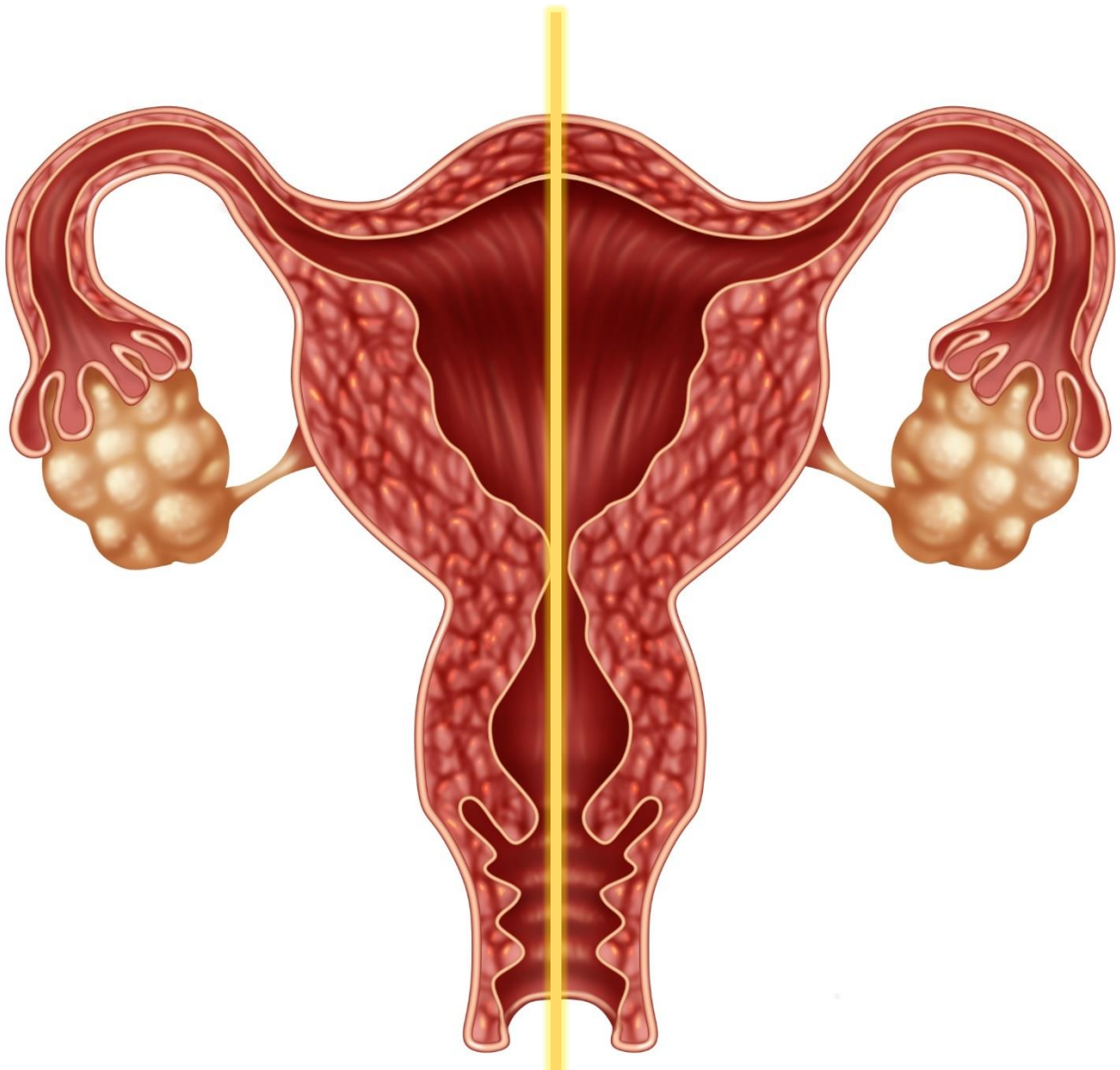
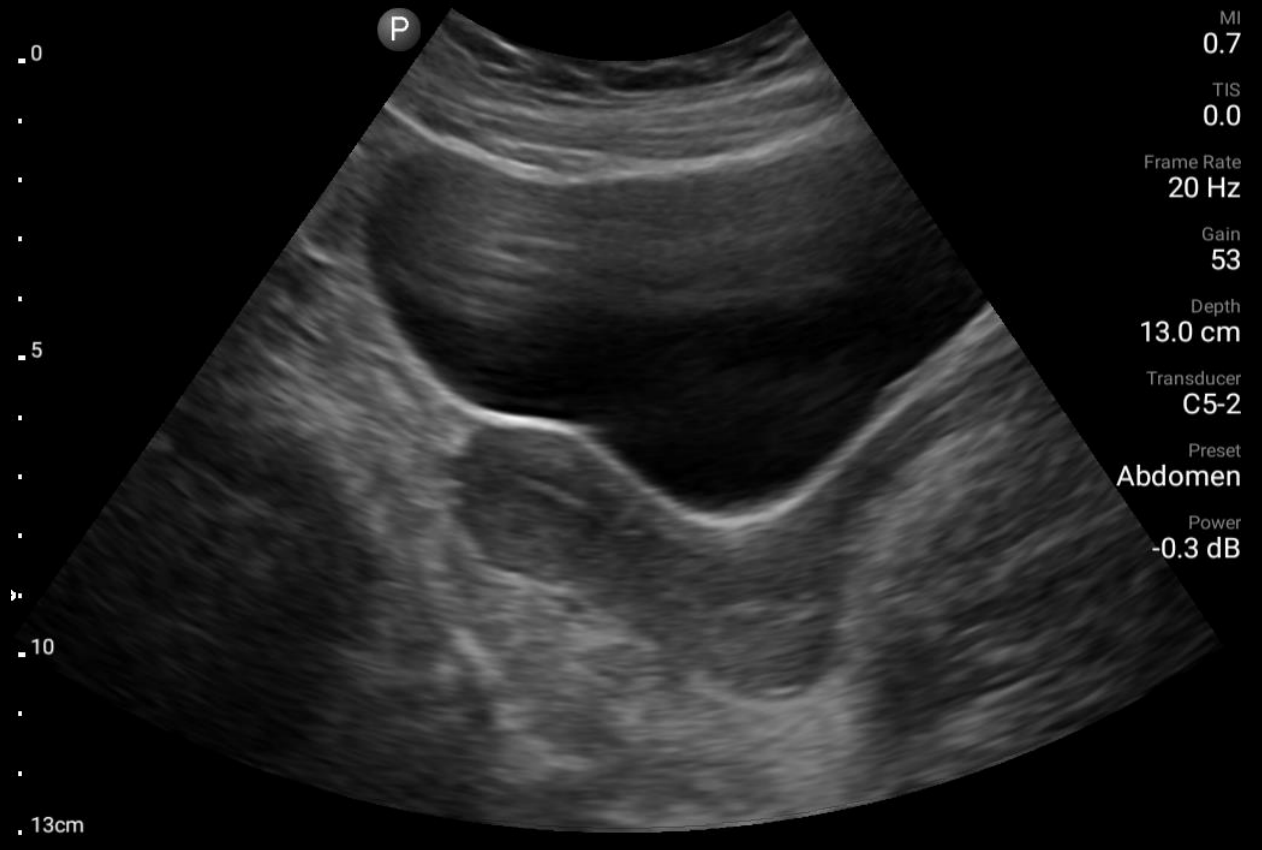
SPATIAL REASONING
Pelvis & 1st Trimester
- Answers -

1



2

Long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5
10
13cm
MI
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TIS
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Frame Rate
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Gain
53
Depth
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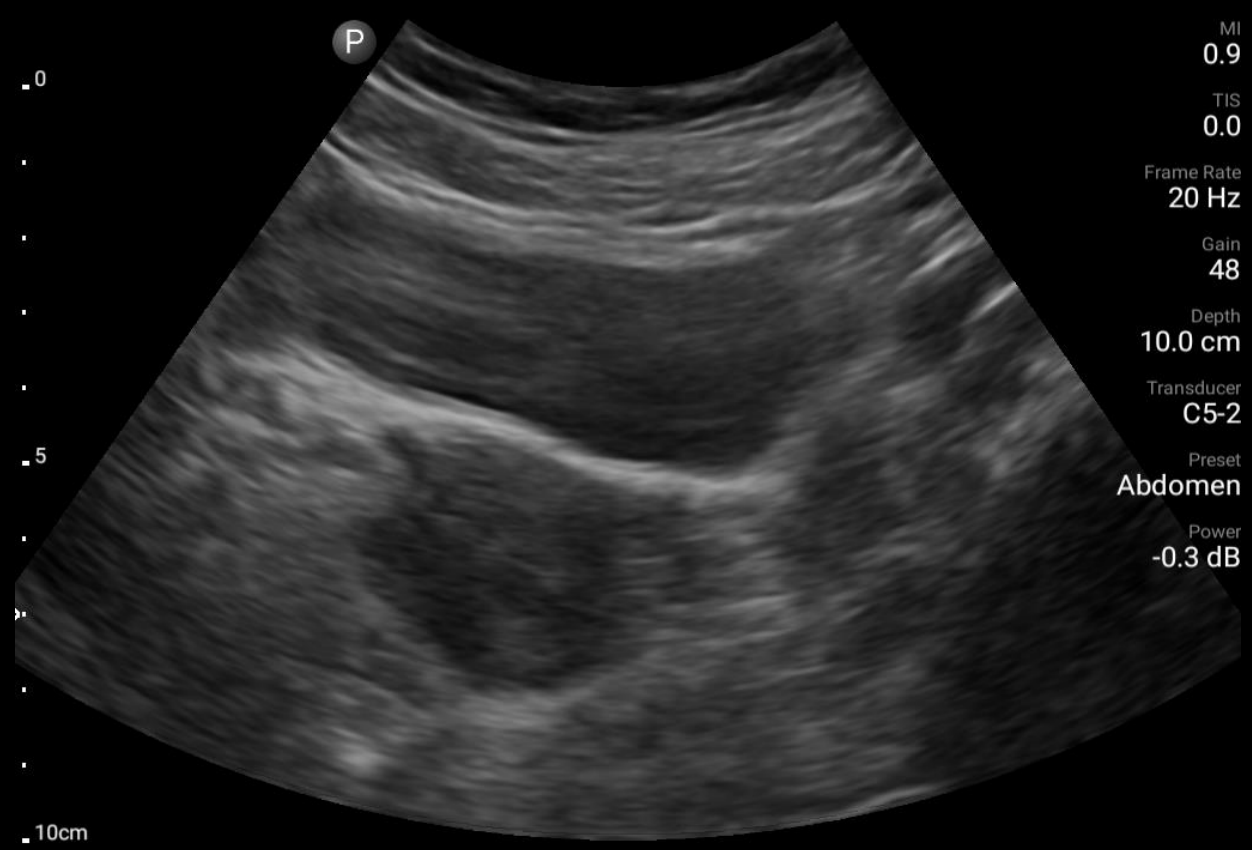
Transducer
C5-2
Preset
Abdomen
Power
-0.3 dB

