**Teaching to the Texts**

**Williams Obstetrics Chapter 10: Fetal Imaging**

CREOG Educational Objectives

1. Describe fetal risk associated with exposure to radiation and radioactive imaging
2. Understand, perform, order, and interpret the gestational age- appropriate screening, diagnostic testing, and treatment of routine prenatal care using imaging

Practice Questions

1. A 30 y.o. Woman at 30 weeks of gestation presents to L&D reporting shortness of breath on exertion and sharp chest pain with deep inspiration. She recently returned from a family vacation that involved 6 hours of driving. Pertinent findings on exam are the following: lungs are bilaterally clear and lower extremities demonstrate trace edema. Vital signs include heart rate of 110 beats per minute, blood pressure of 125/84, respiration rate of 14, oxygen saturation of 90% on room air. ECG demonstrates sinus tachycardia, chest X-ray suggests mild pulmonary edema, and bilateral lower extremity doppler ultrasound does not demonstrate any evidence of thrombus. The most appropriate next diagnostic test is a(n)
	1. Arterial blood gas
	2. CT angiography
	3. D-dimer
	4. Magnetic resonance angiography
	5. Ventilation/perfusion scan

From: Obstetrics Prolog, 8th Edition, Question 98

1. A 28-year-old G3P2012 at 27 weeks gestational age presents to the emergency department (ED) with diffuse pain localized to her abdomen. She is short of breath, tachycardiac, and SpO2 is 90%. PE is suspected. The ED physician consults about which imaging test can be used and which should be avoided in pregnancy. Avoidance or limitation of use of which of the following imaging study is advised during pregnancy?
	1. Abdominal ultrasound
	2. Chest X-ray
	3. CT scan without contrast
	4. MRI with gadolinium
	5. Nuclear medicine scan with technetium-99m

 From: TrueLearn Question Bank

1. A 36-year-old multigravida woman at 33 weeks' gestation presents with right-sided abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, and decreased fetal movement. Right lower quadrant and right upper quadrant tenderness are demonstrated on exam. A non-stress test reveals a reactive fetal heart tracing. Assuming all options are readily available, which of the following imaging modalities is **MOST** preferred for suspected appendicitis during pregnancy?
	1. CT with contrast
	2. CT without contrast
	3. MRI
	4. Plain radiography
	5. Ultrasonography

 From: TrueLearn Question Bank

High-Yield Associated Resources

1. ACOG Committee Opinion 723: Guidelines for Diagnostic Imaging During Pregnancy and Lactation
2. CREOGs Over Coffee Episode 48: Diagnostic Imaging in Pregnancy and Lactation
3. UptoDate: Diagnostic Imaging in Pregnant and Nursing Patients

Answers: 1-b, 2-d, 3-c