

태아 심장초음파

Fetal Echocardiography

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Abstract

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.

Keywords : Congenital heart disease;
Fetal echocardiography;
Four - chamber view

50%

4 ,

6

1

4가

(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)

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 parent, sibling, or first - degree 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)a

Toxoplasmosis

Coxsackie virus

Cytomegalovirus

Mumps virus

Drug or teratogen exposure known to affect fetal heart

Lithium

Amphetamines

Alcohol

Anticonvulsant

Phenyton

Trimethadione

Isoretinoin

Heavy metal toxicity

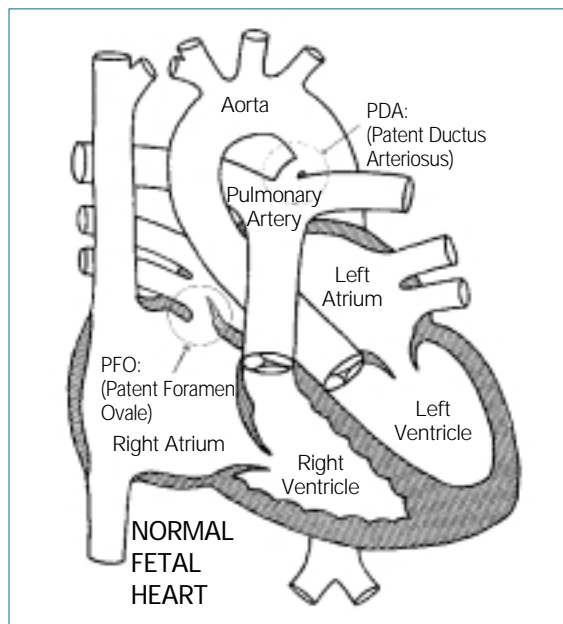
Maternal congenital or hereditary heart disease

Severe renal dysfunction uncorrected by dialysis or renal transplant

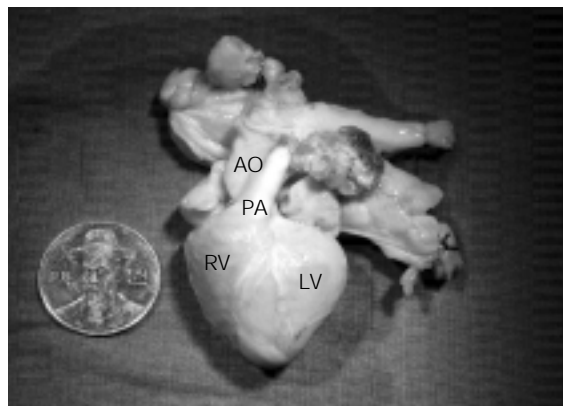
Advanced maternal age refusing chorionic villus sampling, genetic amniocentesis, or triple screening

Phenylketonuria (tetralogy of Fallot, ventricular septal defect, atrial septal defect risk for the fetus)

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



1.



2. 20

(duc-
tal dependence)

(7).

100

(2). 24

가

10 ~ 12

가 가

18 ~ 20 . 20

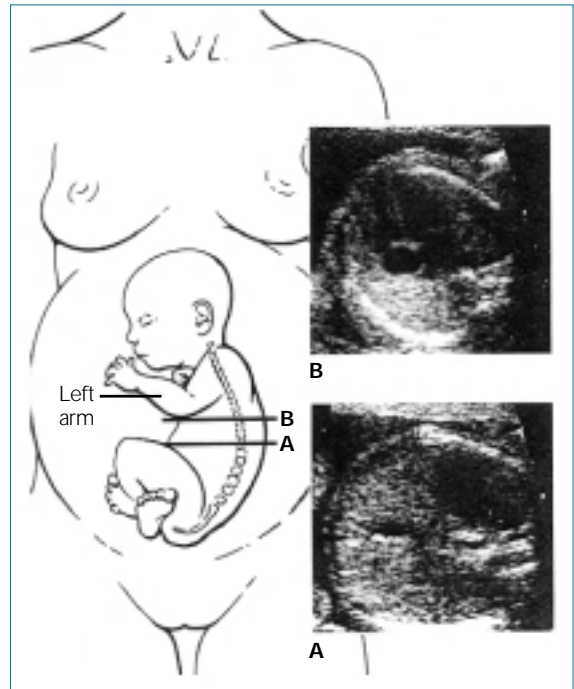
28 ~ 30

(8).

