



ULTRASOUND
PROGRAM



三軍總醫院

Wholehearted, Holistic Care
全 心 三 總 · 全 人 照 護

POCUS

急重症超音波應用
2020/11/21

陳國智醫師 西園急診



急救加護重症超音波工作坊

PAIN - Module (1) 工作坊

AEACUS Network President

前急診超音波委員會主委

Faculty

-WINFOCUS, PERCUSS, WFPICC

-台灣疼痛醫學會

POCUS Academy

FB: Emergency Ultrasound Training Center

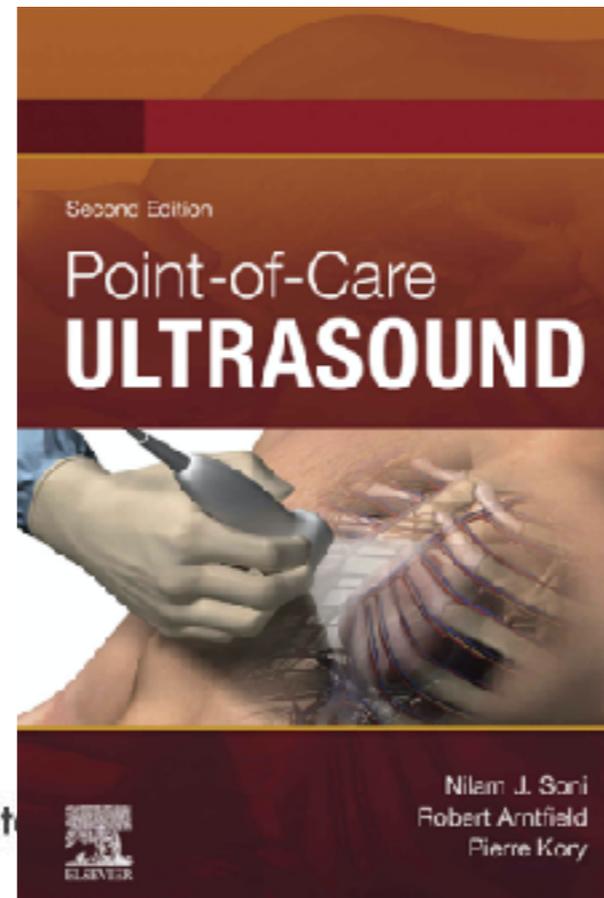
POCUS

Ultrasound in Med. & Biol., Vol. ■, No. ■, pp. 1–10, 2016
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0301-5629/\$ - see front matter

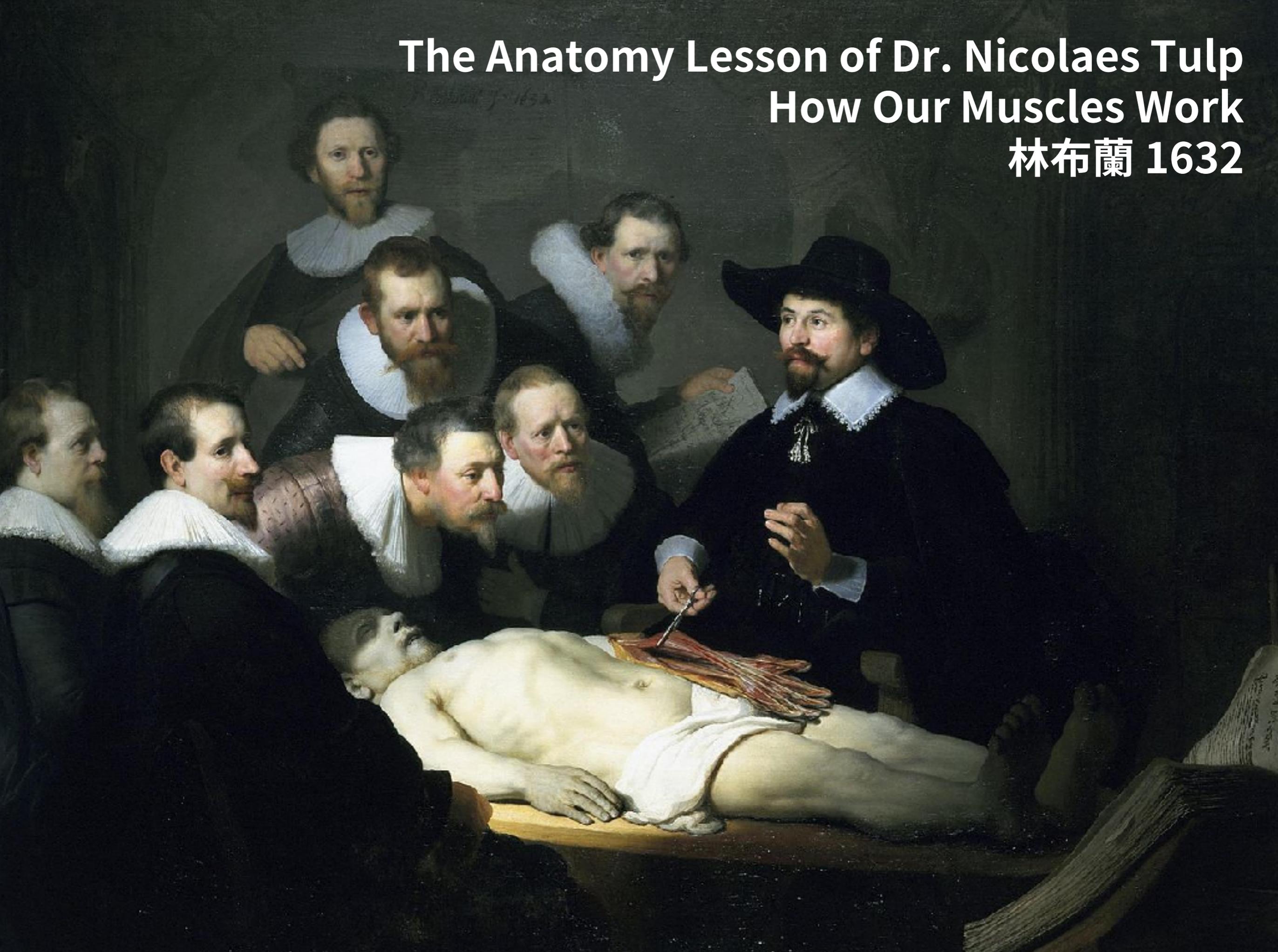
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ultrasmedbio.2016.06.021>

POINT OF CARE ULTRASOUND: A WFUMB POSITION PAPER

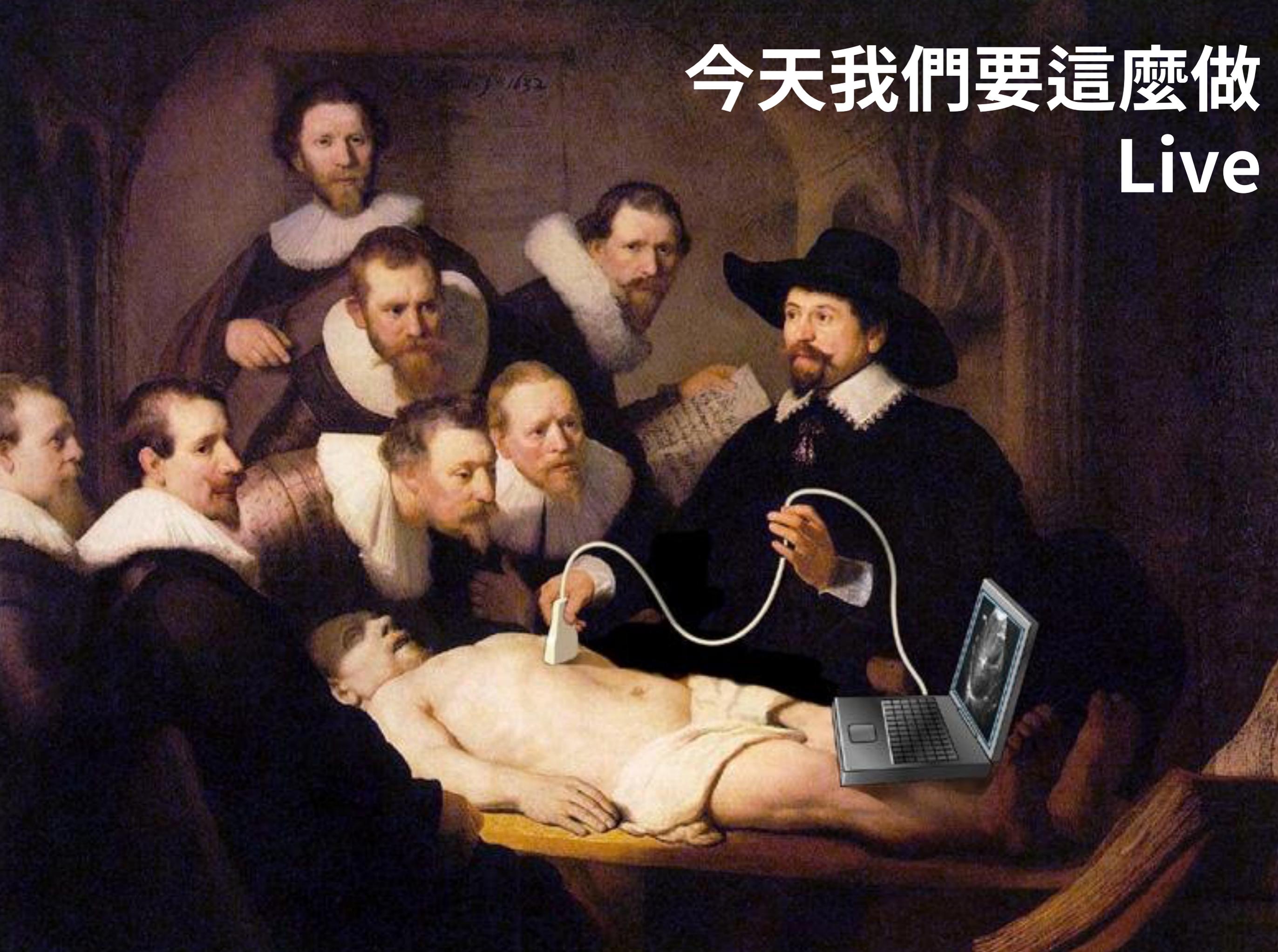
CHRISTOPH F. DIETRICH,^{*†} ADRIAN GOUDIE,[‡] LILIANA CHIOREAN,[§] XIN WU CUI,^{*†} ODD HELGE GILJA,[¶]
YI DONG,^{*||} JACQUES S. ABRAMOWICZ,[#] SUDHIR VINAYAK,^{**} SUSAN CAMPBELL WESTERWAY,^{††}
CHRISTIAN PÁLLSON NOLSØE,^{‡‡} YI-HONG CHOU,^{§§} and MICHAEL BLAIVAS^{¶¶}



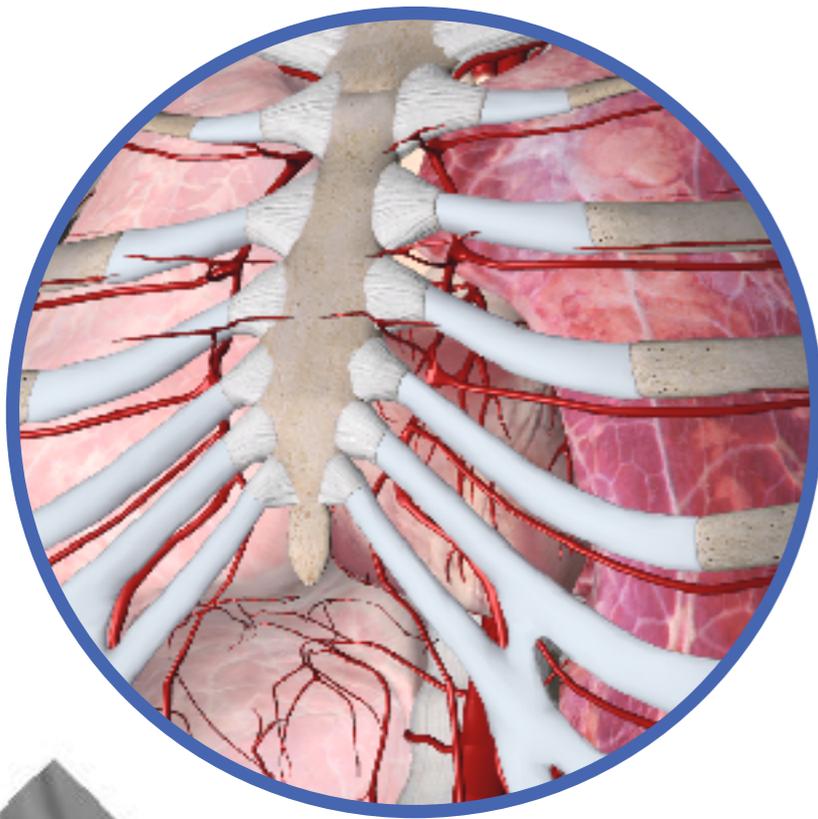
The Anatomy Lesson of Dr. Nicolaes Tulp
How Our Muscles Work
林布蘭 1632



今天我們要這麼做 Live



POCUS



POCUS

Point-of-Care Ultrasound

“ultrasonography brought to
the patient and performed by
the provider in real time”

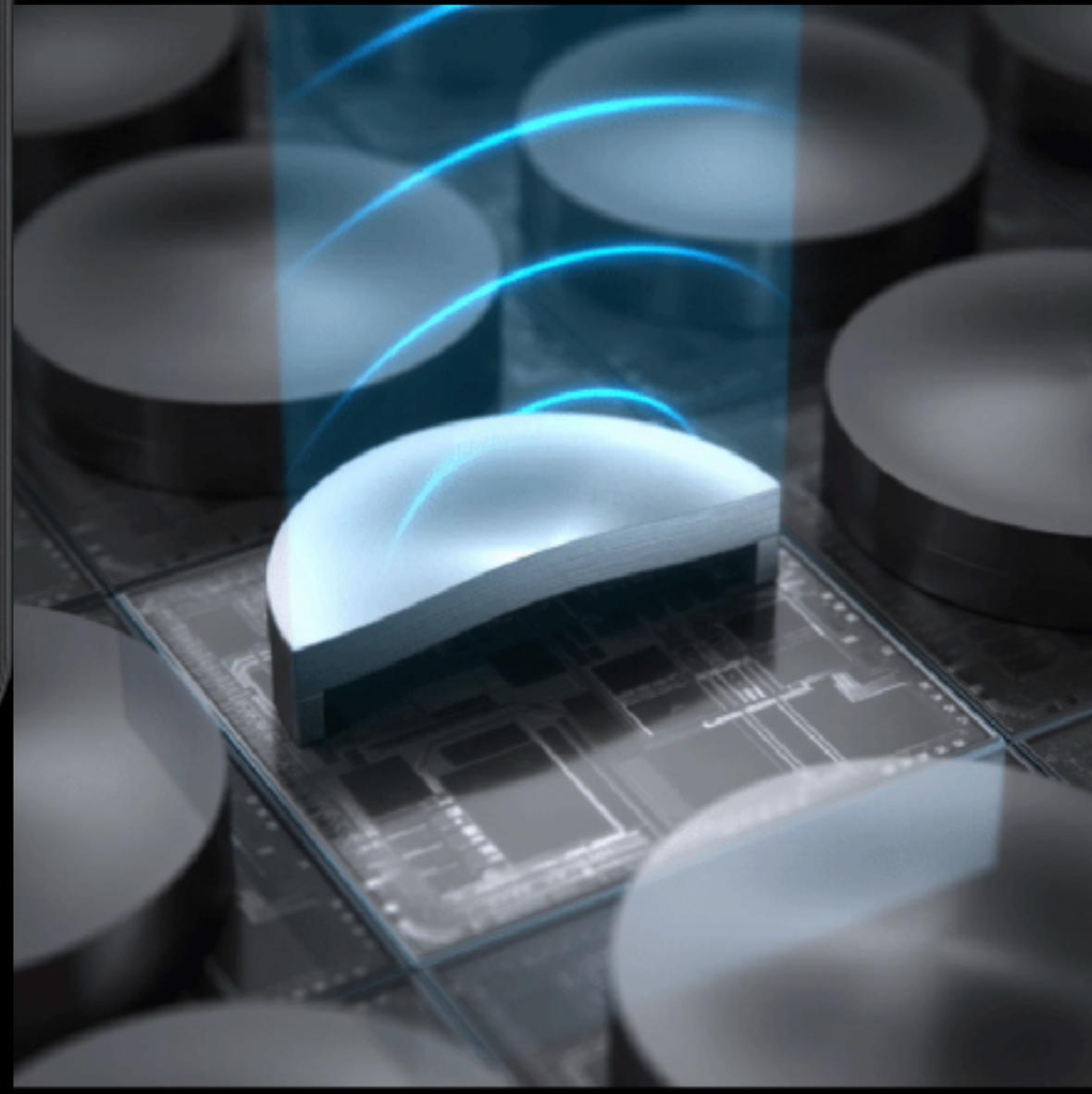
Moore, C. L., & Copel, J. A. NEJM 2011

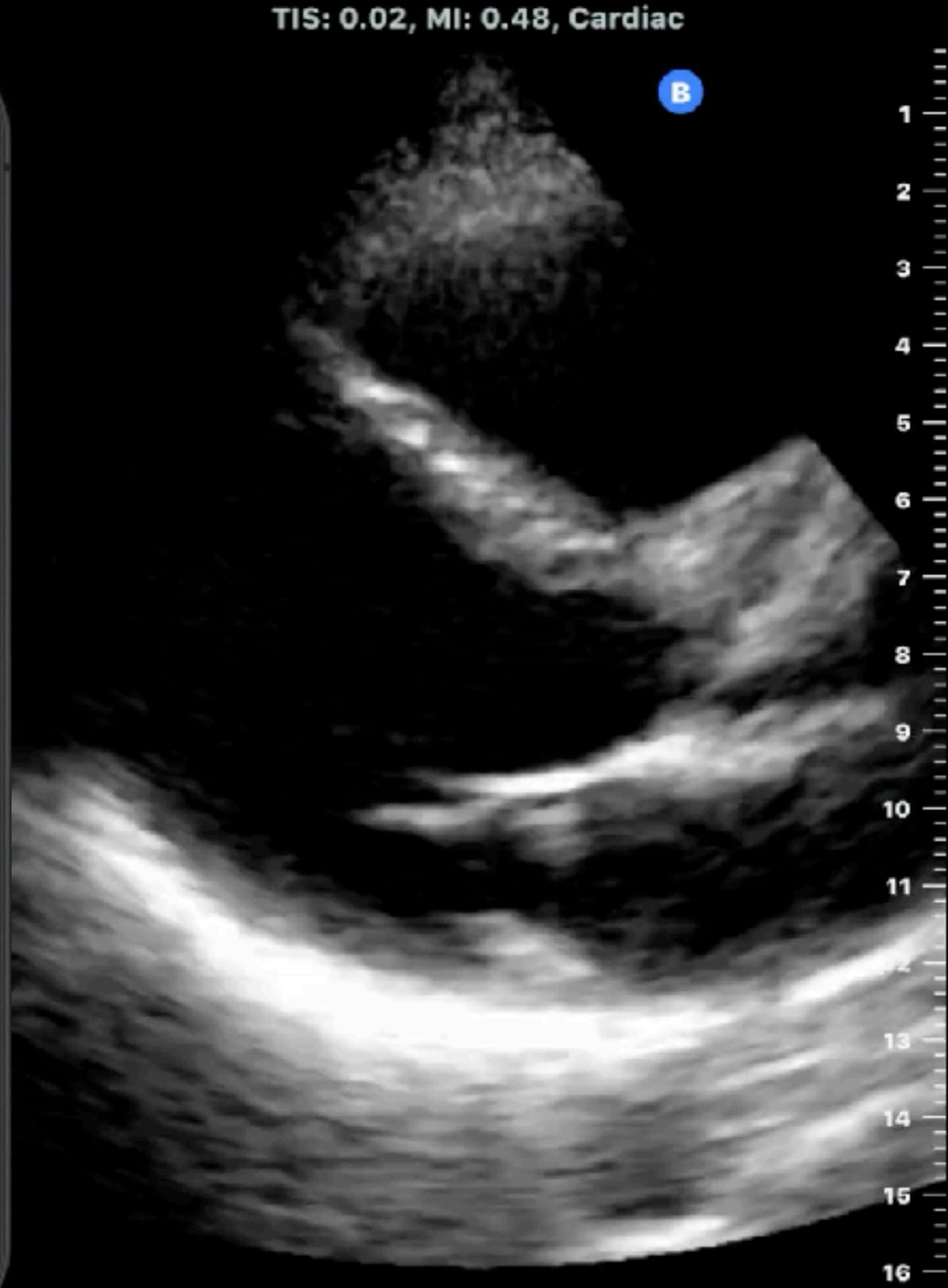


Disruptive Innovation



Butterfly iQ
\$ 2000





I-AIM

Indication (point)



Acquire



Interpret



**Make
decision**

Acute abdomen

Internal bleeding ?



