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# Ehokardiografija fetusa: 2017g. London

- ▶ Urođene srčane mane (USM) su vodeća anatomska greška ploda i najčešći uzrok za smrtnost novorođenčeta.
- ▶ Prenatalna dijagnostika USM je najslabija od svih drugih organskih sistema i vodeći razlog za vanredno stanje.
- ▶ Propust neregistrovanja USM je najčešći razlog sudskog procesa protiv doktrora.

# Tehnike EF: 1. World Maternal Fetal Neonatal Medicine Congres

2017 g.:

2D

4D – "STIC" (PROSTORNO-VREMENSKA  
KORELACIJA).

4D "VOLUMETRIC ULTRASOUND"

- ▶ 5D heart - "FETAL INTELLIGENT NAVIGATION ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY" (FINE)

# Važnost otkrivanja srčane mane u I Trimestru:

Oko 1/3 plodova sa urođenom srčanom manom (USM) poseduje i hromozmsku anomaliju (HA) ploda.

- Ultrazvučni markeri (UZ) za HA neće dovesti do otkrivanja 2/3 plodova sa USM.
- ▶ Samo 35% plodova sa povećanim NT ima USM.
- ▶ Pozitivni Doppler markeri ukazuju na USM!

# NIPT : “CELI-FREE FETAL DNA”

- ▶ 1. Lako se izvodi tj. Iz krvi trudnice
- ▶ 2. RELATIVNO VISOKA DETEKCIJA ZA NAJČEŠĆE HROMOZOMSKE ANOMALIJE
- 3. NEOTKIVA STRUKTURNЕ ANOMALIJE
- ▶ **Kvalitetan ultrazvuk pre “NIPT”!** Treba isključiti: teške strukturne defekte , propuštenu aborciju ili “vanishing twin”

# Genetska AMNIOCENTEZA i CVS ne otkriva USM!

NAJČEŠĆA ANATOMSKA GREŠKA  
ploda je USM.

ŠEST puta (6X) je USM češća od HA.

- ▶ U LITERATURI praćenje dece traje 10 god nakon hirurškog lečenja.

# USPEŠNOST EHOKARDIOGRAFIJE fetusa

- ▶ Prospektivna studija (2003g.) treba da definiše uspešnost ehokardiografije fetusa (EF) u I trimestru(11-14ng), kod nisko i visoko rizičnih trudnoća,
- ▶ Odredi mesto EF u **ranom II trimestru**,
- ▶ Objasni ograničenja EF u **III trimestru** i
- ▶ Ukaže na mogućnosti i razlike **2D EF** u odnosu na **4D- STIC**.

# Pacijenti i metod

- ▶ DNEVNO je pregledano do 5 trudnoća
- ▶ Upotrebljen je isti ehokardiografski protokol u I Tr. trudnoće koji se koristi za pregled u II i III trimestru .
- ▶ Uvek je upotrebljen B –mod (2D) i kolor-Doppler (CD) i CPA radi prikaza morfologije srca.

# Sonomorfologija srca: 4CV

**Kardijalni aksis - POZICIJA, situs visceralnih organa, heterotaksija i veličina srca.**

**Četvorošupljinski presek(4CV)**

**Situs atrija i veličina, AV sklad,  
Pozicija i otvaranje AVvalvula,Ostium I (primum)**

# Proširen pregled : krvni sudovi

Vaentrikularno arterijalna(VA) konekcija :  
Pozicija ascedentne aorte (LVOT), descedentne  
Ao, PA.

“X, B i V” znak, “3VV” (RVOT), i 3VT,

Ao luk (AA) sa granama i Duktalni luk(DA) u  
sagitalnom preseku.

Tok a. subklavija

# Venska drenaža

**Duktus venozus (PI index), PSV!**

- ▶ Dijastolno punjenje komora( e i a talas)
- ▶ Venska drenaza pretkomora
- ▶ SD pupčanika i frekfencu srca (M-mod)

# Ehokardiografija fetusa

- ▶ **Dužina pregleda u I trimestru je oko 3-10 min u proseku 7 min.**
- ▶ Pregled u I Tr. 10-14 ng.  
ponavljan je u 16ng ili 18-22ng.  
Pregled u III trimestru nije bio obavezan!
- ▶ **Sumnja na USM je podrazumevala cvs i genetsku amniocentezu pre konzilijarne odluke o prekidanju trudnoće.**

**UZ aparati :1993, 1996(ATL),  
2003, 2008, 2014 god.**

**1. Philips HDI 5000 Sono CT, X Res:**

Sonde: L 12-5 MHz i ev 8-4MHz,  
C2-5MHz

► **2. Philips iU 22:**

Sonde: L 15-7MHz, C5-1MHz

**3. EPIQ G7**

Sonde: C 9-2MHz X-matrix 6-1MHz,  
ev 10-3MHz

# “Hardver , softver”

- ▶ “Hardver” aparata je : Sono CT,  
“braodband” , HD Zoom, broadband CD,  
CPA, cine-loop, **X-plane** , **X-MATRIX 4D**
- ▶ Dinamični opseg-175 db.
- ▶ “Softver” za EF (2D i 4D STIC) u I ,ranom II i  
II/III trimestru trudnoće.
- ▶ “Termalni” indeks (**Tlb**) i “Mehanički” indeks  
(**MI**) nisu prelazili 1.

# Rezultati (HDI 5000): I Tr od 2003-2011g.

- ▶ U periodu od 8 godina pregledano je 2811 trudnica u I trimestru a fetalno srce u 2643.
- ▶ Nizak rizik je imalo 2010 a 633 visok rizik za USM.
- ▶ Prosečna starost trudnice je bila **37god(19-45)**.
- ▶ Prosečan CRL je **68mm(46-84)mm**.

# Rezultati

- ▶ Broj fetusa sa USM je bio 111(4,2%), a bez 2532.
- ▶ Sa niskim rizikom je bilo 36 (1,8%), sa visokim rizikom je bilo 75 (12%).
- ▶ **U dva slučaja nije vidjen VSD.**
- ▶ Minor USM (0,9% od svih) su bile koarktacije aorte (disproporcija komora i velikih krvnih sudova)

# HDI 5000: zaključak

- ▶ L- SONDOM NEUSPEŠNOST EF je u I Tr. **18.1%** C 5-2 i ev- sonda bitno nepovećavaju procenat uspešnosti EF u I Tr. trudnoće.
- ▶ **II trimestar: uspešan za EF u 89%,**
- ▶ **III trimestar nekompletna EF u 25% (BM, položaj ploda itd.)**

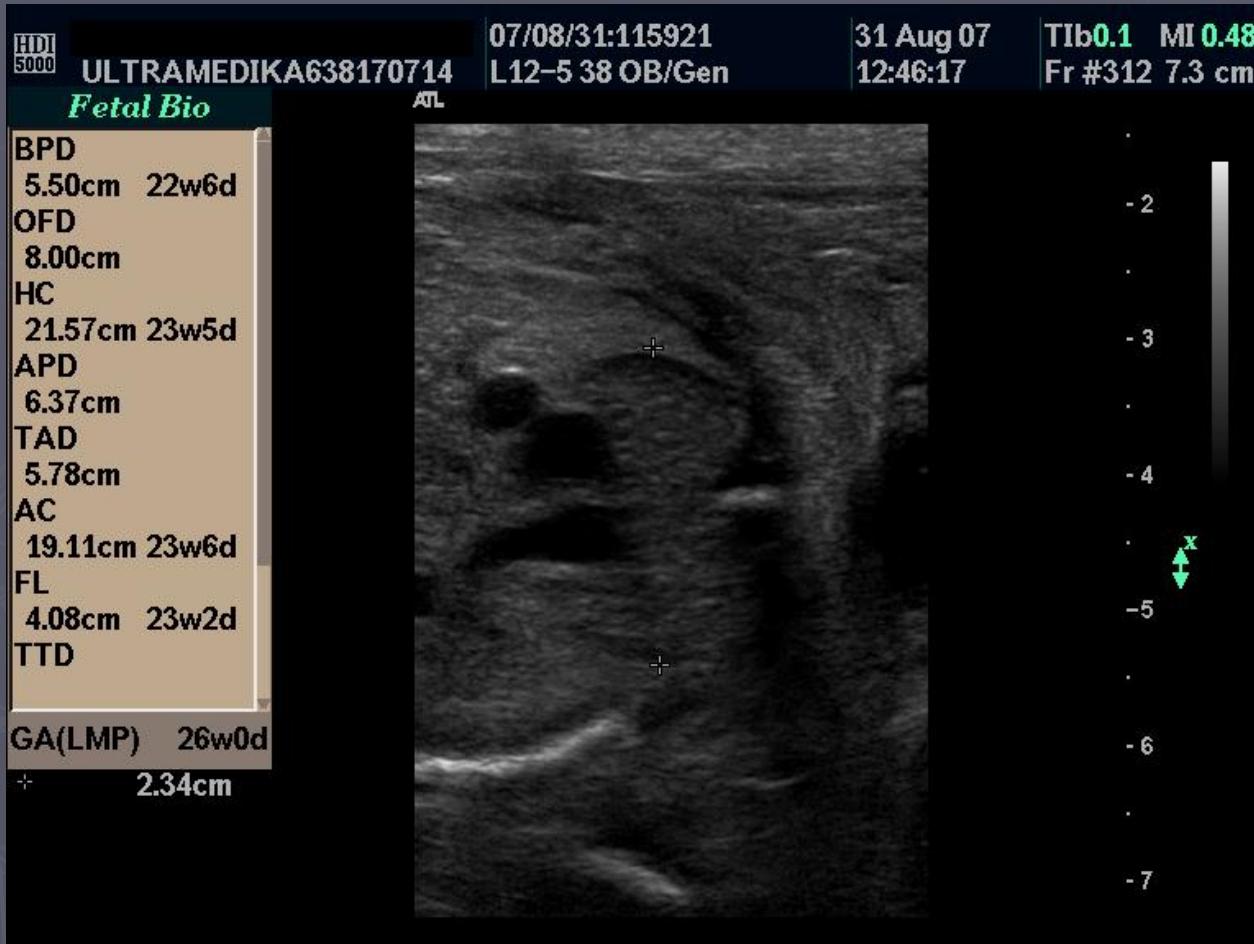
# II TRIMESTER : 4CV



# II-TR: LVOT



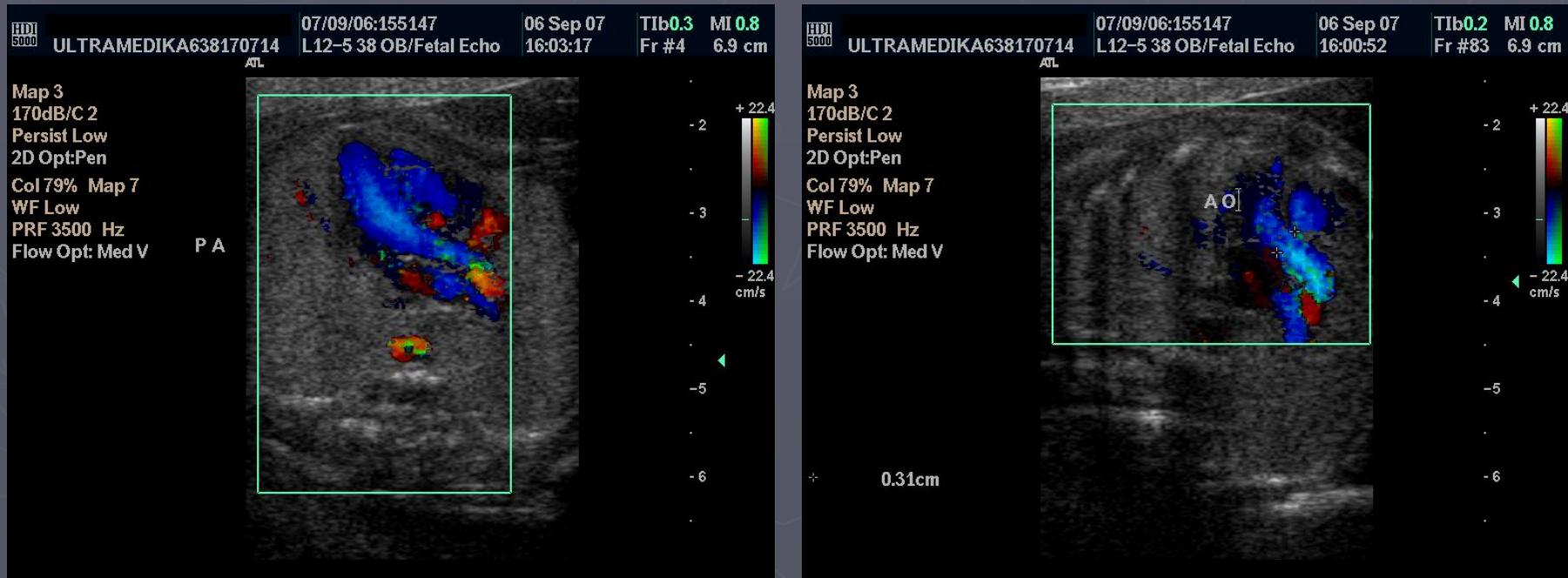
# II TR: 3VV, Timus



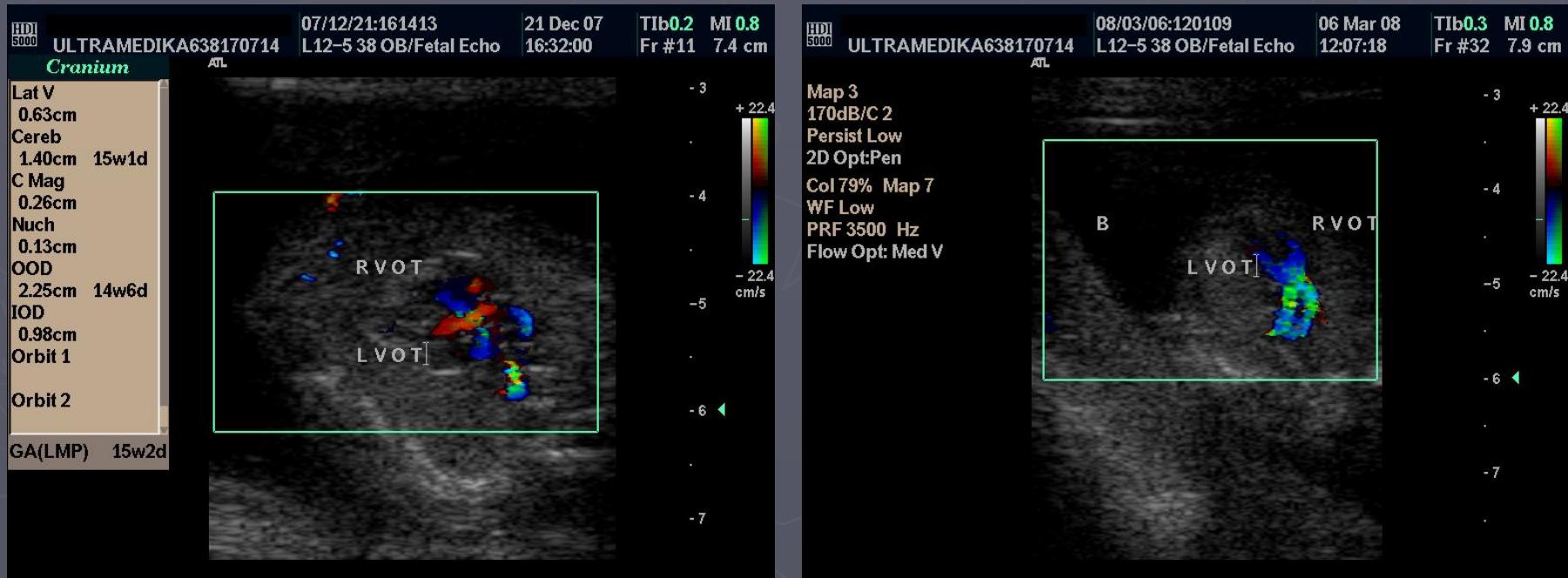
# C2-5MHz: RVOT, PA/AO



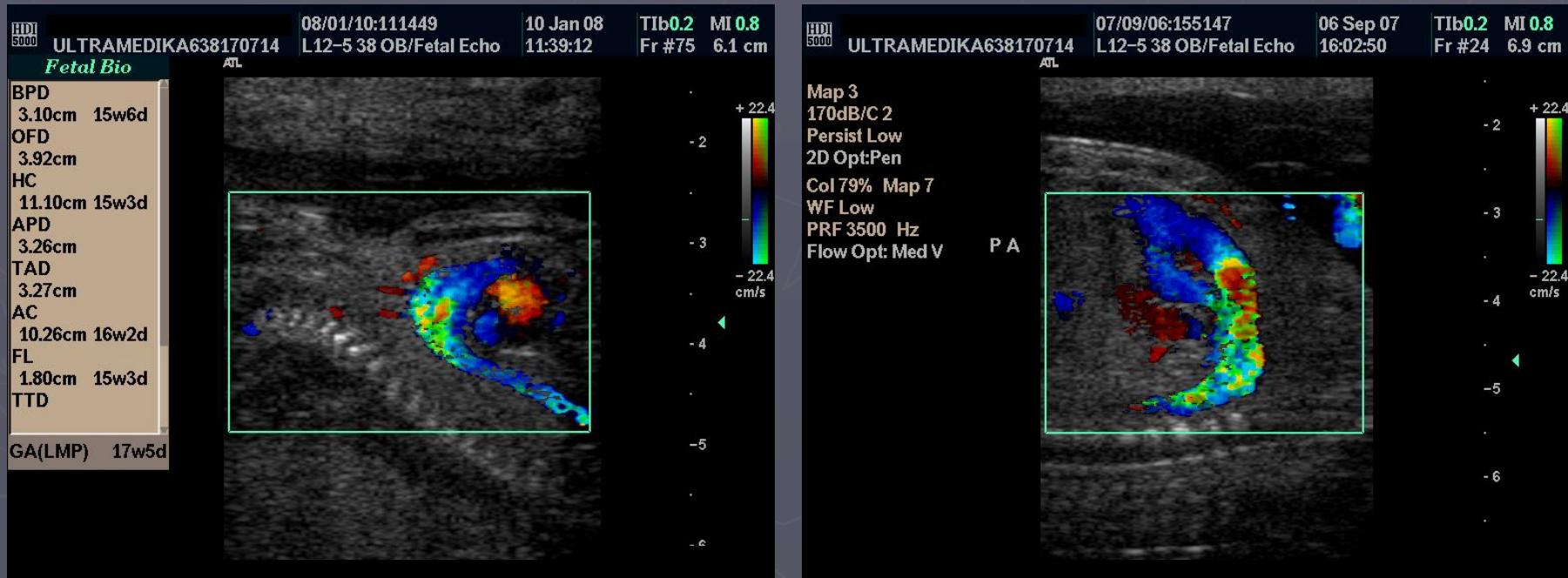
# CD: LVOT, Membranozni s.



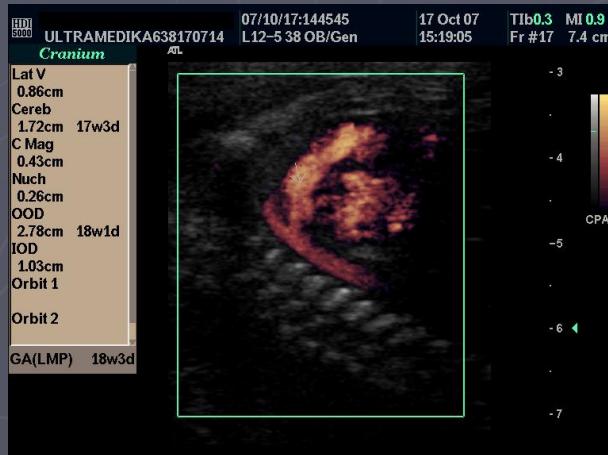
# II TR: RVOT-LVOT : "X"



