



Detección Precoz de la Hipoxia Perinatal :

Perfil Biofísico

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Evaluación UFP

- Objetivo

Detección precoz de factores de riesgo que puedan alterar el desarrollo y crecimiento fetal.

De modo de generar las intervenciones oportunas que permitan que el feto pueda expresar su máximo potencial genético y biológico



Evaluación de la Condición Fetal

Insuficiencia placentaria



Fx Nutricional

Circuitos de
ahorro energético

RCIU / Muerte fetal

Fx Respiratoria

Metabolismo anaerobio
Acidosis Metabólica

Asfixia / Muerte fetal



Evaluación UFP

- Monitoreo fetal

“ ... test de screening para asfixia,... que permita su diagnóstico lo suficientemente precoz para permitir la intervención obstétrica adecuada y así evitar, el daño cerebral secundario a la asfixia.”



Evaluación UFP anteparto

- Metodos Anteparto

MMMF

RBNE

TTC

PBF

Doppler



Evaluación de la Condición Fetal

- **MORTALIDAD**

(falsos - : fetos muertos en los 7 días siguientes)

| | | |
|----------------------|-----|---------------|
| – RBNE semanal | 3,2 | por 1000 n.v. |
| – RBNE bisemanal | 1,7 | por 1000 n.v. |
| – RBNE + L.Amniótico | 1,4 | por 1000 n.v. |
| – PBF | 0,6 | por 1000 n.v. |
| – TTC | 0,4 | por 1000 n.v. |



Evaluación UFP anteparto

Table 2 Quality of Evidence and Strength of Recommendations for Antepartum Test Methods

| Test | Level of Evidence | Recommendation for Primary Screening in High-Risk Patients |
|---------------------------|-------------------|--|
| Contraction stress test | II-2 | B |
| Nonstress test | II-2 | C |
| Vibroacoustic stimulation | II-1 | |
| Amniotic fluid volume | II-2 | C |
| Assessment (MVP, AFI) | II-3 | |
| Biophysical profile | II-2 | B |

Level of evidence: I, at least one adequate randomized controlled trial; II-1, well-designed nonrandomized controlled trial; II-2, well-designed cohort or case-control trial; II-3, multiple time series reported.

Strength of recommendation: A, good evidence to support recommendation; B, fair evidence to support recommendation; C, insufficient evidence to support or reject recommendation.



Evaluación de la Condición Fetal

Perfil Biofísico Fetal (PBF)



Evaluación de la Condición Fetal

Perfil biofísico fetal (PBF)

Introducido en la práctica clínica por Manning en 1980.

Observación de la actividad fetal y su ambiente en un periodo determinado de tiempo

Requiere de equipamiento, personal entrenado y edad gestacional adecuado.



Evaluación de la Condición Fetal

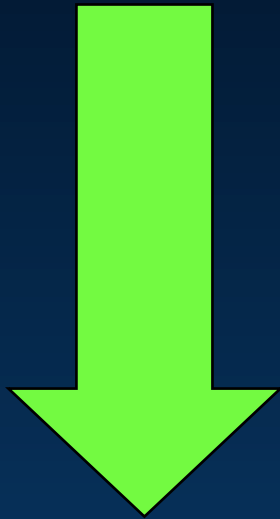
Perfil biofísico fetal (PBF)

Tono fetal

Movimientos fetales

Movimientos respiratorios fetales

Reactividad cardíaca





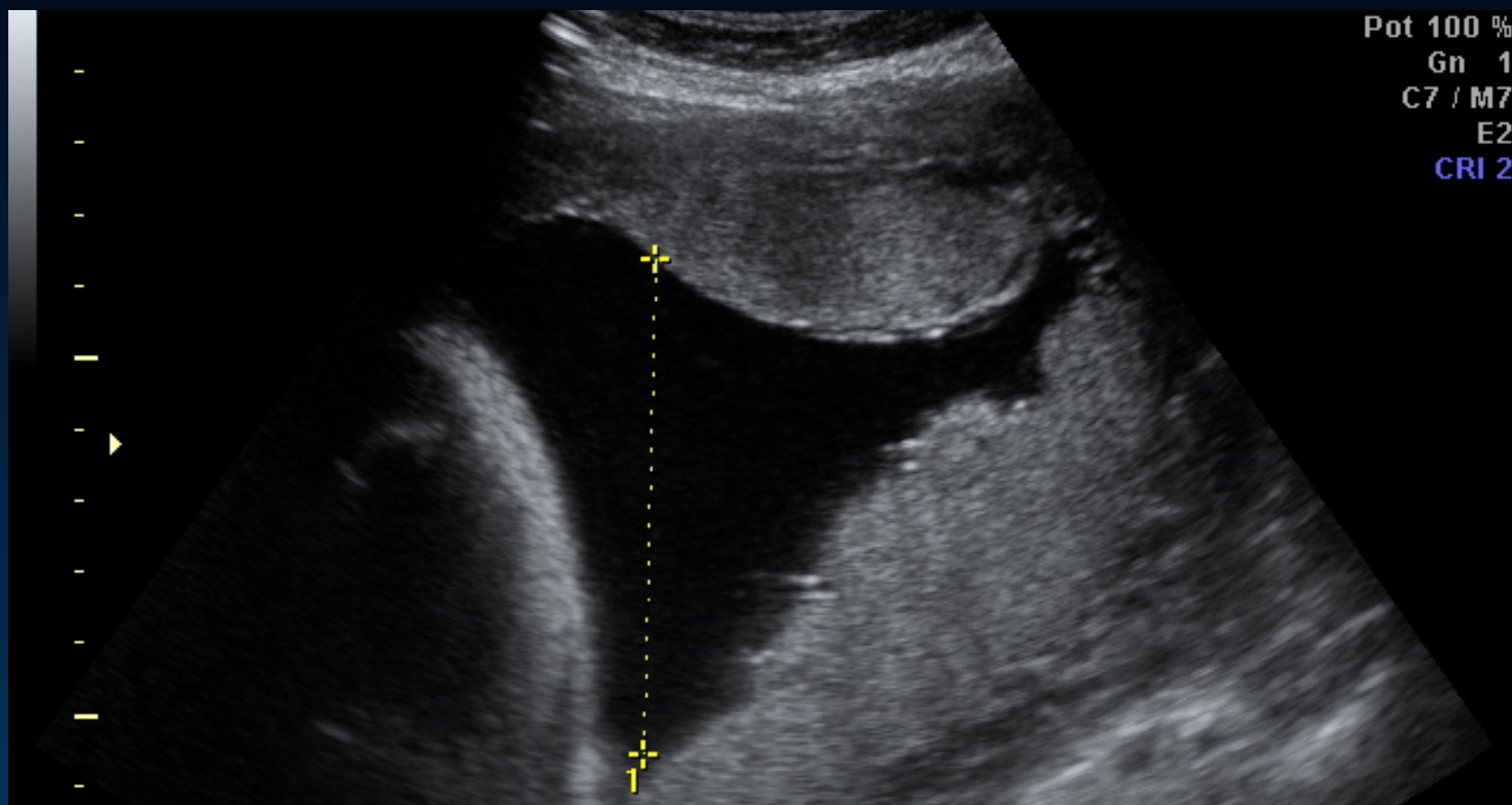
Evaluación de la Condición Fetal

Table 15–2. Components and Their Scores for the Biophysical Profile

| Component | Score 2 | Score 0 |
|------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| Nonstress test ^a | ≥ 2 accelerations of ≥ 15 beats/min for ≥ 15 sec in 20–40 min | 0 or 1 acceleration in 20–40 min |
| Fetal breathing | ≥ 1 episode of rhythmic breathing lasting ≥ 30 sec within 30 min | < 30 sec of breathing in 30 min |
| Fetal movement | ≥ 3 discrete body or limb movements within 30 min | < 3 discrete movements |
| Fetal tone | ≥ 1 episode of extension of a fetal extremity with return to flexion, or opening or closing of hand within 30 min | No movements or no extension/flexion |
| Amnionic fluid volume ^b | Single vertical pocket > 2 cm | Largest single vertical pocket ≤ 2 cm |



