

Streszczenie w języku angielskim

Selected reference values and morphometric indices in the evaluation of the fetus

Ultrasound prenatal diagnosis in gynecology, obstetrics and prenatal cardiology is now a necessity in doctor's offices. It is impossible to evaluate the anatomy and physiology of the fetus without ultrasound. However, in order to properly evaluate and interpret the well-being of the fetus, reference values for the population of healthy fetuses must be used. It is also important to use up-to-date nomograms, which imposes the need to develop the existing ones. Development of clinically significant normal ranges requires careful selection of a healthy reference group of fetuses. The concept of 'healthy' must refer not only to the fetus, but also to the pregnant woman because her diseases may affect the development of the fetus. Based on the collected and analyzed data from the Department of Prenatal Cardiology of the Institute of the Polish Mother's Health Center in Łódź, reference values for the measurement of the size of the stomach, urinary bladder, stomach to urinary bladder index (S/UB), transverse heart measurement (AP), foot length, transverse heart measurement to foot length index (AP/F) and auricle length for the Polish population were created. It has been shown that in the case of the measurement of the size of the stomach, urinary bladder, stomach to urinary bladder index (S/UB), transverse heart measurement (AP), foot length, transverse heart measurement to foot length index (AP/F), any values beyond the normal ranges constitute basis for suspecting irregularities. However, in the case of ultrasound assessment of the fetal auricle length, it has been proven that fetuses with genetic conditions such as trisomy 21 or trisomy 18 may still have the length of the auricle within the normal range. As a result, this parameter turned out to be of little use in detecting anomalies in fetuses. The measurement ranges of selected obstetric parameters presented in this dissertation can be used in everyday clinical practice of obstetricians, gynecologists, perinatologists and prenatal cardiologists. Any deviations from the developed normal ranges require an extended prenatal diagnostic evaluation.