

태아 심장초음파

Fetal Echocardiography

8

50%

Yoon Ha Kim, M.D.

Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology

Chonnam National University Medical School & Hospital

E - mail : kimyh@chonnam.ac.kr

6

1

4가

Congenital heart disease(CHD) is the most common congenital abnormality in human fetus, accounting for more than half of deaths from congenital abnormalities in childhood. Fetal echocardiography has been shown to be able to identify the majority of structural cardiac abnormalities, and it has traditionally been reserved for pregnancies at high risk for CHD. Most neonates with CHD, however, have no identifiable risk factors. When a sonogram is performed during pregnancy for defined clinical reasons, a four - chamber view of the fetal heart is routinely performed. However, a four - chamber view of the fetal heart does not reliably detect the most common CHD such as ventricular septal defect, coarctation of the aorta, transposition of the great arteries, and tetralogy of Fallot. Therefore, the vast majority of cases of CHD are left undetected even in those women who have undergone an obstetric ultrasound. A high level of suspicion of the presence of CHD and attention to anatomic details should be part of every ultrasound examination, especially when involving low - risk pregnancies, and it is currently recommended that only those fetuses with significant risk factors be referred for a targeted sonogram and fetal echocardiogram.

(ventricular septal defect), (coarctation of the aorta), (transposition of the great arteries) Fallot 4 (tetralogy of Fallot) (1~3).

2

1 3

0%(0/17),

18%(4/22) (4).

가

(4 - chamber view)

Keywords : Congenital heart disease;

Fetal echocardiography;

Four - chamber view

1

가

1.

Abnormal appearing heart on general fetal ultrasound examination
Fetal tachycardia, bradycardia, or persistent irregular rhythm on clinical of screening ultrasound examination
Maternal of family risk factors for cardiovascular disease, such as partent, sibling, or first - degress relative with congenital heart disease
Maternal diabetes mellitus (TGA, VSD, CA risk for fetus).
Maternal systemic lupus erythematosus (heart block risk for fetus)
Teratogen exposure during a vulnerable period
Other fetal organ system anomalies (including chromosomal).
Performance of transplacental therapy or presence of a history of significant significant but intermittent arrhythmia. Reevaluation examinations are required in these conditions
Fetal distress or dysfunction of unclear etiology

1997 American Collage of Cardiology(ACC) American Heart Association(AHA)

가 1 3

4

(6).

2.

Intrauterine growth retardation
Fetal cardiac dysrhythmia
Fetal aneuploidy or other malformation
Polyhydramnios (AFI > 25)
Oligohydramnios (AFI < 5)
Abnormal four - chamber view, cardiac axis, or abnormal screening sonogram
Documented maternal viral or other infection known to affect fetal heart
Twin - twin transfusion or multifetal gestation with discordance of fetal growth
Fetal macrosomia (estimated fetal weight of >4,500g) with evidence of cardiac compromise
Two - vessel umbilical cord
Cardiac teratogen exposure
Before extensive fetal therapy such as fetal blood transfusion, fetal surgery
Marked abnormalities with Doppler interrogation of the fetal circulation
Decreased perfusion of vital organs during power Doppler evaluation or color flow mapping
Nonimmune hydrops fetalis

,
(combined ventricular output) 10%
(foramen ovale) (ductus arteriosus)
(shunt)
(descending aorta)

(aortic isthmus)

(5). 10%

(1).

3.

Insulin - dependent diabetes mellitus

Collagen vascular disease

Viral, bacterial, parasitic, or other infection known to affect fetal or maternal heart

Rubella (PPAS, PDA, VSD, ASD risk for the fetus)

Toxoplasmosis

Coxsackie virus

Cytomegalovirus

Mumps virus

Drug or teratogen exposure known to affect fetal heart

Lithium

Amphetamines

Alcohol

Anticonvulsant

Phenyton

Trimethadione

Isoretinoxin

Heavy metal toxicity

Maternal congenital or hereditary heart disease

Severe renal dysfunction uncorrected by dialysis or renal transplant

Advanced maternal age refusing chorionic villus sampling,

genetic amniocentesis, or triple screening

Phenylketonuria (tetralogy of Falloot, ventricular septal defect,

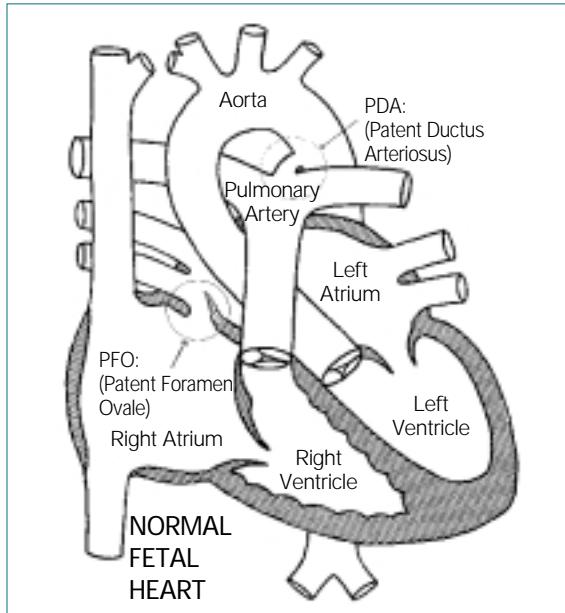
atrial septal defect risk for the fetus)

