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The technique and findings of ultrasonographic assessment of fetal well-being in Lipizzaner mares in a Hungarian stud farm (2013-2015)

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„I can make a General in five minutes but a
good horse is hard to replace”

A. Lincoln

Introduction I.

- Why do we evaluate late-term pregnancy?
 - transabdominal US - human and equine obstetrics
 - useful diagnostic tool for well-being in the mare and fetus
 - assessment of fetal well-being is the first step towards decreasing perinatal morbidity and mortality

Introduction II.

Indications

- Maternal, fetal, placental factors
 - Vaginal discharge
 - Premature lactation
 - Systemic disease of the mare
 - Recent (colic) surgery of the mare
 - Abnormal abdominal shape
 - Complications during past pregnancies



**High
risk
pregnancy**

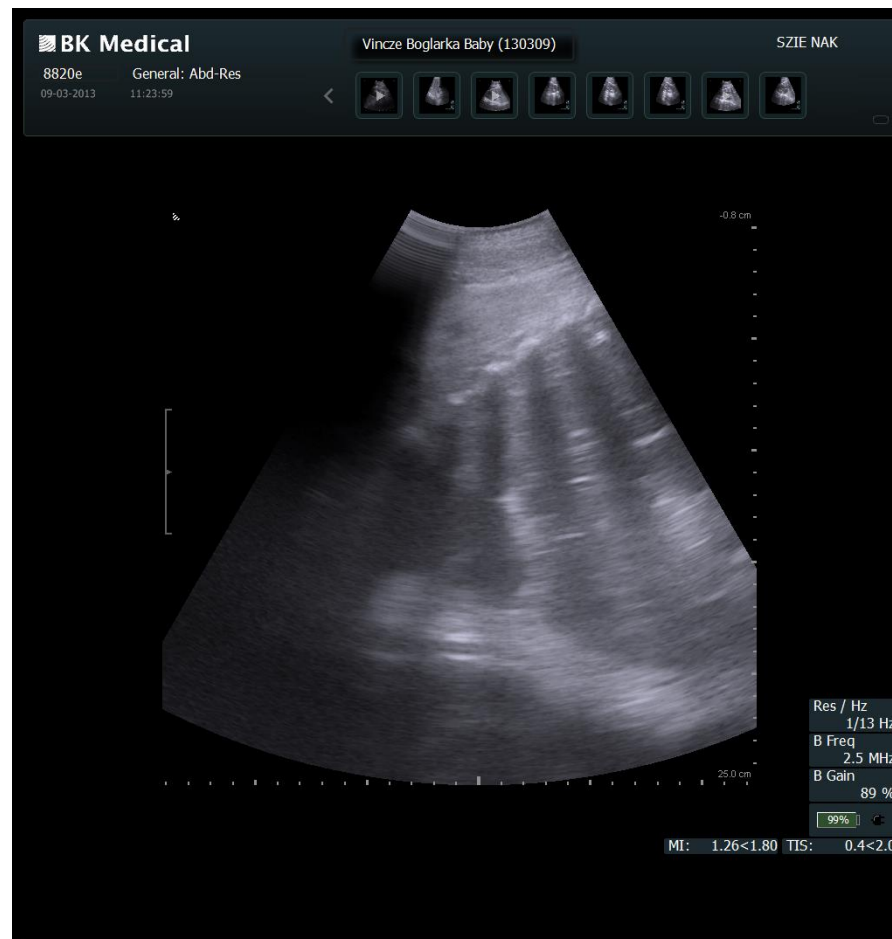
Technique

- Patient preparation
 - Sedation (*detomidin hydrochloride*)
 - Restraint (stock, twitch)
 - Cutting/clipping?
- Ultrasound equipment
 - Two types of transducers (high, low frequencies)
 - 2,5-3,5 MHz: fetus
 - 5-6(10) MHz: uteroplacental unit
 - diluted propanol/gel or combination
 - Setting (depths, gain,...)

