

# ULTRASOUND LECTURE SERIES

## Abnormalities of the Fetal Chest

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### Objectives

At the conclusion of this presentation, the student will be able to:

- Discuss normal fetal chest anatomy.
- Discuss fetal chest abnormalities.
- Discuss therapies for fetal chest abnormalities.

### Topics

1. Normal appearance
  - Heart
  - Lungs
2. Common chest abnormalities
  - Pleural effusion
  - Congenital diaphragmatic hernia
3. Other chest masses
  - Cystic adenomatoid malformation
  - Pulmonary sequestration
  - Other

### Review Questions

1. Which congenital adenomatoid abnormality (CCAM) lesions are more likely to resolve during pregnancy?
  - A. Microcystic.
  - B. Macrocystic.
  - C. Expanding lesions.
  - D. Lesions associated with mediastinal shift.
2. Which is the most important predictor of fetal death?
  - A. Hydrops.
  - B. Lesion size.
  - C. Polyhydramnios.
  - D. Mediastinal shift.
3. Prognosis for a fetus with a chest mass is based principally on:
  - A. Lesion size.
  - B. Size of affected lung.
  - C. Size of unaffected lung.
  - D. Thoracic circumference.
4. Which fetal chest abnormality is suggested by ultrasound findings of an echogenic mass in the lower chest, with a designated feeder vessel off the aorta?
  - A. Congenital high airway obstruction syndrome (CHAOS).
  - B. Congenital diaphragmatic hernia (CDH).
  - C. Congenital adenomatoid abnormality (CCAM).
  - D. Extralobar pulmonary sequestration.
5. Which fetal chest abnormality is suggested by ultrasound findings of bilaterally distended, echogenic fetal lungs, flattened diaphragm, and anterior heart displacement?
  - A. CHAOS.
  - B. CDH.
  - C. CCAM.
  - D. Extralobar pulmonary sequestration.