* ^PPAS, peripheral pulmonary artery stenosis; PDA, patent ductus arteriosus; VSD, ventricular septal defect; ASD, atrial septal defect

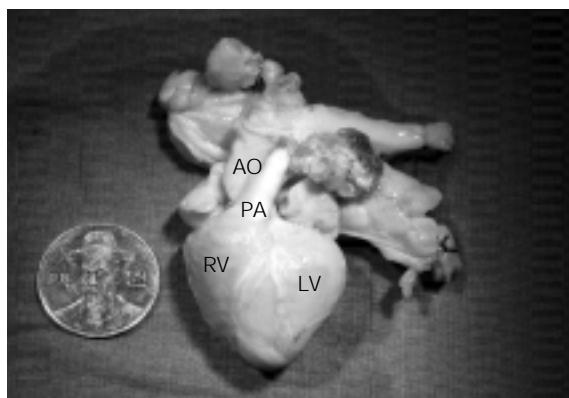
tal dependence)

(duc-

(7).



1.



2. 20

100

(2). 24

가

10~12

가 가

18~20

20

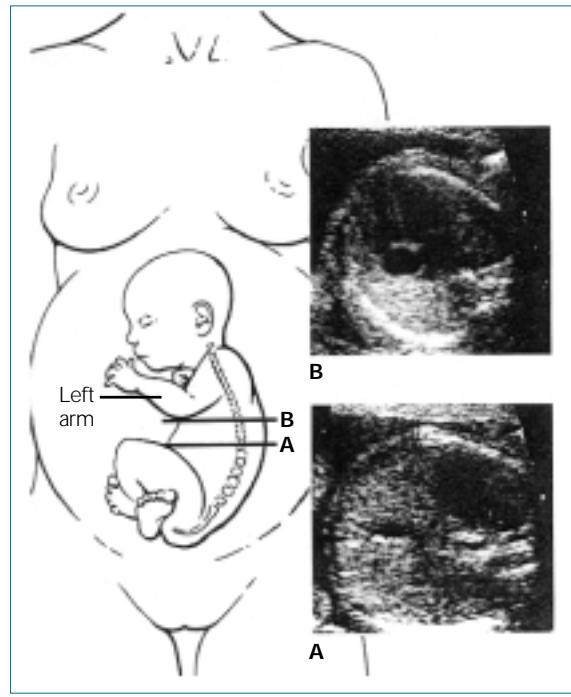
28~30

(8).

4.

Population	(%)	Incidence of CHD	Most Common
			Cardiac Defects ^a
Normal Karyotype	0.8	VSD, PDA, ASD	
Trisomy 22	65	ASD, VSD, PDA	
Trisomy 21	50	ECD, VSD, ASD, PDA	
Trisomy 18	99	VSD, DORV, PS	
Trisomy 13	90	VSD, PDA, Dext	
Trisomy 8	50	VSD, ASD, PDA	
Trisomy 9	50	VSD, CA, DORV	
4p -	40	VSD, ASD, PDA	
5p -	25	VSD, PDA, ASD	
13q -	25	VSD	
14q -	50	PDA, ASD, Tet	
18q -	50	VSD	
45x	35	CA, AS, ASD	
XXXXY	14	PDA, ASD, ARC	
Triploidy	50	VSD	
Cat - eye syndrom	40	TAPVR, VSD, ASD	

^a VSD, ventricular septal defect; PDA, patent ductus arteriosus; ASD, atrial septal defect; TAPVR, total anomalous pulmonary venous return; Dext, dextrocardia; DORV, double - outlet right ventricle; PS, pulmonary valve stenosis; ECD, endocardial cushion defect; CA, coarctation of the aorta; AS, aortic valve stenosis; ARC, anomalous right coronary artery; Tet, tetralogy of Fallot



A)
B) 가

3.

1.

1)

(:

,).

(sagittal view)

(fetal lie)

step 1 step 2

(lower thoracic spine)

90°

가

가

transducer

가(cardiac apex)

(3, 4)(9).

