



## OB First Trimester Ultrasound Protocol

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### **Special Note: 1st Trimester OB US in the ED & B-hCG orders**

Please attempt to confirm positive beta-hCG (at least urine) before doing a 1st trimester US. When a 1st trimester US order is received from the ED, ensure a beta-hCG has been ordered. If there is time pressure from the ED/schedule to complete the examination prior to a positive result, it can be done with a pending beta-hCG

### **CINE clips should be labeled:**

- MIDLIN structures: "right to left" when longitudinal and "superior to inferior" or "fundus to cervix" when transverse
  - RIGHT/LEFT structures: "lateral to medial" when longitudinal and "superior to inferior" when transverse
- \*\*each should be 1 sweep, NOT back and forth\*\*

### **Some terms used:**

MSD = mean sac diameter  
FP = fetal pole  
CRL = crown-rump length  
FHR = fetal heart rate  
IUP = gestational sac + yolk sac (+/- embryo)

**IMPORTANT NOTE regarding 1<sup>st</sup> trimester US: AVOID Doppler (color, spectral, power) when possible**

→ WHY limitations on Doppler in the 1<sup>st</sup> trimester?

-There is a potential risk of harm to a developing embryo from the increased heat associated with Doppler ultrasound (especially spectral and power)

→ WHEN to use Doppler (*this is detailed further below*), very brief summary:

**REQUIRED:**

OVARIES/ADNEXA:

- ED patient, all: color; spectral only certain indication/appearance (i.e., torsion)
- Outpatient rule out torsion: color + spectral (document both venous and arterial flow)
  
- Abnormal ovaries/adnexa - any adnexal mass or ovarian mass *not clearly* corpus luteum: color; spectral only for certain indication/appearance

ENDOMETRIUM:

- ONLY if abnormal endometrial findings **without** IUP or potential for IUP (i.e., gestational trophoblastic disease, retained products of conception): color; if present, add spectral

**OPTIONAL:**

- Suspected fetal demise (no HR) + CRL  $\geq$  7mm

**TECHNIQUE:** TA & TV vs. TA or TV only

**ED patient:** TA + TV for all unless contraindicated or patient declines

**OUTPATIENT based on CRL dating:**

1. **CRL  $\leq$  8.6 weeks:** TA+ TV *or* TV only (if so ordered)
  
2. **CRL 9 – 11 weeks:** Start with TA  
→ Add TV:
  1. If there is a  $\geq$  5 day discrepancy between LMP and CRL
  2. If patient or physician is uncertain of LMP

**\*\*TA only will be OK if good views and  $<$  5 day discrepancy between LMP and CRL\*\***

3. **CRL  $\geq$  11.1 weeks:** TA only OK if good views and measurements adequate, even if  $\geq$  5 day discrepancy between LMP and CRL or unknown LMP  
→ Can add TV if this would improve accuracy (technologist discretion)

**IUP or POSSIBLE IUP: GENERAL**

**Endometrial Contents: Gestational sac, yolk sac, fetal pole**

**Summary of CINEs through uterus REQUIRED on all 1<sup>st</sup> trimester examination, *further detailed below:***

(1) Overview of gestational sac/uterus: Single sweep (longitudinal or transverse) through uterus (best TA or TV) to demonstrate gestational sac morphology and position

(2) Fetal Cardiac activity: short clip demonstrating presence of cardiac motion

## **GESTATIONAL SAC**

-Presence, location, appearance and number of gestational sac(s)

-If there are multiple gestations, document amnionicity and chorionicity

-Sac to be measured (MSD) when:

(1) No FP or FP uncertain

(2) CRL < 12 weeks

NOTE: At 11.1 to 12 weeks, MSD can be omitted *if it is difficult to obtain*

-Document and measure subchorionic hemorrhage(s), if present;

→ Comment on location in relation to gestational sac

→ Comment if bleed encompasses < or >= 50% of gestational sac

-Comment on location of developing placenta, if it is seen (should be seen by 10 weeks)

-May say “too early to visualize” if it is not well seen (depending on gestational age)

