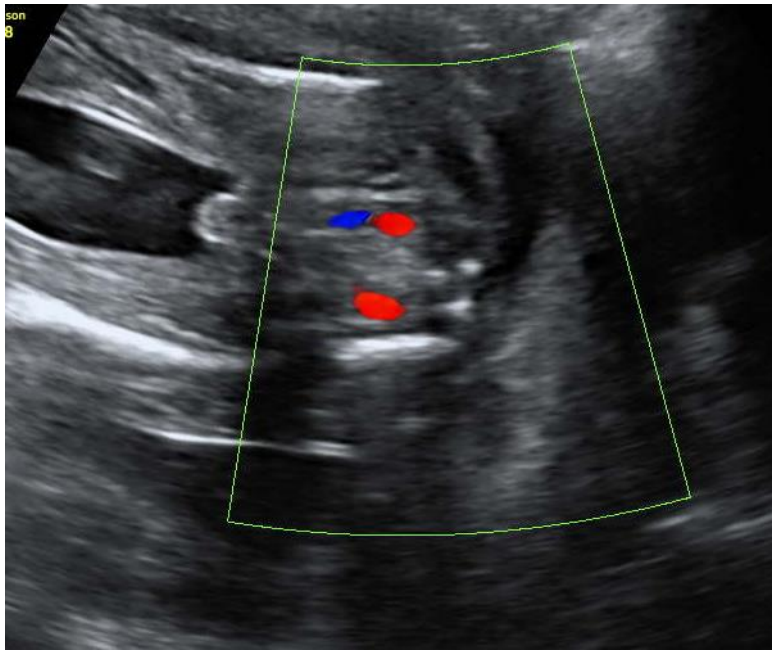


2. Amniotic fluid volume
   - Oligo/anhydramnios – bilateral and/or low
   - Normal fluid - unilateral

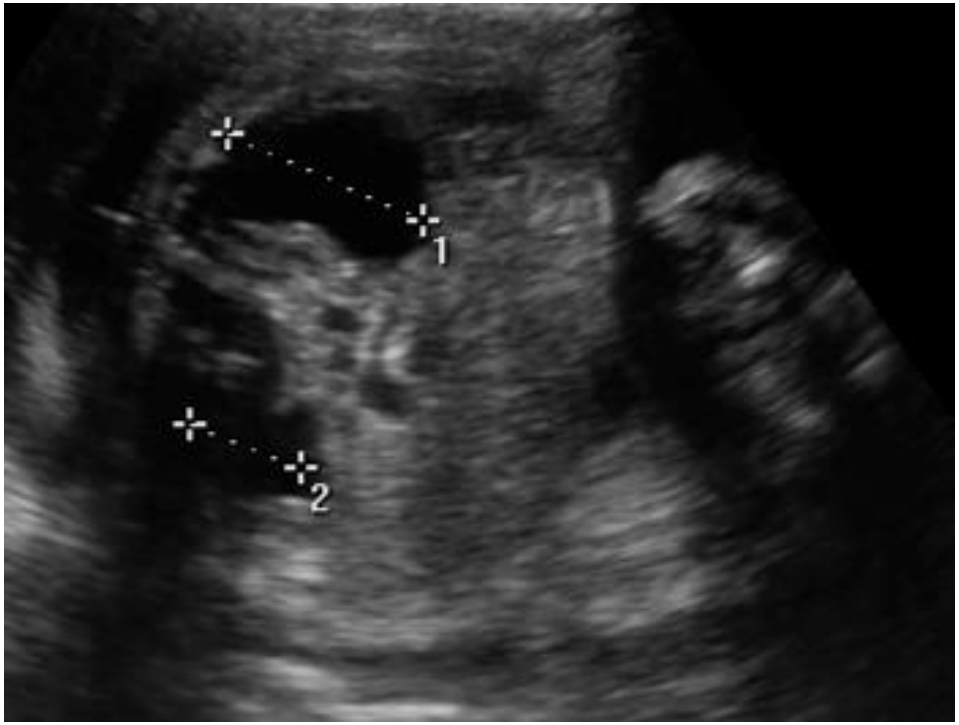


Renal Agenesis

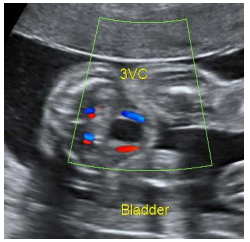


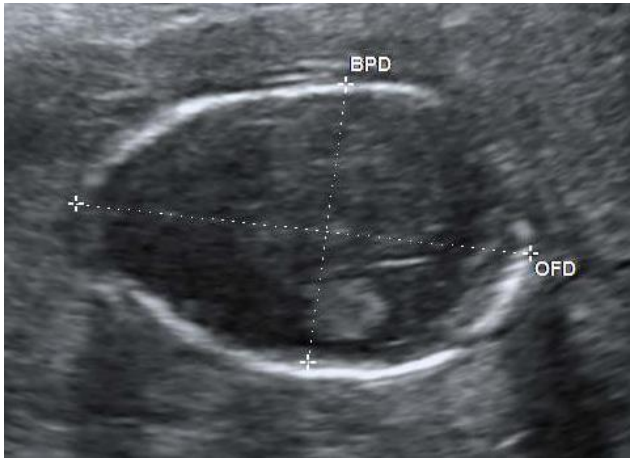


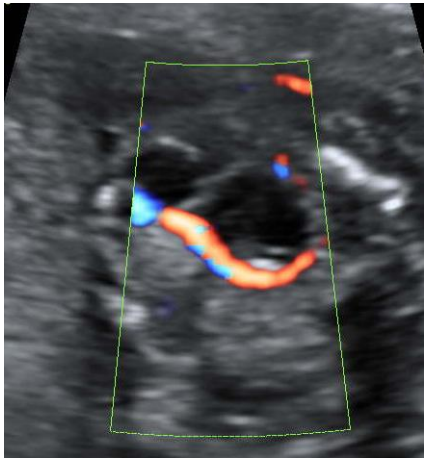
Hydronephrosis



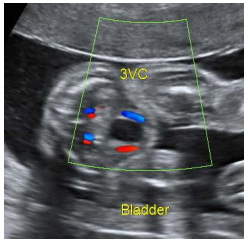
Bladder Outlet Obstruction

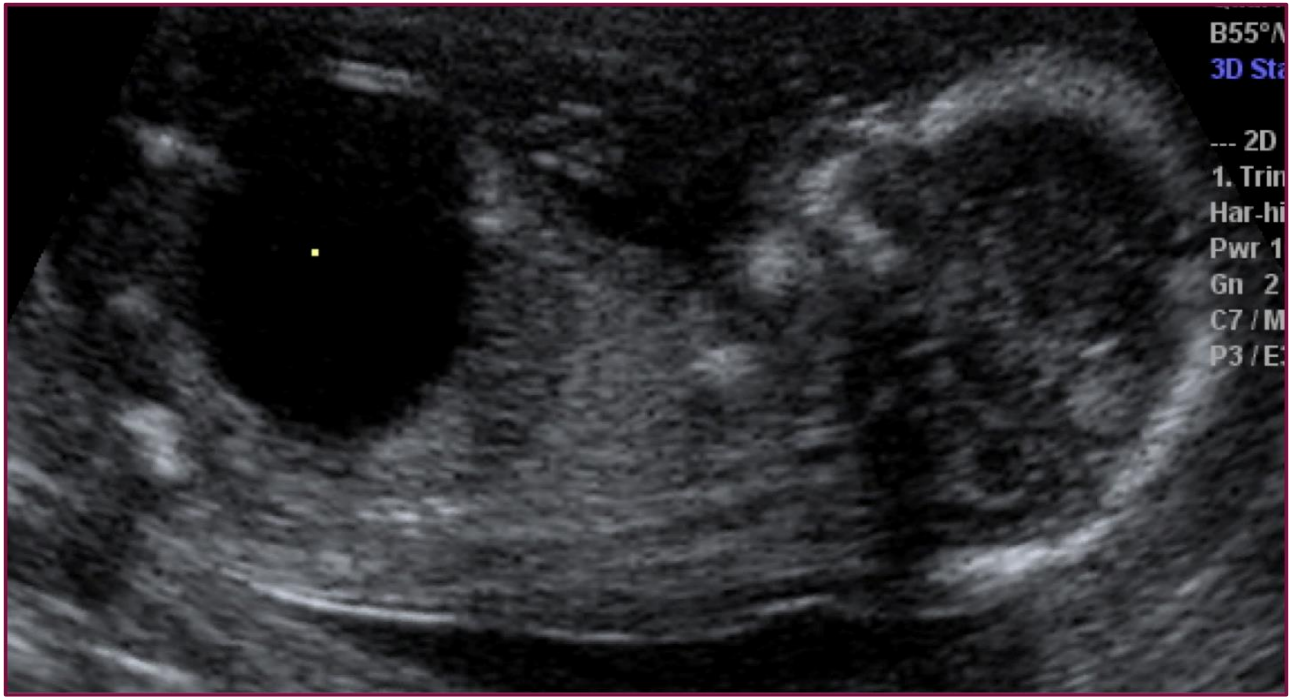






Bladder Outlet Obstruction





Normal or Abnormal Appearances?

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3. Brain, post fossa
4. Chest – 4 chamber view
5. Abdomen – stomach
6. Cord insertion/abdominal wall
7. Kidneys and bladder
8. **Amniotic fluid**
9. Size and relative size

Oligohydramnios: Causes

TABLE 9.1	Common Causes of Oligohydramnios

- Premature rupture of membranes
- Genitourinary abnormalities
