







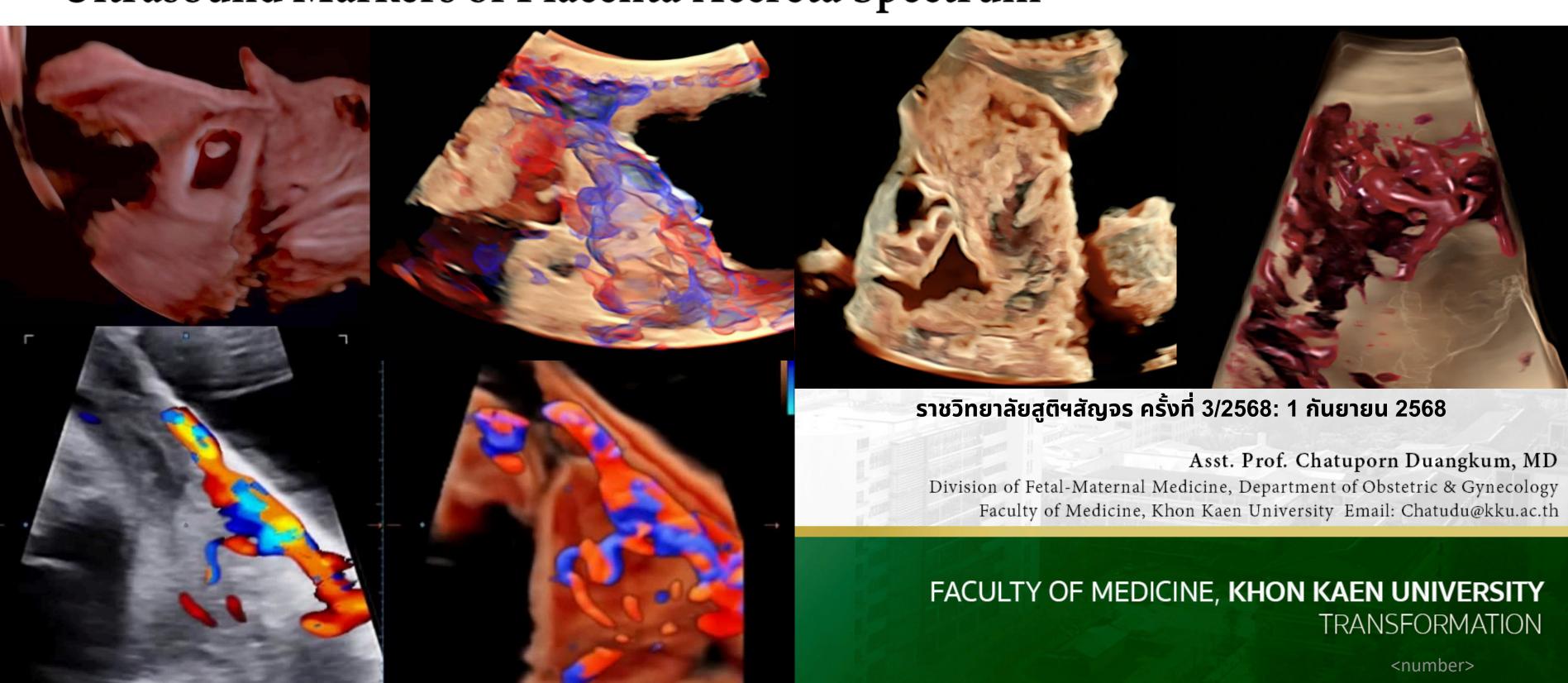








Ultrasound Markers of Placenta Accreta Spectrum



















OUTLINE







































3 Abnormally invasive Placenta (Percreta)		Clinical criteria	Histologic criteria (Hysterectomy specimen)
	3 A Limited to the uterine	Laparotomy: uterine serosal surface and placental tissue seen to be invading through the surface of the uterus -No invasion into any other organ(include posterior wall of bladder) -CAN identified clear surgical plane between bladder-uterus)	
	3 B With urinary bladder invasion	Laparotomy: placental villi invade into bladder but no other organs -CAN NOT identified clear surgical plane between bladder-uterus	Villous tissue breaching the uterine serosa, invade the bladder wall or urothelium
	3 C With invasion of other pelvic tissue or	Laparotomy: placental villi invade into broad ligament, vaginal wall, pelvic sidewall or any other pelvic organ (with or without invasion of bladder)	Villous tissue breaching the uterine serosa and invading pelvic organs (with or without invasion bladder)















Clinical and Histologic	Clinical and Histologic Grading System to Categorize Placental Adherence According to FIGO Guideline		
	Clinical criteria	Histologic criteria (hysterectomy specimen)	
1 Abnormally Adherent Placenta (accreta)	VD - NO separation with oxytocin and CCT -Manual removal of placenta results heavy bleeding from placenta implantation site requiring mechanical /surgical procedures	Absent decidua between villous and myometrium with placental villi a. ached directly to the superficial myometrium	
	Laparotomy - NO distension over the placental bed (placental "bulge") - NOT seen placental tissue invade through surface of uterus, no/minimal neovascularity		
2 Abnormally Invasive Placenta	Laparotomy: -placental bed: bluish/purple colour, distension (placental "bulge") - Hypervascularity (dense tangled bed of vessels/multiple vessels run in uterine serosa) - NO placental tissue seen invade through uterine	Placental villi within the muscular and in the lumen of the deep uterine vasculature (radial or arcuate a.)	

(Increta)

- serosa
- CCT results in the uterus being pulled inwards without separation of the placenta (dimple sign)













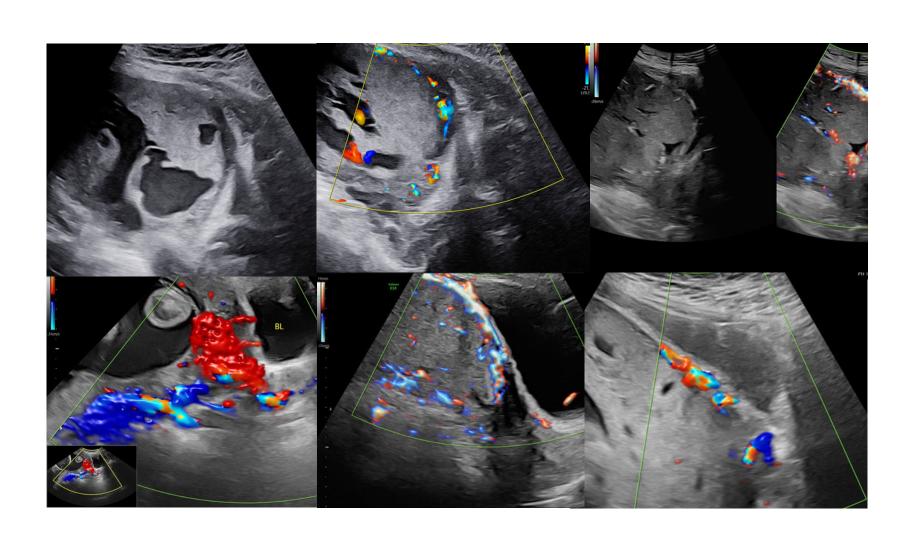




How To Diagnosis PAS

Ultrasonography¹

Sensitivity	90%
Specificity	96%
Positive predictive value	68%
Negative predictive value	98%



1. Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol, 2011

















ทำไมต้องใช้ Ultrasound ในการวินิจฉัย PAS

เครื่องมือที่ใช้กันอย่างแพร่หลายและราคาไม่แพง

Sensitivity 90.72%, Specificity 96.94%

ตรวจได้ตั้งแต่ไตรมาสที่ 1, > 80% วินิจฉัยในไตรมาสที่ 2 และ 3

สามารถวินิจฉัยโดยใช้ US 2D gray-scale ร่วมกับ color Doppler, power Doppler หรือ US 3D

สามารถใช้ TAS ร่วมกับ TVS (รายที่ต้องการประเมินการรุกล้ำของ รกไปที่ปากมดลูก ช่องคลอดหรือกระเพาะปัสสาวะ)



















1.Placenta lacunae

high degree of concern for PAS>> grade 3

2. Abnormal uteroplacental interface

- Loss of the retroplacental hypoechoic zone
- Myometrial thinning
- Increased vascularity on color Doppler

3. Utero-vesical interface

- Placental bulge
- Exophytic placental mass
- Cervical vascular extension

4. Miscellaneous markers

- Bridging vessels
- Increased vascularity between the uterus and bladder
- Interruption of the bladder wall

















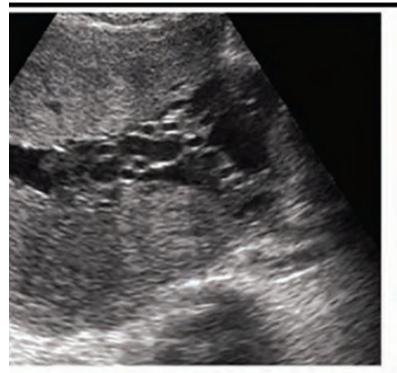


Placental lacunae

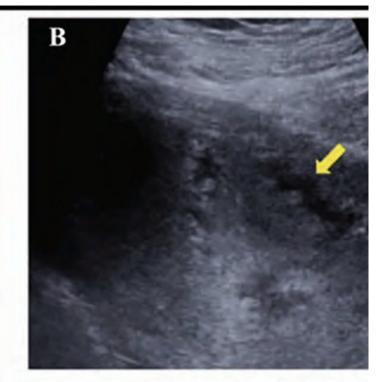
Placental lacunae classification

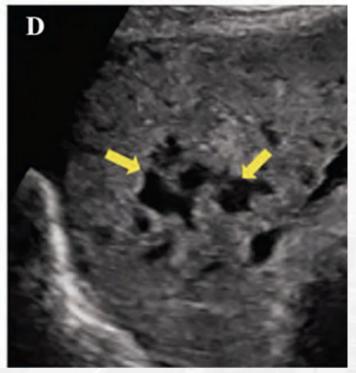
grade 0: no placental lacunae
grade 1: 1-3 small lacunae
grade 2: 4-6 larger lacunae
grade 3: many (>6) large, irregular,
bizzare shape lacunae

Grade 3 >> high degree of PAS!!!









Finberg HJ, J Ultrasound Med. 1992











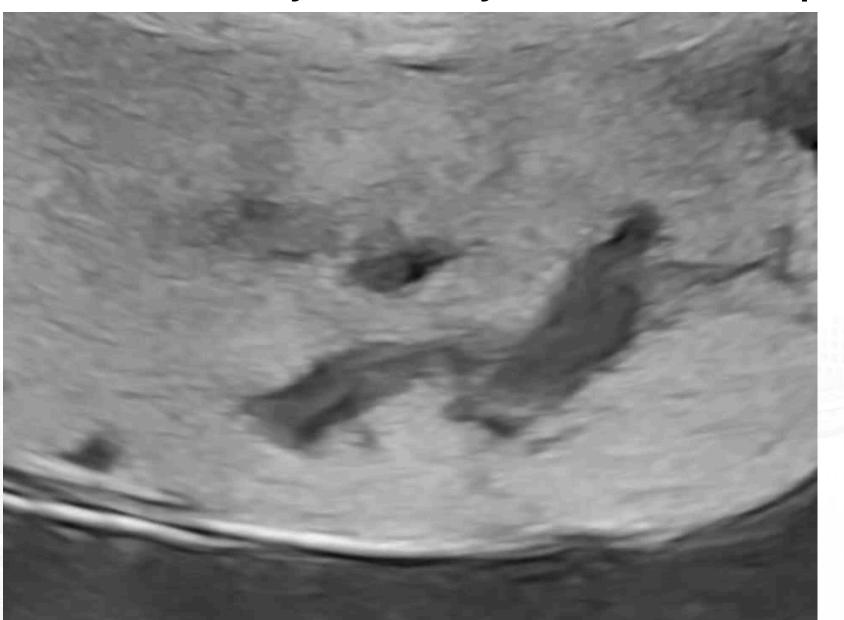






Placental lacunae

- Presence of numerous, large, and irregular echolucencies within the placenta (Finberg gr. 3), turbulent high-velocity flow
- NPV of the absence of lacunae in placenta previa and prior CD is 88-100% for PAS
- Cesarean hysterectomy and maternal complications positively correlated with the number of lacunae