## **YOLK SAC**

-Document and measure yolk sac

-Report if no yolk sac is seen, if yolk sac is enlarged, or if yolk sac is misshapen or otherwise abnormal

## FETAL POLE

-Document and measure embryo/fetus

### **BRIEF SUMMARY:**

- LMP/dates  $\leq 13w6d \rightarrow$  CRL
  - If CRL  $\geq 84mm \rightarrow$  add biometry (and provide separate AUA)
- LMP/dates  $\geq 14w0d \rightarrow$  biometry
  - If Biometry  $\leq 13w6d \rightarrow$  add CRL (and provide separate AUA)

### **FURTHER DETAILS:**

-At LMP/provided dating  $\leq 13$  weeks 6 days: measure CRL

$\rightarrow$  Embryo should be magnified and in neutral position

-Use **average of 3** discrete measures if all adequate, otherwise choose best

$\rightarrow$  Provide AUA based on CRL

**BUT IF CRL**  $\geq 84$  mm, **ADD** biometry (BPD + HC + AC + FL)

$\rightarrow$  Biometry: at least 2 measurements of each

-Use average if all adequate, otherwise choose best

$\rightarrow$  Provide 2 *separate* AUA: *Do NOT average CRL and Biometry*

(1) AUA for CRL

(2) AUA for Biometry

-At LMP/provided dating  $\geq 14$  weeks 0 days = 2<sup>nd</sup> trimester US: do biometry as per 2<sup>nd</sup>/3<sup>rd</sup> trimester US protocol

$\rightarrow$  Biometry: at least 2 measurements of each

-Use average if all adequate, otherwise choose best

→ Provide AUA based on biometry

**BUT IF Biometry**  $\leq$  13 weeks 6 days, **ADD** CRL

→ Provide 2 *separate* AUA: *Do NOT average CRL and Biometry*

(1) AUA for CRL

(2) AUA for Biometry

-Cardiac activity, both M-mode and CINE for all:

(1) M-mode image(s): at least 1

→ If fetal HR  $<120$ ,  $>160$  bpm, provide at least 2 M-mode tracings to confirm persistence

→ On worksheet, document both HR measures and average

(2) CINE video clip of beating heart/flutter

-Anatomy, *if visible*: Document bladder, stomach, extremities

-CRL  $\geq$  11 weeks: Add magnified midline true sagittal image of the fetus in neutral position

**DOPPLER on the endometrium (color, spectral, power):** most examinations should NOT have Doppler on the endometrium (or its contents), *more specifically*:

→ NO DOPPLER for definite IUP or potential for IUP, including the following:

-No sac and *otherwise normal* endometrium

-Possible gestational sac (empty or otherwise)

-Well-formed gestational sac (empty or otherwise)

**SPECIAL NOTES:**

(1) REQUIRED USE OF DOPPLER

→ Retained products of conception, gestational trophoblastic disease, and other endometrial mass/abnormality **without definite IUP or potential for IUP (as above) – TV imaging:**

-CINE greyscale longitudinal and transverse, even if no abnormality identified at time of examination

-Assess for color if endometrium is abnormal

→If color present:

(1) Add spectral

(2) CINE color (best plane)

(2) OPTIONAL USE OF DOPPLER

→ CRL  $\geq$  7mm + NO heartbeat: *per technologist discretion* to better demonstrate lack of blood flow (i.e., demise)

**NOTE: if CRL  $<$  7 mm + no FHR, **do NOT use Doppler****

### Comments about early pregnancy dating and data to provide:

1. **No FP or FP uncertain:** MSD measured and associated date documented  
*\*\*Estimated US gestational age based on MSD – this is just an estimate, CRL will be used for dating when embryo visible*
2. + FP & LMP/dates  $\leq$  13w6d → CRL
  - If CRL  $\geq$  84mm → add biometry (and provide separate AUA)
  - Provide MSD & associated dates if CRL  $<$  12w, but MSD not used for dating
3. + FP & LMP/dates  $\geq$  14w0d → biometry
  - If Biometry  $\leq$  13w6d → add CRL (and provide separate AUA)

### **Additional Notes:**

-Use “provided dates” or “LMP” or “clinical dates” when possible for expected dating

-Technologists should NOT re-date pregnancy based on other ultrasound(s) unless this dating is being used clinically

-See end of document for ACOG recommendations on pregnancy re-dating based on US – i.e., when OB would use US dates to *formally* re-date the pregnancy

## **Maternal Structures:**



***\*\*Do not need to include kidneys unless there is specific indication in order\*\****

## **Uterus** (other than gestational sac, yolk sac, fetal pole):

### **Measurement of size:**

-If there is a gestational sac + yolk sac + fetal pole, uterine dimensions and volume do not need to be performed/recorded.