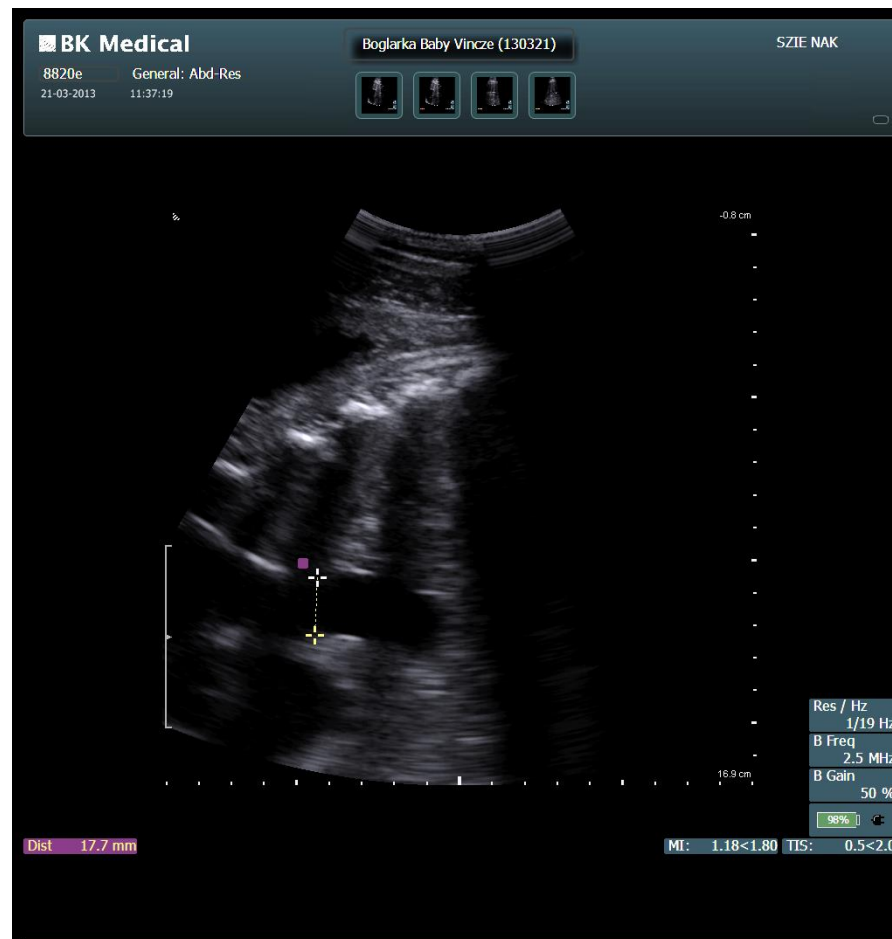
Examination

- Fill in a form for pregnant mares-anamnesis!
 - Save the findings
 - Place to start: ventral abdomen
 - 1st trimester-near mammary gland
 - 2nd and 3rd trimester - between proc.xyphoideus and mammary gland
- I.initial goal: find the fetus, detect location
- Fetal activity and tone, twins?

