

## Voorbeeldlogboek 2<sup>e</sup> trimester SEO



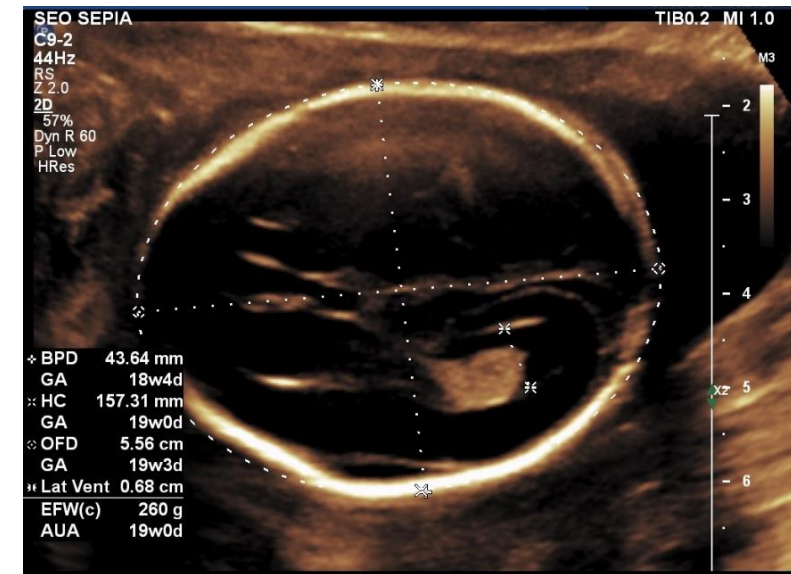
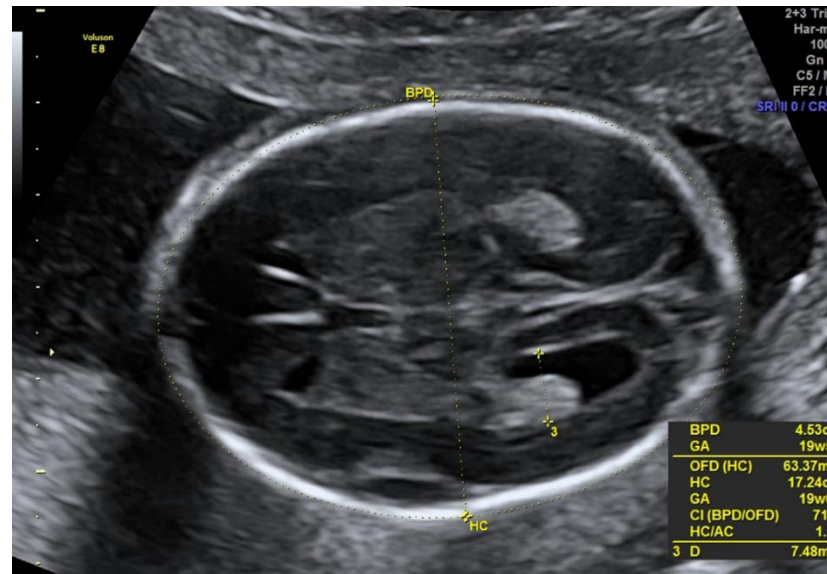
Oktober 2020

**De beelden in dit voorbeeldlogboek 2<sup>e</sup> trimester SEO dienen ter inspiratie.**

**Het is niet de bedoeling dat de opgeslagen beelden van het uitgevoerde SEO exacte kopieën zijn van deze voorbeelden. Daarnaast bestaat er geen voorkeur voor grijs- of sepiabeelden.**

# Schedel/hersenen; Axiale vlak, transventriculair.

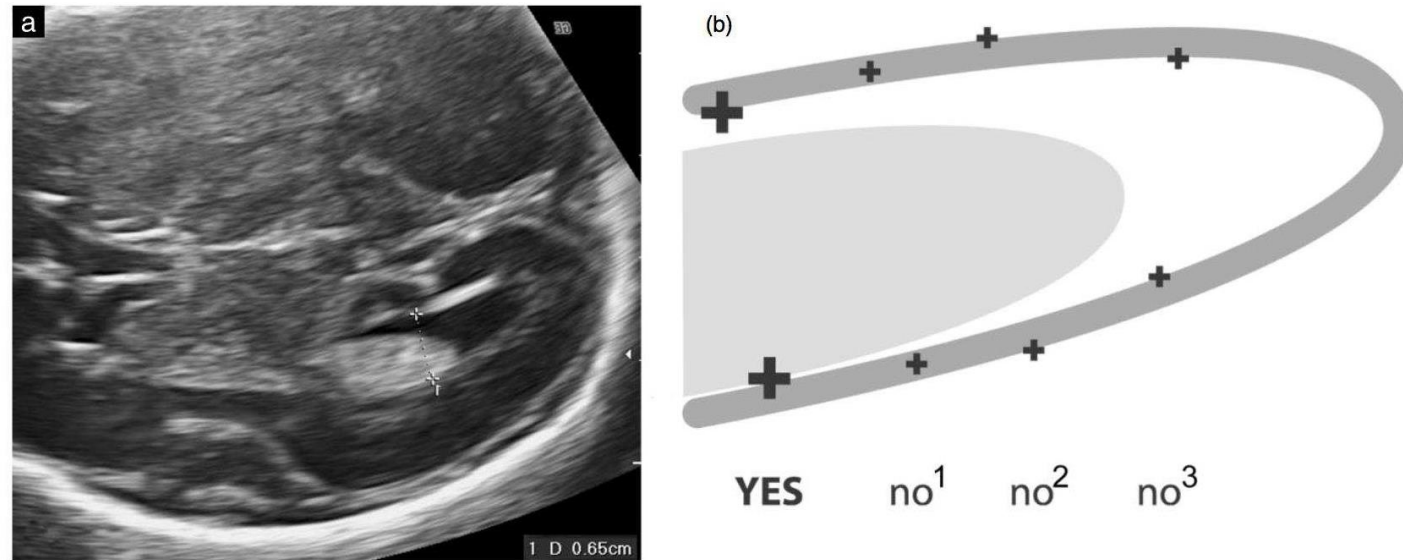
Schedelbot/structuur, meting van de achterhoorn (mag ook in 2 plaatjes)



## Meting laterale ventrikel volgens ISUOG Guideline

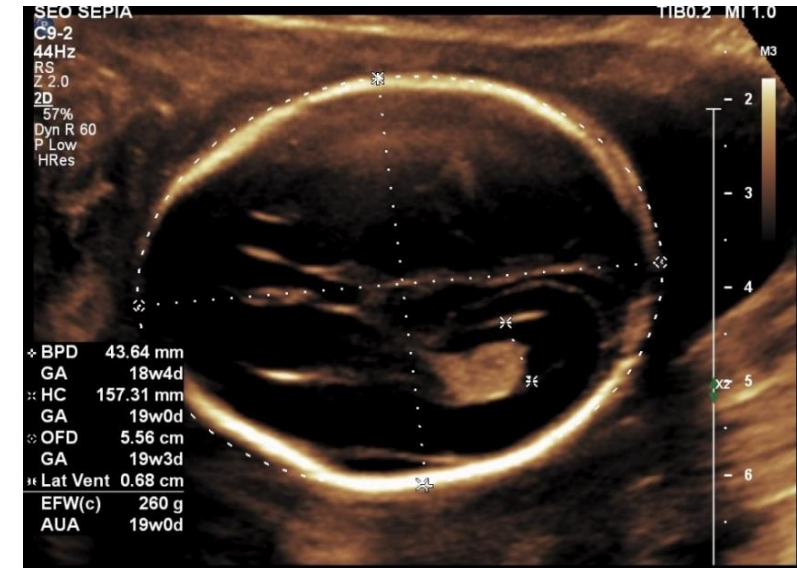
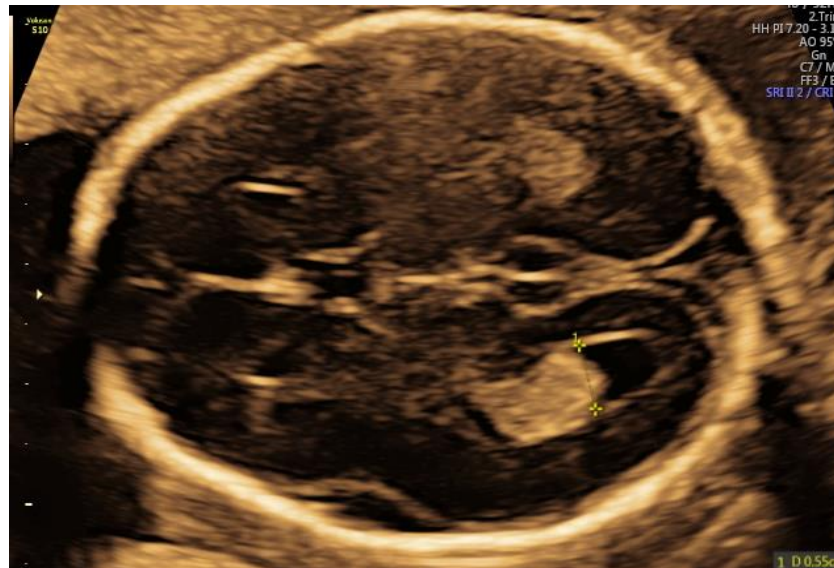
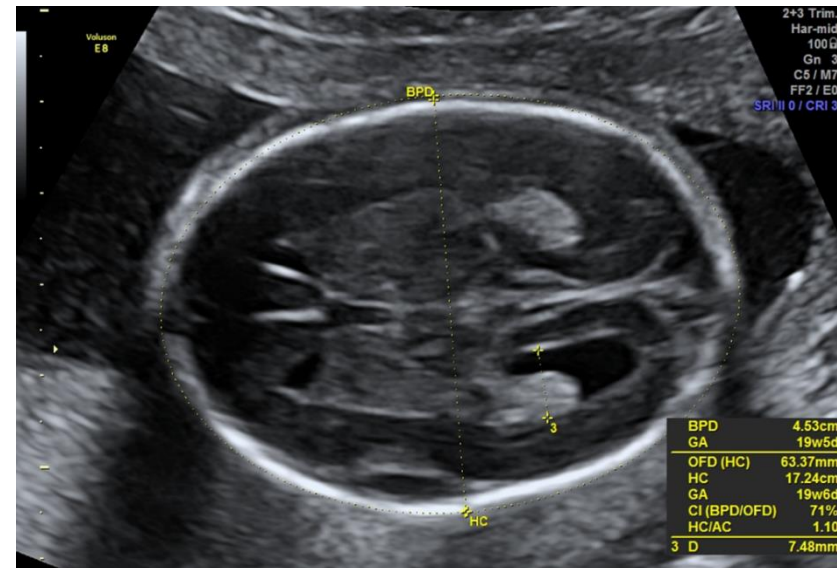
### *Sonographic examination of the fetal central nervous system: guidelines for performing the 'basic examination' and the 'fetal neurosonogram'*

