



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية
التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



MONA MAGHRABY



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية
التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكرو فيلم



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكرو فيلم



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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية
التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسم

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Role of 3D Ultrasound for Assessment of Fetal Lungs

Thesis

*Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of Master Degree in
Diagnostic Radiology*

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إهداء

إلى من علماني أبجديه الوجود ..

أبي وأمي.....

والى أخى محمد ...

من علمنى أبجديتة البحث عن الحقيقة رغم صغرسنه

فالهم جميعاً منى جزيل الشكر،،

الباحثة

List of Contents

<i>Title</i>	<i>Page No.</i>
List of Abbreviations	i
List of Tables	ii
List of Figures	iii
Introduction	1
Aim of the Work	3
Review of Litratione	
Chapter (1): Fetal lung development	4
Chapter (2): Three-Dimensional Ultrasound	24
Patients and Methods	45
Results	50
Case Presentation	66
Discussion	72
Summary	78
Conclusion	82
Recommendation	83
Limitations	88
References	89
Arabic Summary	--

List of Abbreviations

2D US	Two dimensional ultrasound
3 HeMRI	3 Helium Magnetic Resonance Imaging
3D US	Three dimensional ultrasound
ACD	Alveolar capillary dysplasia
AFI	Amniotic fluid index
AT	Acceleration time
BADJ	Bronchio-alveolar duct junction
BMP-4	Bone morphogenic protein 4
BPD	Broncho-pulmonary dysplasia
eNOS	Endothelial nitric oxide synthase
ET	Ejection time
FGF-10	Fibroblast growth factor 10
FLM	Fetal lung maturity
FLV	Fetal lung volume
GA	Gestational age
HD	High definition
ICU	Intensive care unit
KANET	Kurjak antenatal neurodevelopmental test
RDS	Respiratory distress syndrome
ROC	Receiver operating curve
SD	Standard deviation
SHH	Sonic hedgehog
SPSS	Statistical package for social science
VEGF	Vascular endothelial growth factor
XI VOCAL	Extended imaging virtual organ computer aided analysis

List of Tables

Table. No.	Title	Page No.
Table (1):	Demographic data of the two studied groups	50
Table (2):	Comparison between modes of delivery in the two studied groups	52
Table (3):	Comparison between fetal lung volume in the two studied groups.	53
Table (4):	APGR score measured at different time of measure ments in the two studied groups.	54
Table (5):	Respiratory distress syndrome in the two studied groups.	56
Table (6):	Neonatal intensive care unit (ICU) admission in the two studied groups.	57
Table (7):	Prenatal Steroids administration in the two studied groups.	58
Table (8):	Correlation between fetal lung volume and different studied parameters in both groups.	59
Table (9):	Correlation between RDS and steroids in both groups.	63
Table (10):	The diagnostic indices (sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive and negative predictive values) of FLV in the studied patients.	64

List of Figures

Fig. No.	Title	Page No.
Figure (1):	Development of the airways and arteries. The stages of lung development (<i>blue</i>) are correlated to the development of the airways (<i>black</i>) and the arteries (<i>red</i>).....	4
Figure (2):	Early human lung development. At E26, post-conceptional, the anlage of the two lungs forms by outpouchings of the foregut on both sides lateral of the anlage of the trachea	6
Figure (3):	Morphological development of the lung parenchyma during the pseudoglandular, canalicular and saccular stage.....	11
Figure (4):	Schematic of classical and continued alveolarization.....	22
Figure (5):	Maturation of the alveolar septa/microvascular maturation.	23
Figure (6):	3D fetal lung measurement using the multiplanar technique. Illustration of the image sequences (green vertical lines) used to obtain transverse views of the lung. The right lung (RLu) is outlined.	36
Figure (7):	3D model of the right lung volume obtained using VOCAL.	37
Figure (8):	Assessment of the lung volume using the VOCAL technique	40
Figure (9):	Comparison between the two studied groups as regards gestational age (GA).....	51
Figure (10):	Comparison between the two studied groups as regards mode of delivery	52
Figure (11):	Comparison between fetal lung volume in the two studied groups.....	53
Figure (12):	APGR score measured at 1, 5 and 10 minutes in the two studied groups.....	55
Figure (13):	Respiratory distress syndrome in the two studied groups.	56
Figure (14):	Neonatal intensive care unit (ICU) admission in the two studied groups.....	57

List of Figures (Cont ..)

Fig. No.	Title	Page No.
Figure (15):	Prenatal Steroids administration in the two studied groups.	58
Figure (16):	Correlation between Fetal lung volume (FLV) and Gestational age	60
Figure (17):	Correlation between Fetal lung volume (FLV) and APGAR 1	60
Figure (18):	Correlation between Fetal lung volume (FLV) and APGAR 5	61
Figure (19):	Correlation between Fetal lung volume (FLV) and APGAR 10	61
Figure (20):	Correlation between Fetal lung volume (FLV) and Respiratory distress syndrome (RDS)	62
Figure (21):	Correlation between Fetal lung volume (FLV) and NICU admission	62
Figure (22):	Correlation between steroid administration and Respiratory distress syndrome (RDS)	63
Figure (23):	The ROC curve of fetal lung volume in the studied groups.	65
Figure (24):	Mean FLV by 3D US (VOCAL) for a 39 wks GA fetus.....	66
Figure (25):	Mean FLV by 3D US (VOCAL) for a 34 wks GA fetus.....	67
Figure (26):	Mean FLV by 3D US (VOCAL) for a 36 wks GA fetus.....	68
Figure (27):	Mean FLV by 3D US (VOCAL) for a 34 wks GA fetus.....	69
Figure (28):	Mean FLV by 3D US (VOCAL) for a 35 wks GA fetus.....	70
Figure (29):	Mean FLV by 3D US (VOCAL) for a 35 wks GA fetus.....	71

Introduction

The maturation of fetal pulmonary system is a complex process entailing cellular, physiological, and biological interactions that usually occurs late in gestation being one of the last maturing fetal systems (*Senthilkumar and Ezhilarasi, 2015*).