Fetal thorax and heart

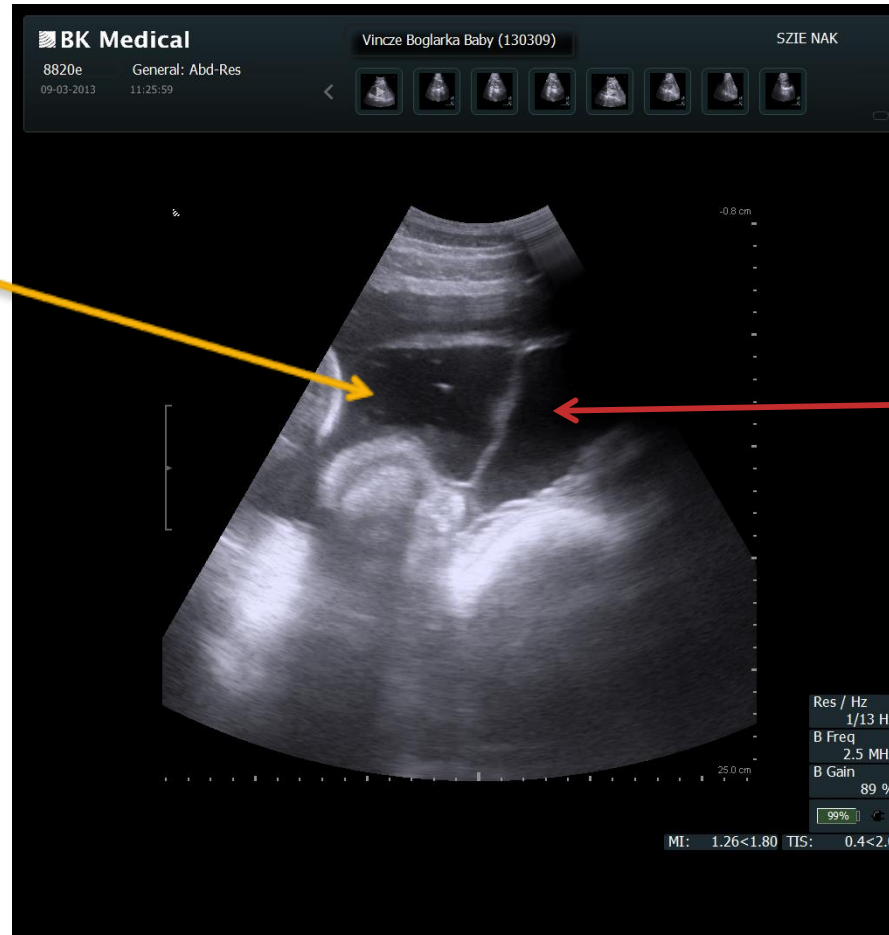


Fetal aorta, fetal heart rate



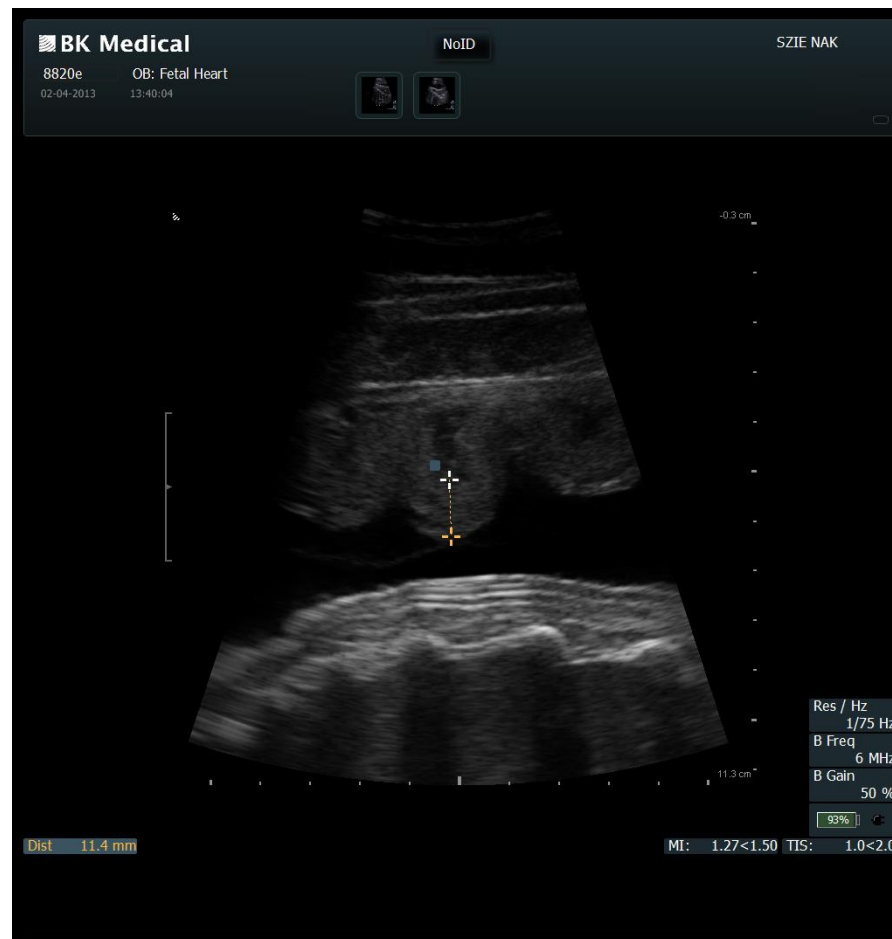
Allantoic and amniotic fluid

Allantoic fluid
with debris



Amniotic fluid

CTUP (combined thickness of uteroplacental unit)



Umbilical cord



Our study

- 35 Hungarian Lipizzaner broodmares
- Late term pregnancies (270-315 days)
- 2,5-5 MHz macroconvex probe
- Data collected
 - Fetal heart rate (FHR)
 - Aortic diameter (Ao)
 - Combined thickness of the uteroplacental unit (CTUP)
 - Birth weight (BW)
- Statistical analysis-R Software
- Postpartum data

Our results

| Parametre | Reference value* (>300days) | Average (study) |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| FHR bpm | 61-85 | 89±11 |
| Movement, activity (0-3) | 1-3 | 2,6 |
| Aortic diametre (mm) | 18-27 | 18±2 |
| CTUP (mm) | 6-16 | 8,1 |
| Birth weight (kg) | - | 48,6±6,8 |

- 34/35 single, one twin pregnancy (with placentitis)

*Reef et al 1998

Conclusions

- Transabdominal US ...
 - ... can be performed under clinical and stud farm conditions
 - ... gives useful information about fetal well-being, but more maternal parameters should be included
 - The rapid fetal examination can be performed on the field (stud farm)
- The understanding of normal fetal and maternal structures will help us to identify the high-risk neonate and to decrease mortality and morbidity



„Be careful about reading health books. You
may die of a misprint.”

M. Twain

Thank you for your attention!

