Dedication

To

Allah who blessed me through this research;

Who enlightens my life by happiness and ambition;

To my husband, my mother and lovely daughters

To my friendly colleagues and respected teachers.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This study would not have been possible without the cooperation of my keen and competent supervisor Dr.El-Safi Ahmed Abdalla, I'm very grateful to the magnificent guidance he offered me. I also give my thanks to Doctor Al-Sir Ali Saeed and Dr.Mahammed ahmed Ali Omer

AMEL SAEED ABDALRAHIM ELGADAL

SUPERVISOR'S COMMENTS

I have gone through all chapters of this thesis by AMEL SAEED ABDALRAHIM ELGADAL on "Ultra Sound Evaluation of Fetal Anomalies in Incidence in Libya" I found it satisfactory for submission & wish him ever success.

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Abstract

The objective of this thesis is to evaluate the role of ultra-sound assessing the incidence of fetal anomalies in Libya. Fifty pregnant ladies were randomly scanned to evaluate the incidence of fetal anomalies from November 2007 to march 2008.

The data had been collected in the Ultrasound Center in Bingazi Libya, this center is well equipped with advanced real time scanners.

The probes used were a Toshiba Nemio convex probe, TS probe and a Toshiba Just Version, convex probe PVG 3-5 MHz and a TVS probe PVT 610V.

The incidence of fetal anomalies in Libya was found to be consistent with that of the literature review, except for the fetal head anomalies which were higher than international.

The incidence of fetal anomalies was found to be 38% in the Eastern population, 16% in the Western population, 16% in the middle region, 10% in the South and 20% in the Northern population.

The distribution of representing females according to age is as follows: 14% between 18-25 years of age; 38% between the ages of 26-35; 48% of 36-45 years of age and the least representing age was more than 45 years age.

The distribution of pregnant ladies among trimesters was 10% for the first trimester, 34% for the second trimester and 56% for the third trimester being the highest.

The presenting symptoms were as follows: exaggeration of fetal movement represented 8%; shortness of breath being the most common representing symptom 36%; decreased fetal anomalies 20%; abdominal pain 14% and loin pain 22% of representing symptoms.

The clinical findings ranged between; fundal level more than the date (18%), the fundal level less than the date (10%) and fundal level corresponding to the date (72%).

Ananceohaly represented the most found brain fetal anomaly (10%), the least anomalies being acrania (2%), hydroanencepahly (2%), and spina bifida (2%).

Orbital defects and cystic hygroma the most common head and neck anomalies (each 4%), and no incidence for frontonosal dysplasia.

There were no findings for thoracic fetal anomalies. Umbilical hernia (8%) of anterior abdominal wall defects, Omphalocele (6%), and no findings for gastrooschitis or amniotic band syndrome.

Fetal abdominal anomalies were distributed as follows: situs inversus (6%), duodenal atresia (2%). There were no skeletal fetal anomalies.

Poly cystic diseases were the most common genitourinary fetal anomalies (8%), others being renal agenesis (6%), and U.V junction obstruction (2%).

Maternal age of more than 36 years and increasing parity were found to be the strongest factors associated with fetal anomalies.

ملخص للدراسه

والهدف من هذا البحث هو تقييم دور الموجات الصوتية في تقدير مدى انتشار تشوهات الاجنه في ليبيا.اجري فحص على عينه (خمسين من السيدات الحوامل) عشوائيا لتقييم حالات التشوه الجنيني من نوفمبر 2007 الى التياب التشوة الجنيني من نوفمبر 1008.

البيانات التي تم جمعُها في مركز بنغازي للموجات فوق الصوتية في لييا ، وهذا المركز مجهز جيدا بالاجهزه المت قدمة. المجسات المستخدمه كانت من نوع توشيبا نيميو و توشيبا "جست فيرشون", محدبه التح قيق. Probe PVG 3-5 MHz and a TVS. probe PVT 610V 10 MHz.

حالات التشوه الجنيني في ليبيا وقد وجد أن تكون متسقة مع ذلك من استعراض الكتابات ، باستثناء حالات تشوه راس الجنين السيري كيابت أعليه مين السيكان في حالات التشوه الجنيني قيد وجد أن 38 ٪ من السيكان في الشيرق ، و 16 ٪ من سيكان الغيرب، و 16 ٪ في المنطقة الوسيطي ، و 10 ٪ في الجنوب و 20 ٪ من السيكان في الشيريع تمثل الإناث وفقا للسن هو كما يلي : 14 ٪ بين 18-25

توزيع الأعراض الاكلينيكيه على النحو التالي: مبالغة من حركة الجنين تمثل 8 ٪ وضيق في التنفس هي الأكثر شيوعا التي تمثل 36 ٪ من أعراض ؛ انخفاض حركه الجنين بنسبة 20 ٪ ، من 14 ٪ آلام في البطن وألم في منطقة العانة التي تمثل 22 ٪ من الأعــــــراض.

وتراوحت الاستنتاجات السريرية كالاتي؛ مستوى اعلى الرحـم أكثر منل تاريخ الحمـل (18 ٪) مسـتوى اعلـى الرحـم اقـل مـن تاريــخ الحمــل (10 ٪) والمســتوى الطــبيعي(72 ٪).ــ

ميوعا في الجهاز البولي التناسلي (8 ٪) ، و اقلها agenesis الكلوي (6 ٪) ، والأشعة فوق البنفسجية تقاطع العرقلة (2 ٪). الأمهات اللائي يبلغن من العمر أكثر من 36 عاما وزيادة التكافؤ ووجد أنها أقوى العوامل المرتبطة بالتشوهات الجنينية.

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