Evaluación de LA





Tono Fetal





Movimientos Fetales





Movimientos Respiratorios





Movimientos Respiratorios





Valoración Clínica del PBF

Falsos negativos : $0,6 \times 1000 \text{ nv}$

Falsos positivos : 50%



Valoración Clínica del PBF

| Puntaje | Interpretación | Mort. Perinatal |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| 10/10 - 8/8 8/10 LA: normal | Sin evidencia de Asfixia | < 1/1000 |
| 8/10 LA: Oligoamnios | Probable compromiso fetal crónico | 89/1000 |
| 6/10 LA: Normal | Equívoca, Repetir en 6 a 12 hrs. | |
| 4/10 | Probable compromiso fetal agudo | 91/1000 |
| 2/10 | Asfixia fetal aguda | 125/1000 |
| 0/10 | Asfixia fetal aguda | 600/1000 |



Table 15–3. Modified Biophysical Profile Score, Interpretation, and Pregnancy Management

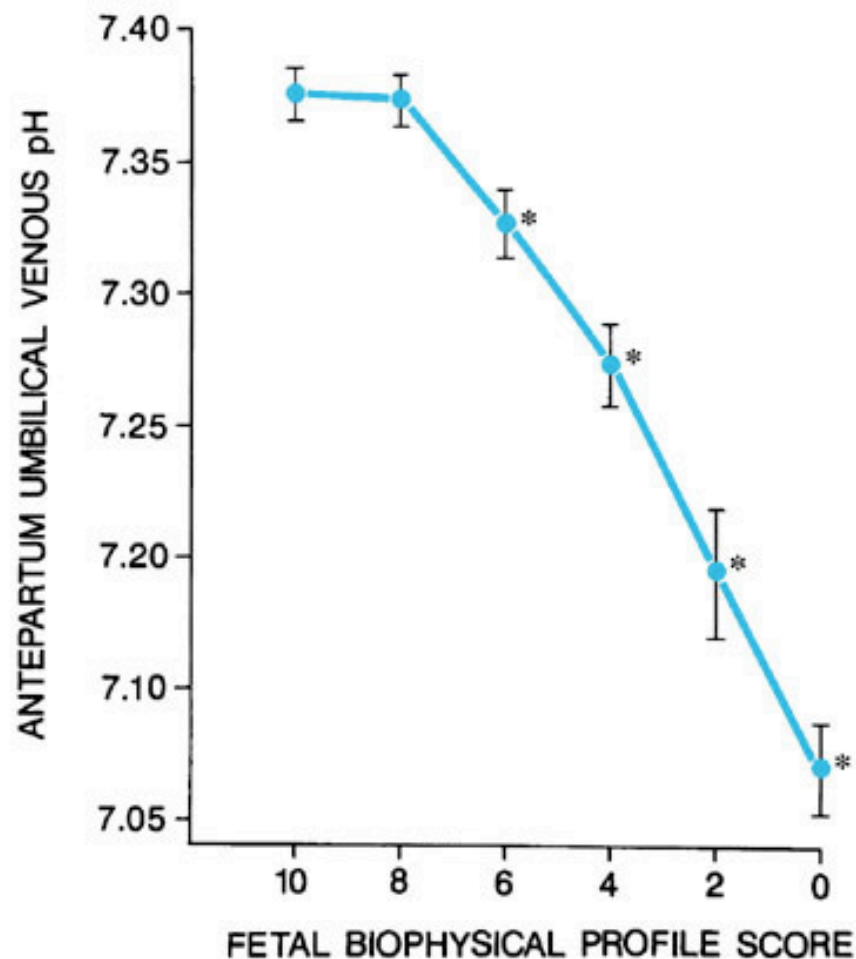
| Biophysical Profile Score | Interpretation | Recommended Management |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| 10 | Normal, nonasphyxiated | No fetal indication for intervention; repeat test weekly except in diabetic patient and postterm pregnancy (twice weekly) |
| 8 Normal fluid | Normal, nonasphyxiated fetus | No fetal indication for intervention; repeat testing per protocol |
| 8 Oligohydramnios | Chronic fetal asphyxia suspected | Deliver if ≥ 37 weeks, otherwise repeat testing |
| 6 | Possible fetal asphyxia | If amniotic fluid volume abnormal, deliver |
| | | If normal fluid at > 36 wk with favorable cervix, deliver |
| | | If repeat test ≤ 6 , deliver |
| | | If repeat test > 6 , observe and repeat per protocol |
| 4 | Probable fetal asphyxia | Repeat testing same day; if biophysical profile score ≤ 6 , deliver |
| 0–2 | Almost certain fetal asphyxia | Deliver |

From Manning and colleagues, 1987, with permission.



Evaluación de la Condición Fetal

PBF y
pH



Source: Cunningham FG, Leveno KL, Bloom SL, Hauth JC, Gilstrap LC, Wenstrom KD:
Williams Obstetrics, 22nd Edition: <http://www.accessmedicine.com>

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pH versus Actividad Fetal

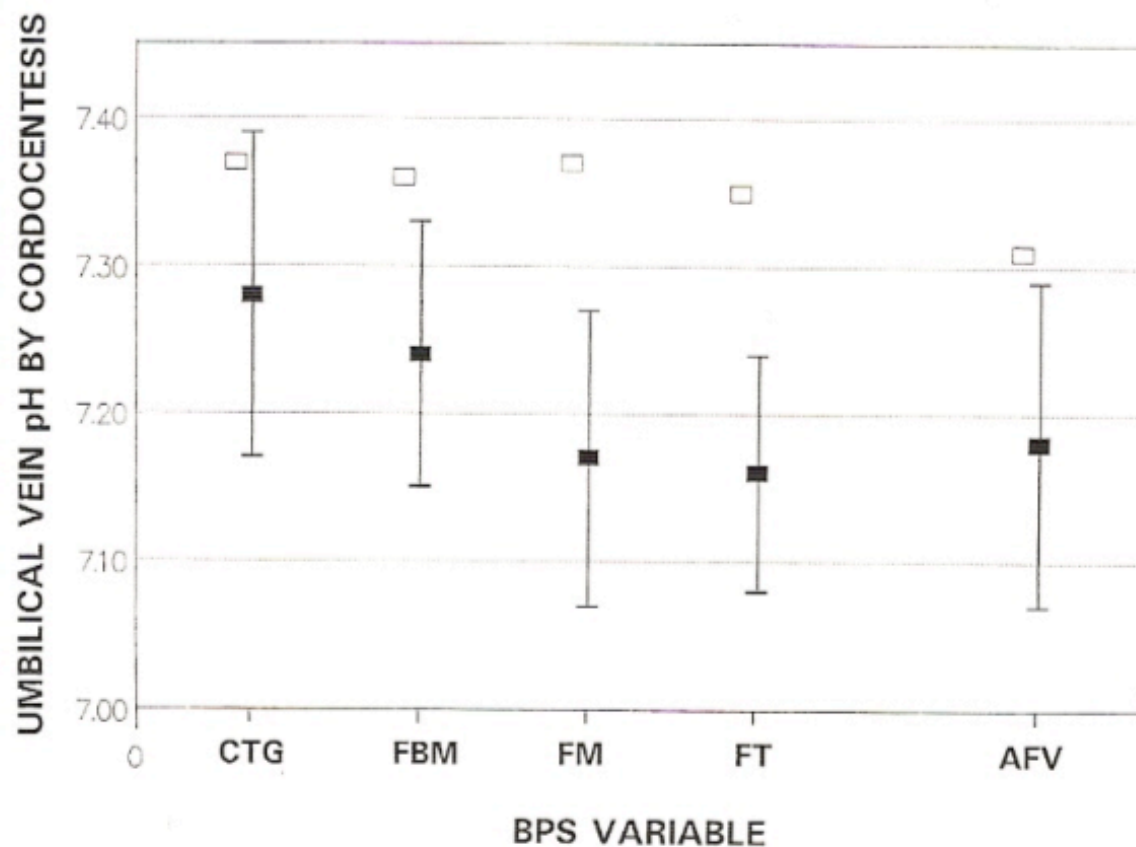


FIGURE 21-2 ■ Changes in fetal behavior with declining pH. As umbilical venous pH falls, various behaviors become less frequent and eventually disappear. The graph summarizes cordocentesis data relating antepartum pH to individual biophysical profile score (BPS) variables. □, mean pH when variable present (normal); ■ ± 1 standard deviation, mean pH of fetuses where variable absent (abnormal). Data suggest sequential loss of individual variables.



