

FIRST TRIMESTER FETAL ANATOMIC ASSESSMENT



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Disclosures

- Reem S. Abu-Rustum has no disclosures.

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Lecture Objectives

By the end of this lecture the viewer should:

- Understand the reasons behind an 11-14 week anatomic assessment
- Understand how to carry out a systematic anatomic assessment at 11-14 weeks
- Understand the various type of anomalies amenable to detection at 11-14 weeks: what should be detected, what may be detected, and what cannot be detected
- Understand the limitations of fetal assessment at 11-14 weeks
- Understand the safety concerns at 11-14 weeks
- Understand future direction of fetal evaluation in the first trimester
- Take away key tips and pearls

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Lecture Outline

First trimester fetal anatomic assessment at 11-14 weeks

- Background information
- Why early?
- How to carry out a systematic anatomic assessment at 11-14 weeks
- Detection of anomalies: what should be detected, what may be detected, and what cannot be detected
- Limitations and safety in the first trimester
- Future direction
- Tips and pearls

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Objectives

Background

Pearls & Conclusions

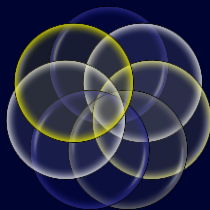
Why Early?

Future Direction

Systemic Evaluation

Limitations

Anomaly Detection



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Congenital Malformations

- Affect 3-5% of all pregnancies
- Most common cause of infant mortality
- Suboptimal detection 16-77%



NTD at 12w6d
RS Abu-Rustum. A Practical Guide to 3D Ultrasound. CRC Press 2015.

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Rosano et al. J Epidemiol Community Health 2000; 54:660
Ewigman et al. NEJM 1993; 329: 821-827; Chitty et al. Prenat Gaid 1995; 15:1241

But...

Majority have no risk factors



**MUST SCREEN
THE ENTIRE POPULATION**

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Objectives

Background

Pearls & Conclusions

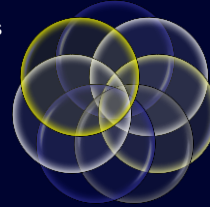
Why Early?

Future Direction

Systemic Evaluation

Limitations

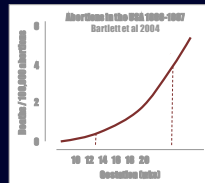
Anomaly Detection



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Why Detect Early? Main Considerations

- Workup
- Options
- TOP Limitations
- Safety
- Explain sudden IUFD
- Natural progression
- Psychological
- Obstetrical care
- Early Reassurance



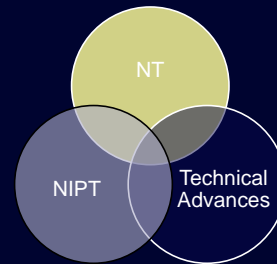
Courtesy of Prof. Nicolaides

Bartlett et al. Obstet Gynecol 2004; 103:729

Maiz et al. Prenatal Diagnosis 2016; ePub ahead of print.

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Global Implementation as a Result of...



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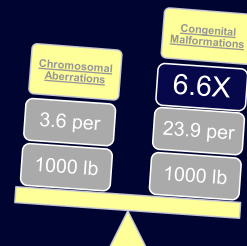
- Today we have access to more than 70% of pregnancies who are undergoing NT assessment at 11-14 weeks



Salveson et al. UOG 2011; 37:625

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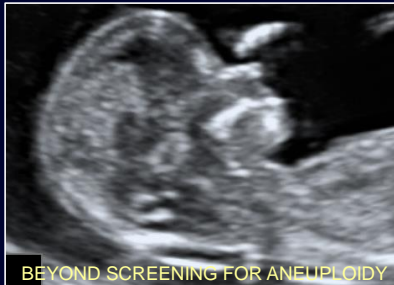
Keep In Mind...



Reiff et al. Prenatal Diagnosis 2016; 36:260

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... A Shift in the Role of NT with NIPT...



BEYOND SCREENING FOR ANEUPLOIDY

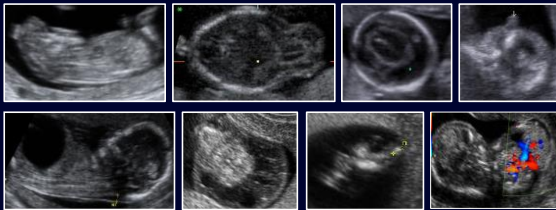
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Full Anatomic Survey



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It is Now Possible to Rule out



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First Trimester Detection of Structural Anomalies

In the most ideal situations, FTS can detect

- Up to 82% of anomalies and
- 2/3 of cardiac lesions

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Oral Communication ISUOG 2007

Review

Accuracy of Ultrasonography at 11–14 Weeks of Gestation for Detection of Fetal Structural Anomalies

A Systematic Review

A. Ostera Bani, MD, and Federico Prefumo, MD, PhD

Box 1. Detection Rate of Fetal Malformations in the First Trimester

100% detection rate

Acrania, anencephaly, ectopia cordis, encephalocele

50–99% detection rate

Cystic hygroma, double-outlet right ventricular flow, Fallot, gastroschisis, omphalocele, holoprosencephaly, hypoplastic left heart syndrome, limb reduction, megacystis, polydactyly, septal defects, transposition of great vessels, valvular disease

1–49% detection rate

Spina bifida, hydrocephalus, skeletal dysplasia, facial cleft, Dandy-Walker, aortic coarctation, arthrogryposis

0% detection rate

Corpus callosum agenesis, bladder exstrophy, congenital cyst adenomatoid malformation, cerebellar hypoplasia, duodenal atresia, hydronephrosis, renal agenesis, duplex kidneys, bowel obstruction, extra-labor sequestration

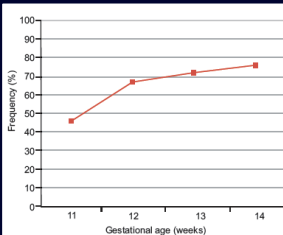


Fig. 3. Detection rates from 11–14 weeks of gestation. Rossi. First-Trimester Ultrasonography. Obstet Gynecol 2013.

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Rossi et al. AJOG 2013; 122:1160

Objectives

Background

Pearls & Conclusions

Why Early?

