Fetal Thorax

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Potentials for Mass Effect in the Thorax

Diaphragmatic Hernias

Ectopia Cordis

Congenital Cystic Adenomatoid Malformation

Bronchopulmonary Sequestrations

Congenital Fetal Hydrothorax

Lung Tissue

Moderate echogenicity

Distinguish type of lesion

Extrapulmonic

Diaphragmatic hernia

Intrapulmonic

Congenital cystic adenomatoid malformation

Respirations

Seesaw movement of chest and abdomen

Should see every 20-30 minutes in the second and third trimester

Normal Diaphragm

Diaphragm

Dome shaped

Musculotendinous septum

Smooth, hypoechoic

Located between

Liver/spleen

Lungs

Thoracic Circumference

**Heart** should occupy approx **1/3** of the fetal thoracic cavity

**Lung** should occupy approx **2/3**

Take circumference measurement in the same plane as the 4 chamber

IVC & SVC

IVC-enters into right atrium.

See it coursing through Abd ML through the diaphragm

SVC-enters into right atrium

See it coursing down through thoracic cavity

Esophagus

Fluid filled structure

Midline

Appears then disappears

Fetal Aortic Arch and Ductus Arteriosus

Sagittal Planes of Chest

Aortic Arch

Candy Cane Sign

Patent Ductus Arteriosus

Hockey Stick Sign

Summary

Homogenous tissue surrounding heart

Evaluate cardiac axis

Assess cardiac size

Scan for fluid collections

Is the diaphragm contiguous

Great Vessels where they should be

Respiratory Variations