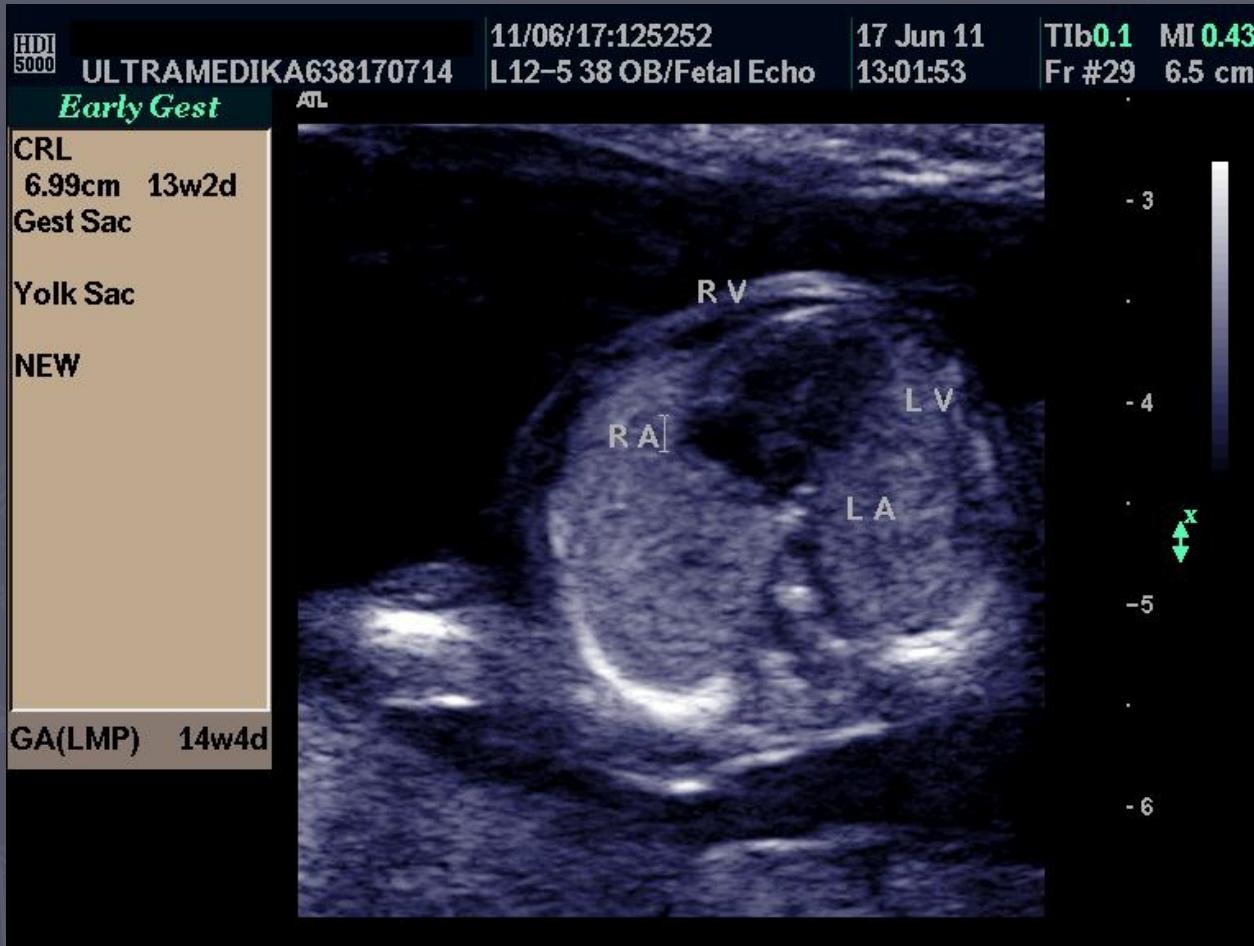
# II TR: AA , DA



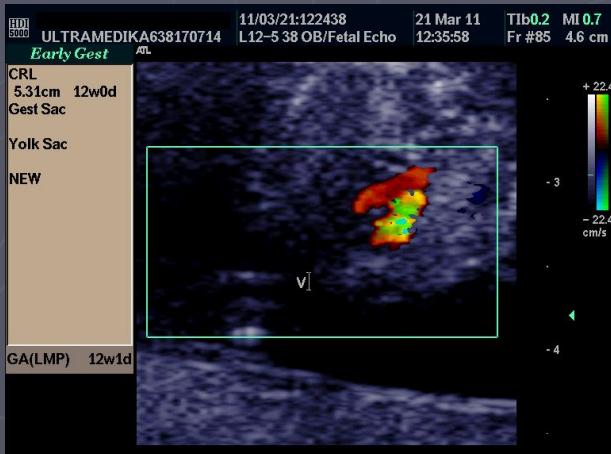
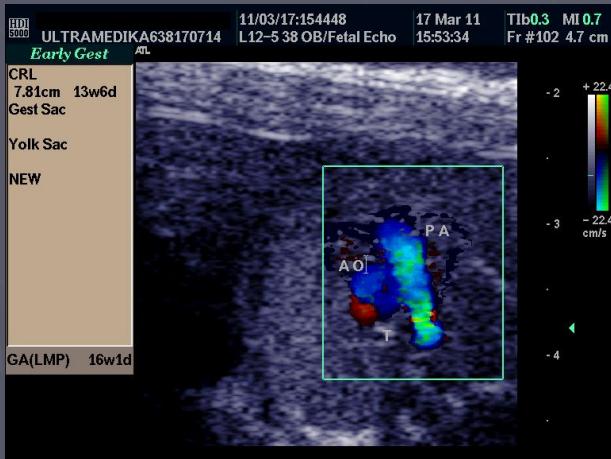
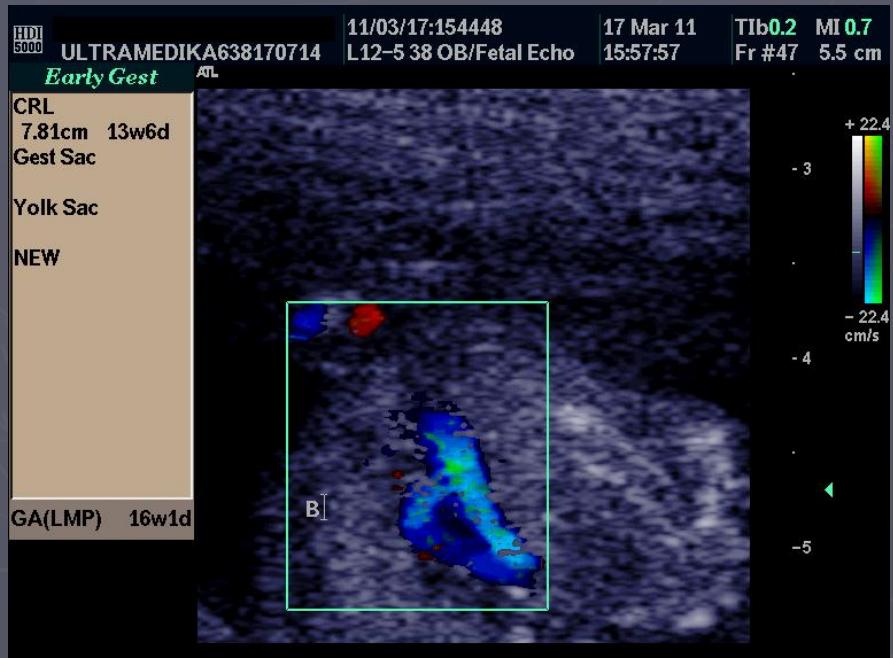
# CPA: 4CV,AA,DA



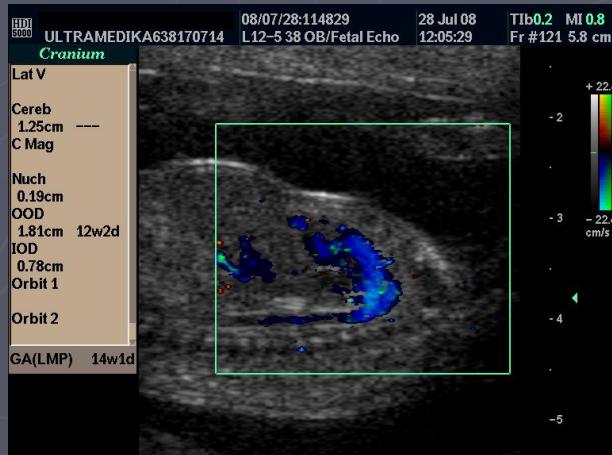
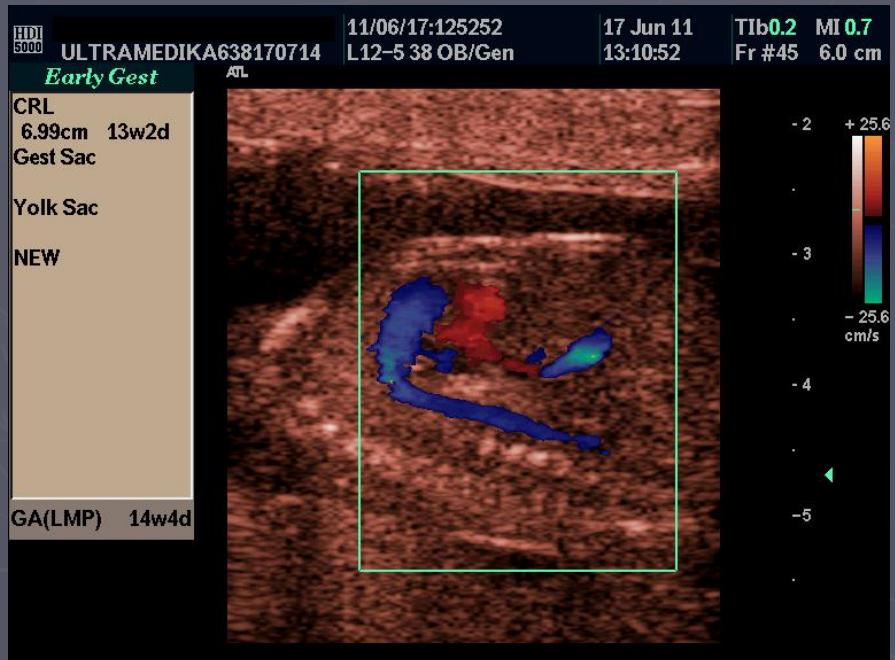
# I Trimester: 11-14ng



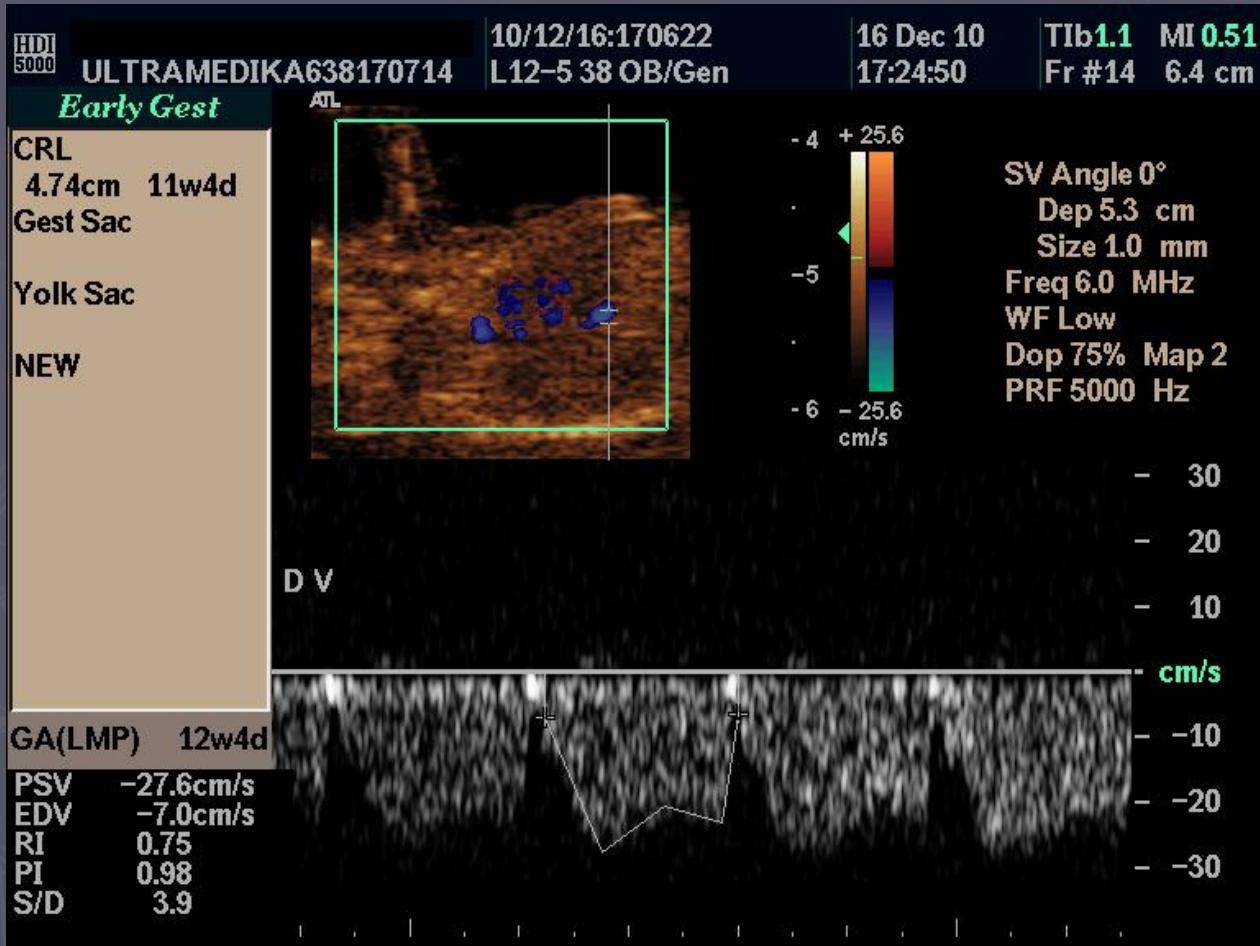
# I TR: "B" , "3VV" , "V"



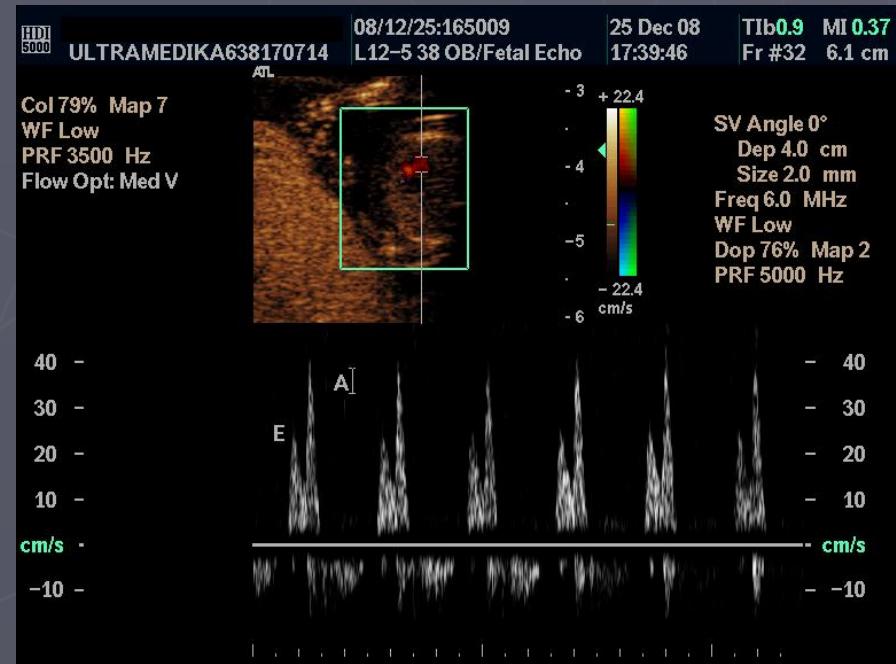
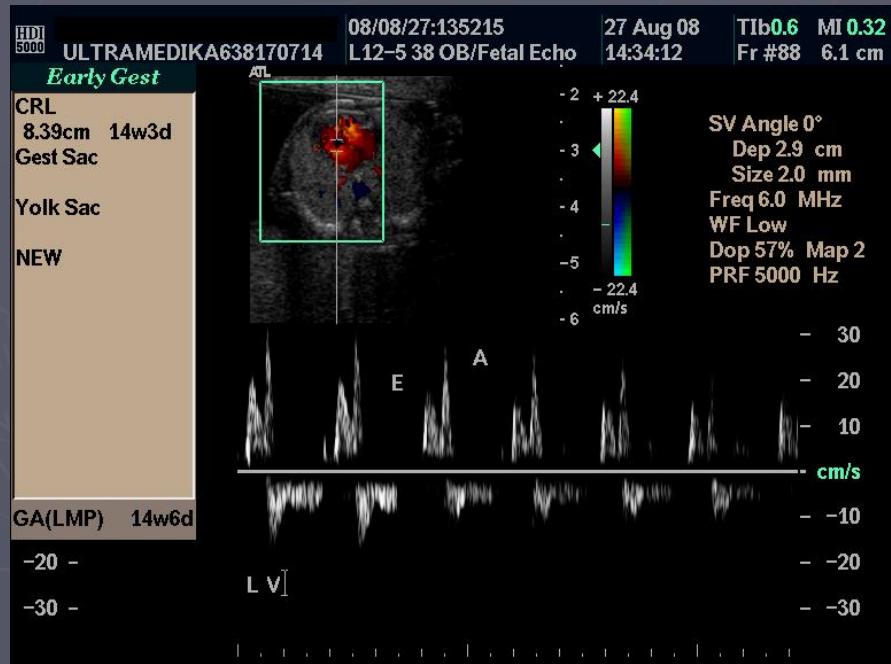
# I TR: DA



# Doppler: DV-”fast mod”



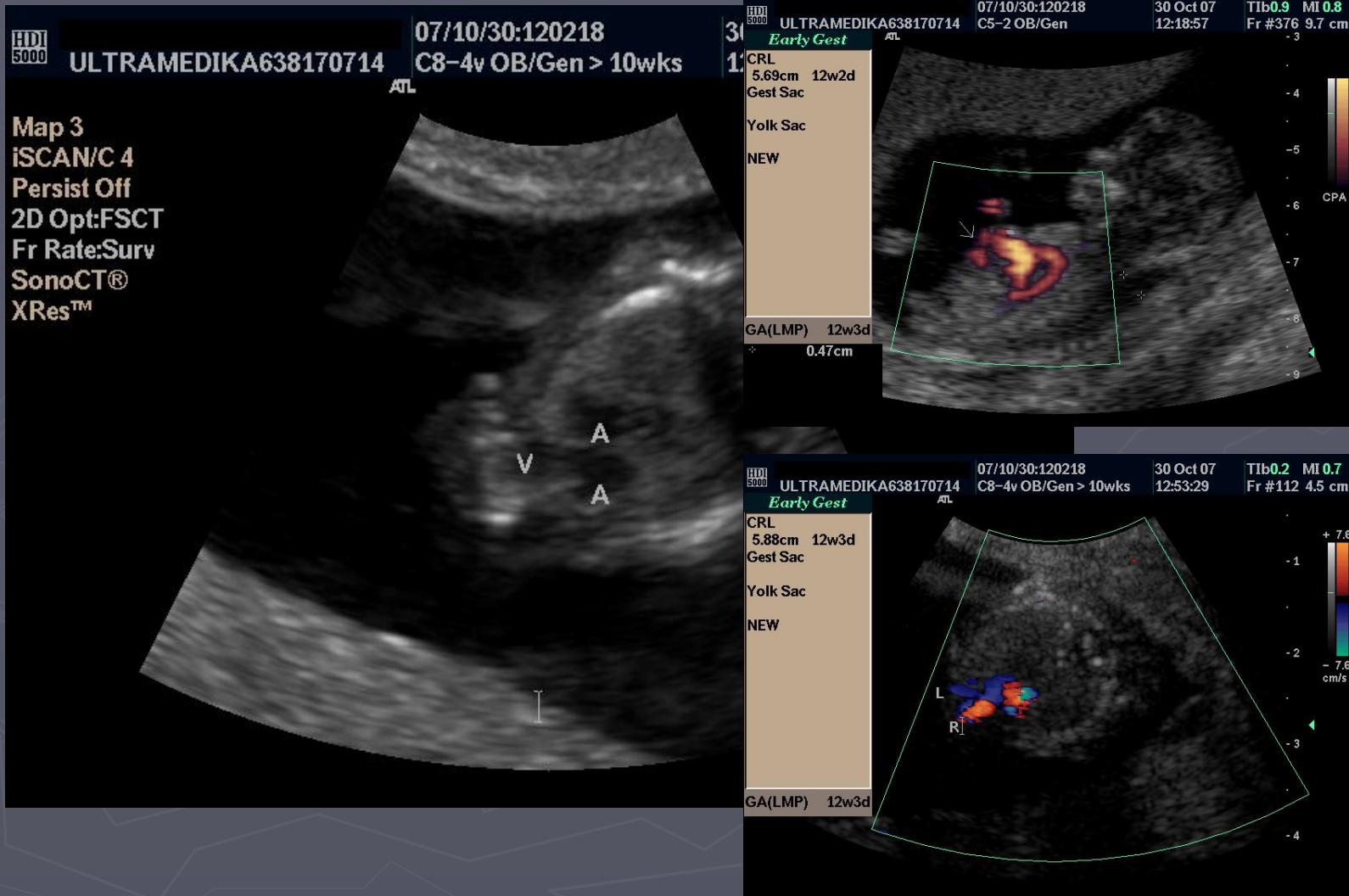
# Doppler-CD: “e” i “a”



# USM: Transpozicija v. kr. sudova



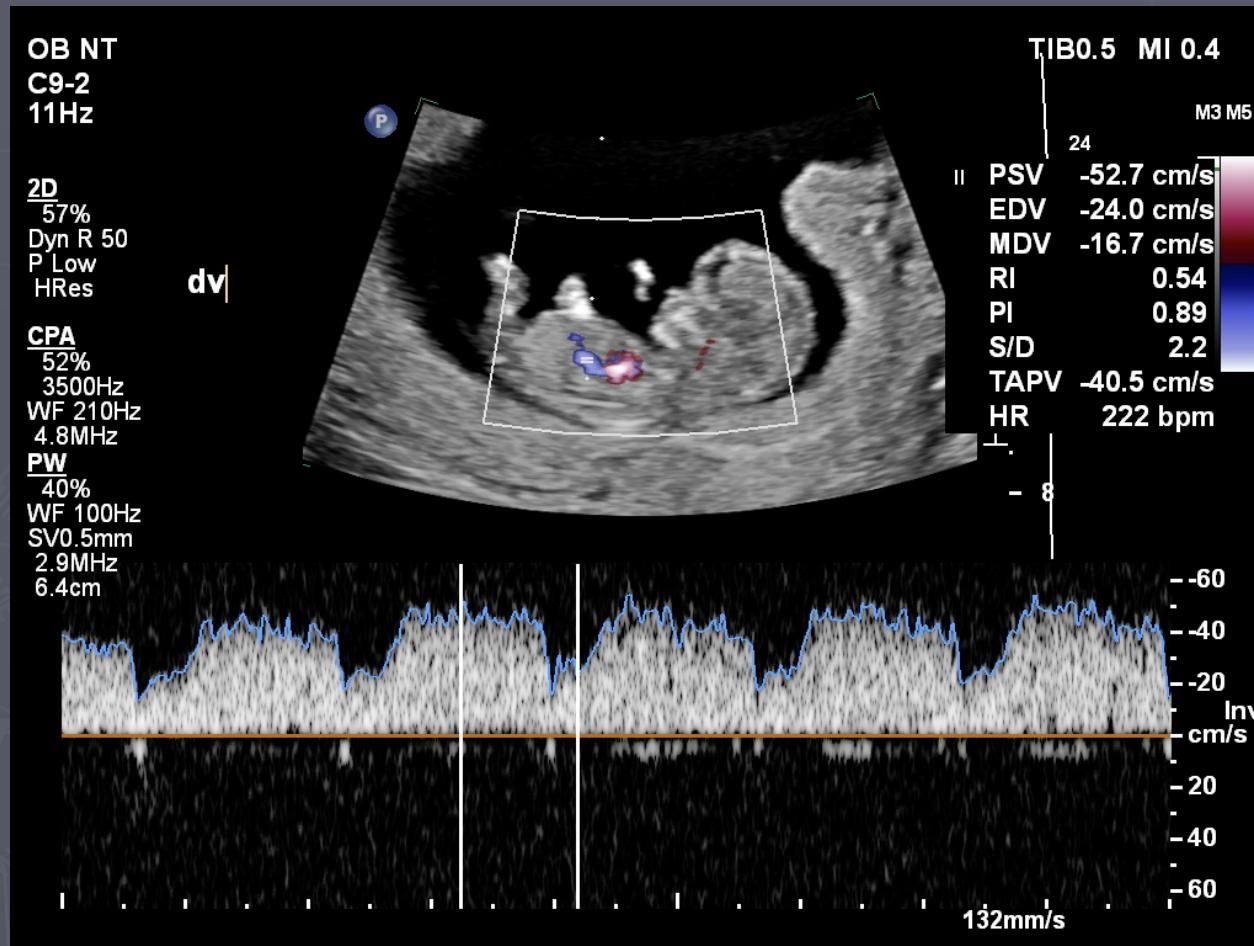
# 12ng: USM- ektopija kordis, Trikuspidna atrezija



# EPIQ G7-rezultati

- ▶ BROJ PREGLEDA (2D) EF je 974.
- ▶ Prosečna duzina EF u I TR je **5min.**
- ▶ I TR: UZ sonda je C 9-2MHz sa CPA i CPD sa **93%** uspešnosti. Upotreba od 5% endovag. sonde 10-3MHz
- ▶ U rannom II trimestru uspešnost je iznosila **97%**.
- ▶ U II i III u **27%** je bio moguć pregled sa 4D (STIC) sa X-matrix 6-1 MHz elektronskom sondom (**3 sec. akvizicija**)
- ▶ .