Trans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Depth
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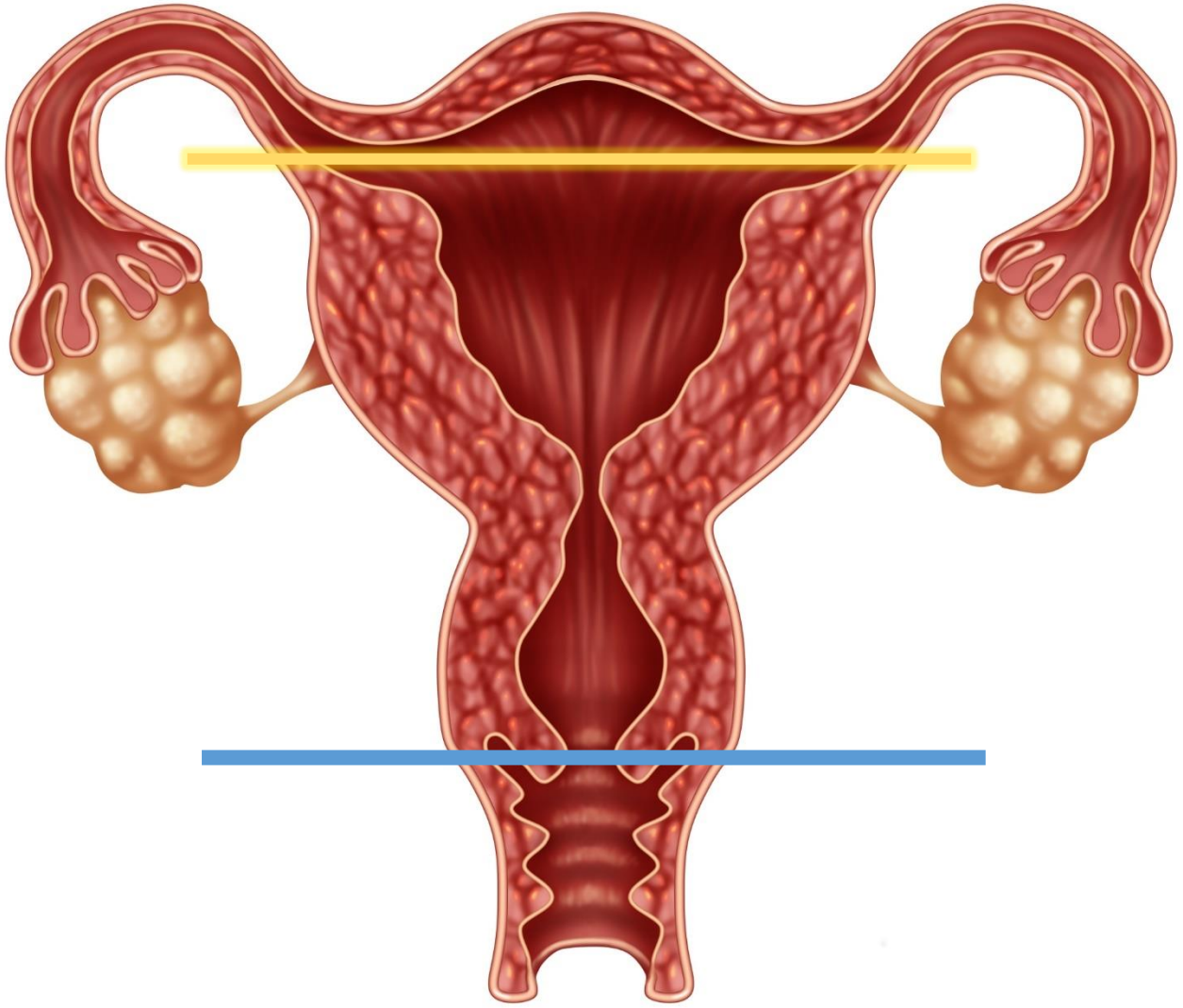
Transducer
C5-2
Preset
Abdomen
Power
-0.3 dB

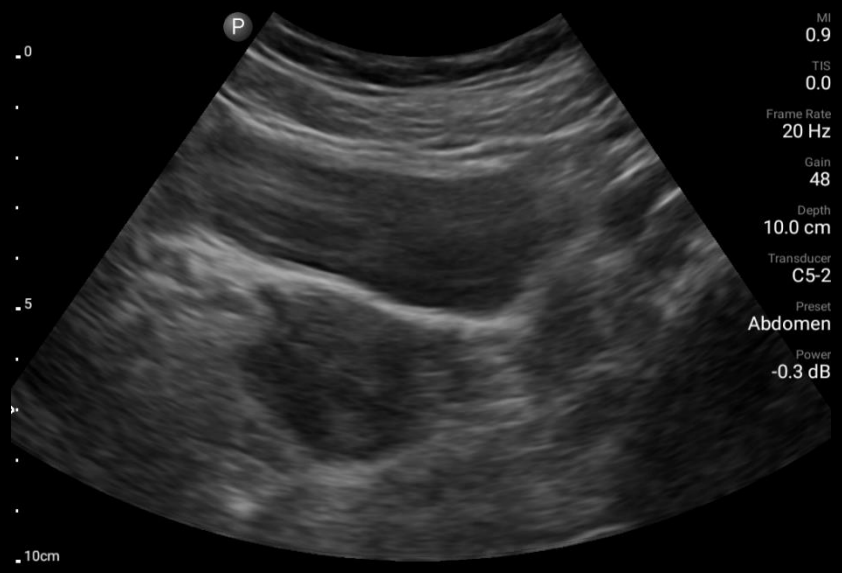
3

a) 1) fundus - yellow 2) cervix - blue
b) Sweep the probe or tilt/fan the probe

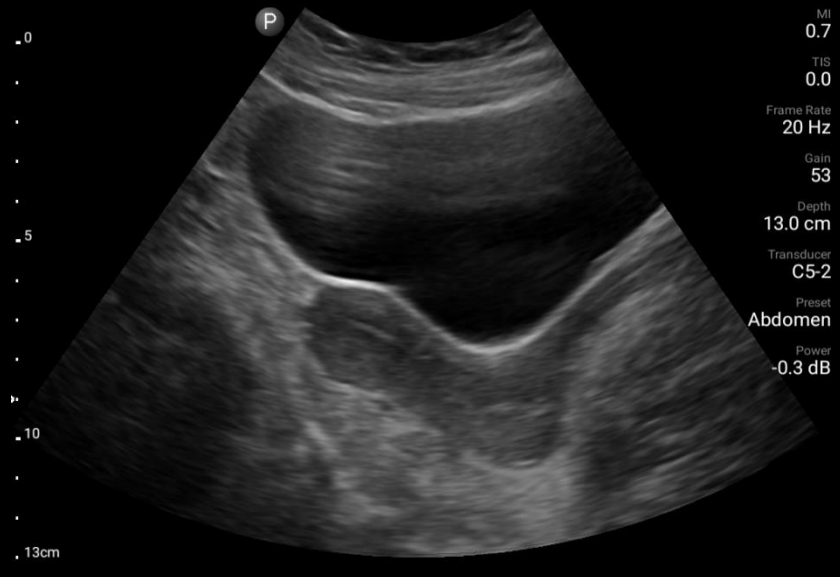


4

Cervix Trans



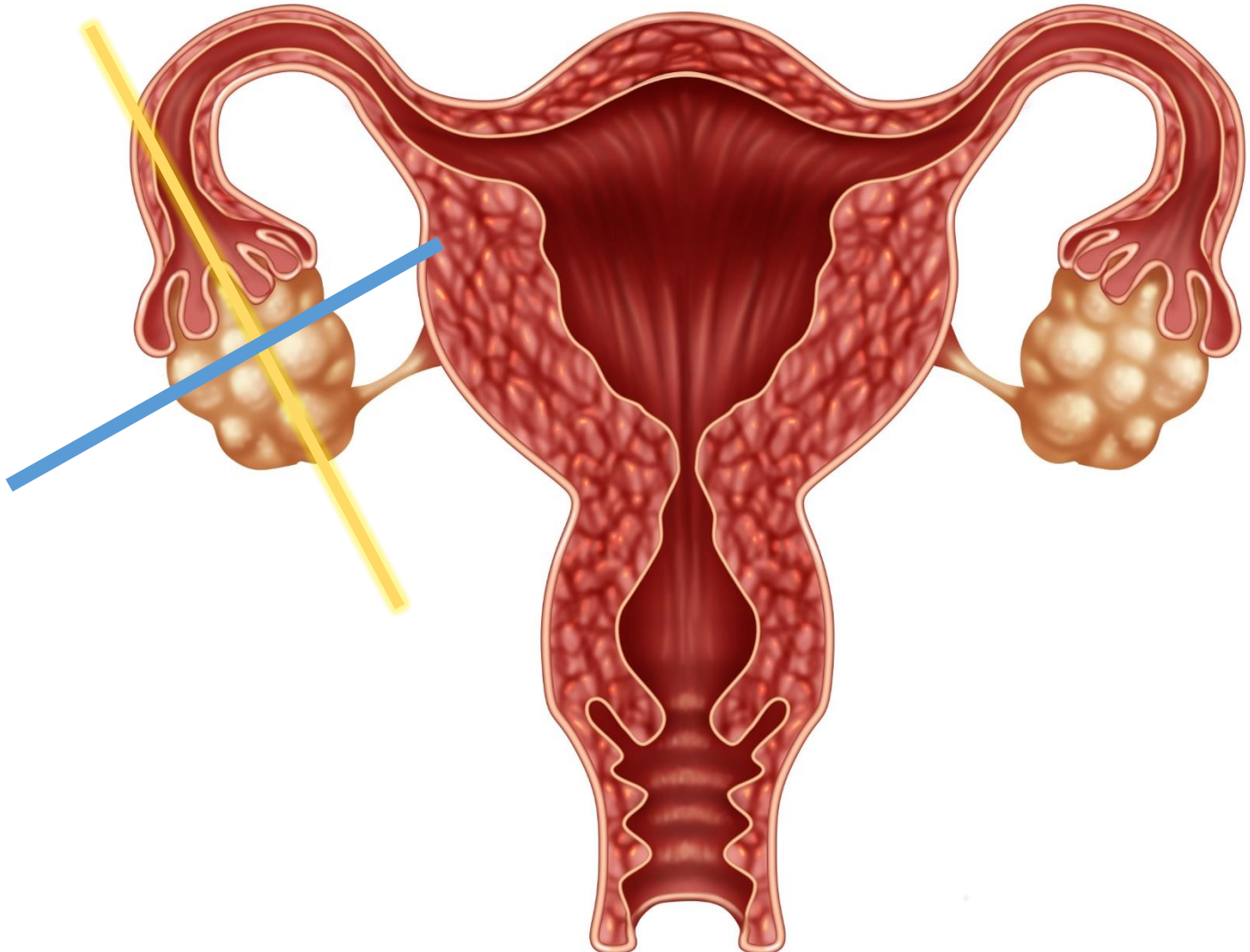
Fundus Trans



Uterus Long

5

a) 1) long axis of the right ovary – yellow 2) Short axis of right ovary - blue
b) From longitudinal view of the ovary – rotate the probe anticlockwise 90° to achieve the short axis view with the probe marker pointing towards the patient's right