Pilu G, Reece EA, Goldstein I, Hobbins JC, Bovicelli L. Sonographic evaluation of the normal developmental anatomy of the fetal cerebral ventricles: II. The atria. *Obstet Gynecol* 1989



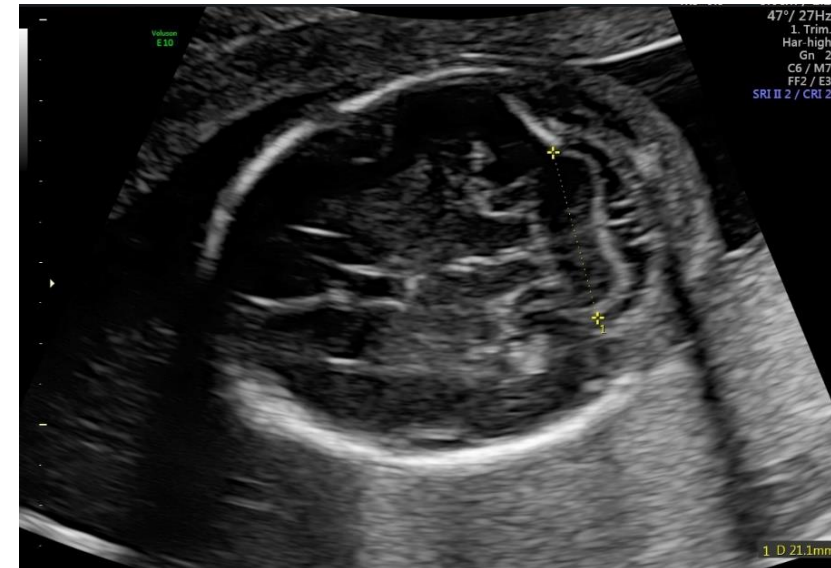
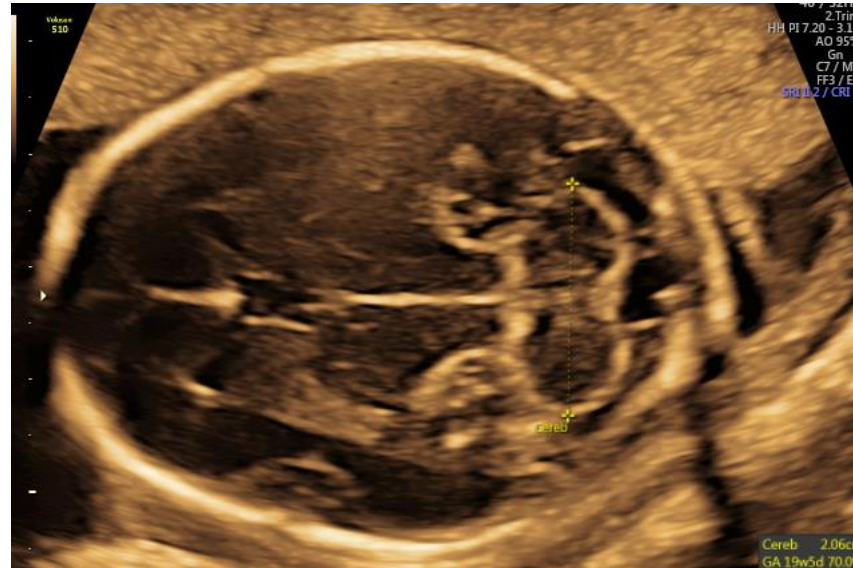
**Figure 2** (a) Measurement of the atrium of the lateral ventricles. The calipers are positioned at the level of the glomus of the choroid plexus, inside the echoes generated by the ventricular walls; (b) diagram to illustrate correct caliper placement for ventricular measurement. Calipers are correctly placed touching the inner edge of the ventricle wall at its widest part and aligned perpendicular to the long axis of the ventricle (YES). Incorrect placements include middle–middle (no<sup>1</sup>), outer–outer (no<sup>2</sup>), and placement that is too posterior in the narrower part of the ventricle or not perpendicular to the ventricle axis (no<sup>3</sup>).

# Meting van de laterale ventrikel



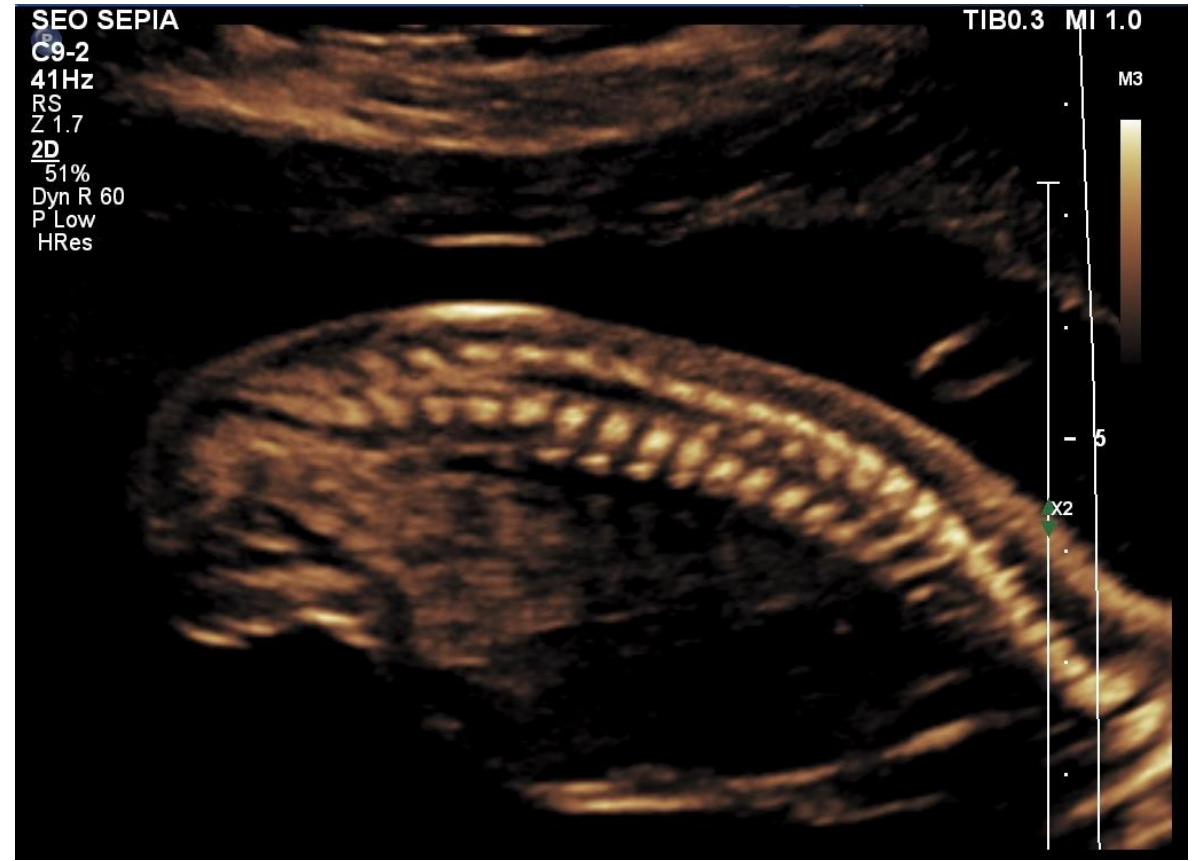
# Hersenen; Axiale doorsnede transcerebellaire vlak

