3-D ultrasound IDs late-onset fetal growth restriction

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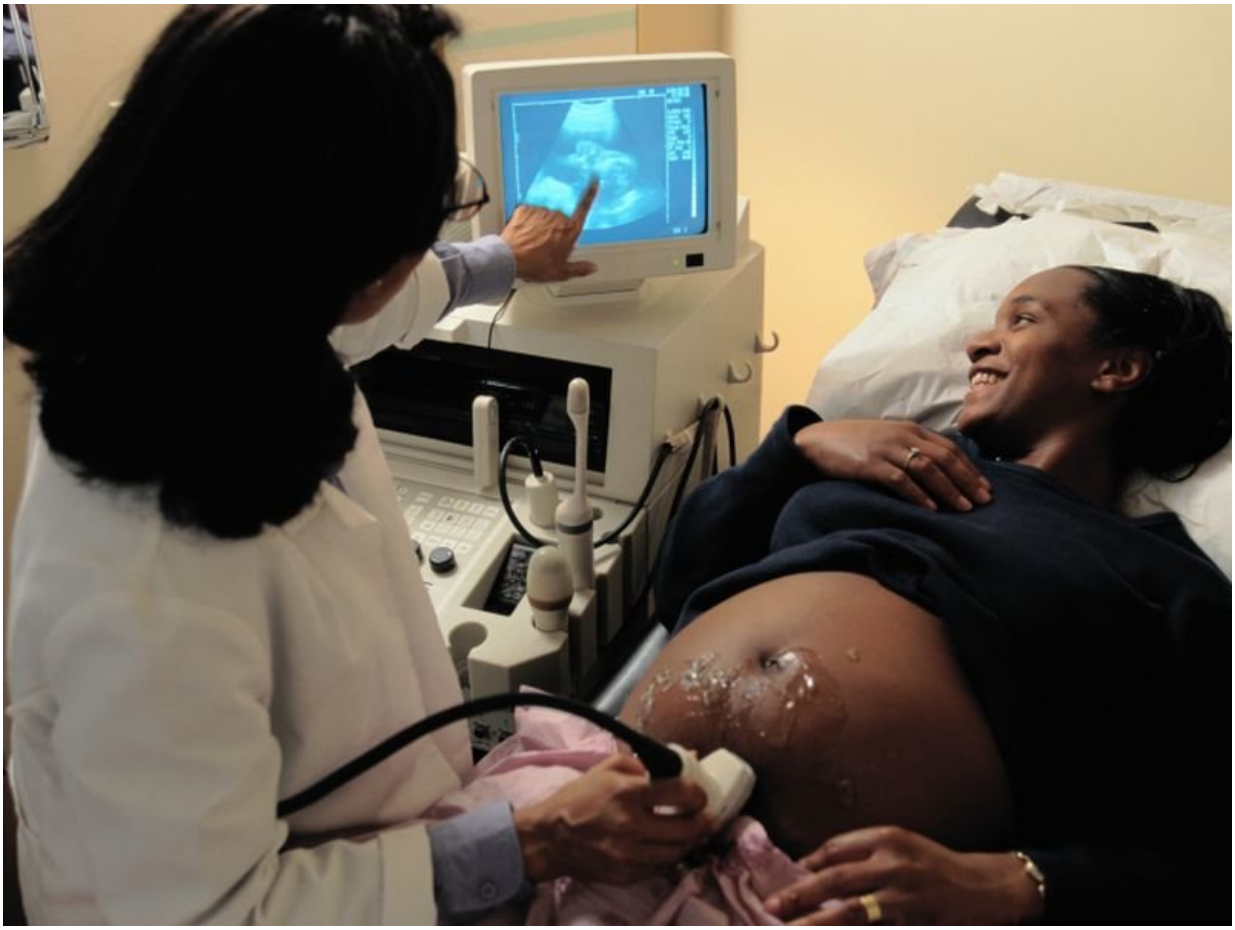

(HealthDay)—Fractional thigh volume measurements improve detection

of late-onset fetal growth restriction, compared to two-dimensional biometry, according to a study published in the October issue of the *American Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology*.

Louise E. Simcox, M.B.Ch.B., from the University of Manchester in the United Kingdom, and colleagues derived normal values for three-dimensional fractional thigh volume in the third trimester. Prospectively, the authors evaluated 115 unselected pregnancies using both standard two-dimensional ultrasound biometry measurements and fractional thigh volume measurements.

The researchers observed a better correlation between fractional thigh volume and estimated fetal weight obtained at 34 to 36 weeks with birth weight, compared to two-dimensional biometry measures such as abdominal circumference and estimated fetal weight. Fractional thigh volume-derived measurements also modestly improved detection of both small for gestational age and fetal growth restriction, compared to standard two-dimensional measurements (area under receiver operating characteristic curve, 0.86 and 0.92, respectively).

"Fractional thigh volume measurements offer some improvement over two-dimensional biometry for the detection of late-onset fetal growth restriction at 34 to 36 weeks," the authors write.

More information: Abstract
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