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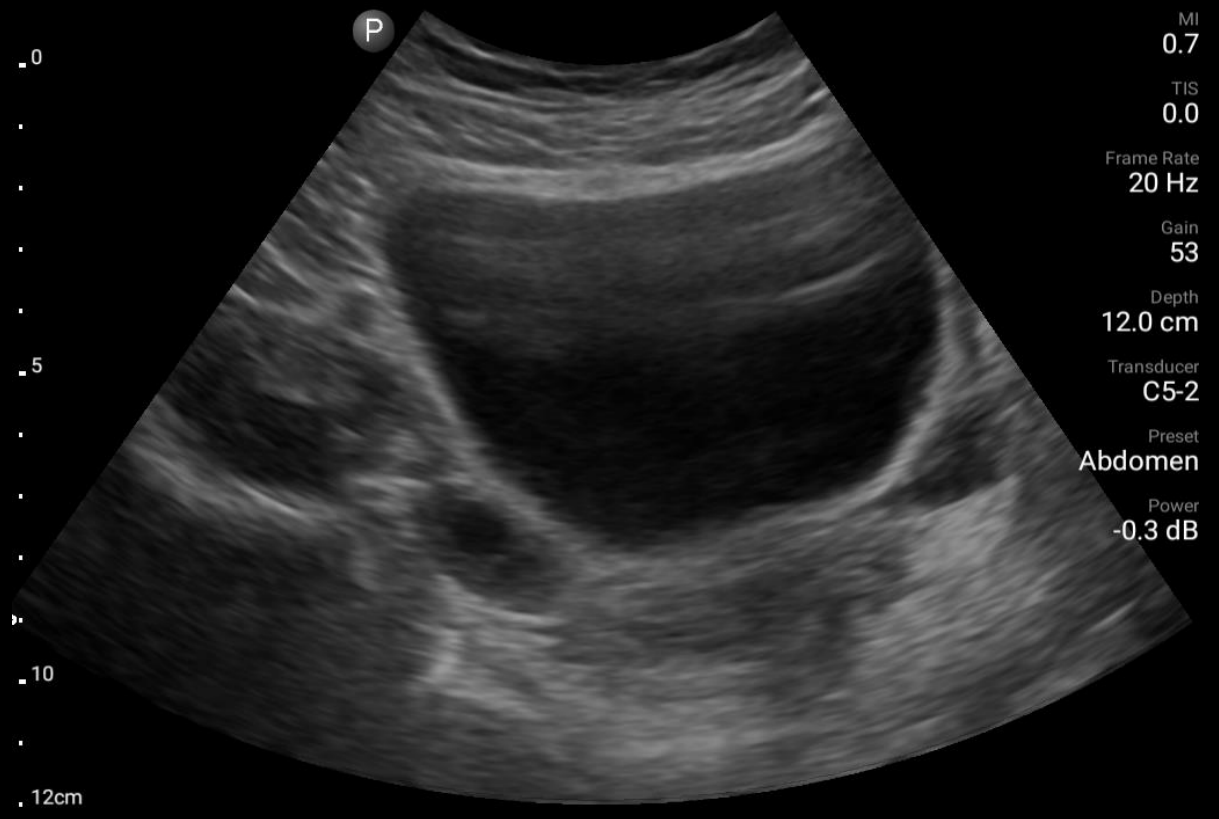
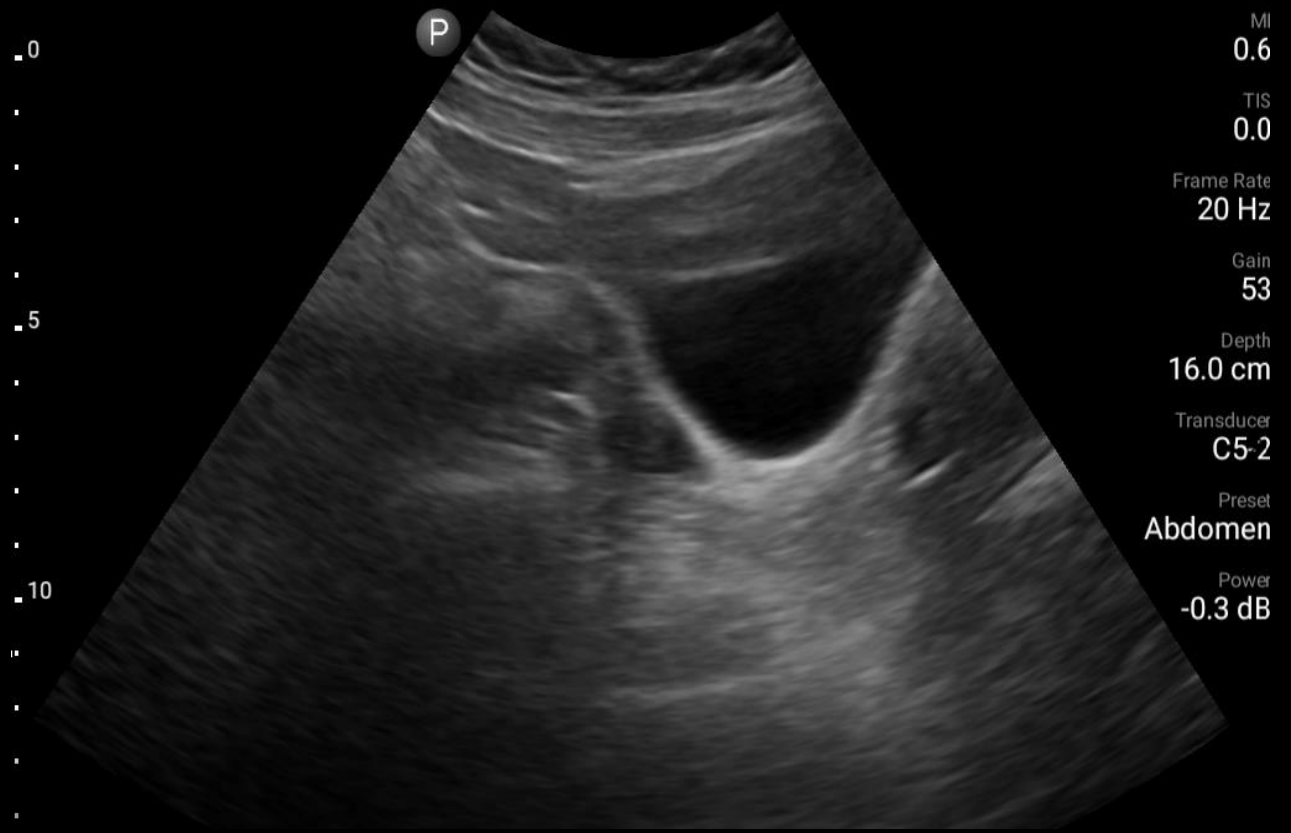