2D grey-scale























Placental lacunae





















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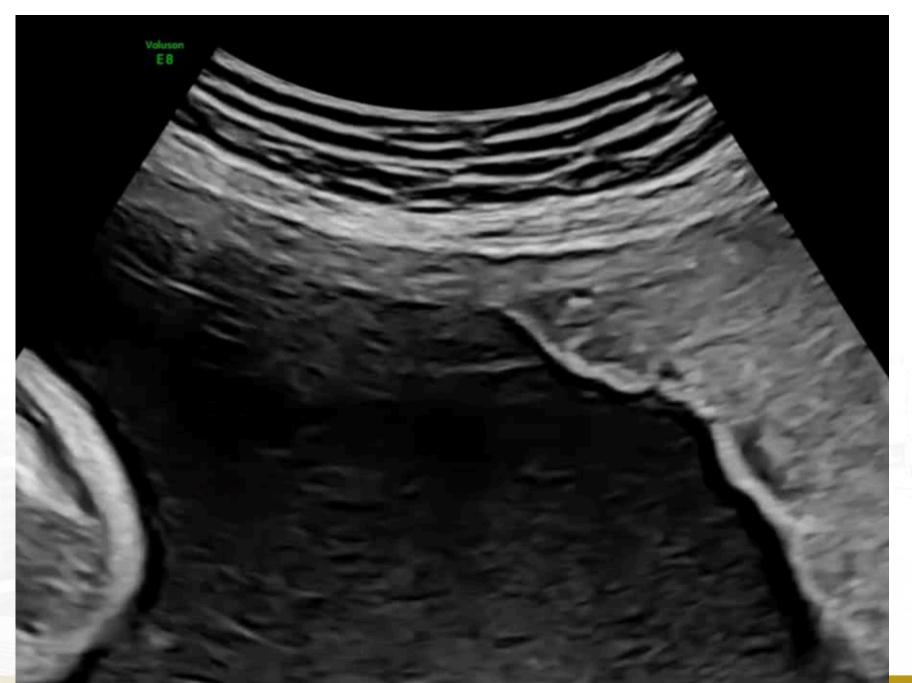


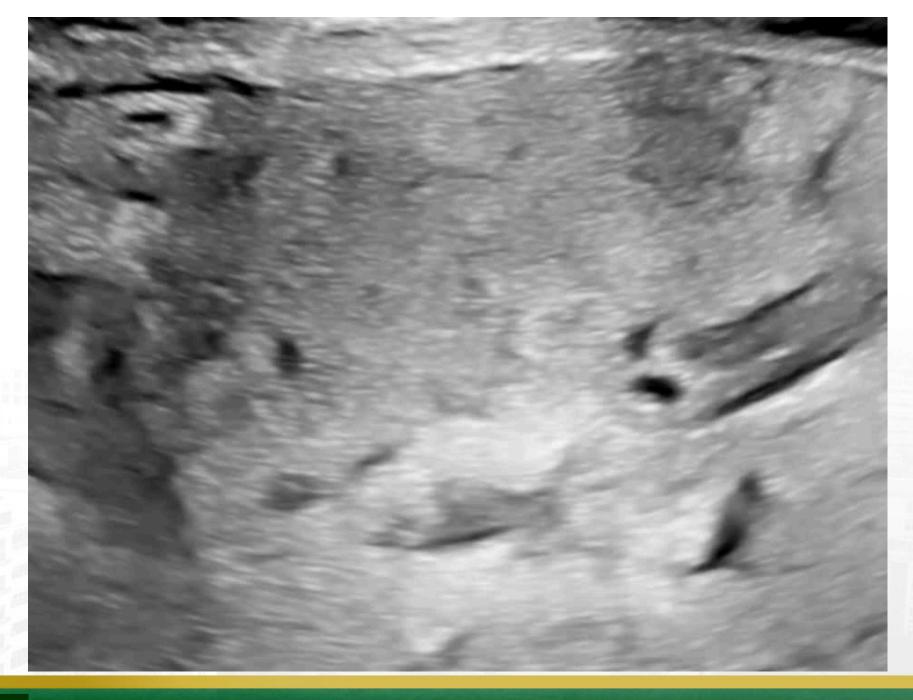




Abnormal utero-placental interface: Loss of clear zone

Loss or irregularity of the hypoechoic plane in the myometrium underneath the placental bed "clear zone"











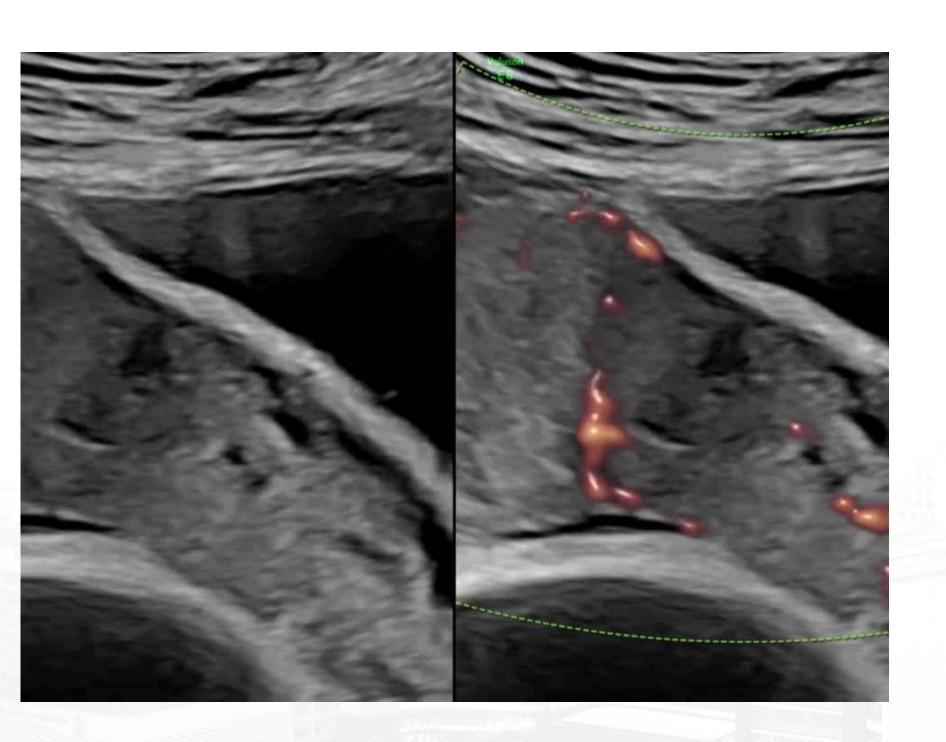


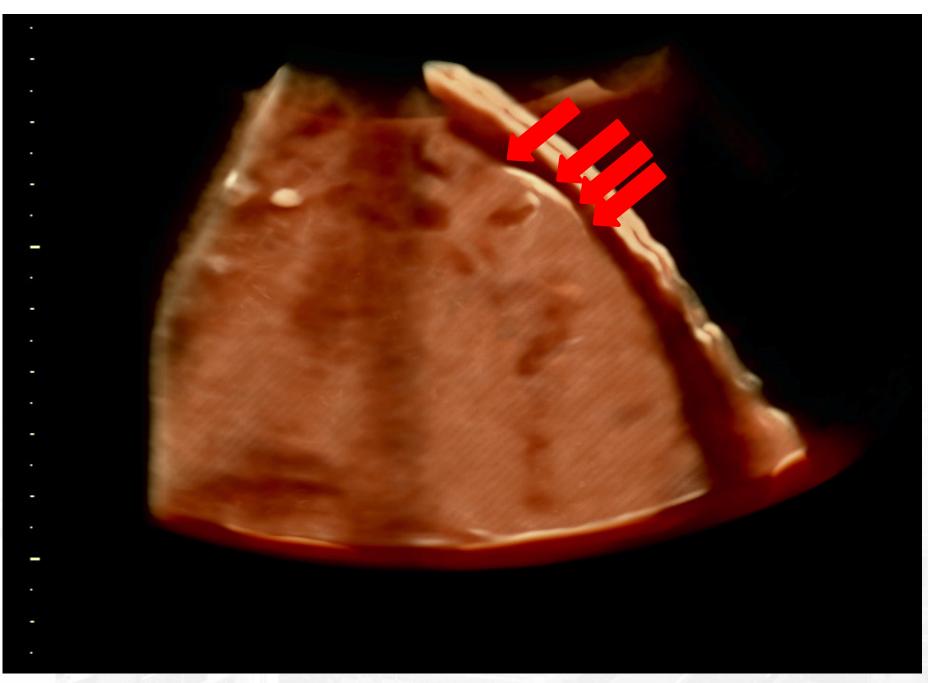






Loss of clear zone





















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FACULTY OF MEDICINE, KHON KAEN UNIV Second and Third Trimester Marker of PAS









