

Role of Four-Chamber Heart Ultrasound Images in Automatic Assessment of Fetal Heart: A Systematic Understanding

Original

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Review

Role of Four-Chamber Heart Ultrasound Images in Automatic Assessment of Fetal Heart: A Systematic Understanding

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Abstract: The fetal echocardiogram is useful for monitoring and diagnosing cardiovascular diseases in the fetus in utero. Importantly, it can be used for assessing prenatal congenital heart disease, for which timely intervention can improve the unborn child's outcomes. In this regard, artificial intelligence (AI) can be used for the automatic analysis of fetal heart ultrasound images. This study reviews nondeep and deep learning approaches for assessing the fetal heart using standard four-chamber ultrasound images. The state-of-the-art techniques in the field are described and discussed. The compendium demonstrates the capability of automatic assessment of the fetal heart using AI technology. This work can serve as a resource for research in the field.

Keywords: computer-based diagnostic tool; congenital heart disease; deep learning approaches; ultrasound imagery

1. Introduction

Congenital heart disease (CHD) has a prevalence ranging from 2 to 6.5 per 1000 live births [1,2] and is a major cause of neonatal morbidity and mortality. The incidence of CHD is not related to the maternal risk status [3]. More than half of all CHD cases require early medical and/or surgical intervention at or soon after birth, which underscores the

importance of antenatal screening [4]. Fetal echocardiography is a specialized detailed ultrasound (US) examination that evaluates cardiac structure and function in utero [5] for prenatal diagnosis of CHD as well as myocardial dysfunction [6]. Fetal echocardiography is typically performed between 18 and 22 weeks of gestation when the fetal heart has matured sufficiently to be feasibly imaged using transabdominal US. Prior to that, transvaginal US was utilized to detect the developing fetal heart with less granularity at 12 to 13 weeks of gestation, but the findings would usually have to be confirmed later with detailed fetal echocardiography. Fetal echocardiography is indicated in pregnancies where maternal or fetal factors are present that may increase the risk of cardiac anomaly. Prenatal diagnosis of CHD or myocardial dysfunction significantly impacts pregnancy course, the decision for termination, fetal therapy, delivery mode, and the need for tertiary care [4].

US imaging of the fetal heart is challenging, as the position of the fetus relative to the mother is highly variable, and the operator must be familiar with normal and variant cardiovascular anatomy to orient the US probe to image the heart in the correct view [7]. The standard four-chamber view is the most basic (Figure 1), on which 43 to 96% of fetal anomalies can be detected [5,8]. Test sensitivity can be improved by adding comprehensive views of the left and right ventricular outflow tracts [9]. Sequential segmental analysis [10,11] is a systematic approach to identify the morphologic atria, ventricles [12], and great vessels to deconstruct the veno-atrial, atrioventricular, and ventriculo-arterial connections to arrive at an anatomical diagnosis in CHD.

Lateral four-chamber view

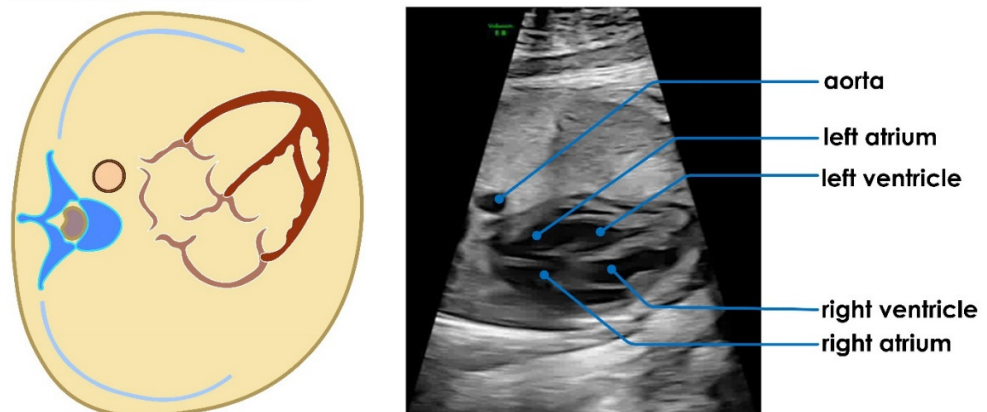


Figure 1. Standard four-chamber view showing normal appearance and spatial relationships of the four heart chambers and aorta. This image was acquired from the subcostal window with an ultrasound beam perpendicular to the interventricular septum. A similar image can be acquired from the cardiac apex; in which case, the ultrasound beam would be parallel to the interventricular septum.

In addition to cardiac structure, fetal echocardiography allows for the assessment of heart function, including the quantification of chamber dimensions and ventricular ejection fraction. However, the latter is load-dependent and may not represent intrinsic myocardial contractility. Advanced techniques such as tissue Doppler and speckle tracking imaging may be used to detect subclinical systolic and diastolic myocardial dysfunction, which is especially relevant in high-risk pregnancies with intrauterine growth restriction or gestational diabetes mellitus [13]. On a cautionary note, impaired myocardial function or cardiac output in utero may be a sign of compromised umbilical venous return from placental insufficiency [14,15], which puts the fetus at risk of developing hypoxia and acidosis during parturition.

The interpretation of fetal echocardiographic images demands expertise and is time-consuming. Subtle myocardial dysfunction may be missed, even by skilled operators. Computer-aided diagnostic systems can assist physicians in screening out abnormalities for review to save time and potentially enhance diagnostic accuracy. In this regard, many artificial intelligence (AI) approaches have been developed for medical US image analy-

sis [16–20]. This review aims to systematically assess AI methods for automated analysis of fetal US images. In particular, we focused on studies that utilized the standard four-chamber view, as it is the most basic, has the highest diagnostic yield, and will allow us to compare the different AI techniques using a uniform standard.

The remainder of the paper is structured as follows: Section 2 details our search methodology, Section 3 mentions the studies included, and Section 4 analyzes four-chamber (4Ch) heart images. In Section 5, results and discussion are stated, and in Section 6, the conclusion is provided.

2. Article Selection for Systematic Review

Following PRISMA guidelines [21], we searched for scientific articles published between January 2010 and November 2021 on Scopus, IEEE Xplore, PubMed, Google Scholar, and Web of Science using the search string: (“segmentation” OR “classification” OR “identification” OR “categorization” OR “detection”) AND (“fetal heart”) AND (“echocardiography” OR “cardiac ultrasound”) AND (“deep learning” OR “machine learning” OR “artificial intelligence” OR “feature based”). Other keywords, such as “fetal heart ultrasound”, “fetal echocardiography”, and “fetal heart segmentation”, were also tested to extract the technical articles. We included articles that used AI techniques for segmentation or diagnostic classification of standard four-chamber US images of the fetal heart and excluded non-English publications, view detection using fetal heart US, cardiac cycle detection using fetal heart US, abnormality detection other than four-chamber US images, non-US studies, medical articles unrelated to AI content, case studies, adult studies, animal studies, articles on fetal growth and related abnormalities, and articles that used AI for organ segmentation other than in the heart. The search query returned 190 articles. After reading the articles, 145 were discarded, as they met the repetition and exclusion criteria, leaving 45 articles that comprised 40 technical and five review articles. The review articles are considered, as they have shown the significance of fetal heart US images in automated assessment with AI technology. The complete selection procedure is shown in Figure 2.

