

Ultrasound and Fetal Growth Jose M. Carrera, G.P. Mandrizza, Kazuo Maeda Taylor & Francis, 2001 130 pages 9781850706182 2001

Fetal growth restriction (FGR) remains a leading contributor to perinatal mortality and morbidity and metabolic syndrome in later life. Recent advances in ultrasound and Doppler have elucidated several mechanisms in the evolution of the disease. However, consistent classification and characterization regarding the severity of FGR is lacking. There is no cure, and management is reliant on a structured antenatal surveillance program with timely intervention. Hitherto, the time to deliver is an enigma. 2Division of Maternal-Fetal Medicine and Ultrasound, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, School of Medicine, Washington University, Campus Box 8064, 4566 Scott Avenue, St. Louis, MO 63110, USA. Show more. Academic Editor: R. L. Deter. A fetal ultrasound (sonogram) is an imaging technique that uses sound waves to produce images of a fetus in the uterus. Fetal ultrasound images can help your health care provider evaluate your baby's growth and development and monitor your pregnancy. In some cases, fetal ultrasound is used to evaluate possible problems or help confirm a diagnosis. The first fetal ultrasound is usually done during the first trimester to confirm the pregnancy and estimate how long you've been pregnant. If your pregnancy remains uncomplicated, the next ultrasound is typically offered during the second t An ultrasound for fetal growth is a limited ultrasound. Although the baby's anatomy is evaluated, it is not the main focus. There are several measurements that are obtained for the baby's head, abdomen, arms, and legs which are then used to calculate an estimated weight. The further along in pregnancy, the less accurate the estimate of the fetal weight by ultrasound. In fact, a third trimester ultrasound may be in error by over one pound (plus or minus). Regardless, ultrasound is the most accurate way to determine an estimate of the baby's weight. Share this