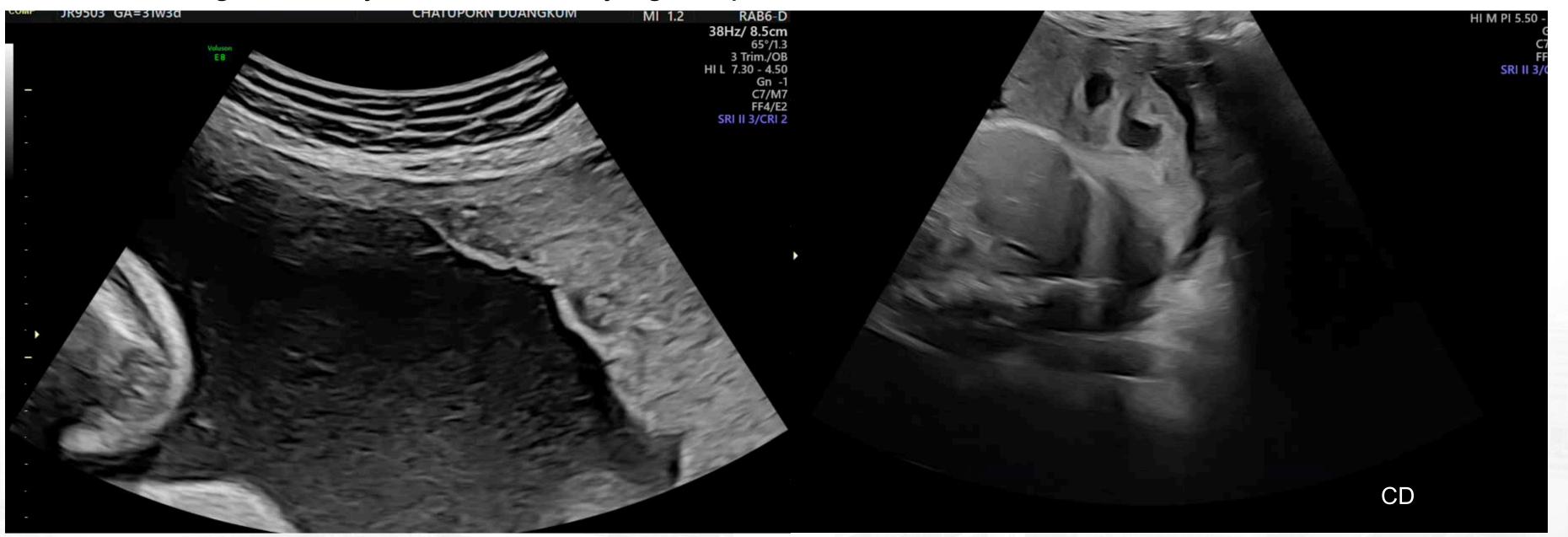






Abnormal utero-placental interface: Myometrial thinning

Thinning of the myometrium overlying the placenta to < 1 mm or undetectable



Philips J, Am J Perinatol. 2018



TRANSFORMATION







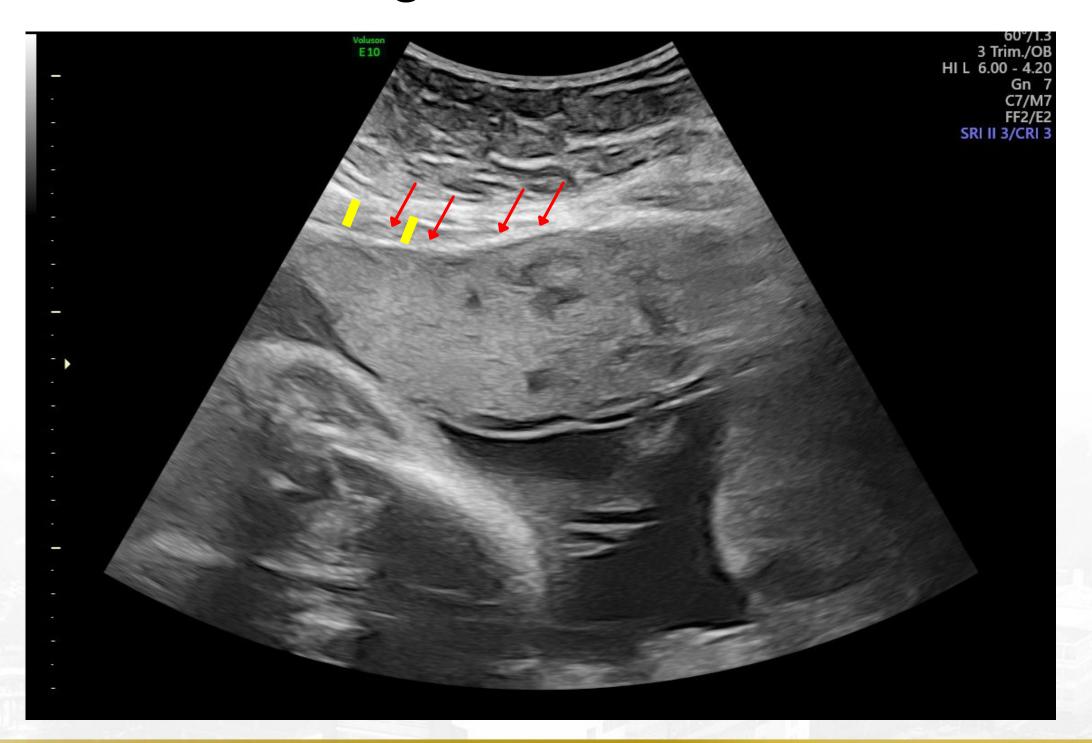








Myometrial thinning < 1 mm or undect



















myometrial thinning





















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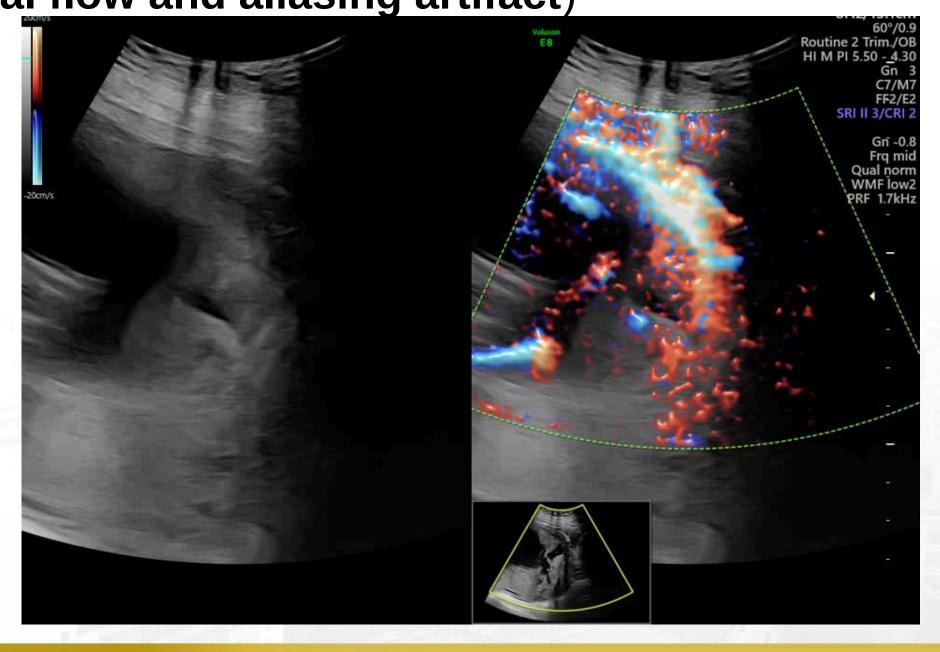




Abnormal utero-placental interface: sub-placental hypervascularity

Striking amount of color Doppler signal seen in the placental bed. Numerous, closely packed, tortuous vessels in that region (multidirectional flow and aliasing artifact)















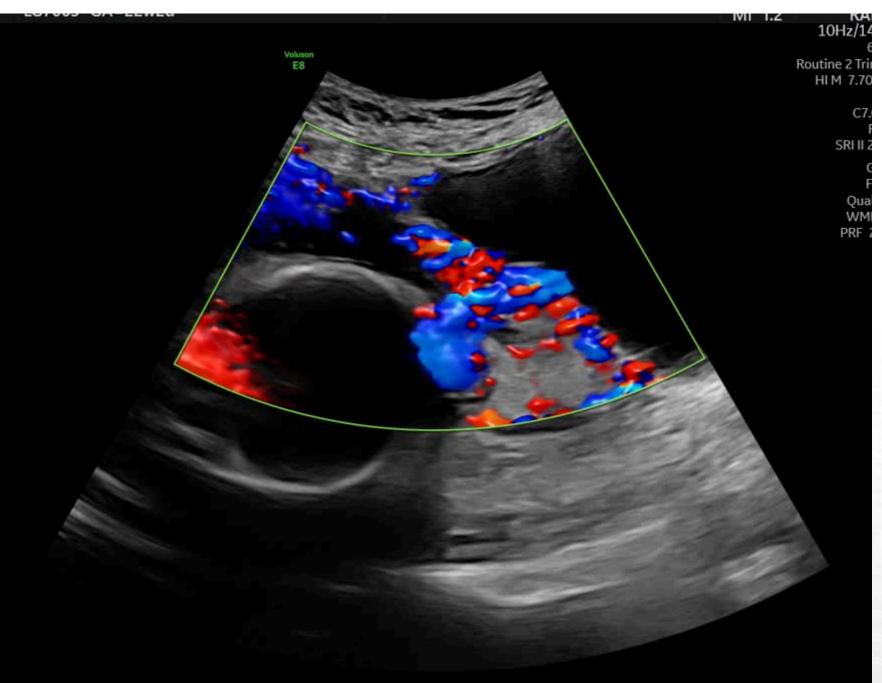






Sub-placental hypervascularity





















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Utero-vesical interface: Placental bulging

Deviation of the uterine serosa away from the expected plane, caused by an abnormal bulge of placental tissue into a neighboring organ, typically the bladder. The uterine serosa appears intact but the outline shape is distorted





Zosmer N,, Int J Gynecol Obstet. 2018 Jauniaux E, Am J Obstet Gynecol. 2018











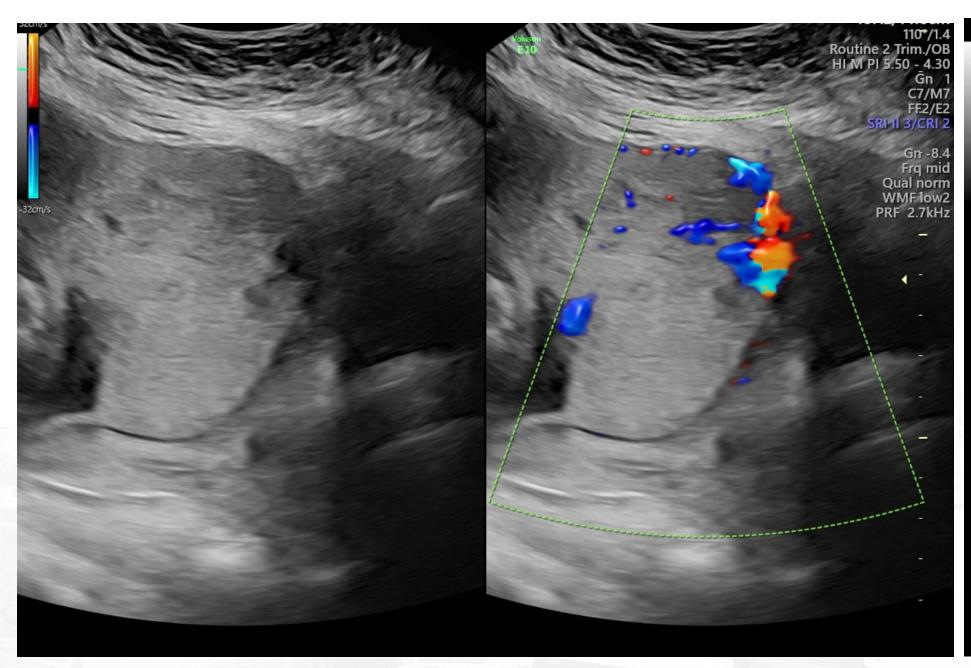


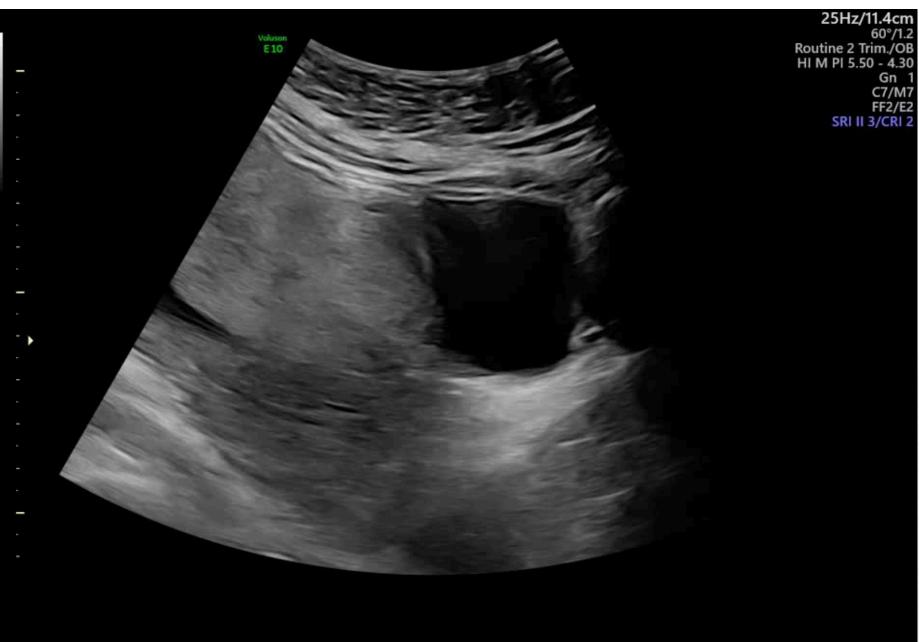






Utero-vesical interface: Placental bulging





















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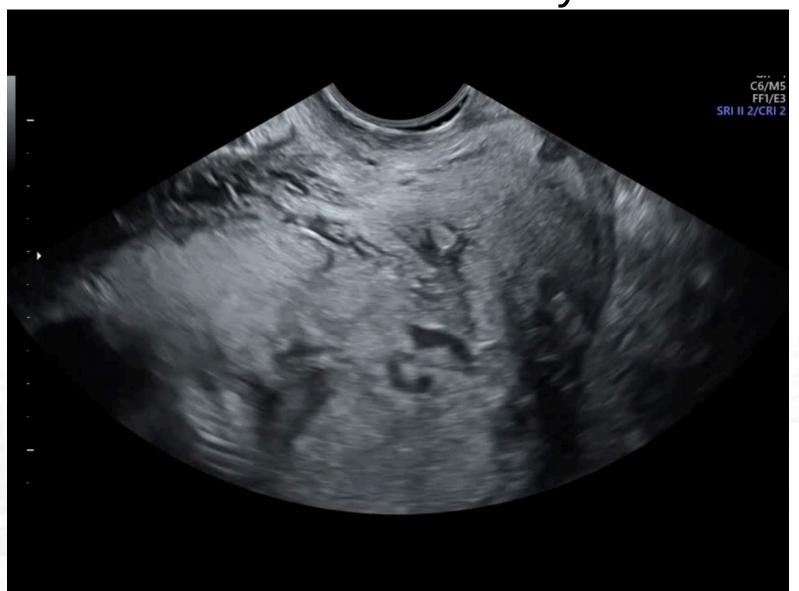