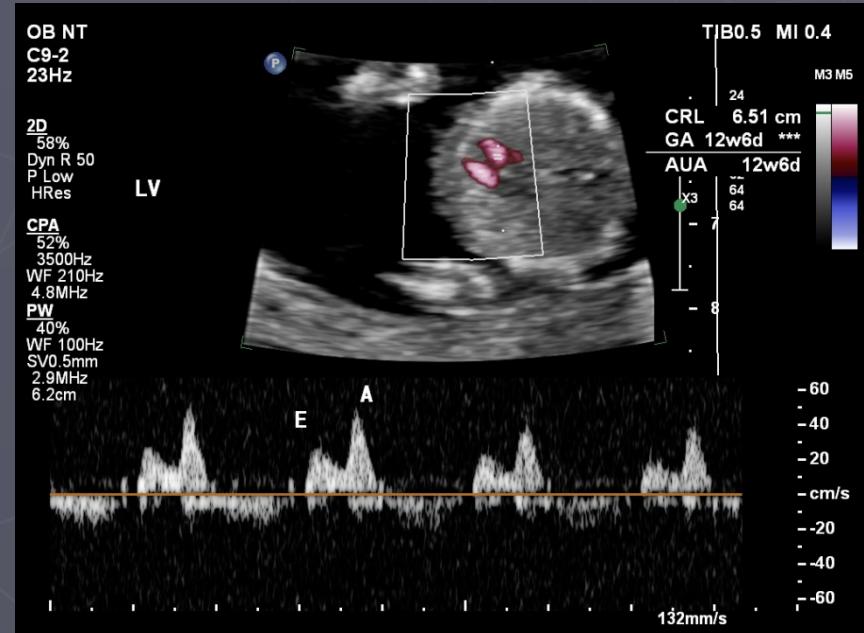
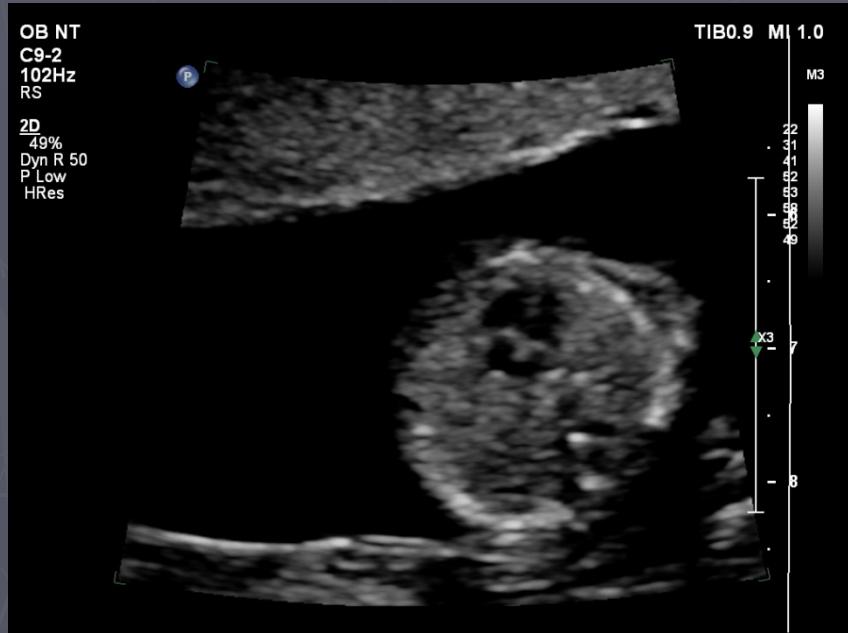
# EPIQ 7G, I TR: PI= 0.89, PSV= 53cm/sec



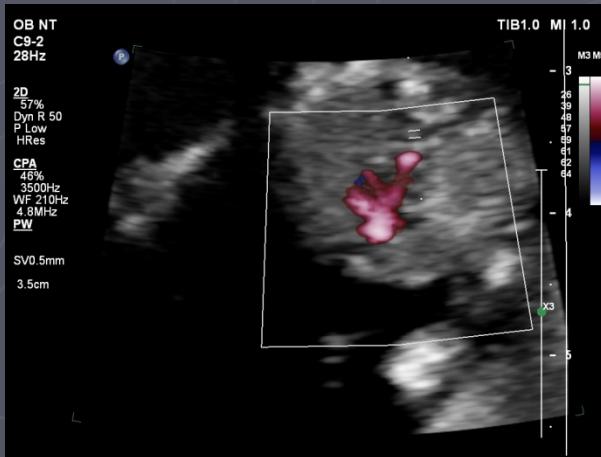
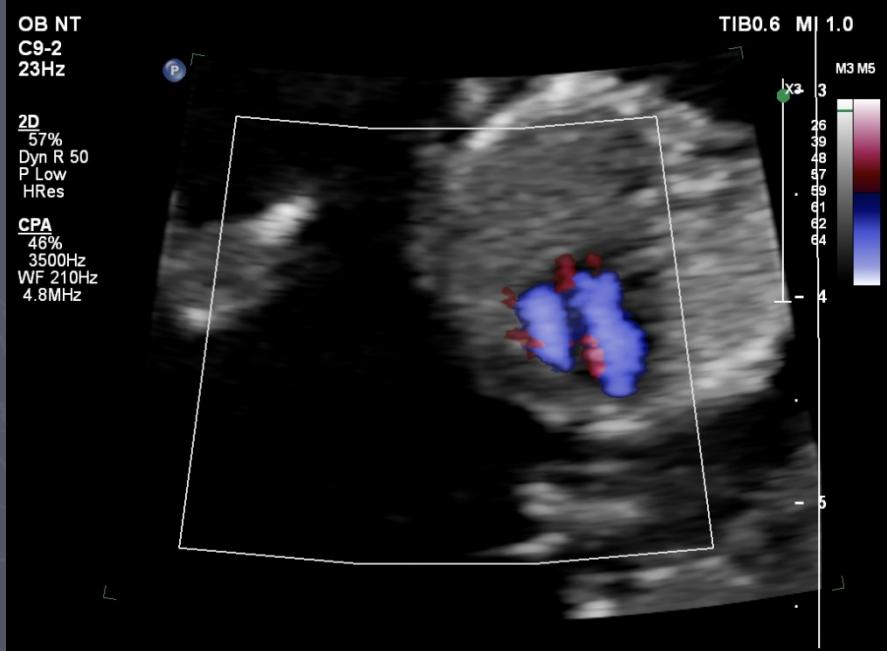
# I TR. 12.6ng: C9-2 MHz; 7-8cm

4CV=Ostium I i AV v.

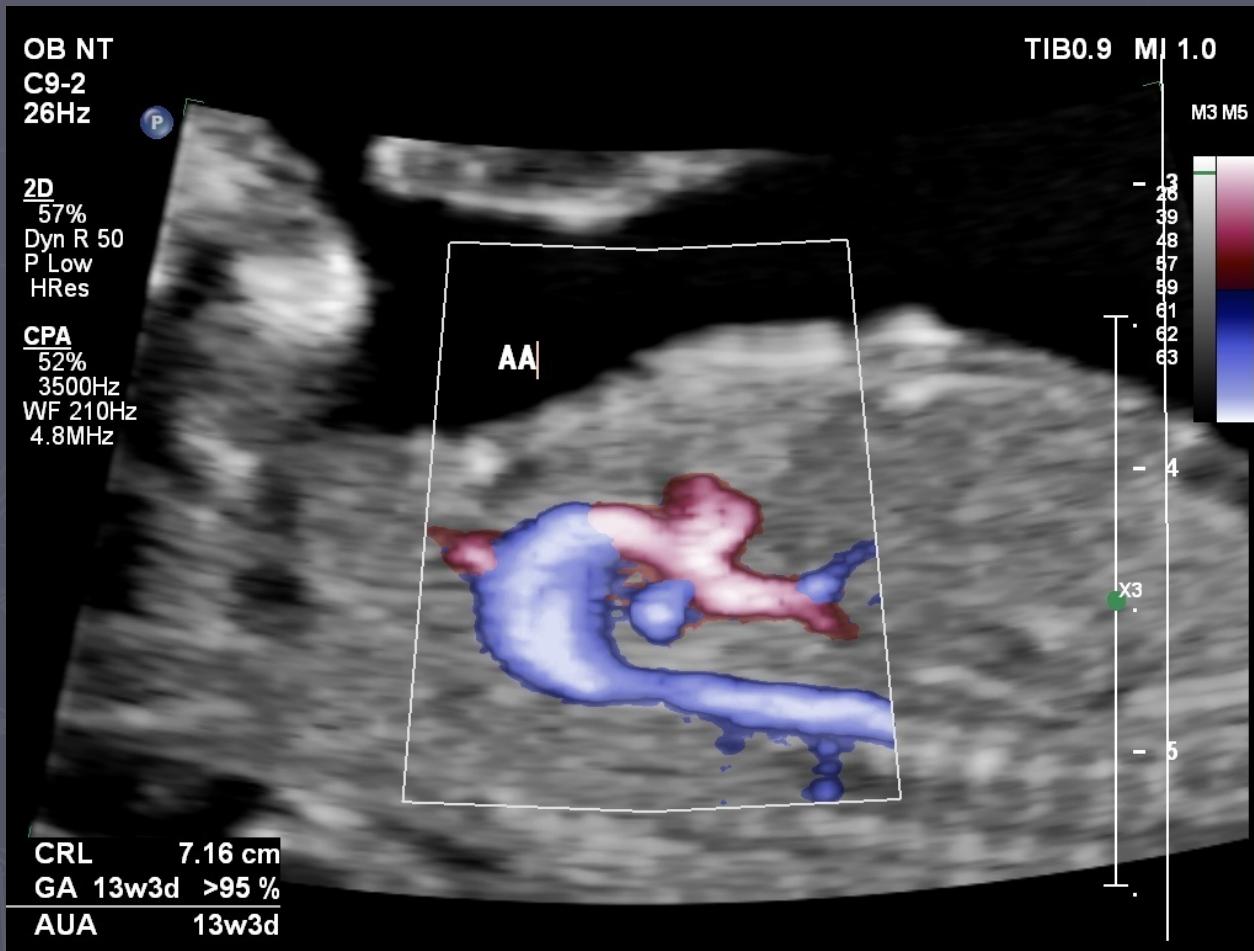
Dijastola LV= “e” i “a”



# | TR: 4cv, 3vt, 3vv-rvot



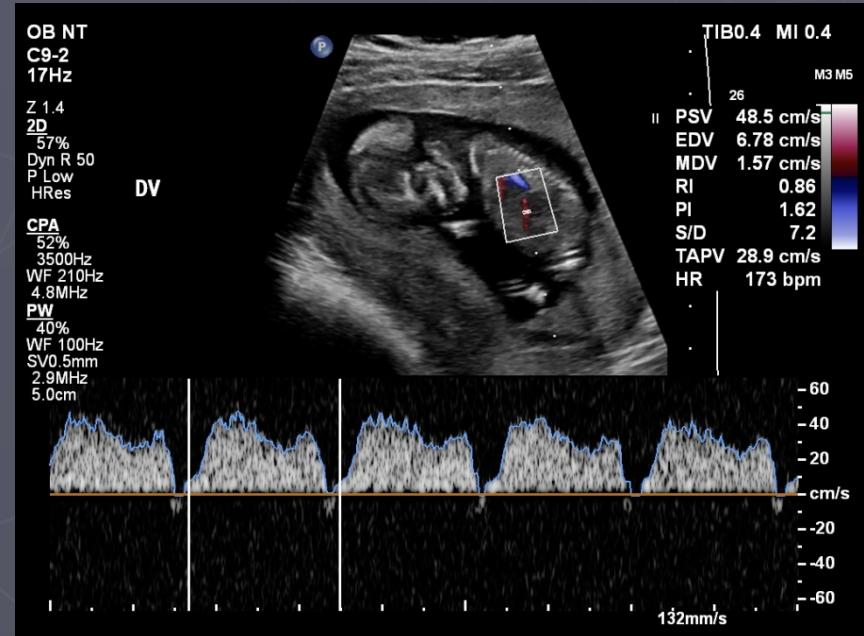
# 13+ 3 gn: Aortni luk



# I TR: CPA

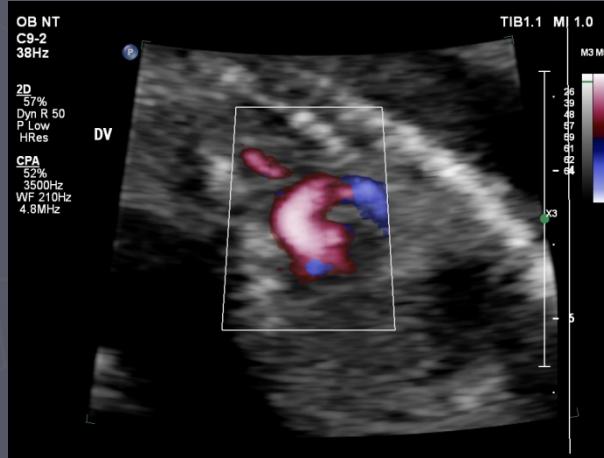
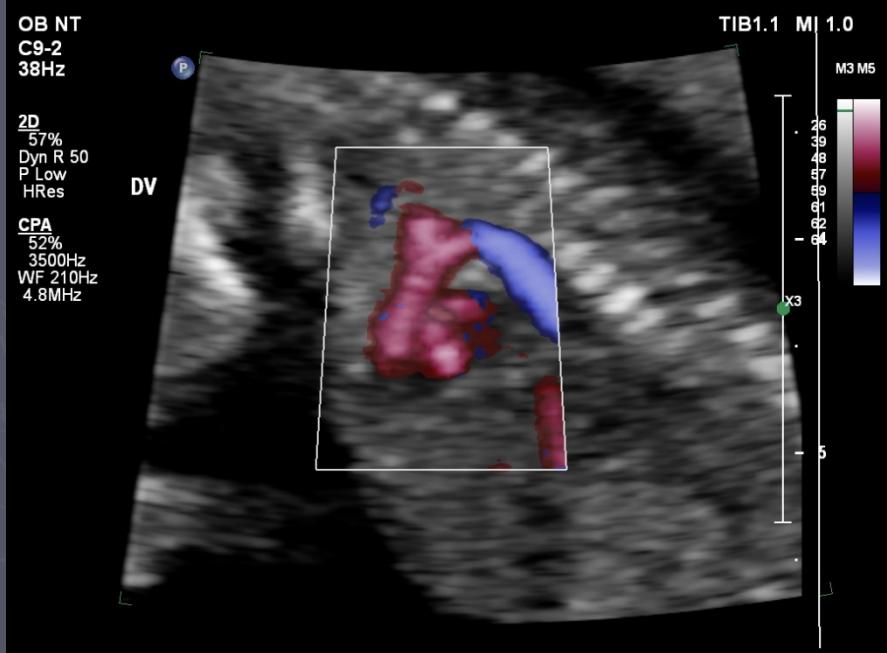
4CV=8,5mm, IVS

Kičma na 1h: DV

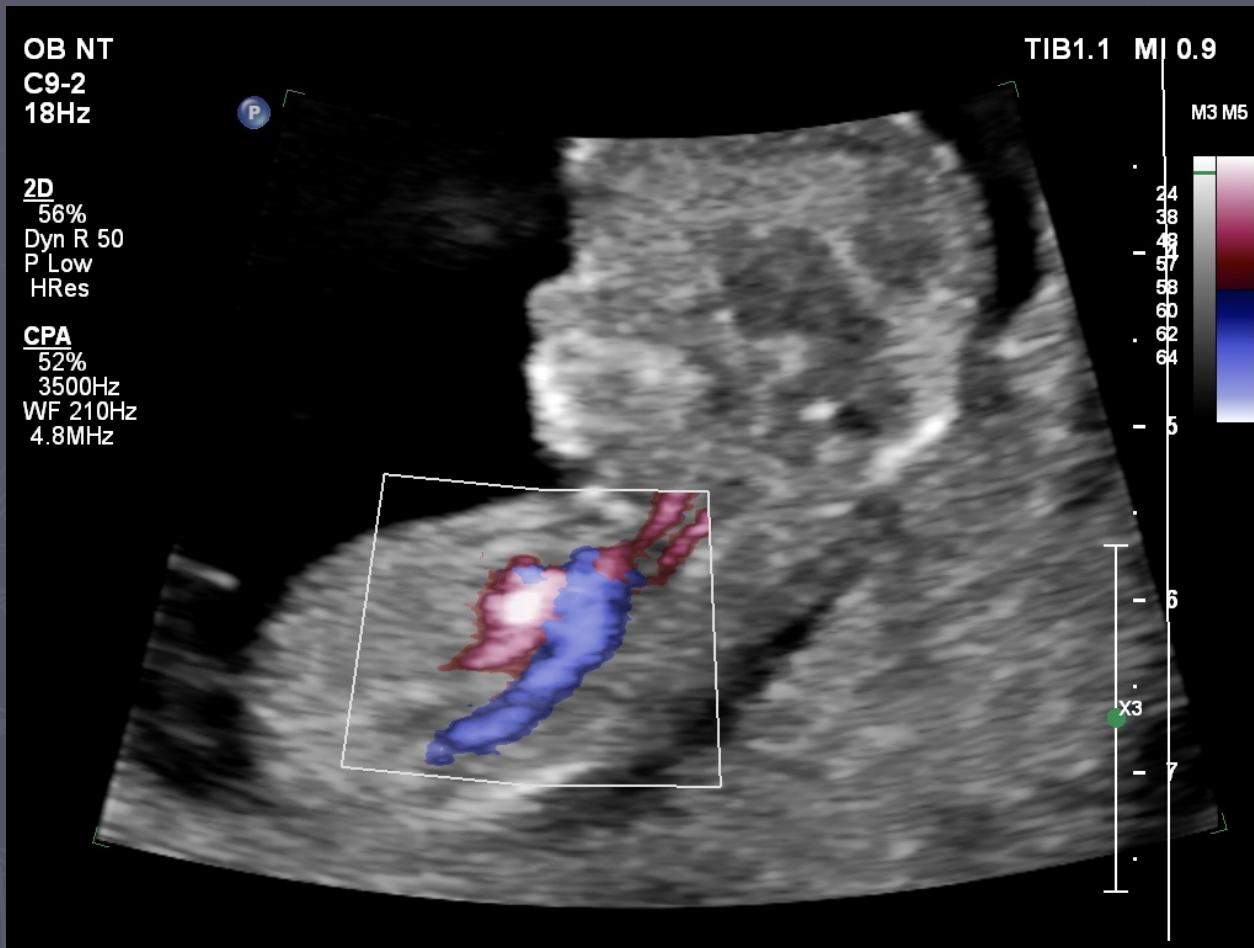


# I TR: Duktalni i aortni luk grane)

(3



# I tr: AA sa karotidnim a.



# USM: I ii II TRIMESTAR

- ▶ **I trimestar:**
  - ▶ HLSH (hypoplastic left heart syndrome)
  - ▶ Pulmonary atresia
  - ▶ Tricuspid atresia
  
- ▶ **II trimestar:**
  - ▶ Double-outlet right ventricle
  - ▶ Transposition great arteries
  - ▶ Pulmonary stenosis

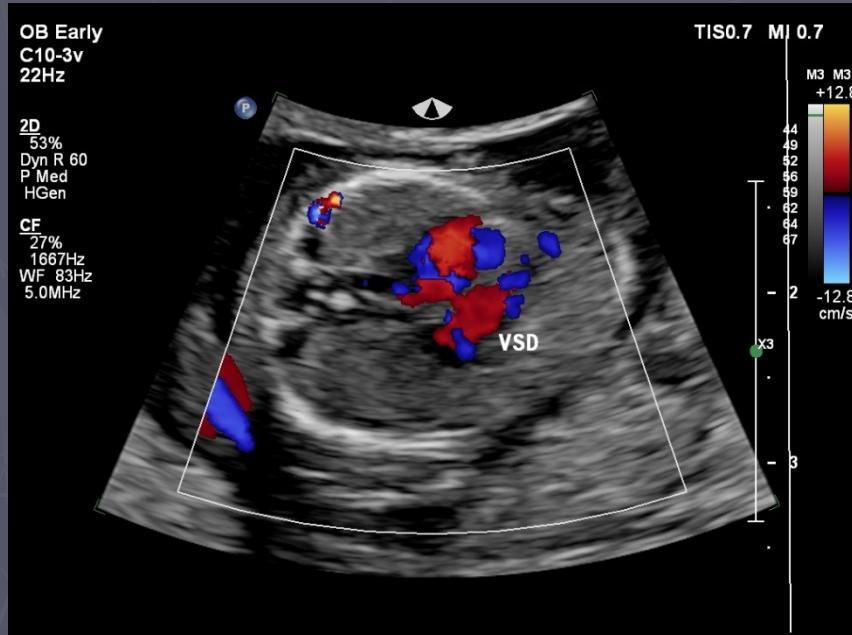
# I TR: USM (parc. AV kanal)

