

DIAGNOSTIC VALUE OF CHEST ULTRASONOGRAPHY FOR RESPIRATORY DISTRESS SYNDROME IN NEONATES

Thesis

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قَالَ

سَبَّحَانَكَ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا مَا عَلَّمْتَنَا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ
الْعَلِيمُ الْعَظِيمُ

صدق الله العظيم

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Dedication

To my Parents, who gave me every thing I have.

To my husband who gave me support and encouragement and my little daughter who delights my life.

To all my Friends who helped me.

Abstract

This study was conducted on 60 preterm neonates, delivered in El-Kasr El-Ainy hospital. They were admitted in the neonatal intensive care unit because of respiratory distress and 25 preterm neonates with no respiratory distress as control group.

The aim of the study to determine the possible application of ultrasound in the diagnosis of RDS thus reducing the number of chest X-rays performed on neonates in NICUs.

Thirty one cases were males (51.7%) and twenty nine cases were females (48.3%).

Ten were delivered vaginally (16.7%) and fifty by cesarean section (83.3%).

The mean gestational age for studied cases was 30 weeks; the mean weight was 1.354kg.

Chest X-ray and ultrasonography were done in the first 48 hours of life.

Key Words:

Base excess – Alanine aminotransferase-Surface tension.

Table of Contents

	Page
List of abbreviations	I
List of tables	III
List of Figures	VI
Introduction	1
Aim of work	3
Review of literature	
Chapter (1): <ul style="list-style-type: none">Fetal Lung Development	4
Chapter (2): <ul style="list-style-type: none">Respiratory Distress Syndrome	12
Chapter (3): <ul style="list-style-type: none">Surfactant	18
Chapter (4): <ul style="list-style-type: none">Physiology And Pathophysiology Of RDS	24
Chapter (5): <ul style="list-style-type: none">Management Of RDS	27
Chapter (6): <ul style="list-style-type: none">Complications of RDS	47
Chapter (7): <ul style="list-style-type: none">Ultrasonography	51
Patients and Methods	66
Results	71
Discussion	88
Summary and Conclusion	98
Recommendation	101
References	102
Arabic Summary	

List of Abbreviations

ALT	Alanine aminotransferase
AST	Aspartate aminotransferase
BE	Base excess
BPD	Bronchopulmonary dysplasia
CBC	Complete blood picture
CLD	Chronic lung disease
CPAP	Continuous positive airway pressure
CRP	C-Reactive protein
CS	Caesarean section
DPPC	Dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine
ECMO	Extracorporeal membrane oxygenation
ET	Endotracheal tube
FiO₂	Fraction of inspired oxygen
H-E	Hematoxylineosin
HFOV	High-frequency oscillatory ventilation
HFV	High-frequency ventilation
ICU	Intensive care unit
IDMs	Infants of diabetic mothers
iNO	Inhaled nitric oxide
IUGR	Intrauterine growth retardation
IVH	Interventricular hemorrhage
L/S	Lecithin-sphingomyelin ratio
LBW	Low birth weight
NCPAP	Nasal continuous positive airway pressure
NEC	Necrotizing enterocolitis
NICUs	Nursery intensive care units
NIPPV	Nasal Intermittent Positive Pressure Ventilation

P	Pressure
PCO2	Partial pressure of carbon dioxide
PCV	Pressure controlled ventilation
PDA	Patent ductus arteriosus
PEEP	Positive end expiratory pressure
PG	Prostaglandin
PO2	Partial pressure of oxygen
RD	Respiratory distress
RDS	Respiratory distress syndrome
ROP	Retinopathy of prematurity
SaO2	Saturation of oxygen
SIMV	Synchronous intermittent mandatory ventilation
SP	Surfactant proteins
T	Surface tension
TTN	Transient tachypnea of newborn
US	Ultrasound
VD	Vaginal delivery
VLBW	Very low birth weight
WBC	White blood cells

