

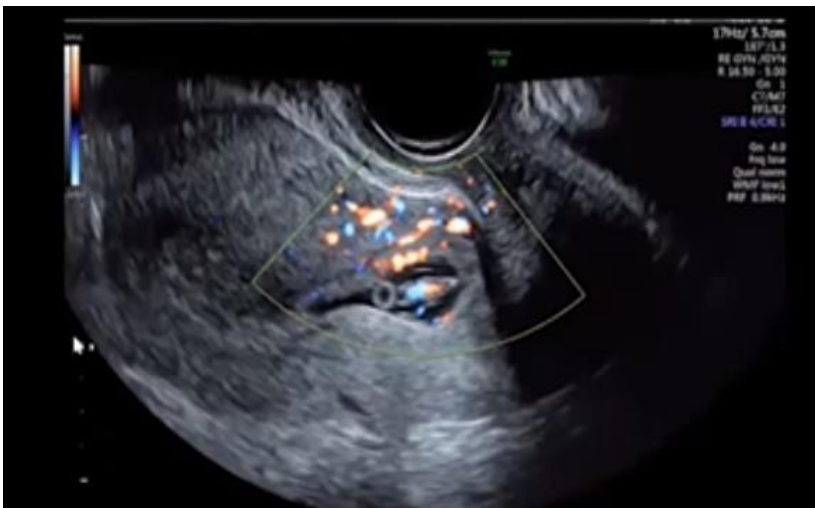
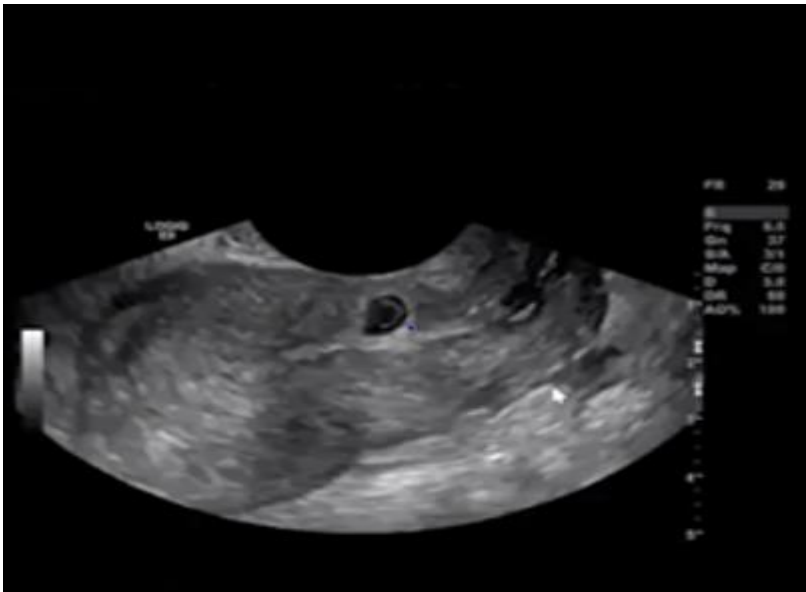
Continuous Medical Education Series - 1