FAST



Fluid



CT/TAE/OP

熟悉操控 6 大技巧

X

Sweep

**Fan/
Tilt**

Y

Slide

Rock

Z

Rotate

Compress

熟悉操控 6 大技巧

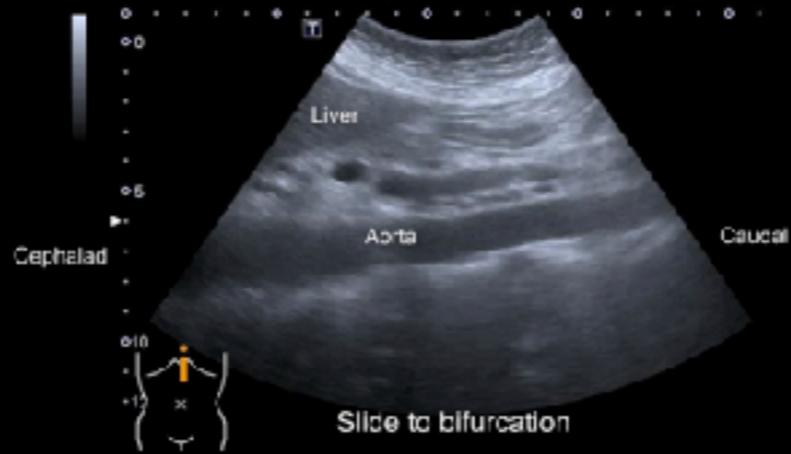
X

Sweep



Y

Slide



Z

Rotation



Fan



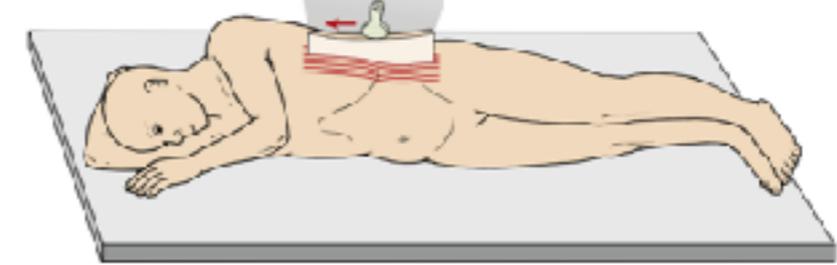
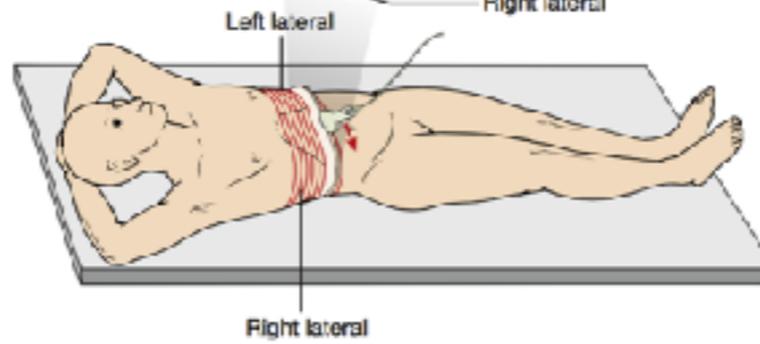
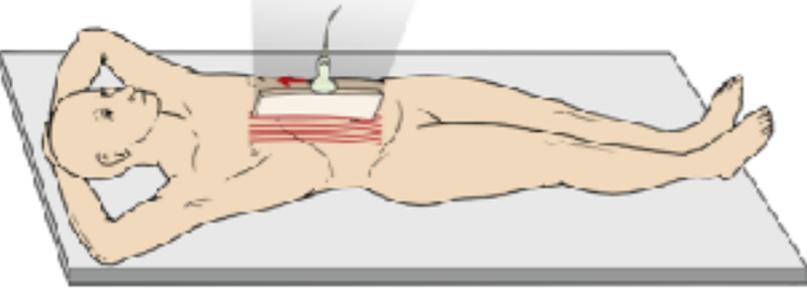
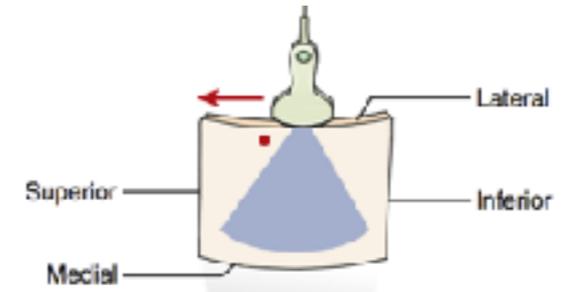
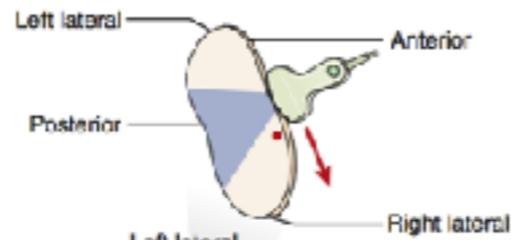
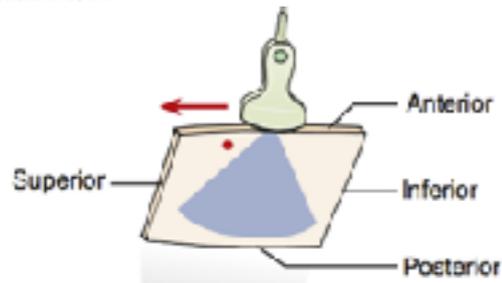
Rock



Compression



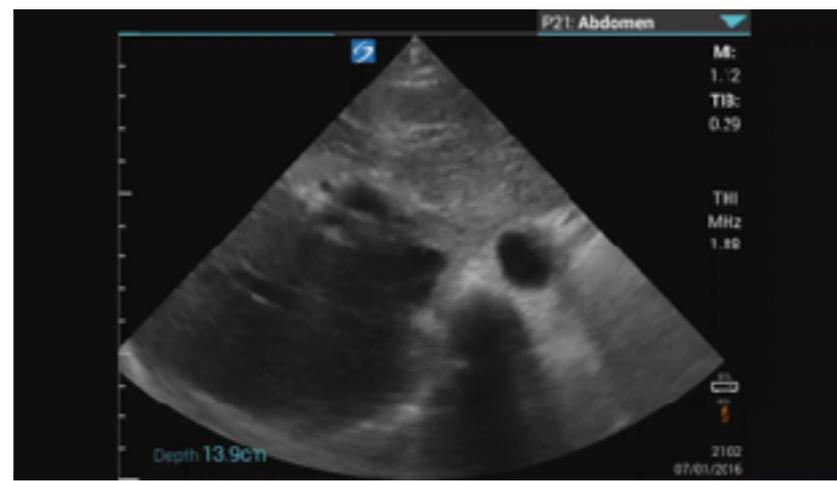
3D 立體掃描



Sagittal 縱

Transverse 橫

Coronal 側



POCUS常用探頭



弧

線

扇

POCUS常用探頭



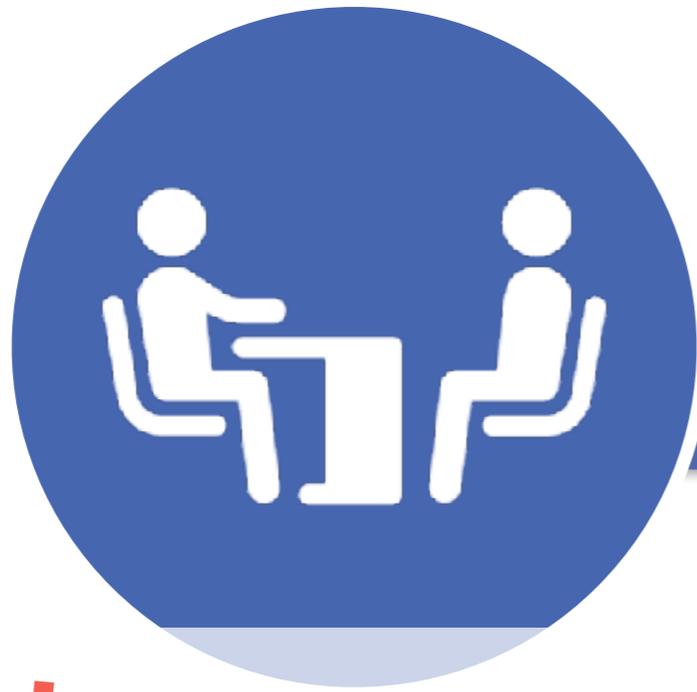
表面



頻率



深度

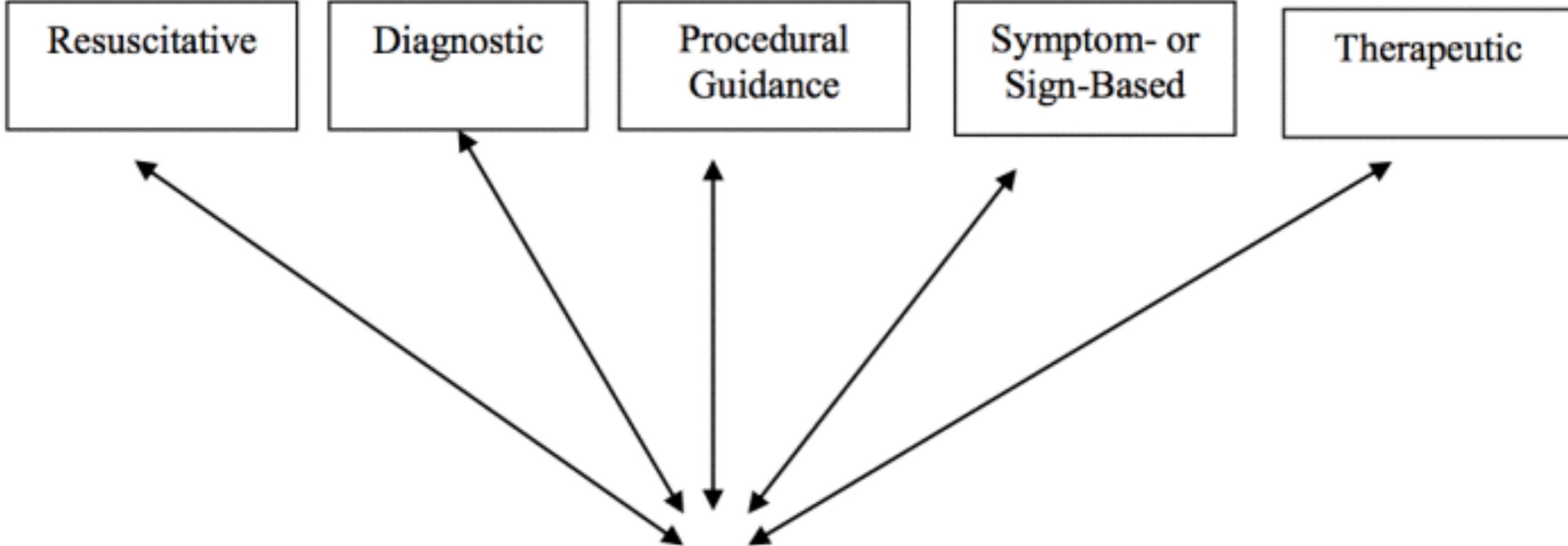


**可以
同步** 病史詢問

理學檢查 **不可
省略**



Y POCUS N



ACEP
2016

- Core Applications
Trauma
Intrauterine Pregnancy
AAA
Cardiac/HD Assessment
Biliary
Urinary Tract
DVT
Soft-tissue/Musculoskeletal
Thoracic/Airway
Ocular
Bowel
Procedural Guidance

12 核心

5大應用

POCUS for better Airway management

插對了嗎

插不上時

Tracheal tube placement assessment

2015 CPR & ECC guidelines

Continuous waveform Capnography is recommended in addition to clinical assessment as the most reliable method of confirming and monitoring correct placement of an ETT.

(Class I, LOE C-LD)

If continuous waveform capnometry is not available, a nonwaveform CO₂ detector, esophageal detector device, or **ULTRASOUND** used by an experienced operator is a reasonable alternative.

(Class IIa, LOE C-LD)

Systematic Review

TAKE-HOME MESSAGE

During emergency intubations, transtracheal ultrasonography can be used to assess endotracheal tube placement before confirmation with capnography.

Outcome Measure	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)	Number of Studies (Number of Patients)
Pooled data	0.98 (0.97–0.99)	0.98 (0.95–0.99)	11 (969)
Emergency intubations	0.98 (0.97–0.99)	0.94 (0.86–0.98)	8 (713)

CI, Confidence interval.

Dynamic Fast Accurate

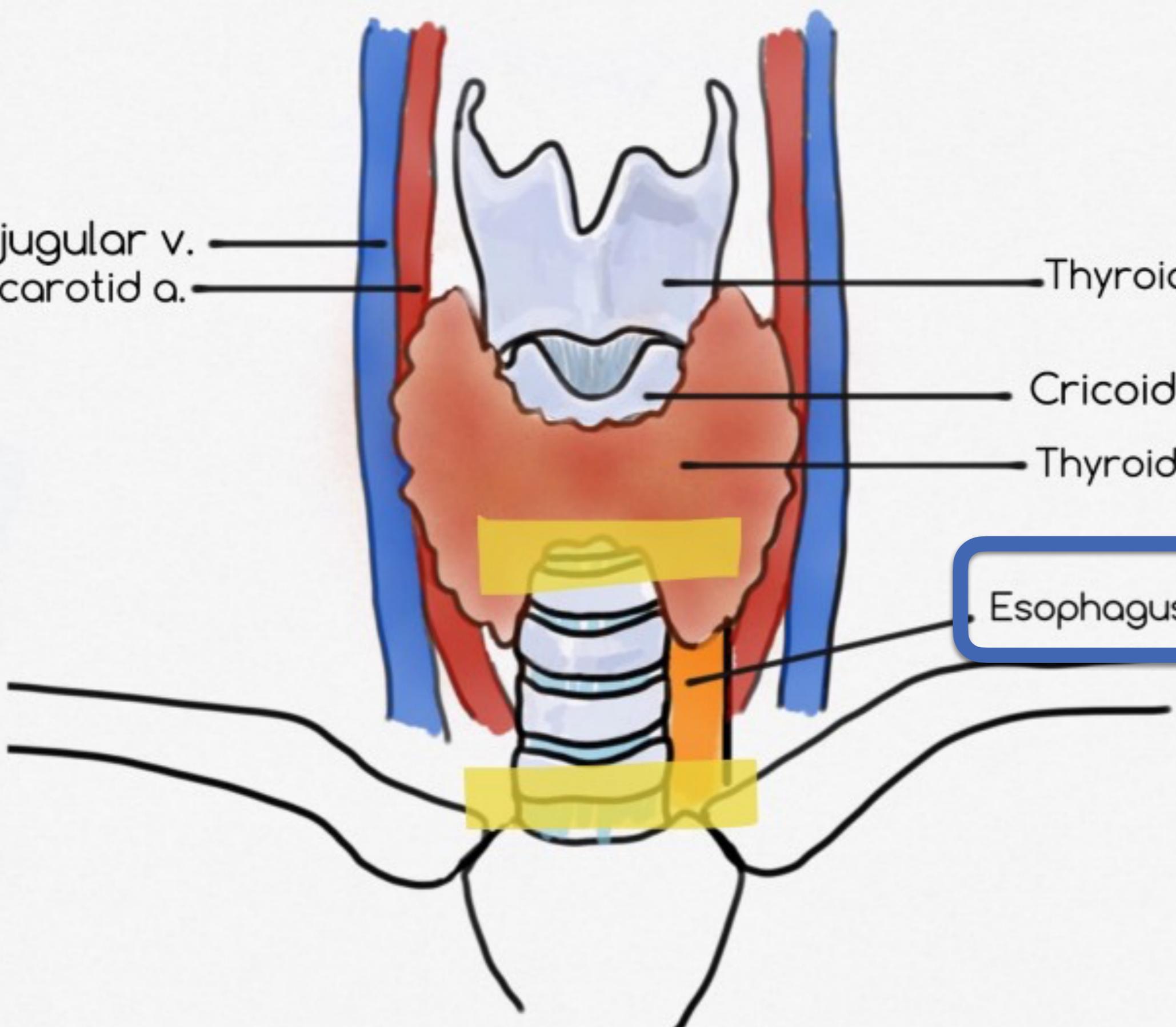
Internal jugular v.
Common carotid a.

