



ISUOG Basic Training

The 6 Steps Approach

Learning objective

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

- Explain how to assess fetal lie, placental localisation and amniotic fluid volume

Key questions

What sequences of probe movements are required to assess:

- Fetal lie and presentation?
- The number of fetuses?
- Placental site?
- Amniotic fluid volume

Obstetric ultrasound

Inherently difficult

- Operator dependent modality
- Complex fetal organ anatomy
- Fetal movements
- Shadowing of target anatomical regions
- Maternal body habitus

Simplification and standardisation

Enhances training

- Minimizes ultrasound steps
- Introduces consistency in image acquisition & interpretation
- Allows for efficient examination
- Shortens learning curve
- Provides path to automation

Standardized Six-Step Approach to the Performance of the Focused Basic Obstetric Ultrasound Examination

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- Determination of Fetal Presentation & Lie
- Detection of Fetal Cardiac Activity
- Identification of Number of Fetuses in Uterus
- Determination of Location & Position of Placenta
- Estimation of Amniotic Fluid
- Fetal Biometric Measurements

Am J Perinatol. 2016 Jan;33(1):90-8

ISUOG Education Committee recommendations for basic training in obstetric and gynecological ultrasound

Table 1 Information to be obtained at most basic obstetric ultrasound scans

General checklist for basic obstetric ultrasound scan

Fetal viability and fetal movements

Demonstration of presence of a singleton or multiple pregnancy

Assessment of gestational age and comparison of biometric values with gestational age

Assessment of fetal size by recording biometric measurements

Descriptive evaluation of amount of amniotic fluid

Evaluation of placental appearance and location

Fetal lie

Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol 2014; **43**: 113–116

Step 1: Fetal presentation and lie



Fig. 1 Initial transducer placement for determining fetal presentation (step 1). Note that the transducer was placed transversely in the lower abdomen just above the symphysis pubis. This picture was taken from the patient's left side. The dotted line represents the initial position and orientation of the probe.

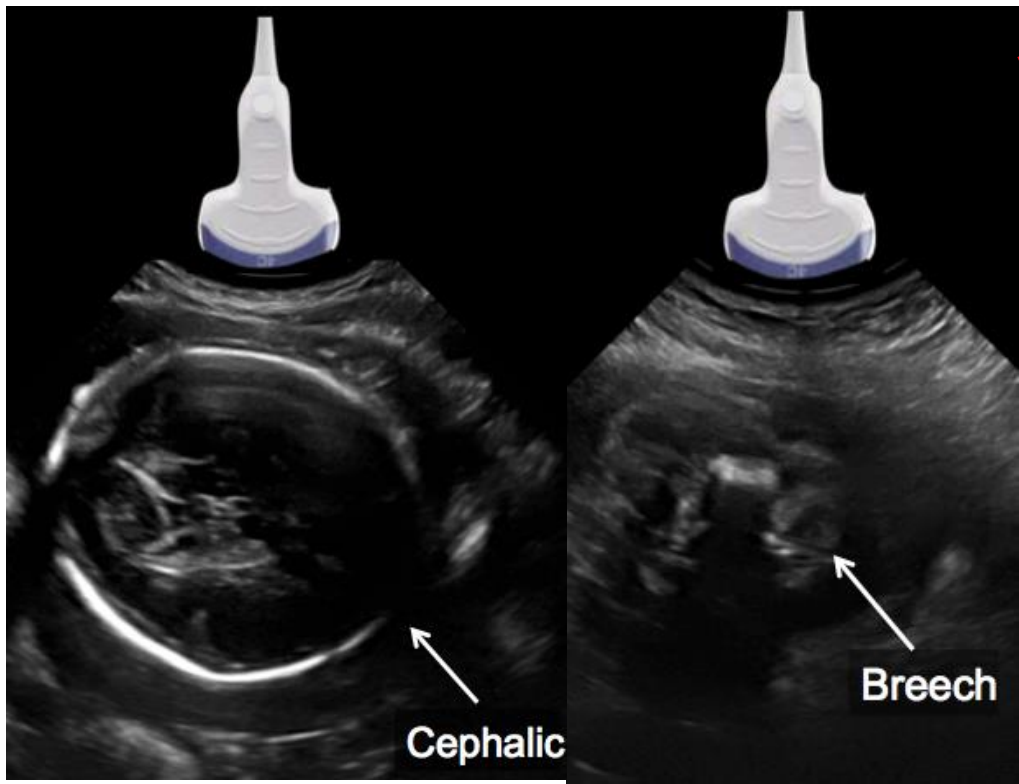
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Step 1: Fetal presentation & lie



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Step 1: Fetal Presentation and Lie



Implies longitudinal lie



Implies transverse lie

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Step 2: Fetal cardiac activity



Fig. 2 Detection of fetal cardiac activity (step 2): The transducer was placed transversely in the lower abdomen just above the symphysis pubis, and was moved in the midabdomen toward the umbilicus while maintaining the transverse orientation of the ultrasound transducer. If fetal cardiac activity was not seen following this initial step, the transducer was then moved from the umbilicus to the left and/or the right lateral side of the abdomen while maintaining the transverse orientation. The dotted line represents the initial position and orientation of the probe.

