Objective:
To assess the added value of serial f-TAPSE measurements for monitoring cardiac function in cases of Fetal intra-abdominal umbilical vein varix (FIUVV).

Materials and methods:
Retrospective observational report of two fetuses referred for FIUVV. Follow up included varix measurements, Doppler flow indices, and measurements of f-TAPSE.

Results:
Both cases presented with a hyper dynamic circulation as measured by increased f-TAPSE. This was followed by pseudo normalization of the f-TAPSE and eventually cardiac decompensation.

Conclusions:
FIUVV is associated with a hyper-dynamic state serial f-TAPSE measurements emerge as a sensitive tool for fetal surveillance, enabling early signs of right ventricular overload and early signs of cardiac decompensation.