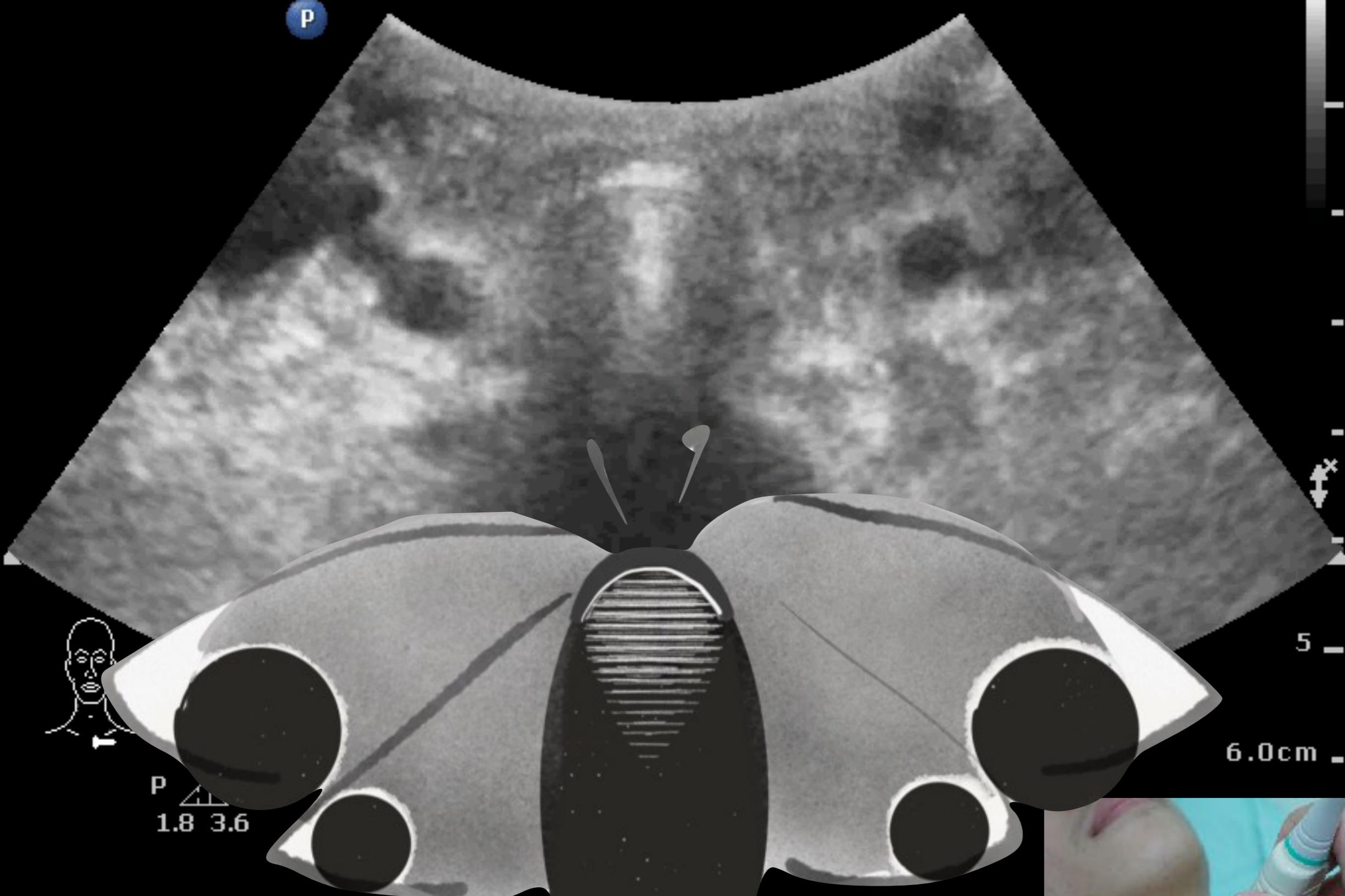
Thyroid cartilage

Cricoid cartilage

Thyroid gland

Esophagus

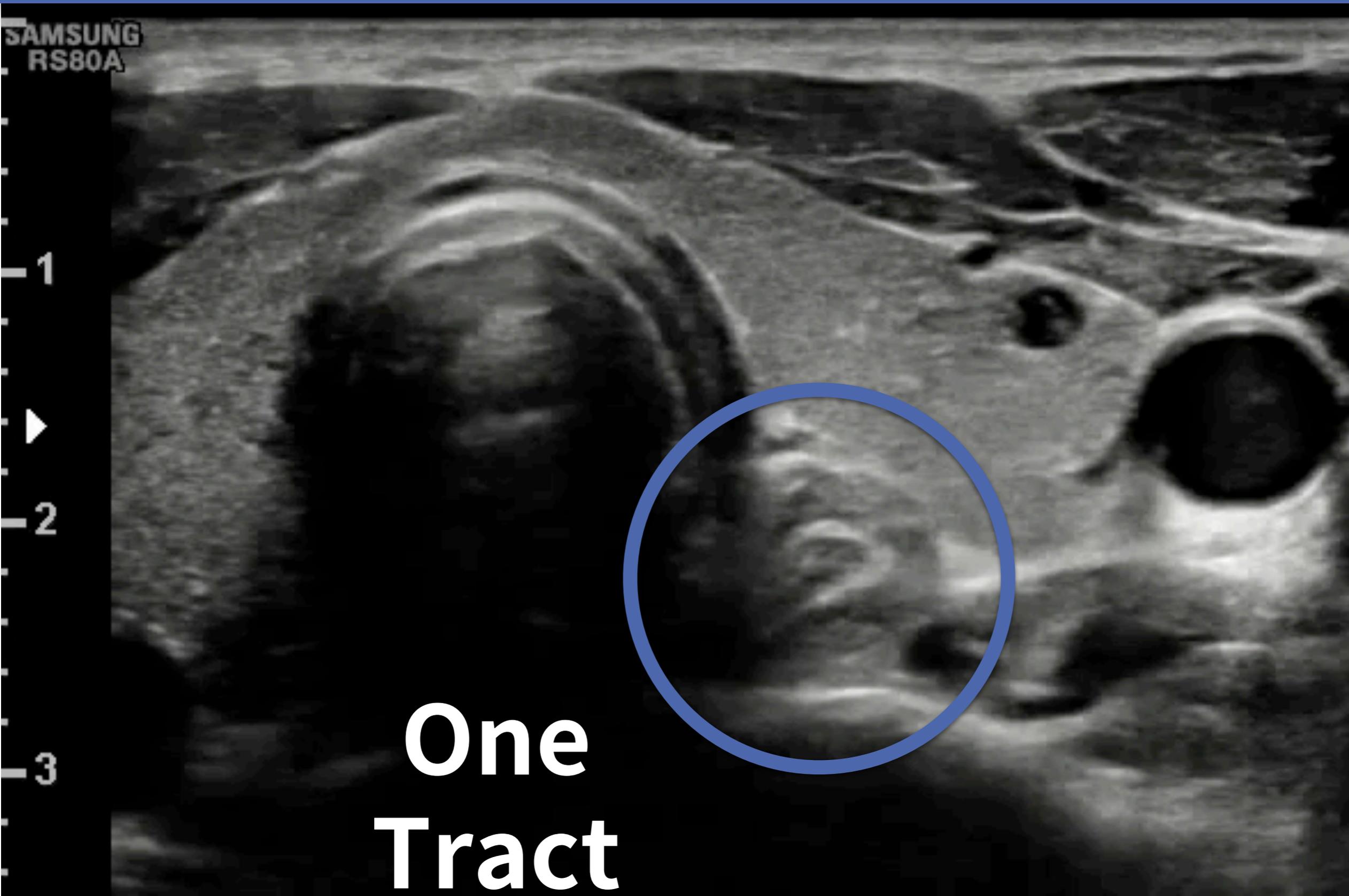




**One
Tract**



Find esophagus



Double tract sign ?