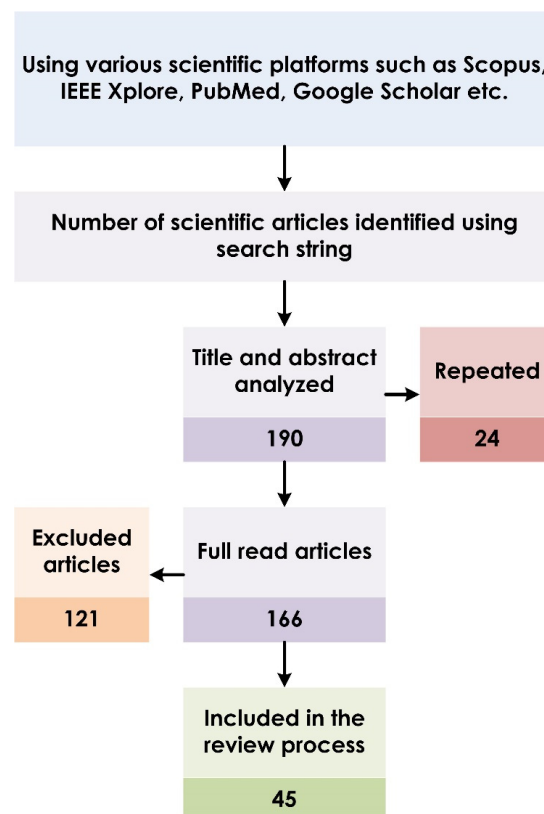


Figure 2. Article selection process based on PRISMA guidelines.

3. AI in Fetal Echocardiography

Figure 3 depicts the pipeline for implementing AI-based computer-aided diagnosis for fetal heart echocardiography, which comprises distinct tasks completed automatically in sequence. First, the region of interest (ROI) containing the fetal heart image is localized, and extraneous signals are removed in order to reduce data dimensionality and preserve downstream computational efficiency. Second, structures of interest, including endocardial borders or US speckles, are segmented, i.e., identified and tracked spatially (and where applicable, temporally), which facilitates derivation of quantitative measures, e.g., indices of chamber function. These first two steps are considered collectively in segmentation. Third, input samples are classified into prespecified diagnostic categories. Both fetal heart US image segmentation and classification tasks can be performed using deep learning (DL), non-DL, or hybrid methodology [16,18,20].

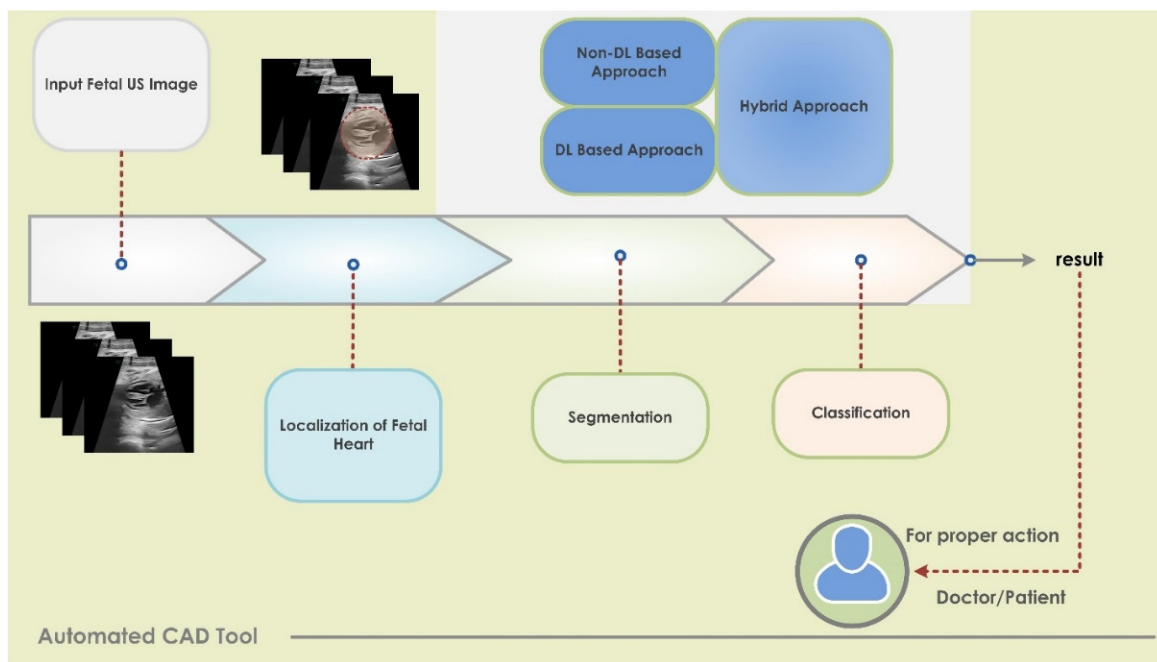


Figure 3. AI-based pipeline architecture for analysis of fetal echocardiography.

Traditional non-DL generally comprises distinct sequential steps of feature extraction, detection, dimensionality reduction, and classification [17,22–26], and it would typically require design input at every step. For instance, established algorithms based on thresholding, graph theory, gradient vector flow, etc. would be used for the segmentation step [19]. In contrast, DL is a newer type of AI that incorporates neural networks to mimic human reasoning [20], and feature engineering is automatically learned within the model rather than being imposed. DL is modeled on a network of layers—deep architecture—with a hierarchy of features in which features at the next higher level are informed and defined by features at the preceding lower level [27]. Supervised DL models are extensively used in US image segmentation and classification tasks. The most popular architectures are convolutional neural networks (CNNs) and recurrent neural networks (RNNs). CNN consists of convolutional and pooling layers and a rectified linear unit (ReLU), and batch normalization layers are added if required. The last layer is a fully connected layer. These layers are stacked to form the deep model [28]. CNNs are widely used for static two-dimensional image analysis. In contrast, RNNs are more adept at analyzing time-varying input signals. RNNs compute the hidden state vector and output vector iteratively and uses the long short-term memory (LSTM) module to access the long-range context [29].