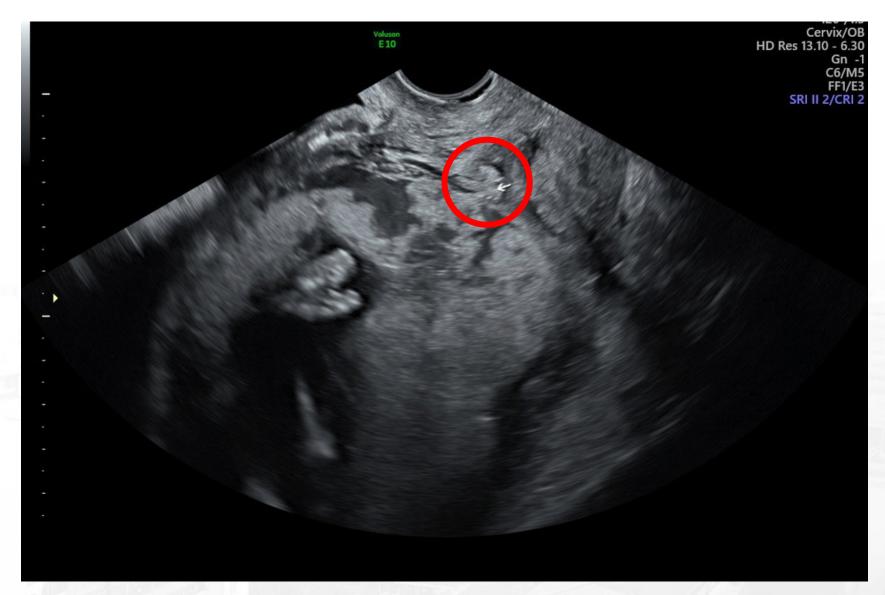




Utero-vesical interface: Focal exophytic mass

Placental tissue seen breaking through the uterine serosa and extending beyond it. Most often seen inside a filled urinary bladder

























Utero-vesical interface: Focal exophytic mass





















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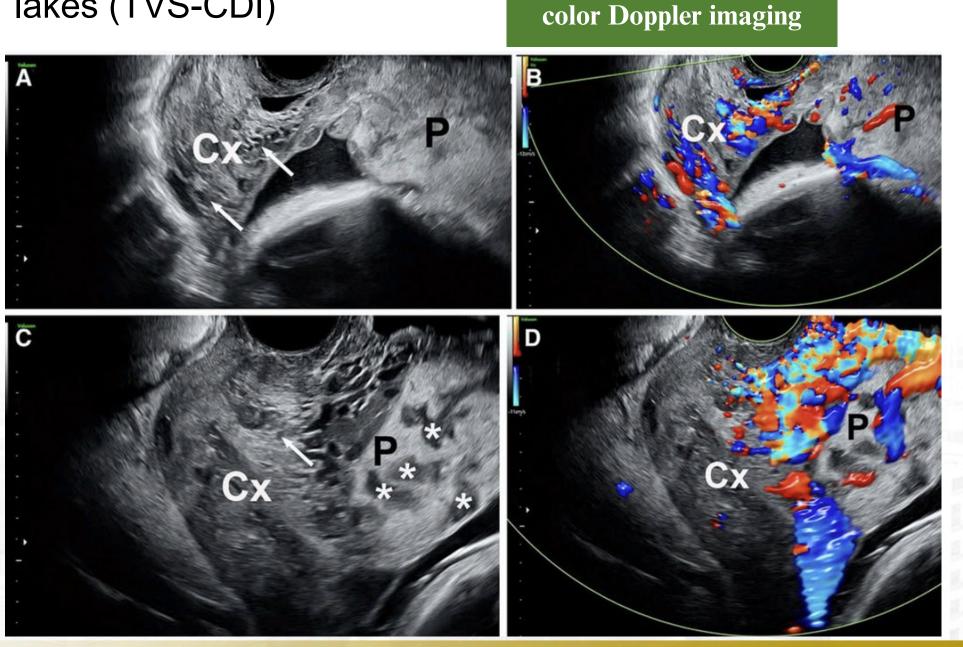


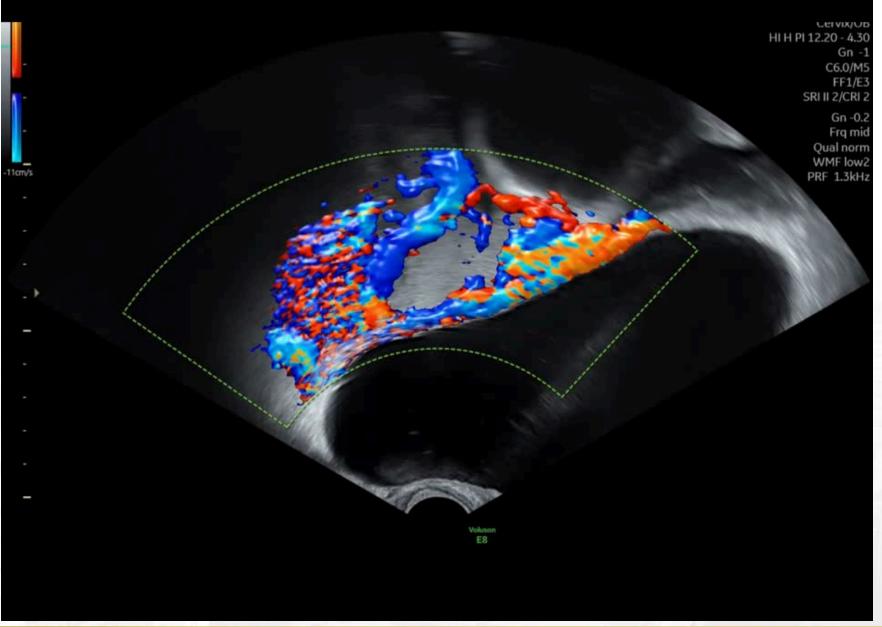


Utero-vesical interface: Cervical vascular extension

Vascular cervical extension: placental extension into the cervix involving at least the inner one third, best seen on transvaginal ultrasound. Tortuous hypervascularised anechoic spaces within the cervix. Intracervical

lakes (TVS-CDI)























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Vessels appearing to extend from the placenta across the myometrium and beyond the serosa