Future Direction

Systemic Evaluation

Limitations

Anomaly Detection

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Table 2 Suggested anatomical assessment at time of 11 to 13+6-week scan

Organ/anatomical area	Present and/or normal?
Head	Present Cranial bones Midline falx Choroid plexus-filled ventricles
Neck	Normal appearance Nuchal translucency thickness (if accepted after informed consent and trained/certified operator available)*
Face	Eyes with lens* Nasal bone* Normal profile/mandible* Intact lips*
Spine	Vertebrae (longitudinal and axial)* Intact overlying skin*
Chest	Symmetrical lung fields No effusions or masses
Heart	Cardiac regular activity Four symmetrical chambers*
Abdomen	Stomach present in left upper quadrant Bladder*
Abdominal wall	Kidneys* Normal cord insertion No umbilical defects
Extremities	Four limbs each with three segments Hands and feet with normal orientation*
Placenta	Size and texture
Cord	Three-vessel cord*

*Optional structures. Modified from Fong *et al.*²⁸, McAuliffe *et al.*²⁹, Tsipule *et al.*³⁰ and von Kaisenberg *et al.*³¹.

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Must Keep in Mind Timing...

- Limits are 11w0d-13w6d
- Ideally 12-13 weeks
- Skull ossifies at 10.5-11 weeks
- Fetuses have exomphalos at 9-10 weeks that resolves by 12 weeks



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Systemic Approach

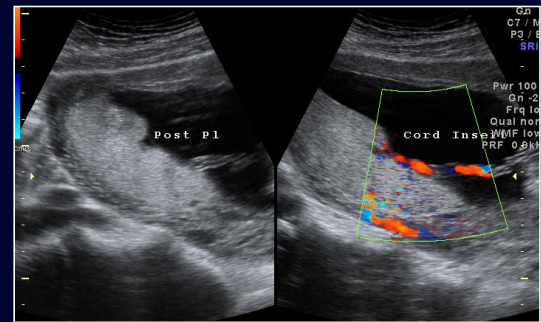
- Just as in the second trimester
- Fetal position and dexterity
- Placental localization
- Full anatomic evaluation



RS Abu-Rustum. A Practical Guide to 3D Ultrasound
CRC Press 2015

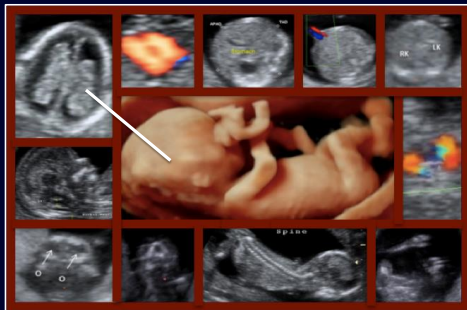
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Placenta



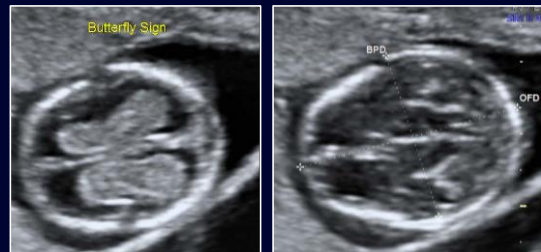
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Systemic Approach



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Butterfly Sign



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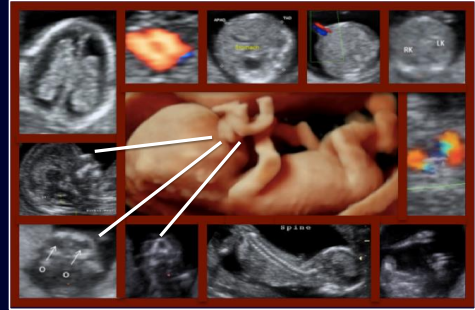
Sepulveda *et al.* J Ultrasound Med 2004; 23:761

Posterior Fossa



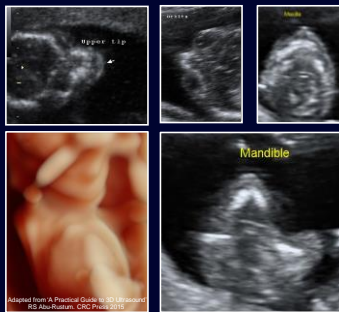
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Systemic Approach



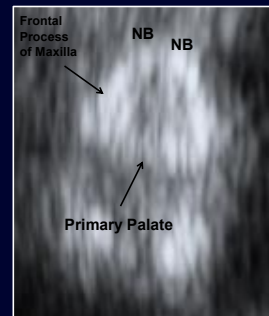
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Face



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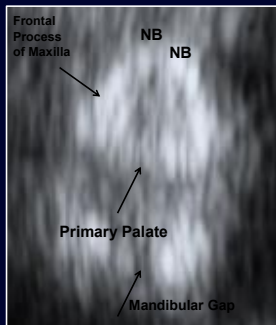
Retronasal Triangle



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Sepulveda et al. UOG 2010; 38:7
J Ultrasound Med 2010; 29:1555

Mandibular Gap



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Sepulveda et al. UOG 2012; 39:152

Maxillary gap at 11-13 weeks' gestation: marker of cleft lip and palate

R. CHAOU*, G. OROZU†, K. S. HEILING*, A. SARUT-LOPEZ* and K. H. NICOLAIDES†
*Center for Prenatal Diagnosis and Human Genetics, Berlin, Germany; †Harlowe Medical Research Center for Fetal Medicine, Hong Kong; College Hospital, London, UK



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Chaoui et al. UOG 2015; 46:665

Maxillary gap at 11–13 weeks' gestation: marker of cleft lip and palate

R. CHAOUPI*, G. OROSZ†, K. S. HEILING*, A. SARUT-LOPEZ* and K. H. NICOLAIDES†
 *Center for Prenatal Diagnosis and Ultrasound Genetics, Berlin, Germany; †Ultrasound Biomedical Research Centre for Fetal Medicine, King's College Hospital, London, UK

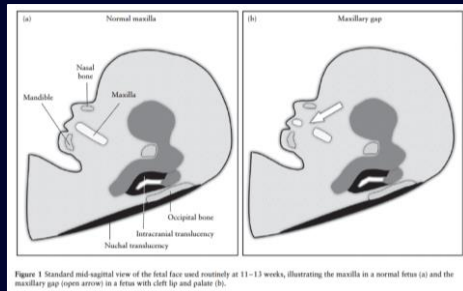
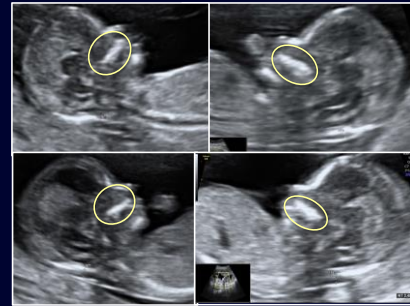


Figure 1 Standard mid-sagittal view of the fetal face used routinely at 11–13 weeks, illustrating the maxilla in a normal fetus (a) and the maxillary gap (open arrow) in a fetus with cleft lip and palate (b).