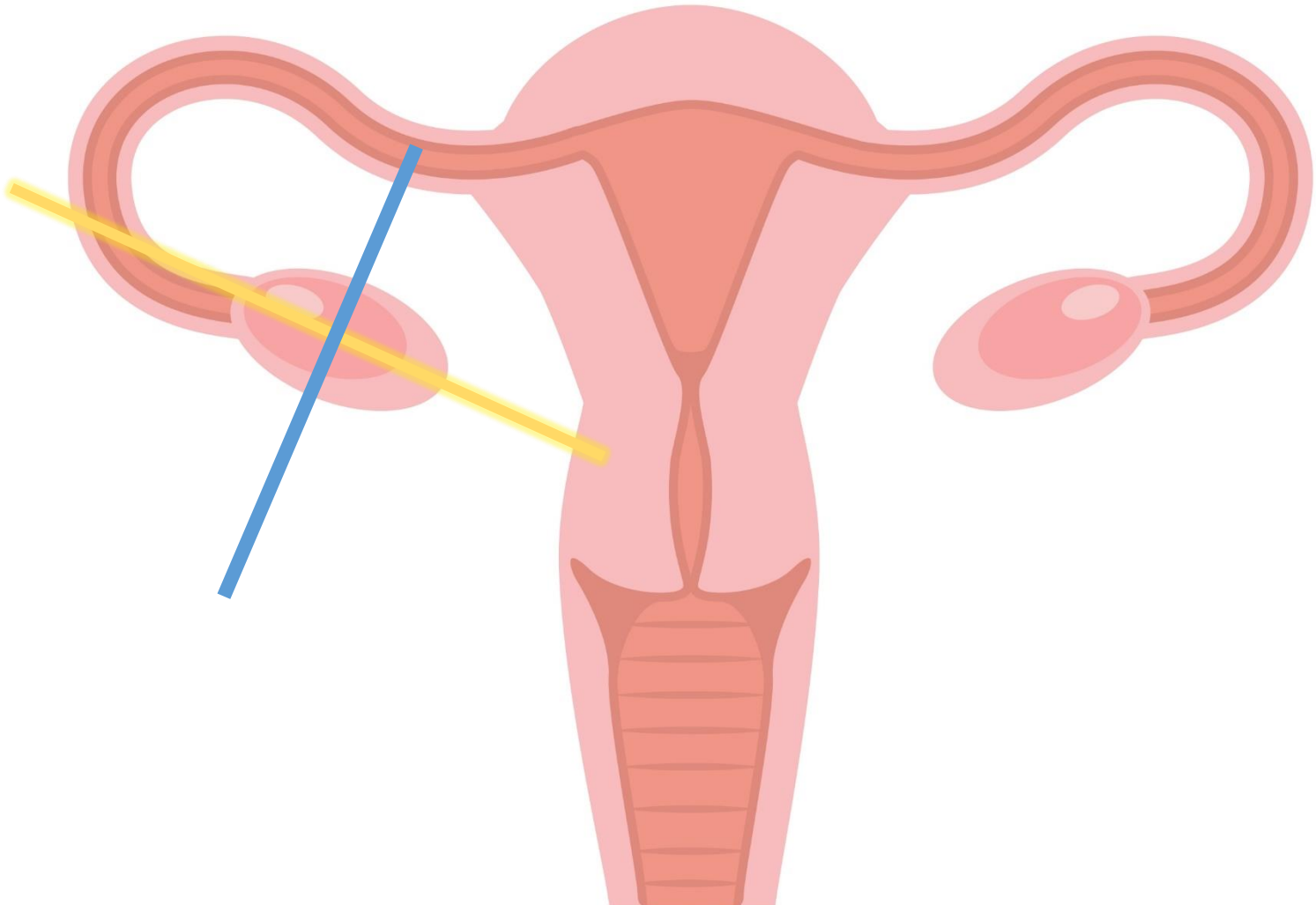
Ovary Long



Ovary Trans

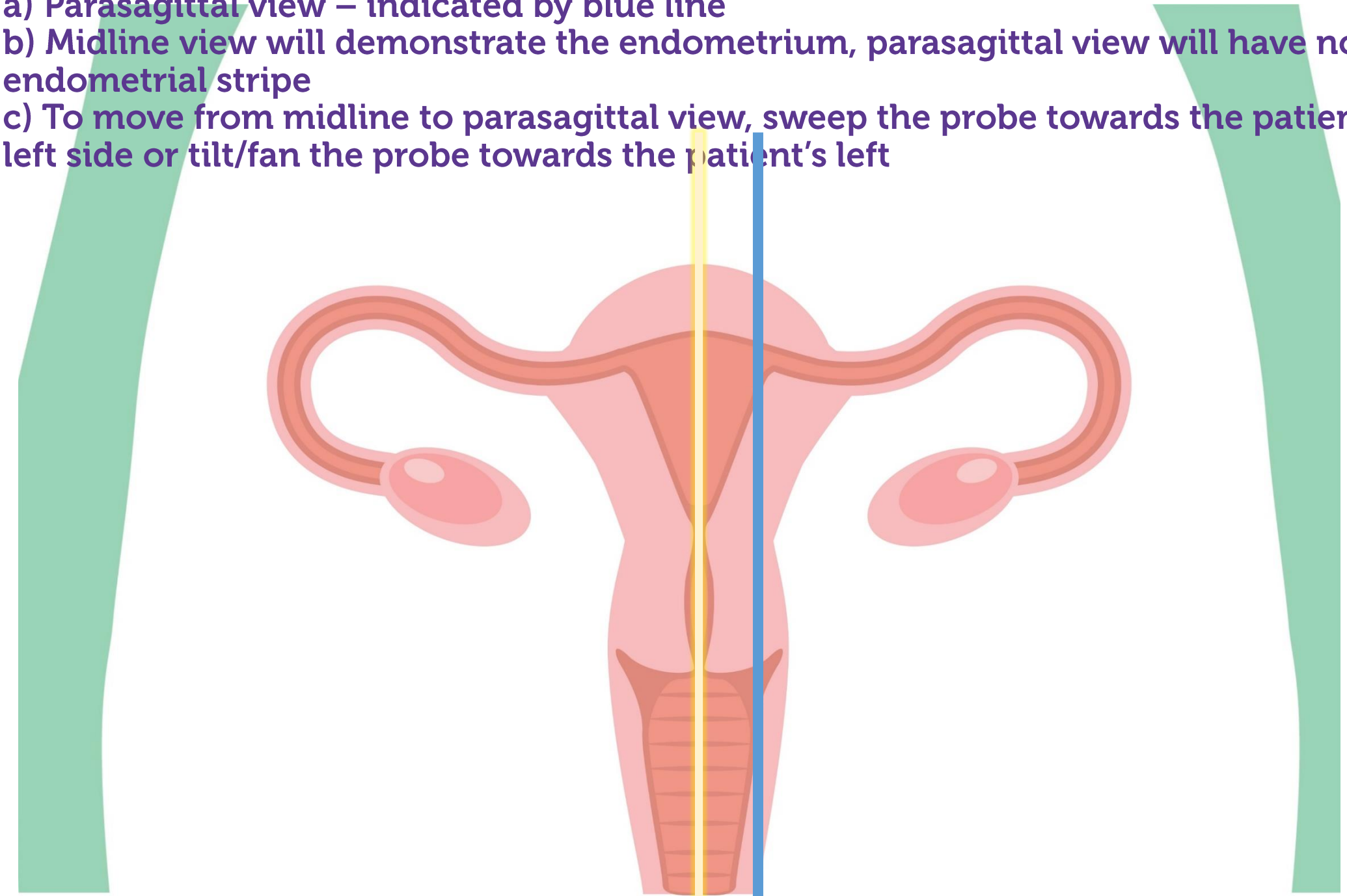
7

1) long axis of the right ovary - yellow 2) Short axis of right ovary – blue Anatomical lie of the ovary has its long axis more horizontal with respect to the body



8

a) Parasagittal view – indicated by blue line
b) Midline view will demonstrate the endometrium, parasagittal view will have no endometrial stripe
c) To move from midline to parasagittal view, sweep the probe towards the patient's left side or tilt/fan the probe towards the patient's left



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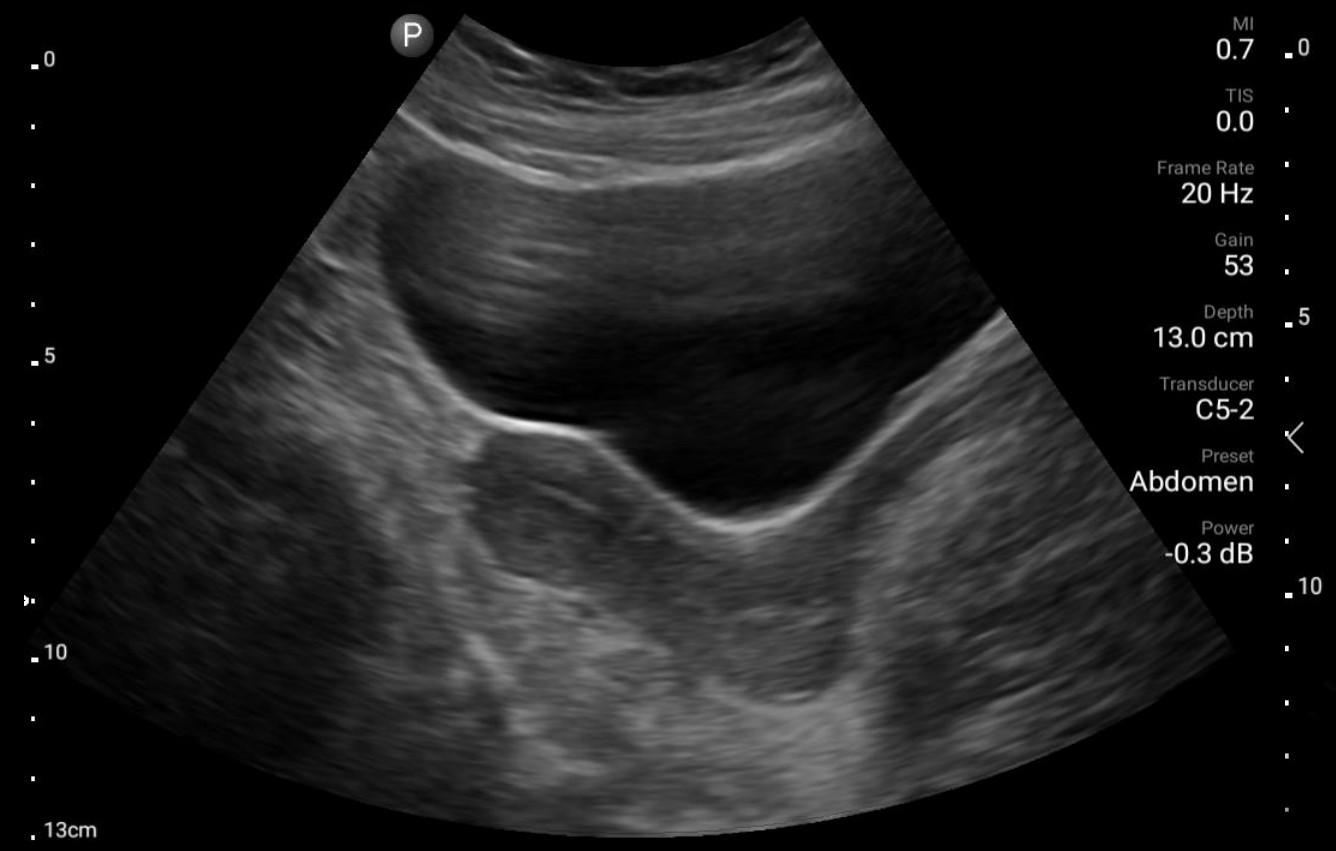
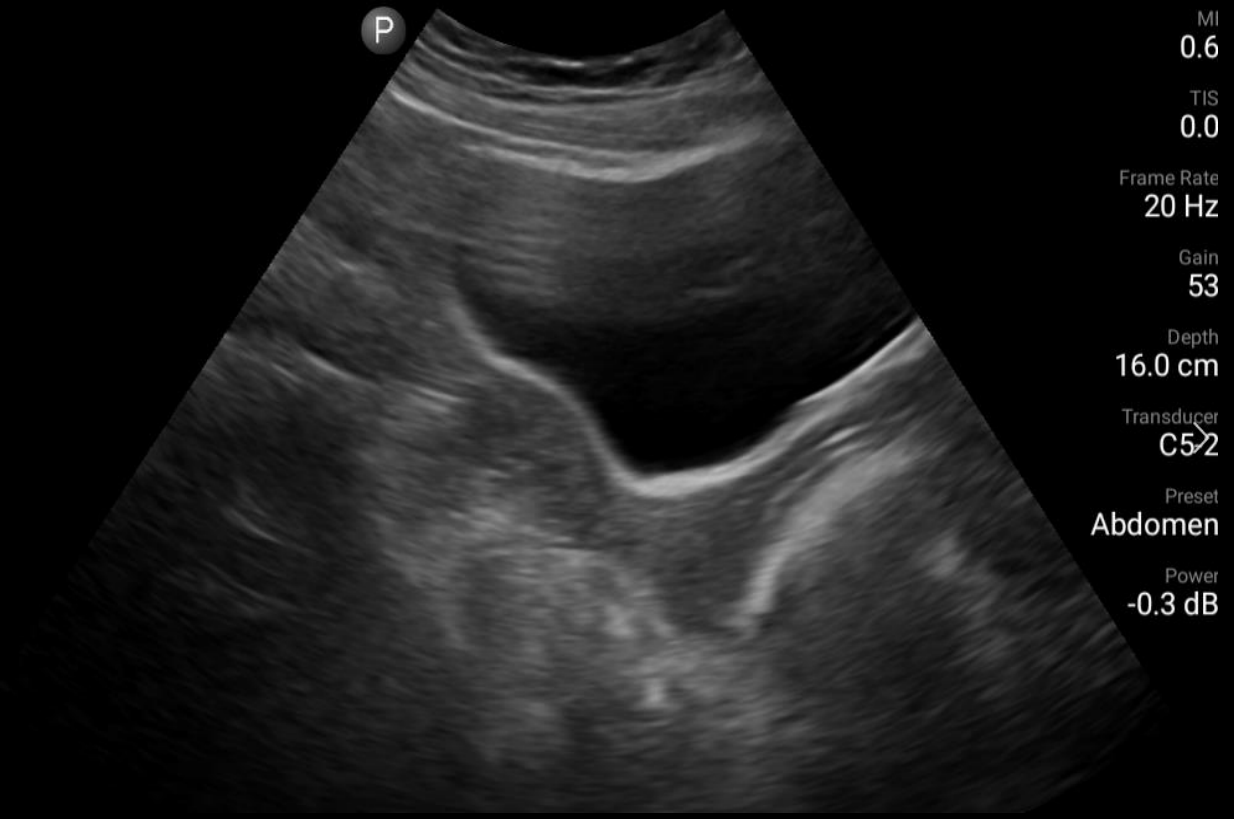