VSD, AV VALVULE

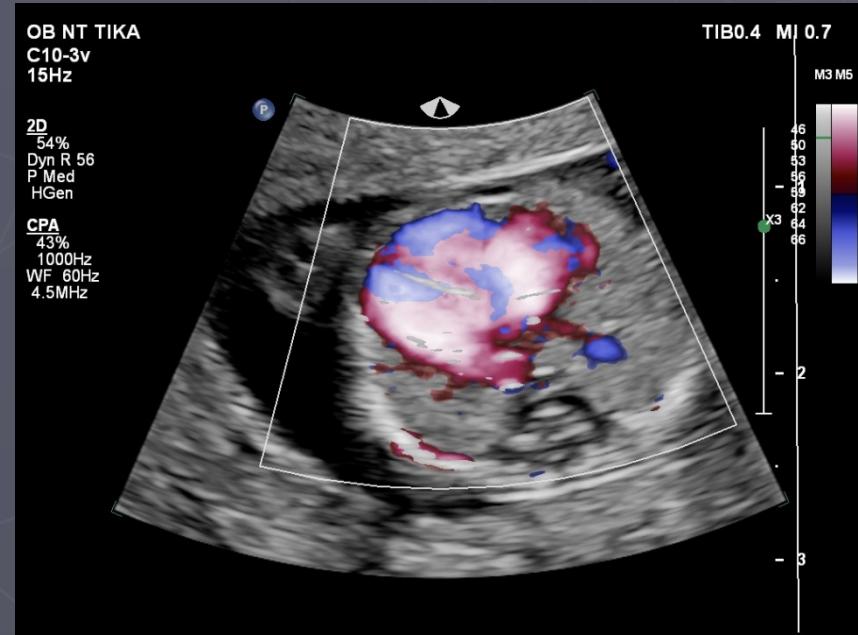


# I TR: USM

## C. DOPPLER



## C. POWER DOPPLER

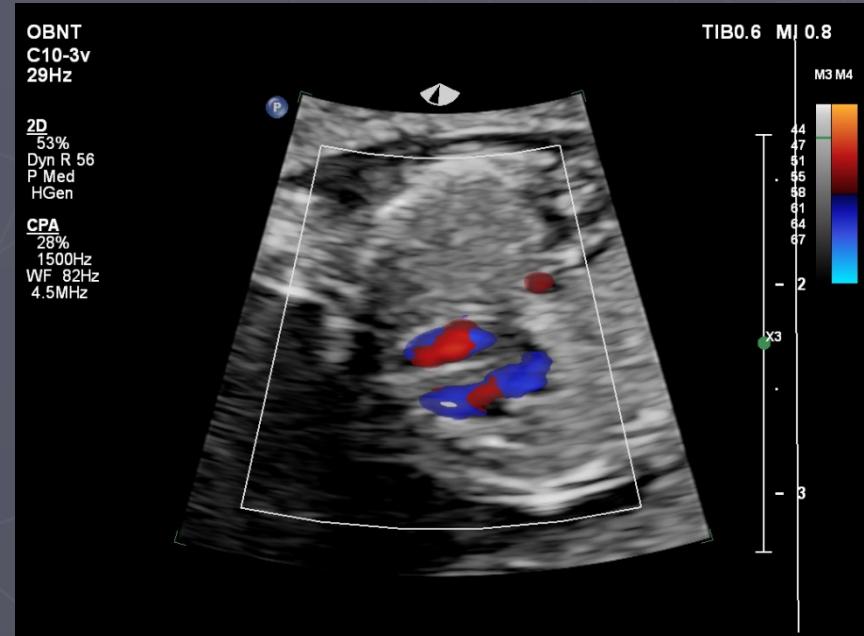


# ev 10-3v MHz: 11 ng.

**4CV = 7,5mm**

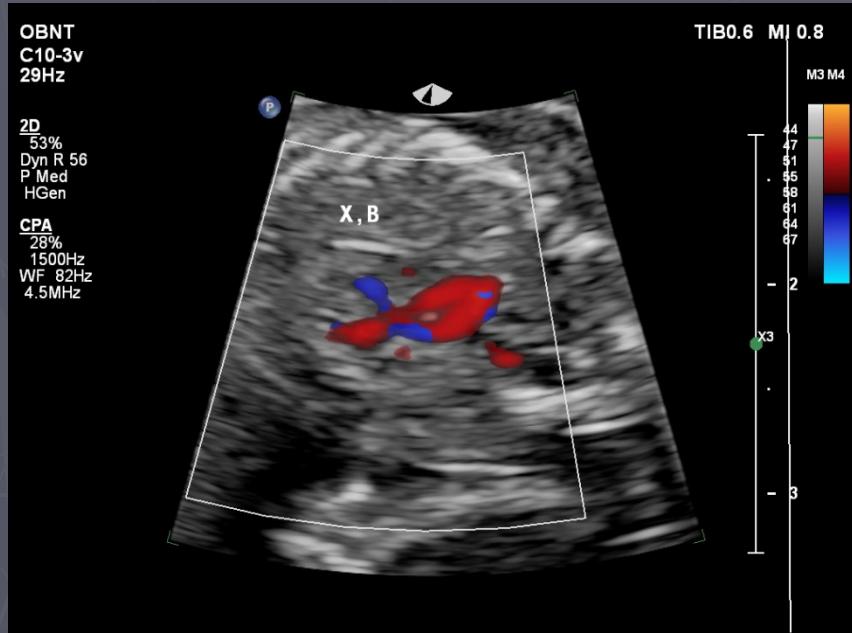


**4CV - CD**

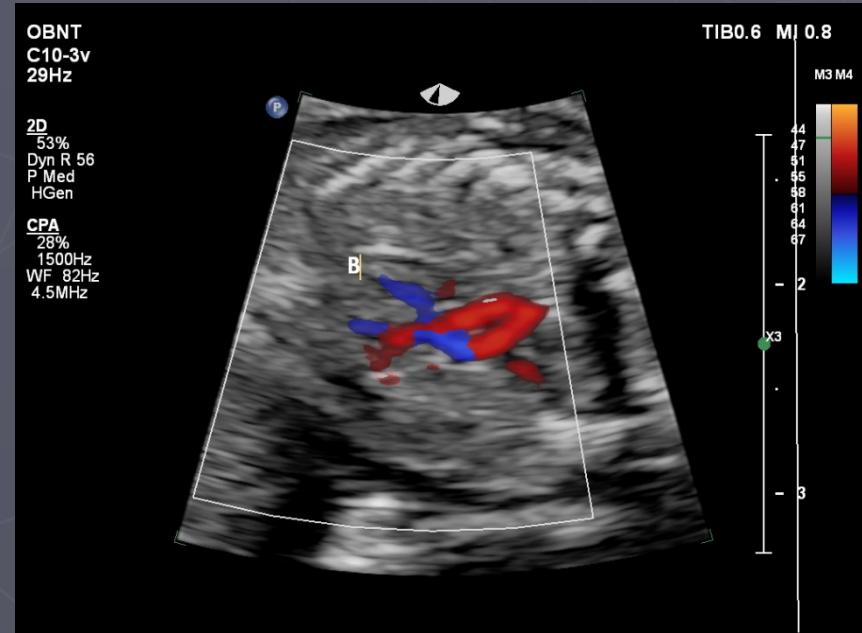


# ev 10-3v MHz: 11 ng.

ZNAK: "x" =Pa i Ao

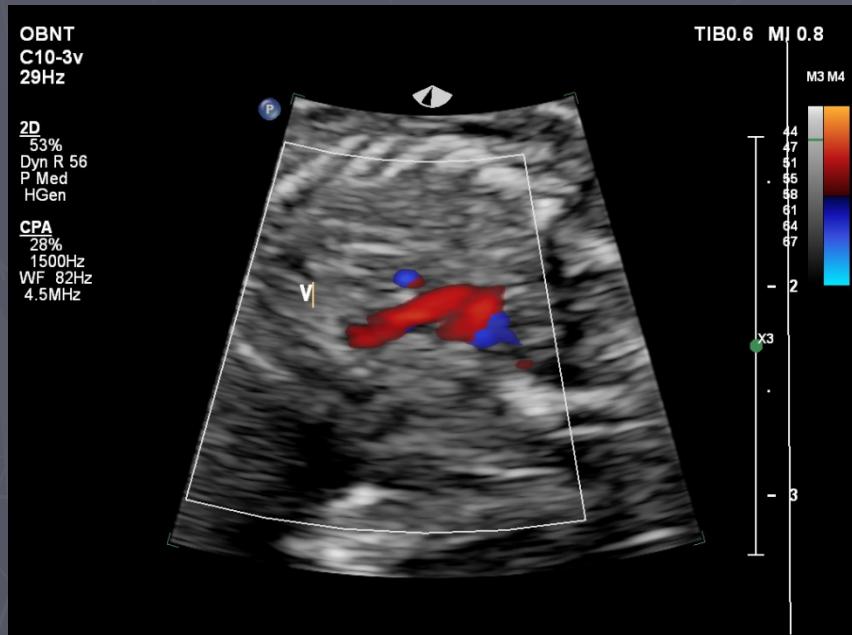


ZNAK: B

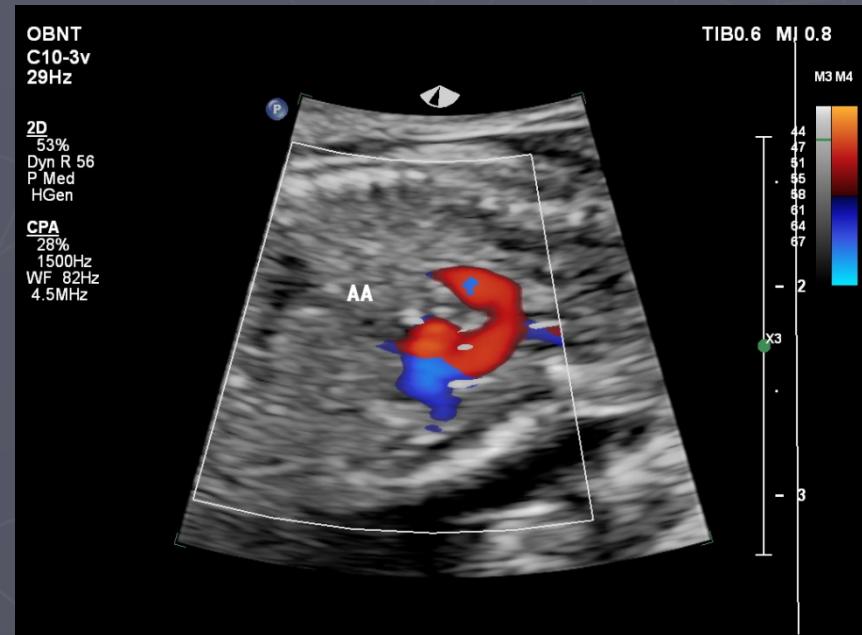


# ev 10-3v MHz: 11 ng.

ZNAK : “V”= Ao i D luk

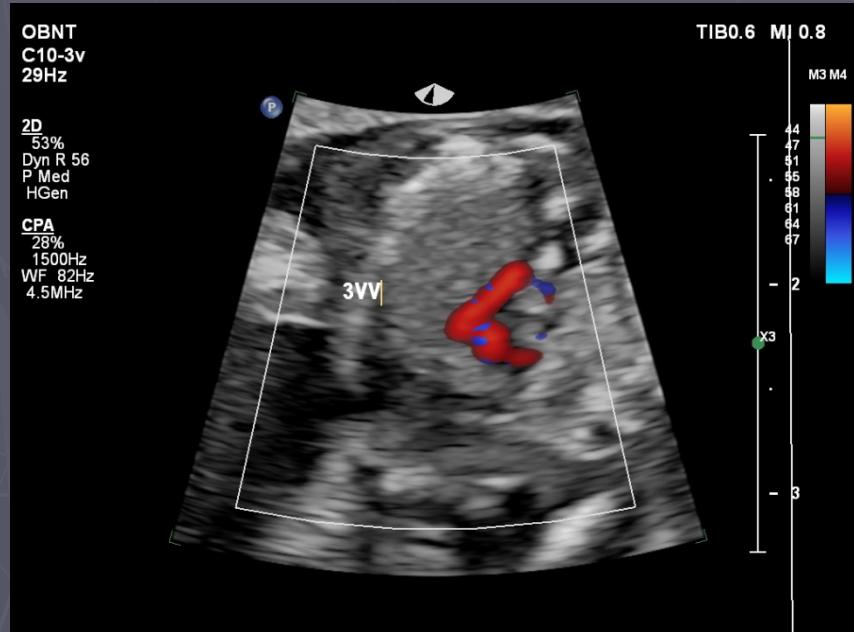


AORTNI LUK

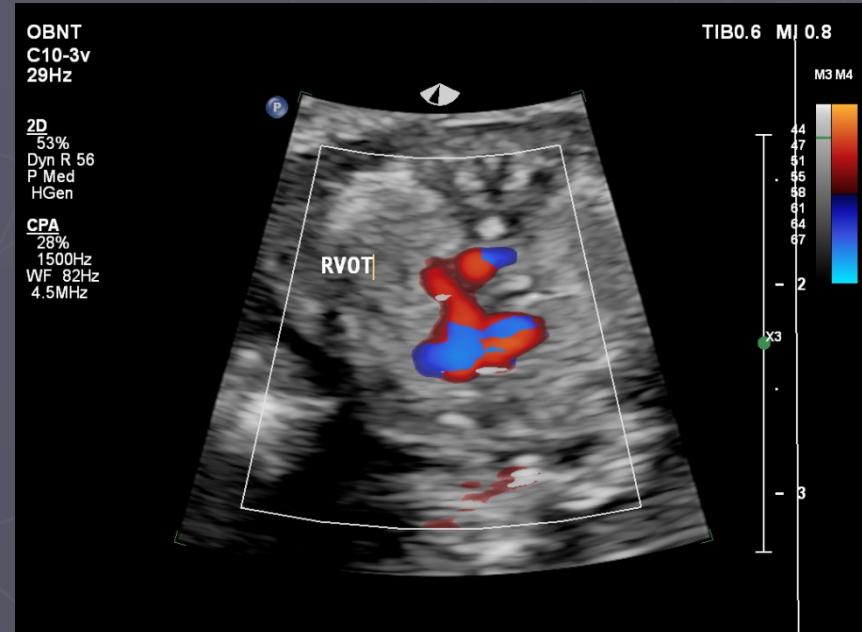


# ev 10-3v MHz: 11 ng.

ZNAK: “3VV”=pa,ao i vcs



ZNAK: “RVOT”= Pa +gr.



# C 9-2 MHz

“4CV”= 16 ng.

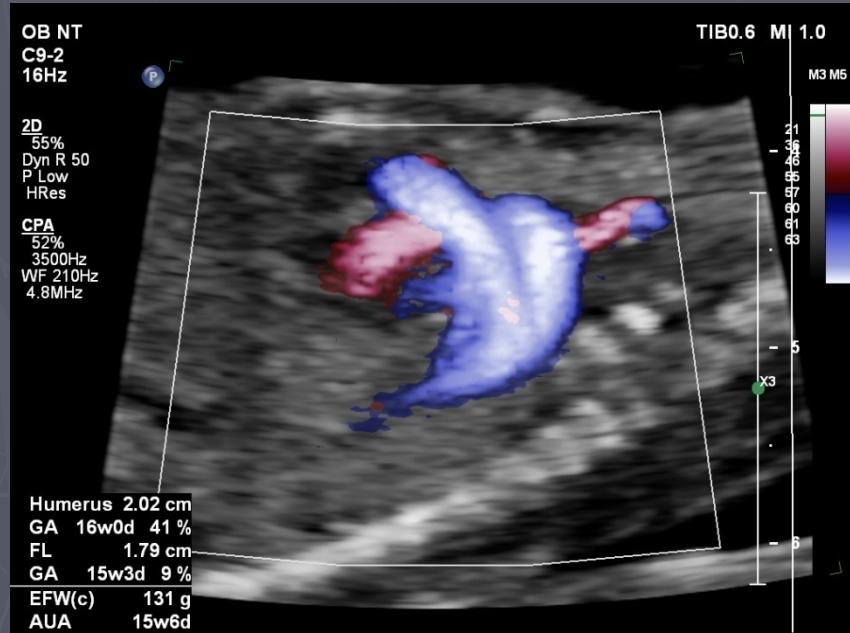


“4CV”= 11 ng.



# RANI II TR.: 15 + 6 ng.

LVOT, RVOT, "V"



