

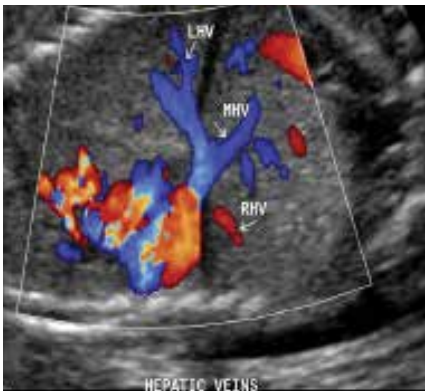
# PRENATAL DIAGNOSIS AND MANAGEMENT OF CONGENITAL DIAPHRAGMATIC HERNIA (CDH)

## Protocol for Lung Head Ratio (LHR)

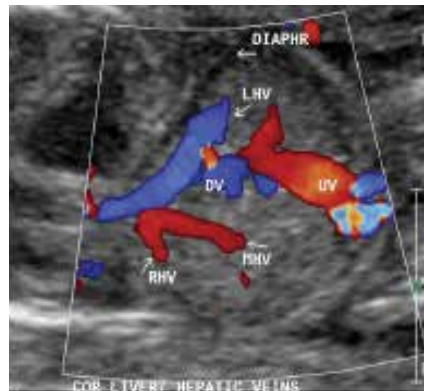
- An axial view of the level of the four-chamber heart should be obtained, taking care to avoid shadows produced by the ribs on the lung to be measured.
- Place the calipers according to the AP method – anteroposterior (AP) diameter of the right lung and the transverse (TRV) diameter of the right lung.
- When the LHR measurement is completed, divide by the expected LHR for gestational age, so the observed/expected (O/E) LHR is obtained.
- Calculate the volume of the normal lungs by multiplying the length, width and AP diameters by 0.523 (ellipsoid volume formula).
- Evaluate liver position with use of high-frequency transducers and color Doppler to illustrate the course of the hepatic vein (HV).



$$\text{LHR} = \frac{\text{AP} \times \text{TRV (mm)}}{\text{Head circumference (mm)}}$$

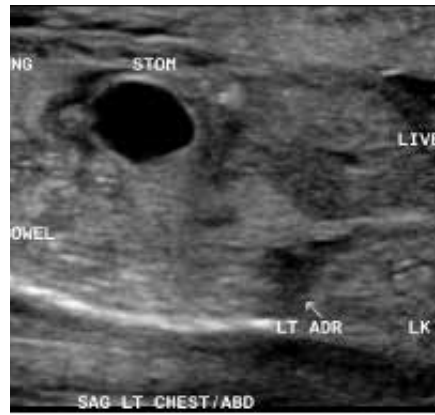


LCDH, left lobe of liver up, LHV up

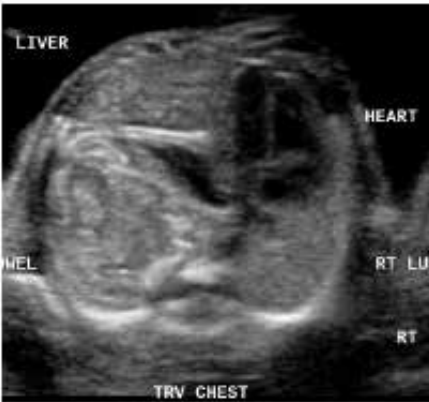


LCDH, liver down, all HV down

Color Doppler to demonstrate liver position



Lt CDH, liver down, using high-resolution gray-scale to demonstrate liver position



Lt CDH, liver up, using high-resolution gray-scale to demonstrate liver position

The incidence of need for ECMO and survival for the variables liver position and LHR

Variable	ECMO (%) <sup>*†</sup>	Survival (%) <sup>*‡</sup>
Liver up (49/89; 55%)	80	45
Liver down (40/89; 45%)	25	93
Lung-to-head circumference ratio <1 (20/89)	75	35
Lung-to-head circumference ratio >1 (69/89)	49	75

\* P < .05, comparison of liver up vs. liver down and lung-to-head circumference ratio <1 vs. >1.  
 † Need for ECMO compared by Fisher's exact test.  
 ‡ Kaplan-Meier curve.

Liver position and lung-to-head ratio for prediction of extracorporeal membrane oxygenation and survival in isolated left congenital diaphragmatic hernia. Hedrick HL, et al. *AJOG* 2007;197(4):422.e1-4.