PBF en grupos de Alto Riesgo

TABLE 17.9
Correlation of BPS with umbilical venous pH

| Author(s) | N | Population | Correlation |
|--------------------------------|-----|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| Antenatal cordocentesis | | | |
| Ribbert ⁹⁹ | 14 | Severe IUGR | + |
| Okamura ¹⁰⁰ | 150 | 53% Anomalous | — |
| Montenegro ¹⁰¹ | 57 | IUGR | + |
| Manning ⁹⁸ | 493 | IUGR/Anemic | + |
| Shalev ¹⁰² | 23 | IUGR | + |
| Yoon ¹⁰³ | 24 | IUGR | + |
| Salvesen ¹⁰⁴ | 41 | Diabetic | +* |
| Delivery cord gases | | | |
| Harman ¹⁰⁵ | 24 | Repetitive decelerations [†] | + |
| Vintzileos ¹⁰⁶ | 124 | High risk | + |
| Vintzileos ¹⁰⁷ | 62 | High risk | + |
| Yoon ¹⁰⁸ | 105 | Non-fetal reasons | + |
| Soothill ⁶⁹ | 191 | 161 normal/30 IUGR | — |
| Arabin ¹⁰⁹ | 213 | IUGR/Postdates | + |
| Ribbert ¹¹⁰ | 19 | IUGR | + |
| Manning ⁸⁰ | 557 | High risk | + |

*Positive statistically, weak clinically

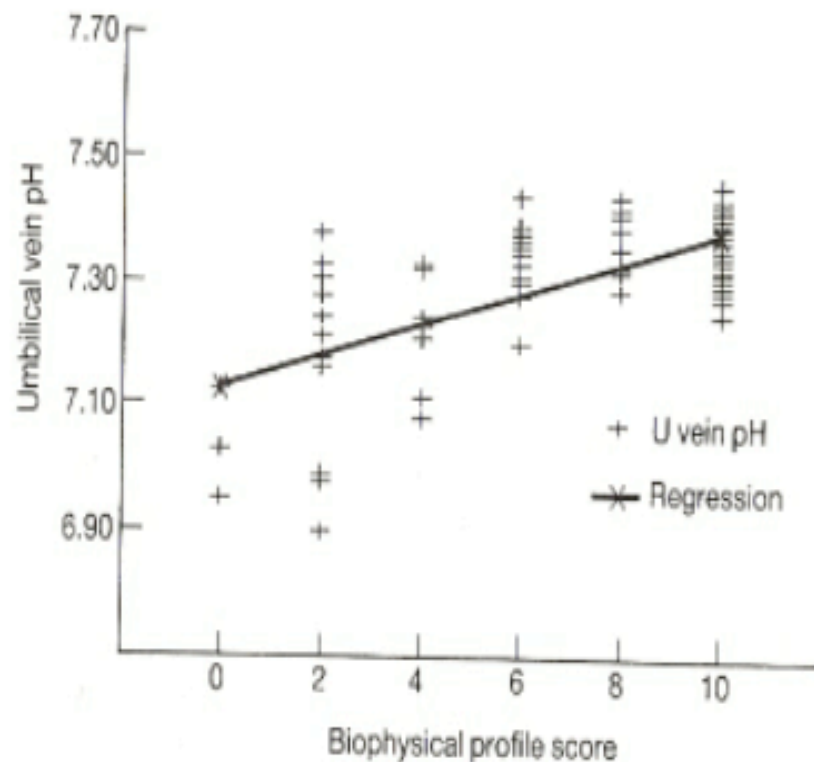


Fig. 17.6 Biophysical profile score measured at the time of cordocentesis for umbilical venous pH in alloimmunized and growth-deficient groups.

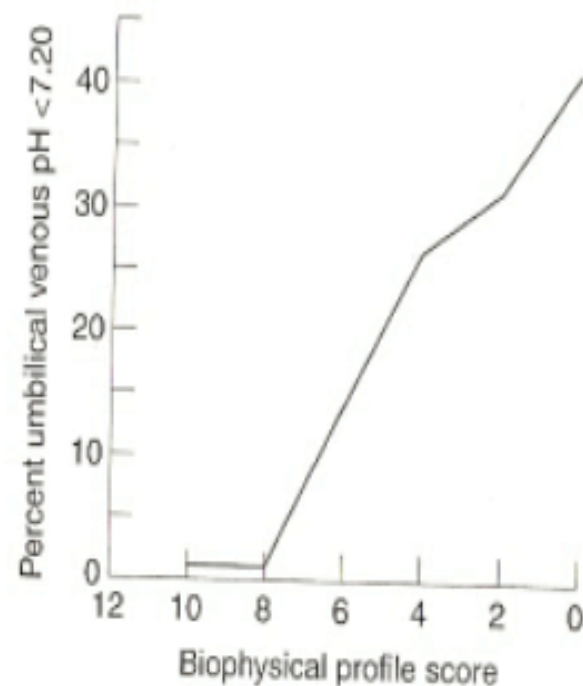


Fig. 17.7 The linear relationship between fetal acidosis at delivery and declining biophysical performance.

TABLE 17.9



PBF y Mortalidad Perinatal

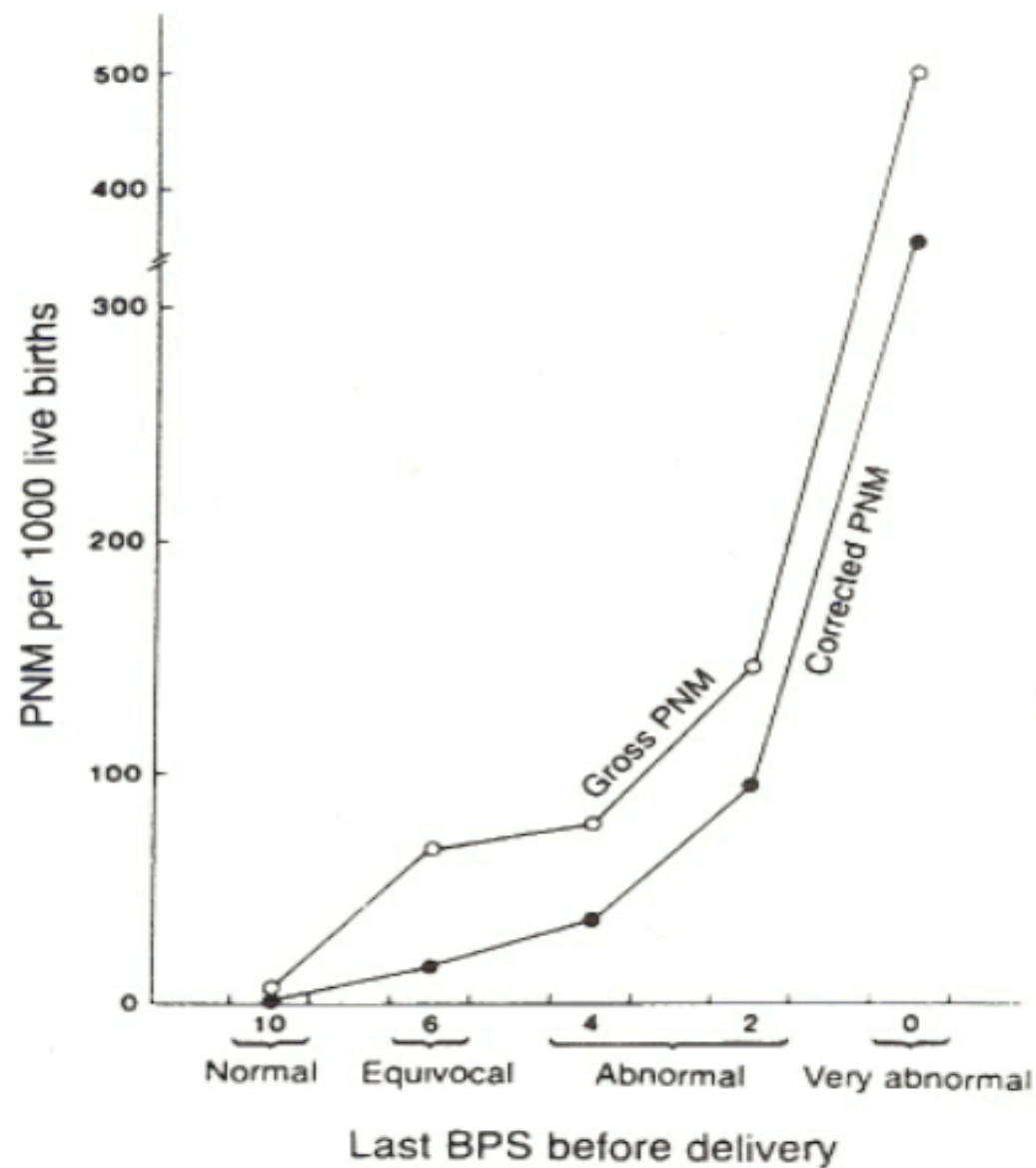


FIGURE 21-9 ■ Perinatal mortality (PNM) varies exponentially with declining biophysical profile score (BPS). The important contribution of lethal fetal anomalies accounts for the difference in the two curves.