3.1. Segmentation of Fetal Heart Structures

To replace manual cropping, automatic identification of the ROI containing the fetal heart in a static image or a sequence of images in a video loop is an obligatory and challenging first step. This is followed by identifying and tracking relevant pixels corresponding to the structure of interest in each image. Segmentation techniques can be segregated into non-DL (Table 1) and DL approaches (Table 2).

Table 1. Nondeep learning segmentation techniques for fetal heart ultrasound images and videos.

Paper	Method	Goal	Dataset	Result
[30]	Rayleigh-trimmed anisotropic diffusion + AAM	The structure detection of the fetal heart	Images: 258	Detection = 74
[31]	Active cardiac model	The detection of cardiac structure	738 images	Point position error = 7.11 ± 6.77
[32]	PPBMLE + fuzzy connectedness	Fetal heart structure delineation	First image	DC = 0.985
[33]	Improved AAM + sparse representation	The segmentation of LV	Training: 23 images Testing: 23 images	AO = 84.39
[34]	Connected component analysis	Heart detection	13 cine-loop sequences	
[35]	RG + PCM clustering	The segmentation of fetal heart chambers	Images: 93	
[36]	Multitexture AAM with HT	The segmentation of LV	Training: 98 images Validation: 45 images	DC = 0.8631
[37]	FOH + circular basis functions + SVM	Heart detection	Videos: 63	Acc. = 88
[38]	Horn–Schunck’s optical flow + PCM	Fetal heart chamber segmentation	70 frames	Segmentation Error = 2.17%
[39]	Improved RCV model	The segmentation of anatomical structure	Videos: 12 subjects	SPM = more than 99.95 HF = 2.5204 ± 1.2503
[40]	TDyWT	Preserving curvature and border of the chambers	Images: 100 normal and abnormal	Contrast = 85% improvement
[41]	k-means clustering + AAM	The detection of fetal cardiac structure	Three ultrasound sequences	
[42]	16 distances from border to center + back-propagation neural network (BPNN)	LV volume prediction	50 cases	Highest intraclass correlation coefficient and concordance correlation coefficient
[43]	Discrete Haar wavelet transform	Chamber segmentation	73 cine loop sequences	LV/RV ratio = 0.97

Acc (%): accuracy; SPM (%): segmentation performance measure; detection (%); AO (%): area overlap; DS/DC: dice score/coefficient; HF: Hausdorff distance.

3.1.1. Nondeep Learning (non-DL) Approaches

A US image, whether static or moving, gets easier to analyze when US speckles in the image are reduced. Techniques for reducing US speckle noise include the Rayleigh-trimmed filter and anisotropic diffusion [30,31], probabilistic patch-based maximum likelihood estimation (PPBMLE) [32], and a combination of sparse representation and nonlocal means [33]. Techniques to localize the ROI containing the fetal heart image include the superimposition of frames and connected component labelling [34] and the region growing (RG) method [35]. Once the ROI has been detected, structures of interest within it can be identified. The fetal heart structure was determined using an active appearance model (AAM) [30]. An improved AAM model with sparse representation was employed by Guo et al. to segment

the left ventricle (LV) [33]. In addition, simultaneous tracking of motion and structural information can improve the detection of the fetal heart [31]. It is observed that multi-texture AAM was combined with the Hermite transform (HT) to segment the LV [36]. A feature-based approach using Fourier orientation histograms (FOH) and a support vector machine (SVM) classifier was used to detect the fetal heart [37]. However, optical flow was also implemented to find the heart region [38]. An improved region-based Chan–Vese (RCV) model was proposed [39], wherein energy minimization was carried out using the global-pollination-based CAT swarm optimizer with the flower pollination algorithm. Furthermore, possibilistic c-means (PCM) clustering was used to detect the LV and right ventricle (RV) [35]. The curvatures and borders of all four fetal heart chambers were preserved using the transverse dyadic wavelet transform (TDyWT) algorithm [40]. Table 1 lists the non-DL methods reviewed along with their performance for the segmentation of US fetal heart images.

3.1.2. Deep Learning (DL) Approaches

DL segmentation techniques are based on CNNs and RNNs. LV segmentation was performed by using deep tuning and shallow tuning approaches that tracked the mitral valve base points [44]. Two models, the Visual Geometry Group (VGG)-16 and modified region proposals with CNNs (RCNNs), were used to detect anatomical structures [45]. Multiple fine fetal heart structures—LV, epicardium (EP), thorax, descending aorta, right atrium, left atrium, and RV—were segmented with cascaded U-Nets (CU-Net), and the structural similarity index measure (SSIM) was added as a loss function [46]. You Only Look Once (YOLOv3) was incorporated to improve classification accuracy to detect the ROI [47]. Fully CNN was applied to locate the fetal heart in [48]. VGG and U-Net modules were combined to segment the ventricular septum, yielding superior results when time-series information was used [49]. The authors combined dilated convolutional chains (DCCs) and W-Net modules and attained excellent segmentation results [50]. In addition, the authors utilized Mask-RCNN (MRCNN) with ResNet50 as the backbone for multiclass segmentation [51]. Table 2 lists the various DL approaches for the segmentation of US fetal heart images.

Table 2. Deep learning segmentation techniques for fetal heart ultrasound images and videos.

Paper	Method	Goal	Dataset	Result
[52]	CNN	Fetal annulus segmentation	250 cases	DS = 0.78
[46]	CU-Net + SSIM	Fetal heart segmentation	Training: 1284 Images Testing: 428 images	DS = 0.856 HF = 3.33 Pixel Acc. = 92.9
[53]	CNN	Localization	2694 examinations	Acc. = 77.8
[47]	Deep learning hybrid approach	Localization of end-systolic (ES) and end-diastolic (ED) frames	350 pregnant women	Avg. Acc. = 94.84
[45]	VGG-16 + modified RCNN	The detection of anatomical structures	91 videos from 12 subjects	Acc. = 82.31
[50]	DW-Net	The segmentation of anatomical structures	895 views	DC = 0.827 PA = 93.3 AUC = 0.990
[54]	Feature learning detection system with multistage residual hybrid attention module	The detection of anatomical structures	1250 views from 1000 healthy pregnant women	Precision = 0.919, Recall = 0.971, F1 score = 0.944, and mAP = 0.953
[44]	Dynamic CNN	LV segmentation	51 sequences	DC = 94.5

Table 2. Cont.

