

Video Topics

[Abnormal Heart Videos](#)

[Abnormal CNS Videos](#)

[Abnormal Chest Videos](#)

[Abnormal Abdomen Videos](#)

[Abnormal GU Videos](#)

[Abnormal Placenta and Umbilical Cord Videos](#)

[Twins Videos](#)

Most Viewed Videos

<https://obimages.net/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/Finalnormalcns.mp4>

Above. Normal Fetal CNS. 22 2/7 weeks. Key fetal anatomy includes the choroid plexus, the septum cavum pellucidi (SCP), the lateral ventricles, and the corpus callosum. The pericallosal artery is a continuation of the anterior cerebral artery and it continues superiorly and posteriorly supplying the corpus callosum and the medial aspect of the cerebral hemisphere. (Video courtesy of Dr. Mayank Chowdhury; Pallav Imaging Institute, Mayflower Women's Hospital, Ahmedabad, India).

<https://obimages.net/wp-content/uploads/2013/08/LVOT1.mp4>

Above. Fetal Heart. Normal 4 chamber view. The LV (left ventricle) and the

ascending aorta are identified. The color Doppler indicates the aortic blood flow is, as expected, towards the transducer (red).

<https://obimages.net/wp-content/uploads/2013/08/LVOT2.mp4>

Above. Fetal Heart. Normal LVOT (Left ventricular outflow tract). Note the LV (left ventricle) with the aorta and the aortic valve is visible. This represents a key view (circled in red) for defining a VSD (ventricular septal defect).

<https://obimages.net/wp-content/uploads/2013/08/RVOT1.mp4>

Above. Fetal Heart. Normal. A short axis view demonstrating the RV (right ventricle), the MPA (main pulmonary artery), and the PV (pulmonary valve). In this view, the aorta is seen as the MPA crosses over it.

<https://obimages.net/wp-content/uploads/2013/08/3vv400.mp4>

Above. Fetal Heart. Normal 3 vessel view. Slightly oblique transverse view of chest demonstrating the 3 vessel view in the appropriate order: the MPA (main pulmonary artery), the aorta, and the SVC (superior vena cava).

<https://obimages.net/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/2newfeto.mp4>

Above. Fetal Endoscopic Tracheal Occlusion (FETO). This fetal video demonstrates placement of a small fetoscope within the trachea and placement of a detachable balloon to complete the fetal endoscopic tracheal occlusion in cases of severe congenital diaphragmatic hernia.

<https://obimages.net/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Toptopttts.mp4>

Above. Fetoscopic laser, Twin-Twin Transfusion Syndrome (TTTS). This video demonstrates fetoscopic laser photocoagulation of placental vessels in TTTS utilizing the Solomon technique.

<https://obimages.net/wp-content/uploads/2012/08/tranv.ceervMM.mp4>

Above. Cervical Myelomeningocele. Transverse view of the cervical spine with myelomeningocele.

<https://obimages.net/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/Ebstein.mp4>

Above. Fetal Heart. Ebstein anomaly with displacement of the tricuspid valve, atrialized right ventricle (ARV), and functional right ventricle (FRV). RA=large right atrium, LV=left ventricle, RV=right ventricle.

<https://obimages.net/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/TVDysplasia.mp4>

Above. Fetal Heart. Tricuspid valve dysplasia. No displacement of the TV (tricuspid valve). RA=large right atrium, LV=left ventricle, RV=right ventricle.

<https://obimages.net/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/UCcyst.mp4>

Above. Umbilical Cord Cyst. Mid-trimester scan. (Video courtesy of Dr. Firoz

Bhuvar; World Ultrasound, Color Doppler, and Echo Society).

Related posts:

Information

Case Reviews

Fetal Situs