--> All must be present (if not, please measure, as below)

--> Checkbox on worksheet: "appropriate gravid enlargement" (if this is accurate)

-If 1 or multiple of above are *not* present (i.e., gestational sac + yolk sac without fetal pole; sac-like structure; questionable fetal pole; empty endometrium, etc.), uterine dimensions and volume should be performed and recorded.

--> When measuring:

→ Length in sagittal from fundus to lower uterine segment (**include cervix**)

→ AP in same sagittal view as length (perpendicular to length)

→ Width in transverse view

→ Provide volume measurement (mL)

→ *NOTE, if there is nothing in the endometrium, measure endometrial thickness*

### **Documentation of general appearance:**

-Standard sagittal & transverse views

-Document fibroids; measure largest fibroid and any that may be affecting the gestational sac/endometrial canal

-Do not use Doppler (color, spectral, power) on fibroids

## **Ovaries and Adnexa:**

**SUMMARY of when to CINE:**

→ REQUIRED:

(1) No IUP and + b-HCG (i.e., possible ectopic): CINE both adnexa even if no obvious mass is identified, as below

-This includes empty “gestational sac-like structure”

(2) Ovarian/adnexal mass: ectopic or otherwise, *detailed below*

→ NOT required: IUP + *normal* ovaries/adnexa (including typical corpus luteum)

-No need to CINE ovaries with typical corpus luteum cyst

## General

-Document and measure each ovary, document corpus luteum (if visible)

-Document adnexal regions (even if ovaries are both seen, need at least STILL images of both adnexa)

-If there is no IUP and + b-HCG, CINE both adnexal regions (even if no obvious mass is seen)

-This includes empty gestational sac-like structure

-Document any other ovarian or adnexal mass/cyst

-If mass is identified: provide CINE in multiple planes

-If the mass is near or not definitively separate from the ovary:

→CINE to show mass moving separately from ovary, HOW to:

→TV: use probe to separate ovary from mass; if this is not helpful, use non-scanning hand to push on the abdomen to attempt to separate the ovary from the mass

*Comment:*

-If mass + ovary move together, it may be ovarian - likely corpus luteum

-If mass and ovary move separately, it is unlikely ovarian - concerning for ectopic

## DOPPLER on ovaries/adnexa in pregnancy:

ED patients, all indications:





-Ovaries and adnexa: color *only* for all patients

-Add spectral to document waveforms ONLY if:

1. Indication is "rule out torsion"
2. Appearance is worrisome for torsion

Outpatient:

-Normal ovaries and adnexa: no Doppler of any kind

-Abnormal ovaries/adnexa or lesion that is not clearly the corpus luteum: color *only*

-Add spectral to document waveforms ONLY if:

1. Indication is "rule out torsion"
2. Appearance is worrisome for torsion

### **Cul-de-Sac:**

-Evaluate for fluid; if present, document amount and if simple or complex

-ED patient or outpatient for "rule out ectopic" and no IUP: evaluate for fluid in Morrison's pouch (even if no pelvic fluid)

-ED patient or outpatient with  $\geq$  moderate pelvic free fluid and no IUP: evaluate for fluid in Morrison's pouch

### **When to notify the radiologist before letting patient go (ED, inpatient or outpatient):**

(1) Suspected demise

(2) Evidence of ectopic: either adnexal mass OR complex free fluid

(3) Any other required items on the "Sonographer to Radiologist Communication of Ultrasound Findings" document.