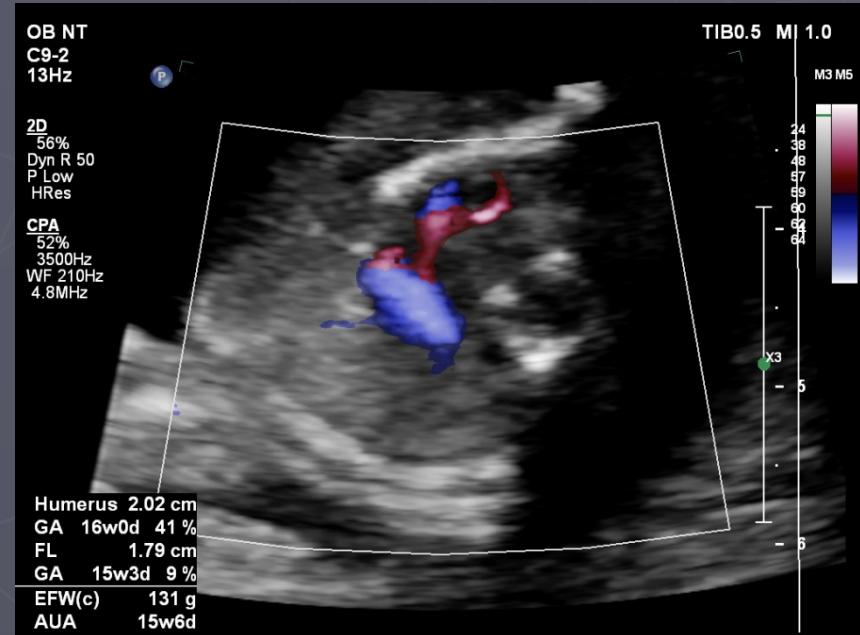
AORTNI LUK i 3 GRANE



# 15 + 6 ng

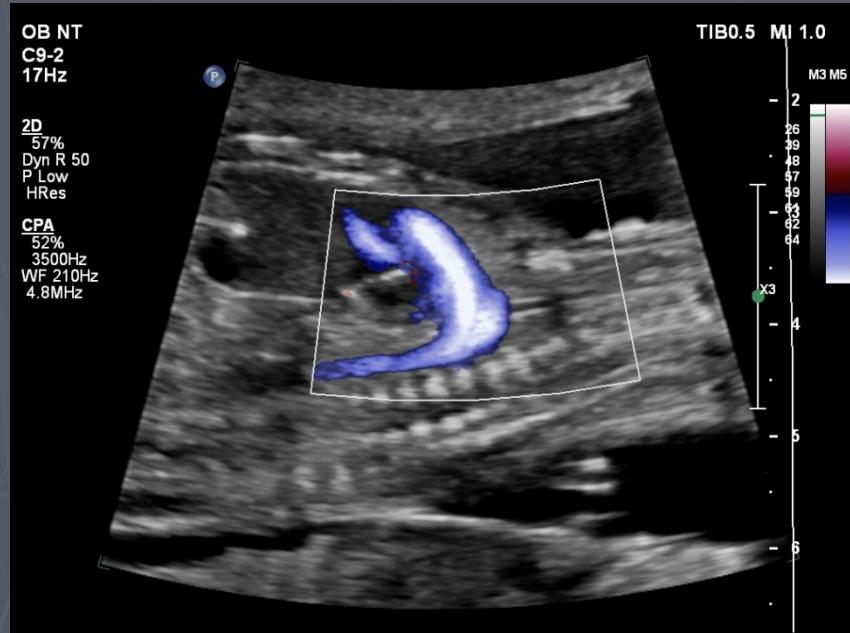
FOR. OVALE=2.7mm

A. SUBKLAVIA D. "ARSA"

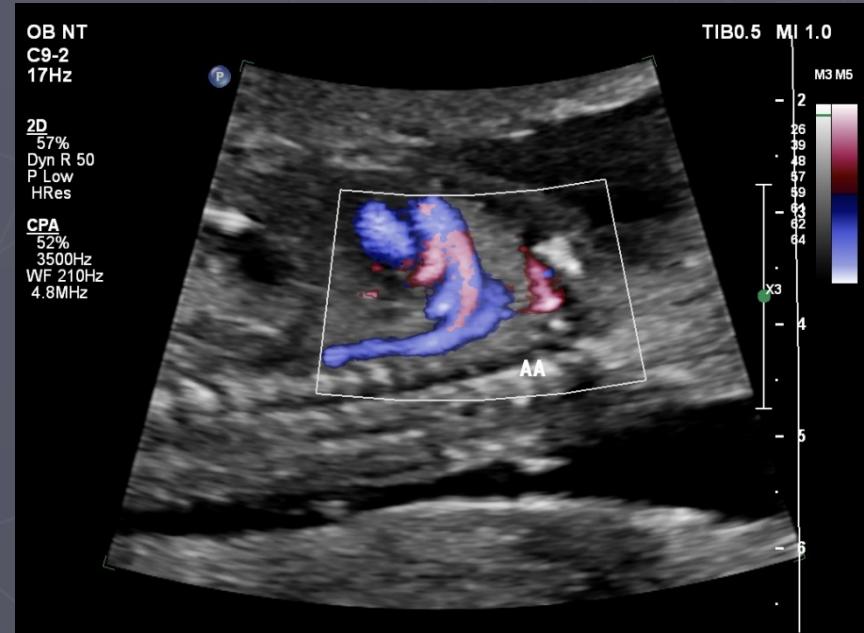


# GANGLIJI RANI II TR.

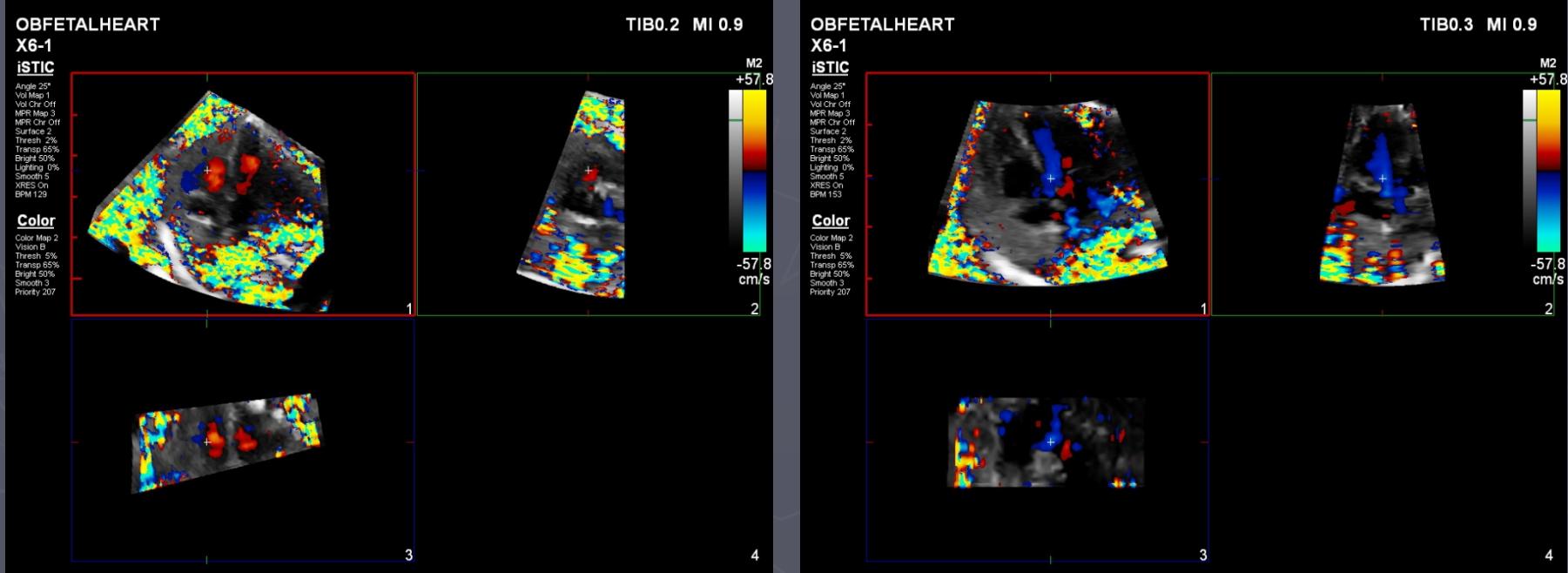
V KONFIGURACIJA



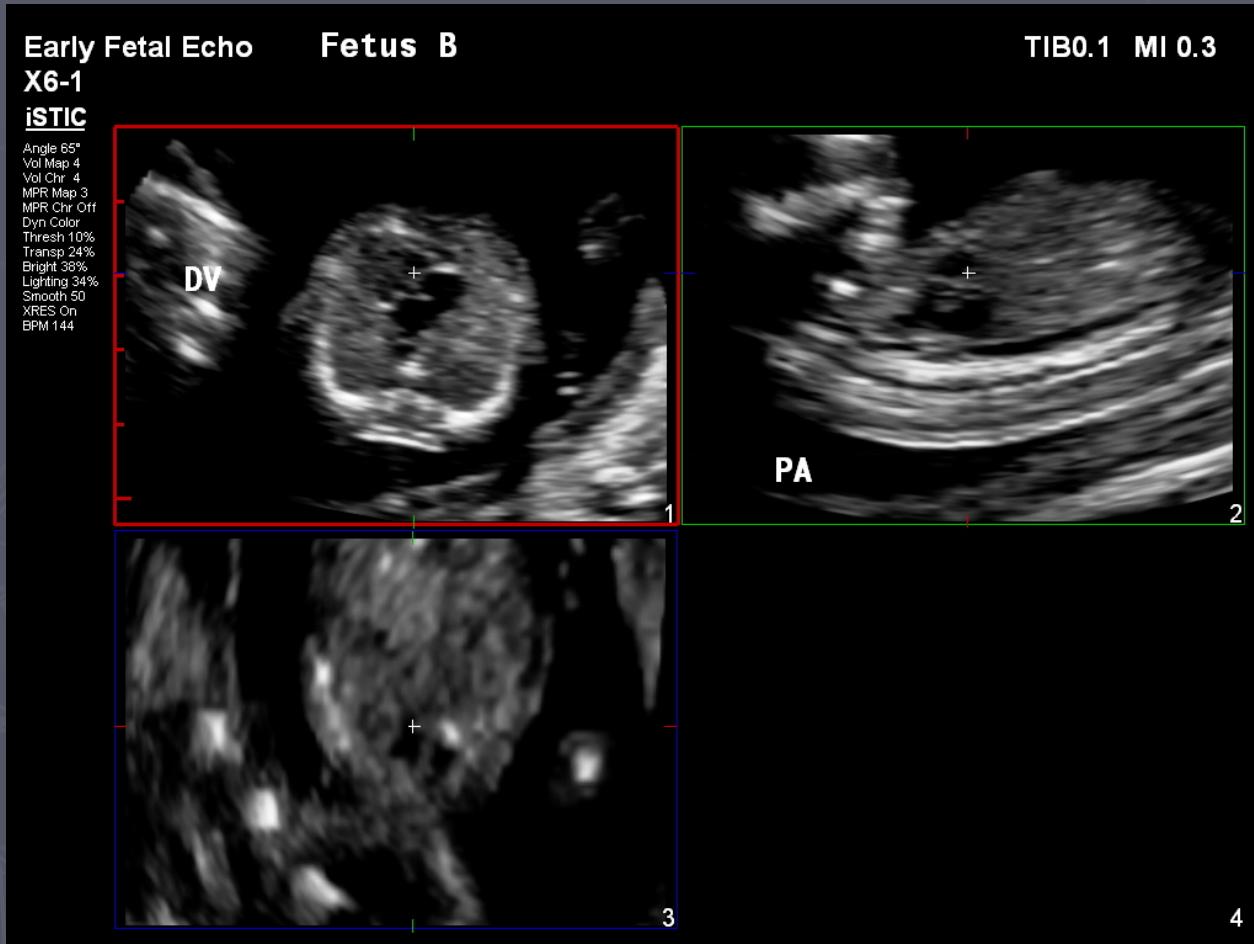
AORTNI I DUKTALNI L.



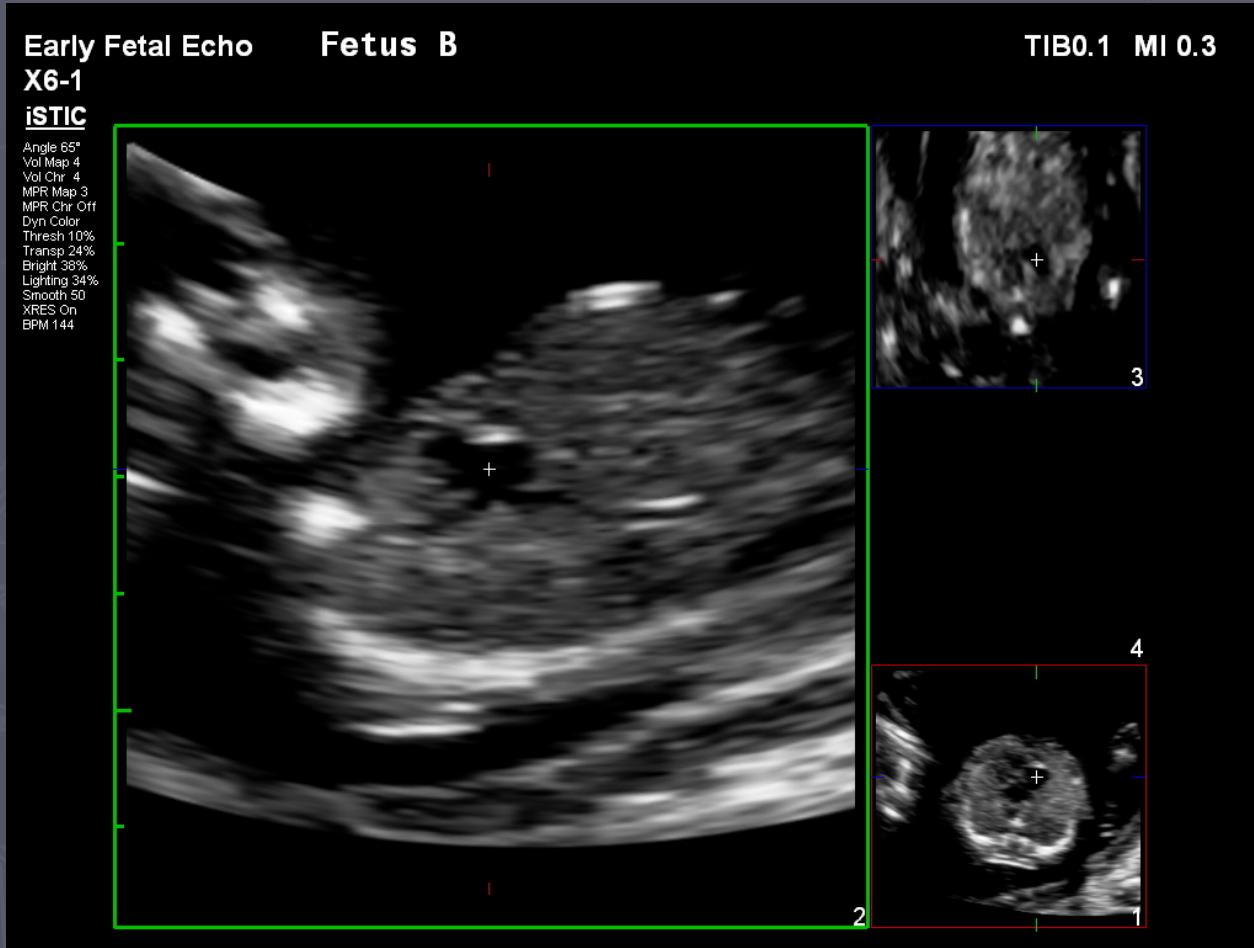
# Rani II TR.: 4D “STIC” CD



# Rani II TR: 4D stic; DV=PA



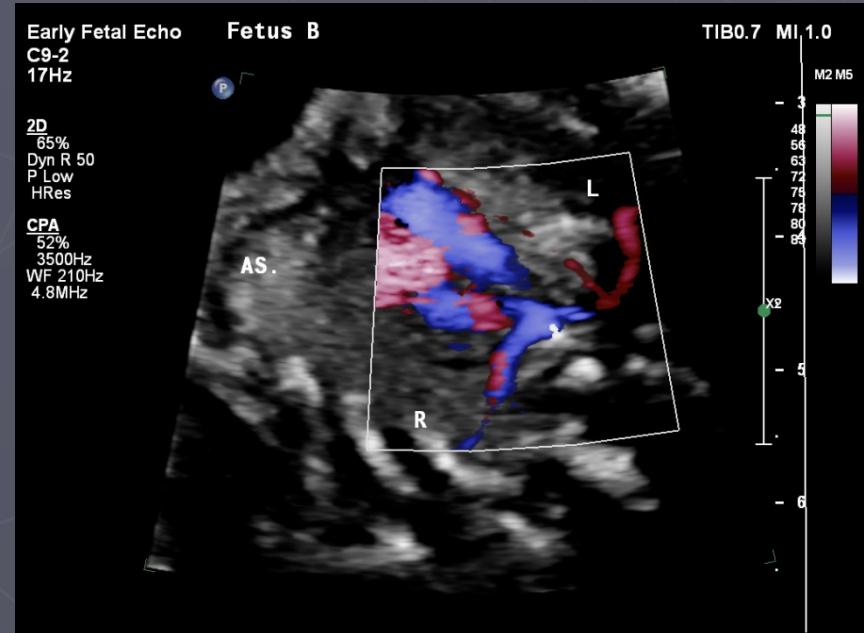
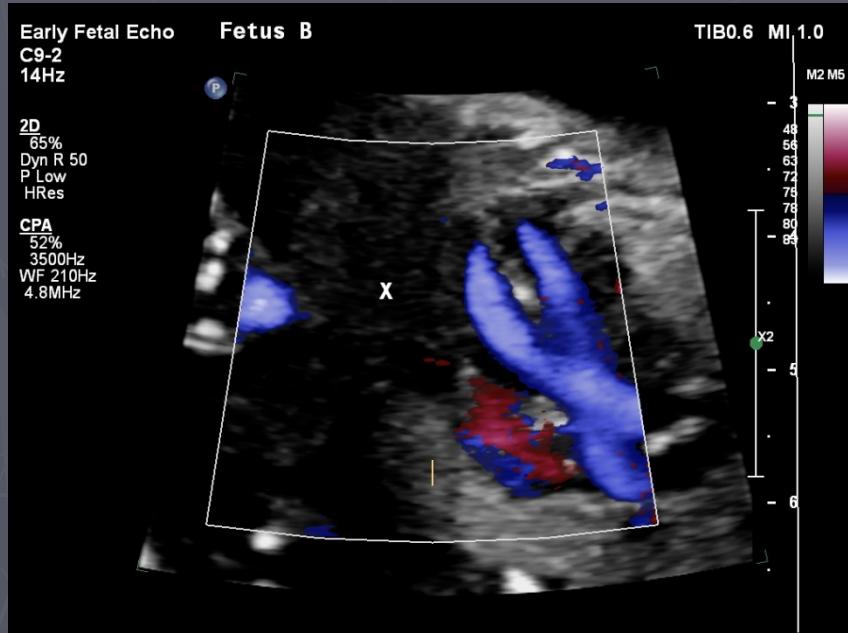
# 4D stic; DA=venska drenaža



# III Trimester :16-22 g.n

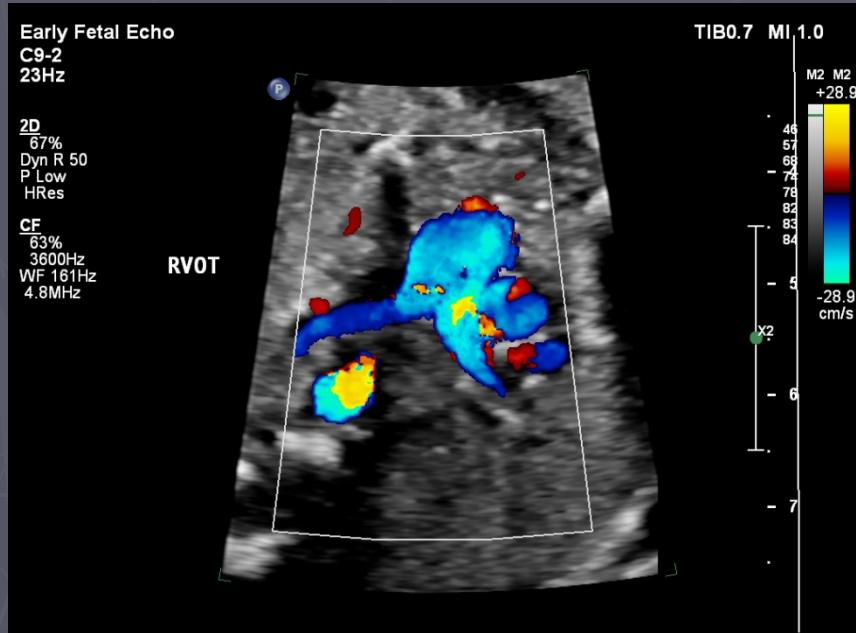
ZNAK : “X”- Ao. i Pa.

ARTERIJE SUBKLAVIJE



# 16-18 g.n.

**CD: PA + GRANE**



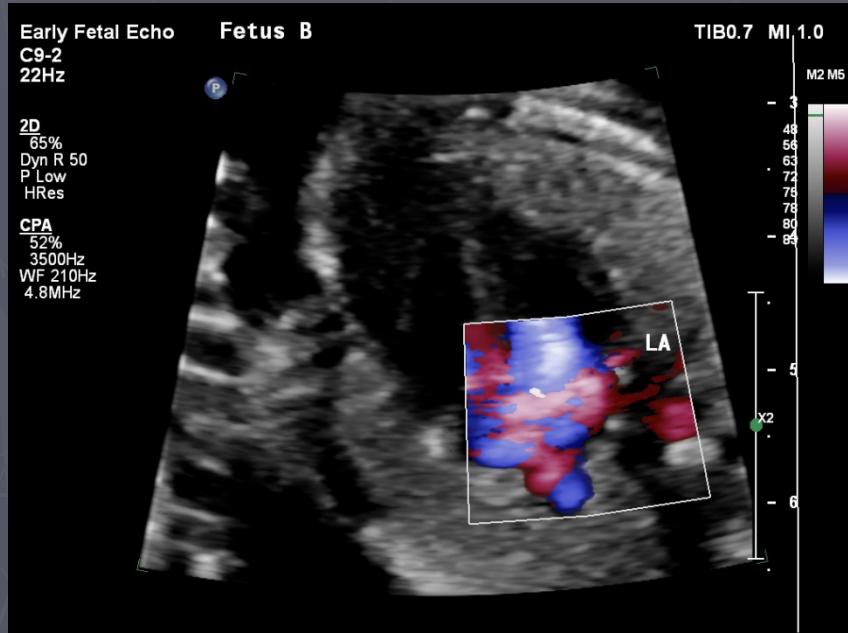
**CPA: PA + GRANE**



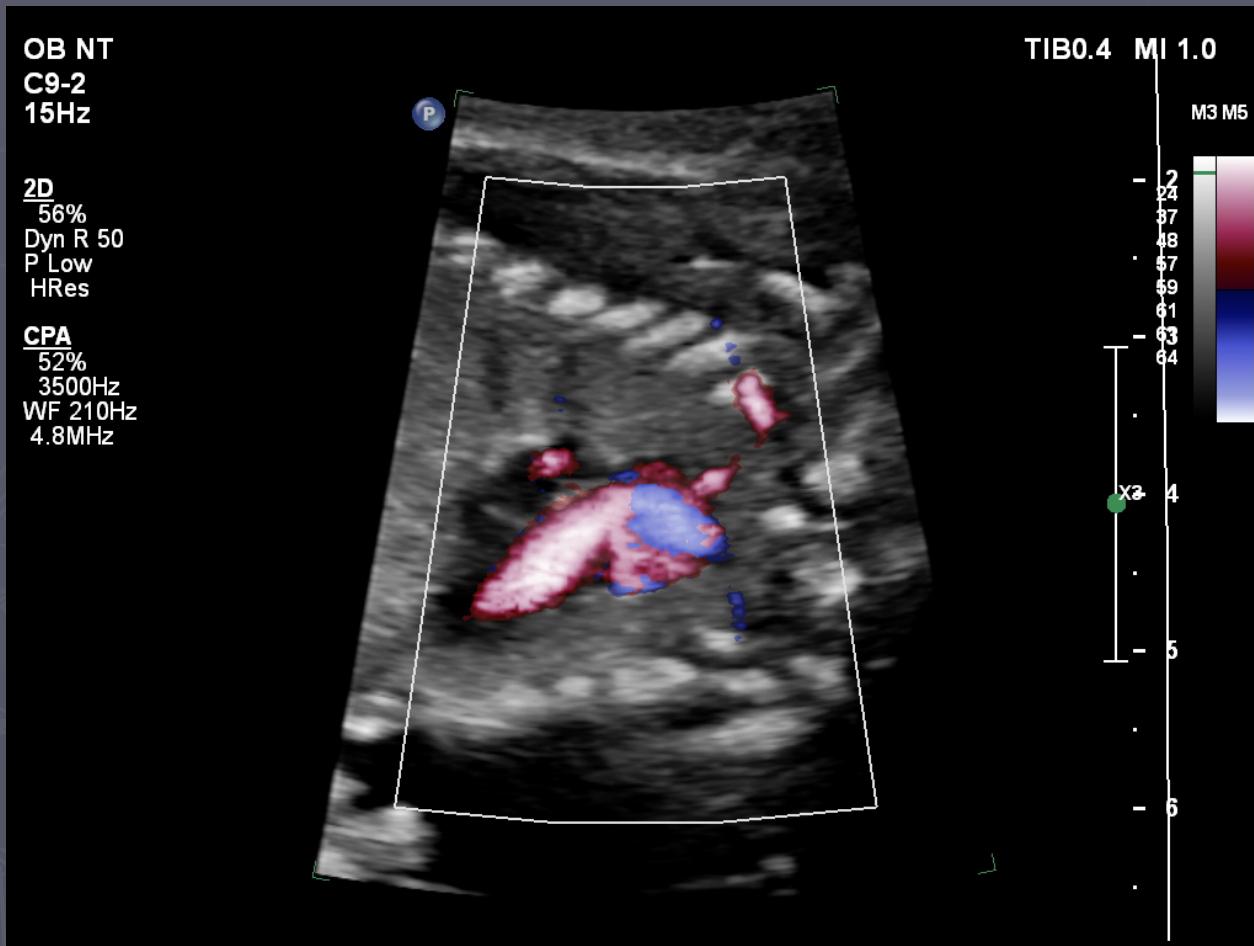
# 16-18 g.n.

## LEVA PRETKOMORA

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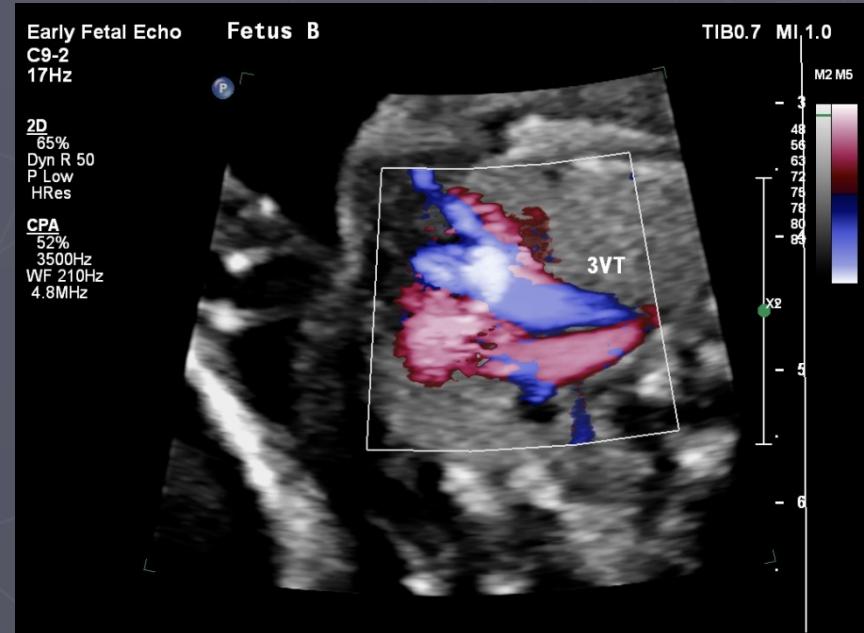
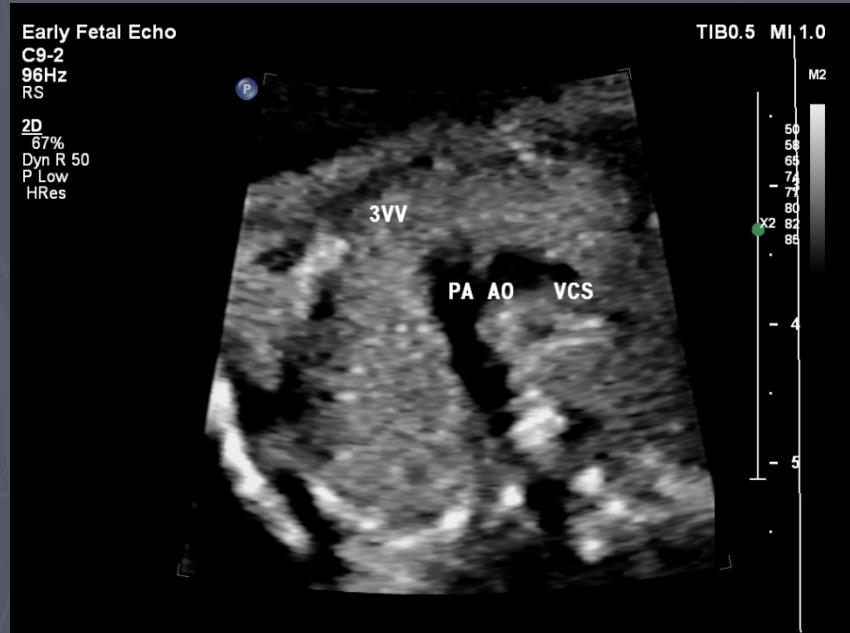