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Step 2: Fetal cardiac activity



Abuhamad et al. American Journal of Perinatology - 2015

Step 3: Number of fetuses

Part 1

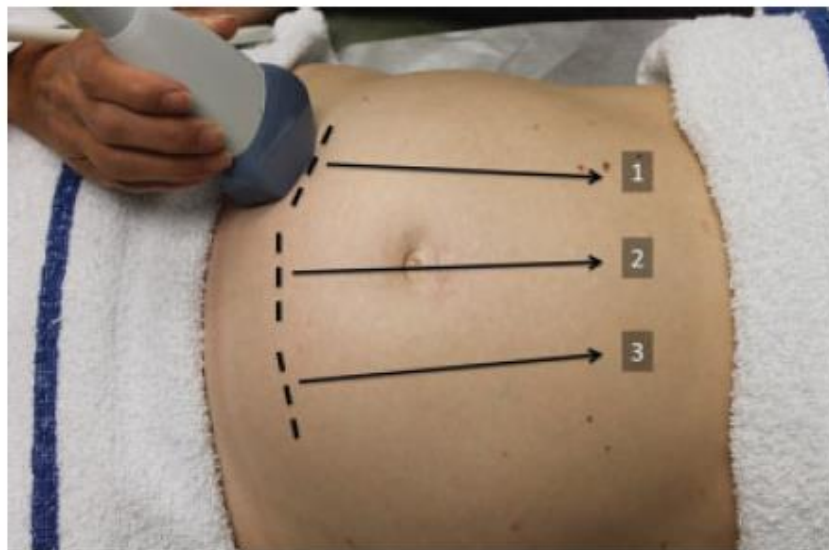


Fig. 3 Transverse transducer movement for determining number of fetuses in uterine cavity (step 3 [part 1]). Note that the uterine cavity was scanned from the symphysis toward the patient's head along tracks 1, 2, and 3, while maintaining the perpendicular orientation of the transducer to the floor. The dotted line represents the initial position and orientation of the probe for each maneuver.

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Step 3: Number of fetuses

Part 2

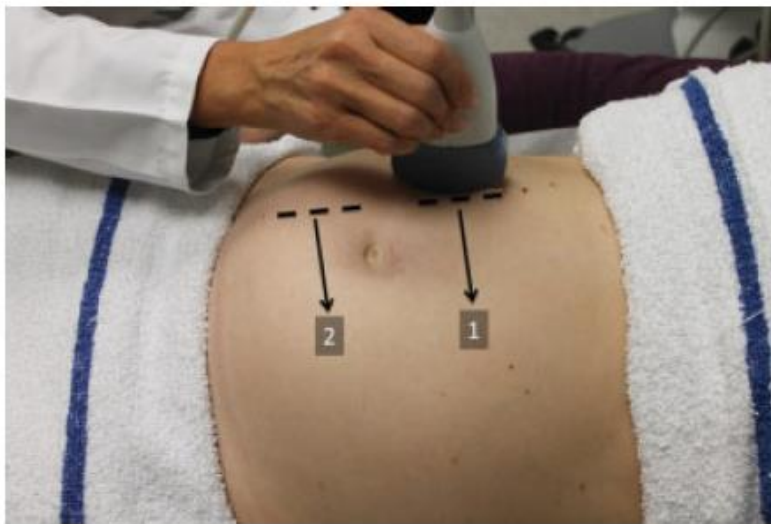


Fig. 4 Initial sagittal transducer placement for determining number of fetuses in uterine cavity (step 3 [part 2]). Note the sagittal placement in the right upper abdomen and the perpendicular orientation of the transducer to the floor. The transducer was moved from right to left along tracks 1 and 2, while maintaining the perpendicular orientation of the transducer to the floor. The dotted line represents the initial position and orientation of the probe for each maneuver.