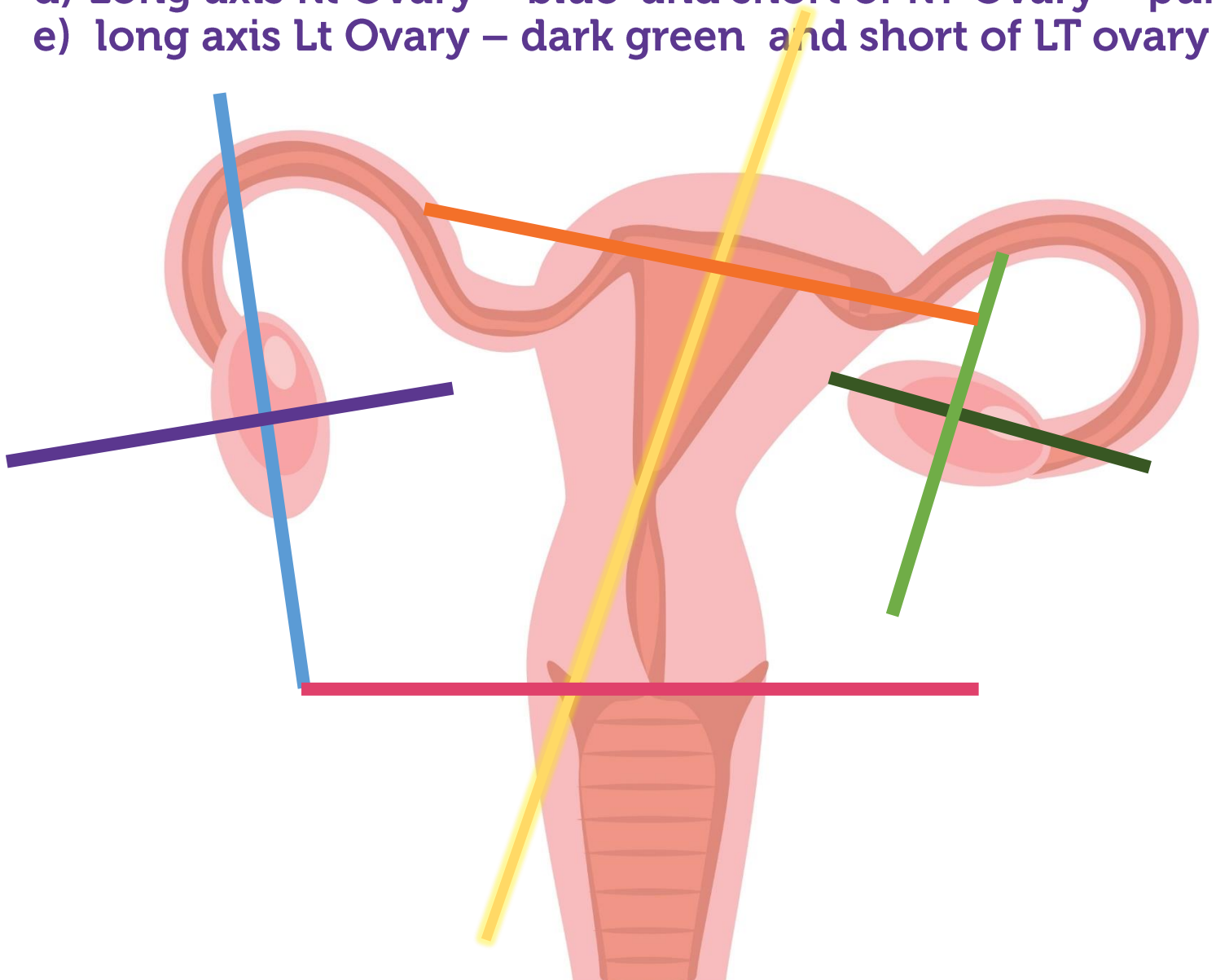
Long midline



Parasagittal Long

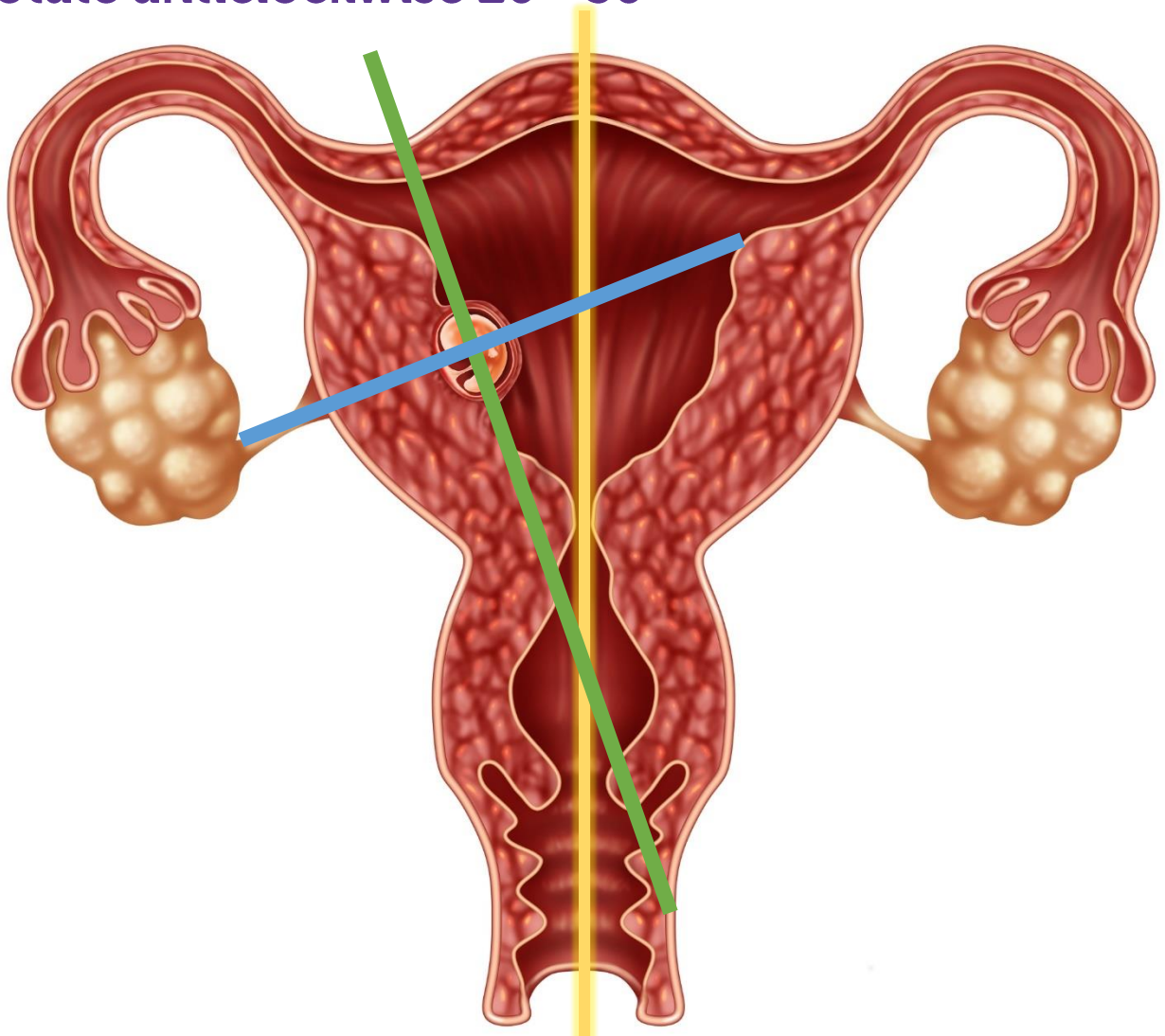
10

a) long axis slice of the uterus - yellow
b) short axis slice at the fundus - orange
c) short axis slice at the cervix - red
d) Long axis Rt Ovary – blue and short of RT Ovary – purple
e) long axis Lt Ovary – dark green and short of LT ovary – light green



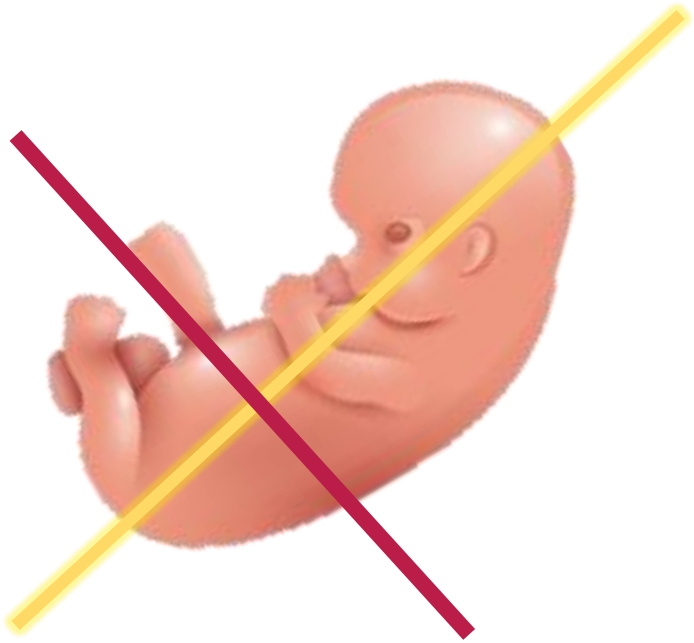
11

a) long axis slice of the uterine midline - yellow
b) long axis slice of the GS – green
c) short axis slice of the GS - blue
d) To move from midline uterus to long axis of the gestational sac, either sweep the probe towards the patient's right side or tilt/fan the probe toward the patient's right side and rotate anticlockwise 20 - 30°



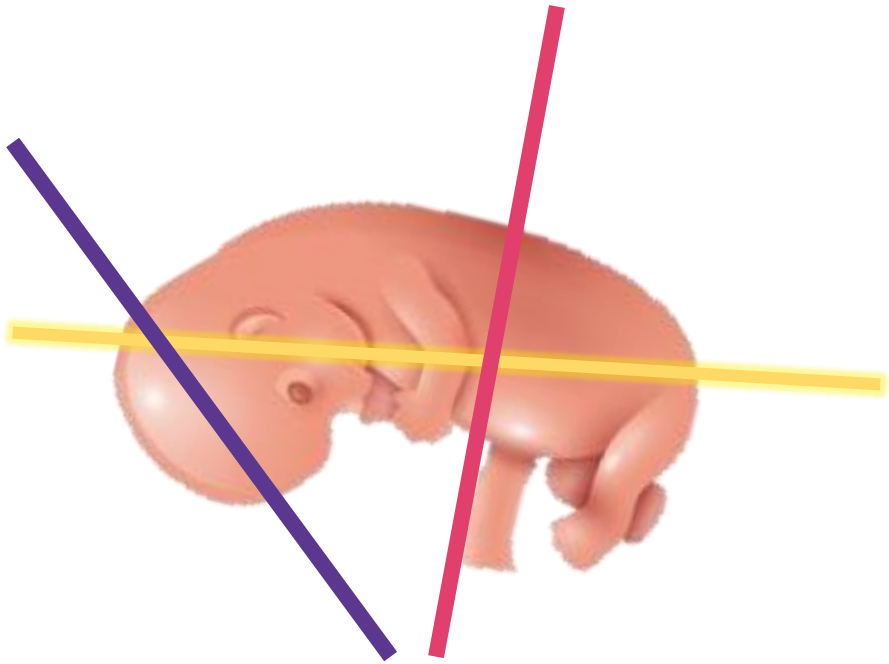
12

a) long axis of baby at CRL - yellow
b) short axis of abdomen - red
c) Rotate the probe anticlockwise 90°