Paper	Method	Goal	Dataset	Result
[49]	Cropping–segmentation–calibration	Ventricular septum segmentation	615 images from 211 pregnant women	mIoU = 0.5543 mDC = 0.6891
[55]	Multiframe + cylinder based on ensemble learning	Thoracic wall segmentation	538 frames from 256 normal cases	mIoU = 0.493
[56]	Supervised object detection with normal data only based on CNN	The detection of structure abnormalities	349 normal cases 14 CHD cases	Area under ROC Heart = 0.787 Vessel = 0.891
[57]	DeeplabV3 + U-net	Multidisease segmentation	602 Frames from 301 patients	mIoU = 0.768 ± 0.035 DC = 0.926 ± 0.020 for Ebstein’s anomaly
[58]	CNN-based U-Net	The segmentation of atrioventricular septal defect	AVSD: 337 images Normal: 332 images	DC = 96.02%
[51]	MRCNN	Multiclass segmentation	Images: 764	Hole detection mIoU = 76 mAP = 99.48 DC = 87.78
[59]	CNNs–U-Net and Otsu threshold	Fetal heart segmentation	Images: 519	Mean Accuracy = 96.73 Error rate = 0.21%

Acc (%): accuracy; SPM (%): segmentation performance measure; detection (%); DS/DC: dice score/coefficient; HF: Hausdorff distance; PA (%): pixel accuracy; mean average precision (mAP); mean intersection over union (IoU).

3.2. Classification of Fetal Abnormality

Fetal heart pathologies were classified using deep learning and other conventional approaches. The three main steps for image analysis using non-DL approaches were segmentation, feature extraction and reduction, and classification. First, noise and undesirable distortions from US images were removed using a patch-based Wiener filter (WF) [60] and PPBMLE [61]. Further, morphological operation [60], fuzzy connectedness [61], image-and-spatial transformer networks (Atlas-ISTN) [62], and Faster-RCNN [63] were used to segment the ROI. Next, texture features of US images were extracted using the gray-level co-occurrence matrix (GLCM) [60,61,64]. The generated features were further reduced by applying the Fisher discriminant ratio (FDR) [61] and local preserving class separation (LPCS) [64]. Moreover, scale invariant feature transform (SIFT) descriptors and histogram of optical flow (HOF) descriptors were used, and a codebook was constructed using a bag of words (BoW) [65]. Finally, classifiers such as BPNN [60], the adaptive neuro fuzzy inference system classifier (ANFIS) [61], SVM [64,65], and the Gaussian process [62] were deployed to categorize the normal versus diseased fetal heart. DL models were used to classify the US images in [66]. The DANomaly and GACNN (Wgan-GP and CNN) were combined to form a DGACNN architecture [63]. An ensemble of neural networks achieved promising results in [67]. Table 3 summarizes the various state-of-the-art approaches to fetal heart disease categorization.

Table 3. State-of-the-art decision support systems using fetal heart ultrasound images and videos.

Paper	Method	Dataset	Result	Classes
[60]	Patch-based WF + morphological operation + features from GLCM + BPNN	From fetal US image gallery	Correctly classified: 30 images Not correctly classified: 9 images	3 (normal, hole in the heart, and defect in the valve.)
[61]	PPBMLE + fuzzy connectedness + statistical and texture features + FDR + ANFIS	Normal: 185 images TA-CHD heart: 39 images	ROC: 0.8954 F-score: 0.9673	2 (normal and truncus arteriosus (TA))
[65]	SIFT + HOF + BoW + SVM	Normal: 240 cases Abnormal: 60 cases	Acc. (Avg.): 95.1%	2 (normal and abnormal)
[66]	Deep learning model	Normal: 493 TOF: 87 HLHS: 105	Normal heart vs. TOF: Sen: 75, Spe: 76 Normal vs. HLHS: Sen: 100, Spe: 90	3 (normal heart, tetralogy of Fallot (TOF), and hypoplastic left heart syndrome (HLHS))
[64]	Texture features based on shearlet + LPCS + SVM	Normal: 221 images Pre-GDM/GDM: 212 images	Acc.: 98.15 PPV: 97.22 Sen: 99.05 Spe: 97.28	2 (normal and pre-GDM/gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM))
[63]	DGACNN	3596 images and video slices	Acc.: 85 AUC: 0.881	2 (normal and diseased)
[62]	Atlas-ISTN + area ratios + Gaussian process	Normal: 1560 images HLHS: 68 images	AUC-ROC: 0.978	2 (normal and HLHS)
[68]	Auto-encoding generative adversarial network	Normal: 2224 cases Abnormal: 93 cases	AUC (avg.): 0.81	2 (normal and HLHS)
[67]	Ensemble of neural networks	107,823 images	AUC: 0.99 Sen: 95 Spe: 96 NPV: 100	2 (normal and abnormal)

PPV (%): positive predictive value; Sen. (%): sensitivity; Spe. (%): specificity; NPV (%): negative predictive value.

4. Analysis of CHD Using Four-Chamber US Images

To understand CHD, we analyzed the 4Ch US heart images and the different approaches used, as described in the subsequent sections.

4.1. Data Description

The fetal cardiac ultrasound images were acquired using the Vivid 7 GE healthcare echocardiographic machine with the transducer being a linear convex probe set at 3 to 4 MHz. The 4Ch view helps in the identification of cardiac chamber anatomy and the presence of any intracardiac shunt lesions. Structural anomalies of the cardiac chambers are well-diagnosed using lateral or apical four-chamber views of the fetal heart. The collected images are shown in Figure 4. In the healthy normal fetus, the apical 4Ch view demonstrates four well-developed chambers, a concordant atrioventricular (AV) connection, unobstructed AV valves (mitral and tricuspid valves), the foramen ovale flap opening into left atrium (LA), and an intact interventricular septum. Additionally, the pulmonary venous opening can be visualized at the LA wall. Any structural deviations from normal anatomy may lead to congenital heart disease that can be determined by the 4Ch view of the fetal heart's ultrasound imaging. We illustrate a few such examples that can be diagnosed by the 4Ch view of the fetal heart alone. Figure 4a displays the normal cardiac structural anatomy, where all four chambers are well-developed without any dilatation/hypoplasia of any chamber and nonobstructive AV valves. Figure 4b shows an atrioventricular septal defect, commonly termed as an endocardial cushion defect, mainly affecting AV valve formation

and the abnormal AV connection to the respective ventricle. Figure 4c shows an abnormal atrioventricular connection, where the anatomical LA is connected to the RV through the tricuspid valve, and the RA is connected to the LV through the mitral valve. This structural anomaly is one of the diagnostic criteria for the diagnosis of L-posed transposition of the great artery (L-TGA) or congenitally corrected transposition of the great artery (CCTGA). The presence of an intracardiac tumor in the fetus can also be determined in the 4Ch view of the fetal heart, as shown in Figure 4d. Moreover, Figure 4e describes the tricuspid valve anomaly seen in Ebstein's anomaly, characterized by the apical displacement of tricuspid valve leaflet insertion. Fetal echocardiography can also show complex congenital heart disease such as hypoplastic RV (Figure 4f), hypoplastic LV (Figure 4g), and tricuspid atresia (Figure 4h). Hypoplasia of the ventricle is characterized by a small-sized chamber with or without ventricular septal defects, whereas the atretic valve is defined as being when the muscle bundle completely seals the respective AV valve segment. The obstructive AV valve with congenital stenosis and thickening can be identified in the fetal cardiac 4Ch view by a restricted movement of the AV valves during diastole. Significant AV valve stenosis will be associated with respective atrial enlargement (Figure 4i). Further, Figure 4j shows a 4Ch view of a fetus with total anomalous pulmonary venous connection (TAPVC). Although anomalous pulmonary venous insertion cannot be identified in 4Ch view alone, the appearance of a bald LA is considered to be the classic finding for the suspicion of TAPVC.