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Step 4: Location and position of placenta

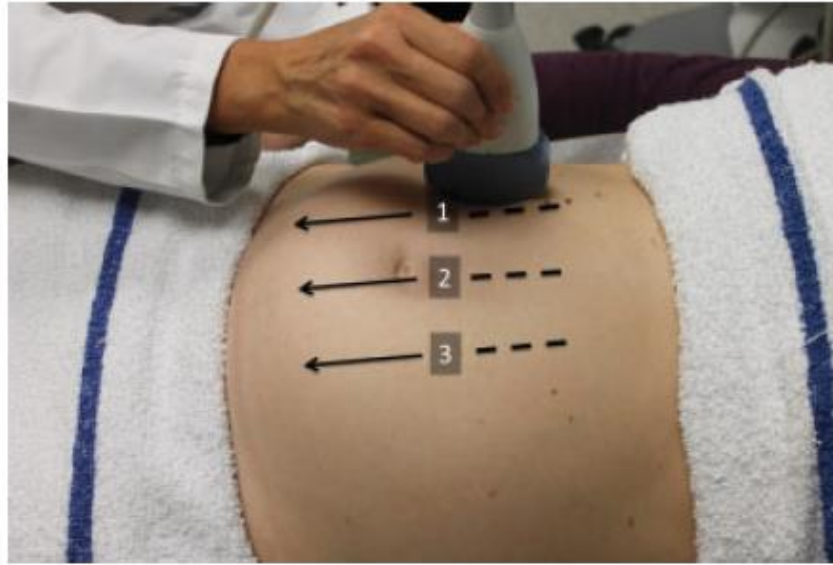
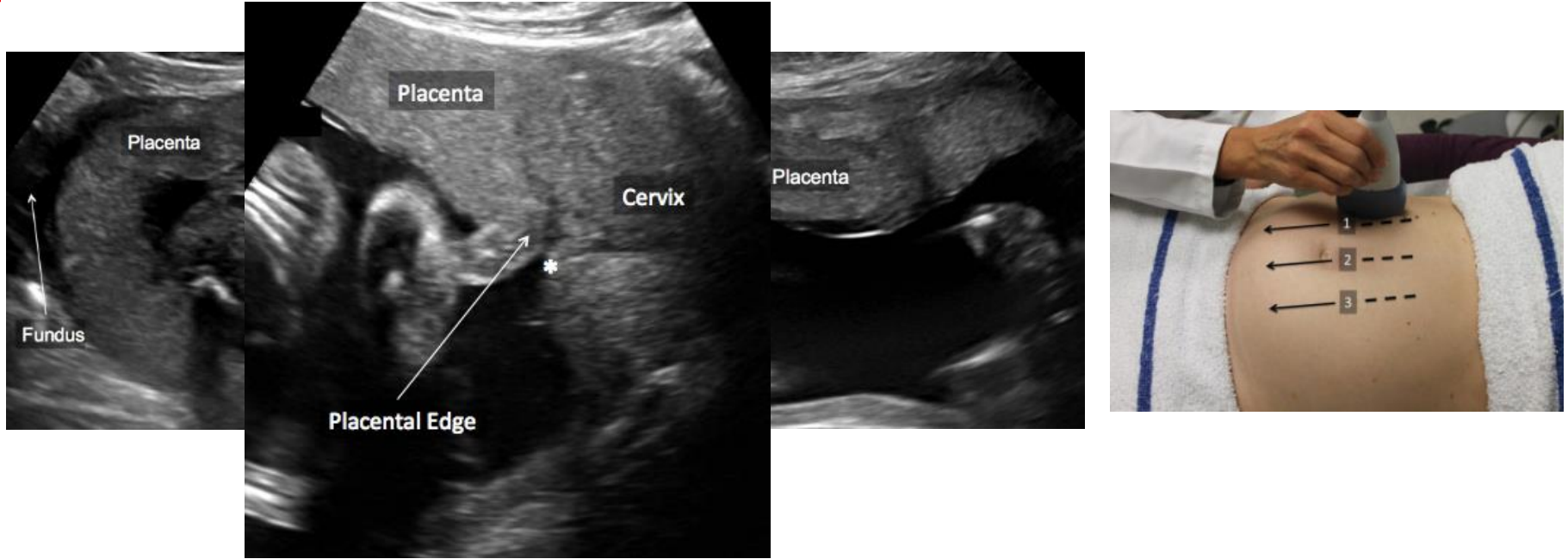


Fig. 5 Sagittal transducer movement for determining placental localization (step 4). Note that the uterine cavity was scanned from the fundus toward the symphysis along tracks 1, 2, and 3 while maintaining the transducer perpendicular to the floor. The dotted line represents the initial position and orientation of the probe for each maneuver.