4.

Incidence of CHD		Most Common
Population	(%)	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 syndreom	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.

90.

가

가

transducer

가(cardiac apex)

(3, 4)(9).

2)

가

(interventricular septum)

45 ± 10.4.

가 (56 ± 13.)

(truncus arteriosus),

1.

1)

(:

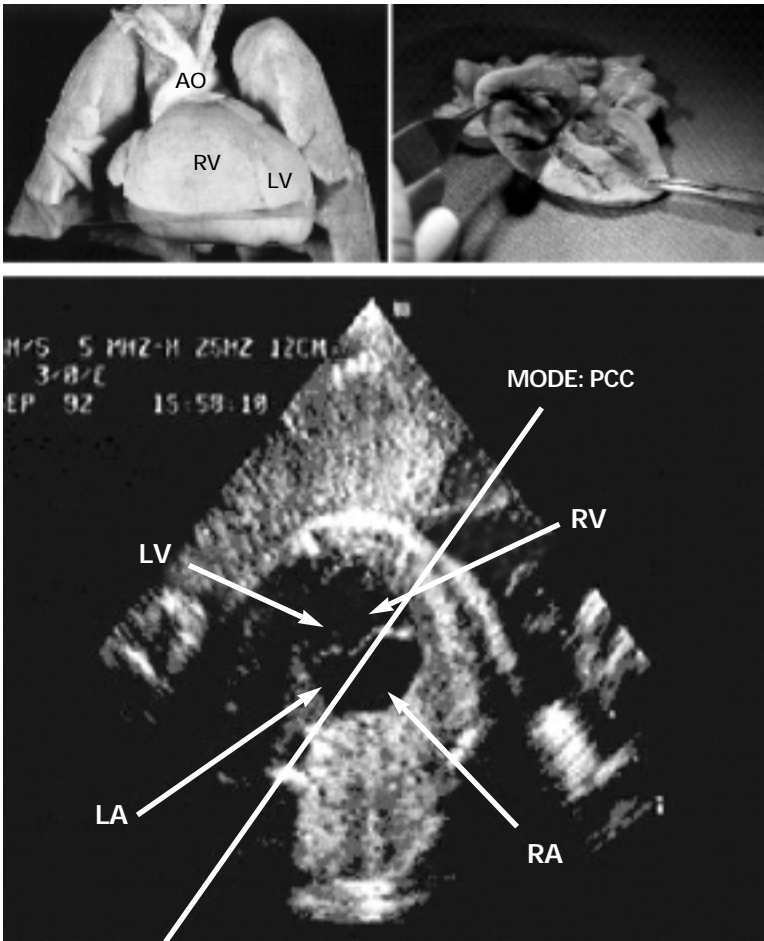
,).

(sagittal view)

(fetal lie)

step 1 step 2

(lower thoracic spine)



4.

(Ebstein's anomaly), (pulmonary stenosis), (coarctation of aorta), Fallot 4 (tetralogy of Fallot) (5) (10, 11).

2.

1)

2)

가

3.

1)

(Ventricular Outflow Tracts)

(Long - axis View)

transducer

()

(10A, 10B).

3)

transducer transverse plane

가

가

4)

(beam)

(apical),

(basal), (long)

(6~9).

