

OB GROWTH AND ANATOMY

OVERVIEW: The sonographer examines the:

- Face
- Brain (ventricles, choroid plexus, mid-brain, posterior fossa, cerebellum, cisterna magna, and measurements of anterior and posterior horns of lateral ventricles)
- Skull (shape, integrity, BPD, and HC measurements)
- Neck (nuchal fold thickness)
- Spine
- Heart (rate, rhythm, 4-chamber views, outflow tracts, and IV septum)
- Thorax (shape, lungs, and diaphragm)
- Abdomen (stomach, kidneys, liver, bladder, wall, umbilical, cord, abdominal circumference AC)
- Limbs (femur, tibia, fibia, humerus, radius, ulna, hands, feet, femur length FL)
- Genitals (gender, abnormality)
- Cervix (length and opening)
- Placenta

PREPARATION: For this exam, the patient must drink 16 ounces of water 1 hour prior to exam. This helps ensure that the sonographer can accurately visualize the placenta in relation to the cervix. If the placenta is too low, it could be a form of placenta previa.

The 2nd trimester is the ideal time to get detailed images of the anatomy of the fetus. Usually between 18—20 weeks of pregnancy, the growth and anatomy ultrasound is ordered to determine the baby's size, weight, and to measure growth ensuring the fetus is developing according to plan.

This test can also diagnose a number of problems such as (not limited to):

- Poor weight/growth
- A number of fetal anomalies- brain, cardiac, musculoskeletal, etc.
- Breech/transverse position
- Diagnose oligohydramnios or polyhydramnios (amniotic fluid too low or too high)

THIS ULTRASOUND WILL TAKE ABOUT 30-45 MINUTES AND THE REPORT WILL BE BACK TO YOUR ORDERING PHYSICIAN OR MIDWIFE WITHIN 24-48 HOURS.