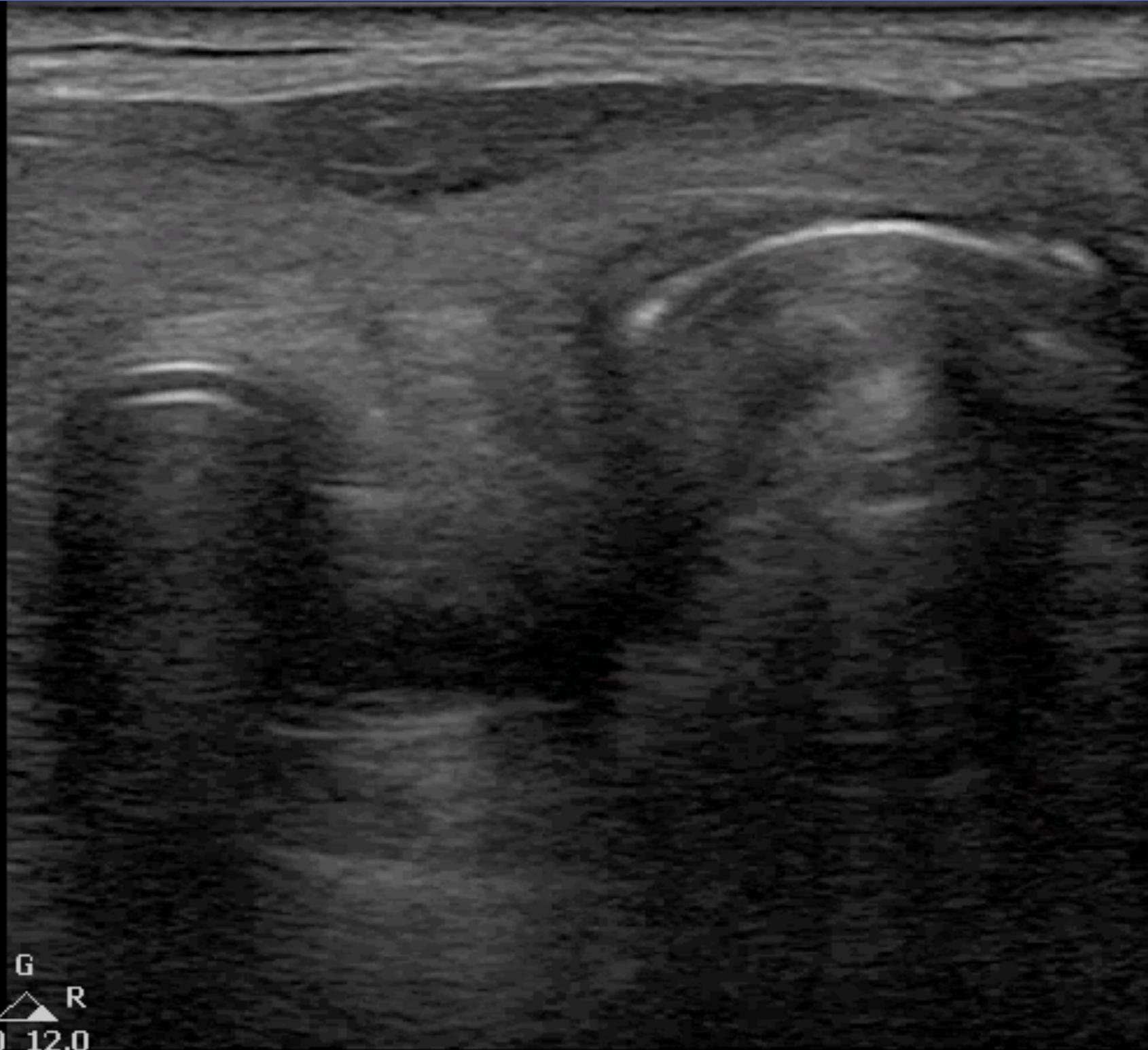
Superficial
L12-3
46 Hz
3.5cm

2D

Res
Gn 60
C 56
3 / 2 / 1



G
P R
3.0 12.0



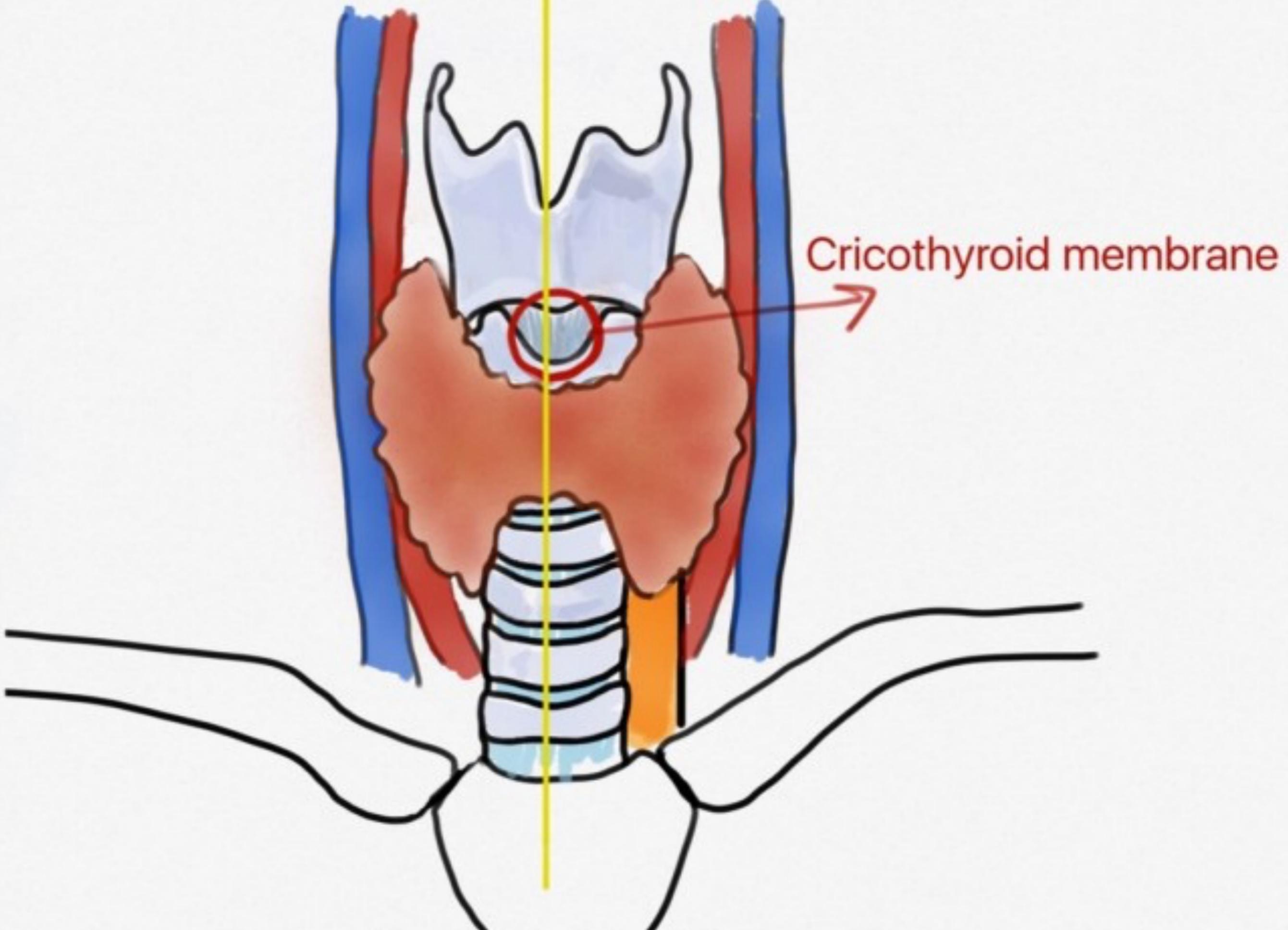
3.5cm

POCUS for better Airway management

插對了嗎

插不上時

1 v.s. 2



Cricothyroid membrane

INT L1
TIS 0.1
B
FH12
DR 110
FR 27
D 2.0
G 53



TC

CC



← -1



POCUS for better Airway management

插對了嗎

插不上時

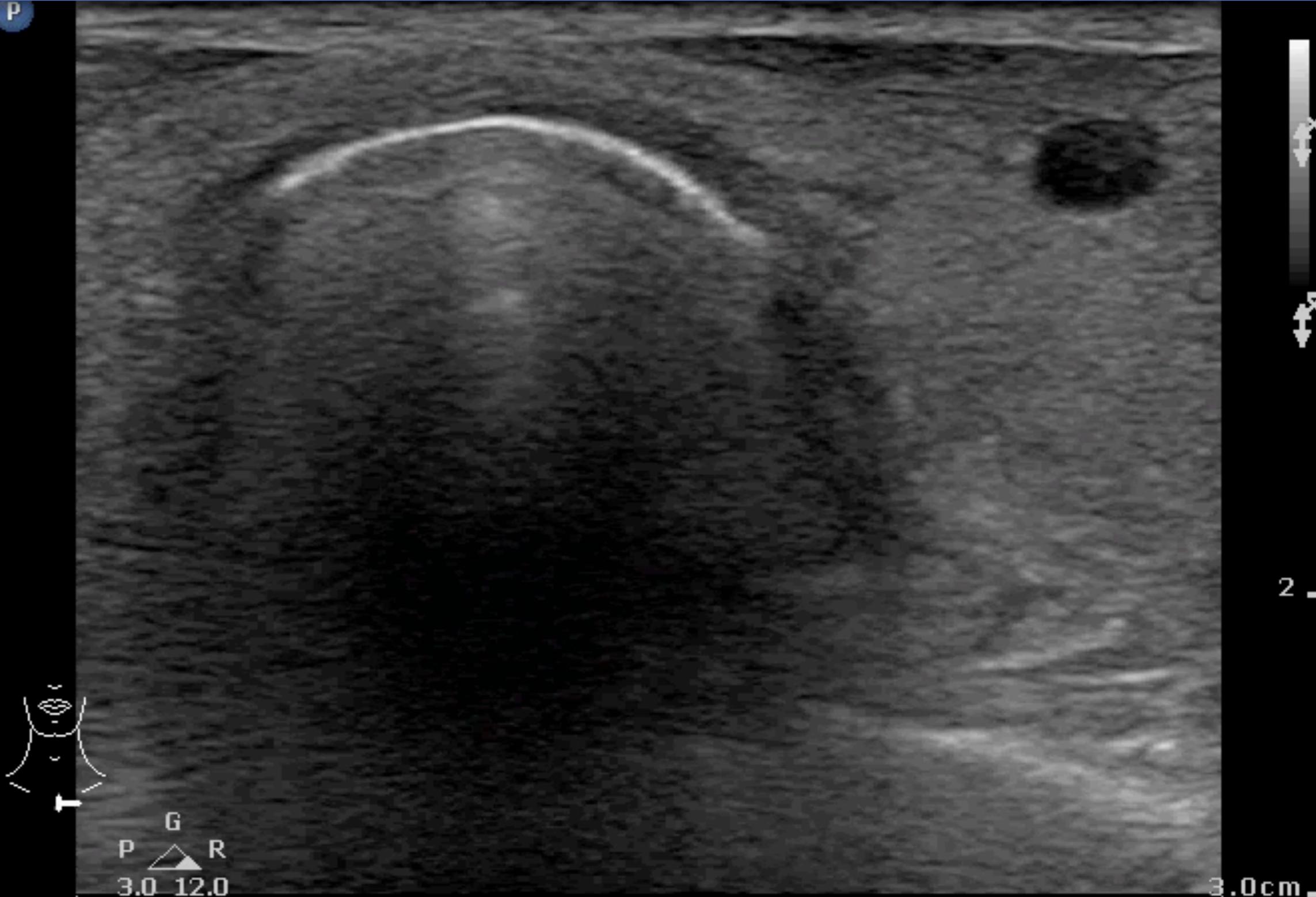
1 v.s. 2

CTM

Tracheal compression

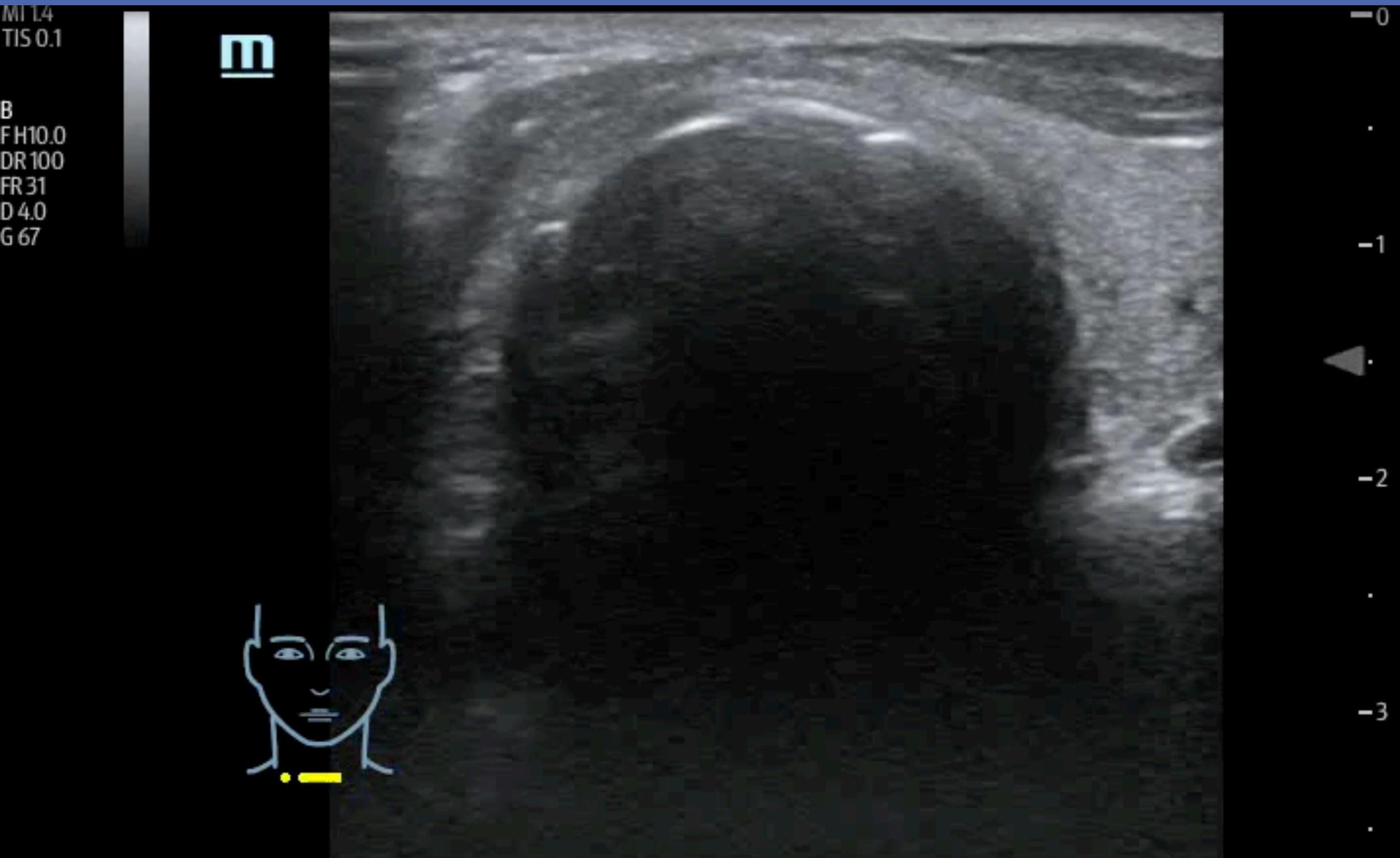
Direct visualization of ETT

Superficial : P
L12-3
46 Hz
3.0cm
2D
Res
Gn 60
C 56
3 / 2 / 1

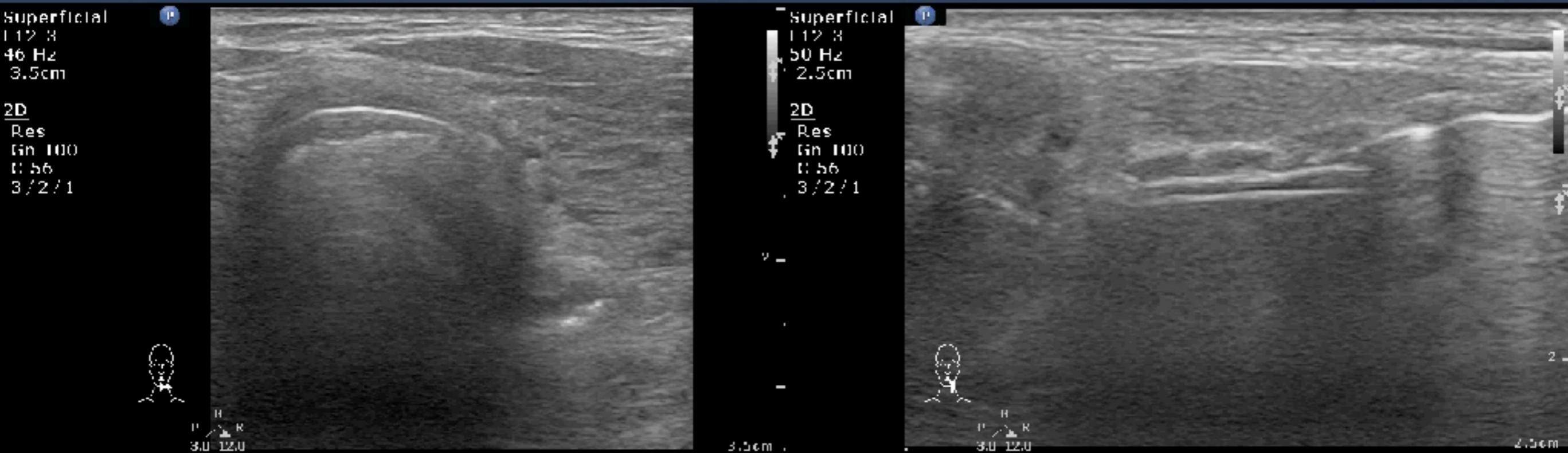


Cuff compression

Direct visualization of ETT



EVB_Airway protection Compression test

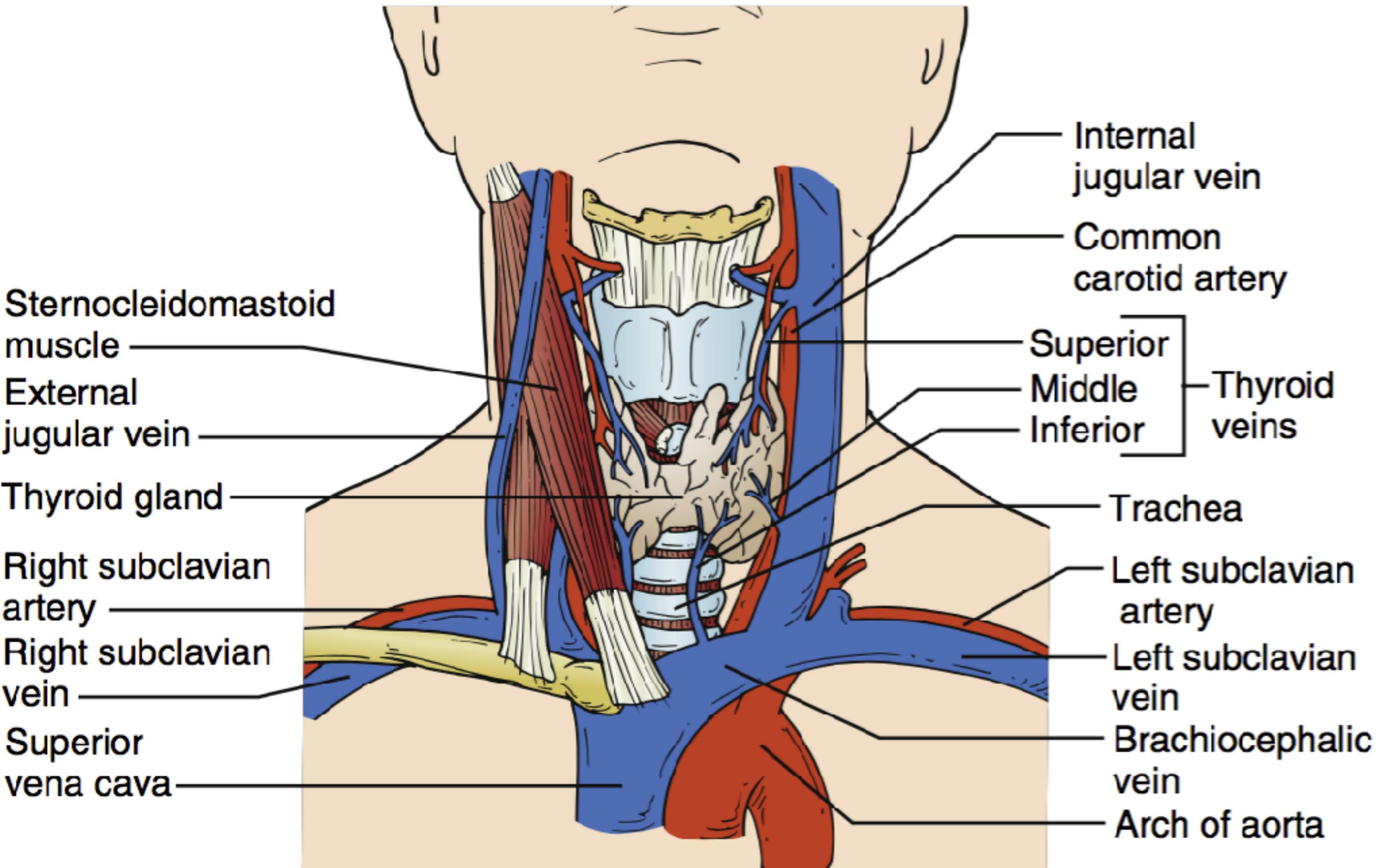




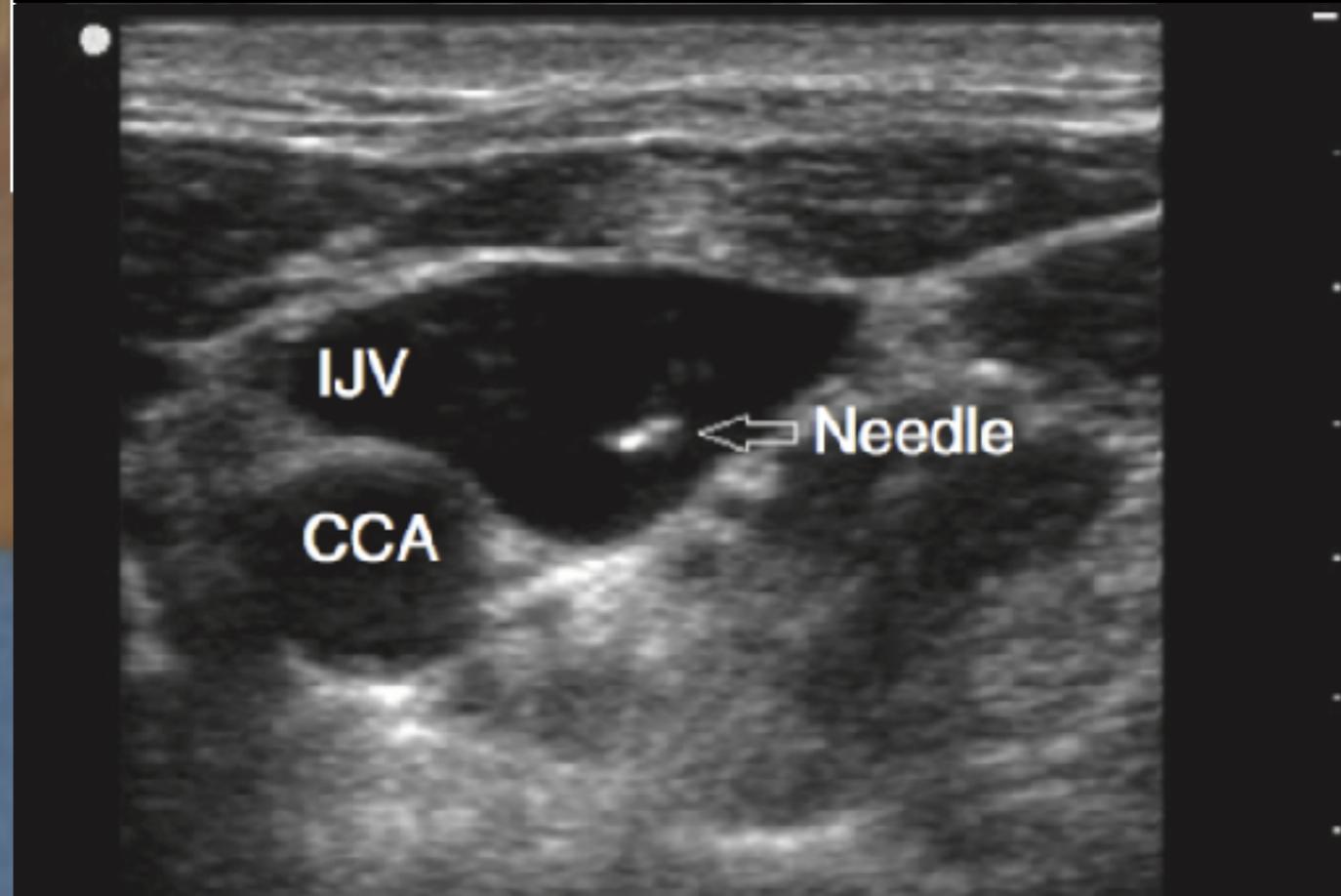
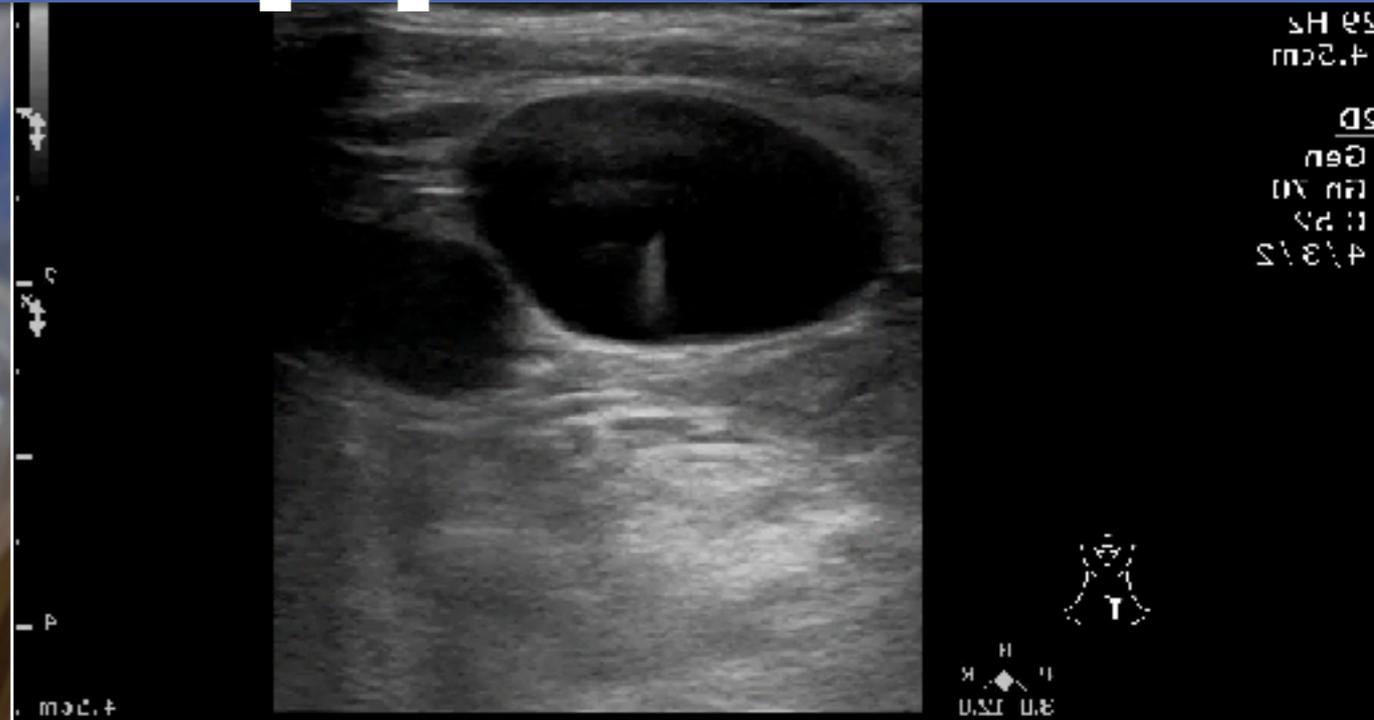
Success rates ↑