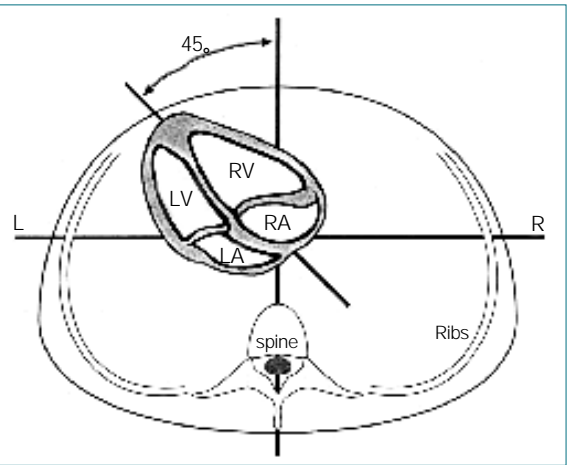
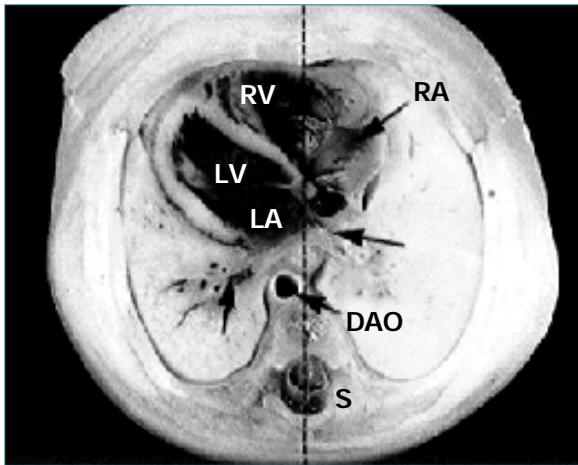
'echo dropout'

5)

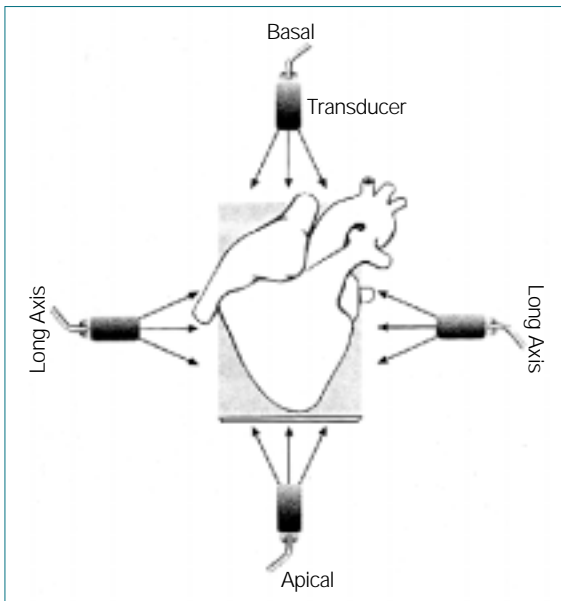
5

6

7 (9, 12).



5.



6. (beam)

2) (Short - axis View)

transducer 90.
(11).

transducer 90.
(12)(9).

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

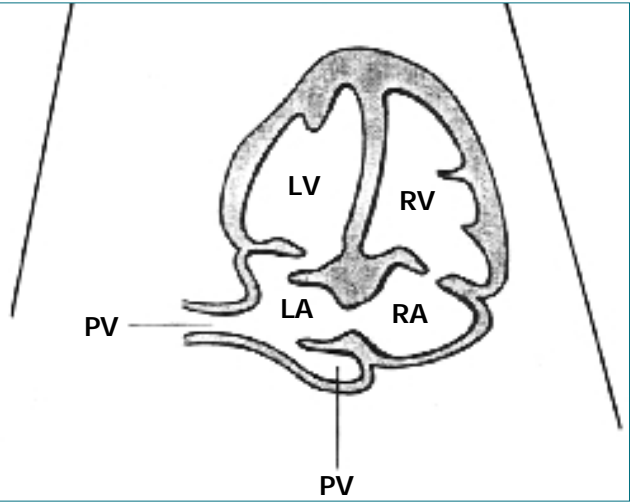
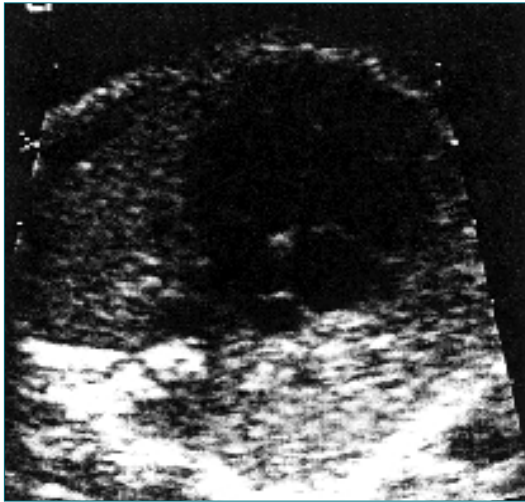
(thoracic spine)