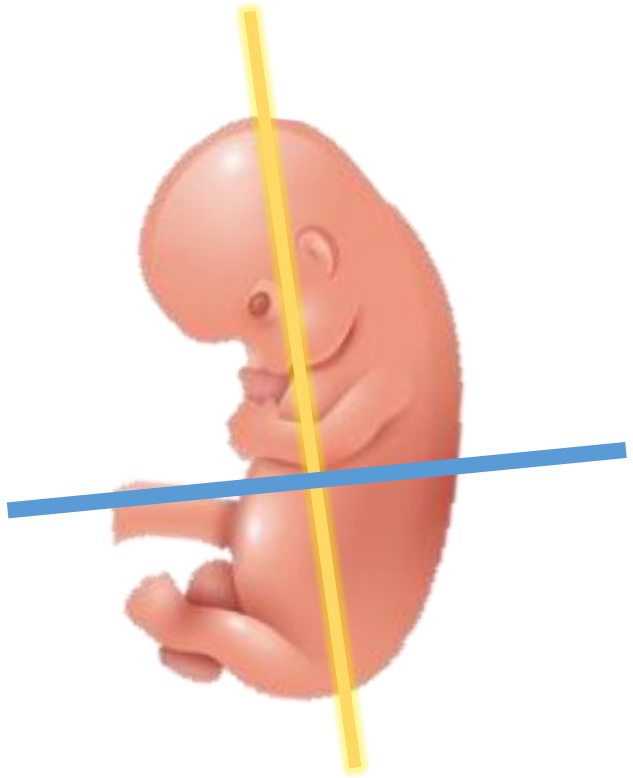
13

a) long axis of baby at CRL - yellow
b) short axis of abdomen - red
c) short axis of the head – purple
d) sweep the probe towards the baby's head and rotate anticlockwise to align with short axis of head