PBF y Morbilidad Perinatal

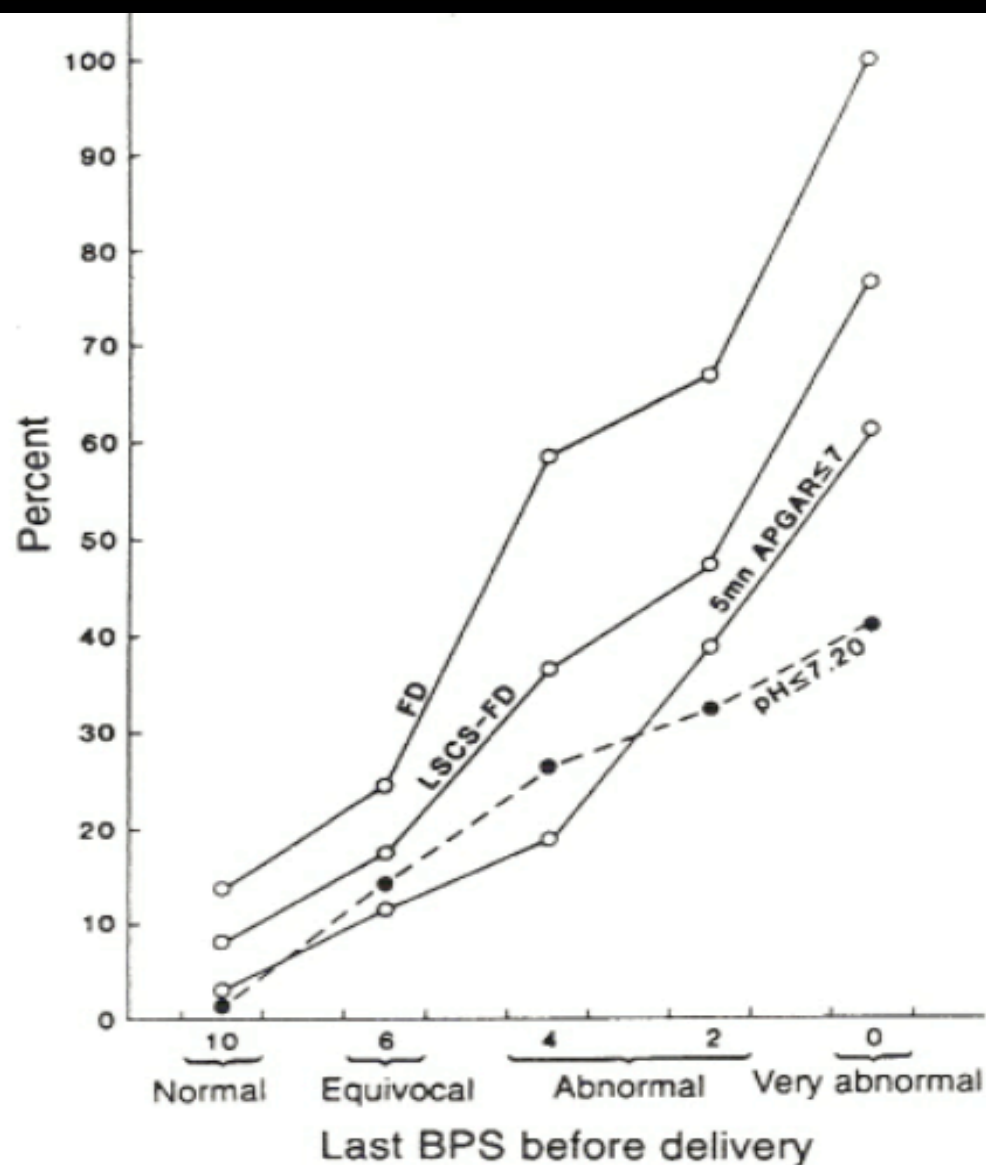


FIGURE 21-31 ■ Biophysical profile score (BPS) accurately predicts perinatal morbidity. Declining scores strongly predict increasing frequency of fetal distress (FD), cesarean section for fetal distress (LSCS-FD), low 5-minute Apgar score, and umbilical vein pH less than 7.20.



TABLE 17.7
BPS performance statistics

Normal score 8/8 Completion mean 11 minutes

Current population >60 000 high-risk pregnancies
>130 000 BPS tests

Negative predictive value

(Normal score, still healthy at 7 days) 99.946%

Positive predictive values

(vary with test score, intervention, outcome measure)

For example:

| BPS | Outcome measure | PPV |
|------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 0/10 | Perinatal Mortality | 100% without intervention |
| 0/10 | Neonatal Mortality | 43% despite intervention |
| 0/10 | Perinatal Morbidity* | 100% |
| 4/10 | Perinatal Mortality | 12.5% |
| 6/10 | Perinatal Morbidity* | 35% |

*Any of Apgar @ 5' less than 7, UVpH <7.20, fetal distress or IUGR



Mortalidad Perinatal y Bolsillo de LA

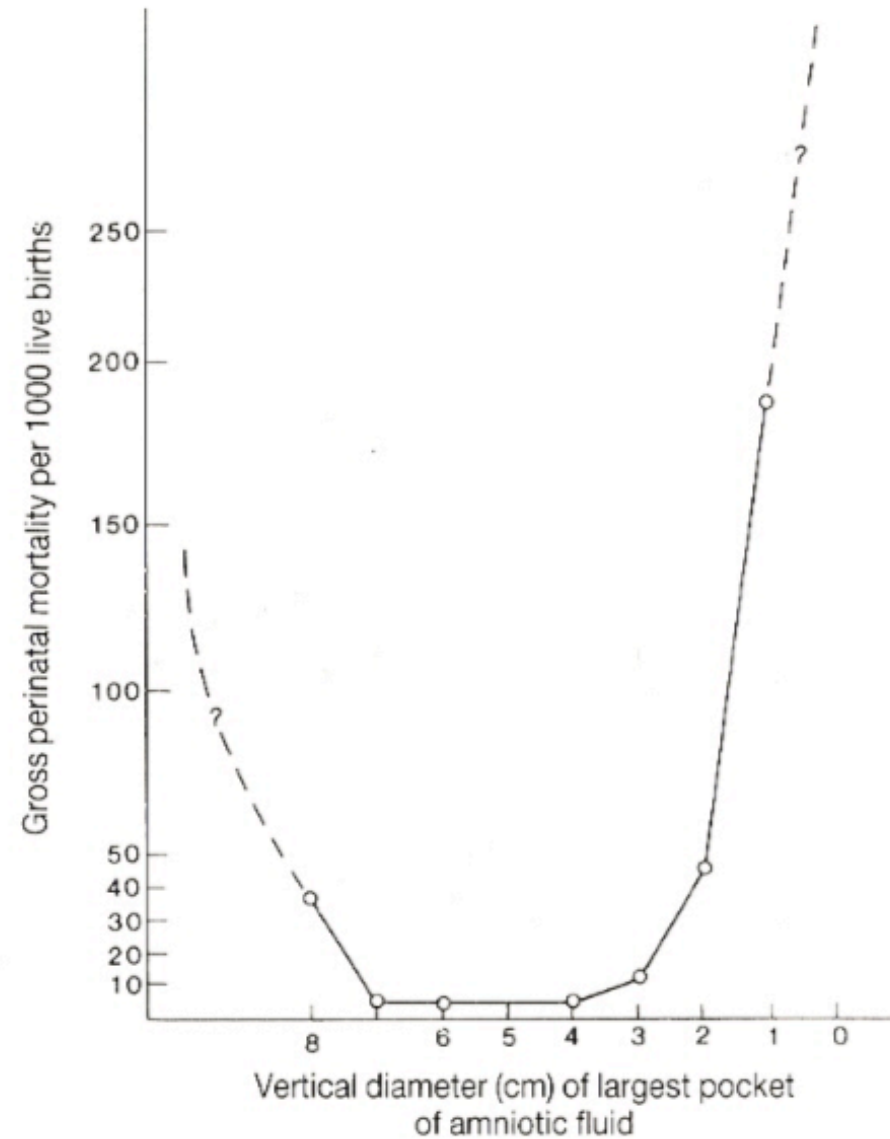


Fig. 17.10 Perinatal outcome vs. maximum vertical amniotic fluid pocket depth.



