

Figure Legends

Figure 1: T2-weighted PMMR imaging of a 32 week gestation fetus, who underwent termination of pregnancy following an antenatal diagnosis of intracranial anomalies. The imaging was acquired 3 days after delivery, with intra-uterine retention period of 5 days post-feticide. (a) Axial and (b) coronal imaging of the thorax reveals a haemopericardium (white arrows) and intracardiac gas (dashed arrow). There are also bilateral pleural effusions and a pericardial effusion.

Figure 2: T2- weighted PMMR images of a 31 week gestation fetus, who underwent termination of pregnancy following an antenatal diagnosis of absence of the corpus callosum. The imaging was acquired 9 days after delivery, with intra-uterine retention period of 1 day post-feticide. (a) Axial imaging through the thorax reveals both a right sided haemothorax (solid arrow) and left haemopericardium (asterisk). There are also bilateral pleural effusions and a small pericardial effusion. (b) A photograph of the fetus at autopsy correlates with the imaging findings of haemopericardium (solid arrow) and haemothorax (asterisk).

Figure 3: T2- weighted PMMR images of a 36 week gestation fetus, who underwent termination of pregnancy following an antenatal diagnosis of absent corpus callosum. The imaging was acquired 12 days after delivery, with intra-uterine retention period of 3 days post-feticide. Axial imaging through the (a) thorax reveals a right haemopericardium (dashed arrow), right haemothorax (solid arrow), bilateral large pleural effusions and a pericardial effusion. The axial imaging through the (b) abdomen reveals bilateral retroperitoneal haemorrhages (arrowheads).

Figure 4: T2 weighted PMMR images of a 22 week gestation fetus who suffered an intra-uterine death, with estimated intra-uterine retention period of 1 day. The imaging was acquired 12 days after delivery. The patient was diagnosed antenatally with critical pulmonary stenosis and underwent intra-uterine pulmonary valve dilatation the day before the intra-uterine death was diagnosed. Axial imaging through the mid-thorax (a) and lung bases (b)

reveal locules of gas in the pericardium (solid arrow) and left lateral chest wall (dashed arrow), with a left sided haemothorax (arrowhead). These may be attributable to fetal surgery.

Figure 5: T2 weighted PMMR images of a 27 week gestation fetus who suffered an intra-uterine death, with estimated intra-uterine retention period of 1 day. The imaging was acquired 10 days after delivery. The mother was admitted to the intensive care unit with septicaemia a day prior to the patient's delivery and fetal demise was thought to be secondary to ascending maternal infection. Axial imaging through the lung apices (a) reveal right sided locules of gas in the pleural space (solid arrow). Axial imaging of the upper abdomen (b) demonstrates free intra-peritoneal gas (dashed arrow) and gas within the hepatic veins and branches. These may be attributable to fetal sepsis.