transducer Rt. parasagittal
gittal Lt. parasagittal chest 가
, , (13).

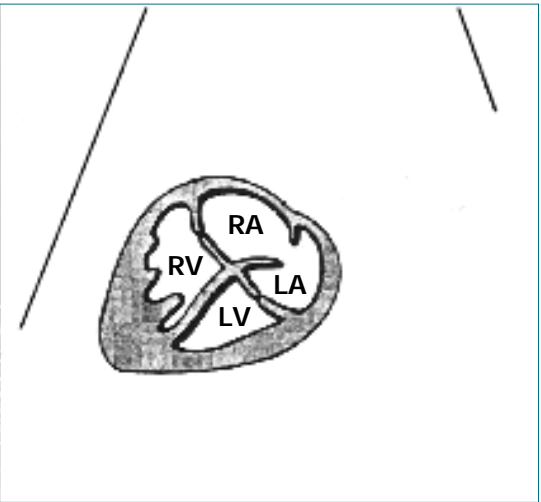
transducer
()

(10C).

가
가
transducer



7.



8.

“candy cane”

(13)

“hockey stick”

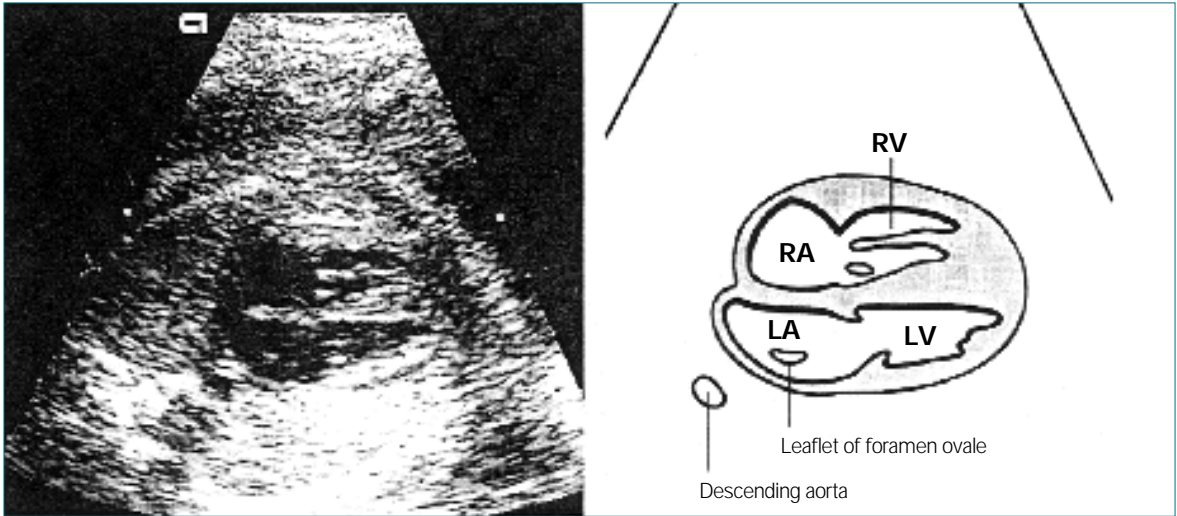
(14 ~ 16).

