

Appendix 1. Definitions of PAS Markers in the Second and Third Trimesters of Pregnancy

Marker	Definition
Placental lacunae	Irregular, hypoechoic spaces within the placenta containing vascular flow (which can be seen on grayscale and/or color Doppler imaging). The following lacunae findings are associated with a high risk of PAS: Multiple (often defined as ≥ 3) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Large size 2. Irregular borders 3. High velocity^a and/or turbulent flow within
Abnormal uteroplacental interface	Loss of retroplacental hypoechoic zone between the placenta and myometrium. ^b This marker is often located along the posterior bladder wall resulting in partial or complete interruption or irregularities of the uterovesical interface. Thinning or of the retroplacental myometrium (previously described as myometrial thickness of < 1 mm).
Abnormal uterine contour (or placental bulge)	Placental tissue distorting the uterine contour resulting in a bulge-like appearance.
Exophytic mass	Placental tissue extruding beyond the uterine serosa.
Bridging vessel	Vessel that extends from the placenta across the myometrium and beyond the uterine serosa.

PAS, placenta accreta spectrum.

^aSome studies suggest a velocity of > 15 cm/s as the threshold for high peak systolic velocity;

^bThis space represents the uterine decidua and has been described as the “clear zone.”

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