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Chaoui et al. UOG 2015; 46:665

The Mid-Sagittal View



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Maxillary gap at 11–13 weeks' gestation: marker of cleft lip and palate

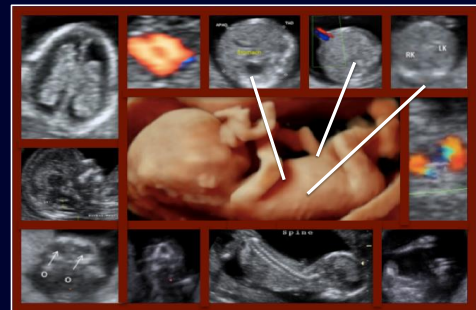
R. CHAOUPI*, G. OROSZ†, K. S. HEILING*, A. SARUT-LOPEZ* and K. H. NICOLAIDES†
 *Center for Prenatal Diagnosis and Ultrasound Genetics, Berlin, Germany; †Ultrasound Biomedical Research Centre for Fetal Medicine, King's College Hospital, London, UK

MG Characteristic	Normal Controls (n=86)	Facial Clefts	
		Isolated (n=37)	Other Defects (n=49)
No Gap	80 (93%)	13 (35.1%)	2 (4.1%)
Partial Gap	6 (7%)	24 (64.9%)	34 (69.4%)
Complete Gap	-	-	13 (26.5%)
Gap < 1.5 mm	6 (100%)	11/24 (45.8%)	13/47 (27.7%)

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Chaoui et al. UOG 2015; 46:665

Systemic Approach



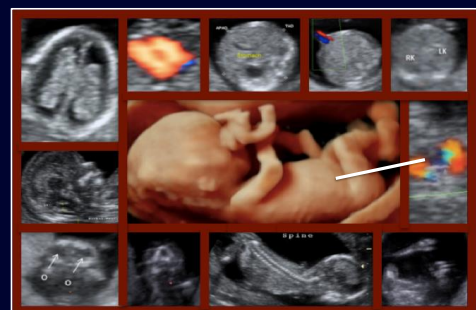
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Abdomen



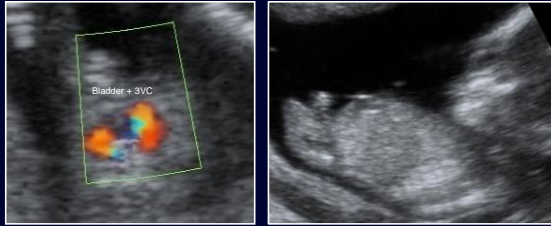
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Systemic Approach



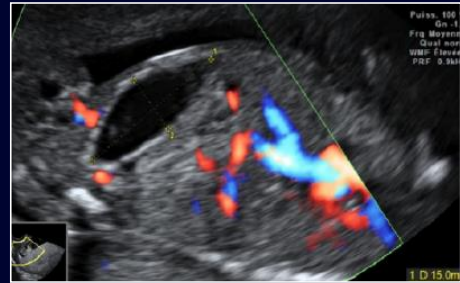
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Pelvis



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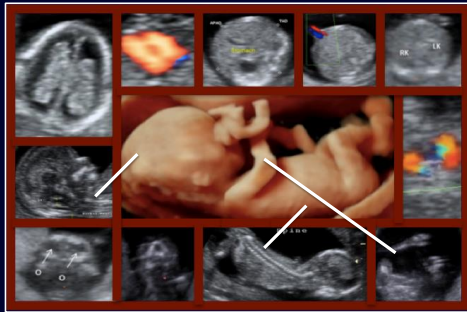
Evanascent Pelvic Lucency in Anal Atresia



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Image adapted from Bault et al. UOG 2010; 36:11

Systemic Approach



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Intracerebral Translucency

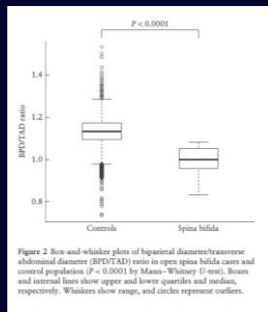


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Chaoui et al. UOG 2009; 34: 249-252 and UOG 2010; 35:133

Ratio of BPD to TAD in NTD

- BPD/TAD ~ 1



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Simon et al. UOG 2015; 45:267

Spine



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Extremities



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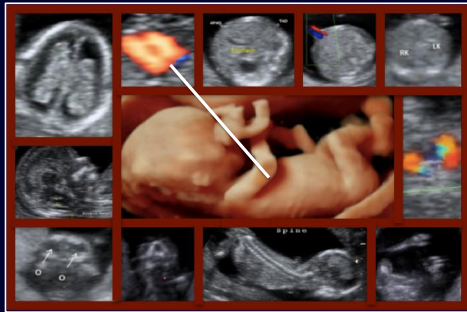
The First Trimester Sweep



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TV at 11w3d Using RIC 6-12

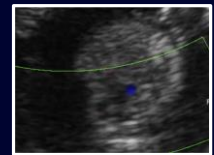
Systemic Approach



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Congenital Heart Disease

- Most common major abnormality
- Incidence: 8.8/1000 live births
- 30% with associated defects
- Contributes to >50% of congenital anomaly-related deaths in childhood



Pentology of Cantrell



Hoffman et al. Am J Cardio 1978; 42:641

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

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How Good Are We?

- Non-selected population in Norway
- 30149 fetuses



Detection Rate at

57%

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Tegnander et al. UOG 2006; 27:252

How Good Are We?

- Prospective 1 year study
- Northern California
- Fetuses and infants with CHD < 6 months
- 98/309 diagnosed (36%)

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Friedberg et al. J. Pediatr. 2009; 155:26

Can We Improve Our Detection?