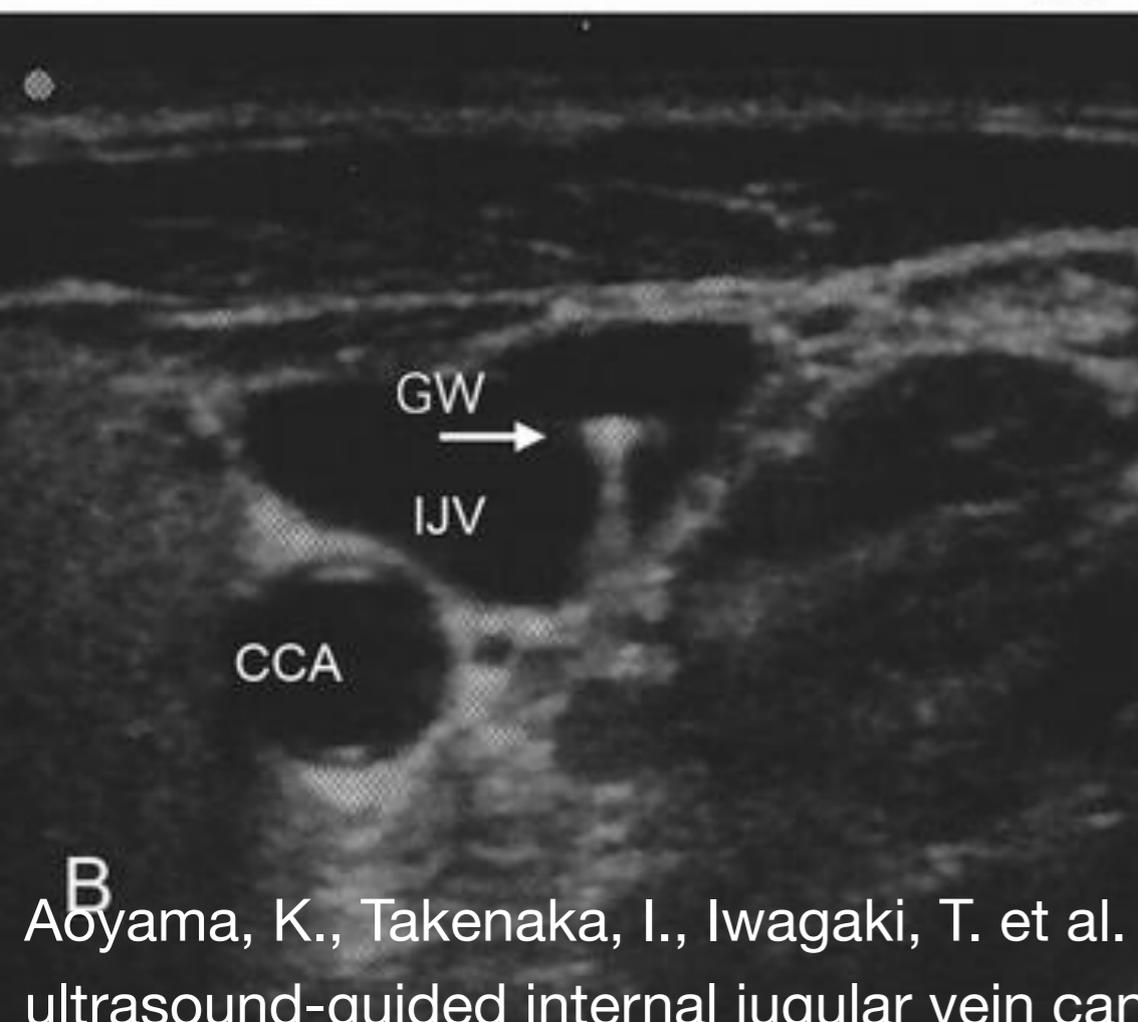
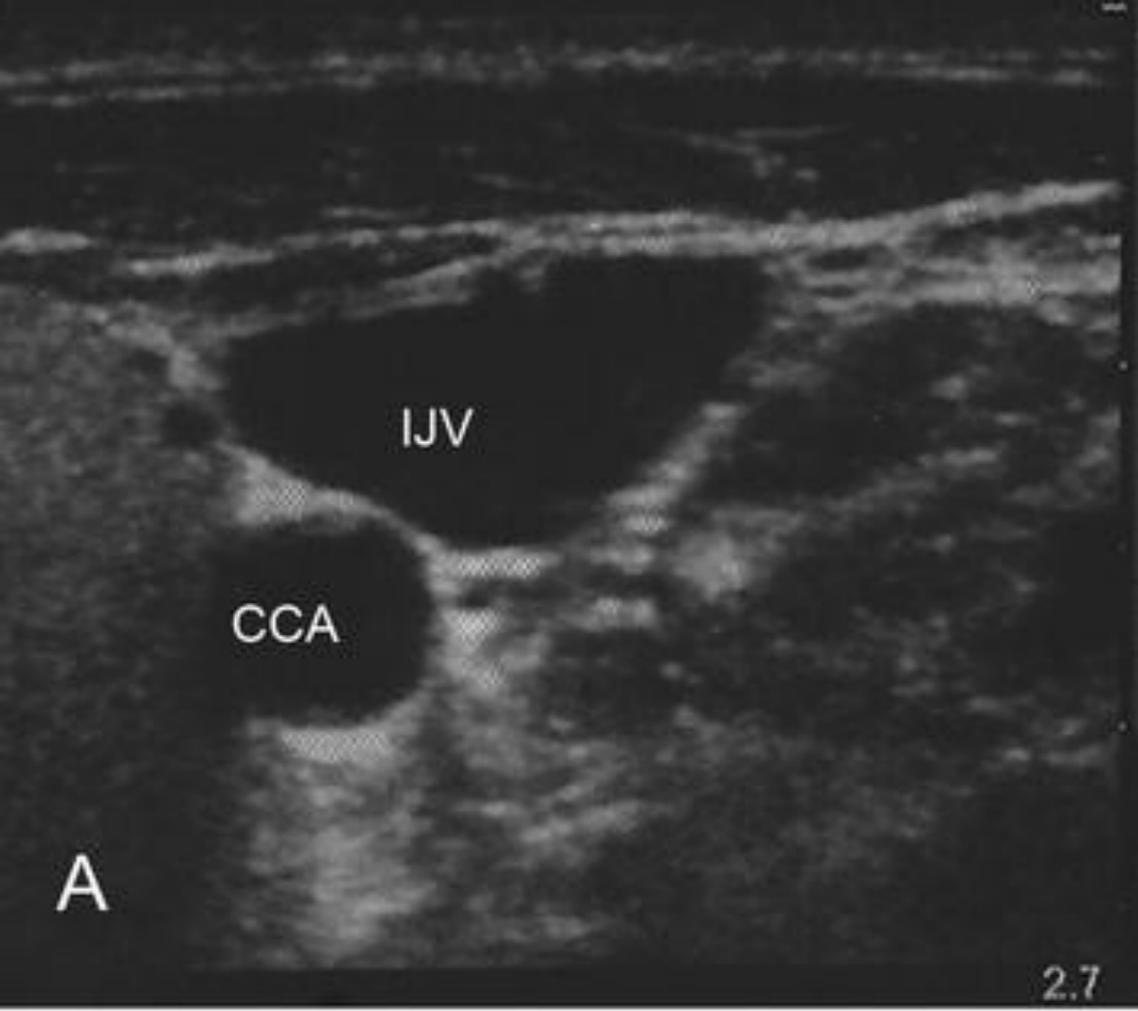
Mechanical complications ↓

Neck Vascular Structure



Transverse approach

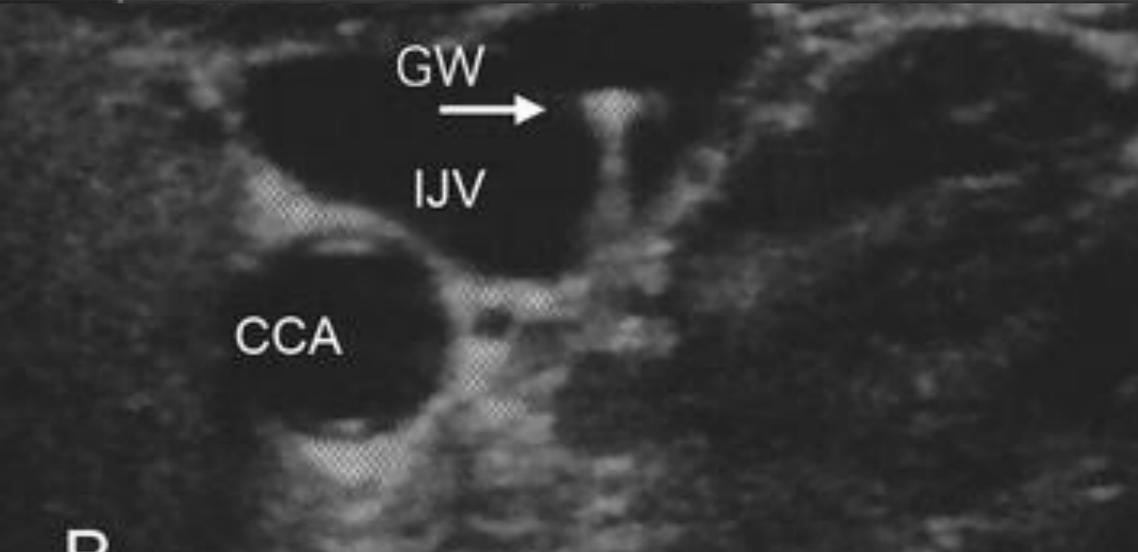




Aoyama, K., Takenaka, I., Iwagaki, T. et al. A simple maneuver for confirmation of the guidewire during ultrasound-guided internal jugular vein cannulation. *Can J Anesth/J Can Anesth* 62, 839–840 (2015)



0:00 0:13 [Pause] [Settings] [Volume] [Progress] [Full Screen]



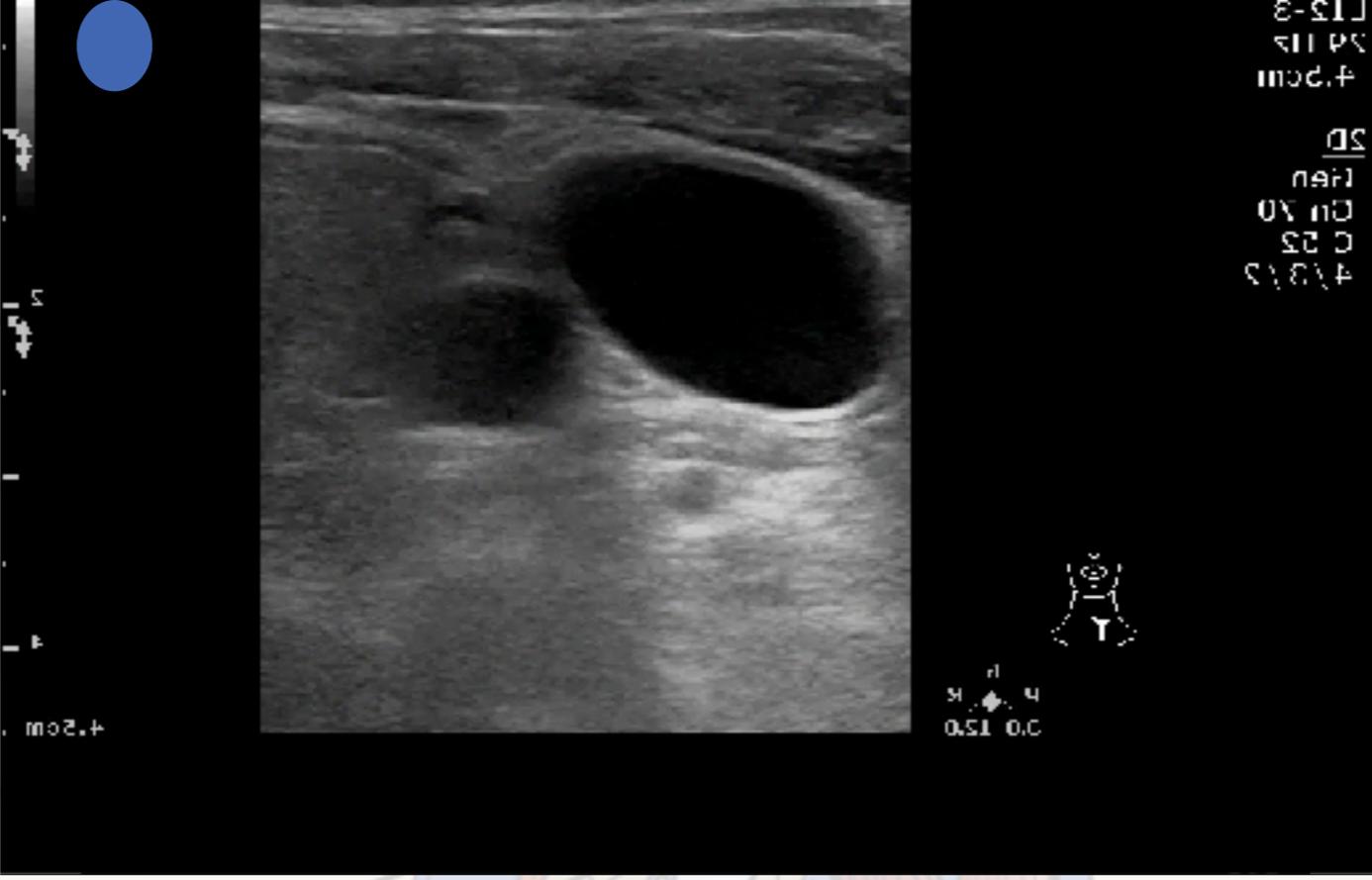
B Aoyama, K., Takenaka, I., Iwagaki, T. et al. A simple maneuver for confirmation of the guidewire during ultrasound-guided internal jugular vein cannulation. *Can J Anesth/J Can Anesth* 62, 839–840 (2015)

Longitudinal approach



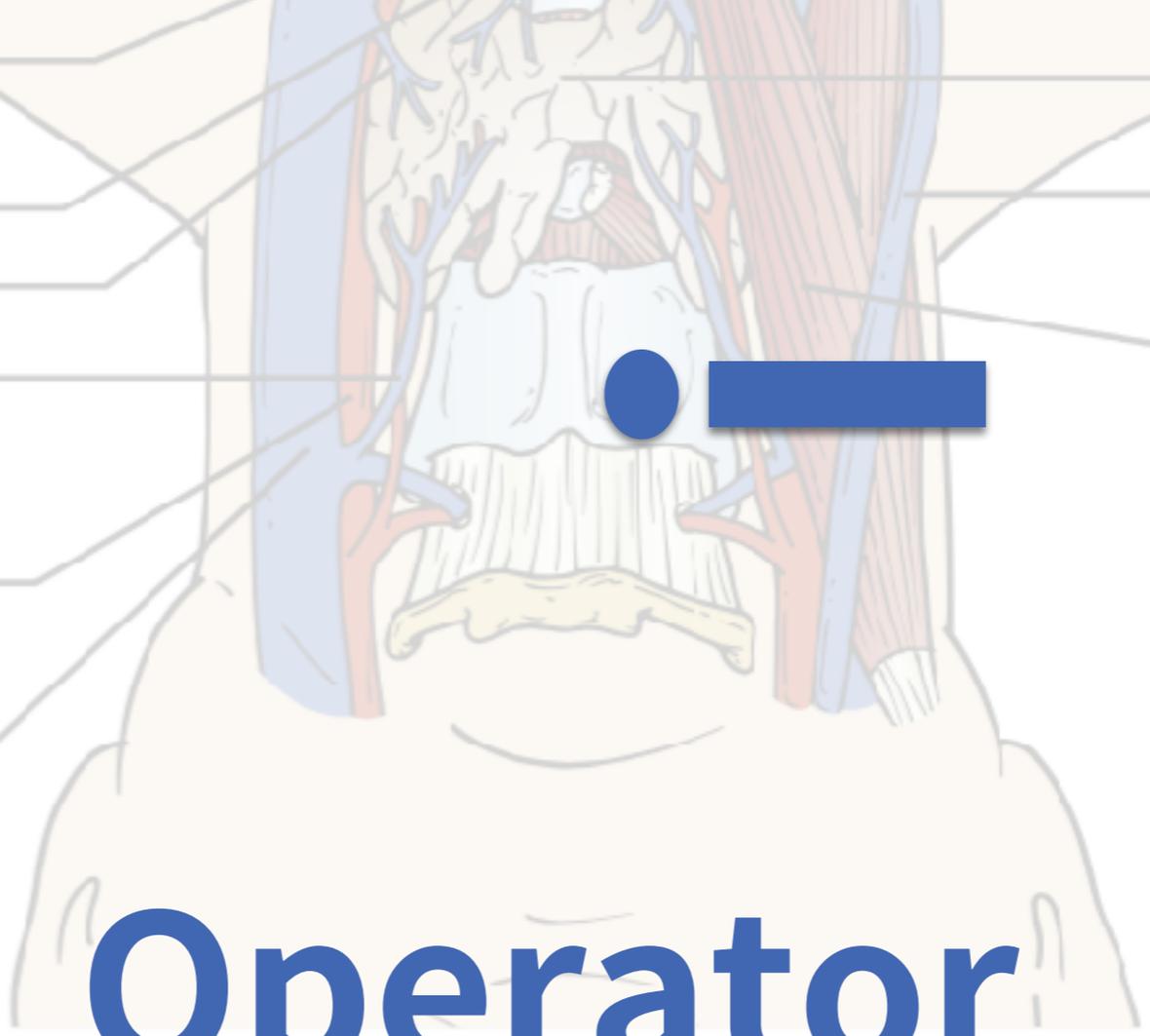
L

R



Arch of aorta
vein
Brachiocephalic
vein
Left subclavian
artery
Left subclavian
artery
Trachea
Thyroid
veins
Superior
Middle
Inferior
Common
jugular vein
Internal

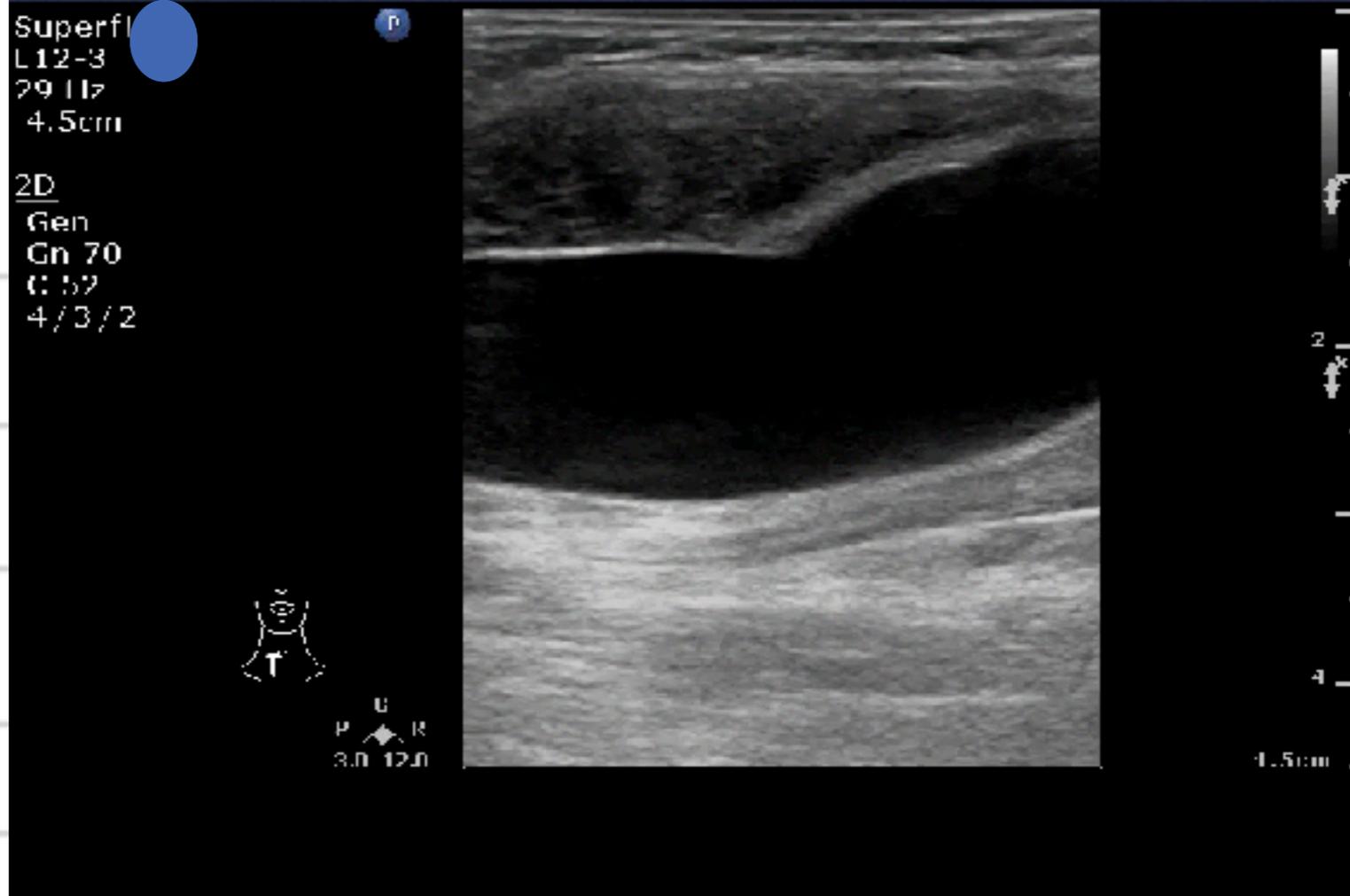
Superior
vein
Right subclavian
artery
Right subclavian
artery
Thyroid gland
jugular vein
External
muscle
Sternocleidomastoid