# LVOT, AA + 1 GRANA



# II Trimester

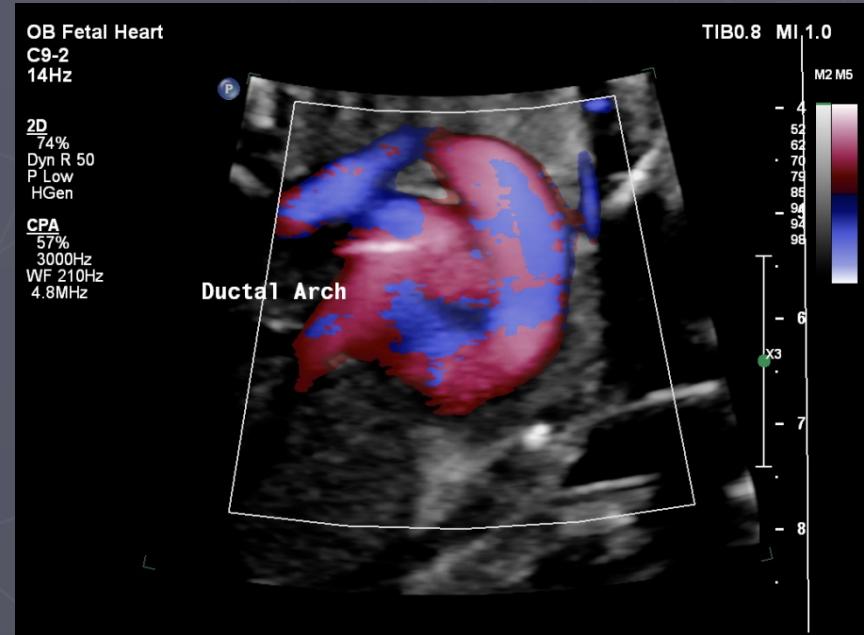
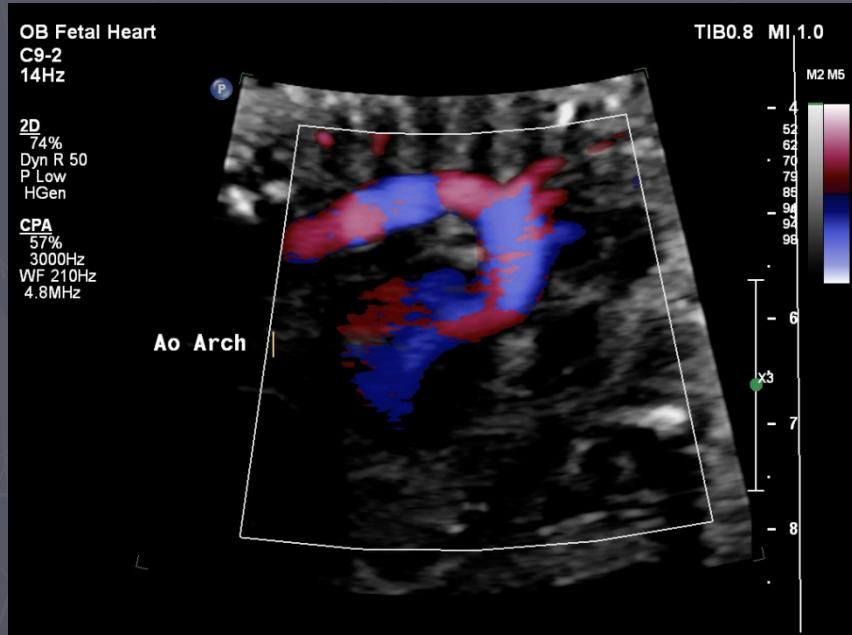
3VV



# II TRIMESTER

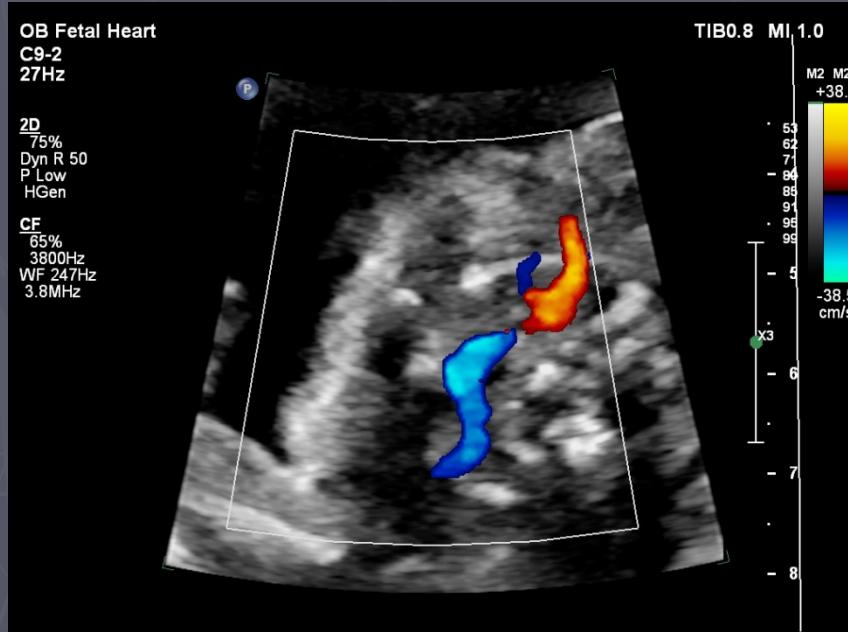
CPA : A. LUK+ 3 GRANE

D. LUK BEZ PREKIDA

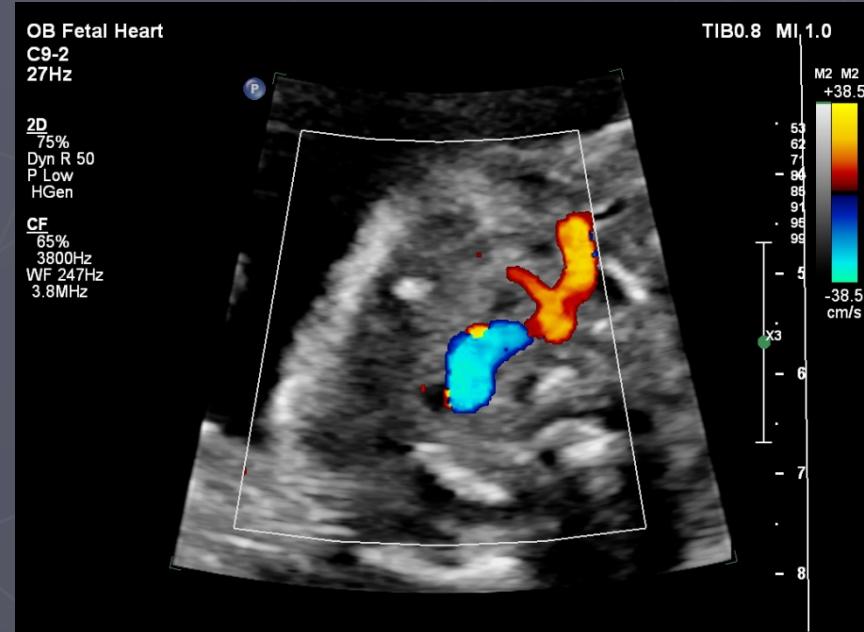


# “Trizomija 21”: tok a. subklavije

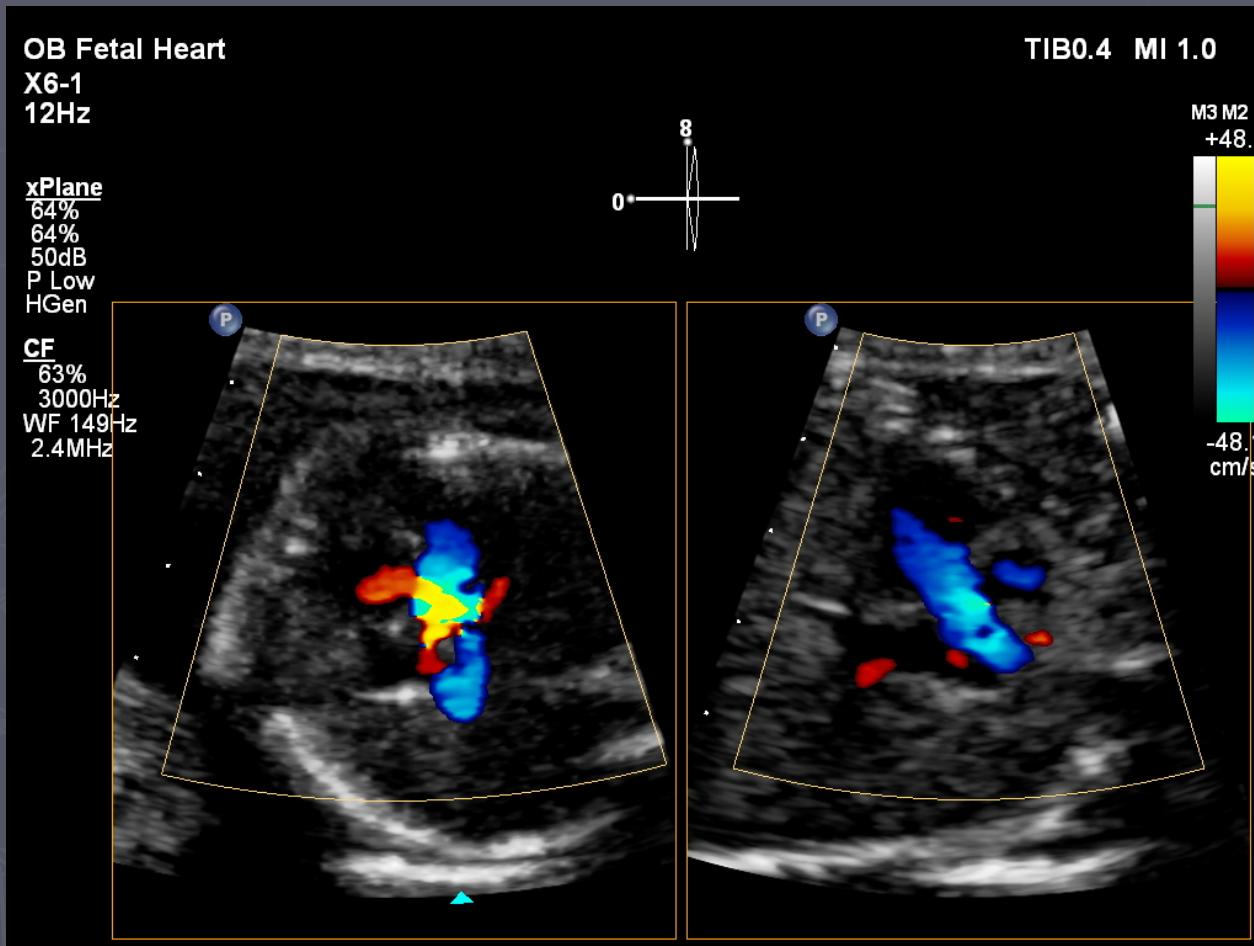
Leva i desna a. subc.



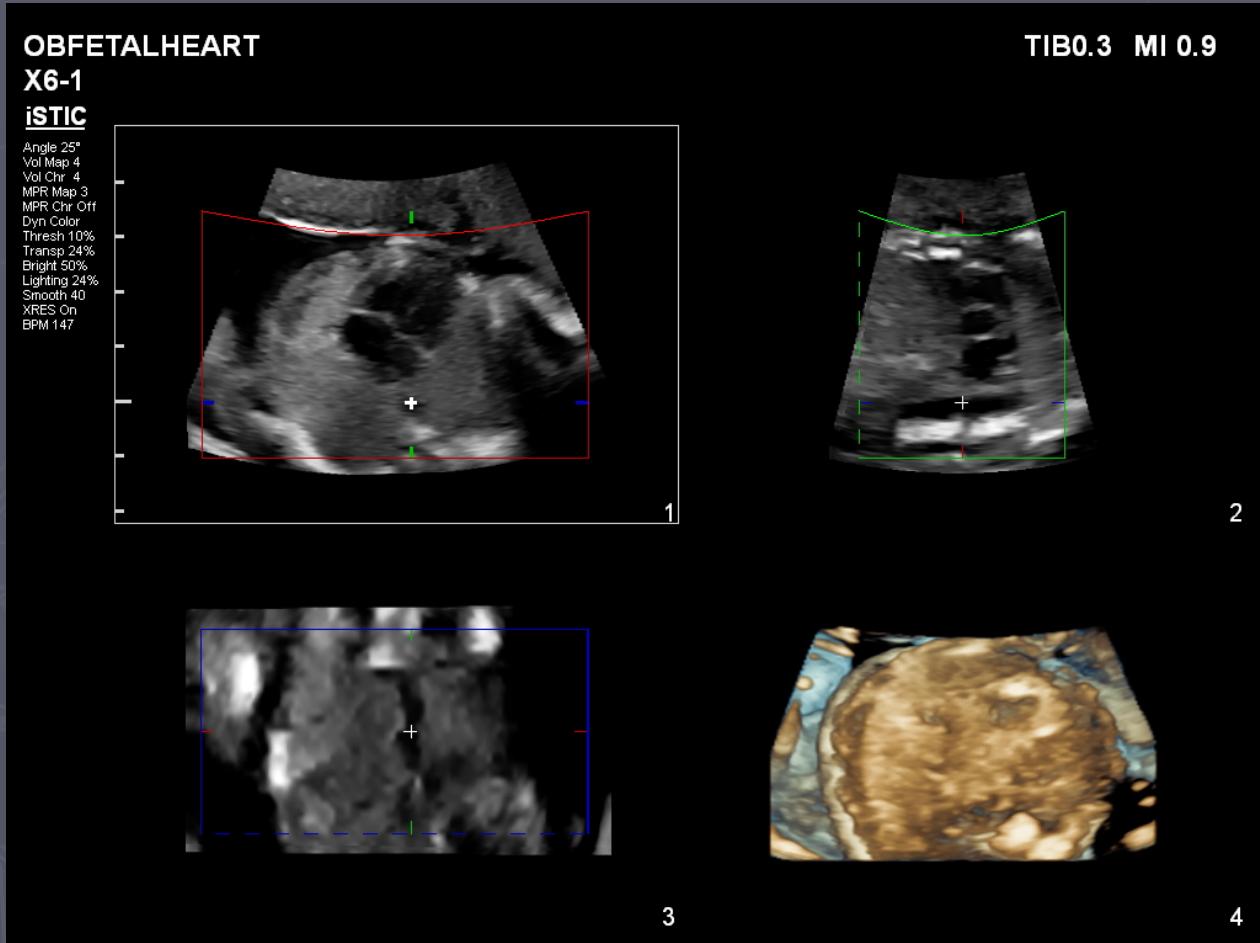
Tok desne a. subc.



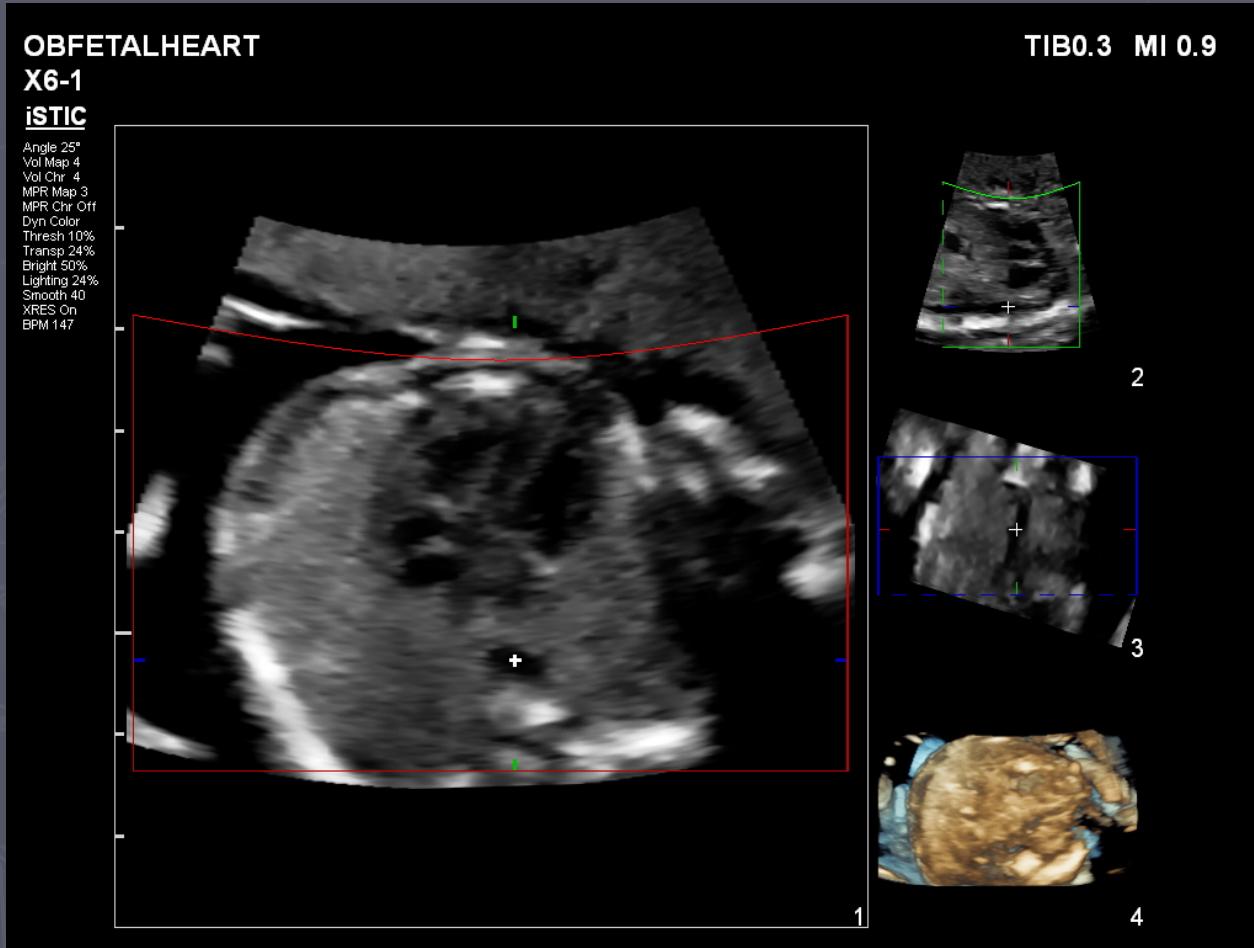
# X-”Plane”=LVOT



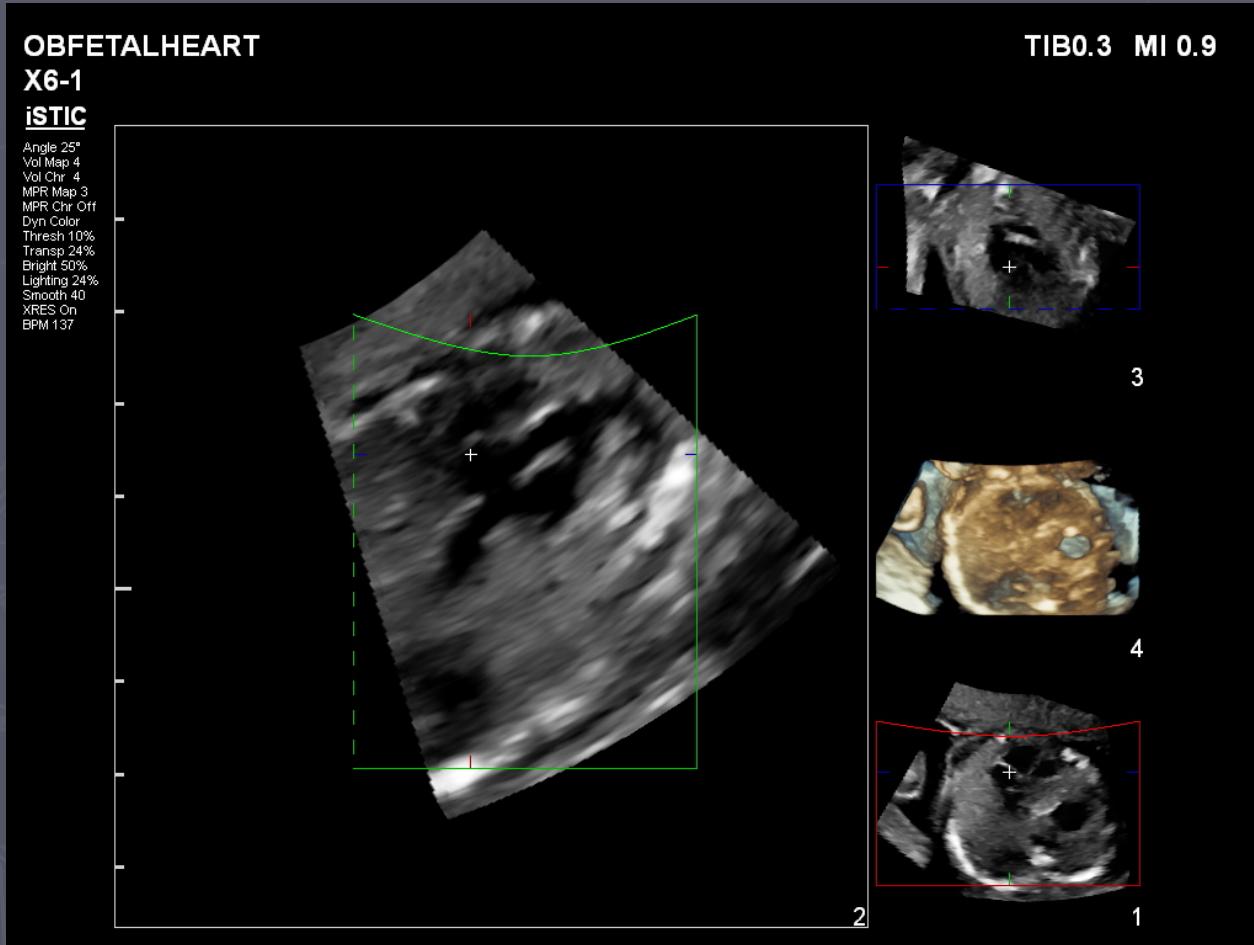
# II TR: 4D STIC; A.= D.LUK



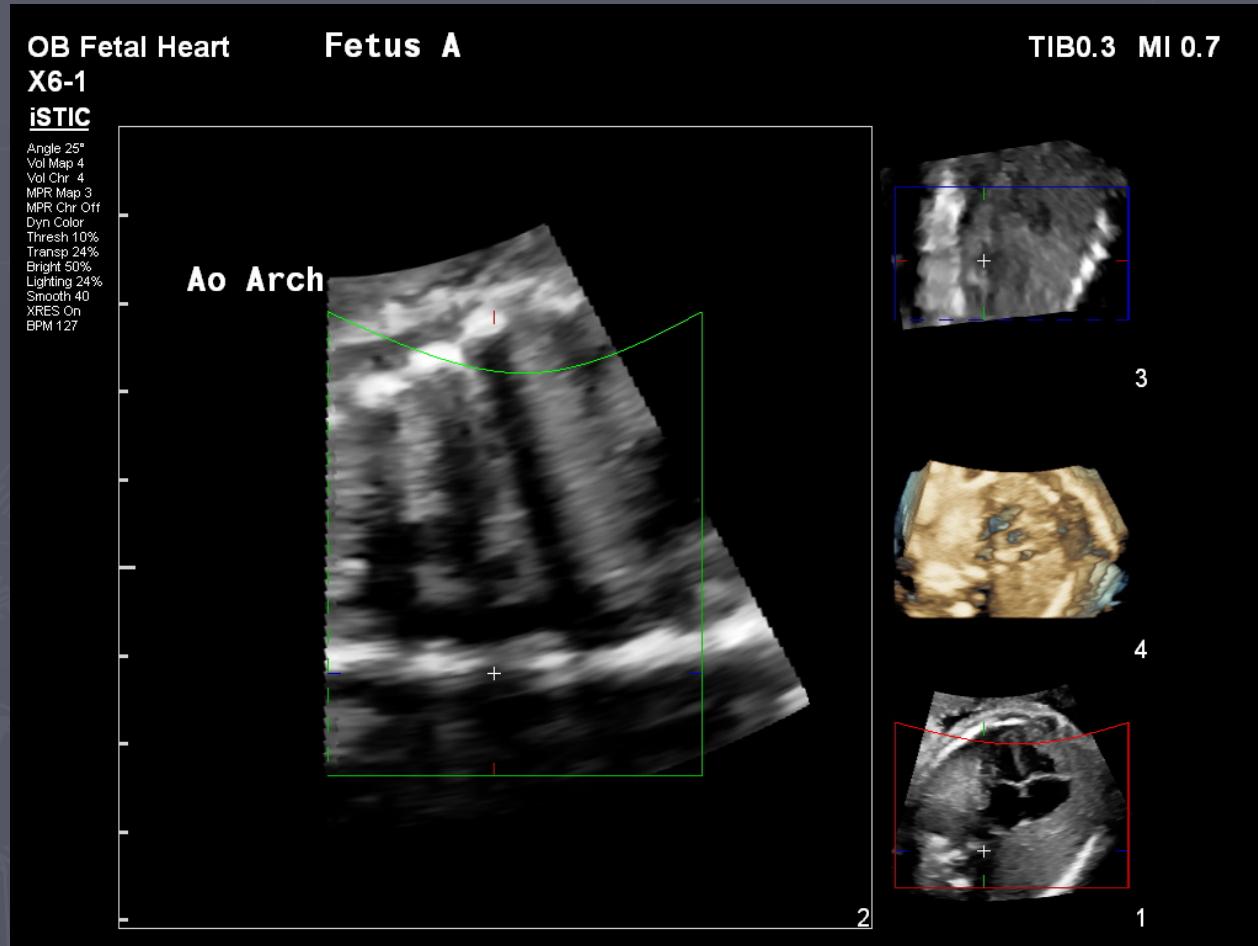
# 4D STIC : 5-7 h.