In beeld: Cavum septum pellucidum en cisterna magna



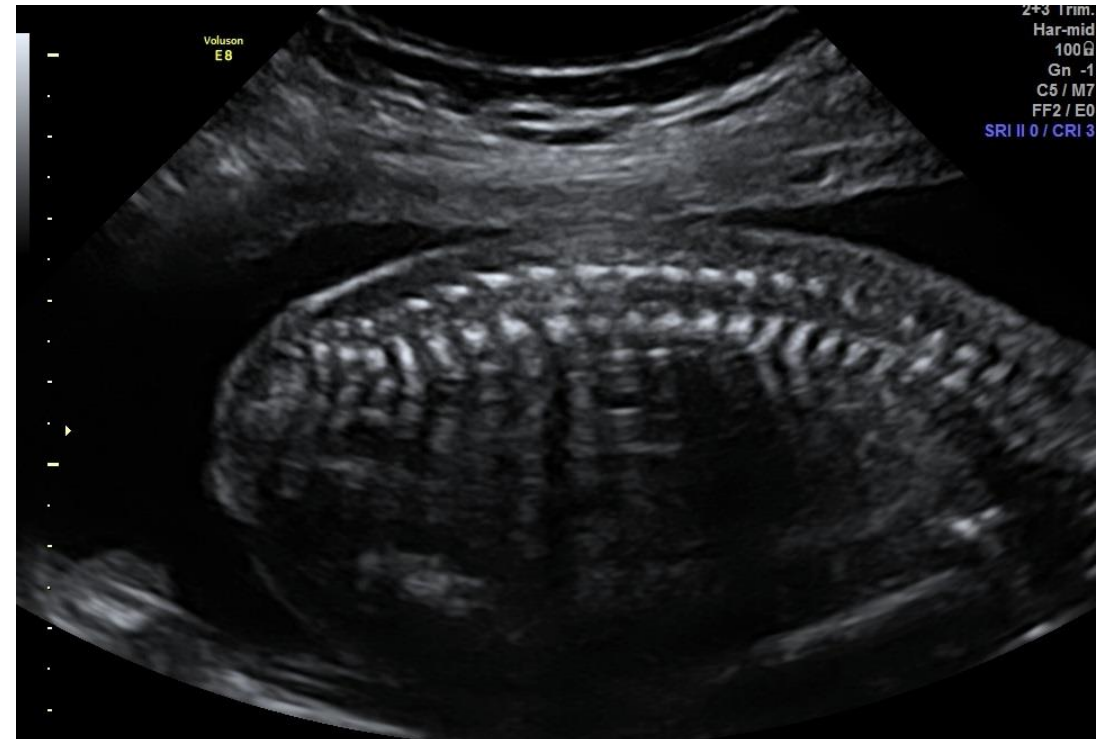
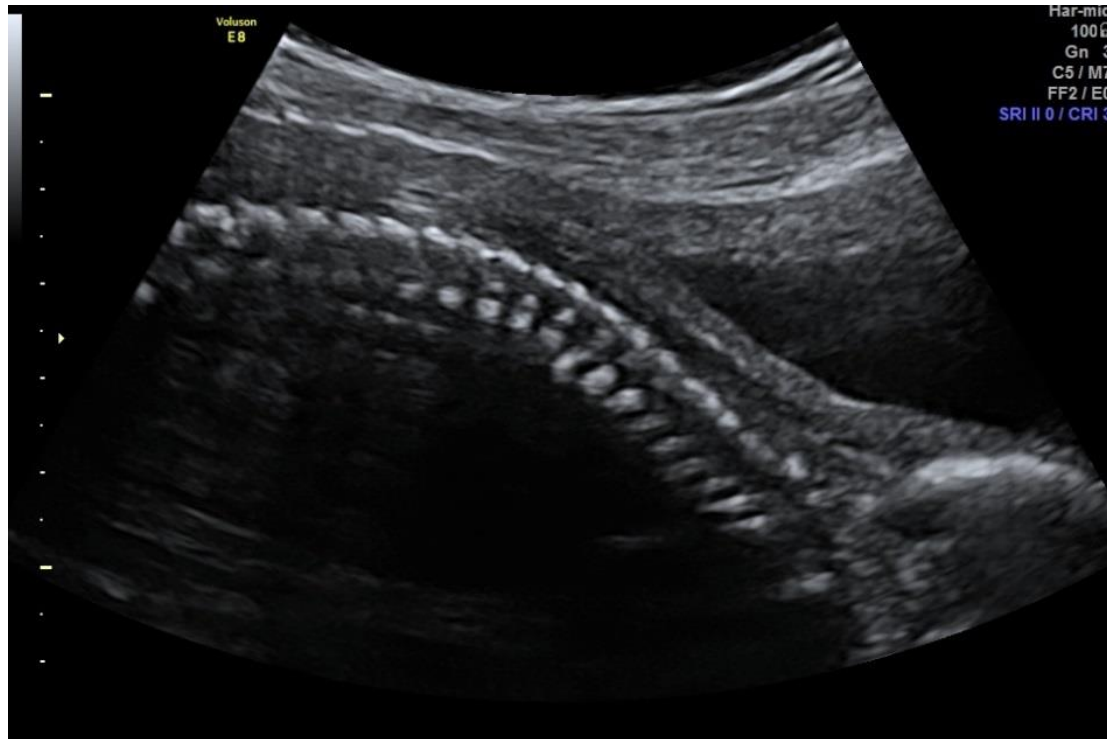
# Wervelkolom sagittaal

(kan in 1 opname)



# Wervelkolom sagittaal

(mag ook in 2 opnames)