Obstetrics – Ultrasound Quizz

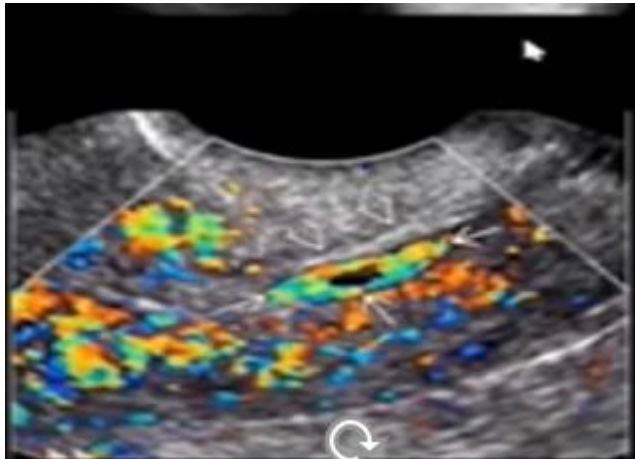
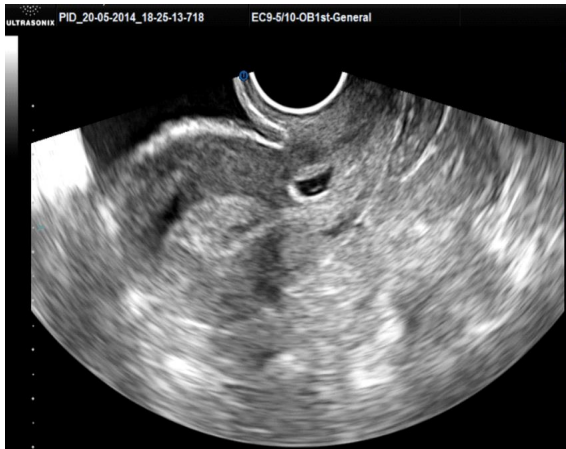
Ratnasiri UDP

Make your diagnosis of the following ultrasound pictures:

1. What is your diagnosis in pictures below?
Give four reasons for the diagnosis of each condition.



2. What is the condition shown in these ultrasound pictures?
Give reasons for your diagnosis



3. Correlate these ultrasound pictures of the **Placenta accrete** spectrum according to the FIGO clinicopathological classification:



Fig.3.1

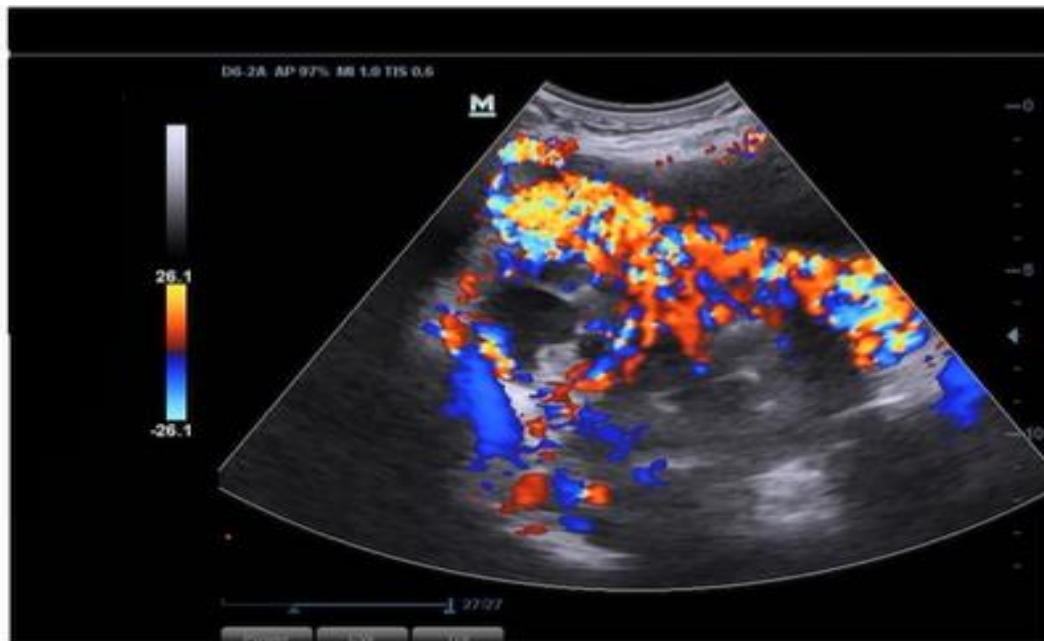
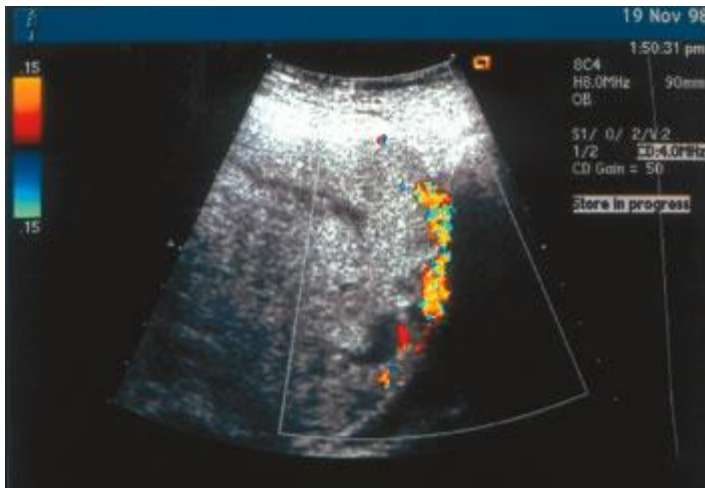