Operator

L

R

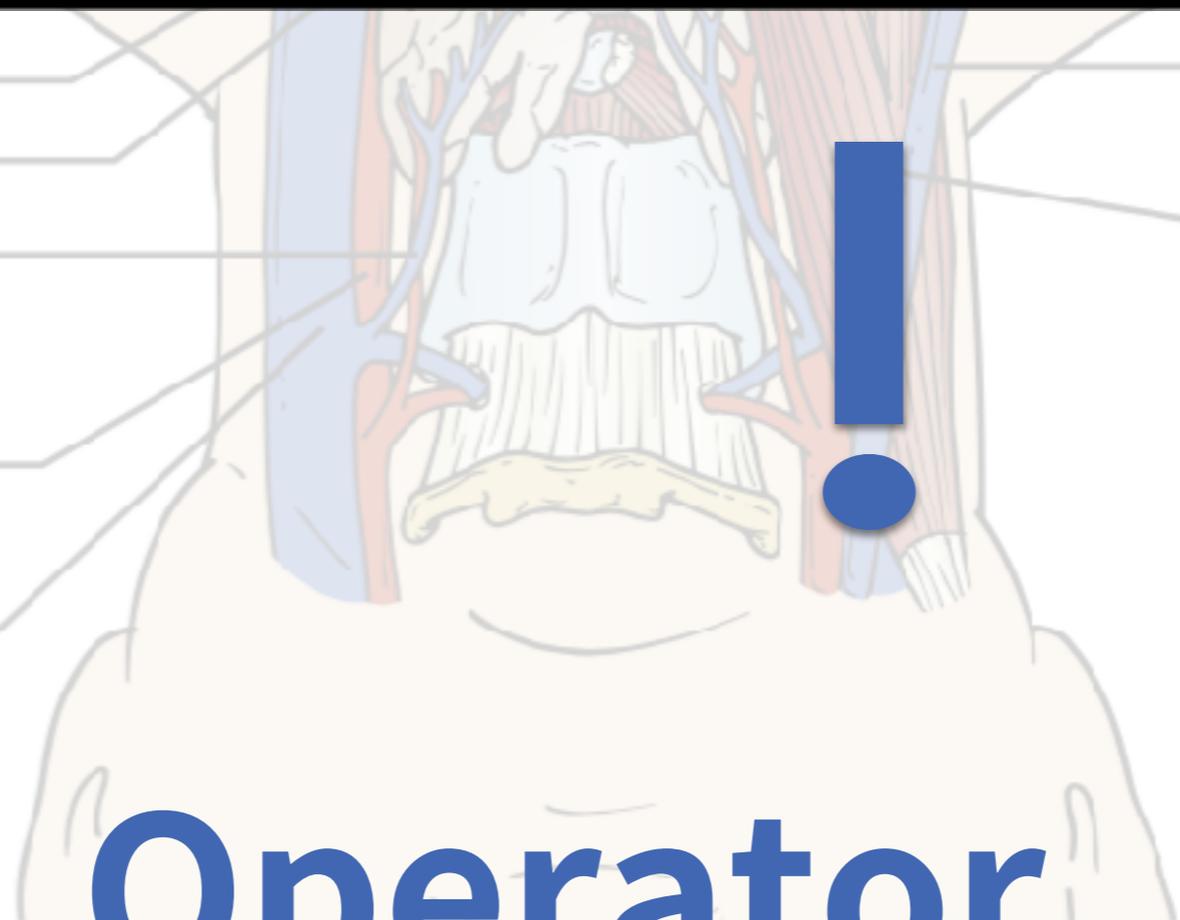


Arch of aorta
 vein
 Brachiocephalic
 vein
 Left subclavian
 artery
 Left subclavian
 Trachea

vena cava
 Superior
 vein
 Right subclavian
 artery
 Right subclavian
 Thyroid gland

Thyroid
 Superior
 Middle
 Inferior
 veins
 Common
 carotid artery
 Internal
 jugular vein

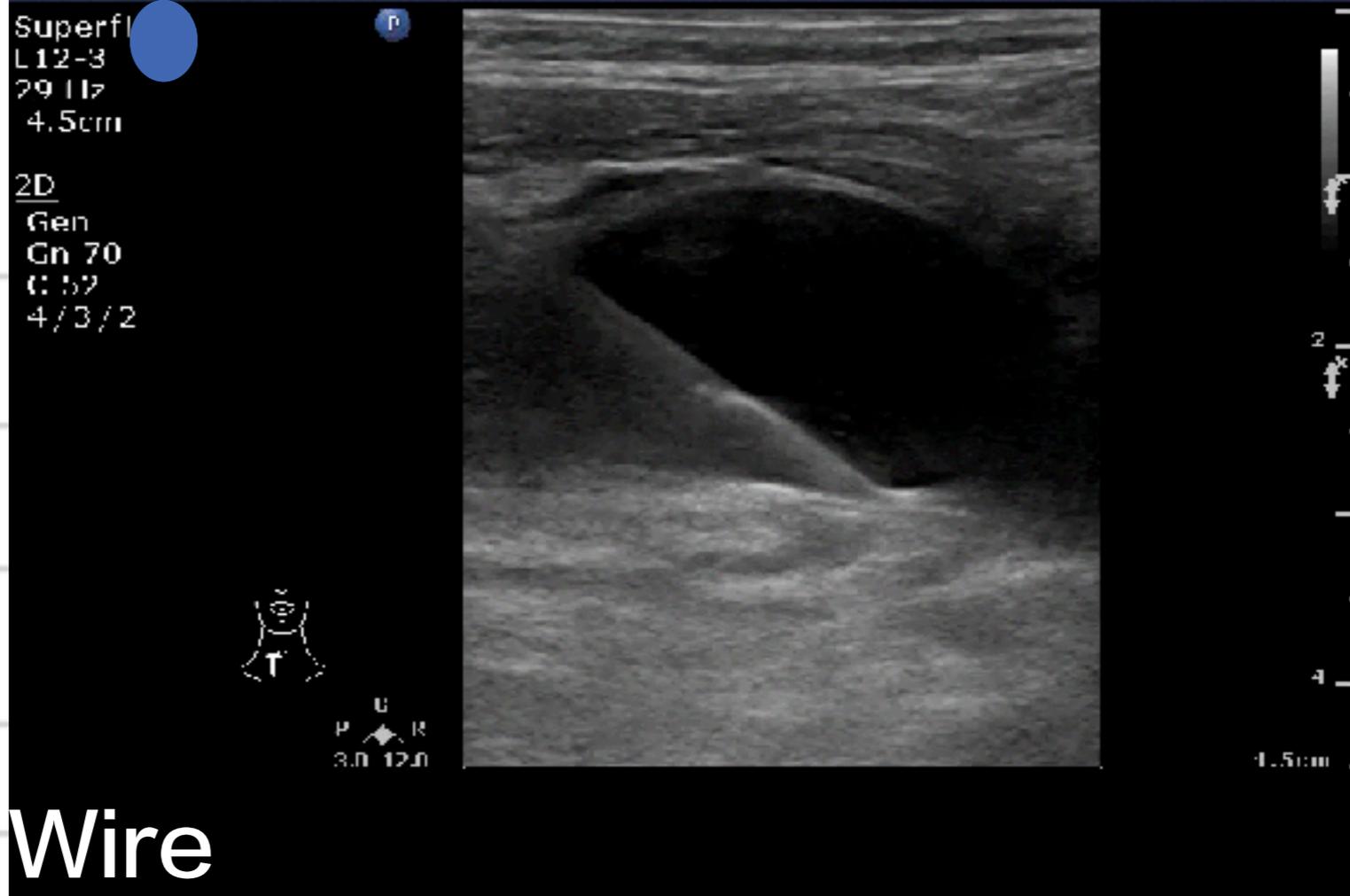
External
 muscle
 Sternocleidomastoid
 jugular vein



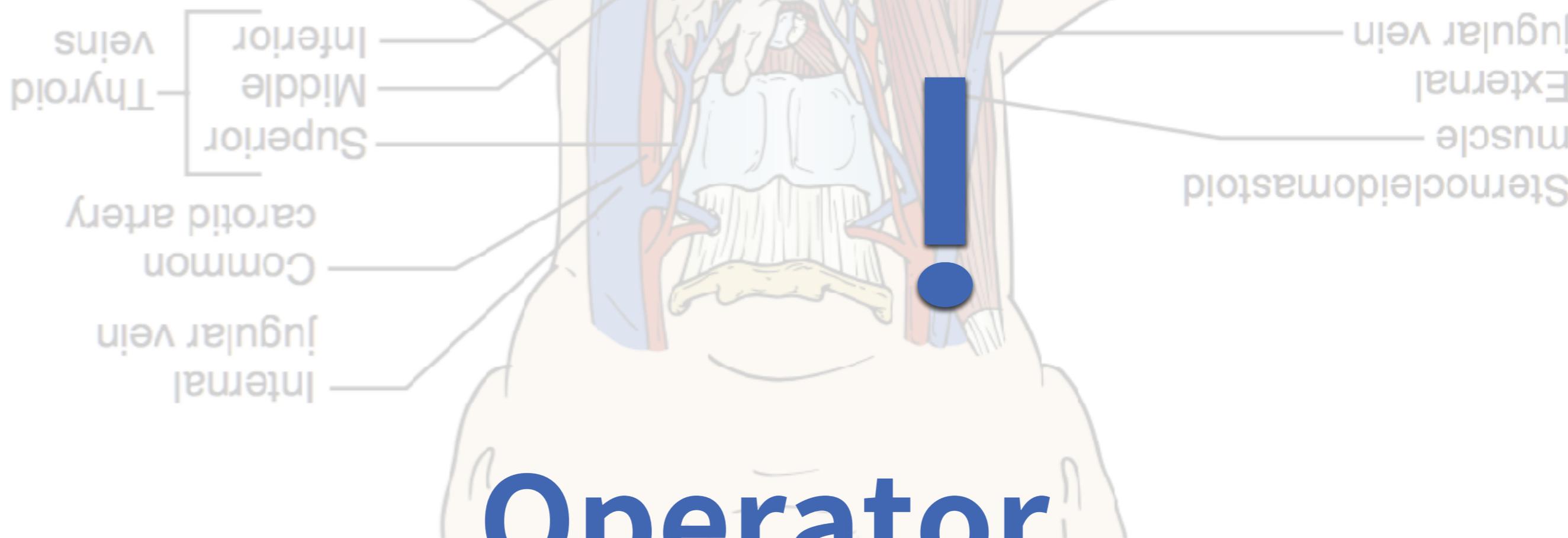
Operator

L

R



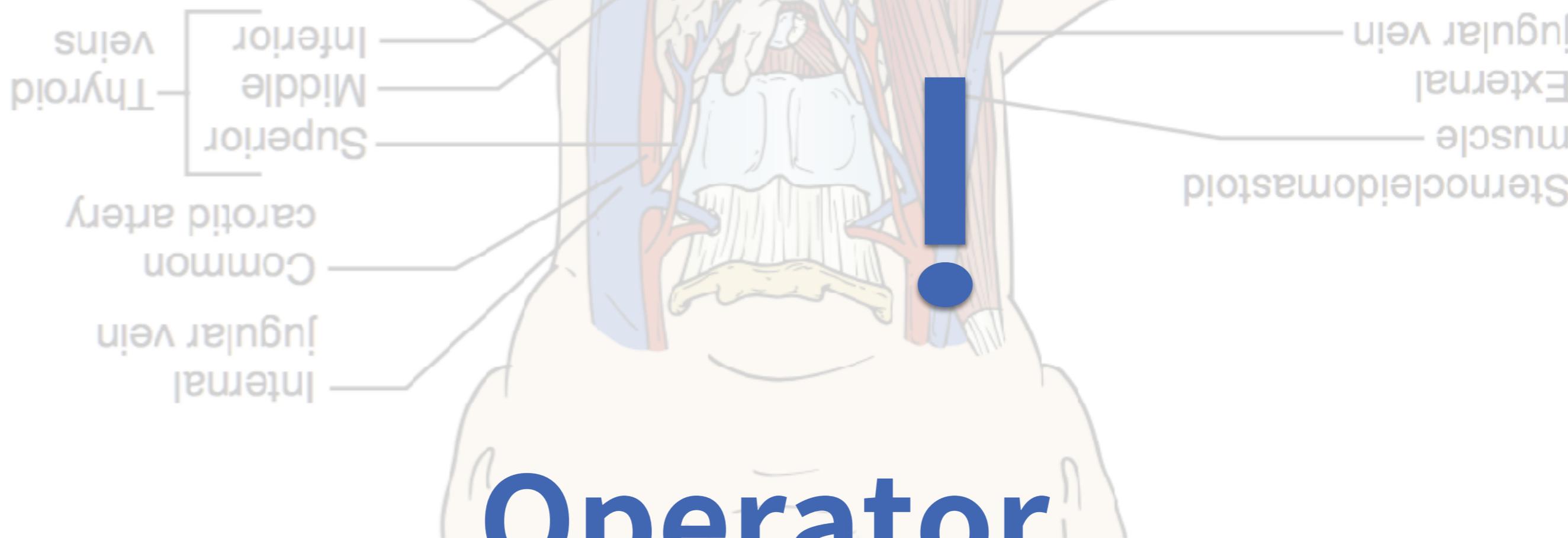
Wire



Operator

L

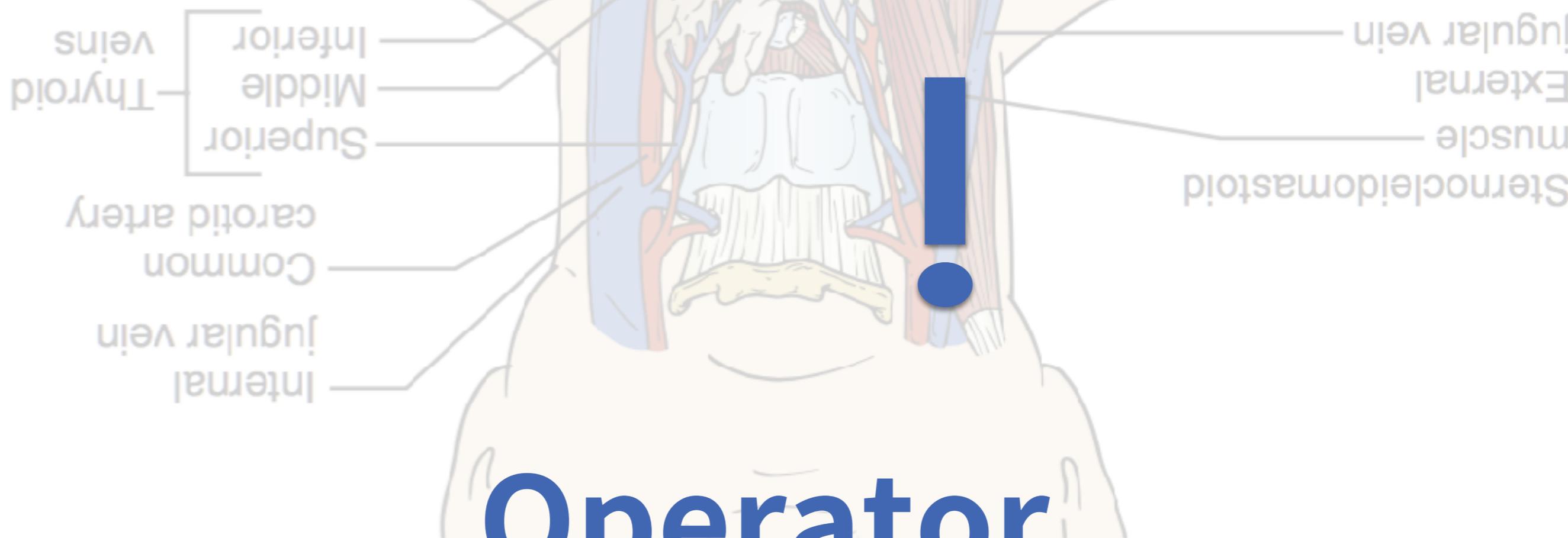
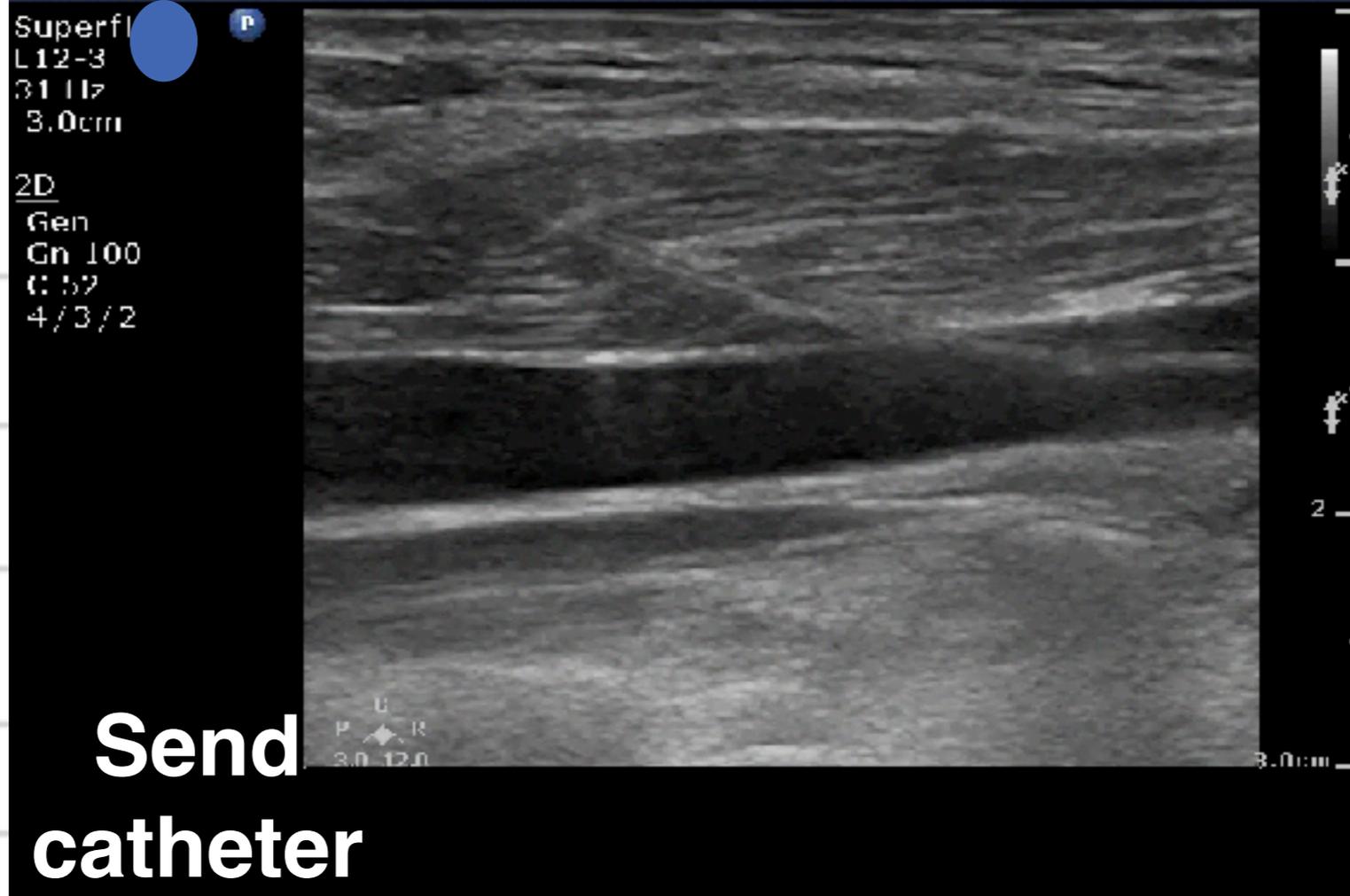
R



