

THE ROLE OF THE THREE DIMENSIONAL ULTRASONOGRAPHY IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF PLACENTAL ABNORMALITIES

EASSY

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

“ قَالُوا سُبْحَانَكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا إِلَّا مَا عَلَّمْتَنَا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ
الْعَلِيمُ الْحَكِيمُ ”

صدق الله العظيم

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List of Abbreviation

AM	Amniotic
B.C.	Blood-clot
B.S.	Body stalk
beta-hCG	beta human chorionic gonadotrophin
CD	Compact disc
Cm	centimeter
CPU	Central processing unit
C-sections	Cesarean sections
CT	Computerized tomography
Cx	Cervix
1D	One-dimensional
2D	Two-dimensional
3D	Three-dimensional
D and C	Dilatation and curettage
DiDi	Diamnionic-dichorionic
DiMo	Diamnionic-monochorionic
DZ	Dizygotic
Est.	Embryonicectoderm
Ent.	Entoderm
GTD	Gestational trophoblastic disease

HCG	Human chorionic gonadotropin
Hpl	Human placental lactogen
IGFs	Insulin-like growth factors
In.	Inch
IUGR	Intrauterine growth retardation
Mes.	Mesoderm
MHC	Major Histocompatibility Complexes
MoMo	Monoamniotic- monochorionic
MPR	Multi-planar reformatting
MRI	Magnetic resonance imaging
MSV	Multi slice view
M.V.	Maternal vessels
MZ	Monozygotic
PD	Placental diameter
Pl	Placenta
PT	Placental thickness
ROI	Region of interest
SR	Surface rendering techniques
Tr.	Trophoblast
TUI	Tomographic ultrasound imaging
U.E.	Uterine epithelium
U.G.	Uterine glands
U/S	Ultrasound
VOCAL	Virtual organ computer-aided analysis
VR	Volume rendering techniques
Y.S.	Yolk-sac

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