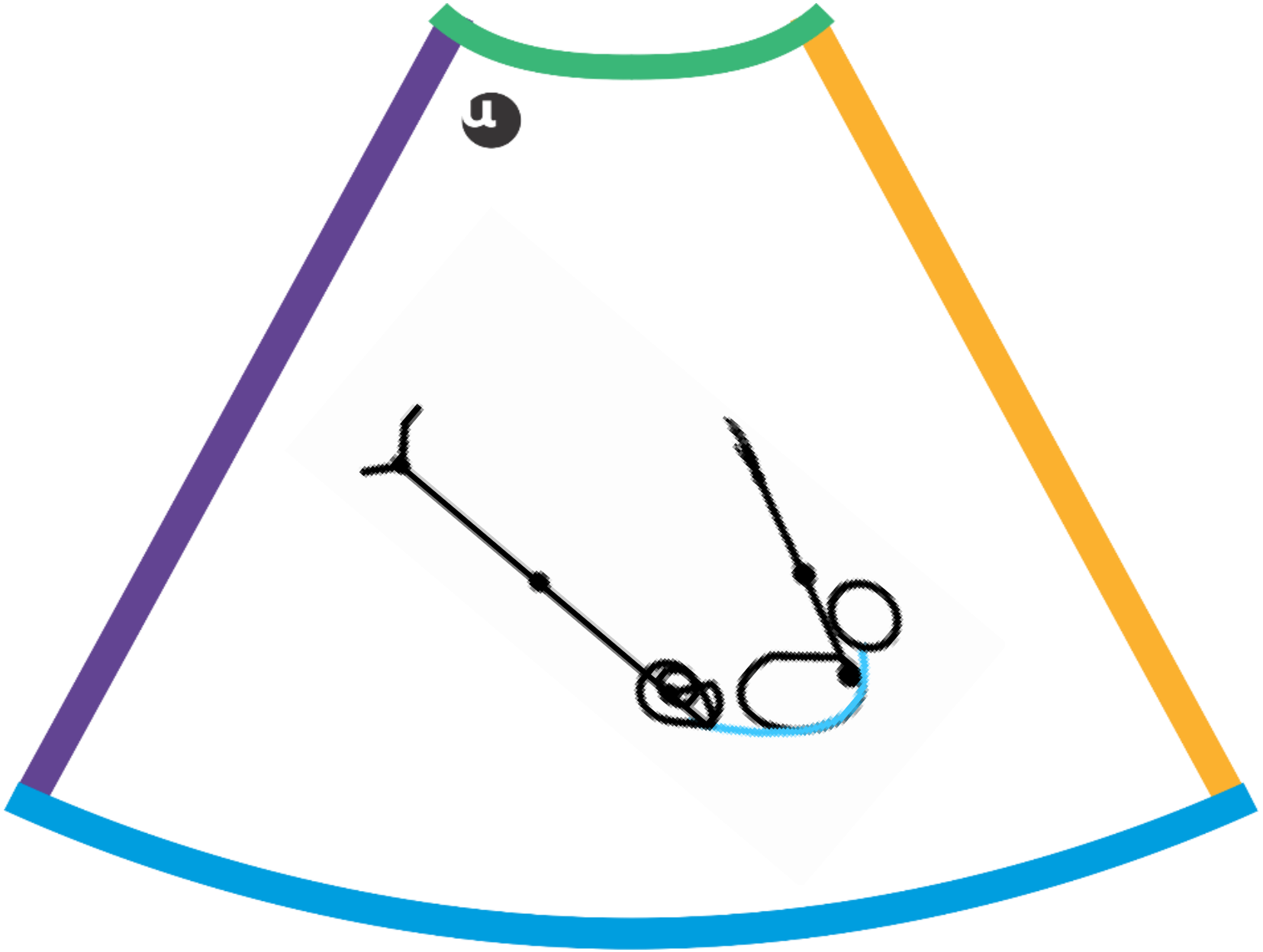


14

a) long axis of baby at CRL - yellow
b) short axis of abdomen - blue



15



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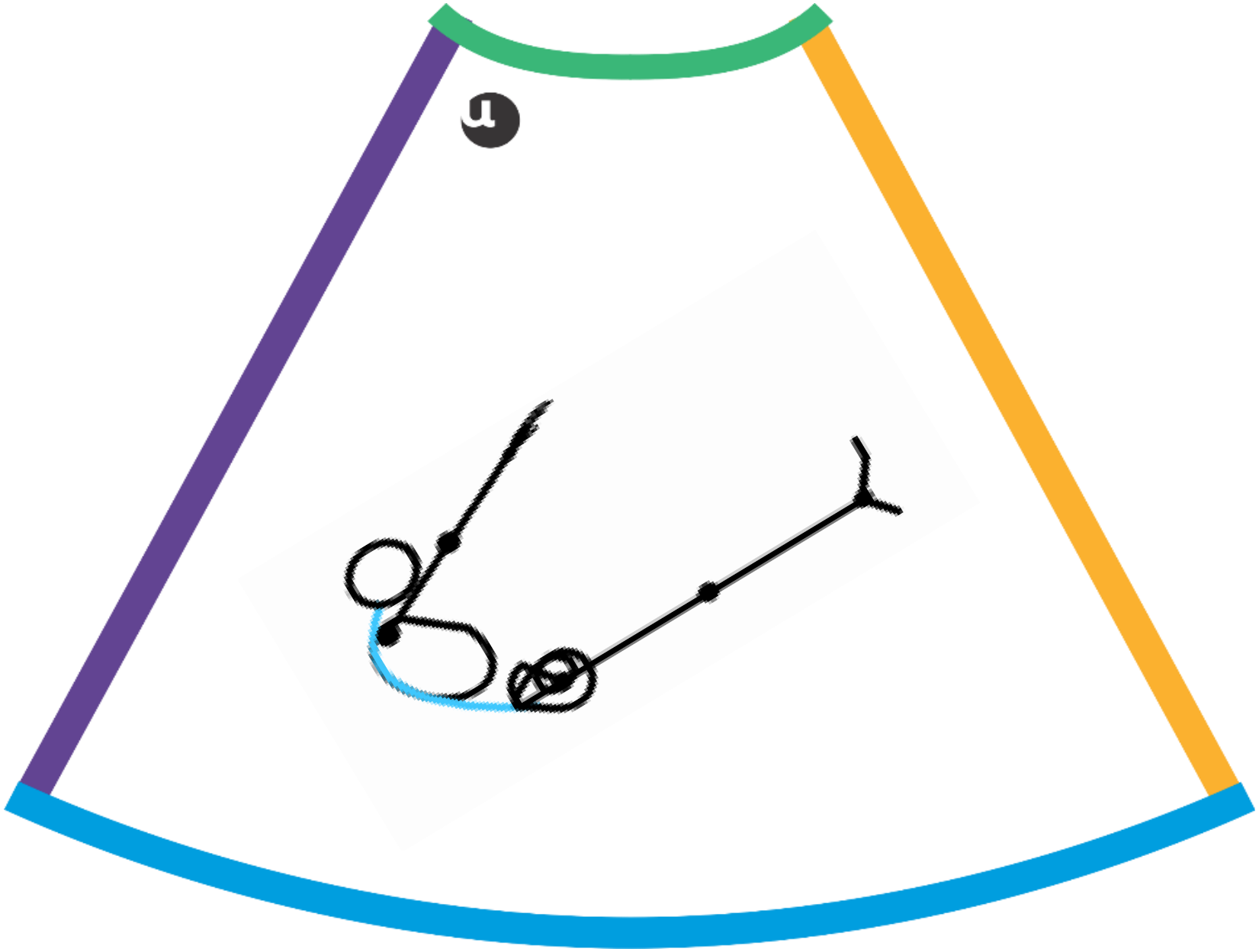
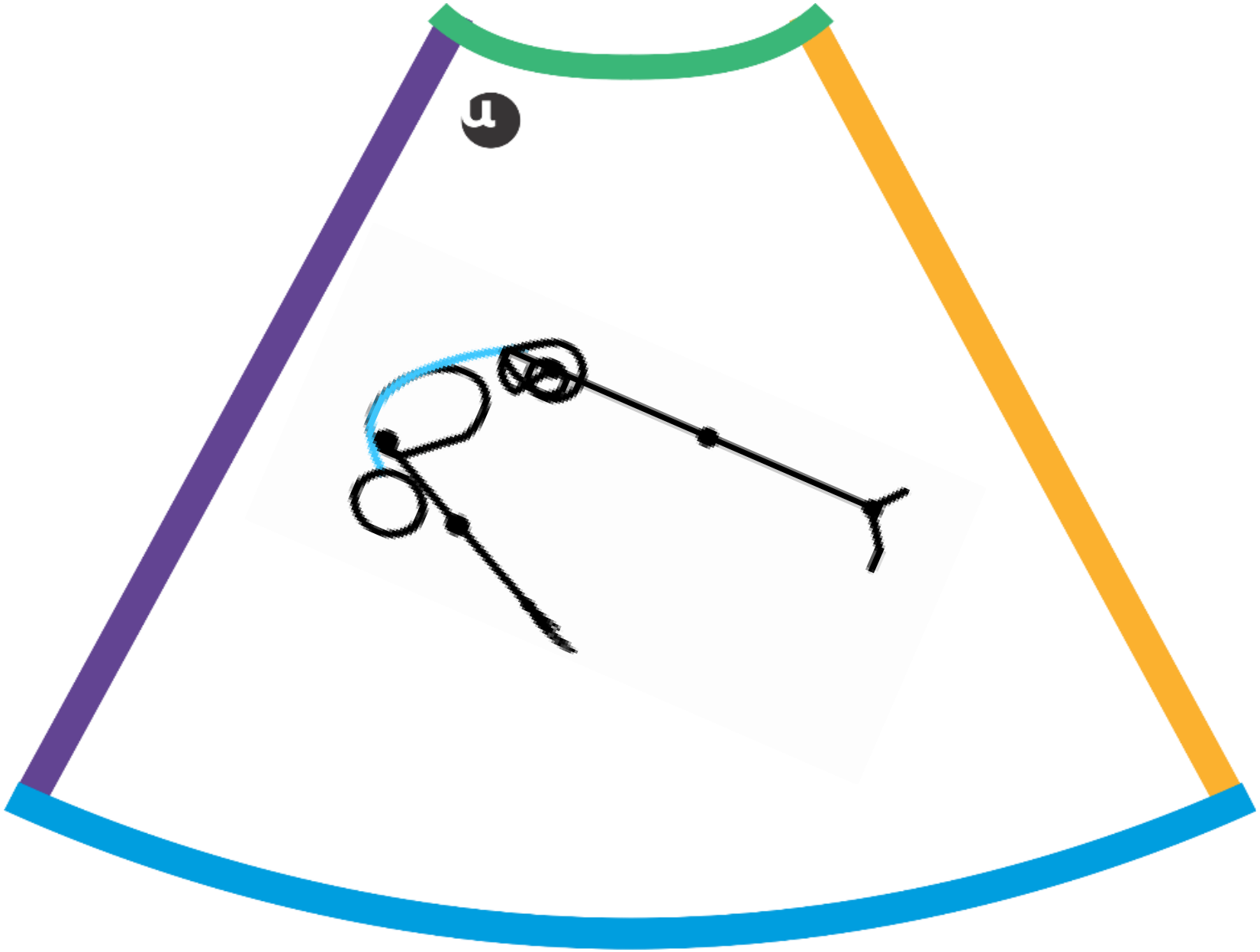
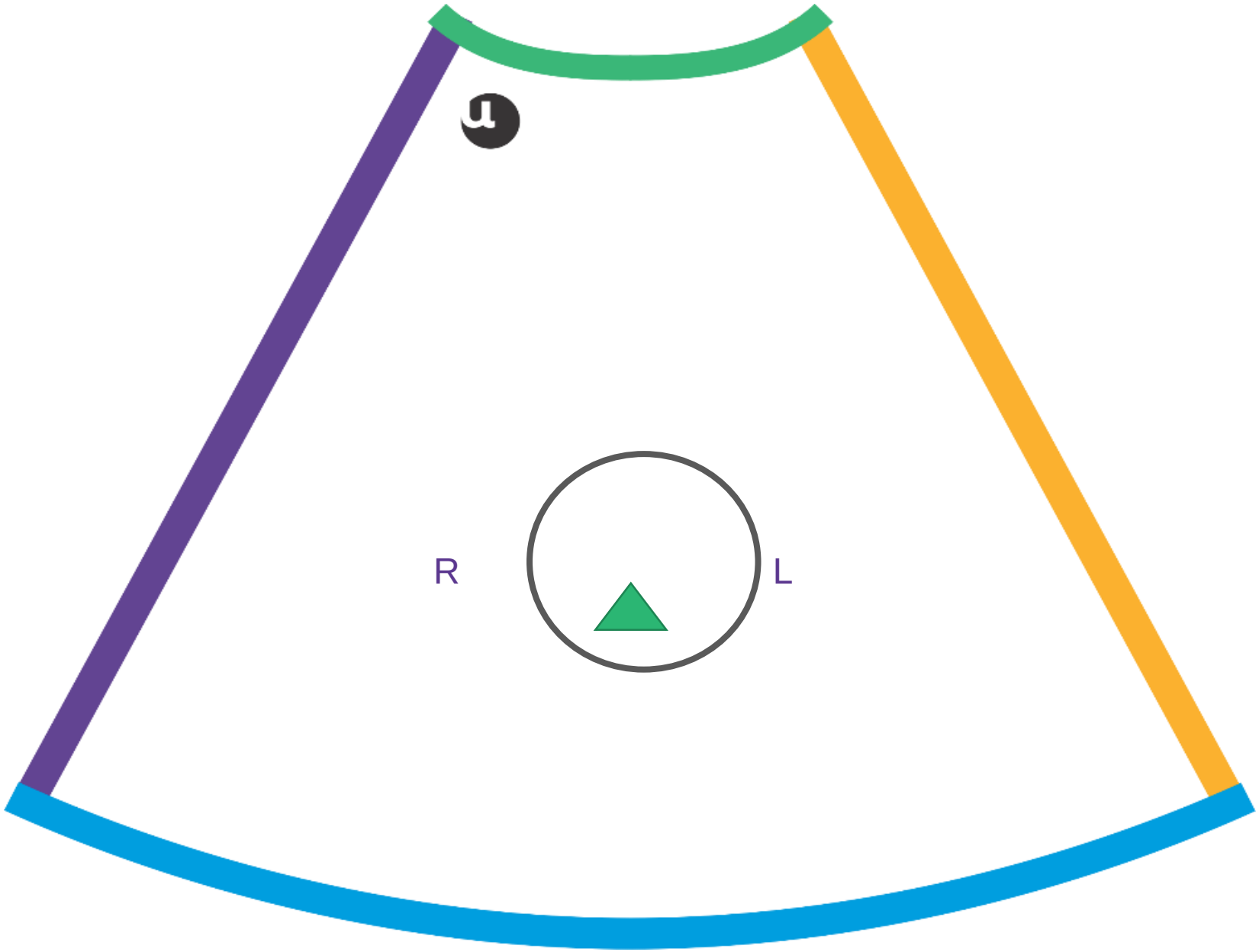