1)

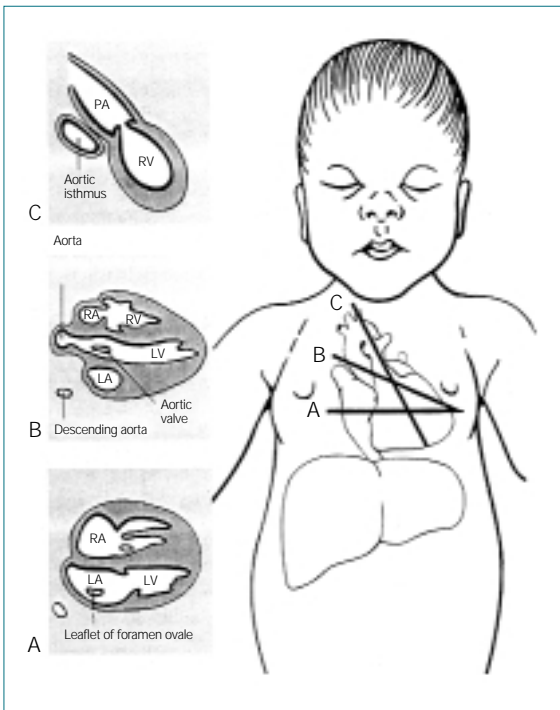
4)

8

(9, 12).



9.



A)
B)
C)

10.

2)

가

transducer

17

3)

Doppler

4)

가

2가

“ 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 volumens 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 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.

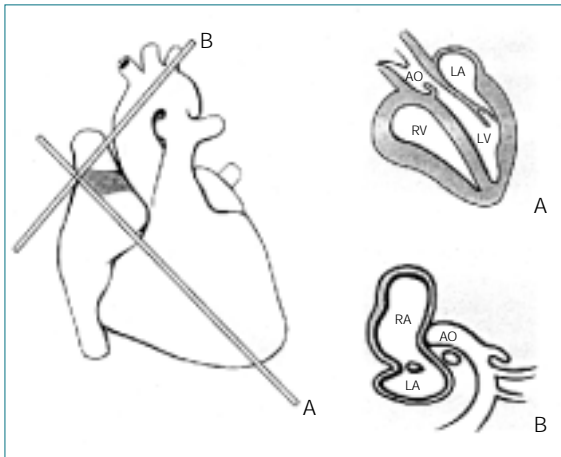
1. Are there two separate great vessels?
2. Does the anterior great vessel arise from the RV and course posteriorly, then bifurcate?
Does the posterior great vessel arise from the LV and course superiorly?
3. Do the great vessels 'cross' at the base?
4. Are the great vessels of approximately the same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

6)

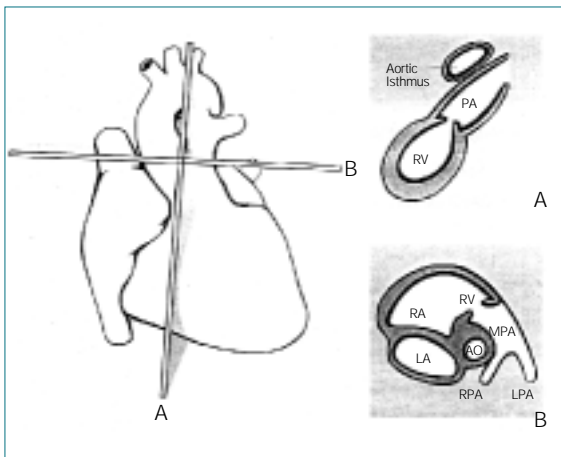
7) 가

(decubitus position)