into the bladder or other organs. Often running perpendicular to the myometrium







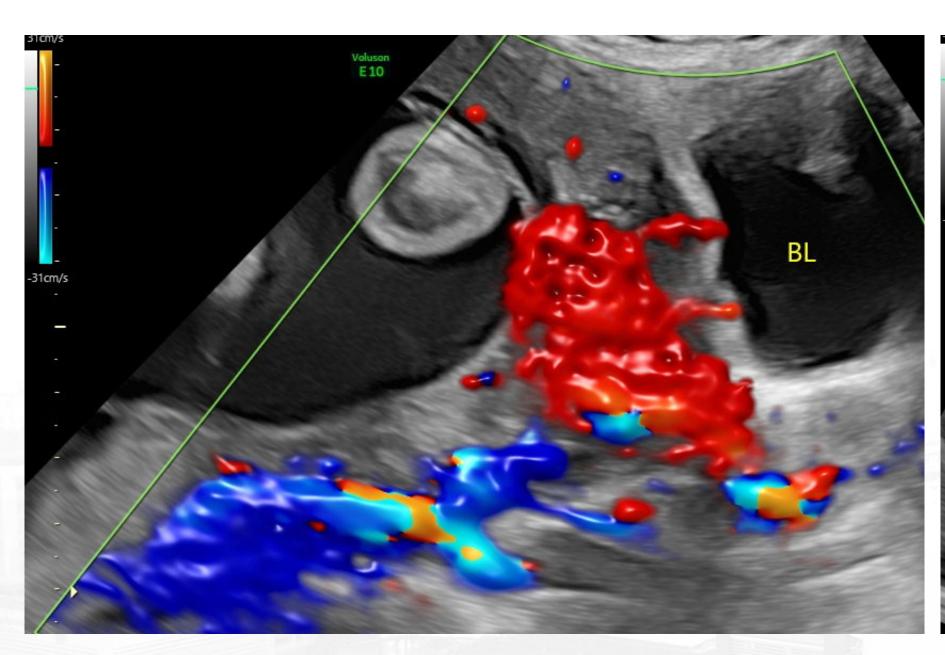














Belfort MA, J Obstet Gynecol. 2010









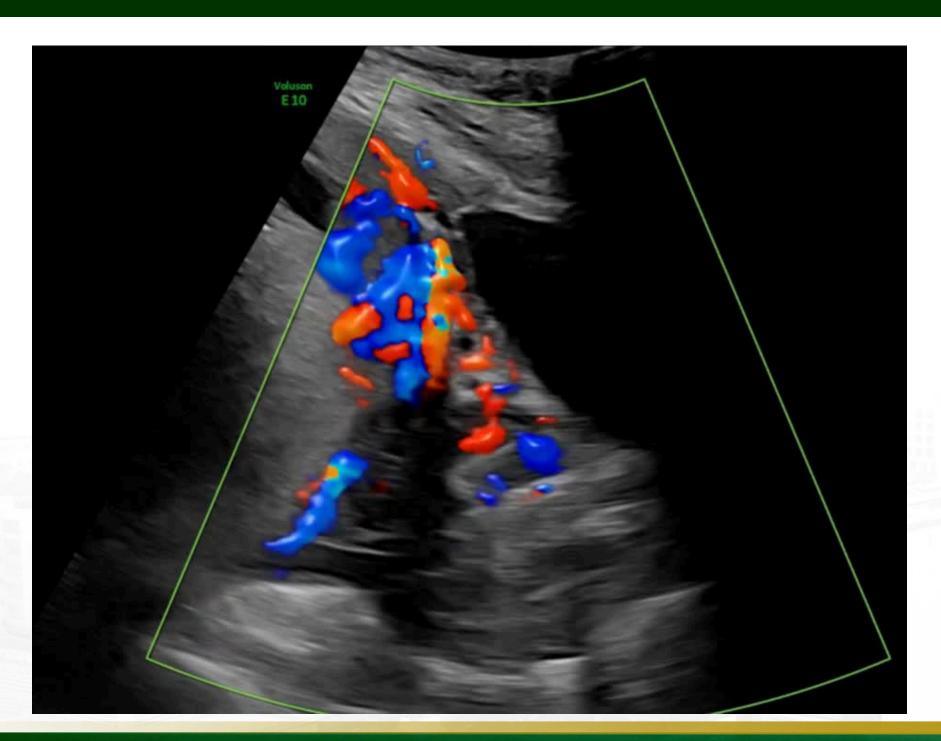


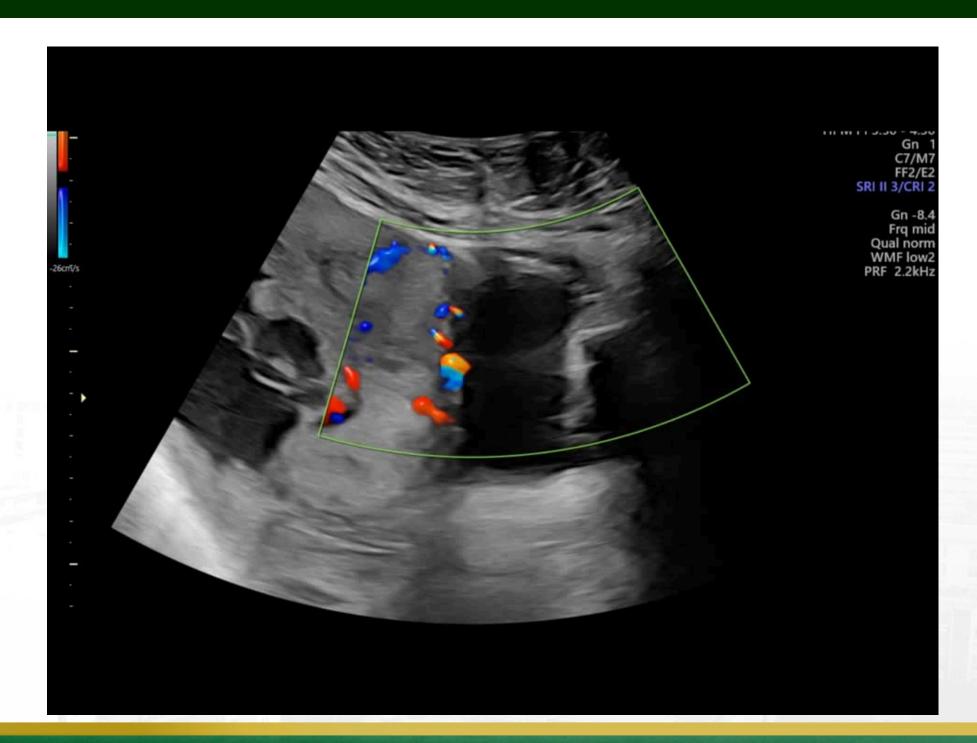


















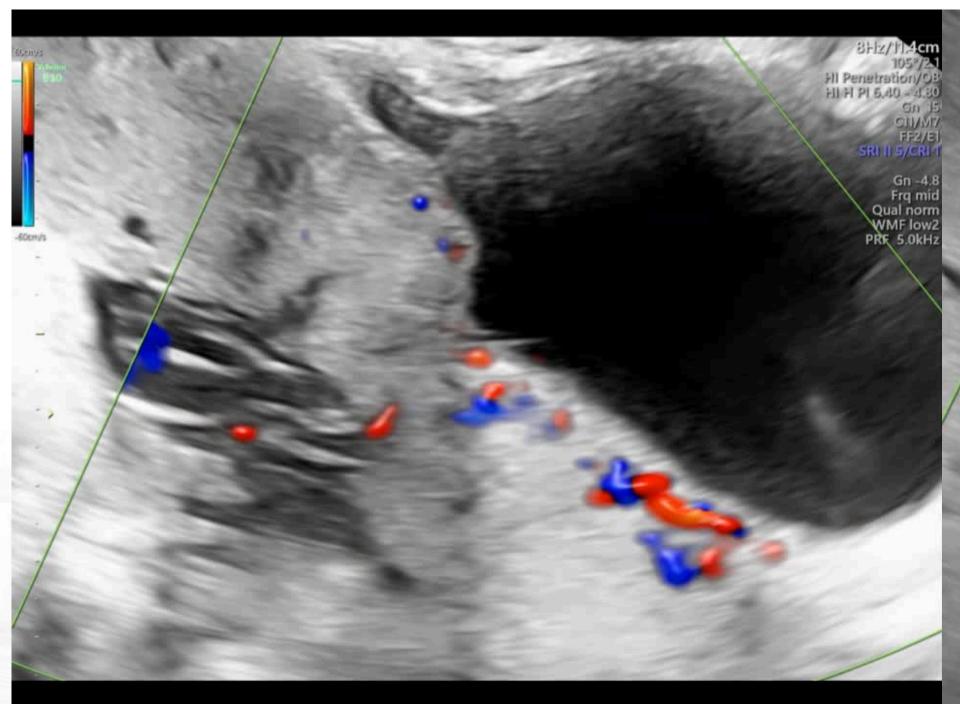


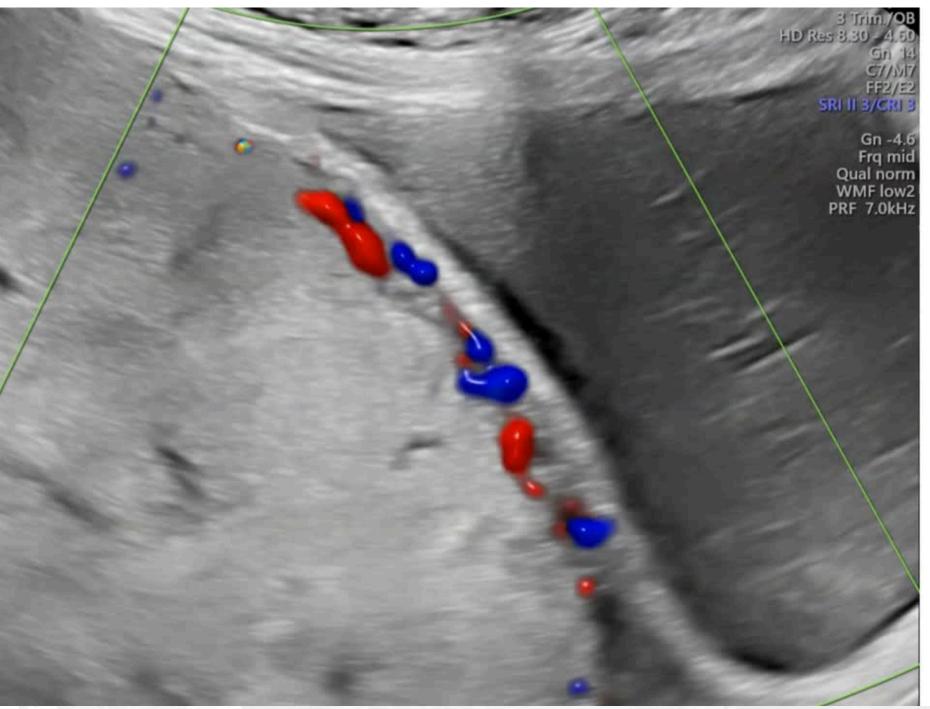






















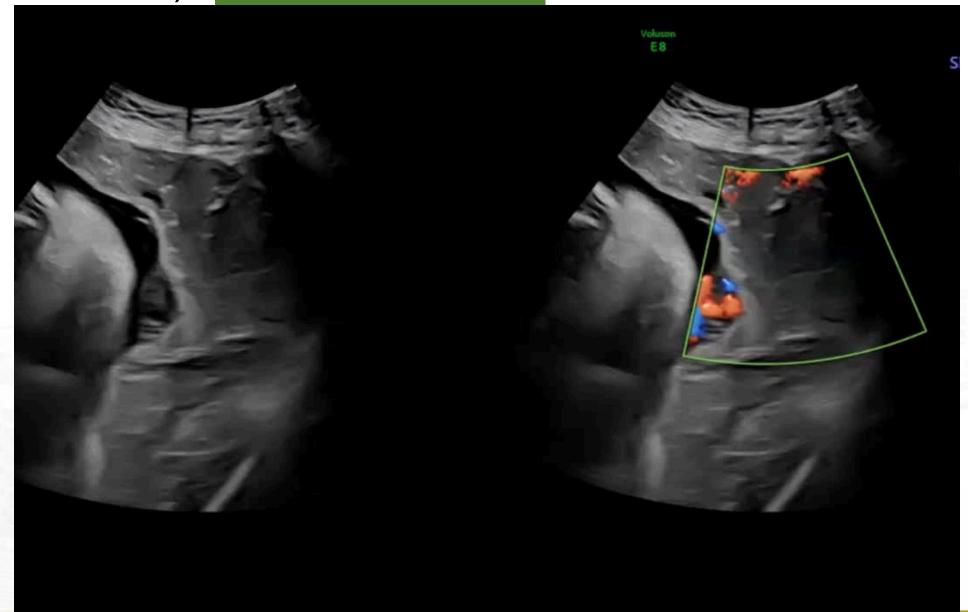


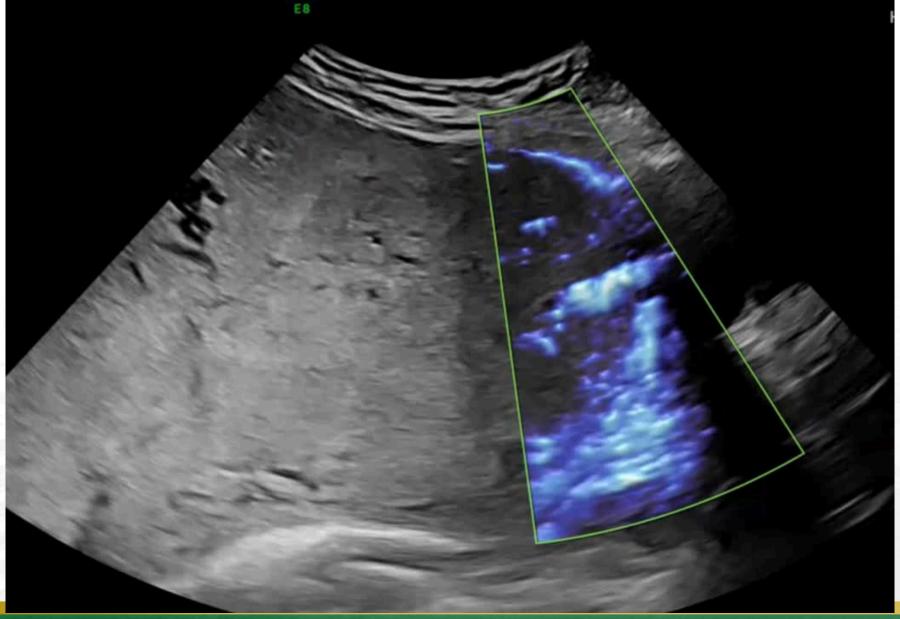




Uterovesical hypervascularity

Striking amount of color Doppler signal seen between the **myometrium and the posterior wall of the bladder**. Numerous, closely packed, tortuous vessels in that region (multi-directional flow and aliasing artifact) color Doppler imaging