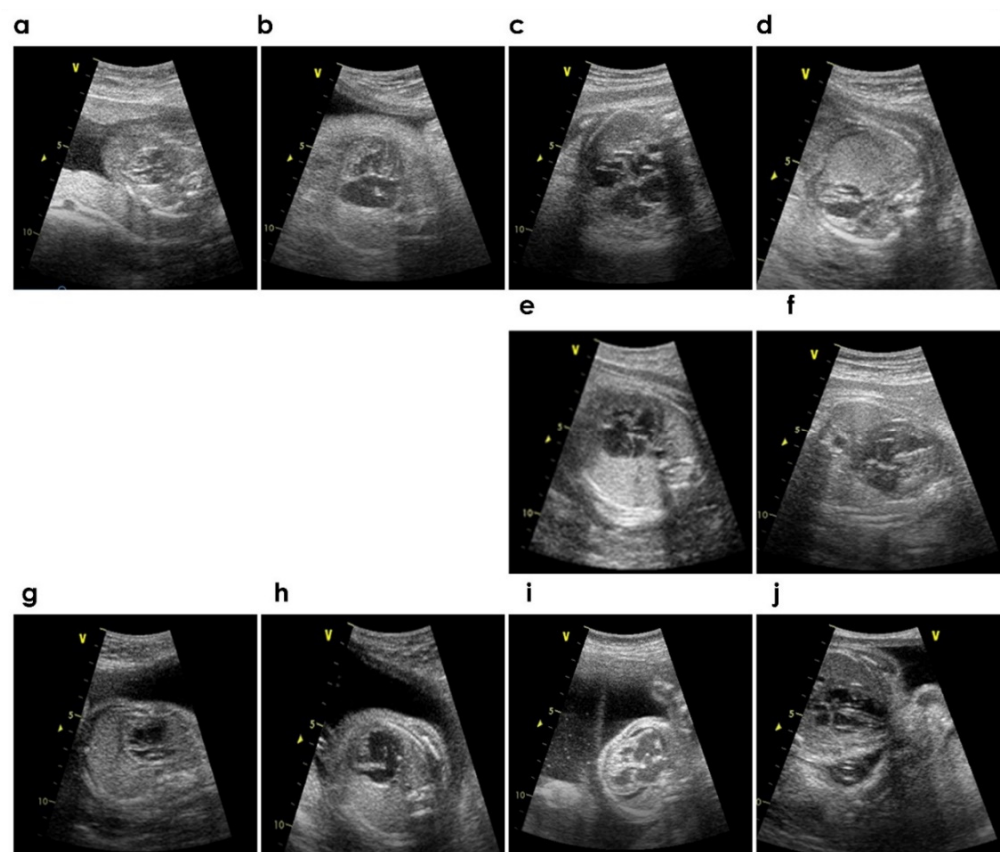


Figure 4. (a–j) Sample images with various CHDs.

4.2. Analysis Using Various Approaches

The 4Ch view is a basic view in the cardiac examination for the structural and functional assessment of the heart. Most of the complex congenital heart diseases can be detected straightforwardly by the 4Ch view. Hence, we have obtained a sample of the 4Ch cardiac view from normal and CHD fetuses. Here, we have used a few CHD images for analysis purposes, and the study lacked individual CHD images with a greater sample

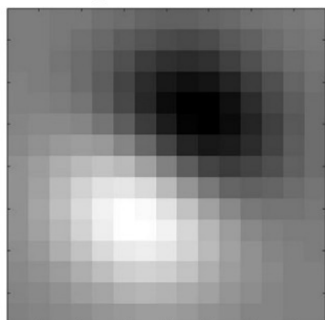
size. However, we strategize automated individual CHD detection using more of such data in the future. In the present study, we have used methods such as steerable filters [69,70], gist [71], and higher-order spectra (HOS) cumulants [72] to analyze the structure of the heart. The application of these methods to characterize image uncertainties and their analysis to achieve efficient results have motivated us to analyze the 4Ch fetal heart images [73–81]. These approaches can be further utilized with non-DL and DL approaches to efficiently characterize CHDs.

Steerable filters are used to enhance the various clinical features in different orientations. A set of basis filters is used to produce an arbitrary orientation [69,70]. Moreover, a linear combination of the oriented functions is used to generate the steered filters. The generated filters are then applied to a US image with the help of a linear operator, convolution, and it is also noted that the obtained filter responses are steerable [70] (refer to Figure 5).

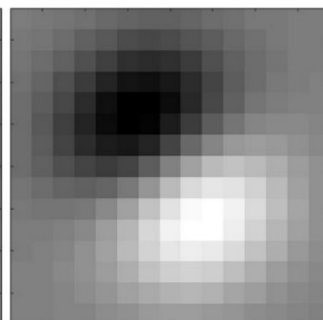
normal



60 degree



120 degree



240 degree

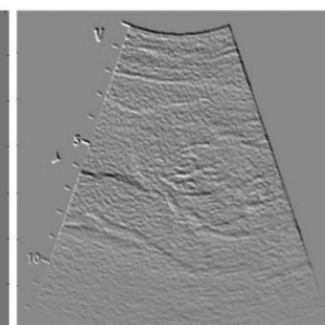
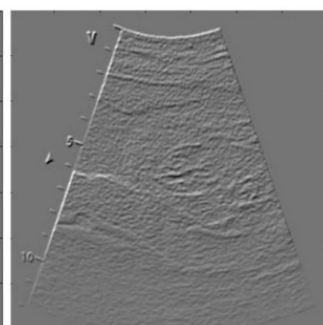
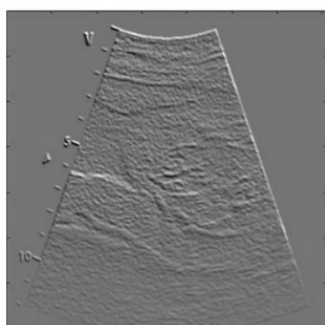
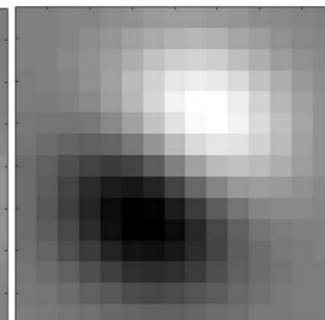


Figure 5. Steered filters (second row) and their application to a normal fetal 4-chamber US image (third row).

