

Correlation of Gestational Age with Fetal Renal Length in Third Trimester Pregnancy

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: The objective of the study was to establish normative fetal kidney length (FKL) ranges in third-trimester pregnancy and comparing its accuracy with conventionally used biometric parameters.

Introduction: FKL was compared with conventional parameters such as biparietal diameter, head circumference, abdominal circumference (AC), and femur length using Pearson's correlation coefficient in third-trimester pregnancy as an adjunct in the determination of gestational age (GA).

Materials and Methods: The study was conducted on 152 singleton uncomplicated pregnancies in their third trimester (28–40 weeks) who were sure of their last menstrual period. After measurement of conventional parameters, FKL was measured, and correlation was obtained with GA and its efficacy was compared with other parameters.

Results: FKL showed a Pearson's correlation coefficient of 0.907 and a determination coefficient of 0.822 with GA. The test was significant at $P < 0.05$. It was followed by AC with a correlation coefficient of 0.901.

Conclusion: FKL showed a strong correlation with GA compared to other conventional parameters and can easily be included in routine obstetric scan to enhance the accuracy of GA measurement and in cases where conventional parameters are difficult to obtain, especially in third trimester due to head engagement, asynclitism, and in breech presentation.

KEY WORDS: Abdominal circumference, biparietal diameter, femur length, fetal kidney length, gestational age, head circumference.

Introduction

For any obstetrician, it is of utmost importance to find out the accurate gestational age (GA) of the fetus in assessing the growth of the fetus and to determine the expected date of delivery. Fetal growth retardation and macrosomia may be missed if accurate GA is unknown. Previously, patient's history and clinical signs were routinely utilized to determine the GA. In 1958, Sir Ian Donald took the landmark step in implementing ultrasound (USG) for obstetric scan. Biparietal diameter (BPD) was first used to determine the GA in third trimester. Since then many other parameters have been used, conventional ones being

head circumference (HC), abdominal circumference (AC), and femur length (FL).

Fetal kidneys grow in a linear fashion with the GA. They are easy to identify after mid-trimester at around 18 weeks. Hence, this study was undertaken to correlate fetal kidney length (FKL) with GA and to compare its efficacy with other routine parameters that are currently used.

Aims and objectives

1. Establish normative FKL ranges in different GA in the third trimester of pregnancy.
2. Comparing the accuracy of mean fetal renal length with other biometric parameters (BPD, HC, FL, and AC) in determining the GA.

Materials and Methods

After informed consent, 152 pregnant mothers with uncomplicated singleton pregnancies who were sure of their GA were included in this study

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carried between September 1, 2015, and September 31, 2017, in the Department of Radiodiagnosis in collaboration with Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at SCB Medical College, Cuttack.

Patients with anomalous fetus, suspected intrauterine growth restriction, unknown last menstrual period (LMP), multiple gestations, and fetal hydroureteronephrosis were excluded from the study. Oligo/polyhydramnios, fetal death, and failure to visualize the kidneys were also included in the exclusion criteria.

Phillips HD 7 USG machine was used for measurement and all the data were collected using the same 2–5 MHz curvilinear probe. Average of three measurements was taken for all the parameters by the same observer and tabulated. The standard methods for obtaining the BPD, HC, AC, and FL as given in the textbook of USG by Rumack *et al.*

For fetal kidney, first, the transducer was placed in such a manner that the fetal spine was visible longitudinally. With slight angulation of the transducer, the paravertebral plane was obtained where the fetal kidney was visible in its whole length. Separate measurements were taken for both the kidneys and averages were taken [Figure 1].

Data were tabulated and all the statistical analyses were done using SPSS software. Pearson's correlation coefficient was calculated for each parameter and *P* value was obtained from that. All the averages were presented as mean \pm standard deviation.

Results

All the patients were grouped under three age groups; 57% were between 26 and 35 years, whereas 42% were between 15 and 25 years. Nearly 34% of all patients were nulliparous, while 44% were the mothers of one child. If consider the weight of the patients, more than half (54%) of the patients were between 50 and 60 kg. All the patients were more or less evenly distributed among different GA. Of 152 patients, 66 were between 28 and 32 weeks, 55 belonged to 33 to 36 weeks, and rest 34 were between 37 and 40 weeks.

