P13.06. Prenatal ultrasound diagnosis of double outlet right ventricle at 11-14-week scan: a case series
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Abstract Double outlet right ventricle (DORV) refers to a group of complex cardiac malformations where both great arteries arise either entirely or predominantly from the right ventricle. Prenatal diagnosis of DORV is most often in mid trimester during the routine anomaly scan. We describe a series of eight cases of DORV detected at the 11-14-week scan. The diagnosis of DORV was initially suspected from the 3-vessel tracheal (3VT) colour view which gave a clue to the abnormal alignment of great arteries.

The four chamber view may not give the clue when DORV is not associated with inflow tract abnormalities. The 3VT view was abnormal in all cases and in five, only a single vessel was seen and the other three cases showed abnormal alignment of the great vessels. Since the great vessels appeared parallel in most of the cases, TGA was the closest differential diagnosis and the differentiation was tough especially in those cases which had a normal four chamber view. The mean gestation age at the time of diagnosis was 12 weeks but it was easier to differentiate DORV from TGA at 14 weeks of gestation. Only 3 of the eight cases had increased NT and 40% cases were associated with other malformations. As DORV is often associated with extra cardiac malformation and genetic abnormalities its early diagnosis in first trimester would help us to do genetic sampling and to provide counselling options early in gestation.

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