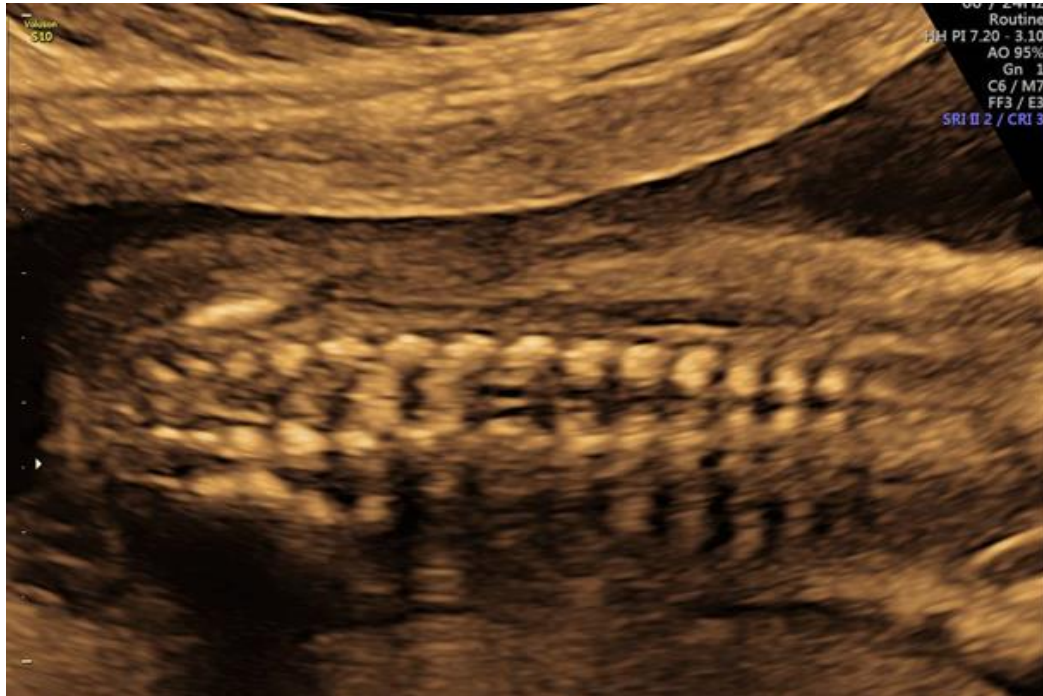




# Wervelkolom coronaal; lumbaal



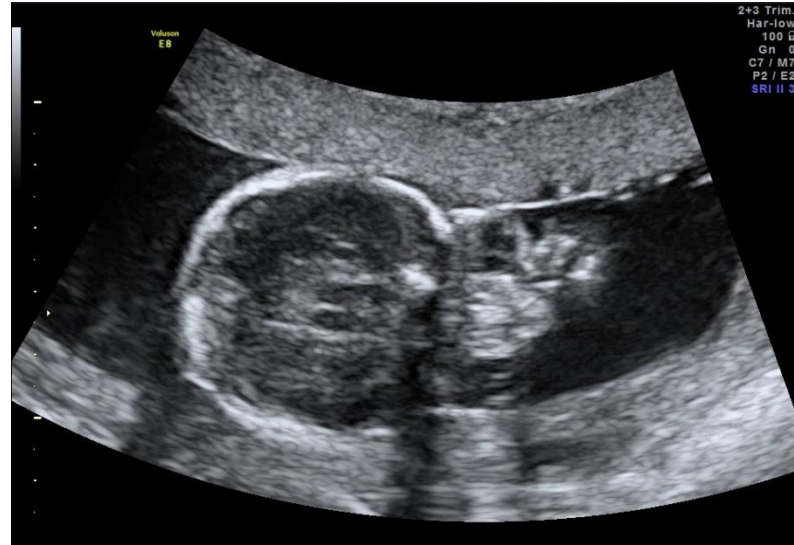
# Wervelkolom coronaal; sacraal



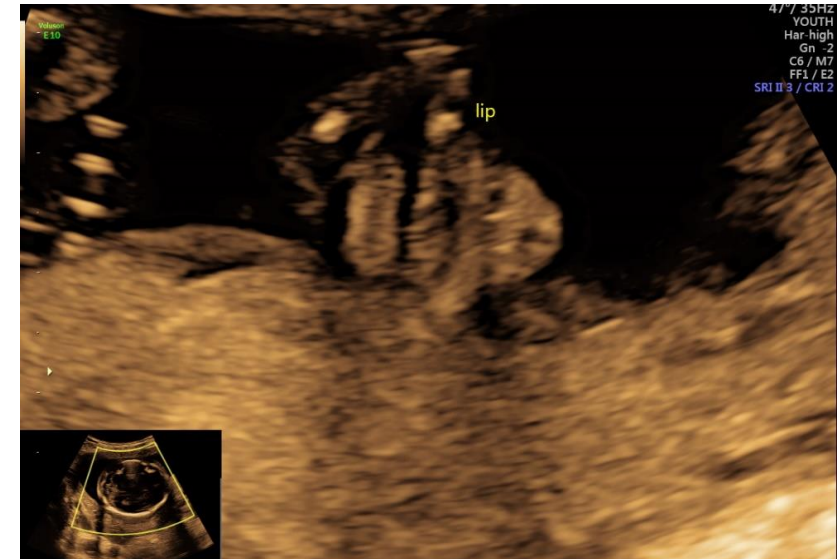
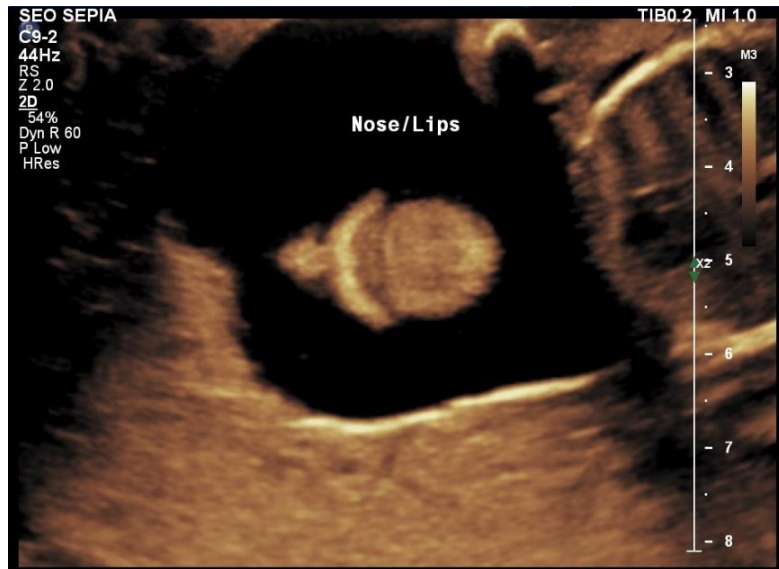
# Gelaat: sagittale doorsnede profiel



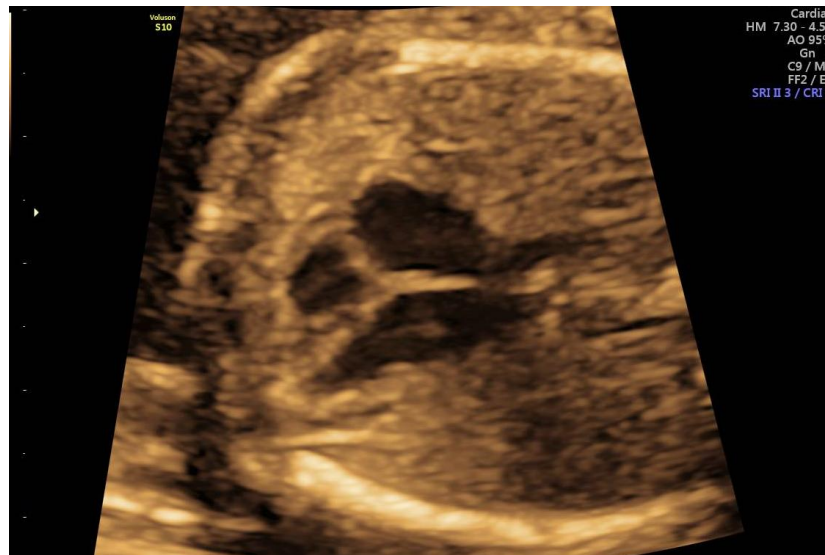
# Doorsnede orbitae transversaal



# Coronale doorsnede beoordeling van de bovenlip (Neus en lippen)



# Thorax: vorm thorax, echogeniciteit longen en positie hart



# Beoordeling diafragma; dit kan op 2 manieren (coronaal)



# Beoordeling diafragma; dit kan op 2 manieren (longitudinaal links en rechts)

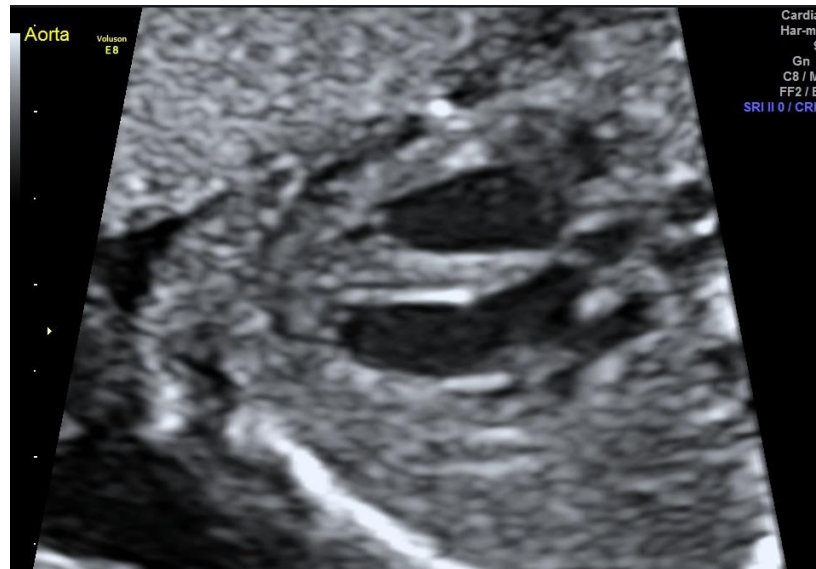
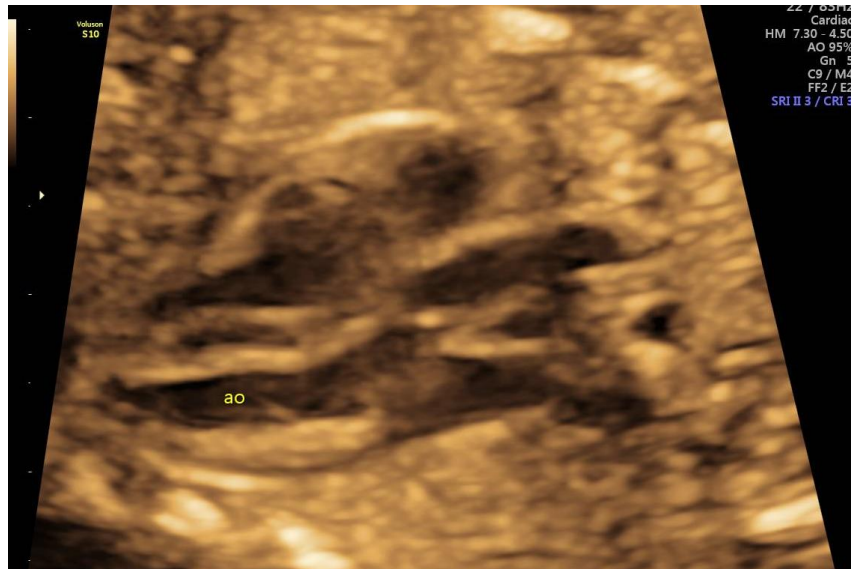




