Supplemental material

Supplemental Fig. 1 Measurement of fetal abdominal aortic diameters and aorta intima media thickness. Panel A: Measurement of fetal abdominal aortic diameters during systole and diastole in a sagittal view of the fetus sampled at least 15 mm below renal arteries and above iliac arteries using an ultrasound machine equipped with a 2- to 8-MHz 4D convex transducer. The image is acquired in M-mode to be able to plot the temporal relationship between events in the cardiac cycle to make precise measurements of moving anatomical structures. Largest diameter matches with systolic diameter, smallest diameter with the diastolic one. The image should be magnified sufficiently to increase the depth to the maximum, with the focus needing to be set exactly on the vessel to have the best resolution of the vessel. Panel B: Measurement of aorta intima media thickness in a sagittal view of the fetus sampled at the dorsal arterial wall, at least 15 mm below renal arteries and above iliac arteries using an ultrasound machine equipped with a 2- to 8-MHz 4D convex transducer. Abdominal aortic intima media thickness is defined as the distance between the leading edge of the blood-intima interface and the leading edge of the media-adventitia interface on the far wall of the vessel.