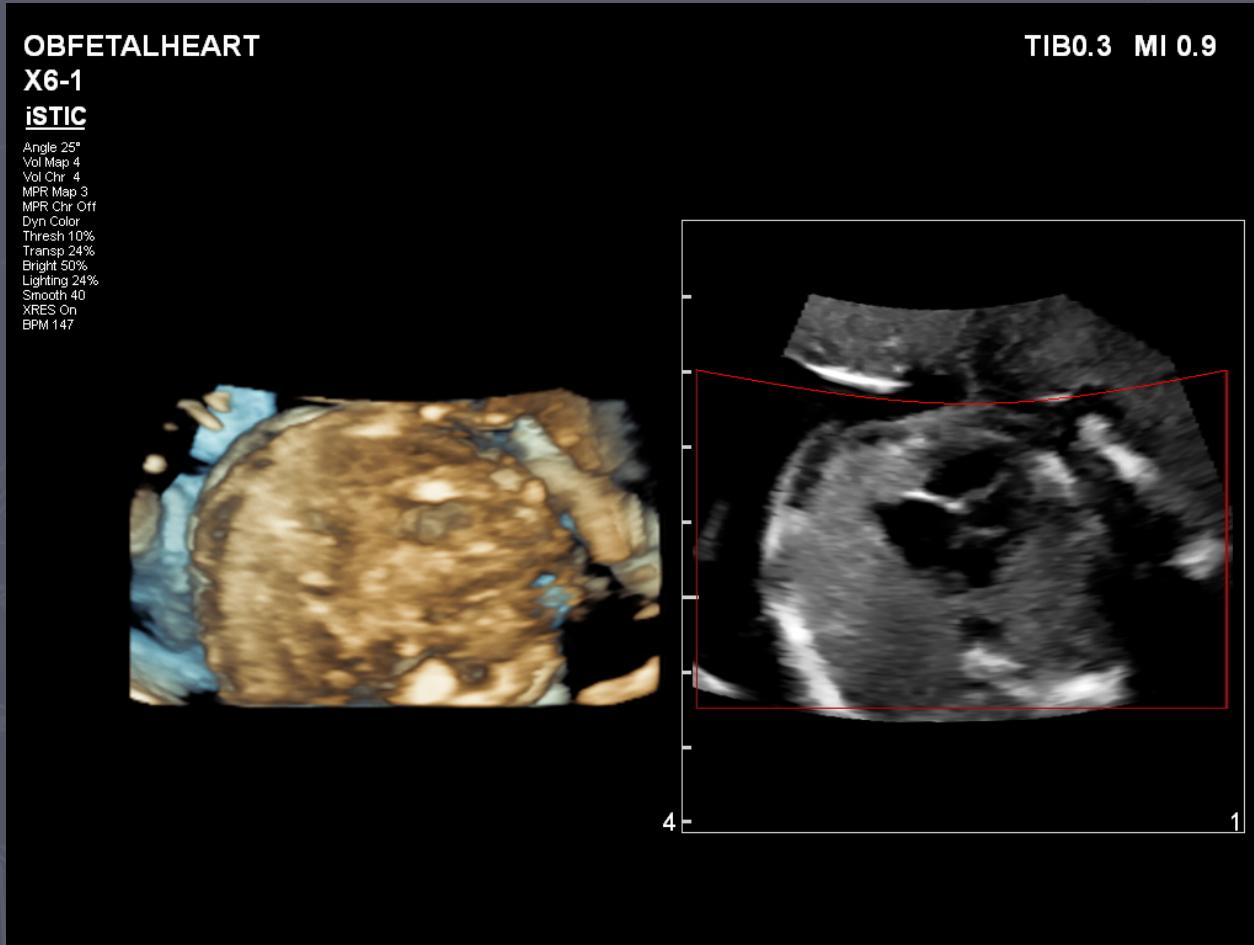
# 4D STIC : A. Luk



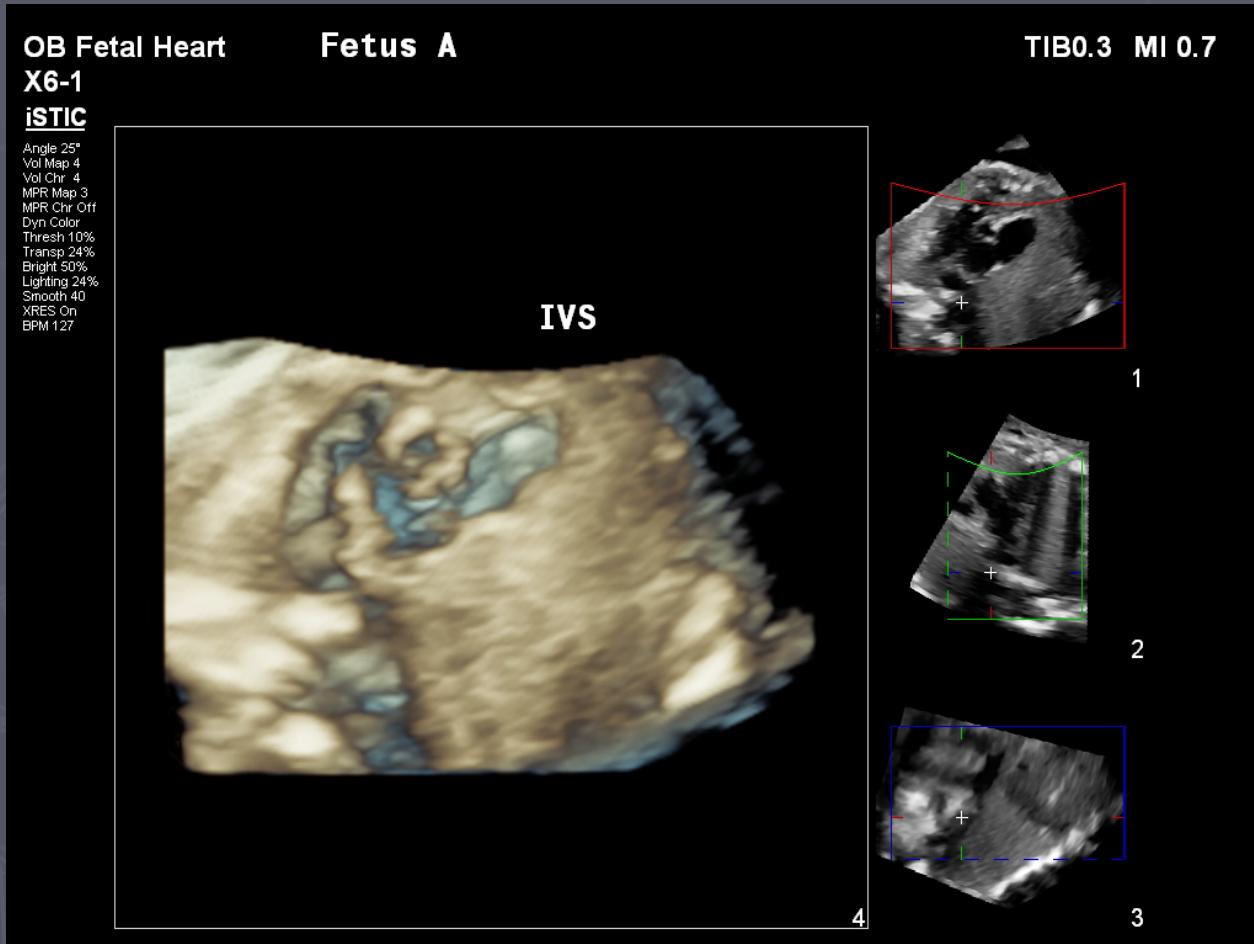
# 4D STIC: A. LUK



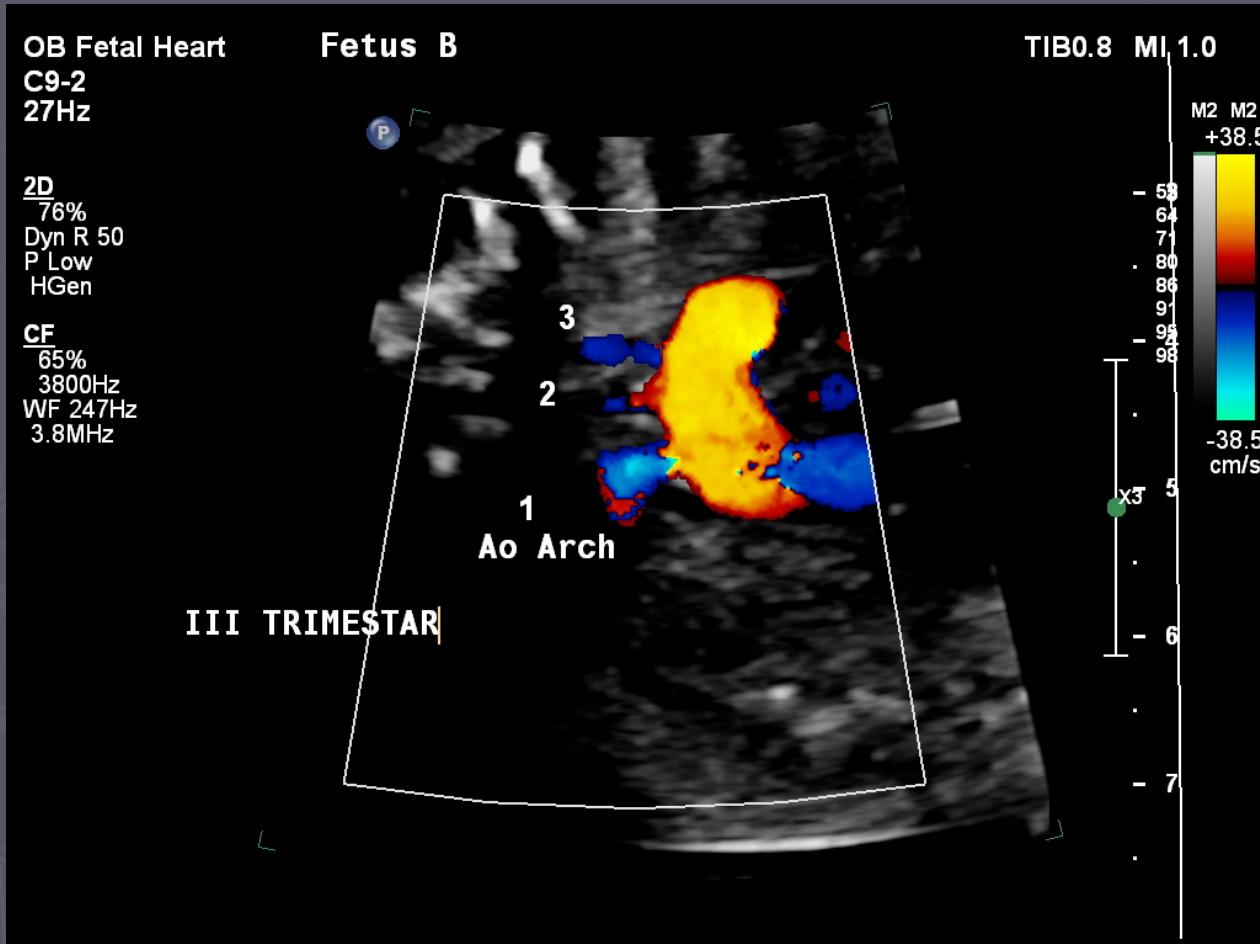
# 4D STIC: ATRIJALNI SEPTUM



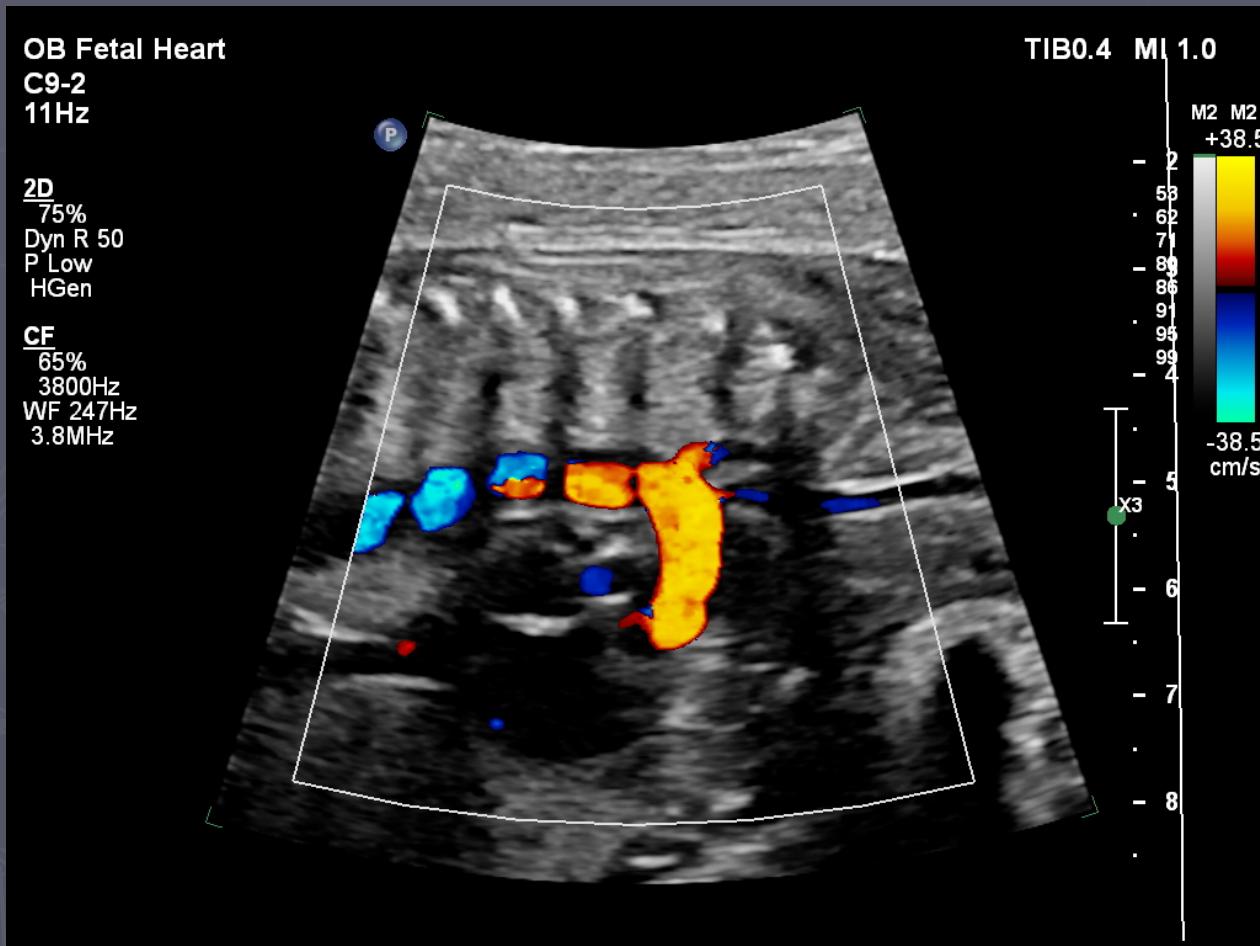
# 4D STIC: IVS



# III TRIMESTER



# III TRIMESTER



# ZAKLJUČAK

- ▶ Srce ploda je završilo razvoj u **12ng.**
- ▶ Plod sa srčanom manom može imati i hromozomske anomalije.
- ▶ Srčana mana je **6 puta češća** od hromozomske greške.
- ▶ **Trudnici mora biti objašnjena potreba i/ili obaveza pregleda srca ploda u I Tr.**

# Zaključak: 10g. Postnatalne + 24g. Prenatalne dijagnostike USM

- ▶ U I i/ili II trimestru trudnoće, poslednja tehnologija (C 9-2MHz), omogućava pregled srca ploda u 97%.
- ▶ Najčešće srčane mane se po pravilu mogu otkriti u I trimestru.
- ▶ Nakon pregleda srca 16-22 ng pregled srca u III trimestru ne mora biti kompletan.

# Nedostaci pregleda srca u I TR:

- ▶ Skrining fetalanog srca može propustiti :
- ▶ VSD
- ▶ Totalnu anomalnu plućnu vensku konekciju
- ▶ Aortnu i plućnu stenozu
- ▶ **Koarktacija Aorte** može biti proglašena kao HLHS i dovesti do nepotrebnog prekida trudnoće.

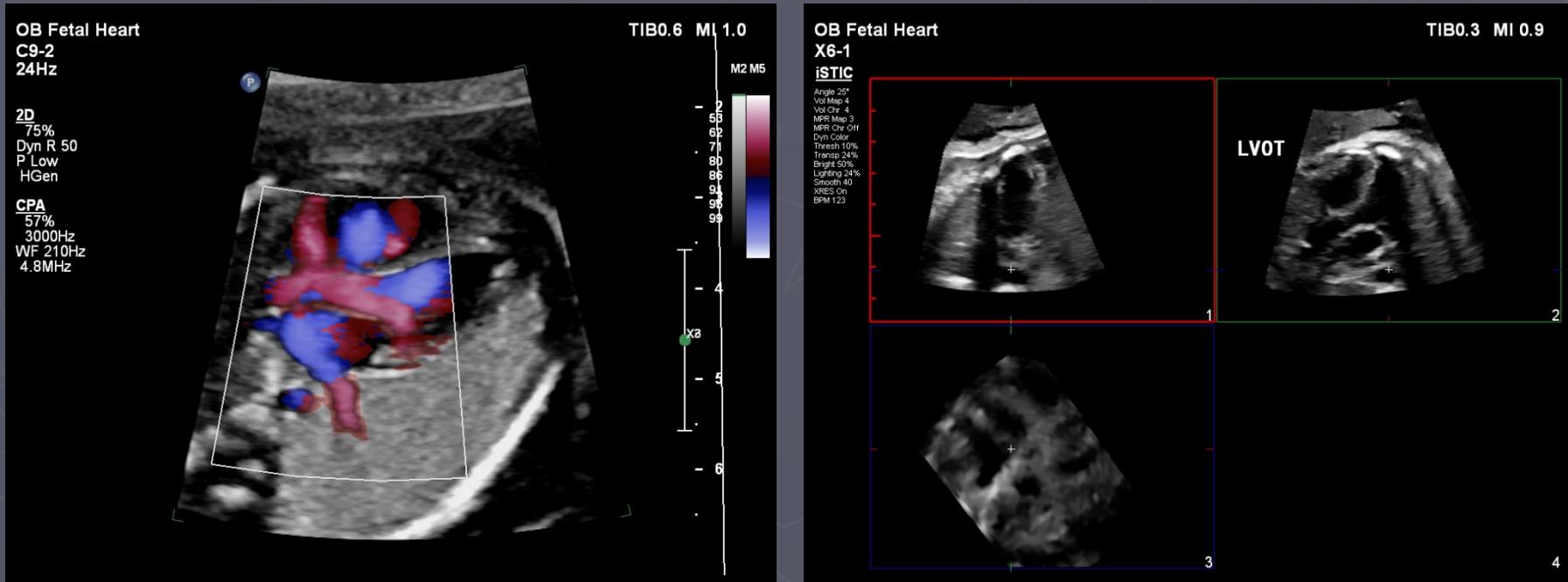
# Šta su indikacije za pregled srca ploda ?

- ▶ **GLAVNA INDIKACIJA** za pregled srca ploda je činjenica da su **USM NAJČEŠĆE ANATOMSKE GREŠKE** u trudnoći.
- ▶ PREGLED SRCA PLODA JE MOGUĆ U 97% u I i/ili ranom II trimestru.
- ▶ **ZLATNI STANDARD** je 2D pregled srca ploda.
- ▶ 4D STIC je nesenzitivna metoda i pri akviziciji od 3 sec. (EPIQ 7G).