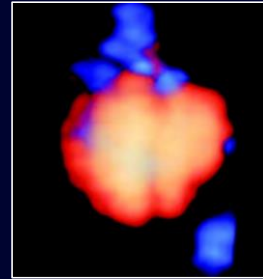
Prenatal recognition of CHD rose from 17% in 1994 to 30% in 1995 and 36% in 1996.

Conclusions—A simple training program for obstetric ultrasonographers increased their ability to detect serious congenital heart disease at a routine 18–20 week anomaly scan.

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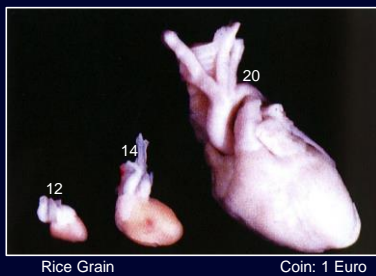
Hunter et al. Heart 2000; 84:294

The First Trimester Heart



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Keeping in Mind...



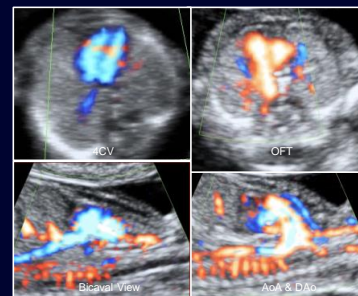
Rice Grain

Coin: 1 Euro

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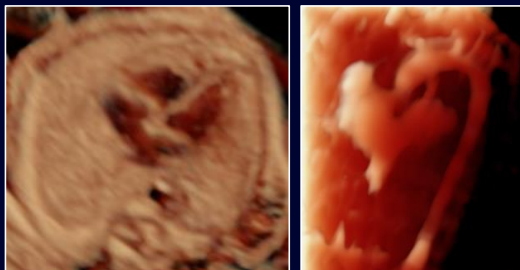
Allan, Cook & Huggon. Fetal Echocardiography: A Practical Guide. 2009

In Order to Obtain These Views



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Must Acquire Skill in the Second Trimester...



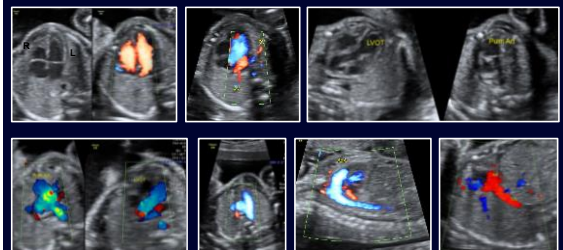
21W5D

24W5D

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RS Abu-Rustum. A Practical Guide to 3D Ultrasound. CRC Press 2015

Systematic Approach 18-22 Weeks



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Nuchal Translucency

- Cardiac Abnormalities 5/1000 (0.5%)
- Diabetic Mom 10-15/1000 (1-1.5%)
- Previous Affected Child 20/1000 (2%)
- NT > 3.5 mm 50-70/1000 (5-7%)



Abu-Rustum Practical Guide to Fetal Echocardiography: Normal and Abnormal Hearts: Abuhamad and Chaoui 2009

Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol 2013; 42: 383-389
Published online 3 September 2013 in Wiley Online Library (wileyonlinelibrary.com). DOI: 10.1002/ulog.12448

Nuchal translucency and major congenital heart defects in fetuses with normal karyotype: a meta-analysis

A. SOTIRIADIS*, S. PAPATHEODOROU†, M. ELEFTHERIADES‡ and G. MAKRYDIMASS§

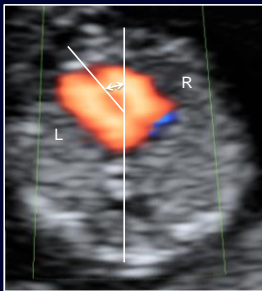
*Second Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Agapioleivon General Hospital, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece; †Cyprus International Institute for Environmental and Public Health, Cyprus University of Technology, Limassol, Cyprus; ‡Embryonic Prenatal Diagnostic Center, Athens, Greece; §Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, University of Ioannina, Ioannina, Greece

- Pooled Sensitivity NT >95th Centile is **46%**
- Pooled Sensitivity NT >99th Centile is **21%**

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Sotiriadis et al. UOG 2013; 42:383

Cardiac Axis 30-60°



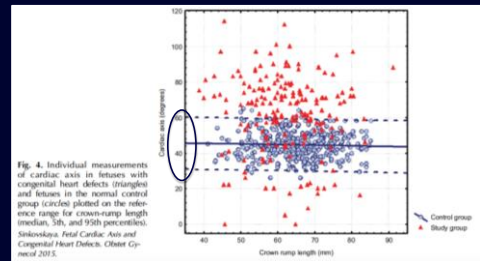
Sinkovskaya et al. UOG 2010; 36:676
Sinkovskaya et al. UOG 2014; 44:10

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Original Research

Fetal Cardiac Axis and Congenital Heart Defects in Early Gestation

Elena S. Sinkovskaya, MD, PhD, Ralib Chausi, MD, Katrin Karl, MD, Elena Andronov, MD, PhD, Lubov Zhelezova, MD, PhD, and Alfred Z. Abuhamad



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Sinkovskaya et al Obstet Gynecol 2015; 125:453

Original Research

Fetal Cardiac Axis and Congenital Heart Defects in Early Gestation

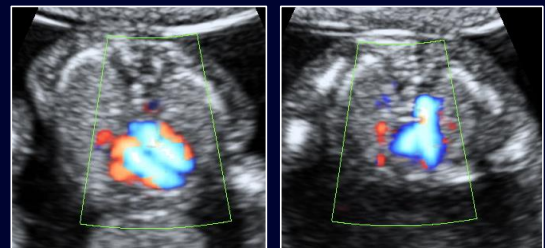
Elena S. Sinkovskaya, MD, PhD, Ralib Chausi, MD, Katrin Karl, MD, Elena Andronov, MD, PhD, Lubov Zhelezova, MD, PhD, and Alfred Z. Abuhamad

Type of CHD	NT > 95 th Centile	CAX Abnormal
Conotruncal	30.6%	81.6%
Univentricular Hearts	37.9%	96.6%
Combined CHD	57.9%	94.7%
Total	51.7%	74.1%

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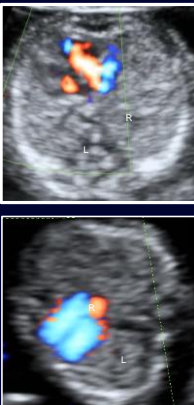
Sinkovskaya et al Obstet Gynecol 2015; 125:453

What Can We See?