Relación PBF con Comidas y Horarios

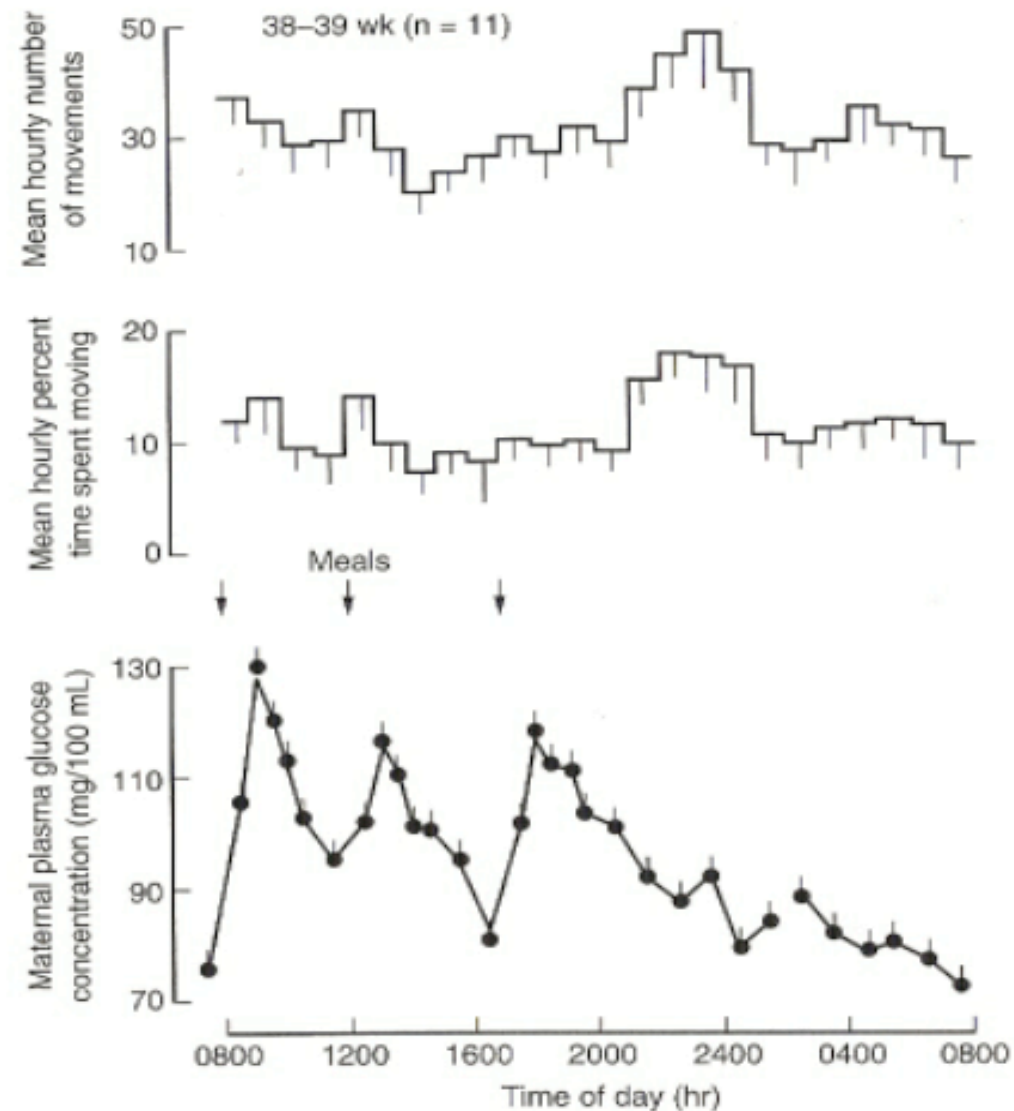


FIGURE 14-7 ■ Maternal glucose concentrations, average number of movements, and percentage of time spent moving by fetuses plotted each hour of the day (\pm SEM) in 11 fetuses at 38 to 39 weeks' gestational age. There was a peak in activity between 9 PM and 1 AM (From Patrick J, Campbell K, Carmichael L, et al: Patterns of gross fetal body movements over a 24-hour observation interval during the last 10 weeks of pregnancy. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* **142**:363, 1982.)



TABLE 17.11
Factors altering BPS application

| Agent | Fetal effect |
|---|--|
| Drugs | |
| – Sedatives/sedative side-effects (e.g. Aldomet) | Diminished activity of all varieties; abolition of none |
| – Excitatory (e.g. Theophylline) | Continuous, 'picket fence' FBM |
| – Street drugs (e.g. crack cocaine) | Rachitic, rigid, furious, bizarre FM. |
| – Indomethacin | Oligohydramnios |
| Maternal cigarette smoking | Various observations: diminished fetal breathing, diminished but not abolished gross body movement, abolished FBM, no effect. |
| Maternal hyperglycemia (iatrogenic or unregulated) | Sustained FBM/acidosis, diminution or abolition of FM/FT/CTG-Reactivity |
| Maternal hypoglycemia (e.g. poor nutrition, insulin excess) | Abnormal paucity of all behaviors, normal AFV. |
| Single parameter removed by perinatal condition | |
| – Persistent fetal arrhythmia | Uninterpretable CTG |
| – Spontaneous premature rupture of membranes | Obligatory oligohydramnios |
| – Periodic decelerations (e.g. In proteinuric PET) | CTG defined as non-reactive |
| Acute Disasters (eclampsia, abruptio placentae, ketoacidosis) | Invalidates BPS predictive accuracy |