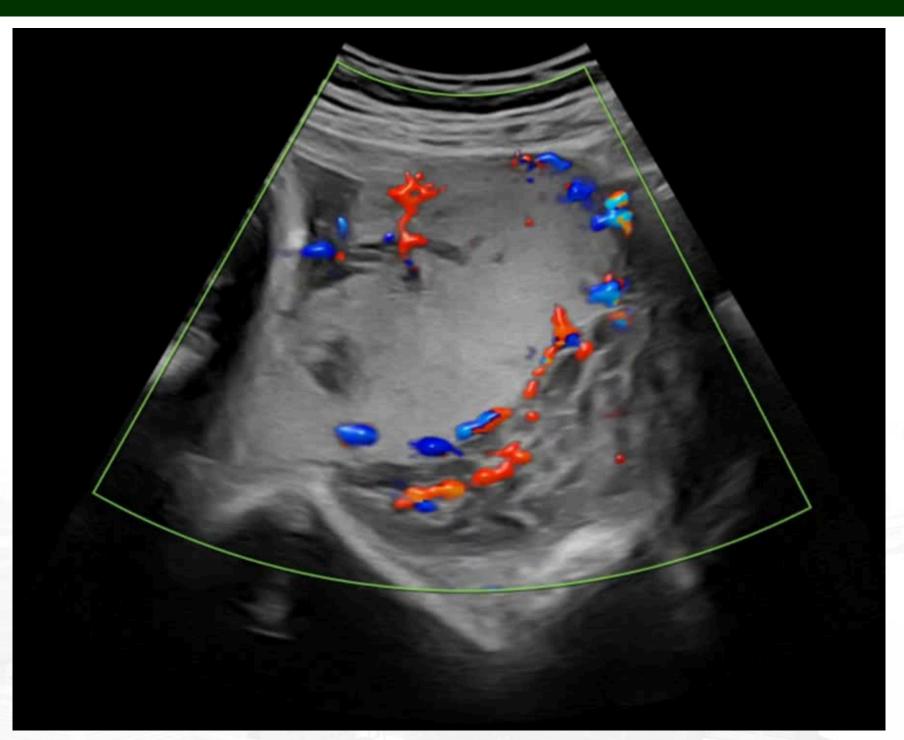


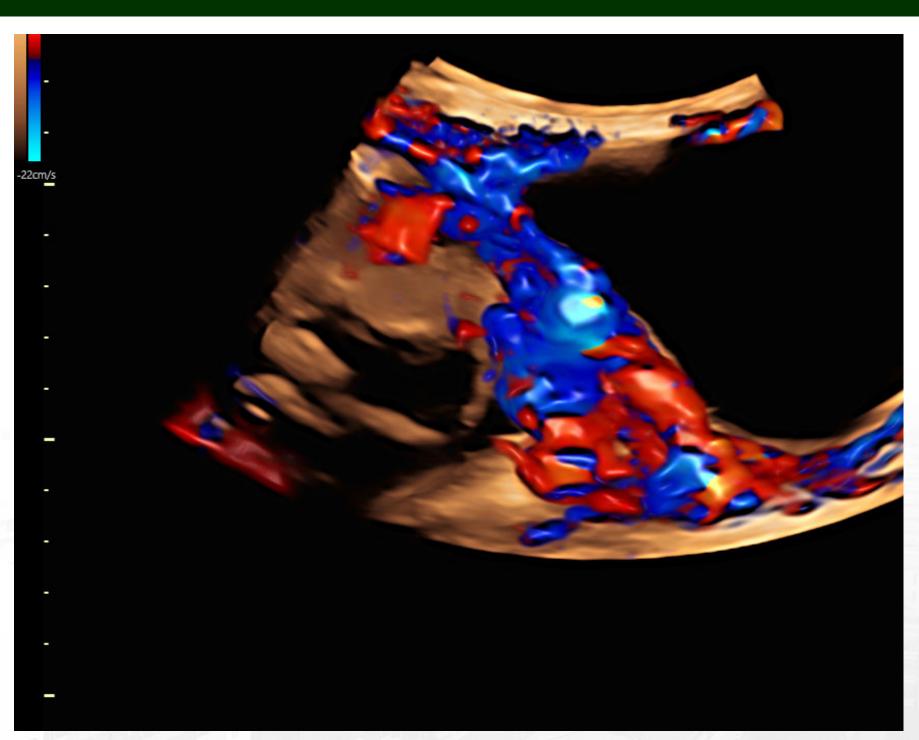






Uterovesical hypervascularity













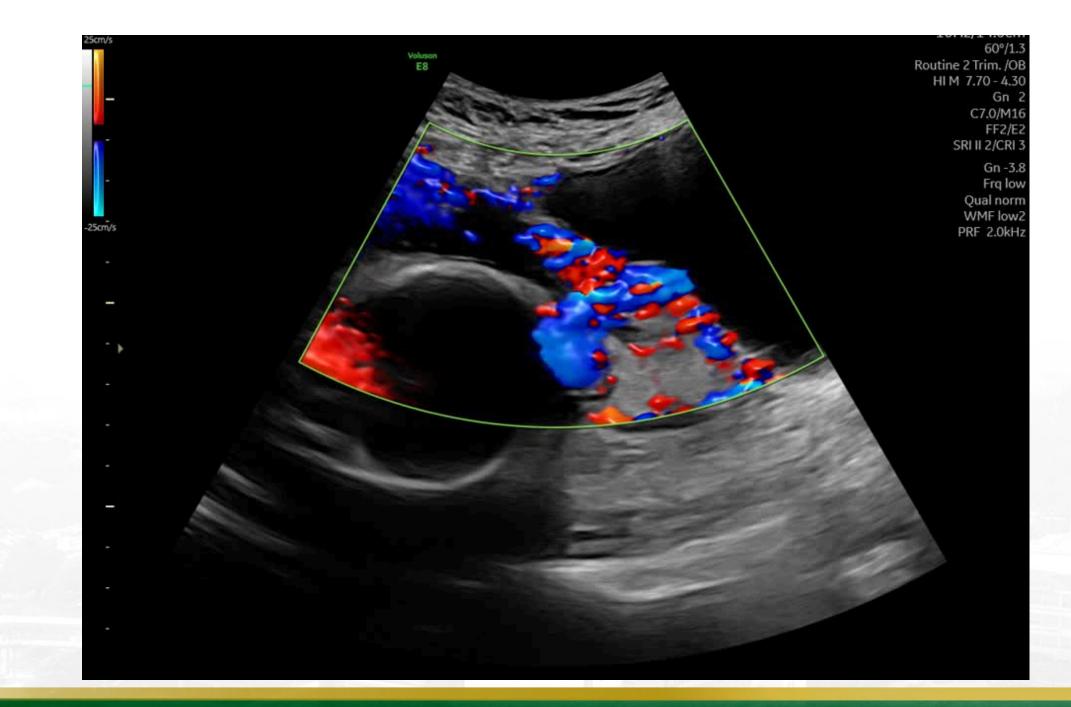








Uterovesical hypervascularity













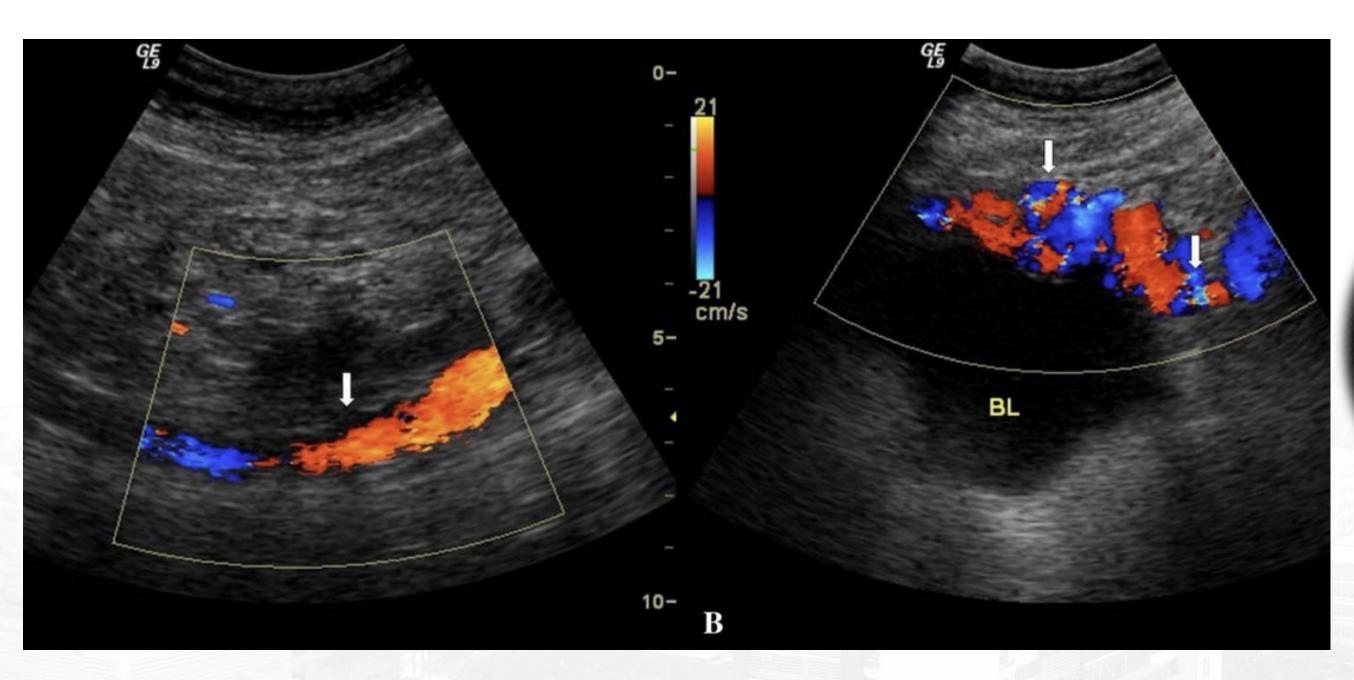


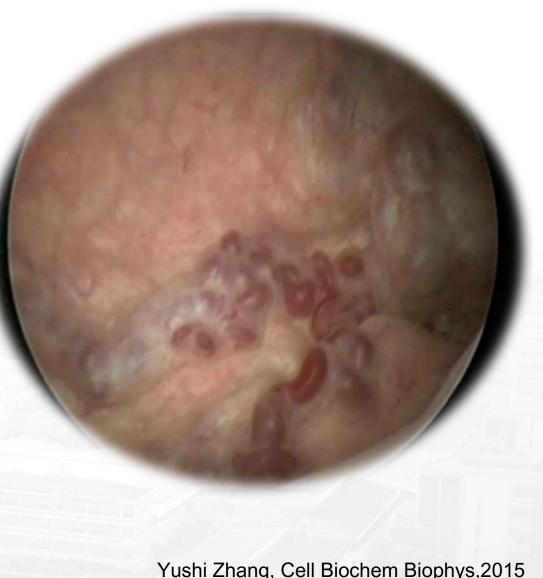


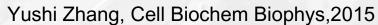




Bladder varicosities: False negative uterovesical hypervascularity

























Miscellaneous: Interruption of the bladder wall



Second and Third Trimester Marker of PAS



















Posterior bladder wall interruption /abnormalities



CD









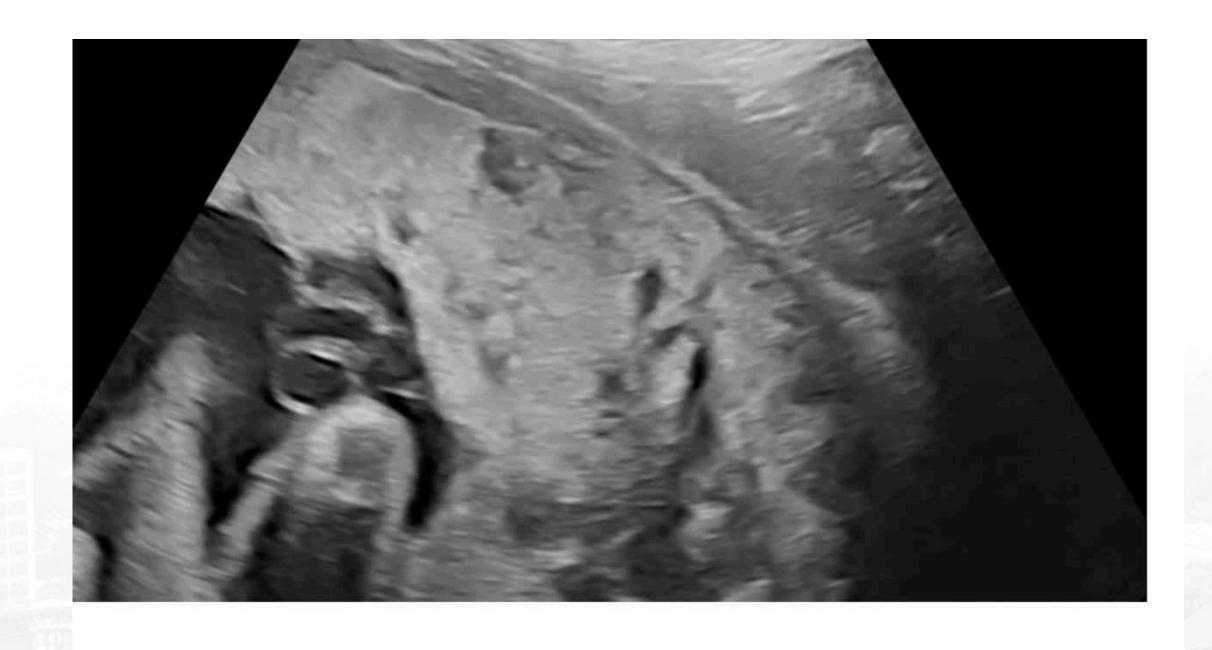








Miscellaneous: Interruption of the bladder wall













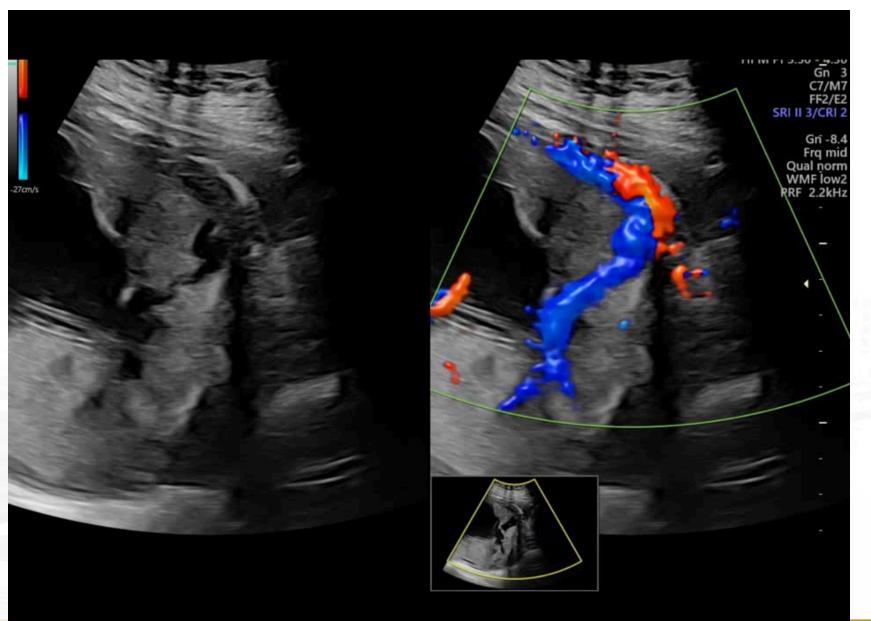


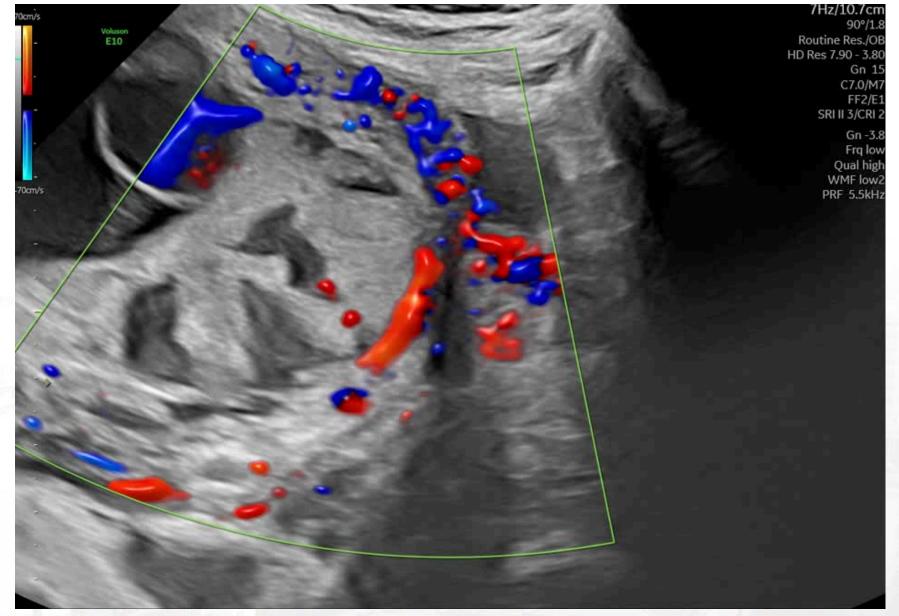




Miscellaneous: Placental lacunae feeder vessels

Vessels with high velocity blood flow leading from the myometrium into the placental lacunae, causing turbulence upon entry