17



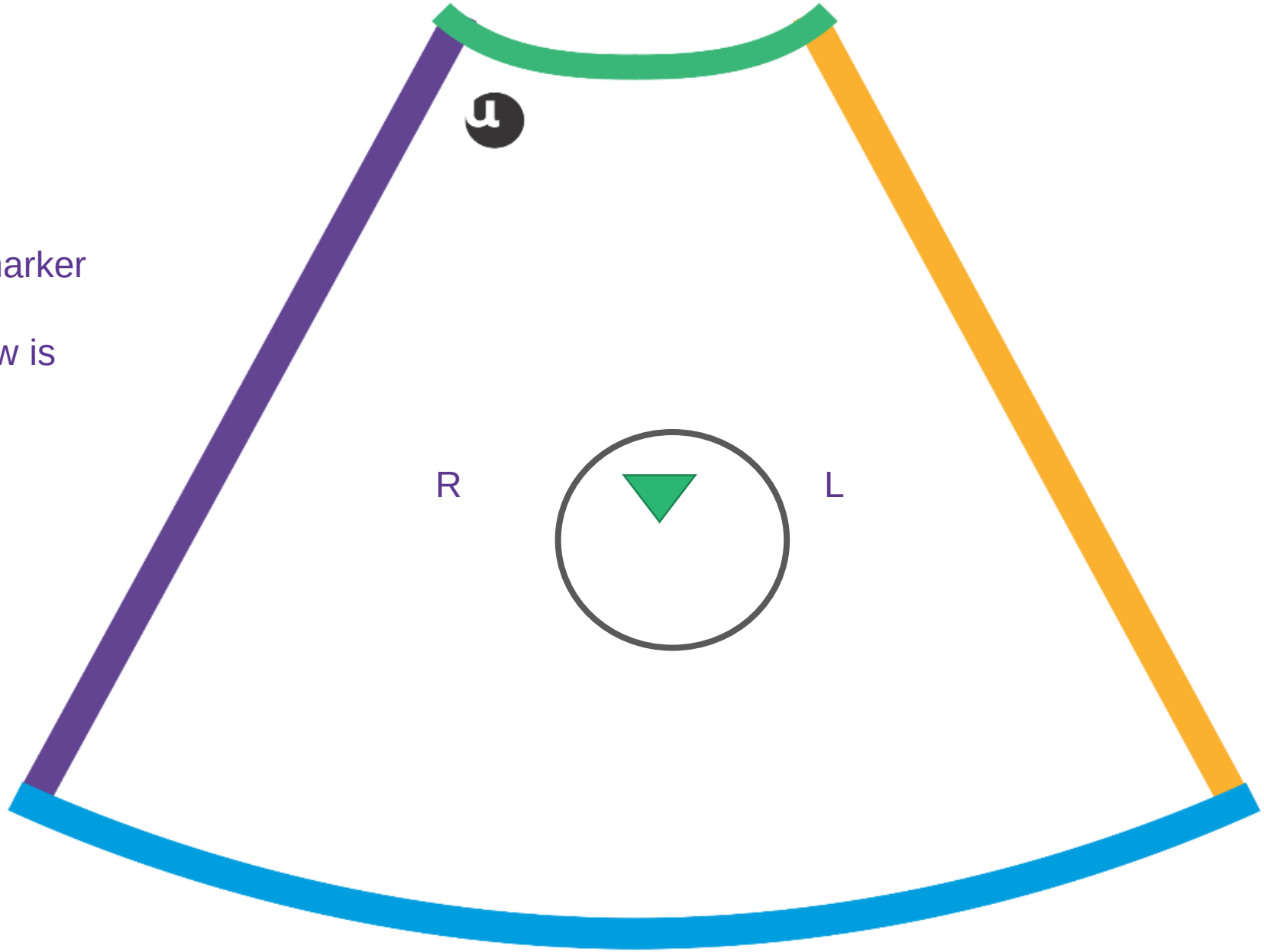
18

The non-probe marker side of the probe indicated in yellow is on baby's left



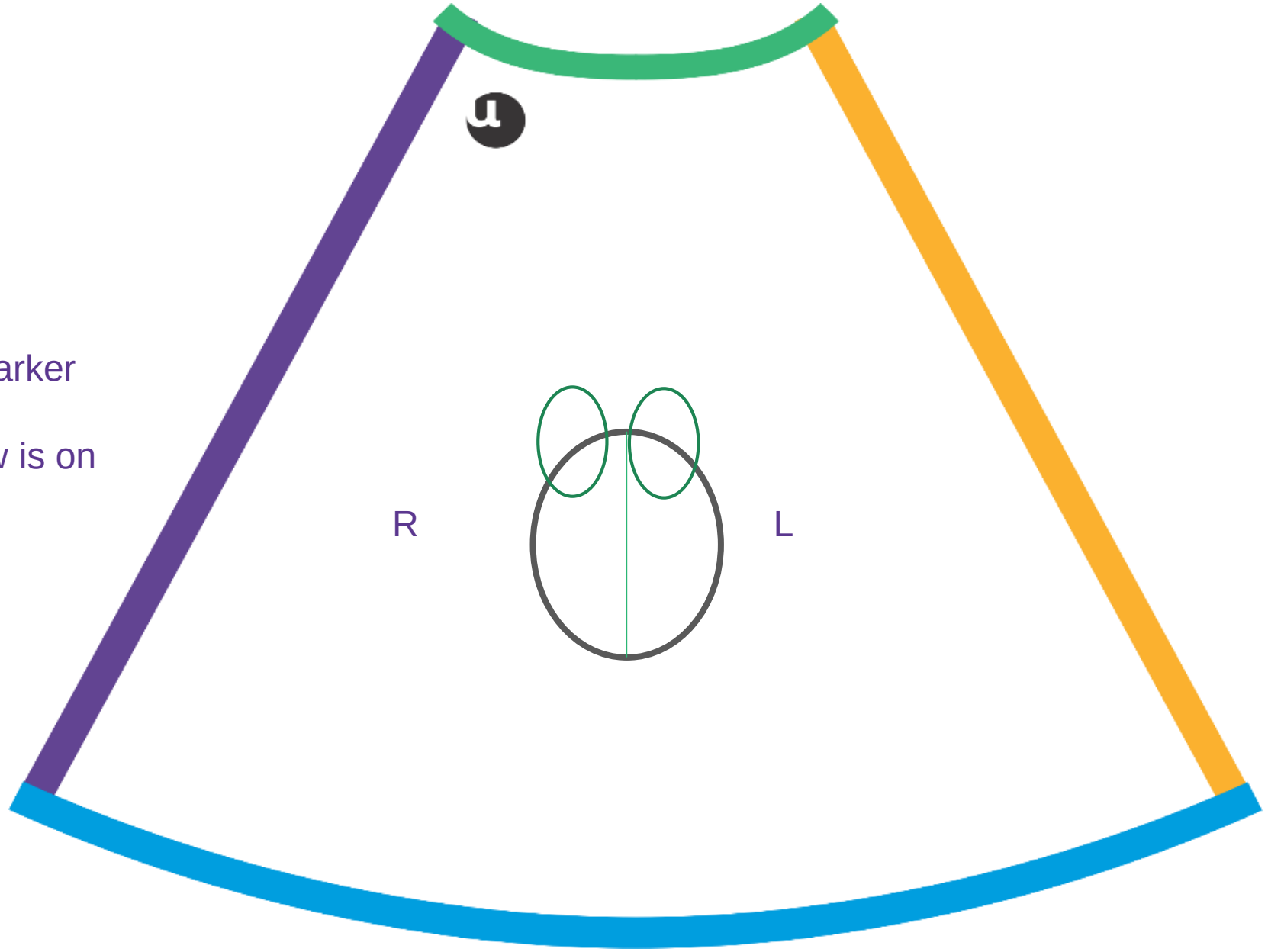
19

The non-probe marker side of the probe indicated in yellow is on baby's left



20

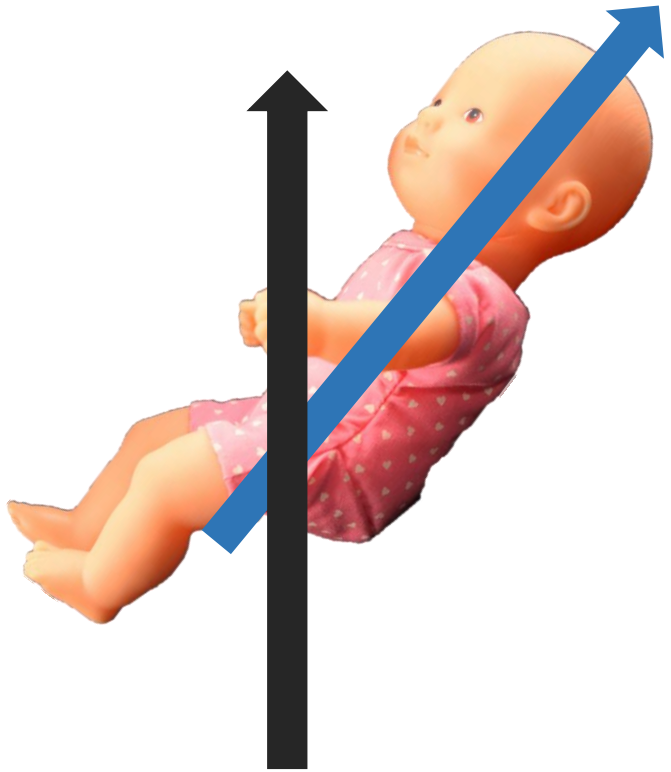
The non-probe marker side of the probe indicated in yellow is on baby's left



21 Sweep inferiorly towards the feet– maintain same probe orientation

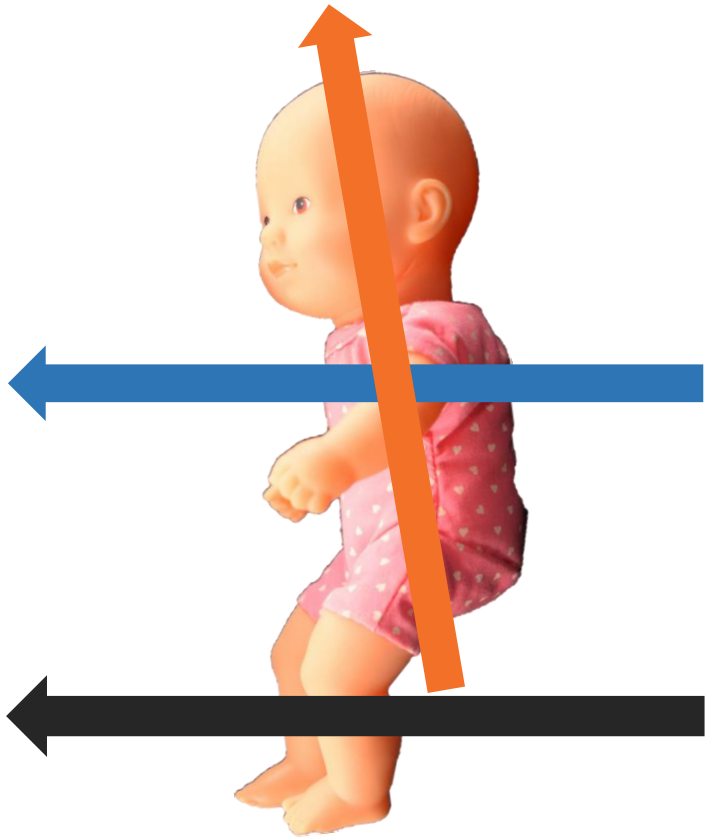
22

Rotate probe clockwise to align with length of baby and slide probe towards baby's head



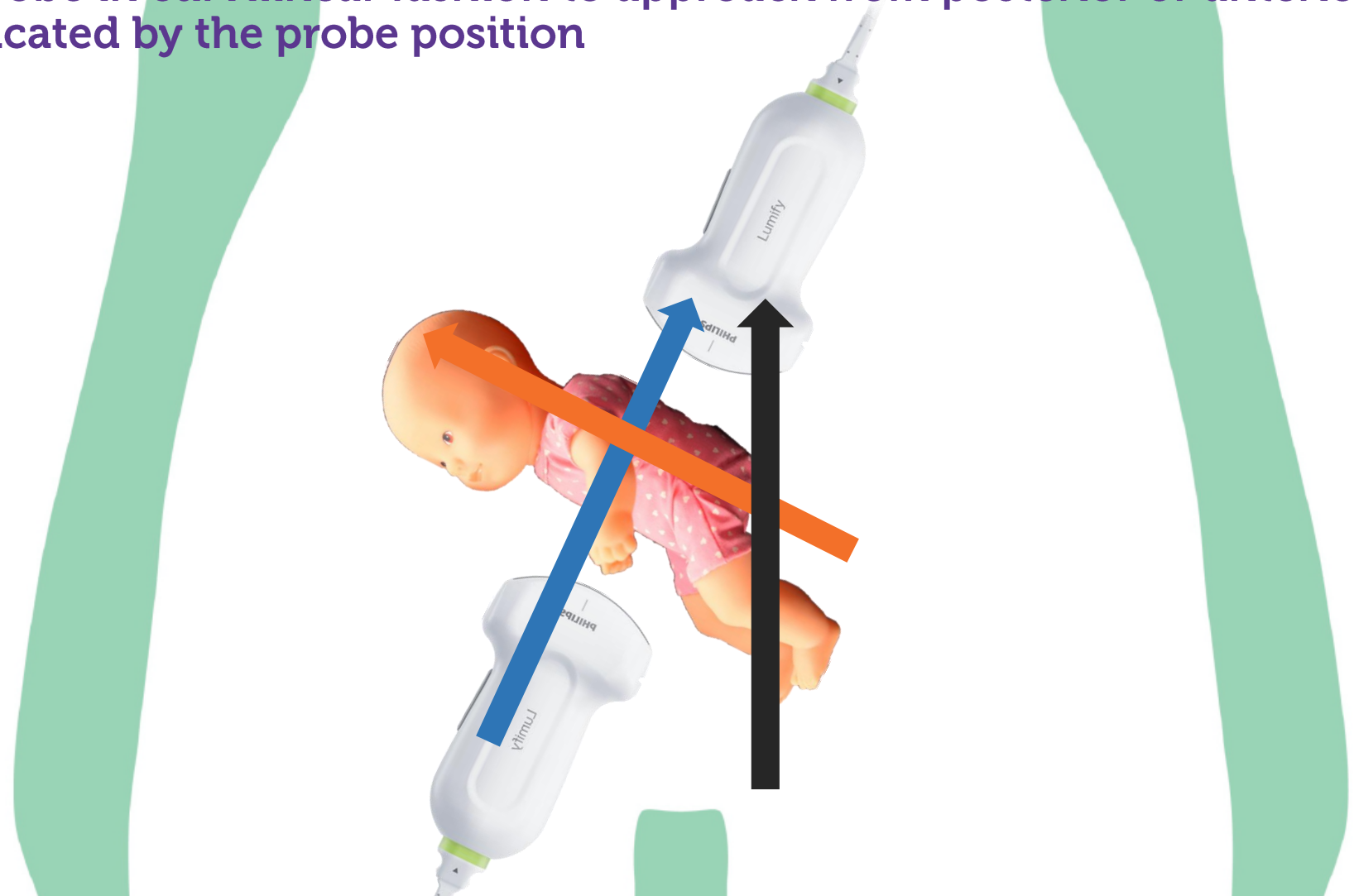
23

a) Blue – sweep probe towards the baby's head to achieve a short axis view of the chest
b) To measure the CRL – From the heart beat positioning, rotate the probe clockwise to align with the length of the baby, sweep left and right to find the correct plane - orange



24

a) to measure the heart beat, move the probe towards the mother's right side or towards baby's head – can also rotate clockwise to achieve true short axis of the heart although not entirely necessary - blue
b) To measure the CRL in sagittal plane - From the heart beat position, rotate probe anticlockwise to align with the length of baby (orange line) and then move the probe in curvilinear fashion to approach from posterior or anterior on the baby – indicated by the probe position



25

Hold the rump end of the probe still and pivot the crown end clockwise to align with the long axis