List of Tables

Table No.	Comments	Page
Table (1):	Signs and symptoms associated with respiratory transition in Newborns	
Table (2):	Factors affecting the incidence of RDS	
Table (3):	Scoring System of Downs et al for Neonatal Respiratory Distress	
Table (4):	The three-stage ultrasound scale for RDS severity.	
Table (5):	Down score	
Table (6):	The relation between gestational age and incidence of RDS according to clinical assesment	
Table (7):	The Relation between Birth weight and incidence of RDS according to clinical assessment	
Table (8):	The Relation between Mode of delivery and the incidence of RDS	
Table (9):	The Degree of RDS in the first 48 hours of life as diagnosed by X-ray and ultrasound finding as confluent B lines.	
Table (10):	The Degree of RDS in the first 48 hours of life as diagnosed by X-ray and ultrasound finding as absent A lines.	
Table (11):	The Degree of RDS in the first 48 hours of life as diagnosed by X-ray and ultrasound finding as white lung.	
Table (12):	Degree of RDS by X-ray and ultrasound in the 1st 48 hours of life	

List of Figure

Figure No.	Comments	Page
Fig.(1)	Normal development of the major airways.Schematic shows induction of dichotomous branching of the lung bud (arrow) by contact with primitive mesenchyme (arrowhead)	
Fig. (2)	Embryonic phase of normal respiratory tract development. Photomicrograph (original magnification, x100; hematoxylineosin [H-E] stain) of the developing lungs of a 4-mm embryo at approximately 30 days gestation shows the primary bronchial buds (arrows) surrounded by primitive mesenchyme	
Fig. (3)	Immature lung in the pseudoglandular phase. Photomicrograph (original magnification, x15; H-E stain) of the lungs at 13 weeks gestation shows blind-ending terminal bronchioles (arrows) surrounded by immature lung parenchyma, which has begun to organize into lobules and clusters of primitive acini (arrowheads)	
Fig. (4)	Immature lung in the canalicular (acinar) phase. Photomicrograph (original magnification, x425; H-E stain) of the lungs shows blood-filled capillaries (arrow) that lie immediately beneath the surface of alveolar duct structures lined by cuboidal epithelium (early type II pneumocytes (arrowhead)	
Fig. (5)	Saccular phase of lung development. Photomicrograph (original magnification, x350; H-E stain) of the lungs reveals saccules subdivided by secondary crests (arrows) composed of thinning type I cells immediately adjacent to capillary beds .	
Fig. (6)	Diagram of the alveoli with both cross section and external view (Taeush, 2002).	
Fig.(7)	Alveolar phase of lung development. Photomicrograph (original magnification, x25; H-E stain) of the normal lung at 38 weeks gestation shows mature alveolar ducts and alveolar saccules with delicate septa, resulting in a thin air-blood barrier	
Fig. (8)	Surfactant deficiency in a premature infant. Gross pathologic features. Photograph of an autopsy specimen demonstrates small atelectatic lungs with focal hemorrhage (arrow) visible on the pleural surface	
Fig. (9)	There is extensive atelectasis with enlargement of the interalveolar capillaries and lymphatics. A number of the alveolar ducts, alveoli & respiratory bronchioles are lined with acidophilic homogenous or glandular membrane	
Fig. (10)	Freeze-Frame View of the Alveolar Space with a Magnified View of the Air-Liquid Interface, with Formation of Pulmonary Surfactant Films	
Fig. (11)	Alveolar type II cell, the lamellar bodies can be seen leaving the surface of the cell	
Fig. (12)	Proteolytic Processing of Surfactant Proteins B and C	
Fig. (13)	Endogenous surfactant delivery. Diagram of a type II pneumocyte	