With these demographic data, we started measuring the parameters and correlated them one by one with the GA calculated using LMP.

We first correlated BPD with GA using the Pearson's correlation. Pearson's correlation coefficient (*R*) came out to be 0.895 with a determination coefficient of 0.801 and the test was significant at $P < 0.05$ with a $P < 0.00001$ [Table 1]. Similarly, HC showed a Pearson's correlation coefficient of 0.883 and AC showed the highest value among the conventional parameters with a $R = 0.901$ [Tables 2 and 3]. Finally, FL was correlated with a Pearson's correlation coefficient of 0.879 [Table 4]. All the above tests were significant at $P < 0.05$.

Table 1: GA correlation with BPD

GA in weeks	Average BPD (in mm)	SD in mm
28	68.3	2.12
29	73.5	2.28
30	74.8	2.4
31	77.3	3.05
32	79.8	2.94
33	80.5	3.11
34	82.7	4.1
35	84.9	2.6
36	87.4	3.2
37	88.7	2.26
38	86.9	4.33
39	90.4	1.4
40	90.4	3.7

GA: Gestational age, BPD: Biparietal diameter, SD: Standard deviation

Table 2: GA versus HC

GA in weeks	HC in mm	SD in mm
28	255	7.87
29	271	11.13
30	279	11.26
31	285	15.09
32	293	7.81
33	299	7.09
34	306	13.9
35	313	12.4
36	321	11.04
37	330	12.4
38	321	20.5
39	341	10.3
40	333	18.22

GA: Gestational age, HC: Head circumference, SD: Standard deviation

Table 3: GA versus AC

GA in weeks	AC in mm	SD in mm
28	232	8.7
29	241	7.2
30	259	12.1
31	260	13.3
32	269	9.9
33	271	11.2
34	288	12.3
35	299	10.8
36	302	7.5
37	309	10.0
38	314	7.8
39	309	4.4
40	314	4.8

GA: Gestational age, AC: Abdominal circumference, SD: Standard deviation

Table 4: GA versus FL

GA in weeks	FL in mm	SD in mm
28	51.1	3.3
29	53.3	2.8
30	56.8	2.82
31	56.1	3.2
32	59.4	2.85
33	60.0	3.74
34	63.5	3.3
35	64.8	3.9
36	67.2	3.9
37	68.8	4.1
38	70.1	3.4
39	71.9	2.8
40	70.1	2.8

GA: Gestational age, FL: Femur length, SD: Standard deviation

In the present study, the FKL correlated with the GA with a correlation coefficient of 0.907 [Table 5] and a determination coefficient of 0.822 which was better than all the conventional parameters used [Table 6].

We found a very strong correlation between FKL and GA as compared to previous studies. The correlation coefficient ($r = 0.907$) observed in the present study was higher as compared to Cohen *et al.* ($r = 0.82$), Schlesinger *et al.* ($r = 0.859$), Gloor *et al.* ($r = 0.90$), Chiara *et al.* (for RK, $r = 0.84$, for

Table 5: GA versus fetal renal length in mm

GA in weeks	Average FKL in mm	SD in mm
28	29.2	1.1
29	30.7	2.0
30	31.7	1.3
31	32.9	2.5
32	34.8	1.5
33	34.7	1.6
34	36.4	0.6
35	37.1	1.2
36	38.0	1.7
37	38.6	1.6
38	38.8	2.1
39	39.9	1.1
40	39.5	1.3

GA: Gestational age, FKL: Fetal kidney length, SD: Standard deviation

LK, $r = 0.87$) and less than the studies performed by Konje *et al.* ($r = 91$) and Kaul *et al.* ($r = 0.958$).^[1-6]

Finally, in the present study, an equation was found based on the regression coefficient; i.e., GA in weeks (Y) = $1.077 * X$ (FKL in mm) $- 4.305$

(Where slope $m = 1.077$ and constant = 4.305).