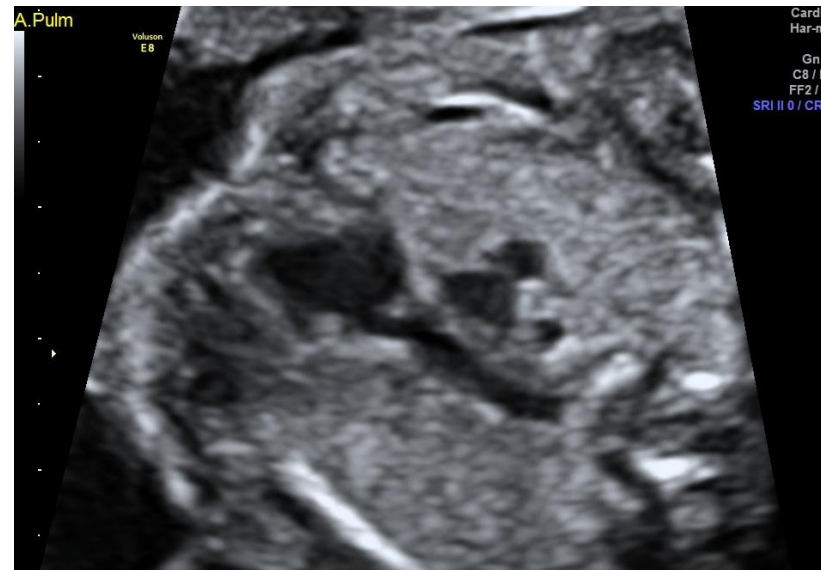
# Hart vierkamerbeeld, beoordeling symmetrie, crux en AV-kleppen



# Linker uitstroombaan hart ( geen Doppler)

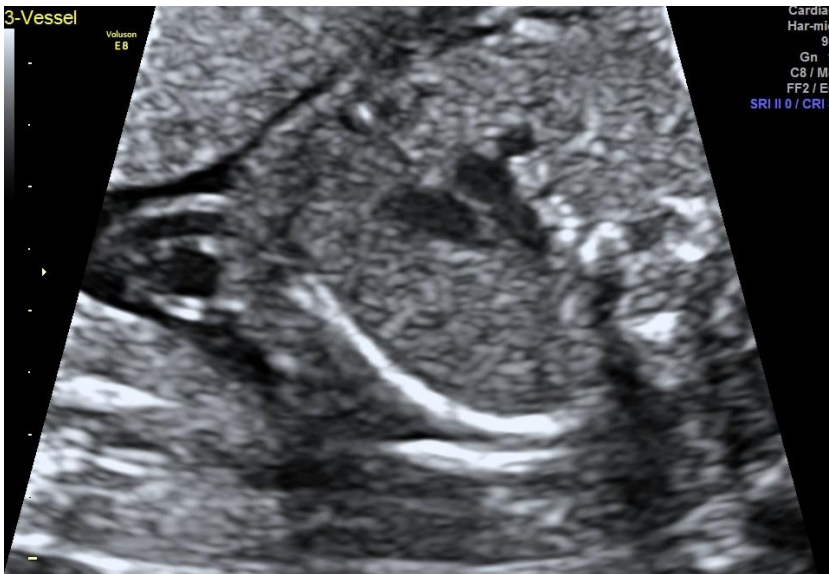


# Rechter uitstroombaan hart ( geen Doppler)

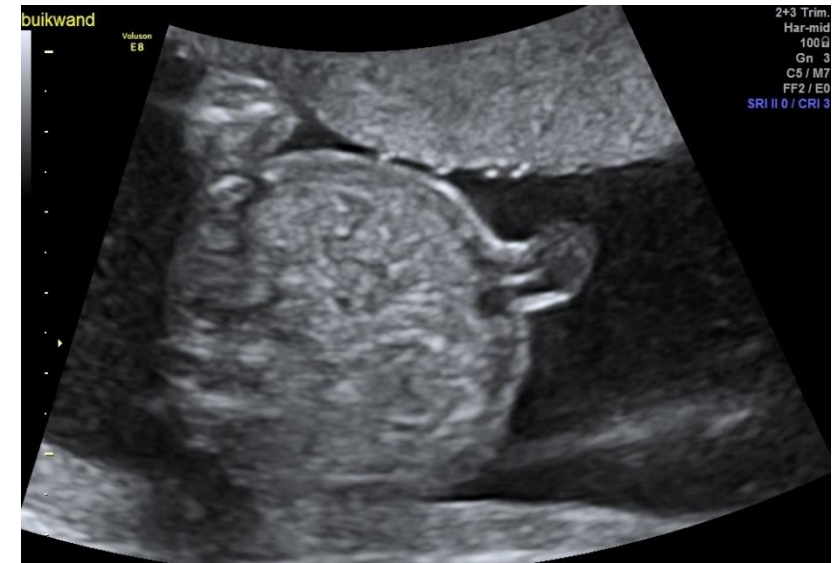
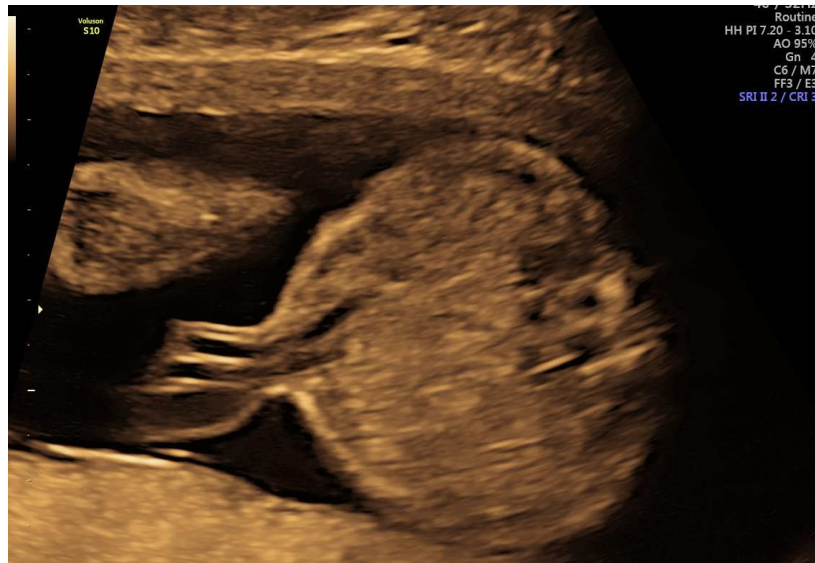


# Hart 3 vessel view ( geen Doppler)

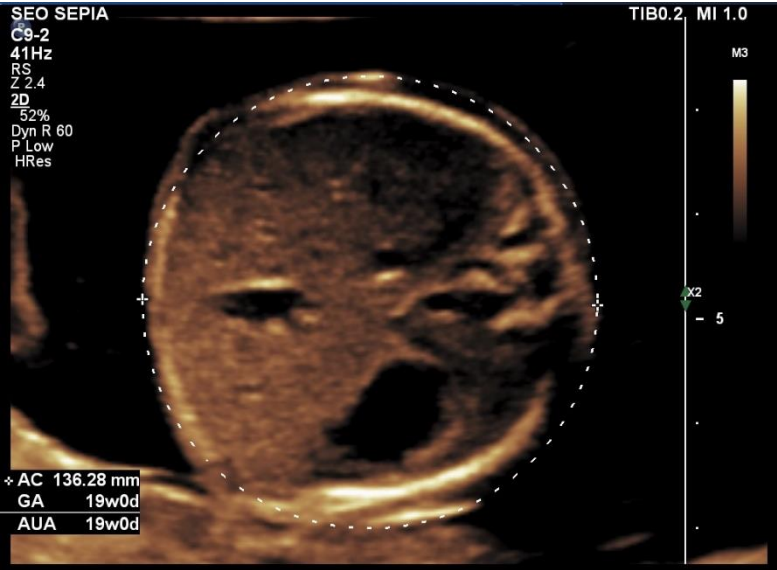
NB! In 2020 wordt 3-vessel-tracheaview toegevoegd, zie foto 1 en 3