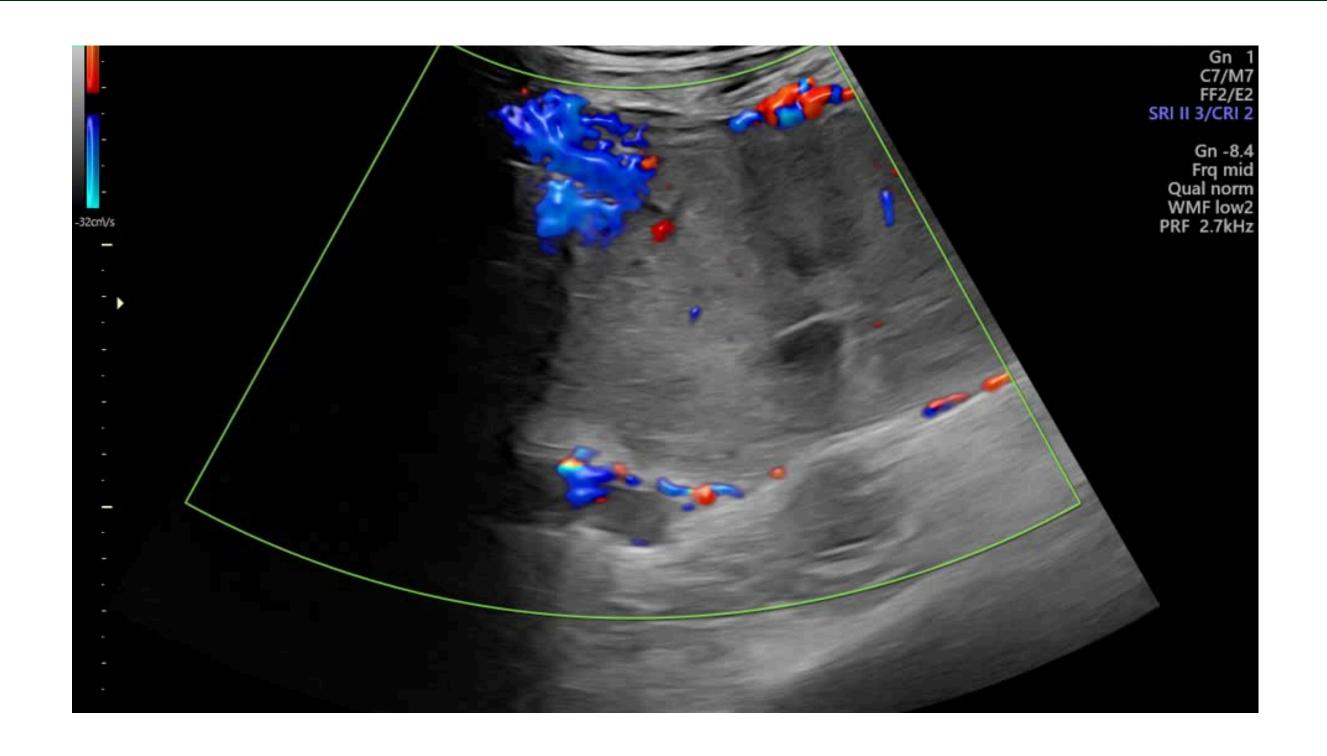








Miscellaneous: Placental lacunae feeder vessels















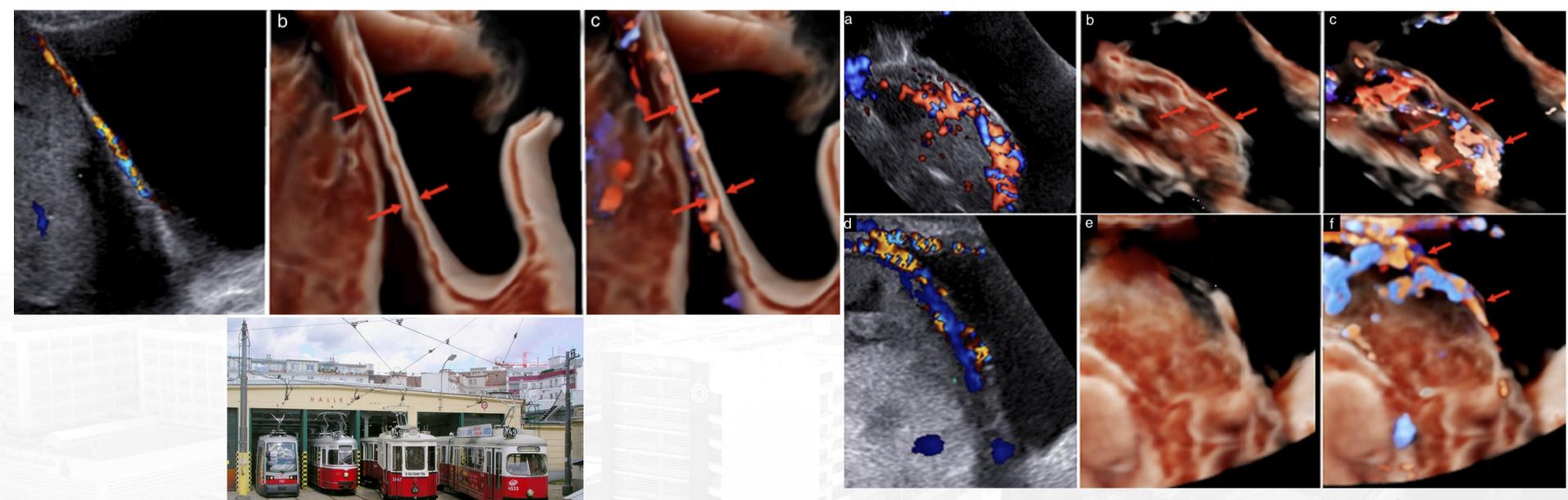




Duangkum C, MD

Miscellaneous: 3D ultrasound

Obliteration of the retroplacental clear space (**tramline appearance**) "Partial obliteration" is defined as a loss of some or part of the uterine-bladder interface and "full obliteration" as when both interfaces were interrupted



Second and Third Trimester Marker of PAS









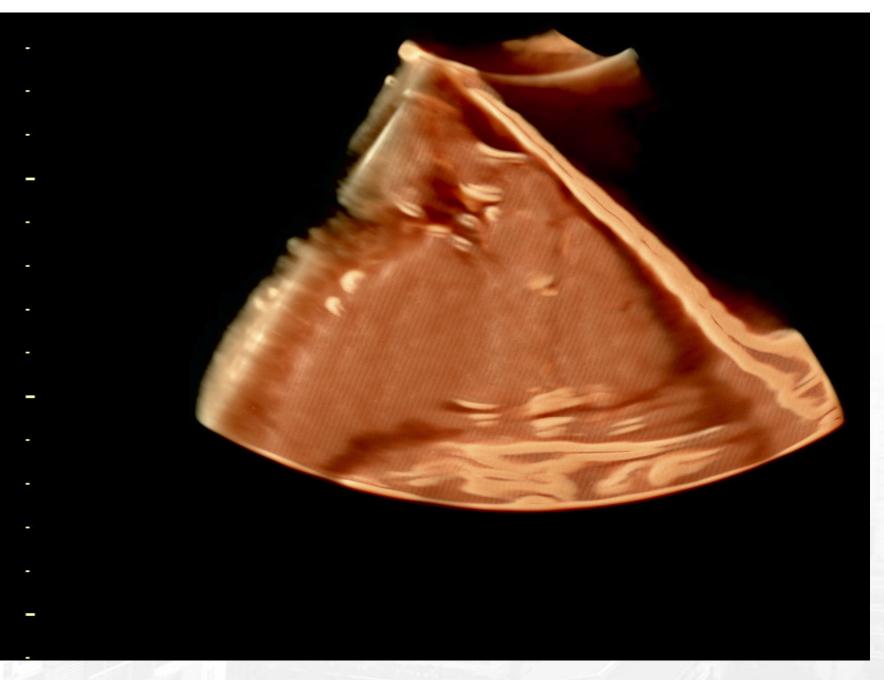






Tramline appearance















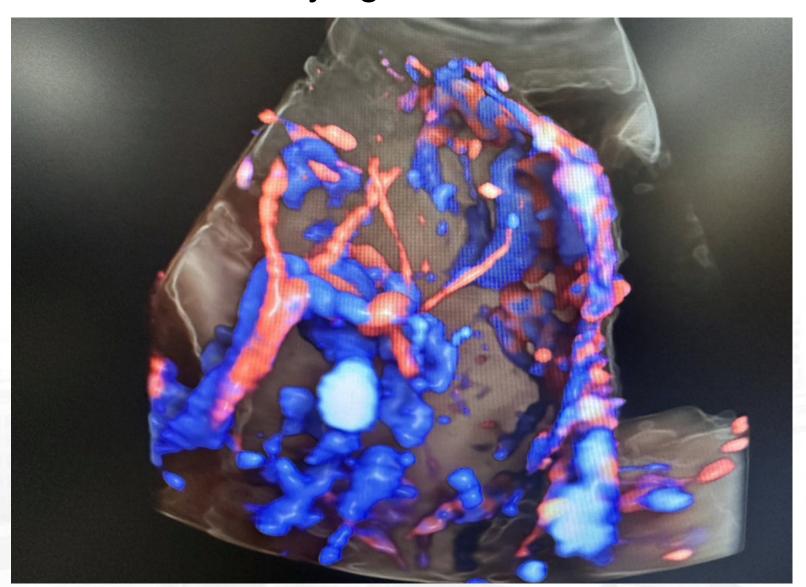






Miscellaneous: 3D ultrasound

Intraplacental Hypervascularity; Complex, irregular arrangement of numerous placental vessels, exhibiting tortuous courses and varying calibers





