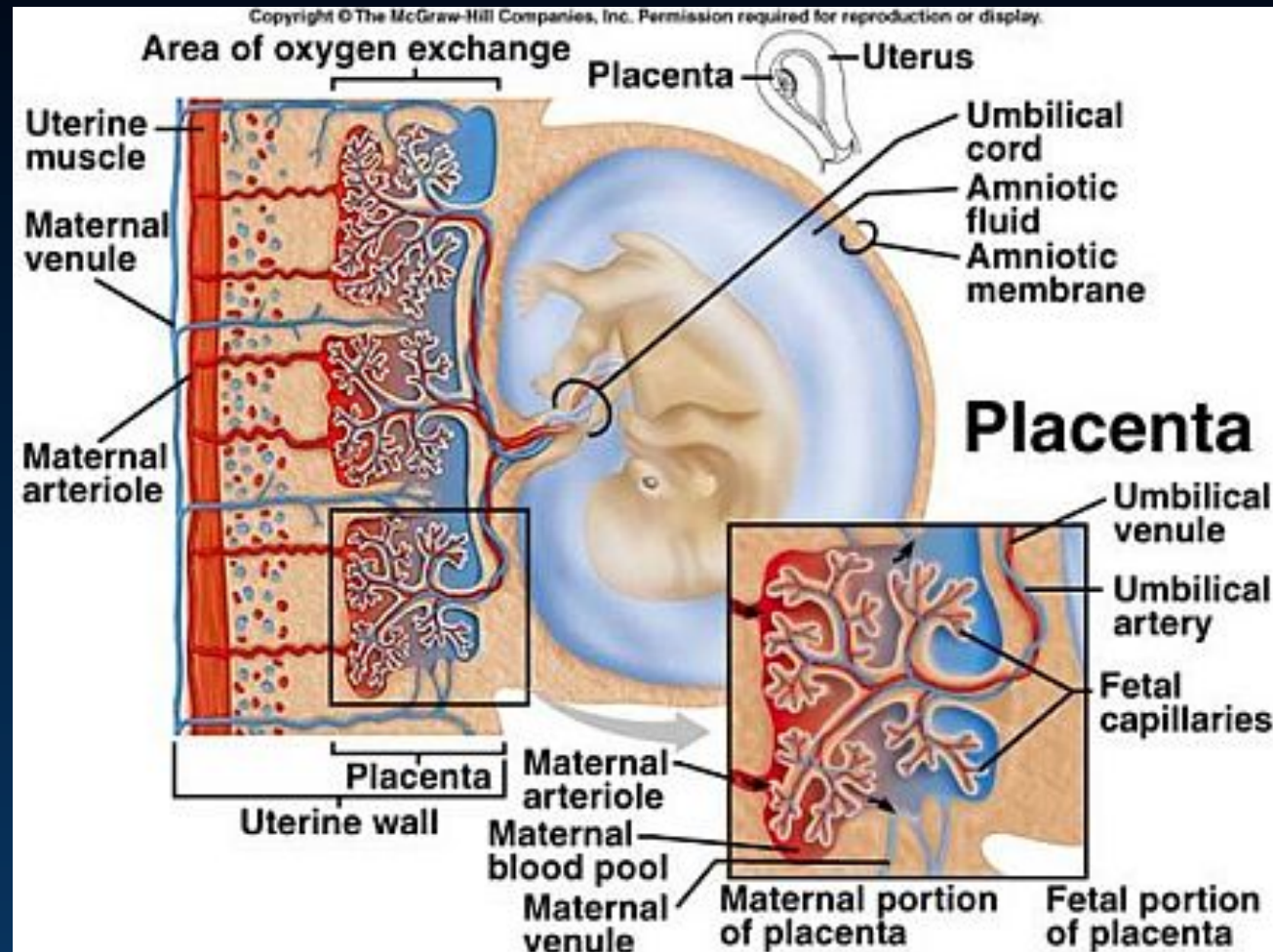


PBF modificado

- Considera variables agudas (RBNE) y crónicas (LA)
- Miller y colaboradores (AJOG, 1996)
Más de 15.000 pacientes y más de 50.000 exámenes
- Falsos negativos 0,8 x 1000 nv
- Falsos positivos 60%



CIRCULACION UTERO - PLACENTARIA





Respuesta Circulatoria Fetal a la Insuficiencia Placentaria

1. Temprana

- Autorregulación activa
- Riesgo aumentado de hipoxemia
- pH normal

2. Tardía

- Deterioro metabólico
- Autorregulación anormal

- Aumento gasto cardiaco a Izquierda
- Flujo cerebral aumentado con brain sparing.
- Se altera función cardiaca → se altera doppler venoso.
- Insuficiencia tricuspidea holosistólica y desaceleraciones espontaneas → Muerte fetal



Respuesta Biofísica Fetal a la Insuficiencia Placentaria

1. Temprana

- Retraso en la maduración del control de FCF
- Retraso en la maduración de los estados de comportamiento fetal

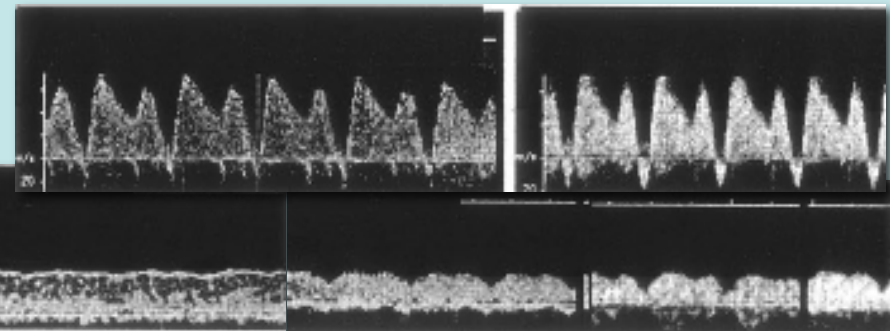
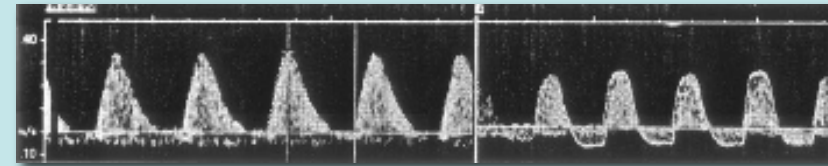
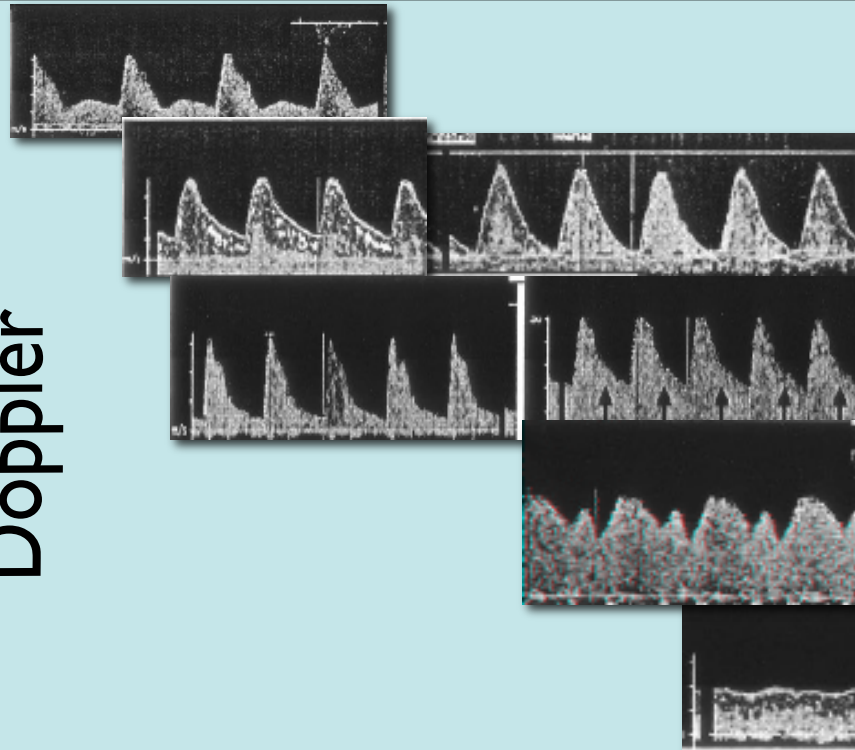
2. Tardia

- Disminución global de la actividad fetal
- Declinación gradual del Líquido Amniótico
- Disminución de actividades biofísicas (MR,MF,TF)
- Patrones anormales de frecuencia cardíaca