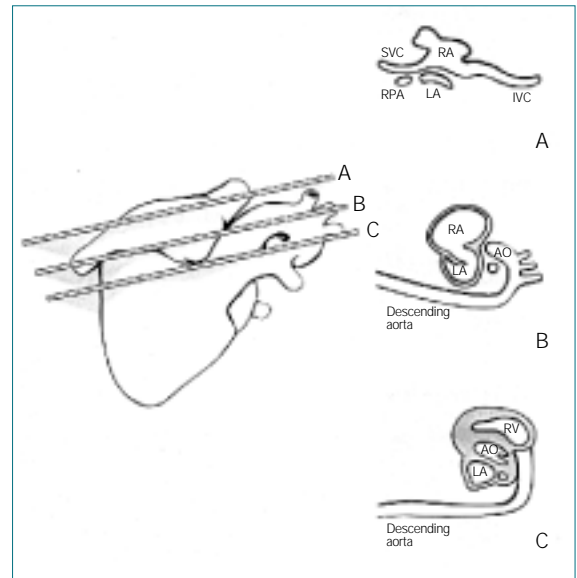
(atrioven-
tricular) - (ventriculoartrial)
가 가 “
(morphologic method) ”
가 가 “ (func-
tion) ”



11.



12.

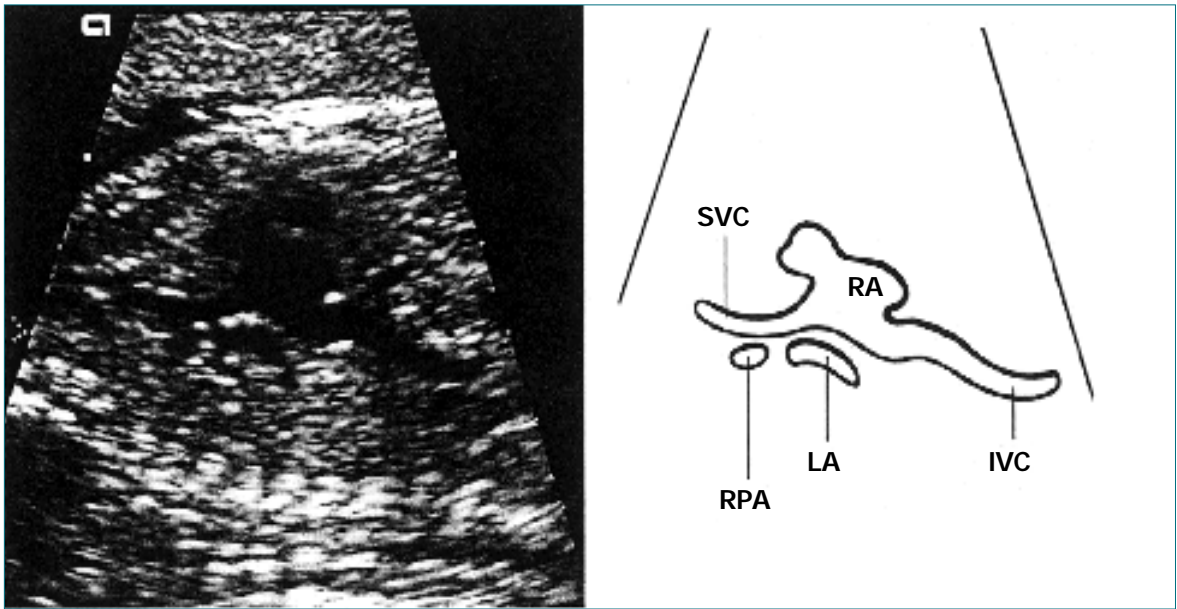


13.