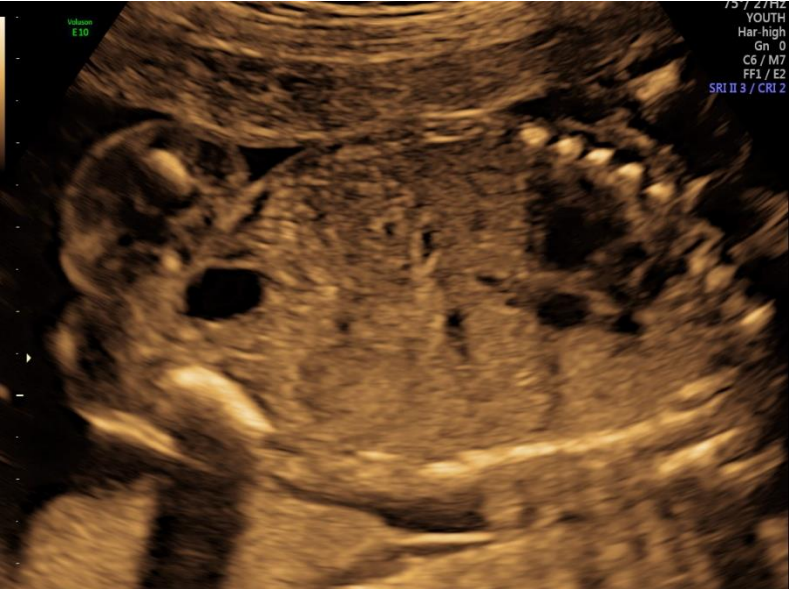
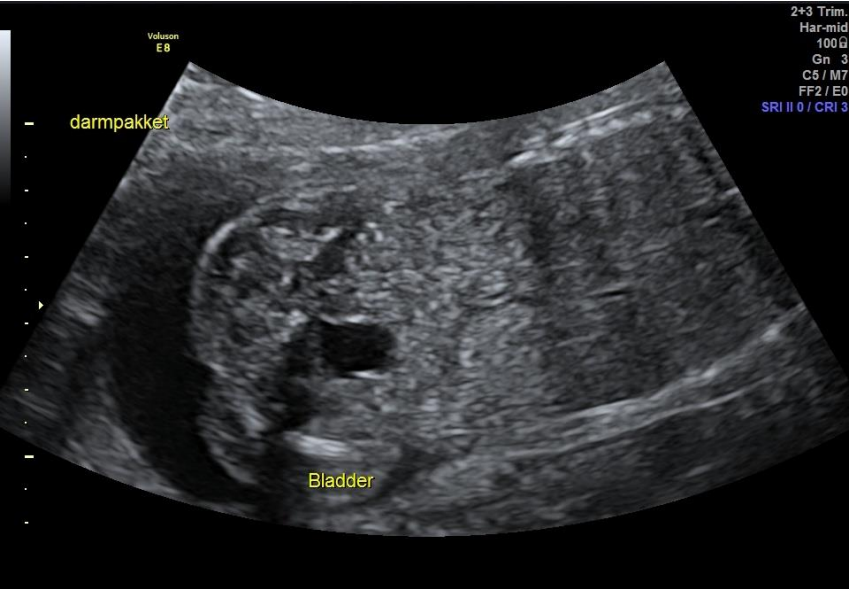
# Abdomen buikwand en navelstrenginsertie



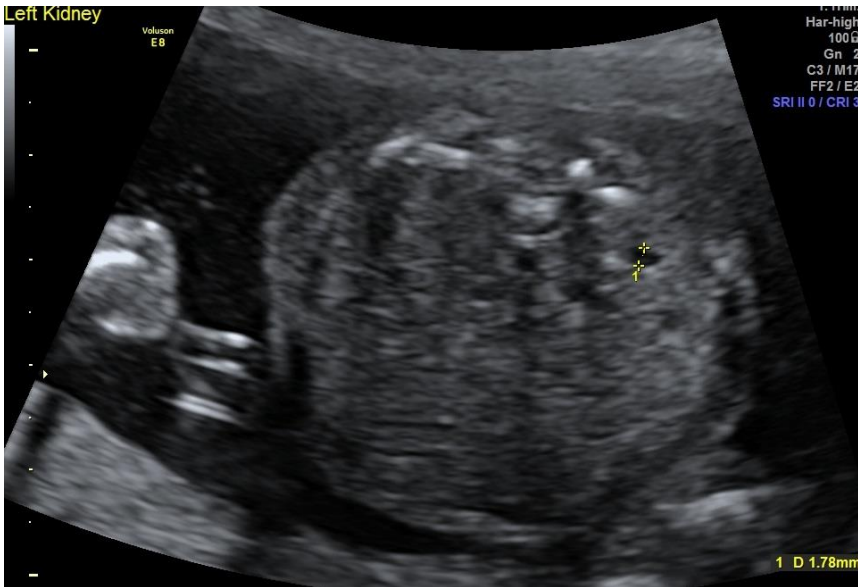
# Maagvulling (mag in AC doorsnede)



# Darmpakket

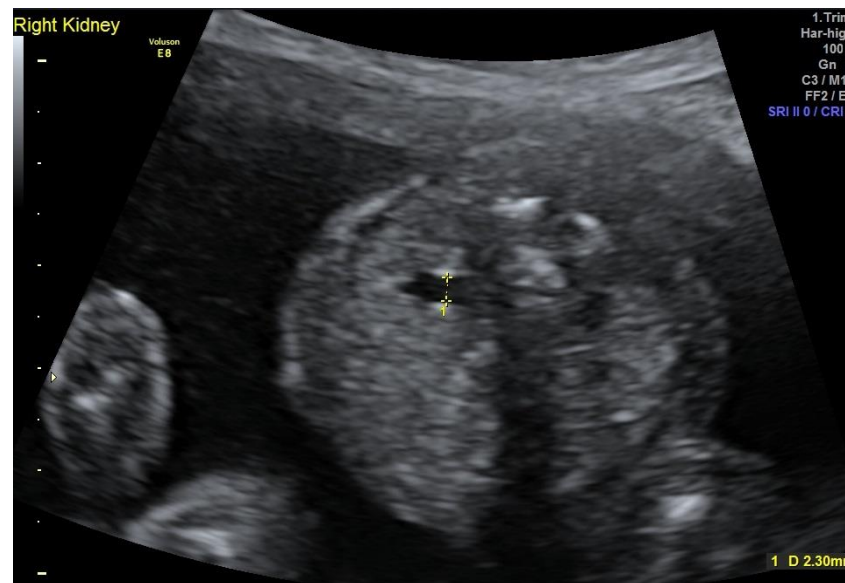


# Pyelum nierparenchym links met meting

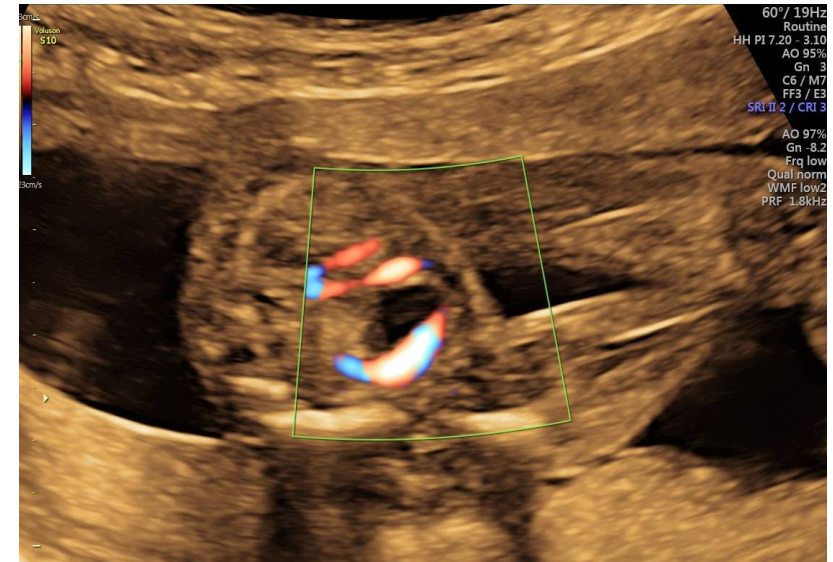
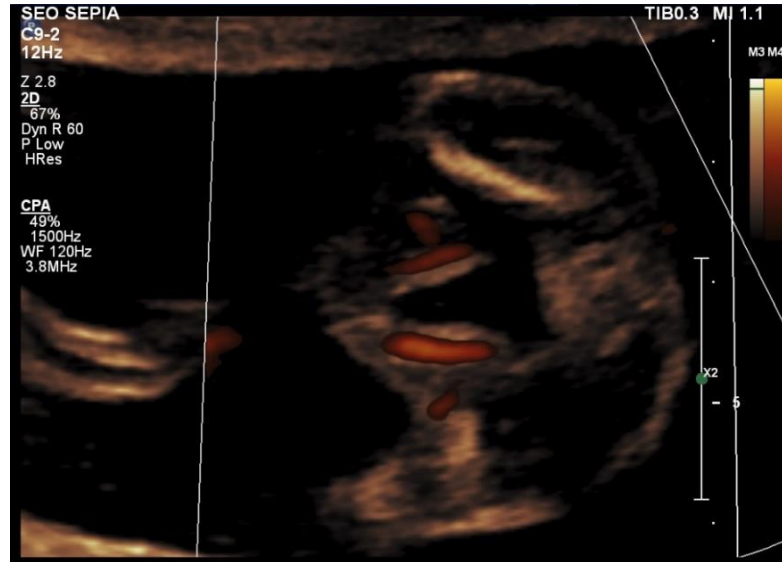
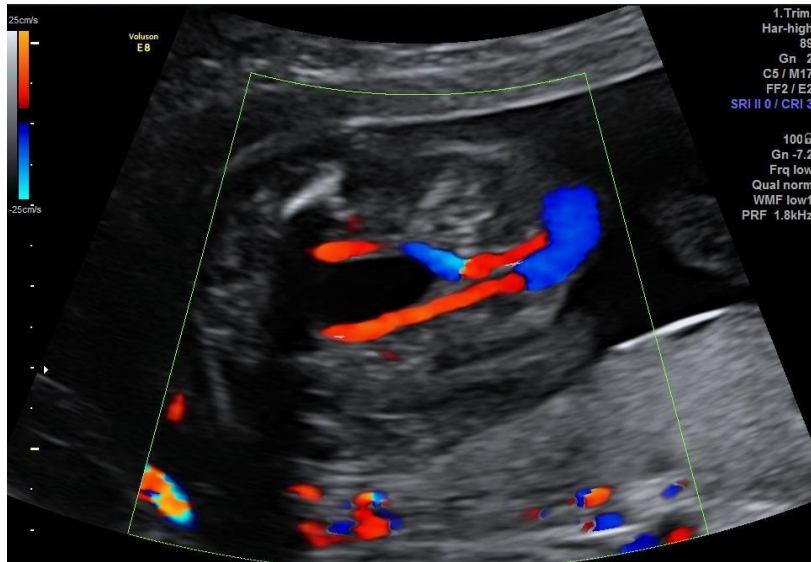