Precoz

Tardío

Doppler



PBF

Retraso en maduración
del control de la FCF

Retraso en maduración
de Respuestas fetales

Variabilidad ausente

Desaceleraciones
tardías

Disminución del LA

Disminución actividad

Pérdida de MR

Pérdida de MF

Pérdida de Tono

Baschat A, 2004

Alteraciones del doppler umbilical preceden a alteracion del PBF



Respuesta Biofísica Fetal a la Insuficiencia Placentaria

1. Temprana

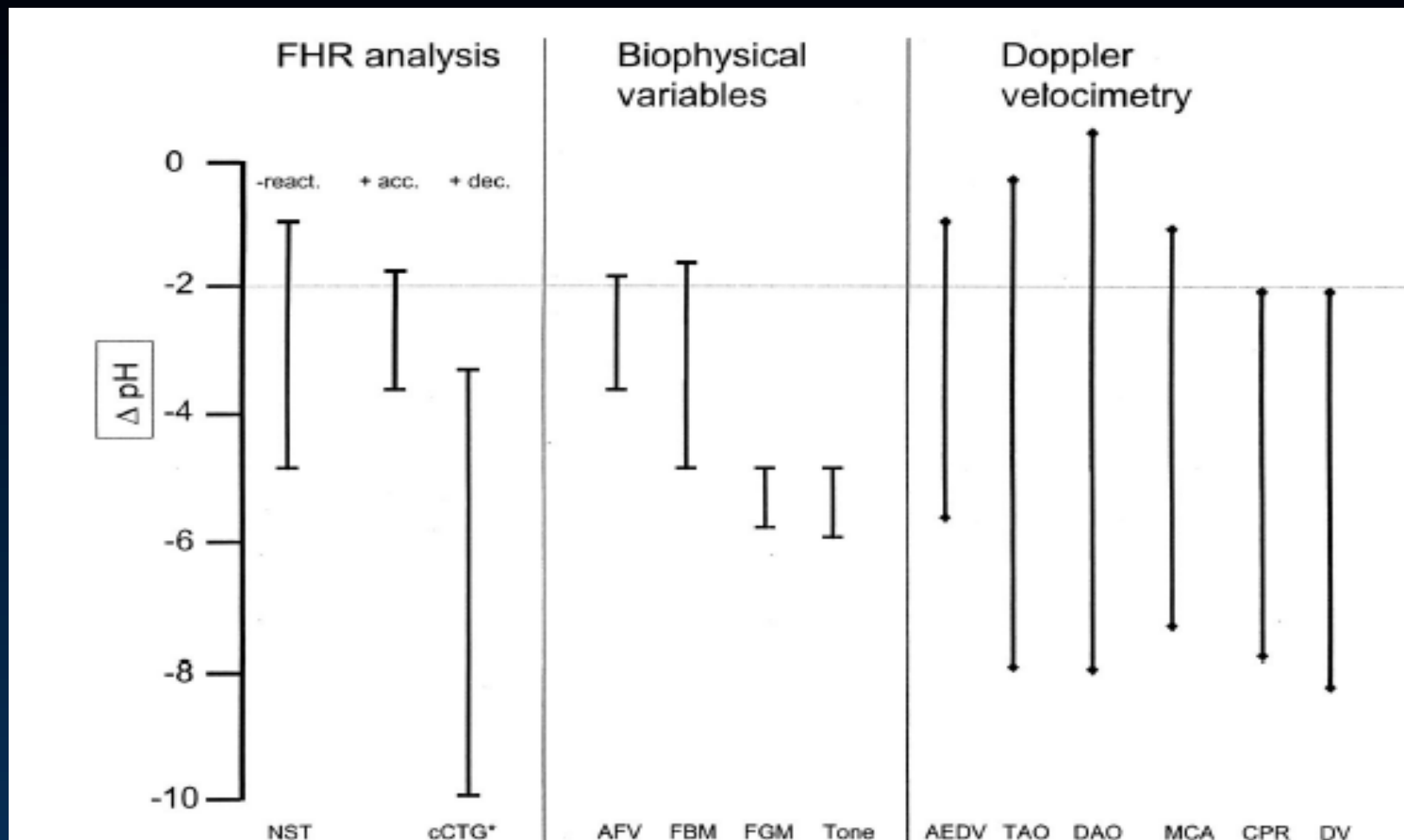
- Retraso en la maduración del control de FCF
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- Patrones anormales de frecuencia cardíaca



Evaluación antenatal y Estado ácido-básico fetal



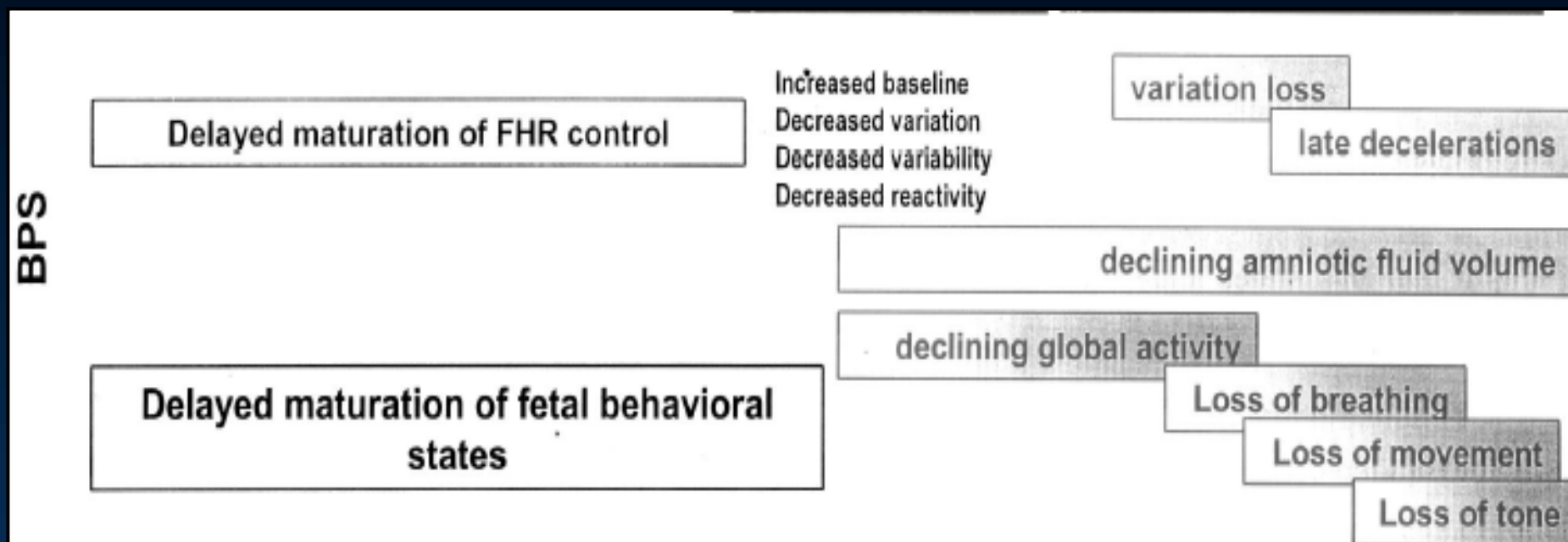
Parámetros biofísicas tienen mejor relación con pH. Doppler tiene variación mayor



Respuesta Biofísica Fetal

TEMPRANA

TARDIA



Alteraciones del doppler umbilical preceden a alteracion del PBF



PBF y Doppler en la Evaluación de Insuficiencia Placentaria

Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol 2006; 27: 41–47

Published online 1 December 2005 in Wiley InterScience (www.interscience.wiley.com). DOI: 10.1002/uog.2657

Doppler and biophysical assessment in growth restricted fetuses: distribution of test results