Operator

L

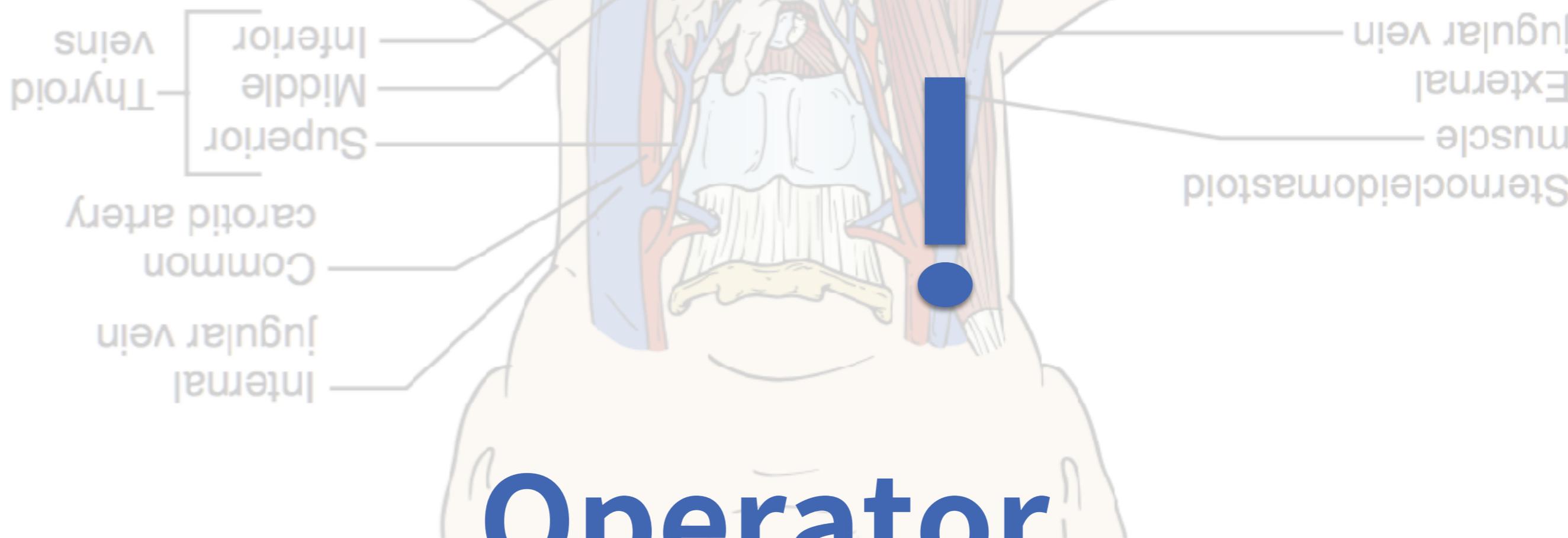
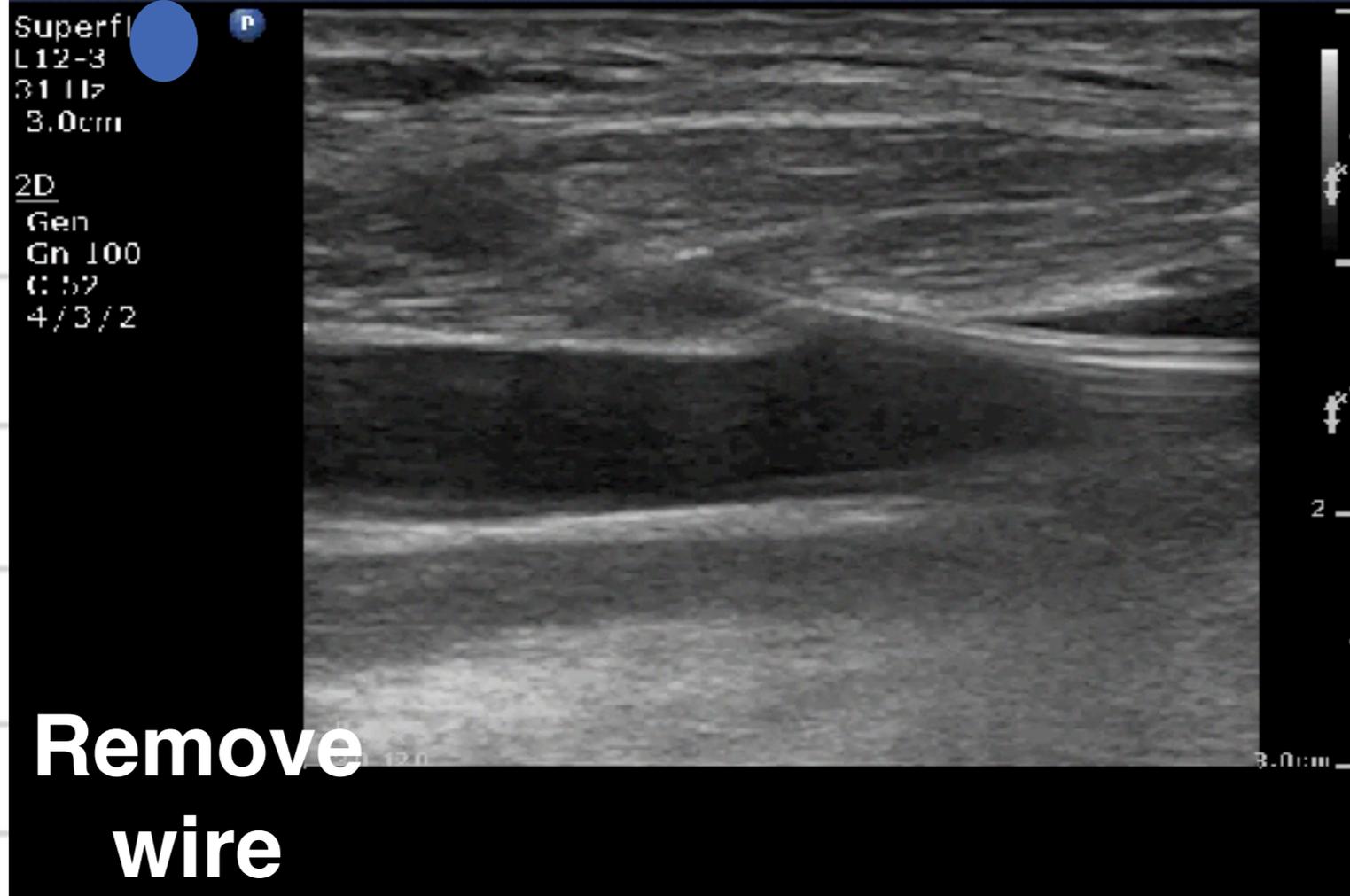
R