Gist is an efficient, holistic lower-dimension representation of an image. It investigates the image on a spatial four-by-four nonoverlapping grid. Initially, the power spectrum of an image is computed and a set of Gabor filters are then used [71,73]. Then, the feature maps are generated to accumulate the information over subregions of an image. Figure 6 shows the computed gist descriptor using four-chamber US images [74].

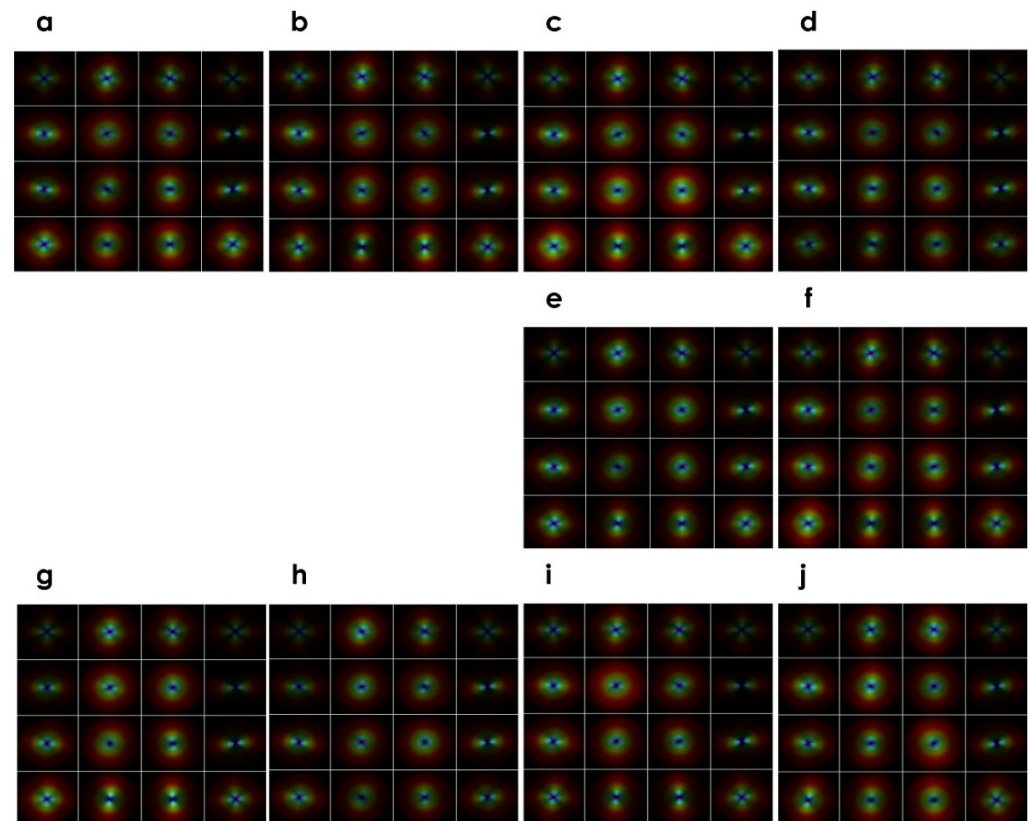


Figure 6. Gist descriptor: (a) normal, (b) complete endocardial cushion defect, (c) CCTGA, (d) myocardial tumor, (e) Ebstein's anomaly, (f) hypoplastic RV, (g) hypoplastic LV, (h) tricuspid atresia, (i) mitral and tricuspid stenosis, and (j) bald LA in TAPVC.

HOS are the spectral representation of the moments and cumulants from the third order and beyond. Cumulants are computed using certain nonlinear mixtures of moments [72]. Although the process is random, cumulants are deterministic functions. It is noted that, in the spectral domain, cumulant spectra are determined using moment spectra [72]. Herein, fetal heart US images are analyzed for order $n = 3$ and a step angle of 10 degrees (refer to Figure 7).

