Assessment of Amniotic Fluid Volume in Sudanese Pregnant Women in Second and Third Trimester by Ultrasound Imaging

A Thesis Submitted for Partial Fulfillment for the Requirements of M.Sc. Degree in Medical Diagnostic Ultrasound

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Chapter one

Introduction
Chapter two

Literature review & previous studies
Chapter three
Material & methods
Chapter four
The results
Chapter five
Discussion, conclusion & recommendations
Assessment of AFV in Pregnant Women in Second and Third Trimester

• Age:  <20 ( )  20-30( )  31-40( )  41-50 ( )  >50 ( )

• Occupation:  Employee ( )  House wife ( )  others ( )

• The AF is:
  Normal ( )  Increase ( )  Decrease ( )

• The Measurement of AFV

AFI ( ) Cm.

• **Maternal** Causes of poly hydramnios:
  1. Diabetic Mother ( )
  2. Unknown reasons ( )
  3. Others ( )

• **Fetal causes of poly hydramnios**
  1. Fetal anomaly ( )
  2. Fetal infection ( )
  3. Twin — Twin transfusion syndrome ( )
  4. Others ( )

• **Maternal causes of oligohydramnios**
  1. Pre mature rupture of membrane ( )
  2. Post term pregnancy ( )
  3. Maternal health condition ( )
  4. Placenta problem ( )
5. Others ( )

- **Type of poly Hydromnos**
  1. Mild ( )
  2. Moderate ( )
  3. Severe ( )

- **Type of oligohydromnios**
  1. Mild ( )
  2. Moderate ( )
  3. Severe ( )
Ultrasound image (1): show pregnant woman with 36 weeks gestation with normal AFV.
Ultrasound image (2): show pregnant woman with 28 weeks gestation with normal AFV.
Ultrasound image (3): show pregnant woman with 30 week gestation with normal AFV.
Ultrasound image (4): show pregnant woman with 32 weeks gestation with normal AFV.
Ultrasound image (5): show pregnant woman with 26 weeks gestation with normal AFV

Ultrasound image (6): show pregnant woman with 38 weeks gestation with normal AFV
Ultrasound image (7): show pregnant woman with 32 weeks gestation with oligohydrammios due to premature rupture of membrane.

Ultrasound image (8): show pregnant woman with 30 weeks gestation with oligohydrammios due to premature rupture of membrane.