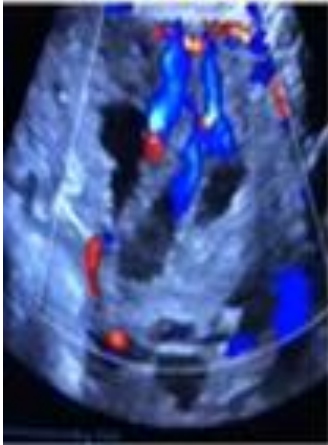
Fig.3.2

4. Identify the ultrasound features of the placenta in this scan:

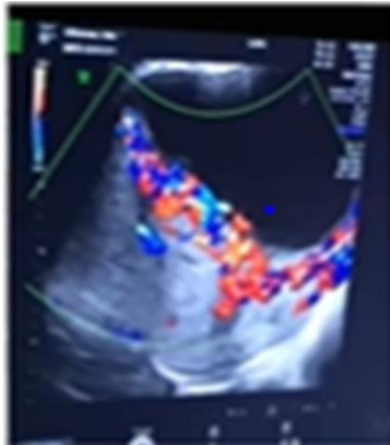


5. Match the scan pictures A,B,C with the pictures given below 1,2,3

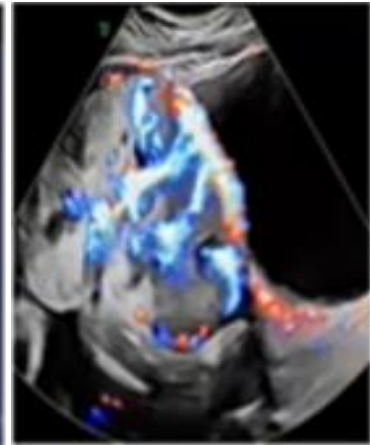
A



B



C



1



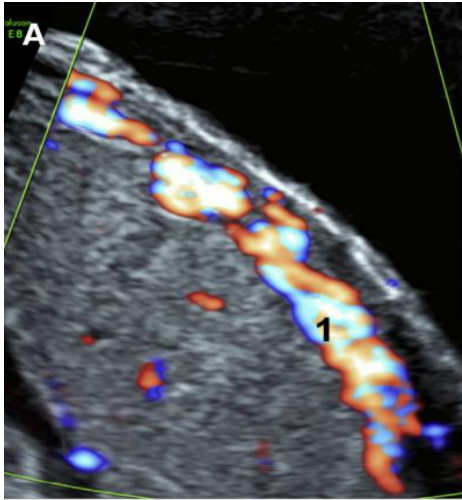
2



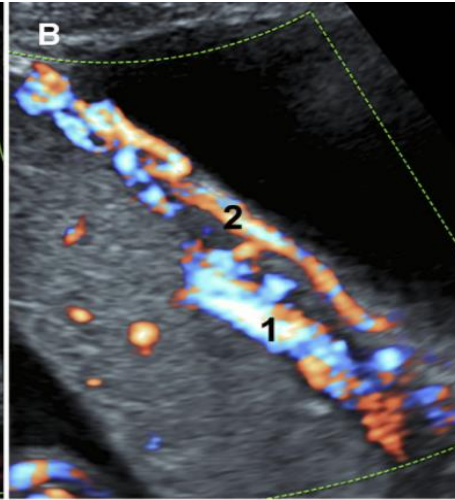
3



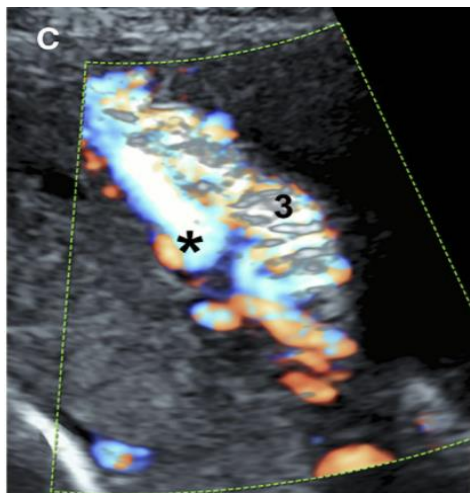
6. Identify the colour doppler features in this ultrasound picture at each gestational age in same woman



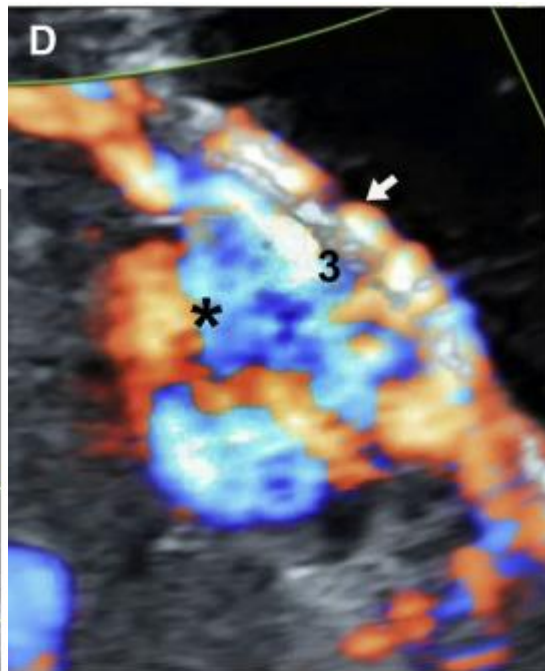
At 30 weeks



33weeks



34 weeks



Enlarged view of 34 weeks

Answers to ultrasound quizz:

1. Caesarean scar pregnancy
 - a. Empty upper part of the uterus
 - b. Mass/Sac at the level of the internal os/scar
 - c. Thin myometrium anteriorly
 - d. Empty cervical canal
 - e. Increased vascularity in the anterior myometrium

2. Cervical pregnancy
 - a. Collapsed upper part of the uterus
 - b. Barrel shaped cervix
 - c. Gestational sac below the level of the internal os
 - d. Eccentrically placed
 - e. Absence of sliding sign
 - f. Increased blood flow around gestational sac

3.
 - 3.1 Placenta accrete PAS 3b
 - 3.2 PAS-grade 3c

4. Placenta previa with PAS disorder
 - Absence of hypoechic space
 - Increased vascularity
 - Thinning of myometrium
 - Bridging vessels
 - Absence of myometrial tissue above the cervix

5. A-2 B-3 C-1

6. Color Doppler ultrasound examination for a patient with placenta previa accreta.
 - A. In this patient, only sub-placental hypervascularity (indicated by “1”) existed at 30 weeks’ gestation.
 - B. The uterovesical hypervascularity (indicated by “2”) appeared only after 33 weeks’ gestation;
 - C. Color Doppler interrogation for a patient with placenta previa percreta and bladder invasion at 34 weeks’ gestation. C, Numerous newly formed, coral-shaped vessels (indicated by “3”) extended perpendicularly from the placenta to the bladder mucosa (so-called bridging vessels).
 - D. The sub-placental and uterovesical hypervascularity merged (indicated by an asterisk) and even progressed into an aneurysm.
The parallel sub-placental or uterovesical hypervascularity and neovascularization of the bladder mucosa (indicated by a short arrow), together with interconnected bridging vessels (indicated by “3”), constitute the “rail sign” in (D).