A. A. BASCHAT*†, H. L. GALAN‡, A. Bhide§, C. BERG¶, M. L. KUSH*, D. OEPKES**,
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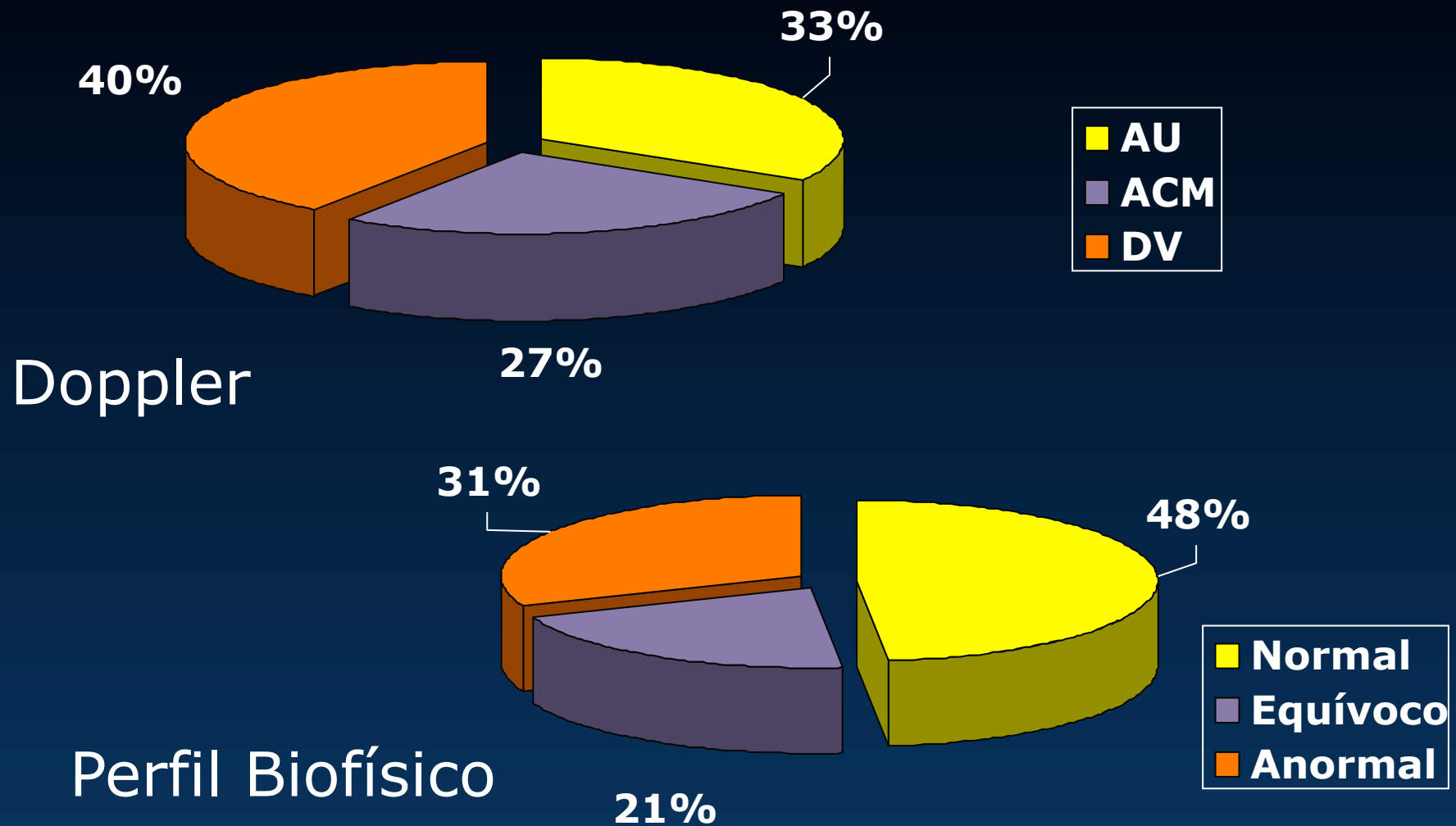


PBF asociado a Doppler

- Evaluación Prospectiva de fetos con RCF y aumento de resistencia en arteria umbilical.
- Clasificación en tres grupos doppler
 - Grupo I. Alteración AU
 - Grupo II. Dilatación ACM
 - Grupo III. Alteración DV
- Clasificación en tres grupos PBF
 - Grupo Normal. 10/10 y 8/10 con LA normal
 - Grupo Equívoco. 8/10 OHA y 6/10
 - Grupo Anormal. 0/10, 2/10, 4/10 y 6/10 con OHA

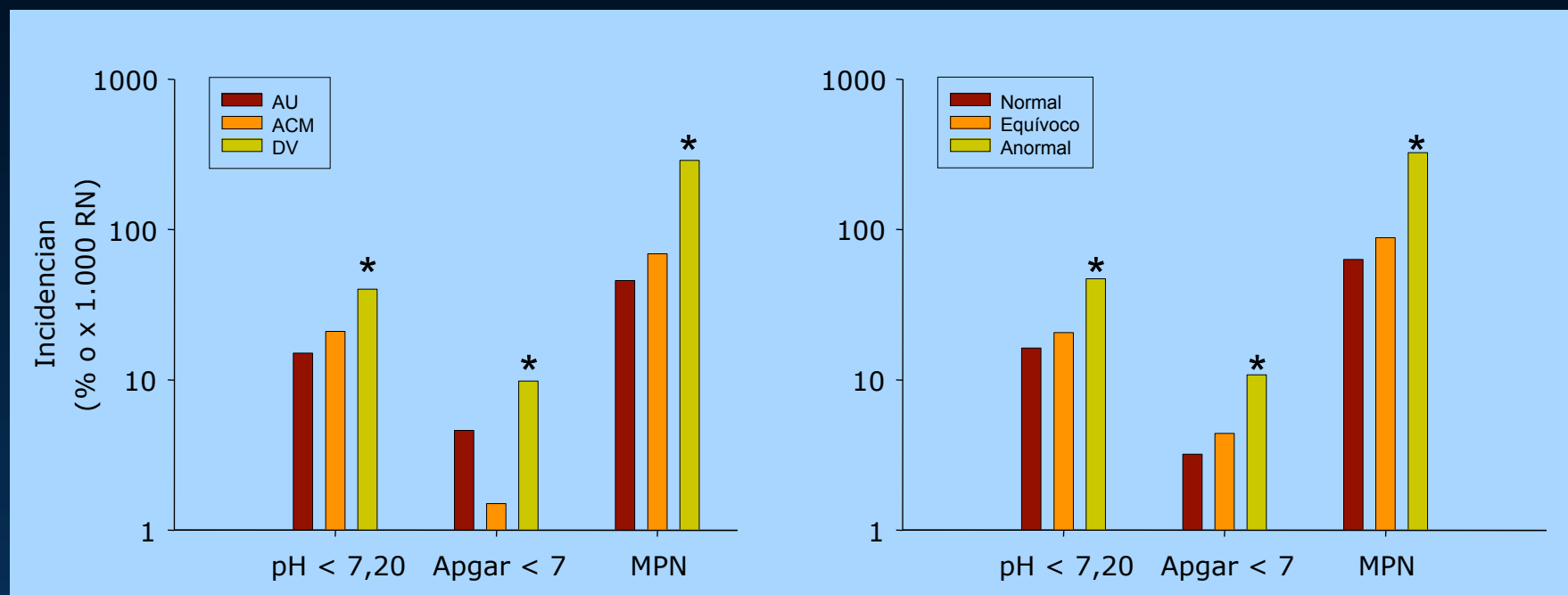


Grupos Diagnósticos





Resultado Perinatal

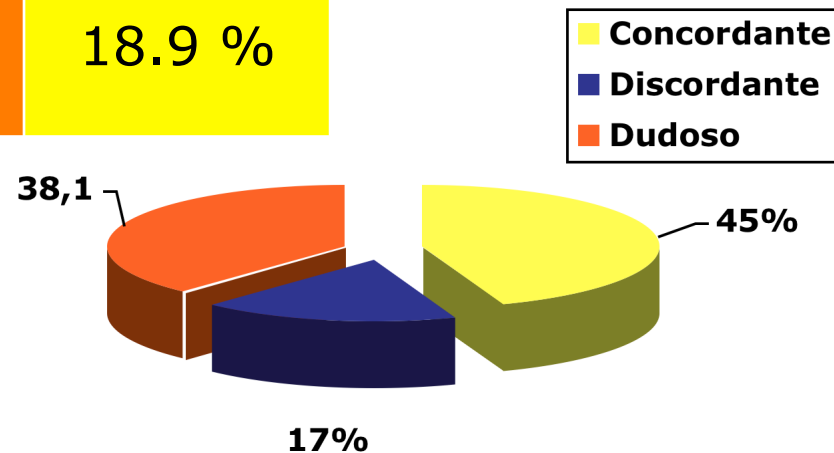


Baschat AA et al. Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol. 2006



Concordancia

| | PBF Normal | PBF Equívoco | PBF Anormal |
|-----|------------|--------------|-------------|
| AU | 21 % | 8.2 % | 4.0 % |
| ACM | 13.7 % | 4.6 % | 8.2 % |
| DV | 13.4 % | 7.9 % | 18.9 % |





Doppler en la Evaluación de Insuficiencia Placentaria

- Doppler AUMB anormal y PBF normal, se asocia al menor desbalance del estado ácido-básico.
- Doppler DV anormal y PBF anormal, se asocia al mayor compromiso ácido-básico y mortalidad perinatal.
- Más del 50% de los fetos no tienen anomalías concordantes.



Doppler en la Evaluación de Insuficiencia Placentaria

- Las manifestaciones cardiovasculares y biofísicas de deterioro fetal son independientes entre si.
- El deterioro cardiovascular precede al compromiso de las actividades biofísicas.
- El Doppler y el PBF son estudios complementarios de evaluación antenatal



Morfeo, Claudio Bravo