- Uteroplacental insufficiency
- Postdates pregnancies

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Polyhydramnios: Causes

TABLE 9.2	Common Causes of Polyhydramnios

- Gestational and pregestational diabetes
- Isoimmunization
- Fetal structural and chromosomal abnormalities
- Fetal infections
- Multiple pregnancies with Twin-Twin Transfusion Syndrome
- Idiopathic

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Normal or abnormal appearances?

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7. Kidneys and bladder
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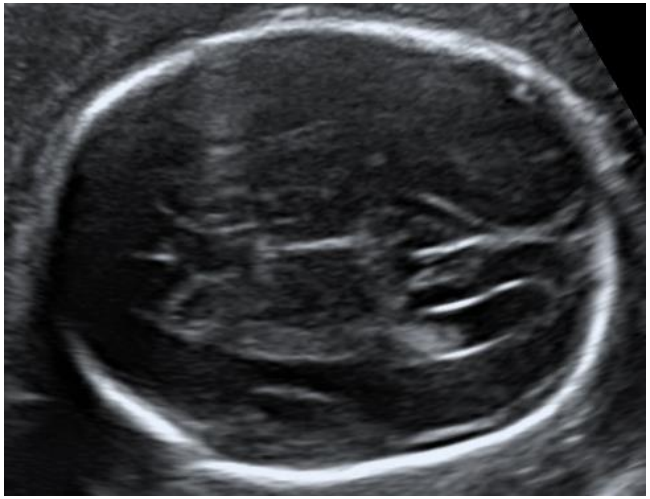
Size and Relative Size



Key points

1. The key to identifying abnormalities is understanding the range of normal appearances at differing gestations

2. It is important to develop a consistent approach to each scan, rather than scanning randomly

3. Find the long axis of the fetus first and assess the appearances

Key points

4. Then assess the fetal anatomy in cross section starting with the head, assess skull and intracranial anatomy, measure the HC

5. Slide through the chest to the abdomen, assess situs, chest contents and upper abdomen, measure AC

6. Find FL by continuing to slide through lower abdomen and pelvis, assess abdominal wall, cord insertion, kidneys, bladder, spine and skin covering

Conclusions

Distinguishing between normal and abnormal ultrasound appearances requires:

- The development of a consistent scanning technique
- Paying rigorous attention to the quality of sections obtained
- Understanding how to manipulate the probe to improve poor sections
- Appreciating how the range of normal appearances, and therefore potentially abnormal appearances, changes with gestation