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- Haak et al
UOG 2002; 20:9
Transvaginal 92%
- Huggon et al
UOG 2002; 20:22
Transabdominally 84%



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Cardiac Imaging at 11-14 Weeks

Key Points

- Heart Develops GA 5-8 Weeks
- Chest AP diameter is about 2.5 cm at 12-13 weeks

Can Assess

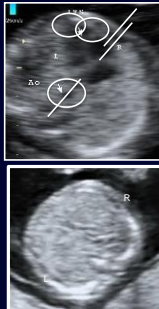
- Position
- Connections
- Symmetry of 4 Chambers
- 2 AV valves/Septum (Doppler)
- Septo-aortic Continuity
- 2 Semilunar Valves (Doppler)
- Normal Cross Over of Arteries



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Anatomic Landmarks

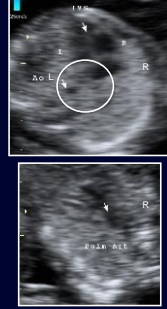
- **Right ventricle** is the most anterior, below the sternum
- **Left atrium** is closest to the spine most central structure in the chest
- **Aorta** is just anterior to the left of the spine
- **Tricuspid valve** is more apical than mitral valve
- Flap of the foramen ovale in the left atrium
- **Moderator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



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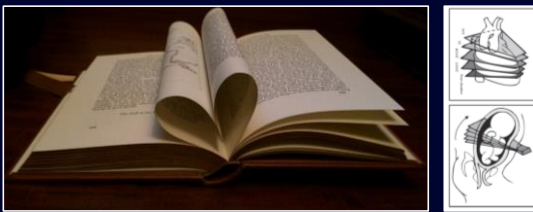
Anatomic Landmarks

- **Left atrium and aorta** occupy the center of the chest
- **Aorta** points to the right shoulder as it exits then heads posteriorly towards the spine
- **Pulmonary artery (PA)** points to the left shoulder as it exits
- **Outflow tracts** cross over, with the PA being more anterior than the left ventricular outflow tract
- **Post bifurcation** of the PA, the aorta and PA are almost parallel



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Systemic Evaluation Transverse Views



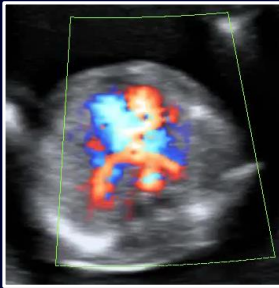
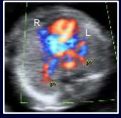
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Systemic Evaluation Sagittal Views



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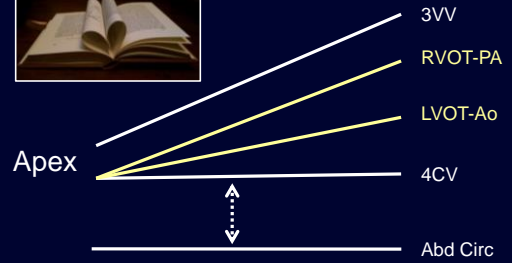
Pulmonary Veins



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TA at 13w1d Using Linear 9MHz Probe

Systemic Evaluation Transverse Views



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Diagram Courtesy of L. Daou, MD

Outflow Tracts



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Outflow Tracts



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Outflow Tracts



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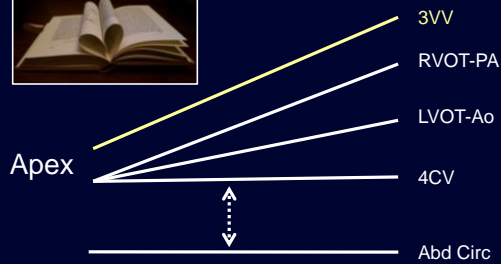
TA at 13w5d Using RMC/OB

Cross Over



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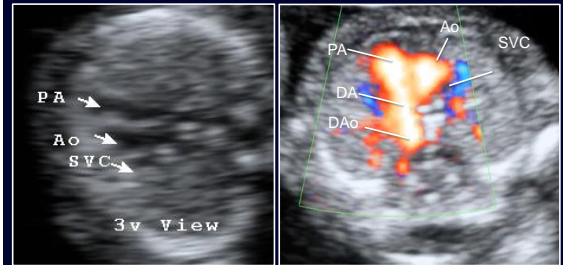
Systemic Evaluation Transverse Views



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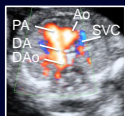
Diagram Courtesy of L. Daou, MD

3 Vessel View



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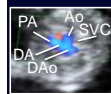
3 Vessel View