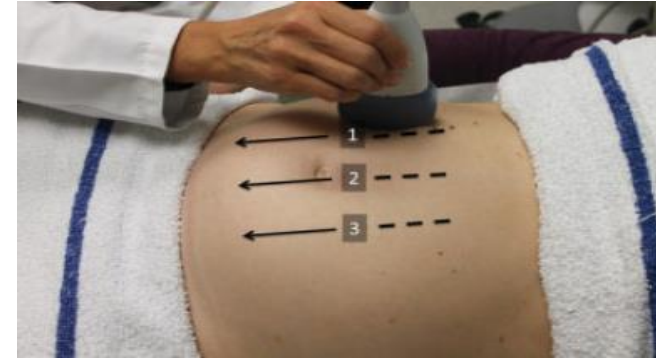
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Step 4: Location and position of placenta



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Step 4: Location and position of placenta



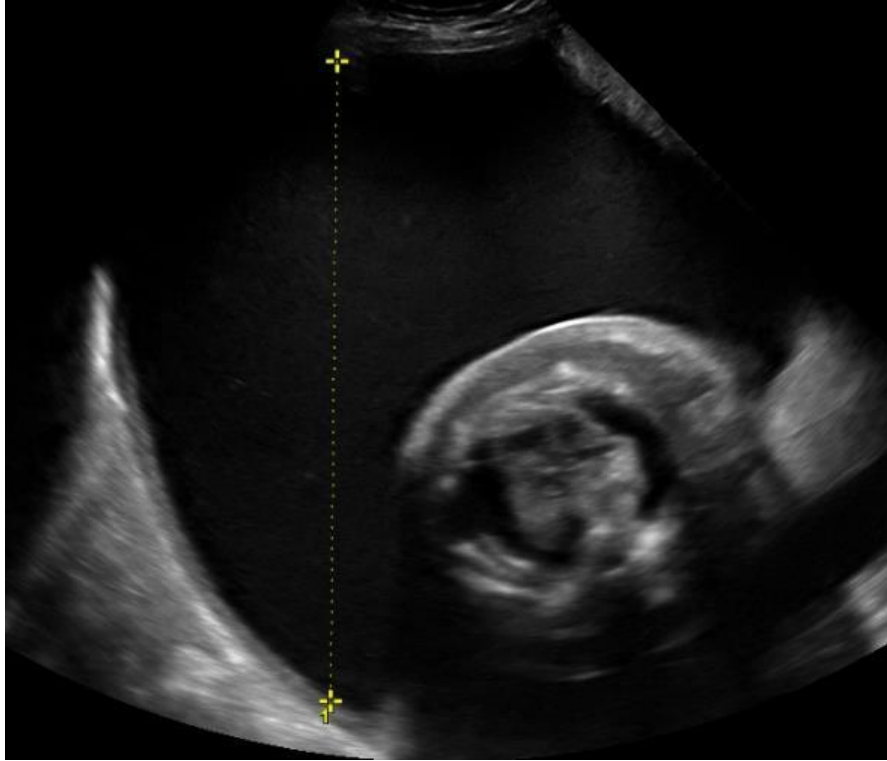
Step 5: Estimation of amniotic fluid



Fig. 6 Sagittal transducer movement for amniotic fluid assessment (step 5). Note that the uterine cavity was scanned from right lateral to left lateral along tracks 1 to 2 and 3 to 4, while maintaining the transducer in sagittal orientation and perpendicular to the floor. The dotted line represents the position and orientation of the probe while scanning the four different quadrants.

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Step 5: Amniotic fluid volume



Step 6: Fetal biometric measurements

- Biparietal Diameter (BPD)
- Head Circumference (HC)
- Abdominal Circumference (AC)
- Femur Length (FL)

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Standardised six-step approach to the performance of the focused basic obstetric ultrasound examination



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Table 2 Time (seconds) to complete each step of the standardized six-step approach to the ultrasound examination in the second and third trimester

	Second trimester (N = 100)	Third trimester (N = 100)	p Value
Step 1 (presentation)	15.9 ± 8.7	14.9 ± 4.5	NS
Step 2 (cardiac activity)	19.0 ± 6.8	18.9 ± 7.2	NS
Step 3 (number of fetus[es])	27.4 ± 11.2	30.2 ± 8.5	< 0.05
Step 4 (placental localization)	33.6 ± 14.1	33.3 ± 17.0	NS
Step 5 (amniotic fluid)	41.7 ± 17.1	38.3 ± 13.3	< 0.05
Step 6 (biometry)	130.6 ± 45.7	154.2 ± 57.5	< 0.001
Total	268.2 ± 64.4	292.8 ± 65.2	< 0.001

Abbreviation: NS, not significant.

Note: Time was presented as mean ± SD. Independent t-test was performed between two groups.

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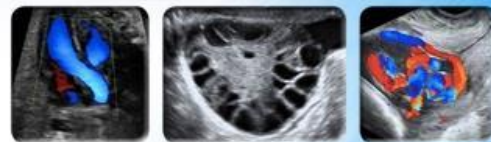
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Key points

- Ultrasound examination in the 2nd and 3rd trimester of pregnancy should be approached systematically
- The sequence is fetal presentation, heartbeat, number of fetuses, placental position, amniotic fluid estimation, biometry
- Standardisation enhances trainee's confidence



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