Discussion and Conclusion

Sonographic measurement of fetal body parts is known as fetal biometry. There are three primary objectives for measuring fetal parts:^[7]

1. To assess the average fetal age.
2. To diagnose fetal growth disorders by comparing if measured fetal parts are appropriate size for GA.
3. To determine the appropriateness of the dimension of fetal structures against each other (ratio) and/or against GA.

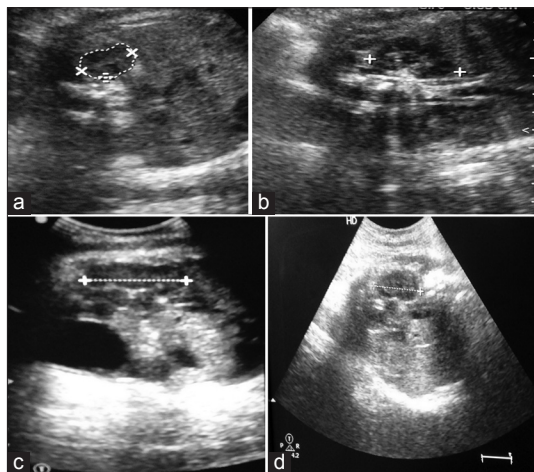
The first trimester USG is a very useful and reproducible modality for the assessment of GA. Crown-rump length and mean gestational sac diameter are the two parameters for assessment of GA in the 1st trimester. Crown-rump length should never include the yolk sac and the extremities. It is useful from 8 weeks till 12 weeks of gestation.^[7]

If GA has not already been established at a dating or first-trimester scan, it should be determined at the mid-trimester scan. Sonographic parameters

Table 6: Pearson's Correlation coefficient of different parameters

Parameter	Correlation coefficient (<i>R</i>)	Coefficient of determination (<i>R</i> ²)	<i>P</i>
BPD	0.895	0.801	<0.00001
HC	0.883	0.781	<0.00001
AC	0.901	0.811	<0.00001
FL	0.879	0.773	<0.00001
FKL	0.907	0.822	<0.00001

Significance of correlation between GA and different parameters using Pearson's correlation coefficient. BPD: Biparietal diameter, HC: Head circumference, AC: Abdominal circumference, FL: Femur length, FKL: Fetal kidney length, GA: Gestational age

**Figure 1:** (a-d) Ultrasound demonstration of fetal kidney

that are used in the second and third-trimester pregnancy are as follows: BPD, HC, AC, or FL.^[8,9] Combining measurements significantly improve accuracy compared with a prediction based on HC alone. However, the clinical significance of this improvement is marginal because the improved accuracy represents <1 day.^[10]

Rumack *et al.*, in their textbook, mentioned that the kidneys grow throughout pregnancy and can provide a nomogram of renal lengths at 14–42 weeks of gestation and the renal/AC ratio remains constant at 0.27–0.30 throughout pregnancy.^[11]

USG is an accurate and useful modality for the assessment of GA in pregnancy and, as a routine part of prenatal care, can greatly impact obstetric management and improve antepartum care. From this study, we could find that the most accurate method for evaluation of GA was the KL followed by AC and BPD.

Kidneys are easy to identify and measure. Measuring KL can help in the determination of GA, especially

in cases where the date of the mother's last menstruation is unknown.

In addition to that, it could be a more valuable tool in cases where other established biometric indices are difficult to obtain and show gross discrepancies with each other or with GA.

Since classically the GA is still determined, in some places, by LMP, the chances of error increases, therefore the need for the use of USG investigation is highly recommended as the only measuring tools for GA determination. The present study emphasizes on the use of KL as the potentially accurate parameter for GA determination; we recommend, therefore, the use of KL to be included in the conventional methods for GA estimation.

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Financial Support: None; **Conflict of Interest:** None

How to cite article: Das SK, Acharya I, Pariida S, Mohanty J, Singh M, Swain BM. Correlation of Gestational Age with Fetal Renal Length in Third Trimester Pregnancy. *J Med Sci Health* 2018;4(1):18-22.

Date of submission: 22-01-2018

Date of review: 08-03-2018

Date of acceptance: 22-03-2018

Date of publication: 20-04-2018

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