General consideration

1.Starting with <u>TAS</u>

1.1 placental location

1.2 regions of concern

SMFM SPECIAL REPORT, January 2021

















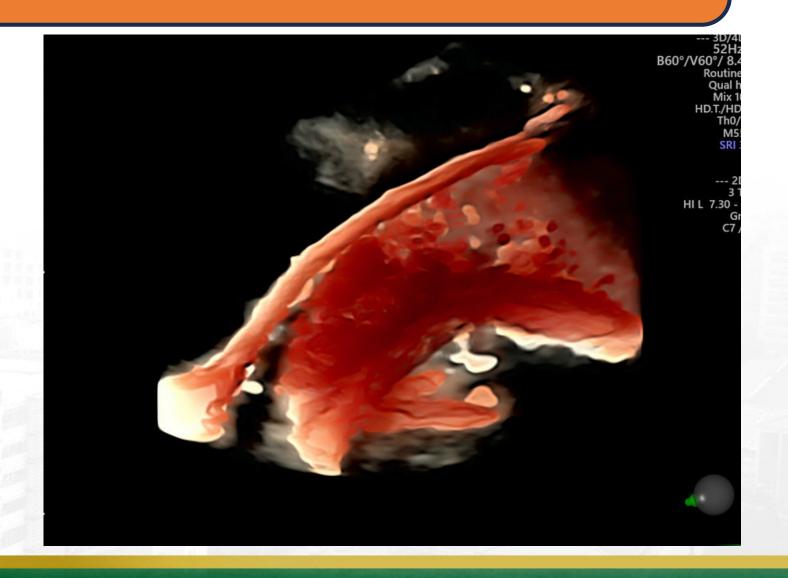


General consideration

2. TVS is strongly recommended for assessing PAS

2.1 optimizes resolution

2.2 detailed lower uterine segment, posterior bladder wall and cervix













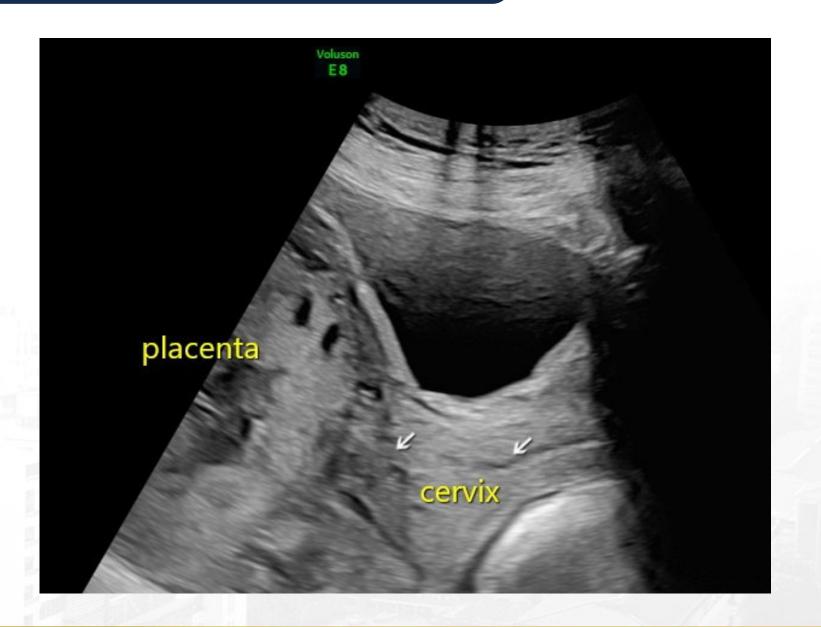






3. Bladder should be <u>partially full</u>















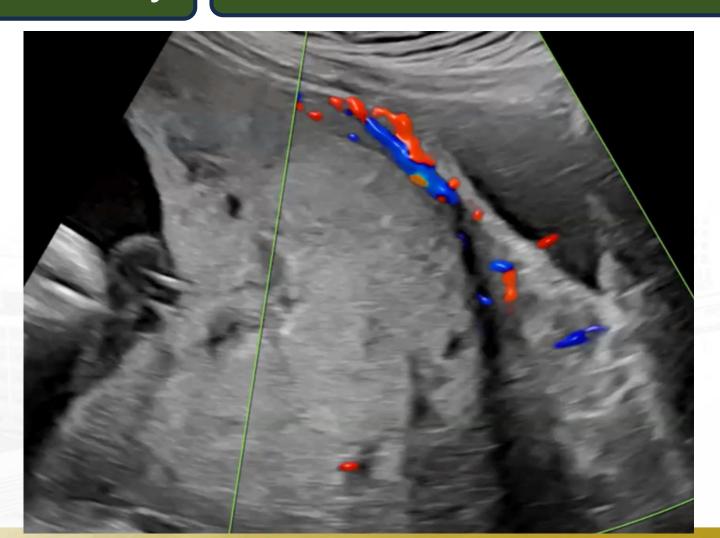


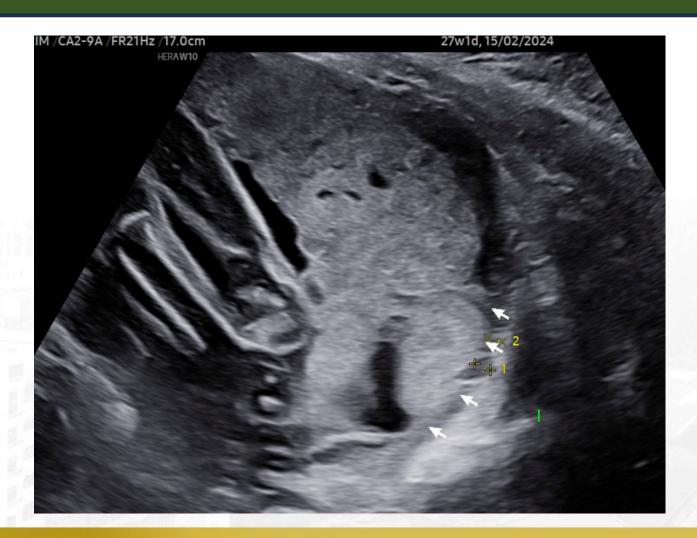




4. Color Doppler assessement: low-velocity scale, low wall filter and high gain to maximize detection of flow

4.1 vascularity 4.2 placental extension into the uterine wall and surrounding structure

















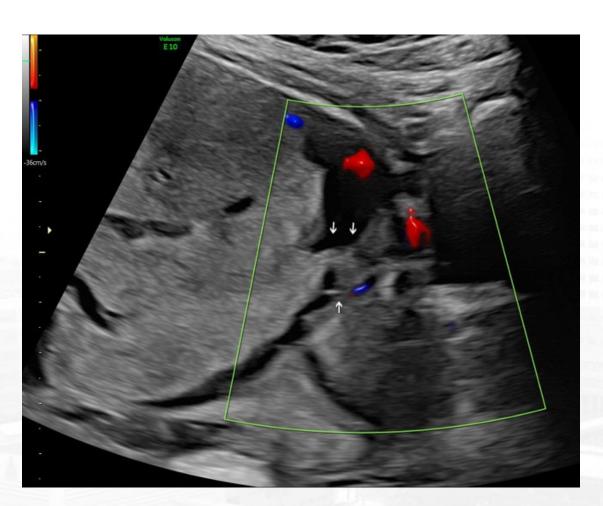




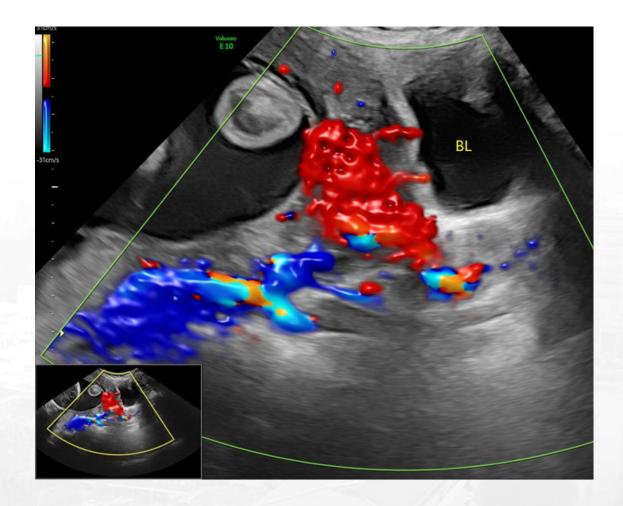
General consideration

5. Ultrasound image <u>magnification should be performed</u> to enhance visualization of target regions

at least half of the ultrasound image with the focal zone at an appropriate depth















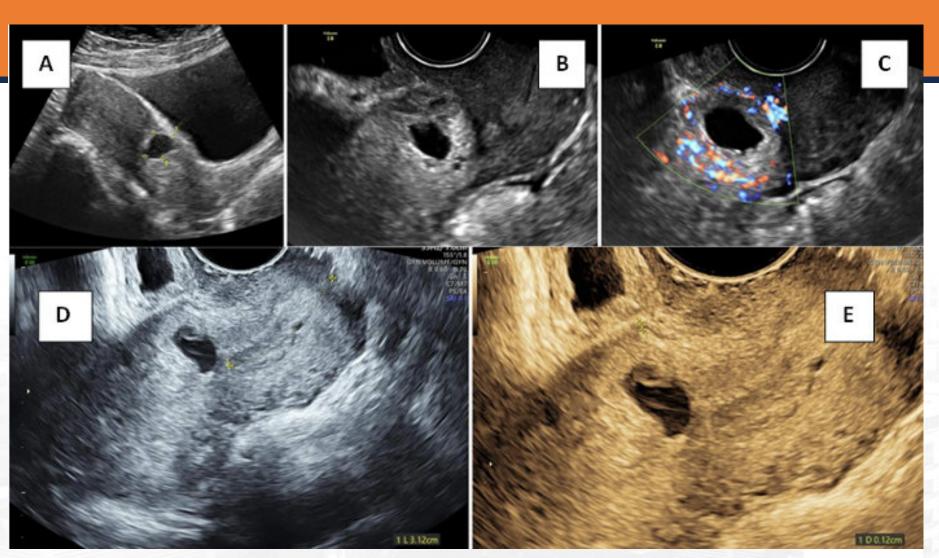








6. Dx CSP to PAS, screening should begin in the first trimester and continue throughout the pregnancy



- a. Transabdominal image showing low lying gestation sac B,D,E) Transvaginal section depicting lack of anterior myometrial thickness
- b. Peritrophoblastic flow on colour















Limitation of US

- 1. US is an operator dependent imaging modality
- 2. A **non-standardized of US** along with consensus-based definitions of PAS markers will <u>decrease</u> consistency in diagnosis
- 3. Despite optimizing approach to PAS markers, limitations of US may diminish detection rates
- 4. Conditions such as posterior placenta, high maternal BMI, and leiomyoma are limitation















Take home messages

- 1. Ultrasound markers of PAS can be screening since first trimester
- 2. All cases with placenta previa, and prior cesarean delivery should be rule out PAS
 - 3. Classic PAS US marker: placental lacunae, loss of the retroplacental hypoechoic zone, thinning of the retroplacental myometrium, hypervascularity of the utero-vesicle or retroplacental space, placental bulging, and placental bridging vessels
 - 4. **Combined marker**, performance yielding sensitivity of 90.1% (95% CI, 69-94), specificity of 98.9% (95% CI, 98-100), PPV 90.9% (95%CI: 82-100), and NPV 97.5 (95% CI: 96-99)

Acknowledgement

PAS Diagnosis Team @ MFM KKU

Asst. Prof. Rattana Komwilaisak

Assoc. Prof. Piyamas Saksiriwuttho

Assoc. Prof. Kiattisak Kongwattanakul

Asst. Prof. Thanida Thanoorat

Asst. Prof. Chatuporn Duangkum

Dr. Jakkapob Kanjak

Dr.Termtem Waidee

PAS pathologist @ MFM KKU

Asst. Prof. Pilaiwan Kleebkaew

MFM fellowship @ MFM KKU

Dr. Siwanut Nakagul

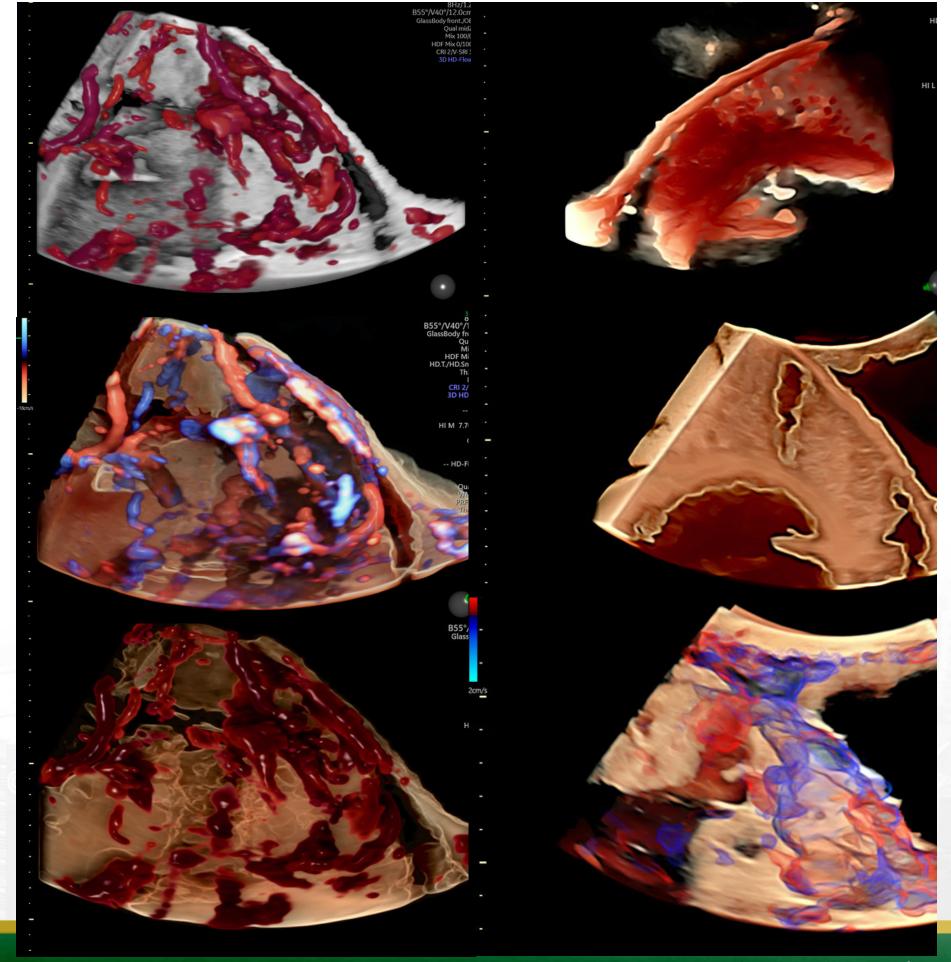
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PAS Diagnosis admin @ MFM KKU

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THANK YOU

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