**Table 1.** Guidelines for Redating Based on Ultrasonography

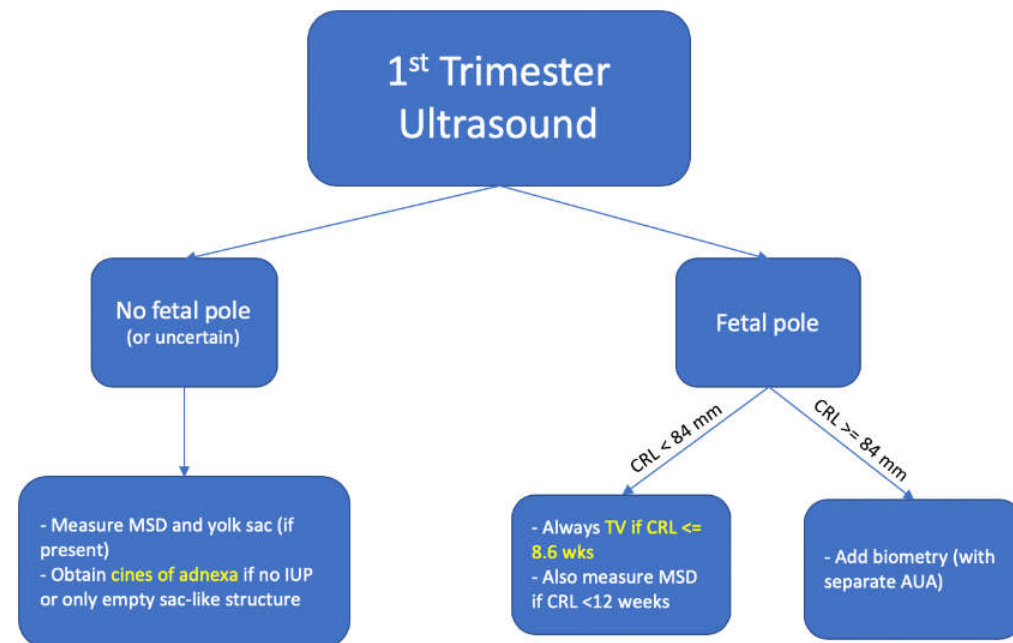
<b>Gestational Age Range*</b>	<b>Method of Measurement</b>	<b>Discrepancy Between Ultrasound Dating and LMP Dating That Supports Redating</b>
$\leq 13\ 6/7$ wk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <math>\leq 8\ 6/7</math> wk</li> <li>• <math>9\ 0/7</math> wk to <math>13\ 6/7</math> wk</li> </ul>	CRL	<p>More than 5 d</p> <p>More than 7 d</p>
$14\ 0/7$ wk to $15\ 6/7$ wk	BPD, HC, AC, FL	More than 7 d
$16\ 0/7$ wk to $21\ 6/7$ wk	BPD, HC, AC, FL	More than 10 d
$22\ 0/7$ wk to $27\ 6/7$ wk	BPD, HC, AC, FL	More than 14 d
$^{\dagger}28\ 0/7$ wk and beyond	BPD, HC, AC, FL	More than 21 d

Abbreviations: AC, abdominal circumference; BPD, biparietal diameter; CRL, crown–rump length; FL, femur length; HC, head circumference; LMP, last menstrual period.

\*Based on LMP

$^{\dagger}$ Because of the risk of redating a small fetus that may be growth restricted, management decisions based on third-trimester ultrasonography alone are especially problematic and need to be guided by careful consideration of the entire clinical picture and close surveillance.

## First Trimester Ultrasound Flow Chart



**Required of all studies:**

- Cine sweep through the uterus
- Cine and M-mode of fetal cardiac activity (if fetal pole present)
- Measurement of subchorionic hemorrhage (if present)

**Notes on Doppler:**

- Endometrial cavity: Doppler should **NOT** be used if there is an IUP or potential for an IUP (including an empty cavity), except optionally if there is a FP with CRL  $\geq 7$  mm without cardiac motion (diagnostic of fetal demise)
- Ovaries/adnexa: Doppler should be used on the adnexa in all ED patients, in outpatient rule out torsion cases (with spectral), or if there is an ovarian/adnexal mass