2)

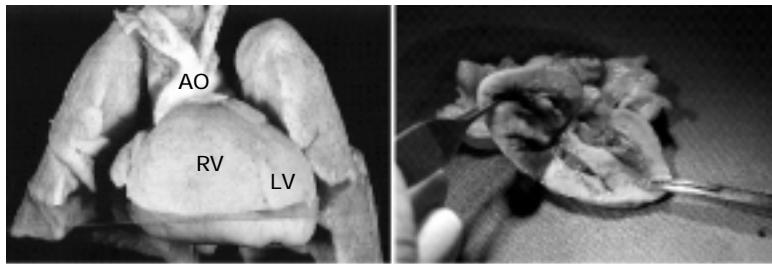
가

(interventricular septum)

45±10.4°

가 (56±13°)

(truncus arteriosus),



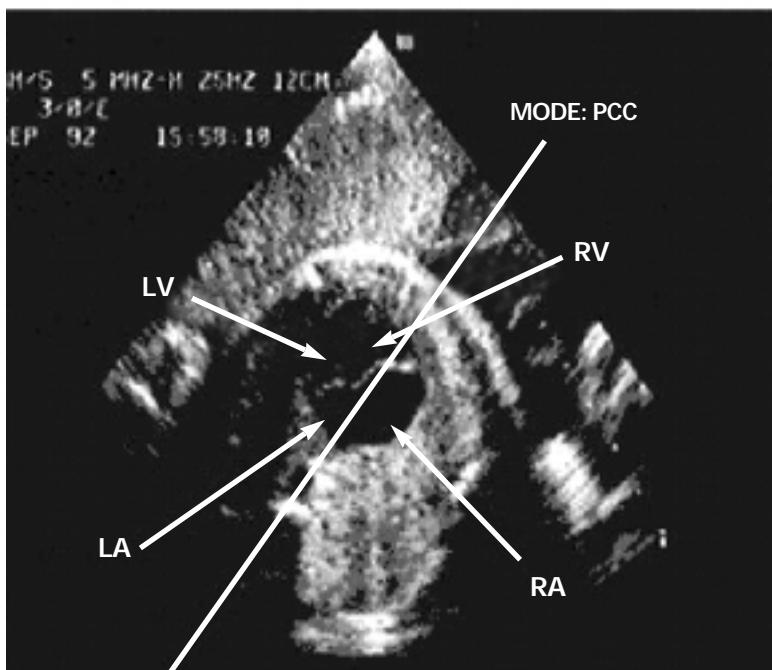
3) transducer transverse plane

가

4)

(beam)
(apical),
(basal), (long)
(6~9).

'echo dropout'



4.

5)

5

(Ebstein's anomaly), (pulmonary stenosis), (coarctation of aorta), Fallot's tetralogy (5) (9, 12).
(tetralogy of Fallot)
(10, 11).

3.

(Ventricular Outflow Tracts)

2.

1)

(Long - axis View)

1)

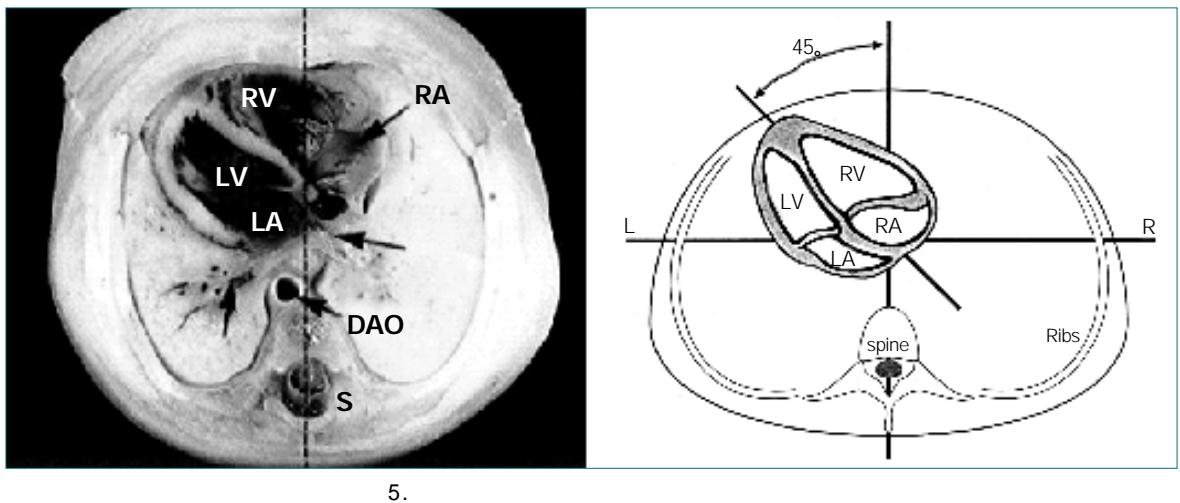
2)