# Pyelum nierparenchym rechts met meting



# Blaasvulling met navelstrengvaten



# Extremiteiten been en voet links (optie 1)



of



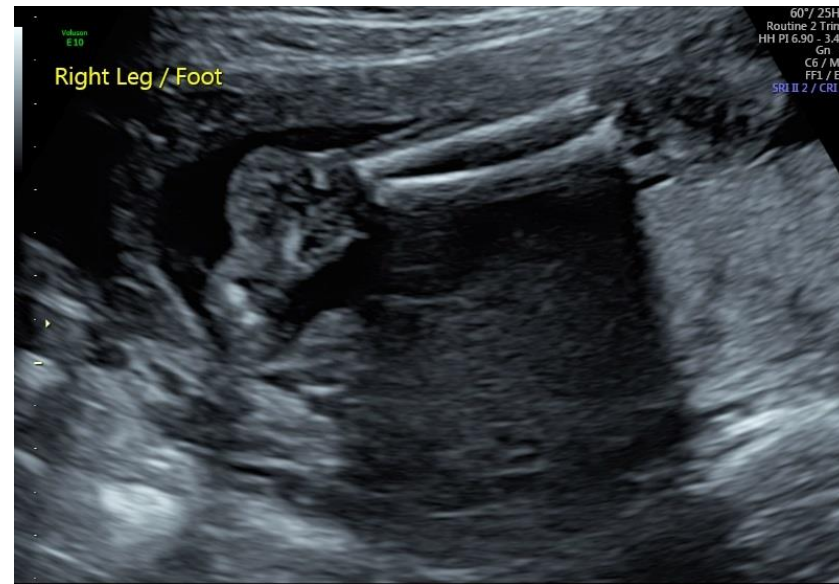
# Extremiteiten been en voet links (optie 2)



i.c.m.



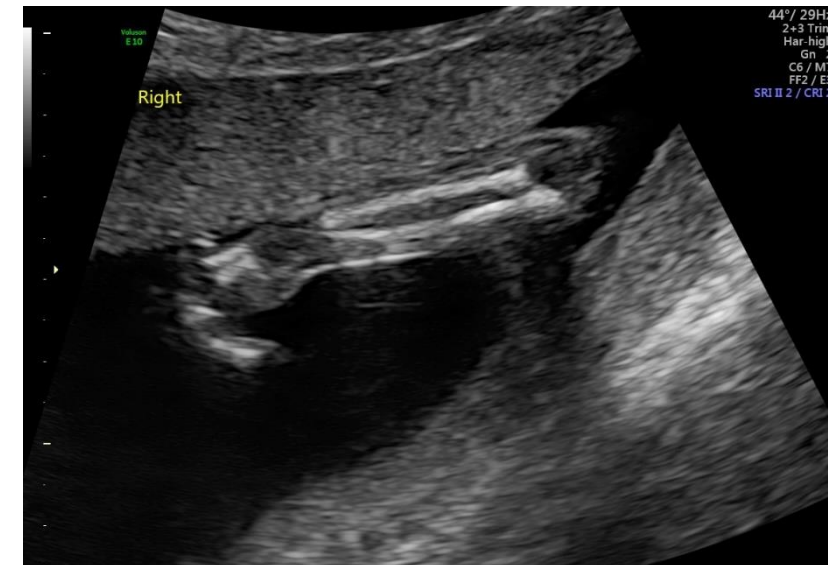
# Extremiteiten been en voet rechts



# Extremitäten arm en hand links

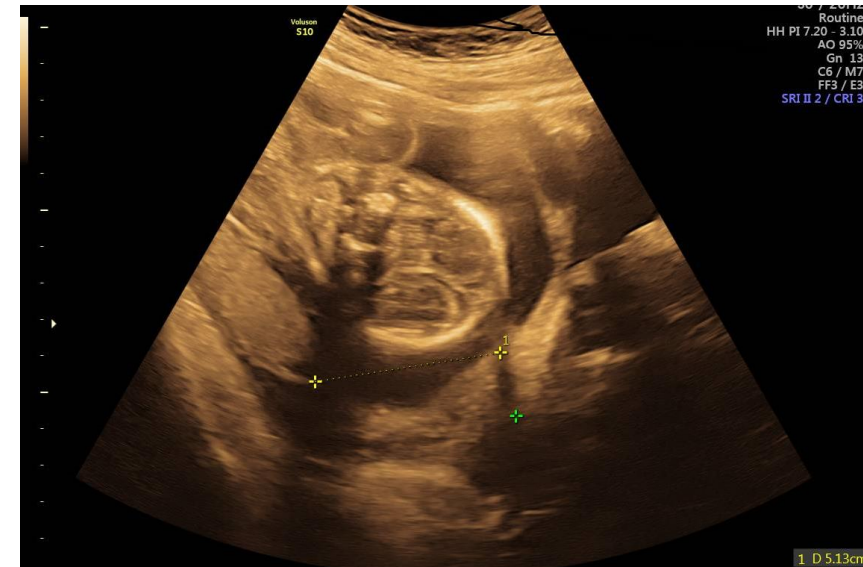


# Extremiteiten arm en hand rechts



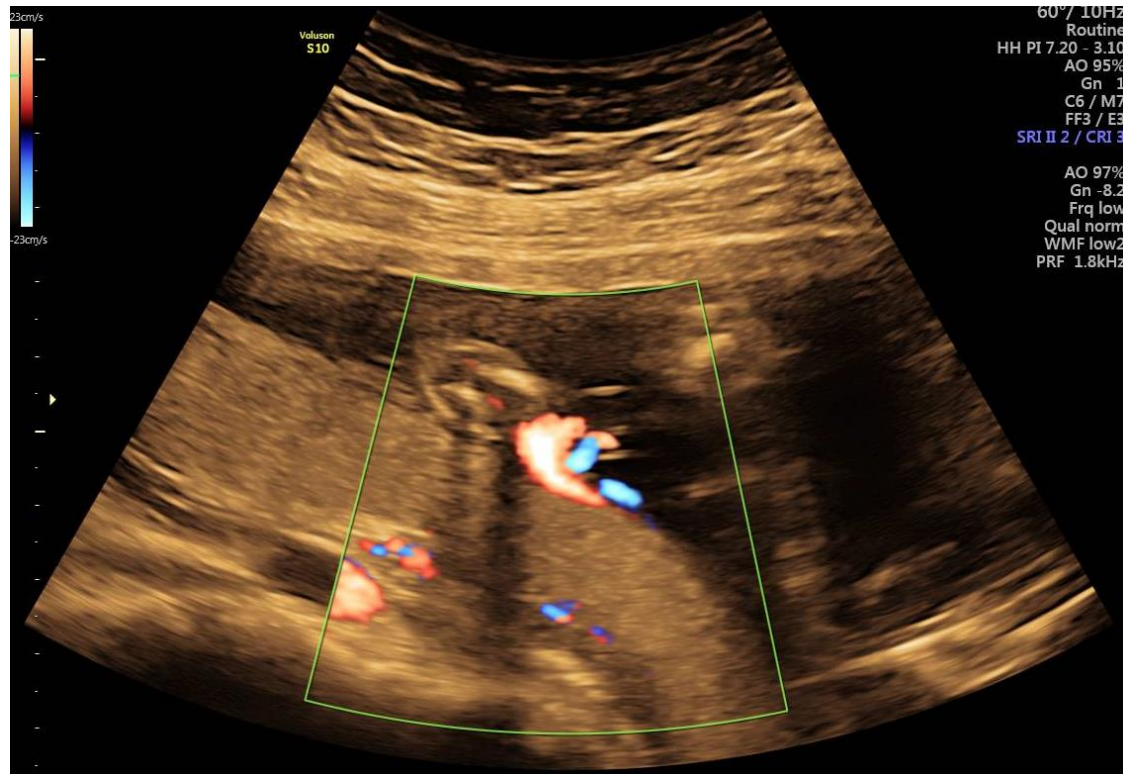
# Placenta-lokalisatie placenta – cervix

Sagittale doorsnede waarop de relatie tussen het onderste deel van de placenta en de cervix zichtbaar is.