	demonstrates migration of lamellar bodies (arrow) from the nucleus to the apical cell surface, where surfactant (in pink) is released into the alveolus by exocytosis. (Diagram by Aletta Ann Frazier, MD, Department of Radiologic Pathology, Amred Forces Institute of Pathology.)	
Fig. (14)	Classic respiratory distress syndrome (RDS). Bell-shaped thorax is due to generalized under aeration. Lung volume is reduced, the lung parenchyma has a diffused reticulogranular pattern, and peripherally extending air bronchograms are present	
Fig. (15)	Moderately severe respiratory distress syndrome (RDS). The reticulogranular pattern is more prominent and uniformly distributed than usual. The lungs are hypoaerated. Increased air bronchograms are observed	
Fig. (16)	Acoustic mirror phenomenon. In a neonate with normally aerated lungs, transmitted sound beams are completely reflected by phrenopulmonic border; after another reverberation against the liver parenchyma, sound waves are transmitted back towards the phrenopulmonic border and then return to a transducer. An acoustic transducer cannot reconstruct the exact path that the circulating sound beam has been following, but localizes the lesion above the diaphragm (i.e. retrophrenic) at a distance reflecting the time to the return of the echo	
Fig. (17)	Mechanism for retrophrenic enhancements of the echo arising in neonate with RDS. An ultrasound beam can be transmitted further beyond the phrenopulmonic border into the lung parenchyma. There it is completely reverberated against the dilated and aerated bronchioles and alveolar ducts, and this creates the hyperechogenic appearance of the retrophrenic area	
Fig. (18)	ribs and The normal transthoracic LUS. Transverse scan revealing the their acoustic shadowing, the pleural line and A-lines	
Fig. (19)	Normal lung ultrasound appearance: Longitudinal scan of the thorax, noting the 'black' normal lung and the echogenic line of normal pleura, paralleled A-lines and curvilinear appearance of the ribs associated with posterior acoustic shadowing. B-lines cannot be found in this infant.	
Fig (20)	Normal transabdominal LUS image, no echogenicity in the retrophrenic area can be seen with mirror image in both side of echogenic phrenopulmonic border (arrow).	
Fig (21)	RDS in its 1st ultrasonographically stage is characterized by retrophrenic hyperechogenicity (B lines) diverging radially (arrow), observed only on expiration. (A) inspiration, (B) expiration.	
Fig (22)	RDS in its 2nd stage is characterized ultrasonographically by retrophrenic (B lines), seen on inspiration, which merge together into areas of homogenous echo enhancement (white lung) on expiration (arrow). (A) inspiration, (B) expiration.	
Fig (23)	RDS in its 3rd stage is characterized ultrasonographically by retrophrenic white lung (arrow) observed irrespective of respiratory phase. (A) inspiration, (B) expiration.	

Fig (24)	M-mode and the absence of lung sliding are shown as the 'stratosphere sign': Parallel horizontal lines above and below the pleural line, resemble a 'barcode.' This sign indicates a pneumothorax at this intercoastal space	
Fig (25)	'A-lines', a type of reverberation artifact, are horizontal, equally spaced lines seen originating from the bright white hyperechoic pleural line. If 'B-lines' are present, they extend out from the pleural line and erase the 'A-lines' in their path	
Fig (26)	'Lung point sign.' (Right) B-mode depicting the lung point: Sliding lung touching the chest wall. (Left) The 'seashore sign' (white arrow) and the 'stratosphere sign' (dotted arrow) as the lung intermittently contacts the chest wall	
Fig (27)	A: Lung ultrasound shows pleural line thickening or coarse, subpleural lung consolidation with air bronchograms (the area within the white circle, echogenic bright lines or bright spots within the region are air bronchograms), interstitial syndrome and disappearing A-lines. B: Chest x-ray shows grade II respiratory distress syndrome.	
Fig (28)	A: Lung ultrasound shows significant lung consolidation with air bronchograms, interstitial syndrome, irregular or coarse appearance of the pleural line, A-line disappearance and little pleural effusion in the right chest. B: Chest x-ray shows grade III respiratory distress syndrome.	
Fig (29)	A: Lung ultrasound shows a large area of consolidation with air bronchograms (the area within the white circle), irregular or coarse appearance of the pleural line, and A-line disappearance. B: Chest x-ray shows grade IV respiratory distress syndrome.	
Fig (30)	Different ultrasound appearance of Grade IV respiratory distress syndrome (RDS) in bilateral lungs. Lung ultrasound shows a significant area of consolidation with air bronchograms in the left lung, with mild consolidation and a large amount of pleural effusion in the right lung IV RDS. Chest x-ray shows grade IV RDS.	
Fig (31)	Sex distribution among cases.	
Fig (32)	Mode of delivery of the studied infants	
Fig (33)	Maternal risk factors affecting neonatal outcome	
Fig (34)	Clinical assessment of the degree of respiratory distress	
Fig (35)	Degree of RDS by X-ray and ultrasound in the 1st 48 hours of life	
Fig (36)	Chest X-ray showing bilateral clear lung field (No RDS)	
Fig (37)	Normal lung ultrasound appearance: noting the 'black' normal lung and the echogenic line of normal pleura, paralleled A-lines and curvilinear appearance of the ribs associated with posterior acoustic shadowing. B-lines cannot be found in this infant.	
Fig (38)	Chest X-ray showing hypovolemic lung, fine reticulogranular mottling with air bronchograms (Mild RDS)	
Fig (39)	Lung ultrasound shows pleural line thickening or coarse, subpleural lung consolidation with air bronchograms, Multiple B lines, normal pleural sliding and disappearing A-lines..(mild RDS)	
Fig (40)	Chest X-ray showing diffuse mottling, heart borders are just	