가

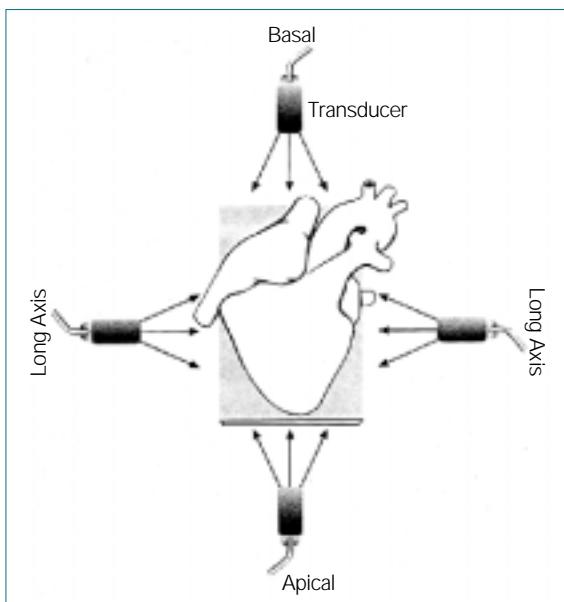
transducer

()

(10A, 10B).



5.



6. (beam)

2) (Short - axis View)

transducer 90.
(11).

transducer 90.
(12)(9).

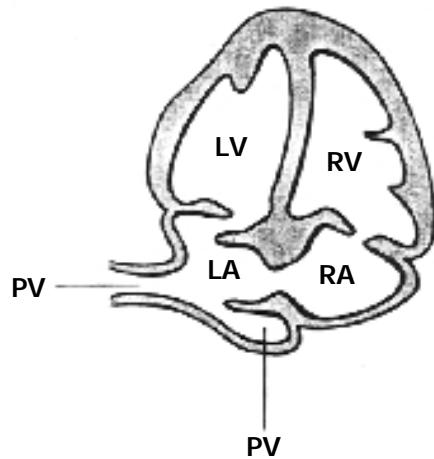
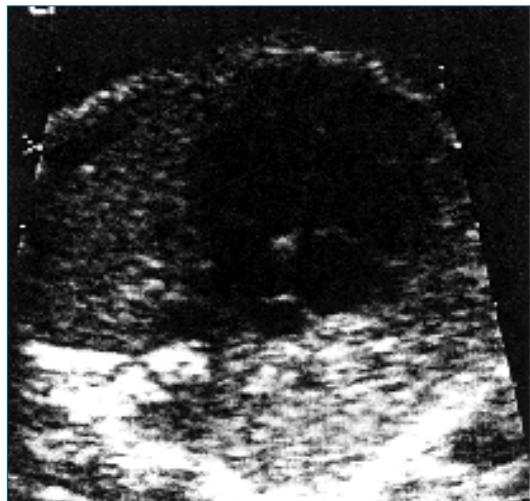
3) (Sagittal Views of the Great vessels, Aorta & Ductal Arches)

(thoracic spine)
transducœr Rt. parasa-gittal Lt. parasagittal chest 가
, , (13).

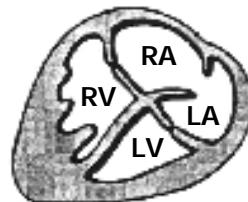
transducœr
()

가
transducer

(10C).



7.



8.

“ candy cane ”

(13)

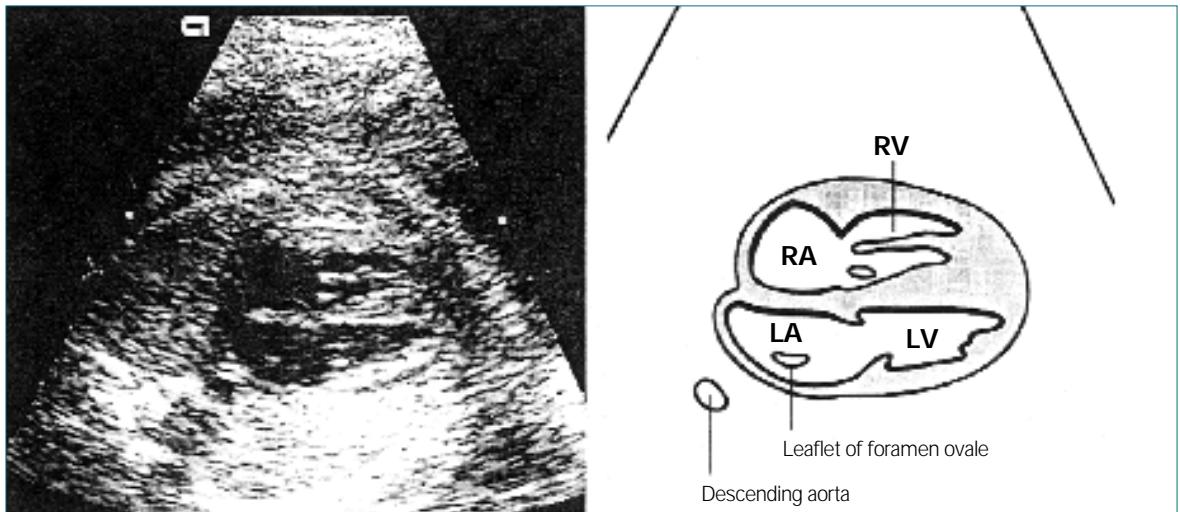
“ hockey stick ” (14 ~ 16).