Abu-Rustum

TV at 13w1d Using RIC 6-12

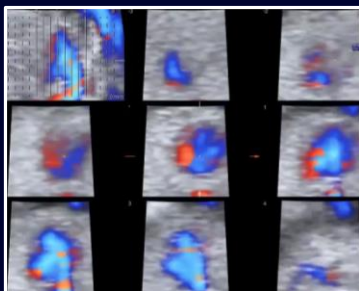
3 Vessel View



Abu-Rustum

TV at 9w5d Using RIC6-12

Systemic Evaluation Transverse Views



Abu-Rustum

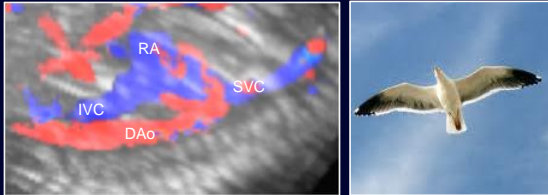
TA at 13w2d Using RM6C/OB

Systemic Evaluation Sagittal Views



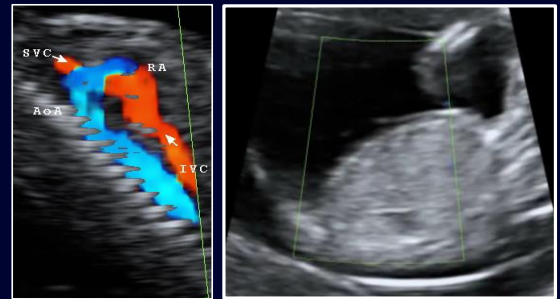
Abu-Rustum

Right Atrial Inflow



Abu-Rustum

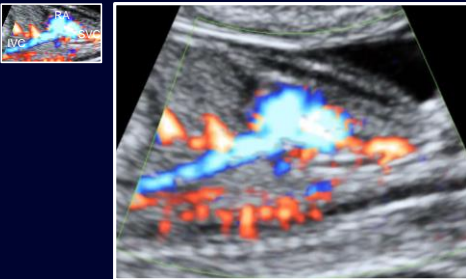
Right Atrial Inflow



Abu-Rustum

TA at 12w5d Using RM6C/OB

Right Atrial Inflow



Abu-Rustum

TV at 13w1d Using RIC 6-12

Aortic Arch & Descending Aorta



Abu-Rustum

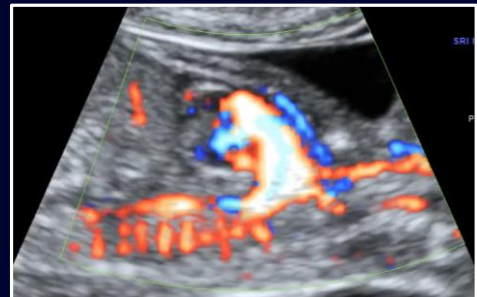
Aortic Arch & Descending Aorta



Abu-Rustum

TA at 13w2d Using RM6C/OB

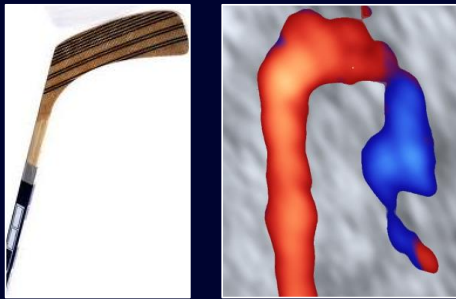
Aortic Arch & Descending Aorta



Abu-Rustum

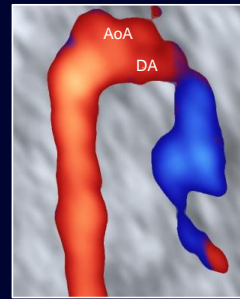
TV at 13w1d Using RIC 6-12

Ductal Arch



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Ductal Arch



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STIC at 11-14 Weeks

Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol 2013; 42: 669-678
Published online in Wiley Online Library (wileyonlinelibrary.com). DOI: 10.1002/ug.12548

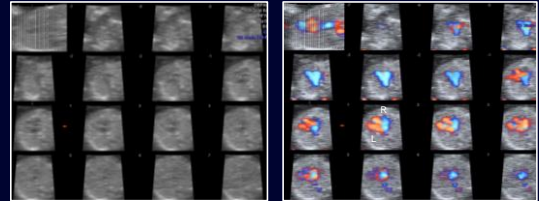
Use of spatiotemporal image correlation at 11–14 weeks' gestation

C. VOTINO*, T. COS*, R. ABU-RUSTUM†, S. DAHMAN SAIDI*, V. GALLO*, O. DOBRESCU*, H. DESSY‡ and J. JANL*

*Departments of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, University Hospital Brugmann, Brussels, Belgium; †Center For Advanced Fetal Care, Tripoli, Lebanon; ‡Department of Pediatric Cardiology, Hôpital Universitaire des Enfants Reine Fabiola, Brussels, Belgium

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STIC Volume with HF Flow



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TA at 13w0d Using RM6C/OB

Learning Curve and Factors Influencing the Feasibility of Performing Fetal Echocardiography at the Time of the First-Trimester Scan

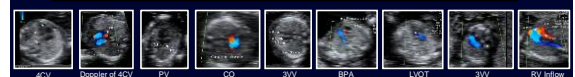
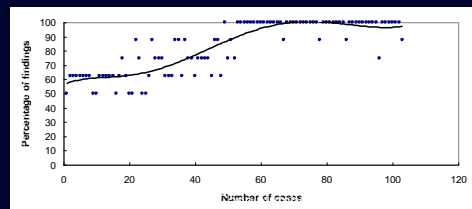
Reem S. Abu-Rustum, MD, M. Fowad Zaide, PhD, Sameer E. Abu-Rustum, MD

This work was presented as an oral poster at the 20th World Congress of the International Society of Ultrasound in Obstetrics and Gynecology 2010; Prague, Czech Republic. It received the best Free Communication Award in its category.

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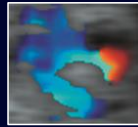
Abu-Rustum et al. JUM 2011; 30:695

Results

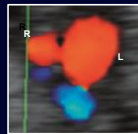


Conclusion

- Fetal cardiac evaluation is feasible in the first trimester
- At least 52 exams and an average time of 10 minutes needed
- Time allocation and gained sonographer experience are the most significant factors



AV Canal



HRH

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Objectives

Background

Pearls & Conclusions

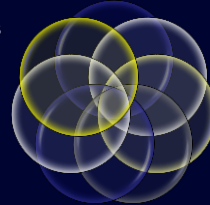
Why Early?

Future Direction

Systemic Evaluation

Limitations

Anomaly Detection



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First Trimester Detection of Structural Abnormalities

Various Developmental Limitations with Structural Defects

Always detectable
Somewhat detectable
Never detectable

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First Trimester Detection of Structural Abnormalities

Always Detectable

- Acrania
- Cystic hygroma
- Exomphalos/Gastroschicis
- Ectopia Cordis
- Megacystis
- Sirenomelia/Limb Anbormalities

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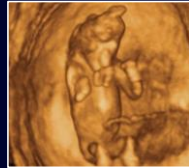
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Acrania



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Cystic Hygroma



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Abu-Rustum, Daou. J Ultrasound in Medicine 2010 ; 29:817

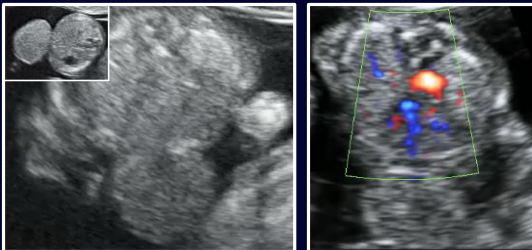
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Exompholos