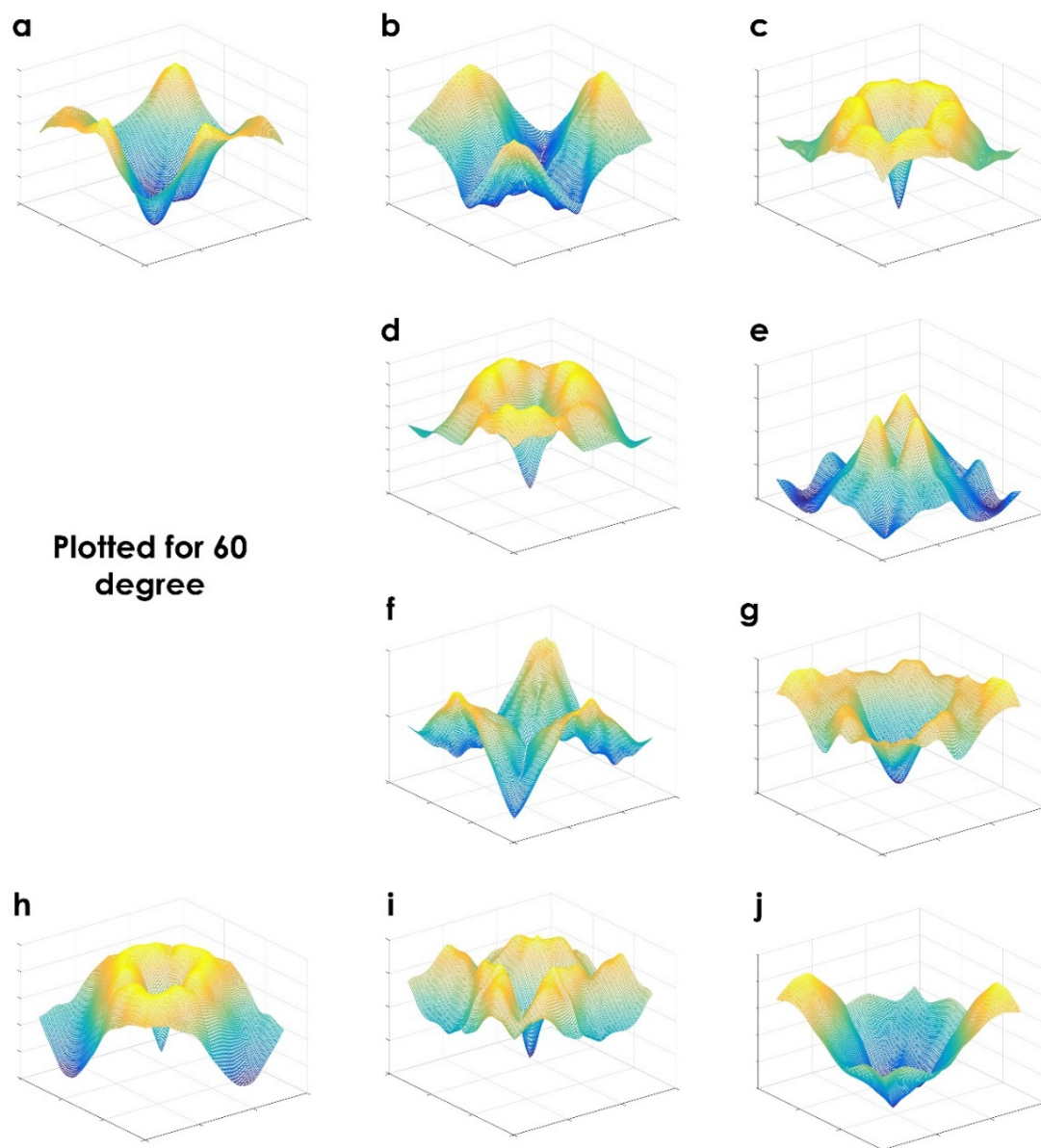


Figure 7. HOS cumulants: (a) normal, (b) complete endocardial cushion defect, (c) CCTGA, (d) myocardial tumor, (e) Ebstein's anomaly, (f) hypoplastic RV, (g) hypoplastic LV, (h) tricuspid atresia, (i) mitral and tricuspid stenosis and (j) bald LA in TAPVC.

5. Results and Discussion

In this work, we have reviewed 45 articles that were segregated into the following areas: segmentation/detection (31/40) and classification (9/40) using four-chamber fetal heart US images and reviews (5/45). The distribution of the articles based on non-DL and DL approaches is shown in Figure 8.

Non-DL and DL are the major approaches implemented with segmentation/detection and classification techniques for the automated assessment of the US fetal heart. From Tables 1 and 2, most of the articles availed of the dice score/coefficient (DS/DC) [32,36,44,46,49–52,57,58] as a performance indicator for the detection scheme. For classification, accuracy (Acc.) [63–65], positive predictive value (PPV) [64], sensitivity (Sen.) [64,66,67], specificity (Spe.) [64,66,67], F-score [61], and area under curve (AUC) [62,63,67,68] were the reported performance indicators. Among non-DL techniques, AAM was commonly deployed in many approaches [30,33,36,41] for the detection of the fetal heart. SVM [37] and BPNN [42] showed good accuracy for detecting the heart's features. The combination of PPBMLE and fuzzy

connectedness achieved a DC of 0.985, while the improved RCV model achieved a segmentation performance measure (SPM) of more than 99.95% [32]. Further, the CNN-based U-Net approach achieved a DC of 96.02% for the segmentation of atrioventricular septal defects [58]. In Table 3, the classification of fetal heart abnormalities was posed as a two-class (07/09) [61–65,67,68] and three-class (03/09) [60,66] classification problem. An ensemble of neural networks achieved a sensitivity and specificity of 95% and 96%, respectively, on a large image dataset (over 100,000 images) for two-class classification [67]. From the literature, we observed that almost all methods had been developed using private datasets, and it is difficult to compare the performance of non-DL and DL methods. From Tables 1 and 2, it is noted that MRCNN [51] and the U-Net based approach [58,59] achieved maximum segmentation results. It is noted that CNN-based approaches need high-end computers with GPU [51]. The number of layers depends on the architecture used by the individual approaches. In the CNN-based approach, the parameters, such as learning rate, batch size, number of layers, etc., change from model to model. The selection of these parameters is based on the efficient performance measures obtained from a particular model. On the other hand, it is difficult to generalize a particular model for segmentation or classification using US images. Further, DL methods might not perform well on test data collected from different centers, as they may differ too much from the training data. It is observed from the literature that the non-DL method uses feature-based learning approaches, wherein the hand-crafted features are used in the feature extraction stage. These are the features that data scientists manually compute; hence, it requires domain knowledge. From Table 3, it is observed that the highest classification accuracy achieved by using a hand-crafted feature learning-based approach is 98.15% [64]. The method uses the graph embedding approach on the generated texture features, and it uses only 28 features to obtain maximum accuracy. Hence, only a standalone personal computer is required for its execution, and these techniques can be utilized to analyze other medical images.

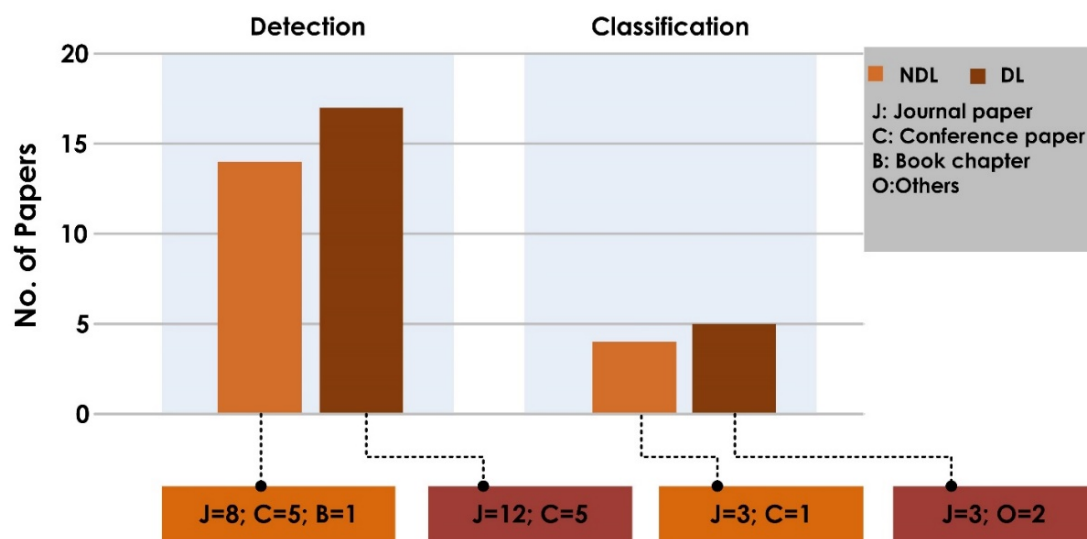


Figure 8. Distribution of the articles from 2010 to 2021.

On the other hand, segmentation and ensemble neural networks are used to obtain an AUC of 0.99 on a larger dataset [67]. In addition, all of the works used private datasets and the hold-out method instead of the k-fold cross-validation scheme. Hence, it would be difficult to generalize the results.