# 2D i/ili 4D "STIC"

- ▶ Zlatan standard EF je 2D u I i ranom II trimestru.
- ▶ 4D "STIC" je ograničen pozicijom kičme ploda i moguć je u oko 27% (lično iskustvo).
- ▶ VREME AKVIZICIJE sondama sa motorom je 12sec. a sa elektronskom sondom X-Matriks (Philips Epiq 7G) je 3sec.

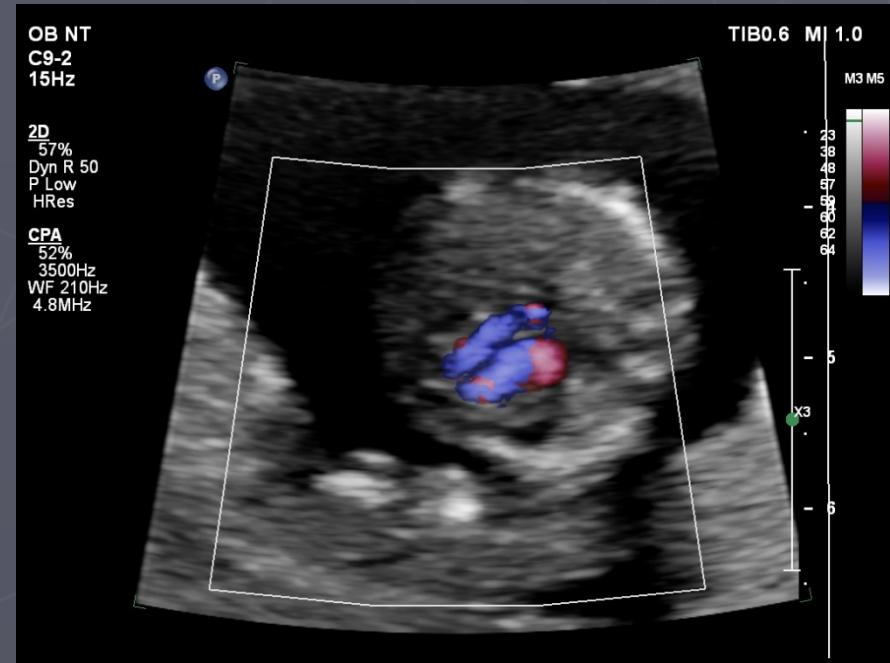
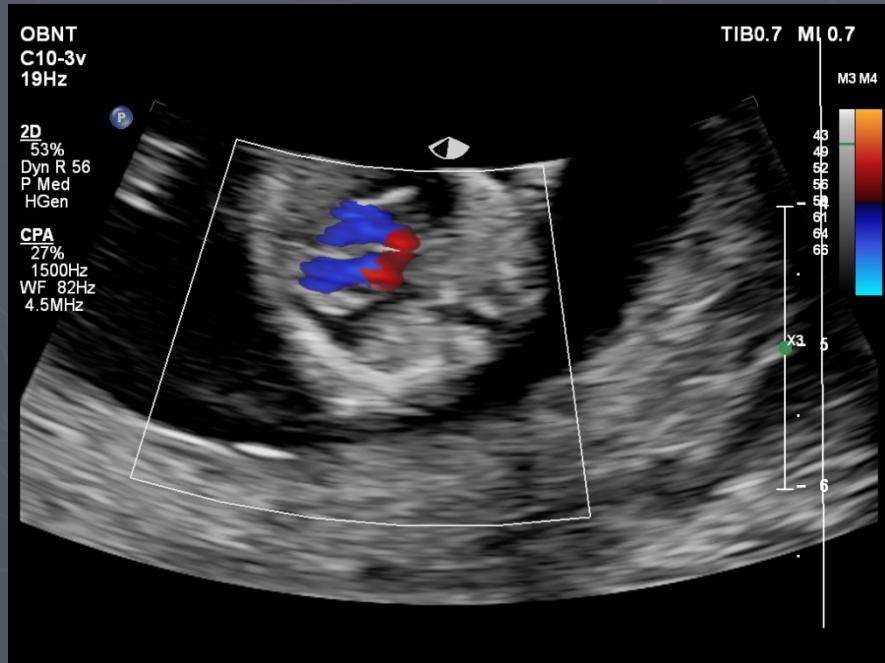
# 2D i/ili 4D –STIC, 5D ?



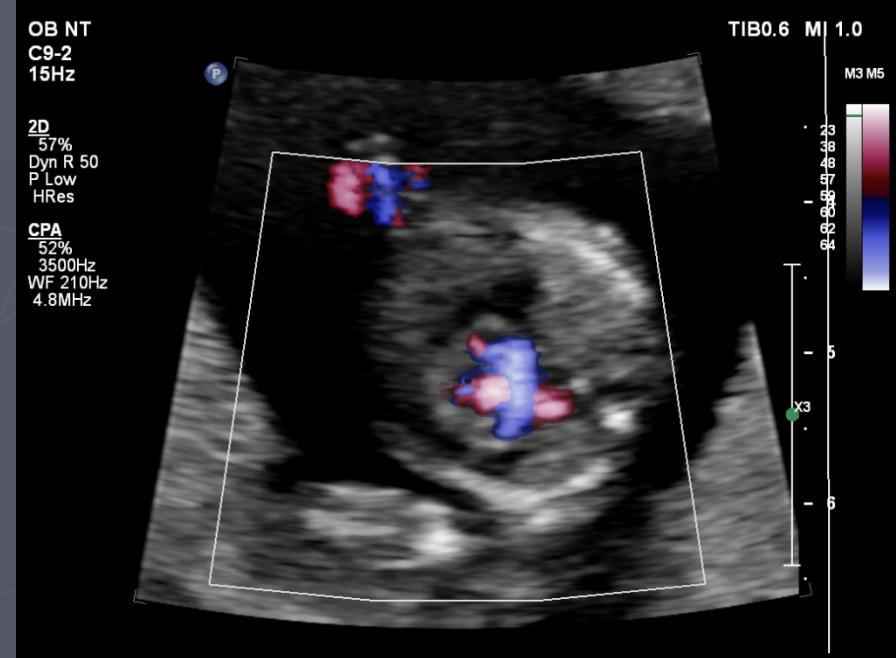
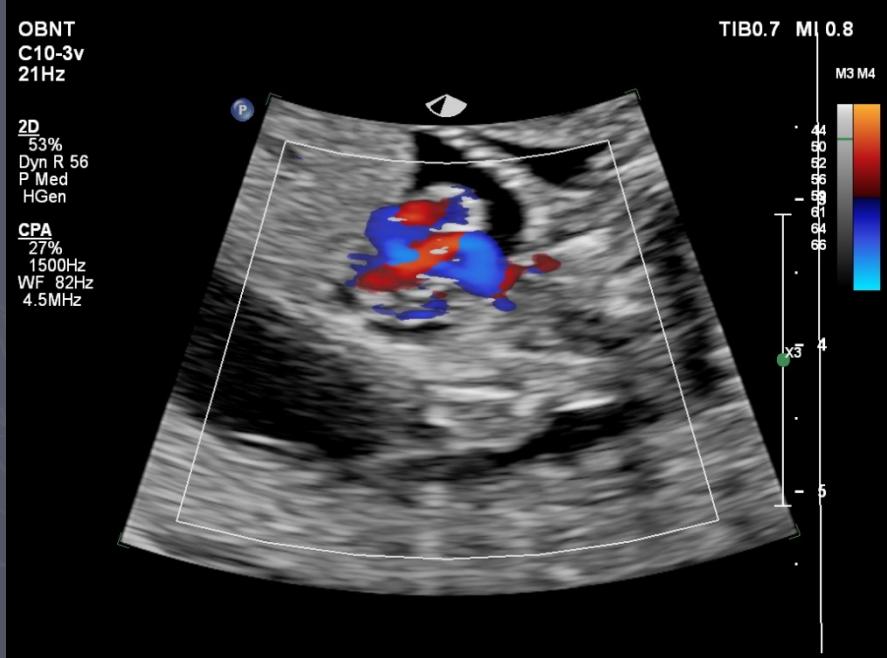
# 12 ng i 4 dana: USM?



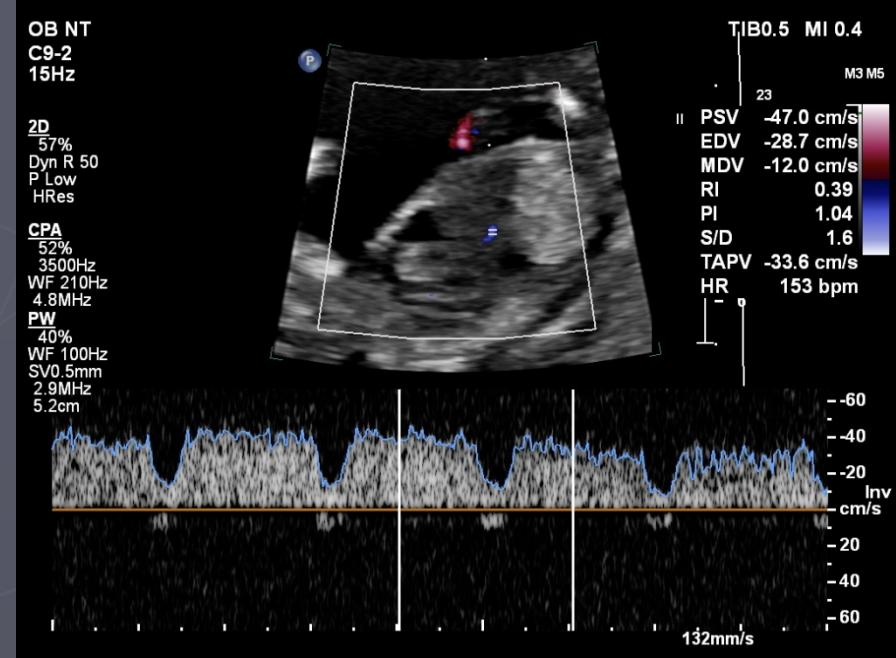
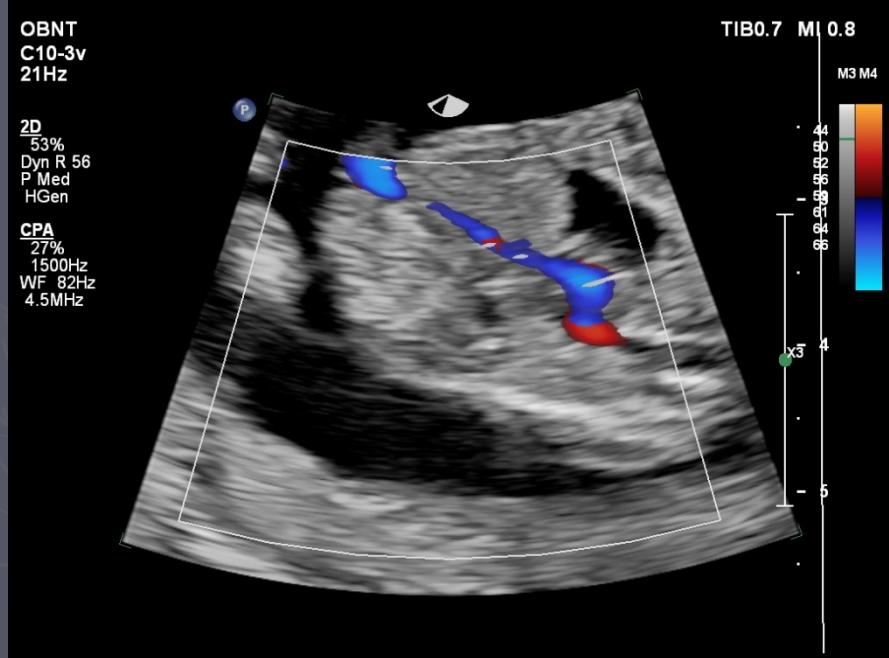
# 4CV: CD i CPA



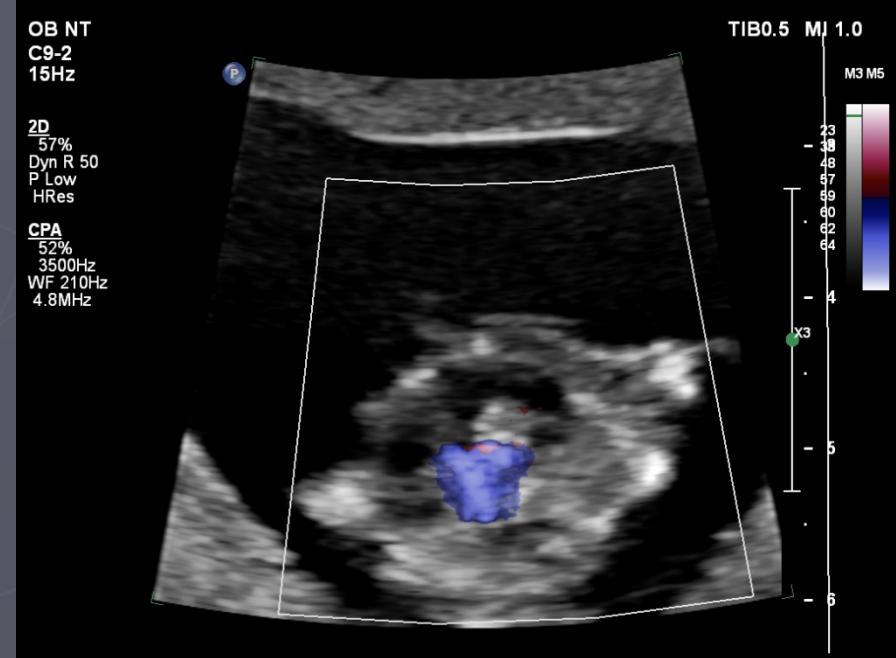
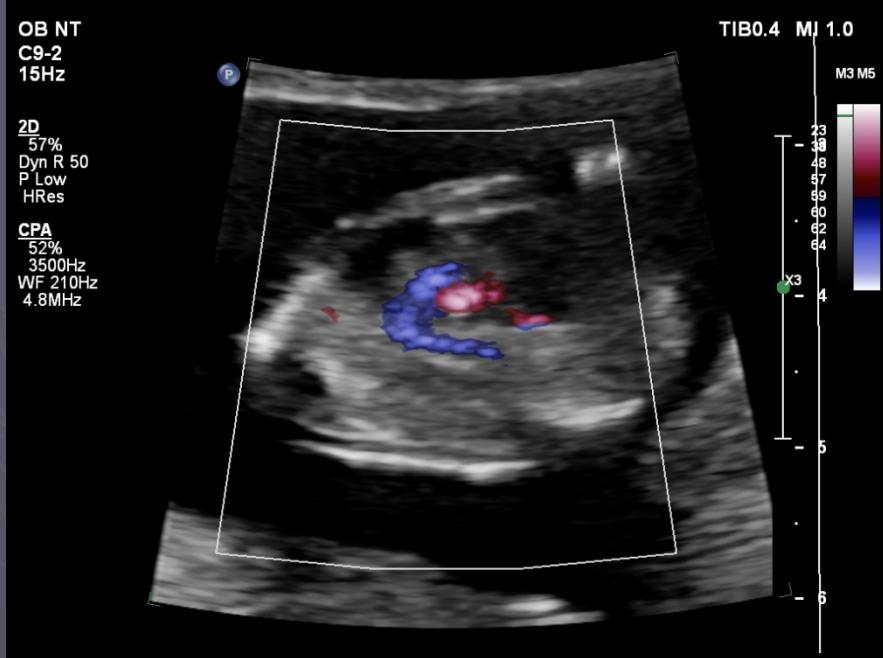
# LVOT i "B", "X" i "V", RVOT?



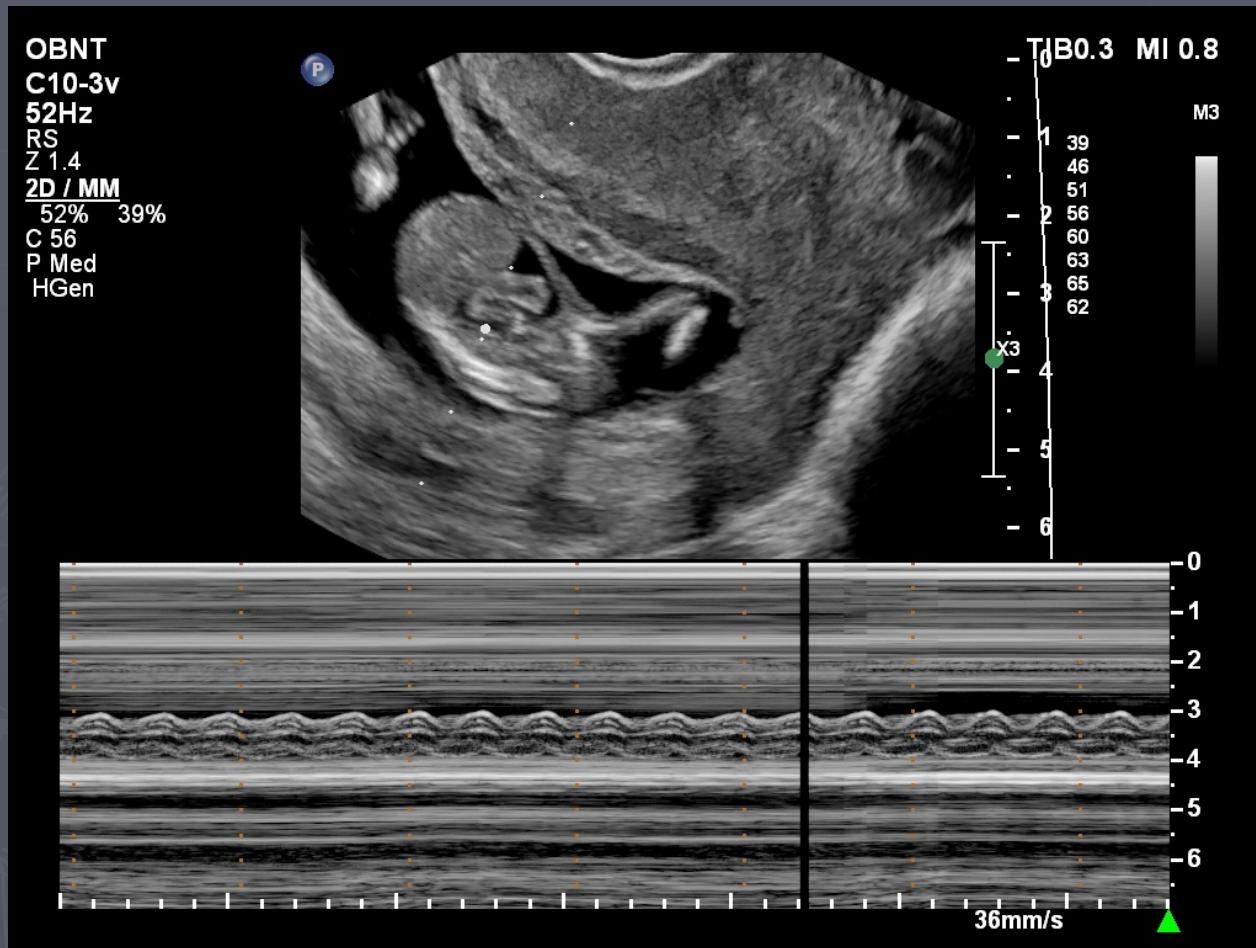
# Venska drenaža "DP" i DV



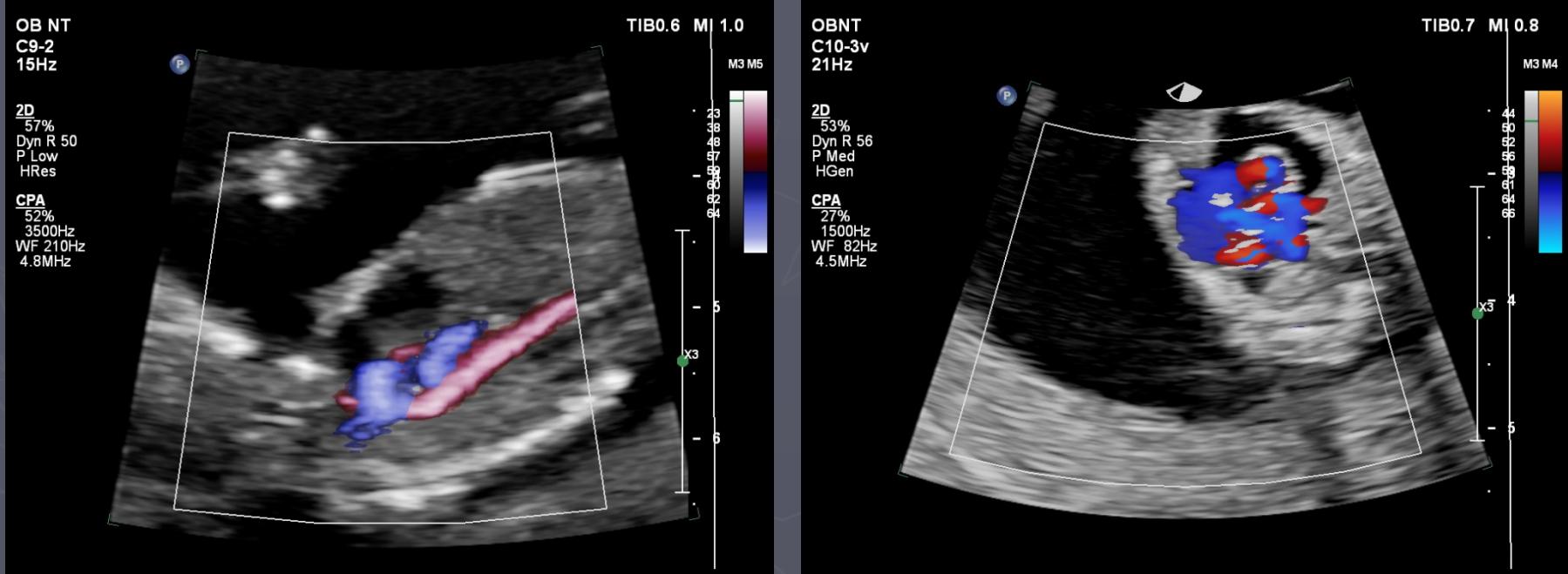
# Duktalni luk, RVOT?



# M-mod: perikardni izliv?!



# Hidrotoraks, LP ?: Bilateralna agenezija pluća



# ULTRAMEDIKA: Senzitivnost

Prošireni ultrazvučni pregled u I i u II Tr  
trudnoće sa i “Dabl i Tripl” testom je otkrio  
99,87% plodova sa HA za 15 god.

NIPT : 99,2% za Trizomiju 21.

- ▶ Prošireni UZ skrining podrazumeva: EF, NT,  
“Vomer”, Nosne kosti, ranu procenu Spine  
bifide, cevastih organa i urinarnog sistema  
kao i “Soft” i Doppler markere.
- ▶ *Nisu registrovane 2 minor USM .*