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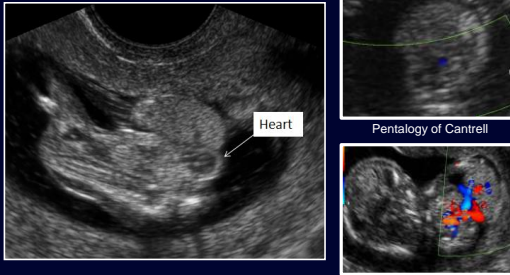
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Ectopia Cordis at 11W6D



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Abu-Rustum, Acun. UOG 2010; 36:301

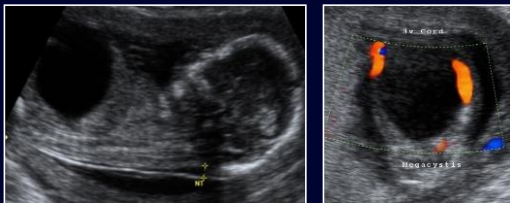
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Megacystis



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Abu-Rustum, Daou. J Ultrasound in Medicine 2010; 29:817

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Limb Amputation



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Abu-Rustum, Daou. J Ultrasound in Medicine 2010; 29:817

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- Single umbilical artery
- Anal atresia

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Holoprosencephaly



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Proboscis at 12W6d



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Cephalocele



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Abu-Rustums, Dao. J Ultrasound in Medicine 2010 : 29:817

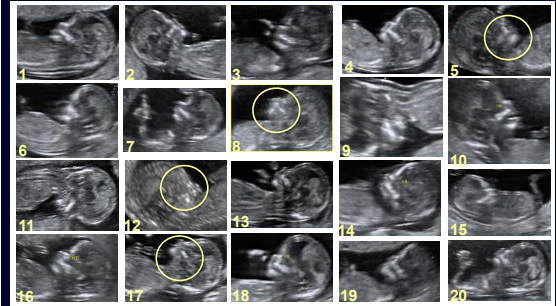
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Facial Clefts



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Abu-Rustum et al. Abstract presented at the AIUM Annual Convention NY 2016.

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NTD at 12W6D



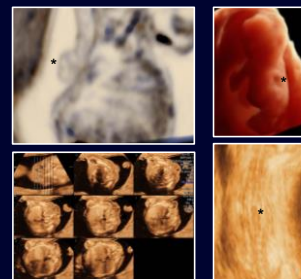
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NTD at 12W6d



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NTD at 12W6D



Abu-Rustum

RS Abu-Rustum. A Practical Guide to 3D Ultrasound. CRC Press 2015

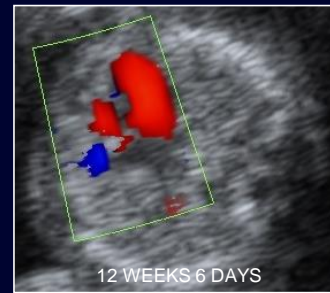
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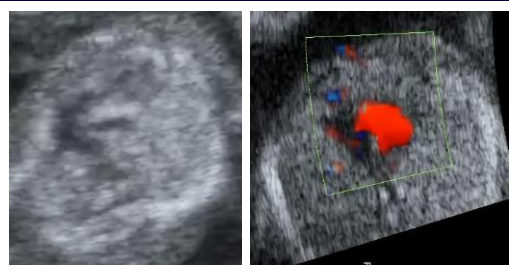
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Hypoplastic Right Heart



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Univentricle



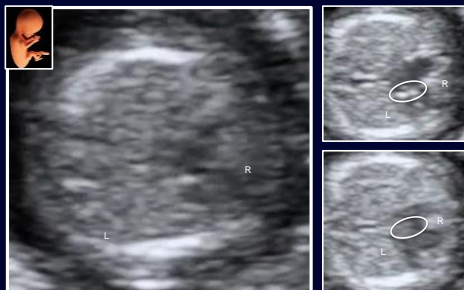
Abu-Rustum

Dextrocardia at 13W3D



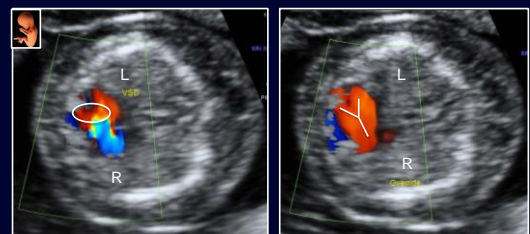
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AV Canal



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Tetralogy of Fallot at 12W6D



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P07.02
First trimester diagnosis of congenital diaphragmatic hernia:
too good or too bad?
R. S. Abu-Rustum¹, H. Averbach², J. Jani³
¹Center for Advanced Fetal Care, Tripoli, Lebanon; ²Ob/Gyn, Mouda Hospital, Tripoli, Lebanon; ³Ob/Gyn,
University Hospital Bruggmann, Brussels, Belgium



Left CDH at 12w5d

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Abu-Rustum et al. UOG 2011; 38:190

First Trimester Detection of Structural Abnormalities

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Rhizomelia at 12W6D



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Abu-Rustum et al. UOG 2010; 36 (supplement 1) 168-305

Talipes at 12W6D



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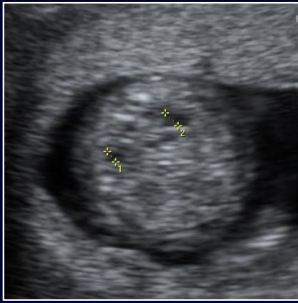
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Renal Pelvises



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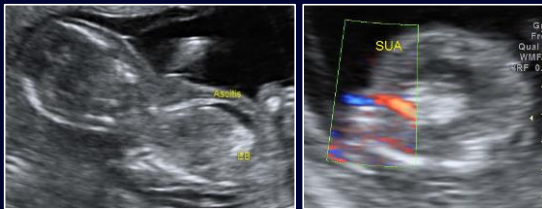
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Single Umbilical Artery



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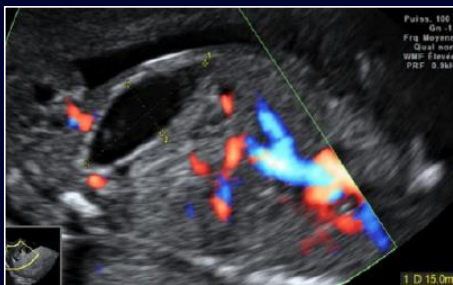
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Anal Atresia



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Image adapted from Bault et al. UOG 2010; 36:11

First Trimester Detection of Structural Abnormalities

Various Developmental Limitations with Structural Defects
 Always detectable
 Somewhat detectable
 Never detectable

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First Trimester Detection of Structural Abnormalities

Never Detectable?