	discernable, prominent air bronchograms (Moderate RDS)	
Fig (41)	An ultrasound image characterized by multiple B lines, absent A lines, absent pleural sliding, no consolidations.(Moderate RDS).	
Fig (42)	Chest X-ray showing bilateral confluent opacification of lungs. (Severe RDS)	
Fig (43)	An ultrasound image characterized by homogenous hyperechogenesity, consolidation, absent A lines, absent pleural sliding white lung.(severe RDS).	
Fig (44)	Respiratory support	
Fig (45)	Surfactant replacement therapy in studied cases	
Fig (46)	Neonatal complications encountered among the studied cases	
Fig (47)	Cranial ultrasound showing intraventricular haemorrhage.	
Fig (48)	Chest x-ray showing left pneumothorax.	
Fig (49)	Chest ultrasound showing A-lines, absent pleural sliding and absent B lines.(pneumothorax).	



INTRODUCTION

Neonatal respiratory distress syndrome (RDS) also known as hyaline membrane disease, it is the most common clinical syndrome encountered among neonates treated in neonatal intensive care units and has its own well-established algorithm of diagnosis and therapy. The fetal lung is filled with fluid actively secreted by the pulmonary epithelium on a chloride ion gradient (**Katz et al., 2011**).

Of the many complications of prematurity, lung diseases such as RDS and its complications (pulmonary hemorrhage, pneumonia, atelectasis, pneumothorax, air leak syndrome, and bronchopulmonary dysplasia (BPD)), remain the most common cause of neonatal morbidity (**Jovan Lovrenski, 2012**).

It is due at least in part, to insufficiency of pulmonary surfactant and is mainly confined to preterm infants. RDS patients present with respiratory distress (cyanosis, tachypnea, grunting and recession) and respiratory failure. Edema is frequently seen on the 2nd day due to fluid retention and capillary leak. The diagnosis can be confirmed by X-ray showing ground glass appearance and air bronchograms, although these radiological features are not pathognomonic of RDS (**Bedetti et al., 2006**).

The incidence and severity of RDS are related inversely to the gestational age of the infant. Fanaroff et al reported the results of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development Neonatal Research Network study showing that the rates of RDS were 44% in infants weighing 501-1.500g, 71% in those 501-750g, 55% in those 751-



1.000g, 37% in those 1.001-1.250g and 23% in those 1.251-1.500g (**Fanaroff et al., 2007**).

Enormous efforts have been made to understand the pathophysiology of RDS and to optimize the care of those infants, which has led to improvement in the morbidity and mortality. The mortality rate of RDS decreased by approximately 50% during the last decade with the advancement of surfactant therapy (**Copetti et al., 2007**).

The Neonatal respiratory disease is currently diagnosed on the basis of clinical signs and plain chest X-ray (CXR) (**Francesco Raimondi et al., 2013**).

Ultrasonography imaging is increasingly being used as a non-invasive procedure at Nursery Intensive Care Units (NICUs) for the diagnosis of the central nervous system, abdominal cavity, heart and hip joints. It has the advantage over x-ray that it doesn't expose the infant on ionizing radiation and because of its high degree of accuracy, safety and low cost. (**Bober et al., 2006**).