1)

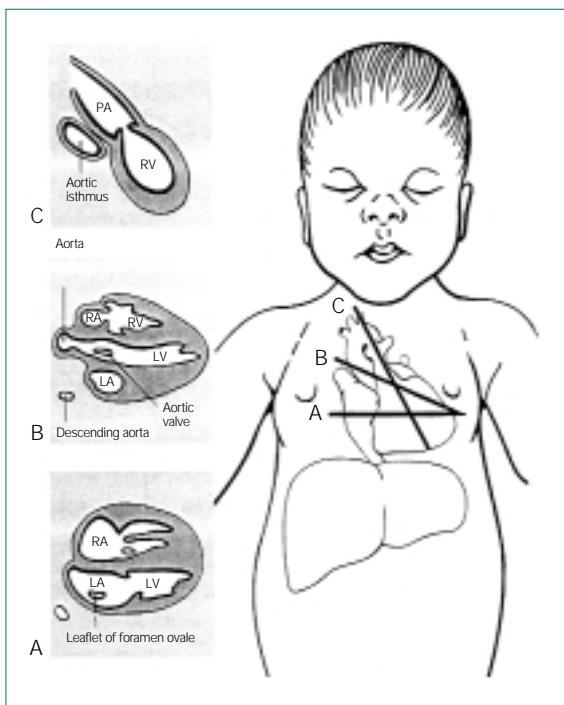
4)

8

(9, 12).



9.



- A)
B)
C)

10.

2)

가

transducœr

17

3)

Doppler

4)

가

27†

" false

echo - dropout "

5)

frequency transducer

7

7.5MHz transducer

5.

1. Is the cardiac apex to the left?
2. Are the right and left atrial volumes approximately equal?
3. Are the right and left ventricular volumes approximately equal?
4. Do the AV valves open equally widely?
5. Is the tricuspid valve annulus (right AV valve) displaced apically beyond the mitral annulus?
6. Is the moderator band identified in the apex of the right - ward ventricle?
7. Is there a break in the ventricular septum or the atrial septum (other than the foramen ovale)?
8. Are the right and left ventricular free walls approximately the same thickness and are they normal for gestational age?
9. Are the mitral and tricuspid inflow velocities laminar by color Doppler and normal in velocity and configuration
10. Is left ventricular contractility normal?

6.

- Tetralogy of Fallot
- Transposition of great arteries
- Double outlet right ventricle
- Small ventricular septal defects
- Small atrial septal defects
- Mild semilunar valves stenosis (pulmonary, aortic)
- Mild coarctation of the aorta

7.

- Hypoplastic left heart syndrome
- Hypoplastic right heart syndrome
- Atrioventricular canal defect
- Single ventricle
- Large ventricular septal defect
- Large atrial septal defect
- Valve atresia/stenosis
- Ebstein 's anomaly
- Double outlet right ventricle
- Moderate/severe coarctation of the aorta
- Cardiac tumors (rhabdomyomas)
- Cardiac situs abnormalities

8.

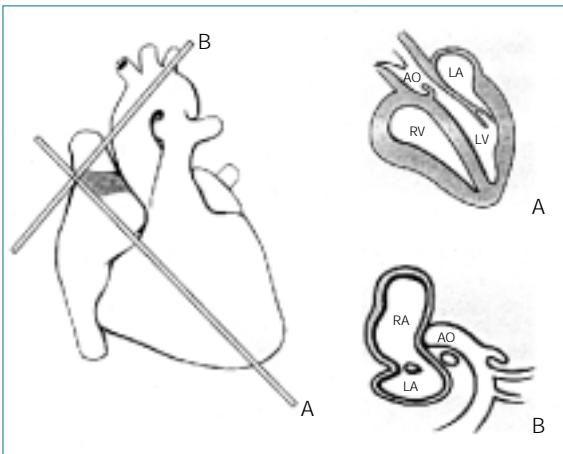
1. Are there two separate great vessels?
2. Does the anterior great vessel arise from the RV and course posteriorly, then bifurcate?
Does the posterior great vessel arise from the LV and course superiorly?
3. Do the great vessels 'cross' at the base?
4. Are the great vessels of approximately the same size?
5. Is color Doppler flow in each great vessel laminar and of normal velocity?