As far as we know, this research is the first to report a full range of 4Ch fetal heart US images with CHDs, including endocardial cushion defects, CCTGA, myocardial tumors, and mitral and tricuspid stenosis, to name a few. These images were analyzed via various approaches such as steerable filters, gist, and HOS cumulants. It is clear from Figure 5 that a steerable filter enhanced the edges, curvatures, and corners for improved structural iden-

tification. The “filtered” image can then be used to analyze the textures of an image [75–77]. It is noted from Figure 6 that gist was able to characterize the CHDs from the different patterns. Moving forward, the fusion of features obtained from steerable filters and gist can be used to improve the discrimination among different classes of CHDs. Since the collected dataset is very small, we grouped normal and abnormal (various CHDs) classes (i.e., three normal and nine abnormal images) to test the significance of the generated features. Initially, 512 gist features were generated for all the images. Then, the Student’s *t*-test as performed and arranged with the highest *t*-values and lower *p*-values [82,83]. Table 4 shows the highest-ranked ten features. It is noted that the generated features are significant, as their *p*-values are <0.005 . Further, these features can be used to identify the CHDs. It is difficult to generalize the system, as we have used a smaller dataset. The main goal of the proposed work is to show the structural changes in the fetal heart, and in the future, we want to extend the work by collecting a larger number of samples.

Table 4. Mean and standard deviation (SD) of ranked gist features.

Gist Features	Normal		CHD		<i>p</i> -Value	<i>t</i> -Value
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
<i>g163</i>	0.01452	0.012148	0.04007	0.004682	0.000232	5.58766
<i>g147</i>	0.018778	0.016078	0.047104	0.003378	0.000282	5.447707
<i>g435</i>	0.025952	0.023764	0.067444	0.005714	0.000359	5.27778
<i>g179</i>	0.015138	0.014876	0.045054	0.005949	0.000364	5.267412
<i>g19</i>	0.011812	0.010194	0.030654	0.003365	0.000417	5.173703
<i>g227</i>	0.014975	0.010206	0.034879	0.003961	0.000421	5.167139
<i>g432</i>	0.053077	0.002696	0.043768	0.002758	0.000473	5.086565
<i>g35</i>	0.009664	0.007529	0.027647	0.004663	0.000512	5.032358
<i>g291</i>	0.019373	0.015107	0.045137	0.004374	0.000578	4.950172
<i>g99</i>	0.009573	0.00628	0.023637	0.003746	0.000697	4.825387

To capture the subtle variations in the inherent structure of the fetal heart, researchers can also employ the HOS cumulants. The plot of HOS cumulants in Figure 7 clearly shows distinctly different plot patterns for various CHDs. The significant changes in the HOS cumulants plots could help the analysis of CHDs by generating compact features. The extraction of texture features [84] and various entropies [85] based on these plots will better assist researchers in analyzing the fetal heart’s intrinsic characteristics. Moreover, it can be utilized to enhance the discriminable capability of the model by understanding pixel organization of US images. There is a small change between Figures 7c,d, where CCTGA and the myocardial tumor may have a similar structure problem. Further, it can be analyzed by considering the intrinsic structure of CCTGA and the myocardial tumor. In addition, the generation of a hybrid model using gist and features from various HOS cumulants plots could also help identify different classes more efficiently. A greater number of US images of various CHDs will allow for a significant solution to the multiclass classification problem using US images.

5.1. Future Scope

It is observed that there are approximately the same number of statistical or non-DL-based and DL-based methods developed. It is noted from the Tables 1–3 that the former methods were developed using smaller datasets. For huge datasets, the DL-based methods are more suitable. In addition, feature extraction in the non-DL methods demands domain knowledge. To date, there is a lack of publicly available datasets for fetal heart analysis using US imagery. In addition, annotating the data into the various diagnostic categories is a challenge that requires support from expert radiologists. Image collection should be extended to multiple centers to ensure a balanced dataset. This will help in the global effort to develop more accurate models to assess fetal hearts for CHDs.

In future, the development of the smart healthcare system using the internet of things (IoT) is essential for early diagnosis and treatment of CHDs in expectant mothers living in rural areas of developing countries (refer Figure 9). Here, the collected US images are analyzed using a cloud-based system. The obtained reports can then be sent to doctors and specialists in multispecialty hospitals in the city. Based on the specialists' advice, the obstetricians in the rural areas can make appropriate decisions regarding the baby's birth. In addition, the proper medication can be provided to the expectant mother for a better outcome.

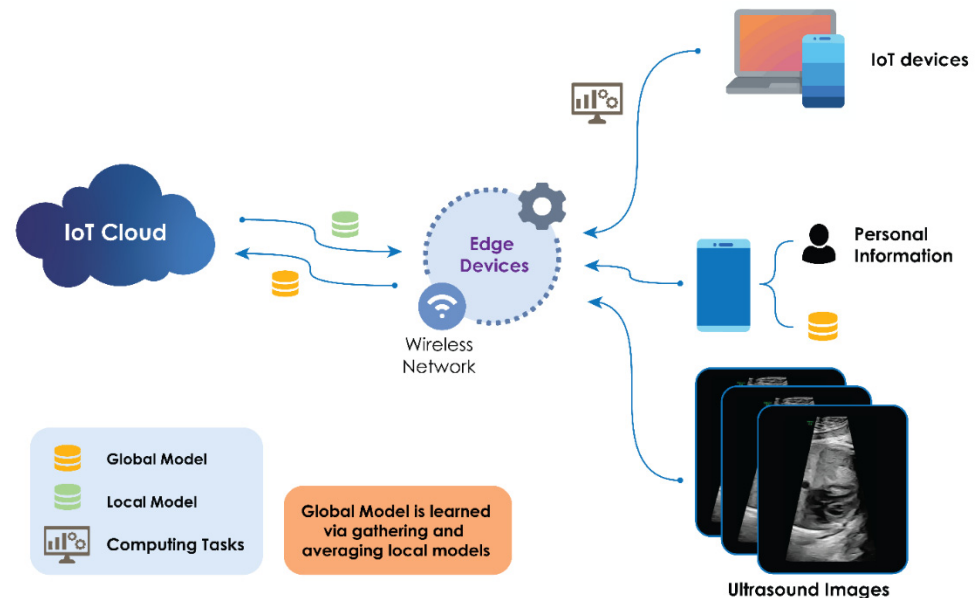


Figure 9. Smart healthcare system.

5.2. Limitations of the Current Study

Some limitations of the proposed study include:

1. This review considers only manuscripts written in English.
2. The articles are based on specific keywords used. We may have overlooked potential studies based on non-DL and DL approaches.
3. The study targets AI-based techniques for fetal heart assessment using only four-chamber US images and did not consider other views or other imaging modalities.

6. Conclusions

AI techniques have the potential to make a huge impact in the field of medical image processing and analysis. Computer-based diagnostic tools have shown significant growth in clinical and medical applications. In this study, 45 articles were selected from 190. These articles were thoroughly reviewed so as to provide a comprehensive insight into the AI techniques utilized for the characterization of fetal heart US images. These studies were summarized and analyzed in terms of different cutting-edge approaches. The survey showed that AI techniques are able to improve the assessment of the fetal heart and are likely to be valuable resources for medical decision support.

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