- Dandy-Walker malformation
- Ventriculomegaly
- Agenesis of the corpus callosum
- Vermian agenesis
- Mild valvular heart abnormalities
- Late appearing coarctation of the aorta
- Pulmonary abnormalities
- Duodenal atresia
- Bowel obstruction
- UPJ obstruction and other mild renal abnormalities

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Dandy-Walker Malformation at 13W3D



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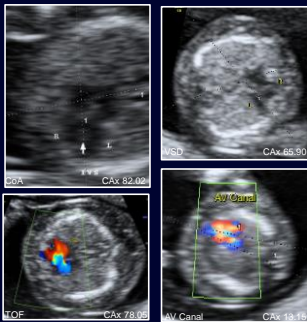
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Role of the Cardiac Axis



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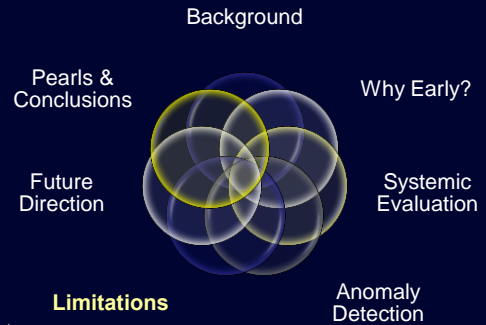
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Pleural Effusion at 12W1D



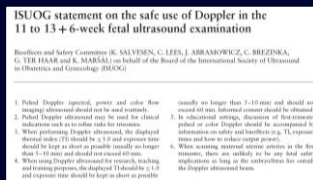
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Objectives



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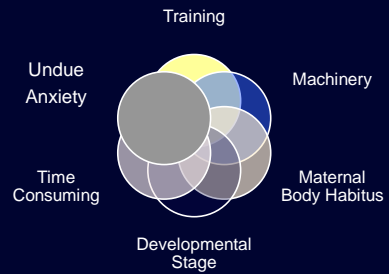
Safety in the First Trimester



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Bromley et al. JUM 2014; 33:1209

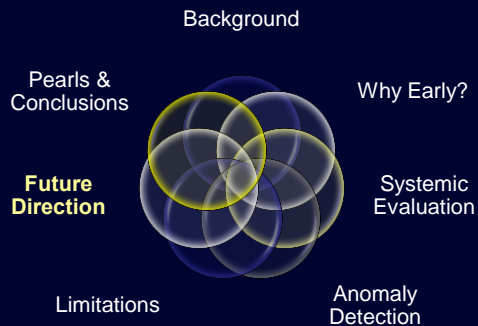
Technical/Personal Limitations



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Greatest challenge is the LOW RISK PATIENT!

Objectives



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Anatomy at 8-10 Weeks? Votino et al UOG 2014; 44: 10

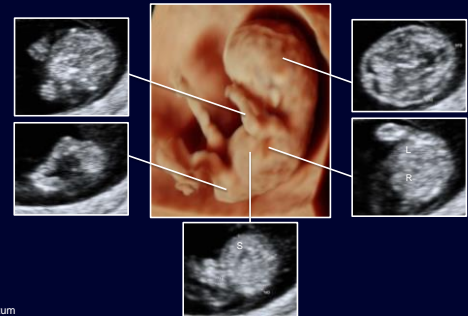
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9W4D Fetus CRL 28.7 mm



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9W4D Fetus CRL 28.7 mm



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Unique to the First Trimester



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Unique to the First Trimester



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Results

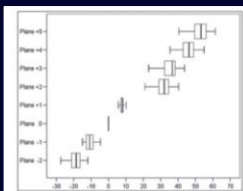


Figure 6: Figure 6 is a box plot representation for the parallel shift (in millimeters expressed as a percentage of each fetus' CRL) from plane 0 to all seven 2D planes. The line inside each box represents the 50th percentile for CRL (median). The left and right edges of each box correspond to the 25th and 75th percentiles, respectively. The end points of the left and right whiskers correspond to the minimum and maximum values.



Plane: 0: AG
Plane +1: Heart
Plane +2: Facial Bones
Plane +3: Genia
Plane +4: BPD
Plane +5: Burelly
Plane -1: Cord Insertion
Plane -2: Sacral

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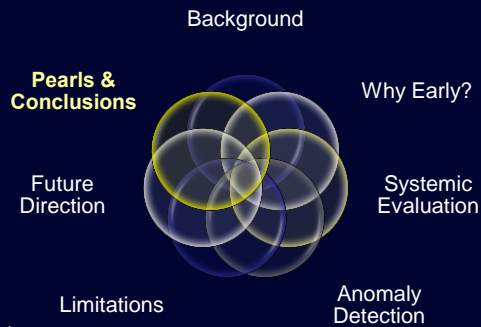
Abu-Rustums, Ziade. Prenatal Diagnosis 2012; 32:875

Ultimately



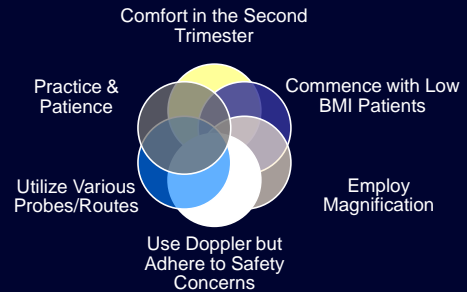
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Objectives



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Practical Pearls



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Conclusion

- Detailed first trimester fetal assessment is feasible
- Critical role in the era of NIPT
- Powerful tool for early reassurance
- May diagnose over 70% of major anomalies/CHD
- Does not replace the second trimester scan
- Its incorporation into clinical practice is inevitable



IT IS TIME TO LOOK BEYOND THE NT

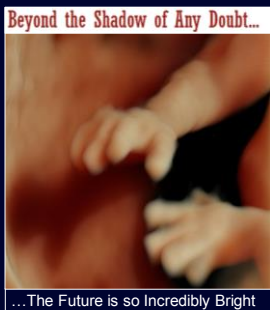
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Hippocrates

*Learn the Past
and
Research the Present
to Predict
the Future...*

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Thank You!



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Key References

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