6)

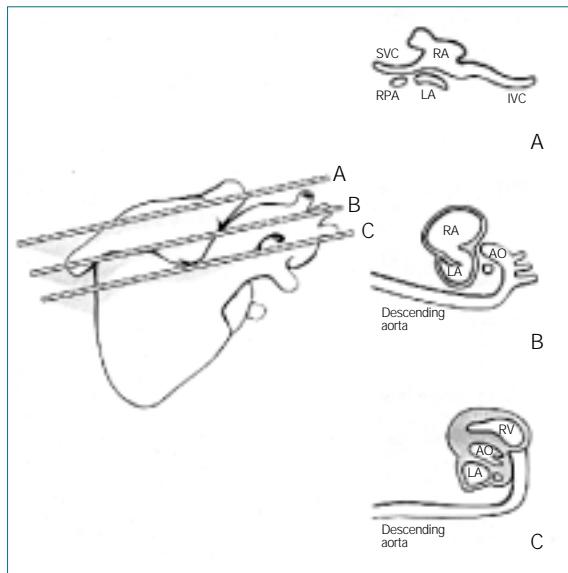
, , (atrioven-
tricular) - (ventriculoatrial)
가 “
(morphologic method) ”
가 “ (func-
tion) ”

7) 가

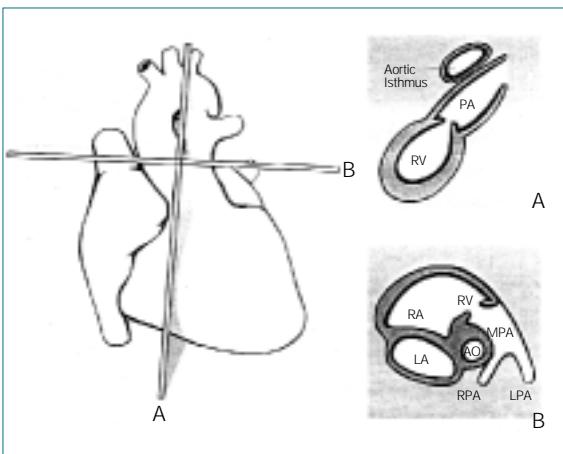
(decubitus position)



11.



13.



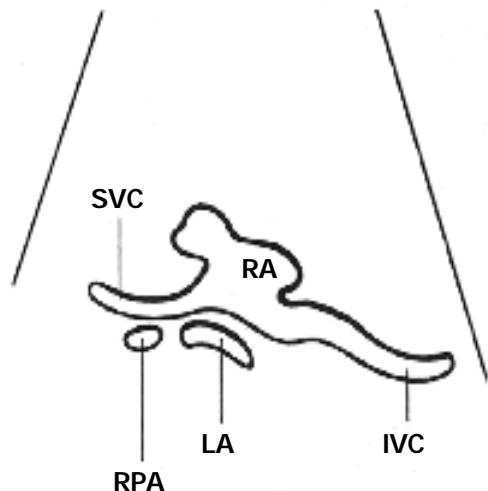
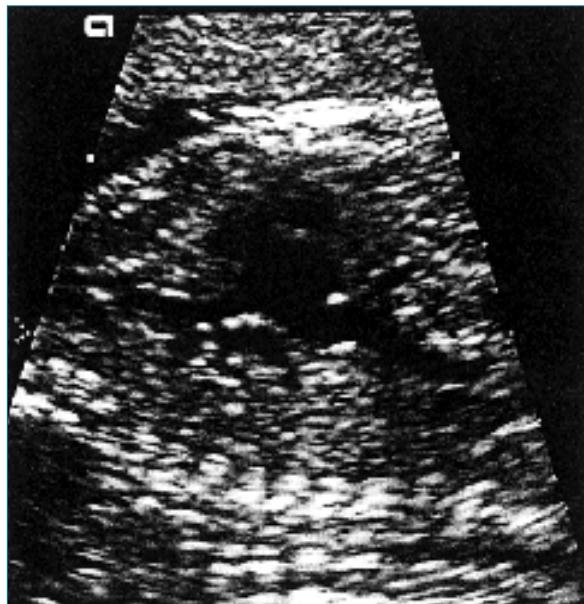
12.