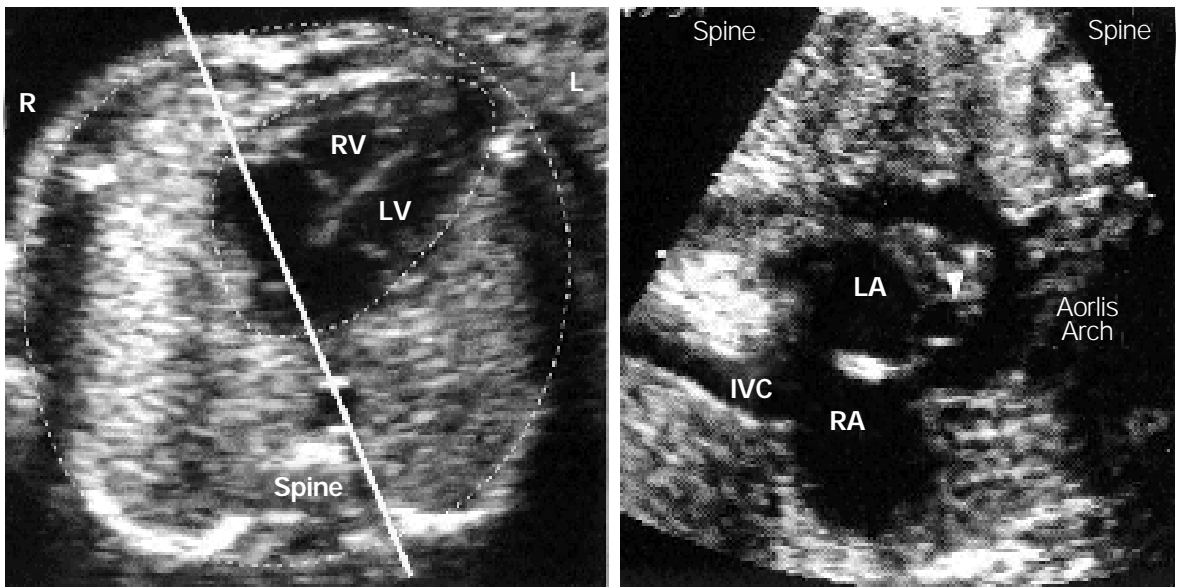
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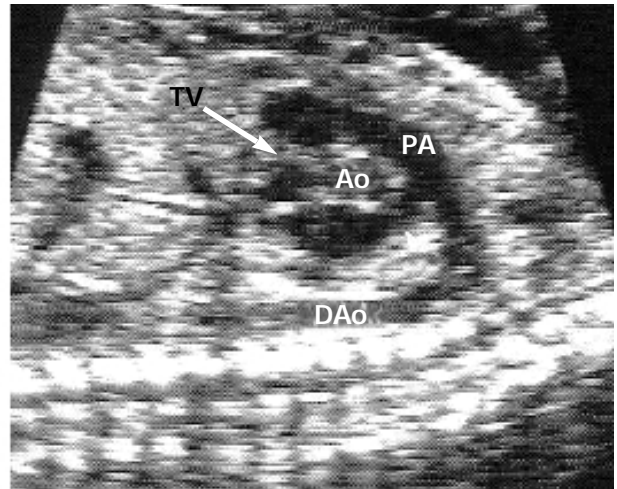
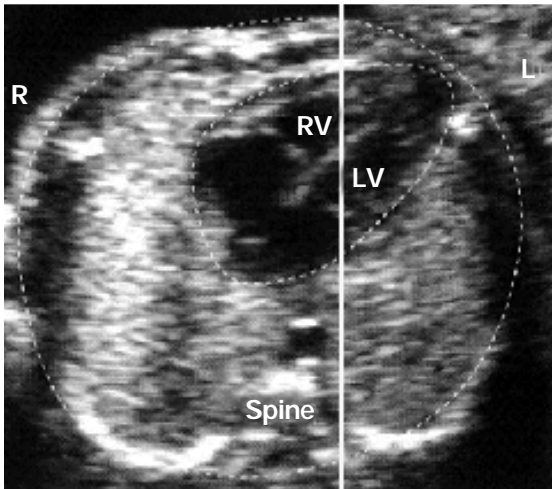
(ductal dependent defect)



14.



15.



16.



17.

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Peer Reviewer Commentary

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