

Abnormal Fetal Chest Videos

[**Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia \(CDH\).**](#)

[**Congenital Pulmonary Airway Malformation \(CPAM\).**](#)

[**Bronchopulmonary Sequestration \(BPS\).**](#)

[**Pleural Effusion.**](#)

[**Lymphangioma and Cystic Hygroma.**](#)

[**Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia \(CDH\).**](#)

Left-sided Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia (CDH).

<https://obimages.net/wp-content/uploads/2012/09/LeftCDH.mp4>

Above. Left-sided Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia (CDH) with the fetal heart deviated to the right chest. The stomach and bowel are seen in the same transverse view.

https://obimages.net/wp-content/uploads/2012/09/Final.cdh_.mp4

Above. Left-sided CDH with the fetal heart deviated to the right chest. The stomach and bowel are seen in the same transverse view.

<https://obimages.net/wp-content/uploads/2012/09/left.cdhheart.mp4>

Above. Left-sided CDH with fetal heart deviated to the right chest; the outflow tracts are normal. The stomach is in the chest on the left side and is at the same transverse level as the heart.

<https://obimages.net/wp-content/uploads/2012/09/CDHV1.mp4>

Above. Left-sided CDH. Longitudinal view demonstrating the stomach behind the fetal heart.

https://obimages.net/wp-content/uploads/2012/09/Long.stom_heart_.mp4

Above. Left-sided CDH. Longitudinal view demonstrating large stomach bubble within the fetal chest adjacent to the fetal heart.

https://obimages.net/wp-content/uploads/2012/09/AA.DA_.mp4

Above. Left-sided CDH. Color Doppler ultrasound. Note normal aortic arch (AA) and ductal arch (DA). The stomach is present within the fetal chest.

Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia (CDH) with bowel in chest.

<https://obimages.net/wp-content/uploads/2012/09/finbow2.mp4>

Above. Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia (CDH). The fetus is supine. Longitudinal view. Note stomach (S) and the peristalsis of small bowel (B).

<https://obimages.net/wp-content/uploads/2012/09/fn.lbowel.mp4>

Above. Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia (CDH). Transverse view. Note peristalsis of small bowel (B).

Right-sided Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia (CDH).

<https://obimages.net/wp-content/uploads/2012/09/Right-cdh.mp4>

Above. Right-sided Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia (CDH). The fetus is supine. Breech presentation. The fetal stomach is in the chest and the liver is in the chest on the right side. To confirm the presence of the liver, the typical hepatic vascular structure should be verified.

<https://obimages.net/wp-content/uploads/2012/09/RCDHV3.mp4>

Above. Right-sided CDH. Longitudinal view. The liver, stomach, and heart are all within the fetal chest.

<https://obimages.net/wp-content/uploads/2012/09/RCDHVM3.mp4>

Above. Right-sided CDH. Longitudinal/oblique view. Note the fetal liver within the chest and the PV (portal vein) is identified.

<https://obimages.net/wp-content/uploads/2012/09/RCDHVM2.mp4>

Above. Right-sided CDH. Longitudinal/oblique view. Color Doppler confirms the presence of the portal vein and the presence of the liver within the chest.

[**Back to Top**](#)

Congenital Pulmonary Airway Malformation (CPAM).

https://obimages.net/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/fn.cpam_.mp4

Above. Congenital Pulmonary Airway Malformation (CPAM). Large unilateral multicystic lung mass. Note deviation of the heart due to the size of the mass.

<https://obimages.net/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/fn2cpam.mp4>

Above. Congenital Pulmonary Airway Malformation (CPAM). Large cystic lung mass with cysts of variable size.

[**Back to Top**](#)

Bronchopulmonary Sequestration (BPS).

<https://obimages.net/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/bpsbw.mp4>

Above. Bronchopulmonary Sequestration (BPS). 2-D longitudinal view demonstrating BPS, aorta, and feeder vessel.

<https://obimages.net/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/BPS1.mp4>

Above. Bronchopulmonary Sequestration (BPS). Color Doppler longitudinal view

demonstrating BPS, aorta, and feeder vessel.

<https://obimages.net/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/final.400.mp4>

Above. Bronchopulmonary Sequestration (BPS). Color Doppler longitudinal view demonstrating BPS, aorta, and feeder vessel.

[Back to Top](#)

Pleural Effusion.

<https://obimages.net/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/Pericardialeff.mp4>

Above. Bilateral pericardial effusion.

[Back to Top](#)

Lymphangioma and Cystic Hygroma.

<https://obimages.net/wp-content/uploads/2013/07/AxillaryLA.mp4>

Above. Lymphangioma. Large axillary lymphangioma measuring 8.0 cm x 6.1 cm. Note multiple septa.

<https://obimages.net/wp-content/uploads/2013/07/chv3.mp4>

Above. Cystic Hygroma. Transverse view. Fetal head. Cystic hygroma with edema and thin septations present.

<https://obimages.net/wp-content/uploads/2013/07/chv2.mp4>

Above. Cystic Hygroma. Longitudinal view. Cystic hygroma with edema and thin septations.

https://obimages.net/wp-content/uploads/2013/07/Abdomen.ch_.mp4

Above. Cystic Hygroma. Longitudinal view. Edema extends to abdomen.

<https://obimages.net/wp-content/uploads/2013/07/chv4.mp4>

Above. Cystic Hygroma. Transverse view. Fetal abdomen. Cystic hygroma with edema and thin septations present.

<https://obimages.net/wp-content/uploads/2013/07/finalpev5.mp4>

Above. Cystic Hygroma. Transverse view. Fetal chest. Cystic hygroma demonstrating pleural effusion.

[**Back to Top**](#)

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