가

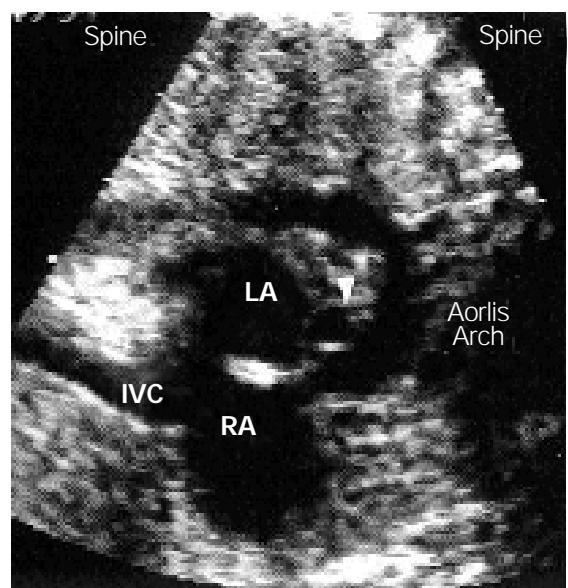
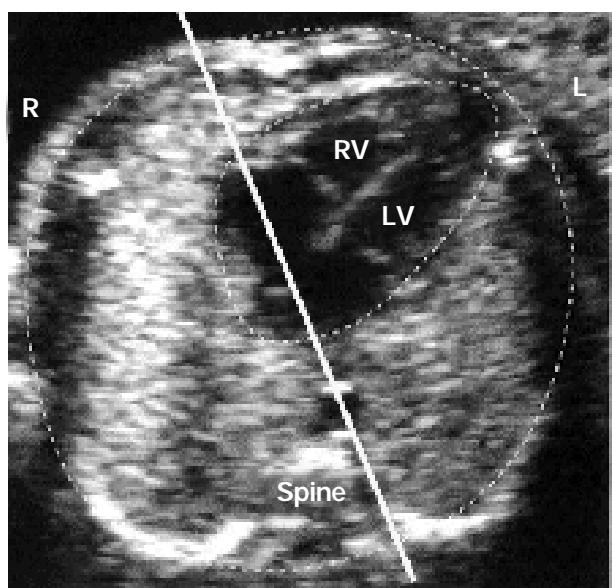
가

(ductal dependent defect)

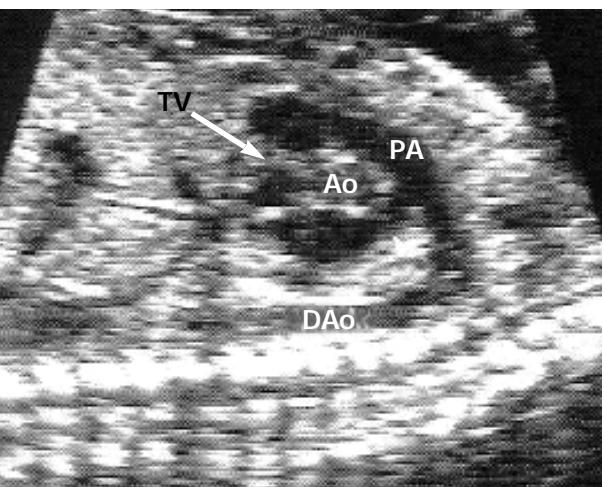
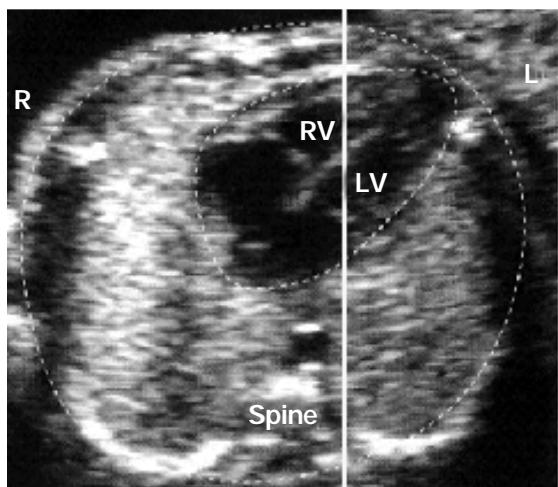
1. Hofman JI, Christian R. Congenital heart disease in a cohort of 19,502 births with long term follow - up. Am J Cardiol 1978; 42: 641 - 7
2. Lian ZH, Zach MM, Erickson JD. Paternal age and occurrence of birth defects. Am J Hum Genet 1986; 39: 648 - 60
3. Mitchell SC, Korones SB, Berendes HW. Congenital heart disease in 56,109 births. Circulation 1971; 43: 323 - 32
4. Ewigman BG, Crane JP, Frigoletto FD, LeFevre ML, Bain RP, McNellis D. Effect of prenatal ultrasound screening on perinatal outcome. RADIUS Study Group. N Engl J Med 1993; 329: 821 - 7
5. Cullen S, Sharland GK, Allan LD, Sullivan ID. Potential impact of population screening for prenatal diagnosis of congenital