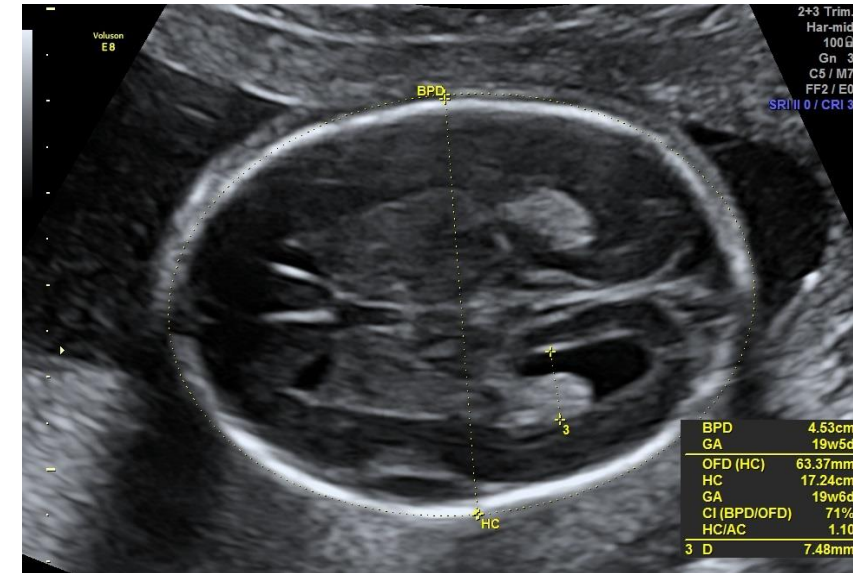
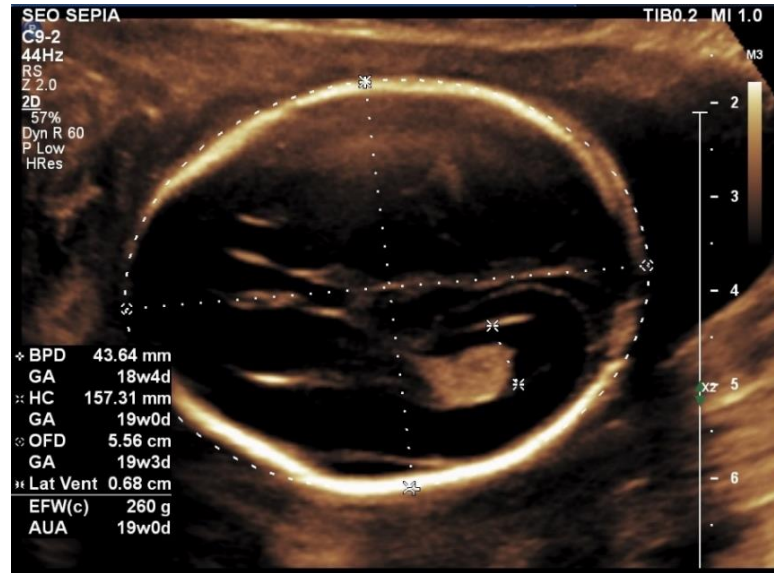




# Placenta-insertie navelstreng (optioneel)

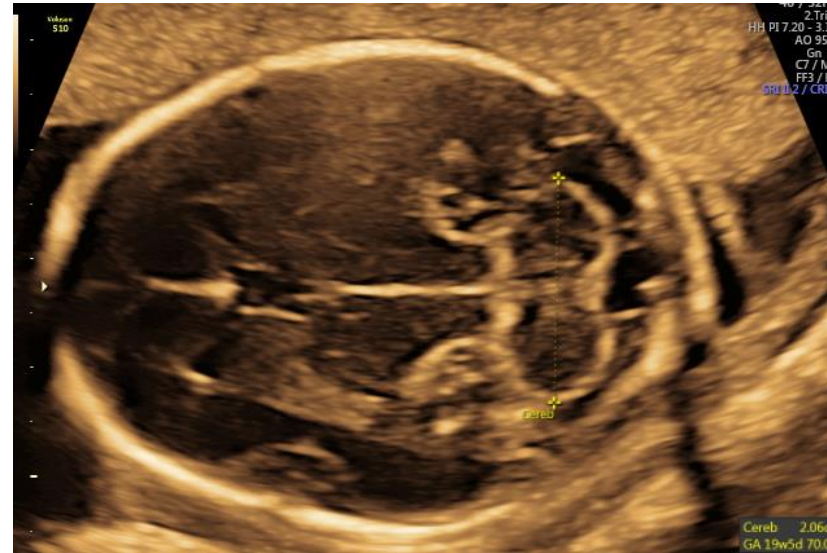
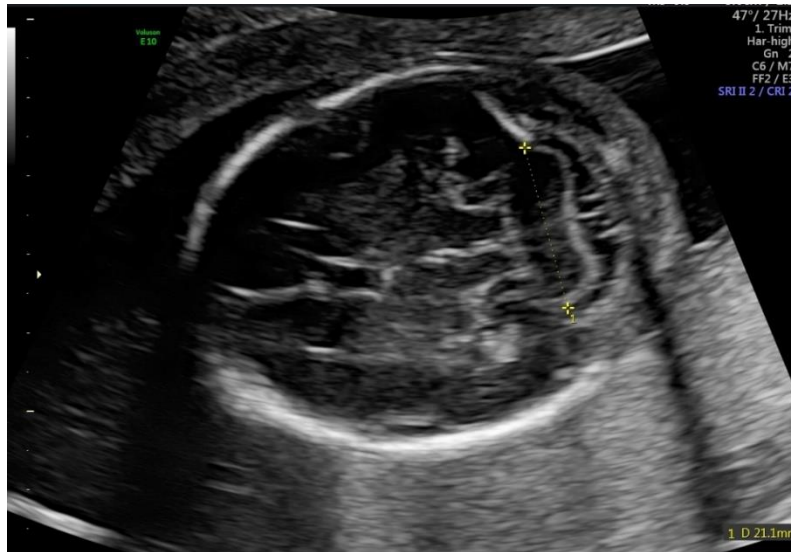


# Biometrie 1 Schedel axiale vlak; transventriculair HC (en DBP)

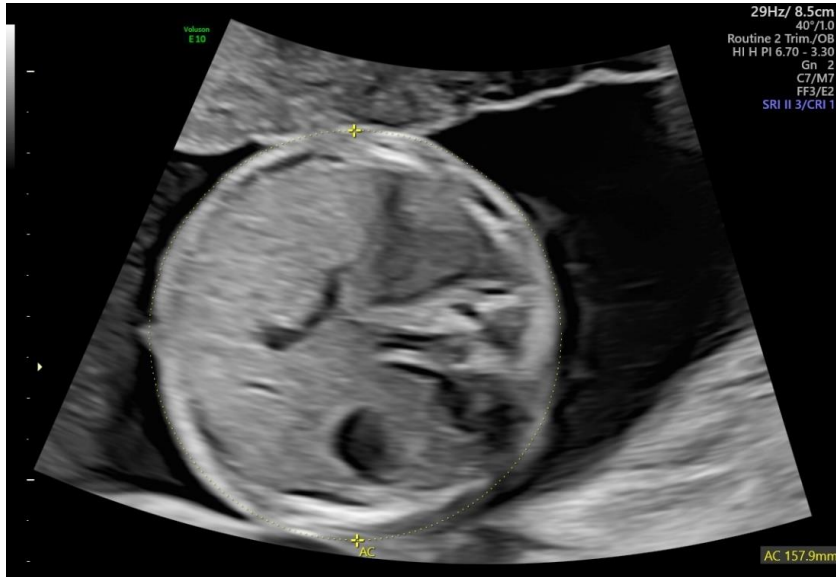


# Biometrie 2 Meting cerebellum (TCD)

In beeld: Cavum septum pellucidum en cisterna magna



# Biometrie 3 Buikomtrek (AC)



# Biometrie 4 Femurlengte (FL)