Therefore, respiratory distress is commonly encountered among premature babies immediately after birth resulting in significant neonatal morbidity or mortality. It has been established to correlate with structural and functional lung immaturity. It is described as respiratory distress in infants that sets in within a few hours of parturition. The incidence of RDS is inversely proportional to gestational length and has been estimated to range from 30% below gestational week 28 to 5% in neonates born in a gestational week above 34 (*Hermansen and Lorah, 2007*).

Three types of tests are traditionally used to assess the degree of fetal lung maturity (FLM) namely; the biochemical testing for surfactant components (e.g. Lecithin/ sphingomyelin ratio), biophysical testing for surfactant functionality (e.g. Foam stability index) or physical testing of the amniotic fluid opacity (e.g.lamellar body counts) (*Varner et al., 2013*).

All these tests involve the use of amniotic fluid (as it communicates directly with lung fluid), therefore, invasively and indirectly evaluate the probability of lung maturity. Moreover, they predict lung maturity more accurately than immaturity. Tests that directly assess fetal lung function are yet not available (**Maged et al., 2017**).

Ultrasound cannot measure biochemical changes in the growing lung or histological changes but it is reasonable to assume that both morphological and biochemical changes alter the propagation properties in the fetal lung .The possibilities of using ultrasound as a non-invasive method for assessment of fetal lung maturity have been greatly explored over the last 30 years (**Palacio et al., 2012**).

Three-dimensional sonographic measurements are shown to be helpful in assessing the fetal lung volume .Fetal lung volumetry with 3D sonography can be regarded as a good alternative to MRI (**Kehl et al., 2011**).

Aim of the Work

The purpose of this study is to correlate lung parameters using three dimensional ultrasound (3D US) with lung maturity assessed by postnatal outcome , and to develop reference cutoff value for these parameters (mean FLV) as measure that could be used to predict the development of neonatal RDS.

Fetal lung development

Human lung development is divided into different morphological stages that correspond to key developmental transitions: (1) embryonic, (2) pseudoglandular, (3) canalicular, (4) saccular and (5) alveolar (*Rackley and Stripp, 2012*).

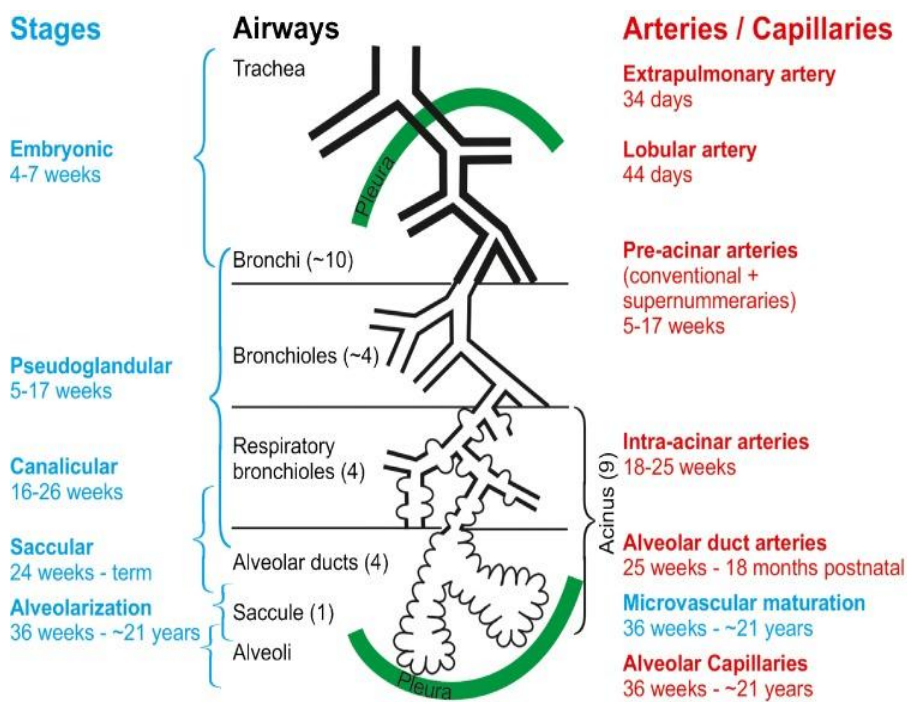


Figure (1): Development of the airways and arteries. The stages of lung development (*blue*) are correlated to the development of the airways (*black*) and the arteries (*red*) (*Schittny, 2014*).

Embryonic period/organogenesis (weeks 4–7)

- ***Anlage of the lung and trachea***

In humans at day 26 p.c., the anlage of the right and left lungs appears as two independent outpouchings of the ventral wall of the primitive foregut, two lung buds (***Cardoso and Lu 2006***). They are not the result of the first branching of a common lung bud as postulated earlier (Fig. 2a). Both lung buds begin elongating and start a repetitive circle of growth into the surrounding mesenchyme and branching (branching morphogenesis; Fig. 2b–d). The primitive foregut divides into the esophagus and trachea after a deepening and joining of the laryngotracheal sulci of the lateral walls of the foregut. Mesenchymal cells surrounding the forming trachea are condensing focally and differentiate into precursors of cartilage towards the end of the embryonic period. With further development of the bronchial tree, the formation of the cartilage moves distally until it reaches the smallest bronchi (25 weeks) (***Sadler 2014***).