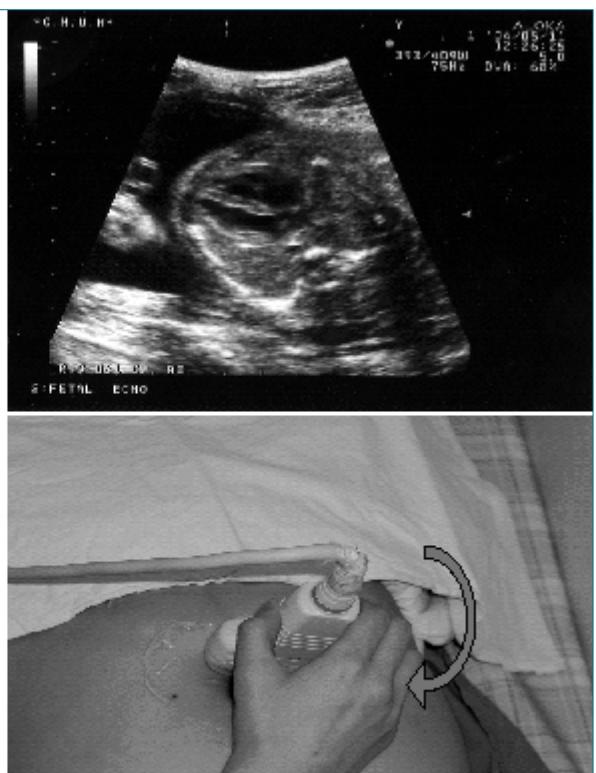
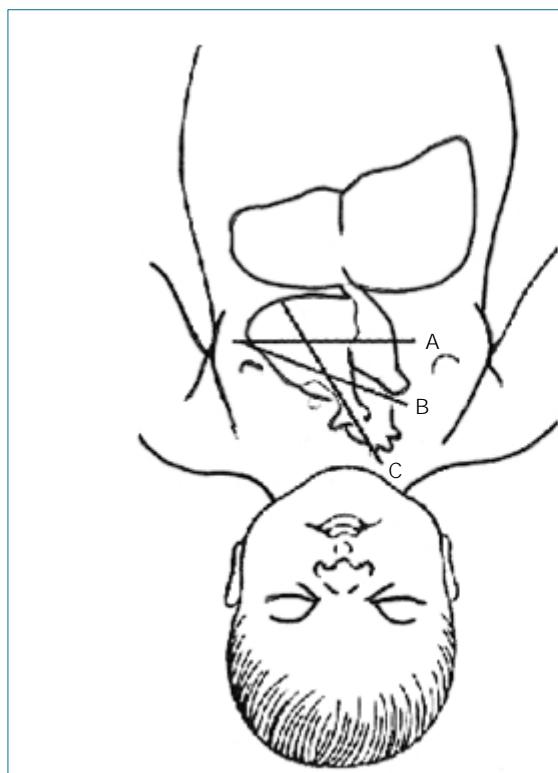
14.



15.



16.



17.

- heart disease. Arch Dis Child 1992; 67: 775 - 8
6. Chitlin MD, Alpert JS, Armstrong WF, Aurigemma GP, Beller GA, Ryan TJ, et al. ACC/AHA guidelines for the clinical application of echocardiography. Executive summary. J Am Coll Cardiol 1997; 29: 862 - 79
7. Hess DB, Flaker G, Aggarwal KB, Buchheit LC, Hess LW. Fetal cardiac imaging. In: Hess DB, Hess LW, editors. Fetal echocardiography. Stamford: Appleton & Lange, 1999: 149 - 94
8. Yagel S, Weissman A, Rotstein Z, manor M, Hegesh J, Achiron R, et al. Congenital heart defects: natural course and in utero development. Circulation 1997; 96: 550 - 5
9. Abuhamad A. A practical guide to fetal echocardiography.
- Philadelphia: Lippincott - Raven, 1997
10. Comstock CH. Normal fetal heart axis and position. Obstet Gynecol 1987; 70: 255 - 9
11. Shipp TD, Bromely B, Hornberger LK, Nadel A, Benacerraf BR. Levorotation of the fetal cardiac axis: a clue for the presence of congenital heart disease. Obstet Gynecol 1995; 85: 97 - 102
12. Truesdell SC. Fetal cardiography. In: Jaffe R, Bui TH, ed. Textbook of fetal ultrasound. New York: Parthenon Publishing Group, 1999: 153 - 173
13. Friedman AH, Copel JA, Kleinman CS. Fetal echocardiography and fetal cardiology: Indications, diagnosis and management. Seminars in perinatology 1993; 17: 76 - 88



Peer Reviewer Commentary

()

가

가

.

,

3

가

,