

BÖLÜM 1

FETAL MANYETİK REZONANS GÖRÜNTÜLEMEDE BİLİNMESİ GEREKENLER

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GİRİŞ

Fetal Manyetik Rezonans Görüntüleme (MRG) son zamanlarda yeni ileri teknik incelemeler sayesinde fetal anomalilerde ultrasonografiye ek bilgiler sağlayabilmektedir (1). Fetal MRG ağırlıklı olarak nörokranium patolojileri ile ilgili günümüzde kullanılmakta olsa da literatürde bununla ilgili spesifik kılavuzlar yeterli değildir (2). Ayrıca fetal MRG'nin fetal nörokranium anormalliklerin saptanmasındaki genel doğrulanmış hata oranı yüzde 7 olarak bulunmuştur (3). Fetal MRG raporlarındaki hata vakalarının yüzde 55 oranında danışmanlık üzerindeki olumsuz etkisi bildirilmiştir (3).

Fetal MRG Endikasyonları

Fetal ayrıntılı USG'nin örneğin maternal obeziteye bağlı olarak fetal anomaliyi tam olarak teşhis edemediği durumlarda fetal MRG endikasyonu doğar (4). Prognoz hakkında bilgi sağlamak için (diyafragma hernisinde akciğer hacim volümü gibi) bir diğer endikasyondur (5). Fetal beyin iskemik hasar gibi sonografide ayırt edilmesi zor durumlar fetal MRG için endikasyon oluşturmaktadır (5).

Fetal MRG, 18 hafta öncesi organ gelişimi henüz yeterince tamamlanmadığı için tercih edilmemeli, bununla birlikte 20 hafta ve sonrası daha uygun bir zamandır (6-8). Fetal terminasyon gerektiren durumlarda fetal MRG'yi bir an önce gerçekleştirmek akılcıca olur (9).

Fetal USG'nin tanısal duyarlılığı şu durumlarda kısıtlıdır: oligohidroamnios, polihidroamnios, plasantanın anterior yerleşimi, maternal obezite, karmaşık anomaliler. Bu gibi durumlarda fetal MRG desteği sağlanabilir (9,10).

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