Operator

L

R



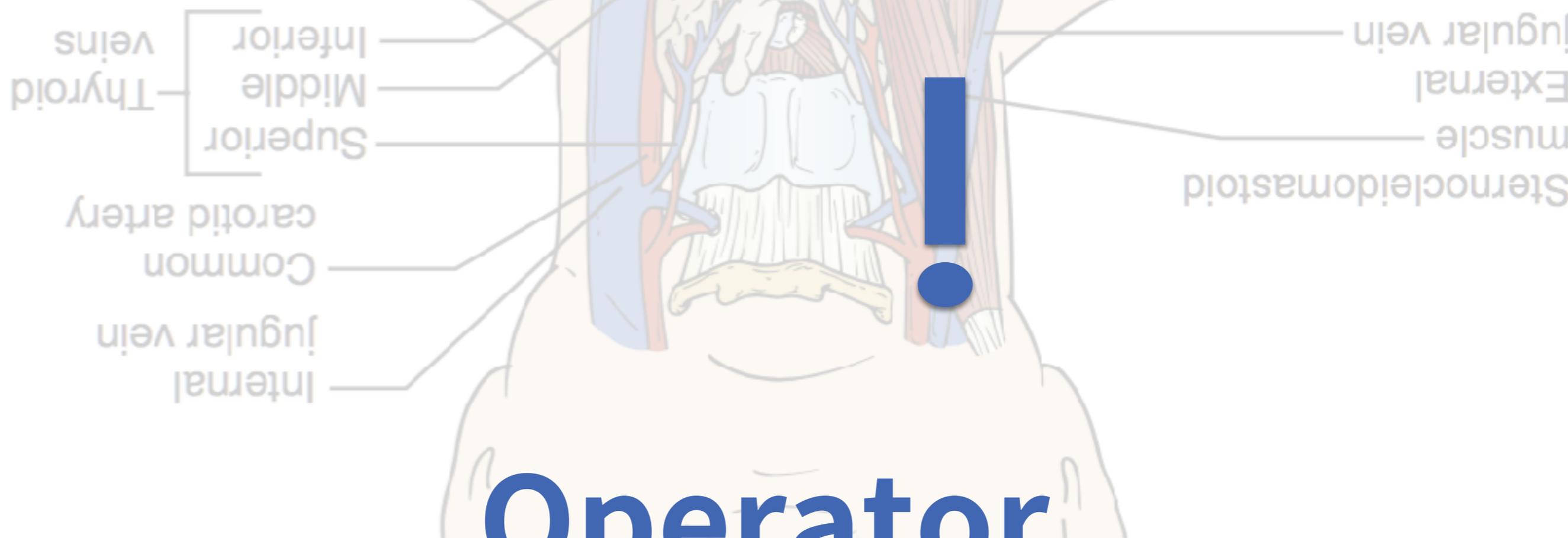
Operator

L

R



Catheter

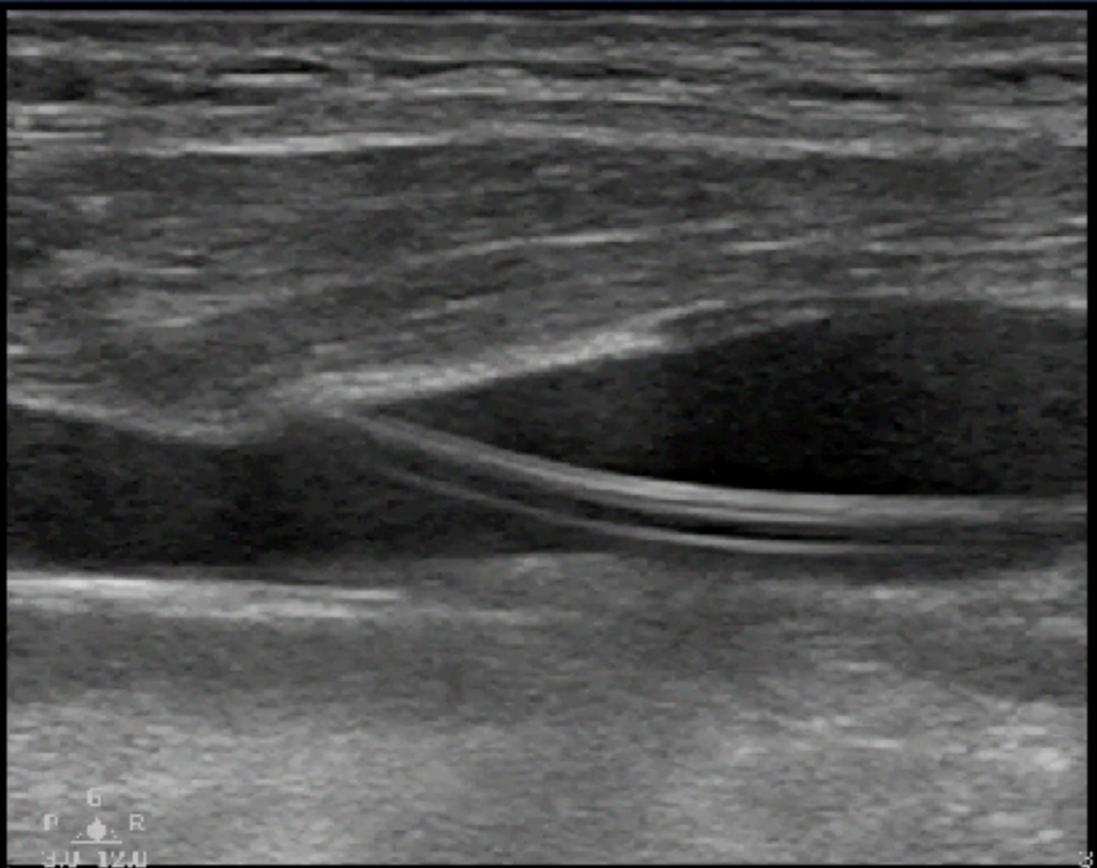


Operator

clal

P

L



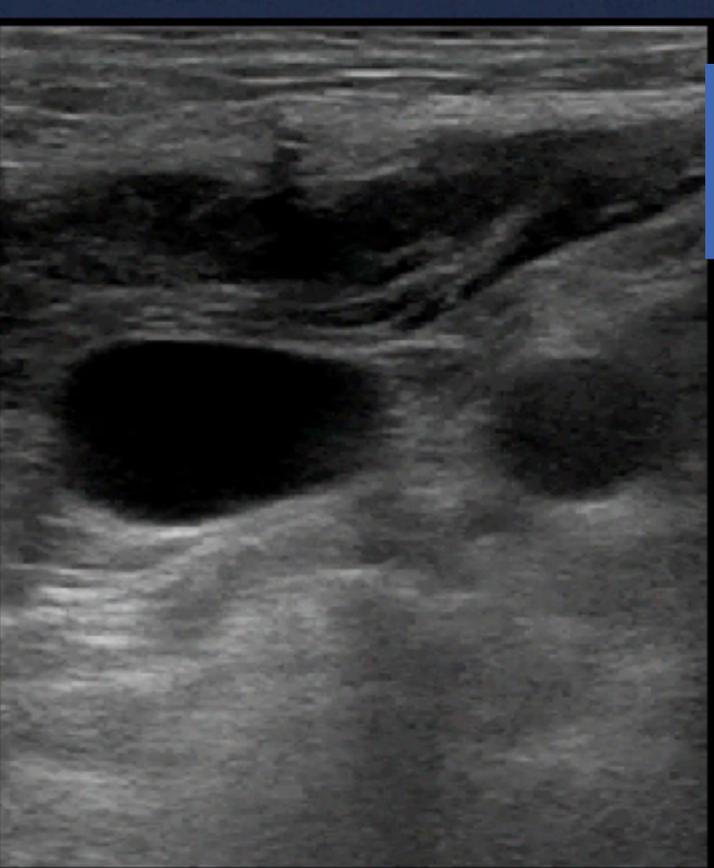
Superficial
 L12-3
 29 Hz
 4.5cm

2D
 Gen
 Cn 70
 C 52
 4/3/7

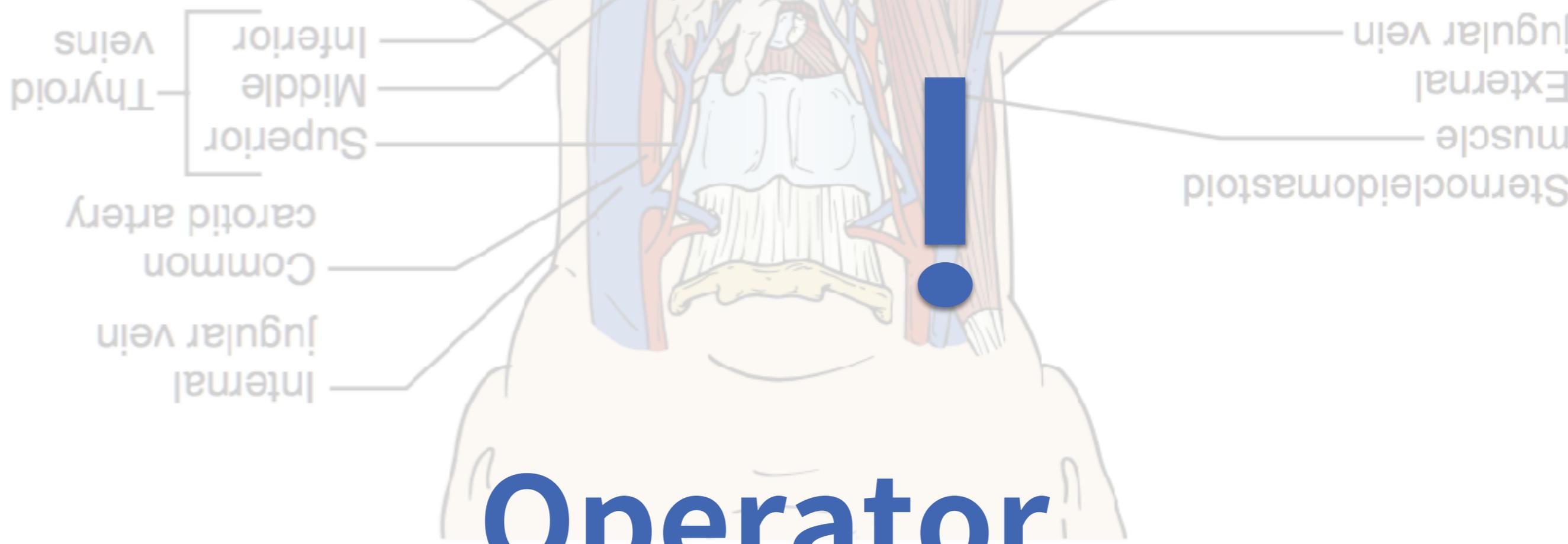
Final

3.0 12.0

3.0cm

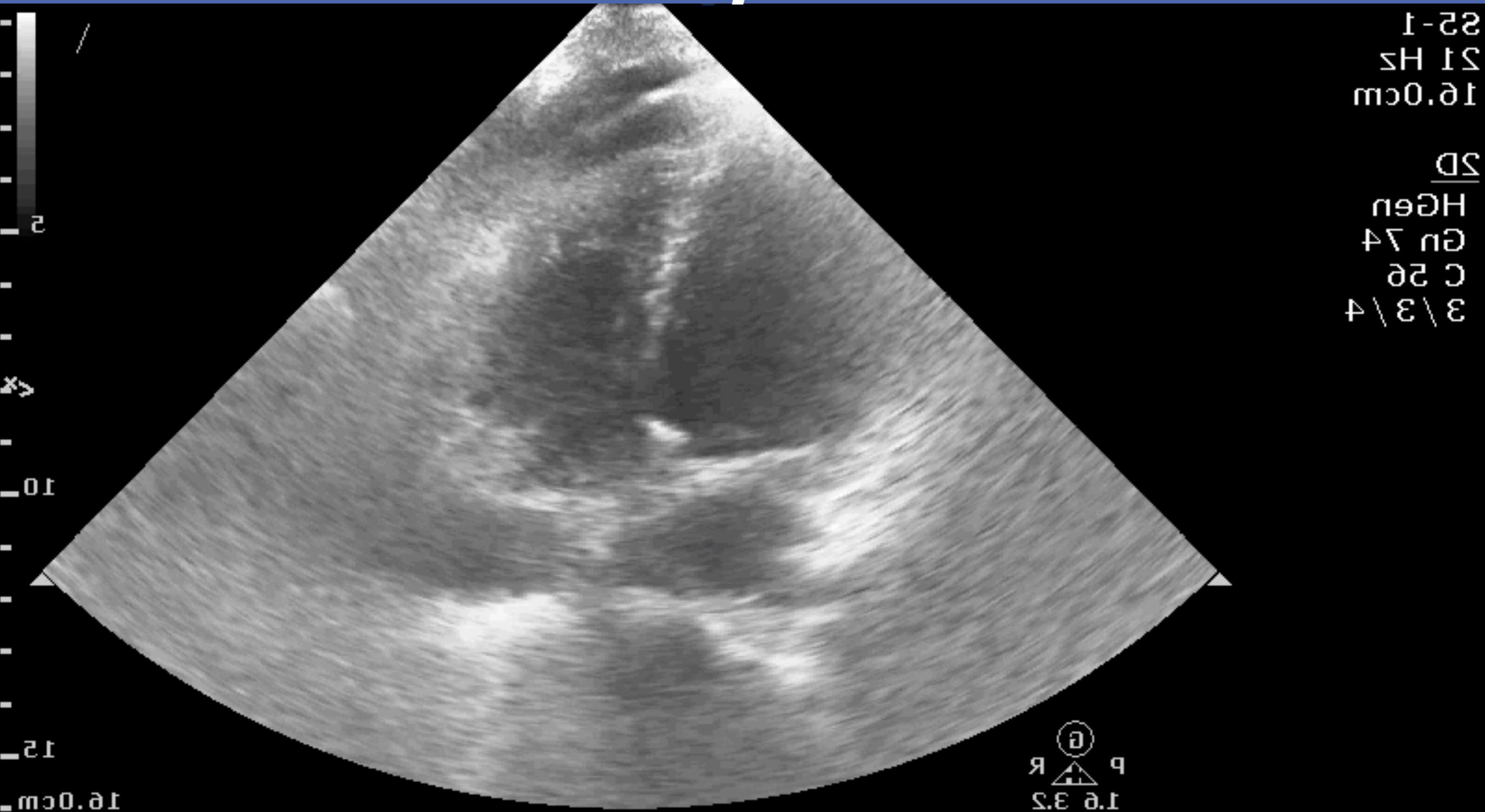


R

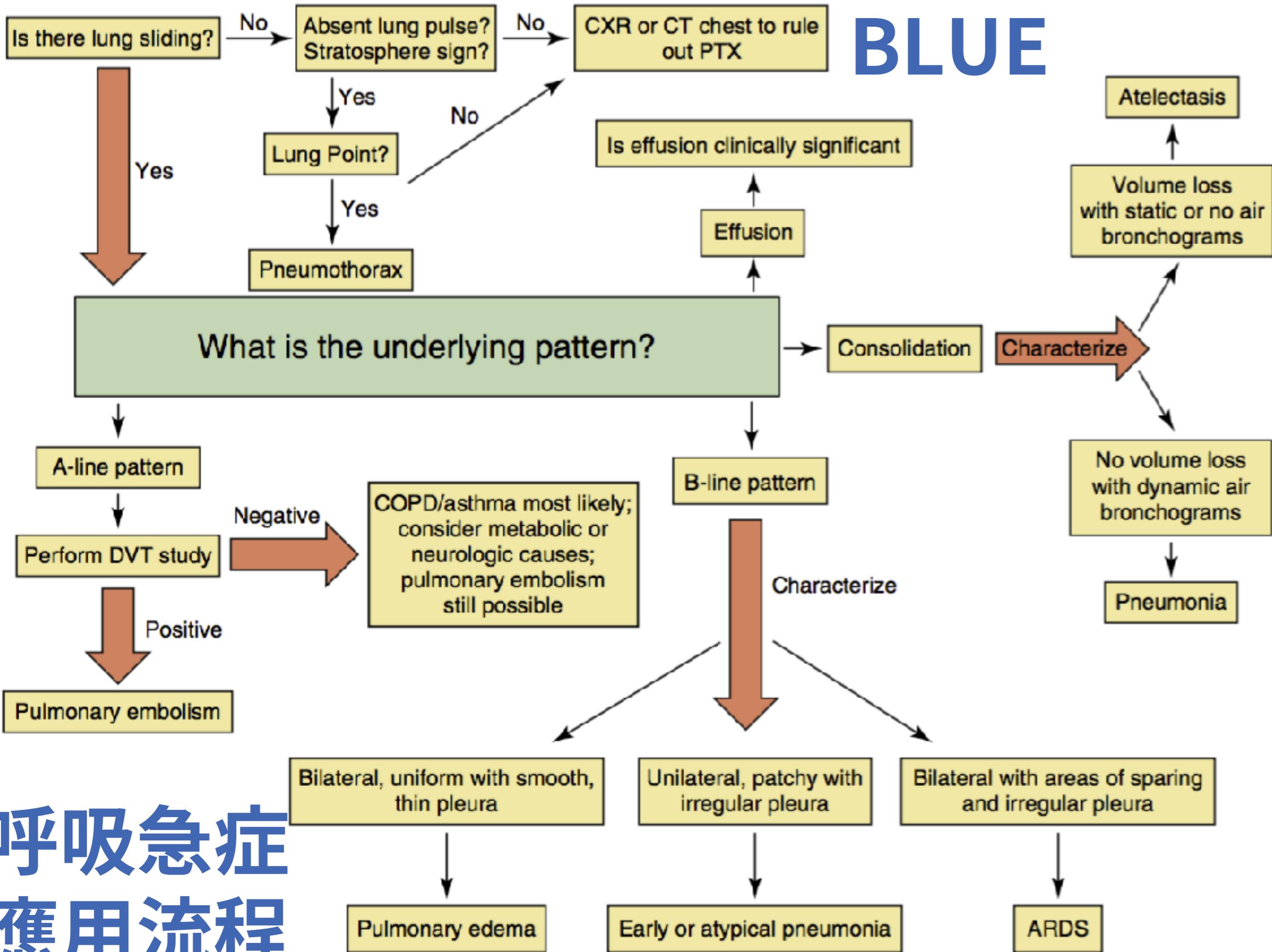


Operator

Bubble test / Subcostal 4



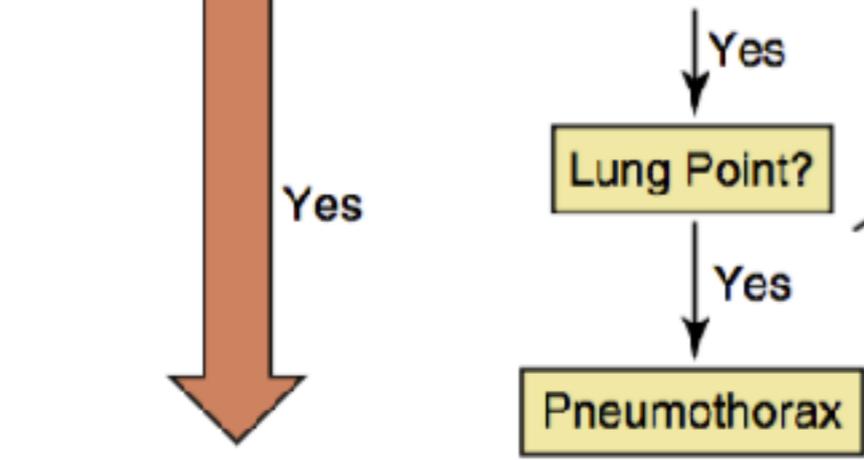
BLUE



呼吸急症 應用流程

Is there lung sliding? No → Absent lung pulse? Stratosphere sign? No → CXR or CT chest to rule out PTX

BLUE



Is effusion clinically significant

Effusion

Consolidation

Characterize

What is the underlying pattern?

A-line pattern

Perform DVT study

Negative

Positive

Pulmonary embolism

COPD/asthma most likely; consider metabolic or neurologic causes; pulmonary embolism still possible

B-line pattern

Characterize

Bilateral, uniform with smooth, thin pleura

Unilateral, patchy with irregular pleura

Bilateral with areolar and irregular

Pulmonary edema

Early or atypical pneumonia

ARDS

S
A
B
E
C

呼吸急症
應用流程

BLUE 4 points

Point 1



Point 2



Head <<<<< **Sagittal view** >>>>> Toe

Point 3

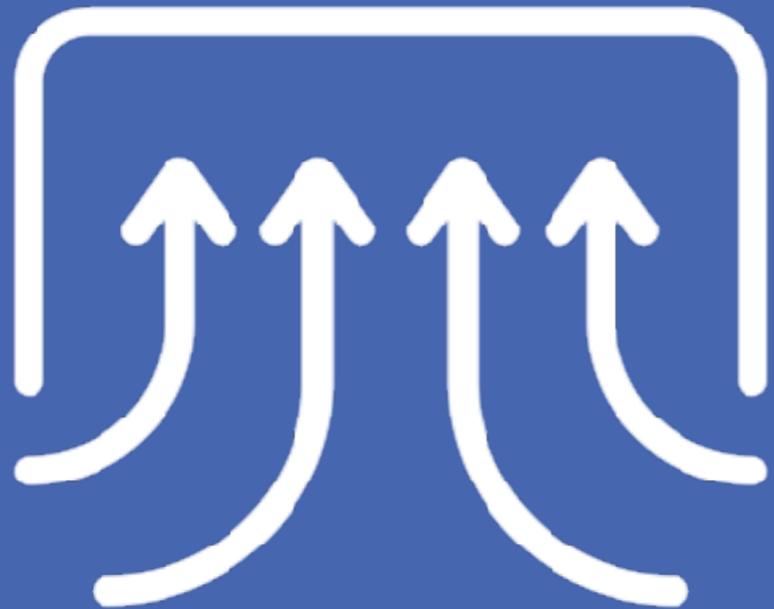


Point 4



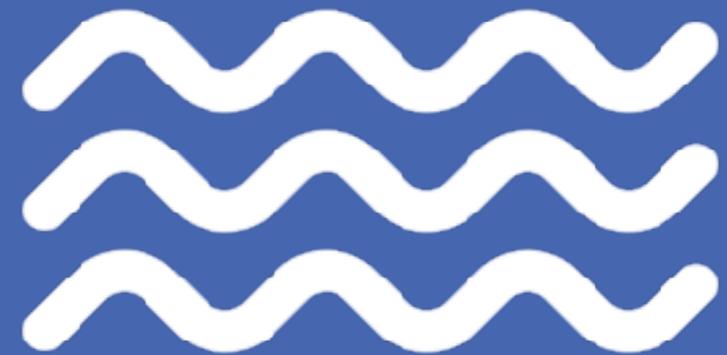
Principle

Air 100%



Pneumothorax

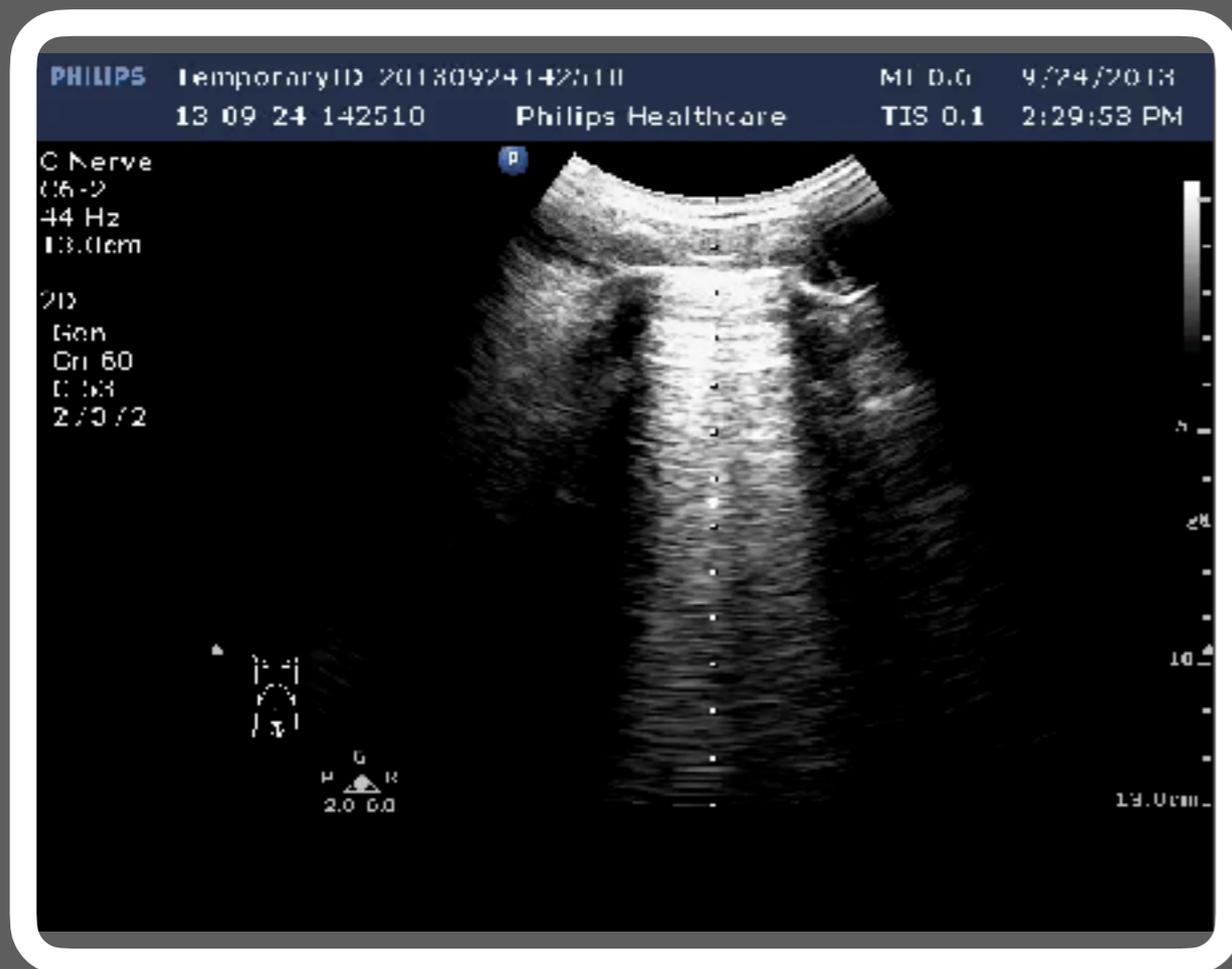
Fluid 100%



Pleural effusion

Principle

Air



Fluid



Principle

True

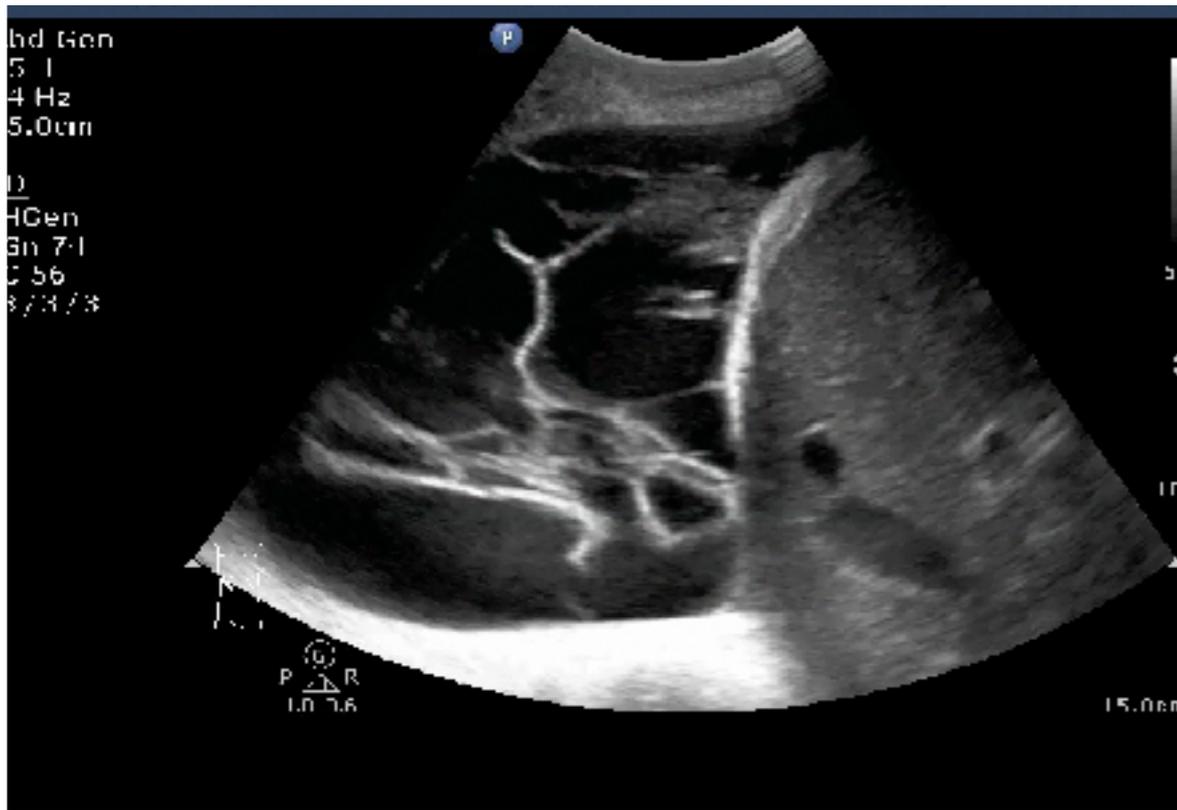
Pneumonia
Pleural effusion
Pleural mass

Artifact

Normal lung
Pneumothorax
AIS

Principle

True

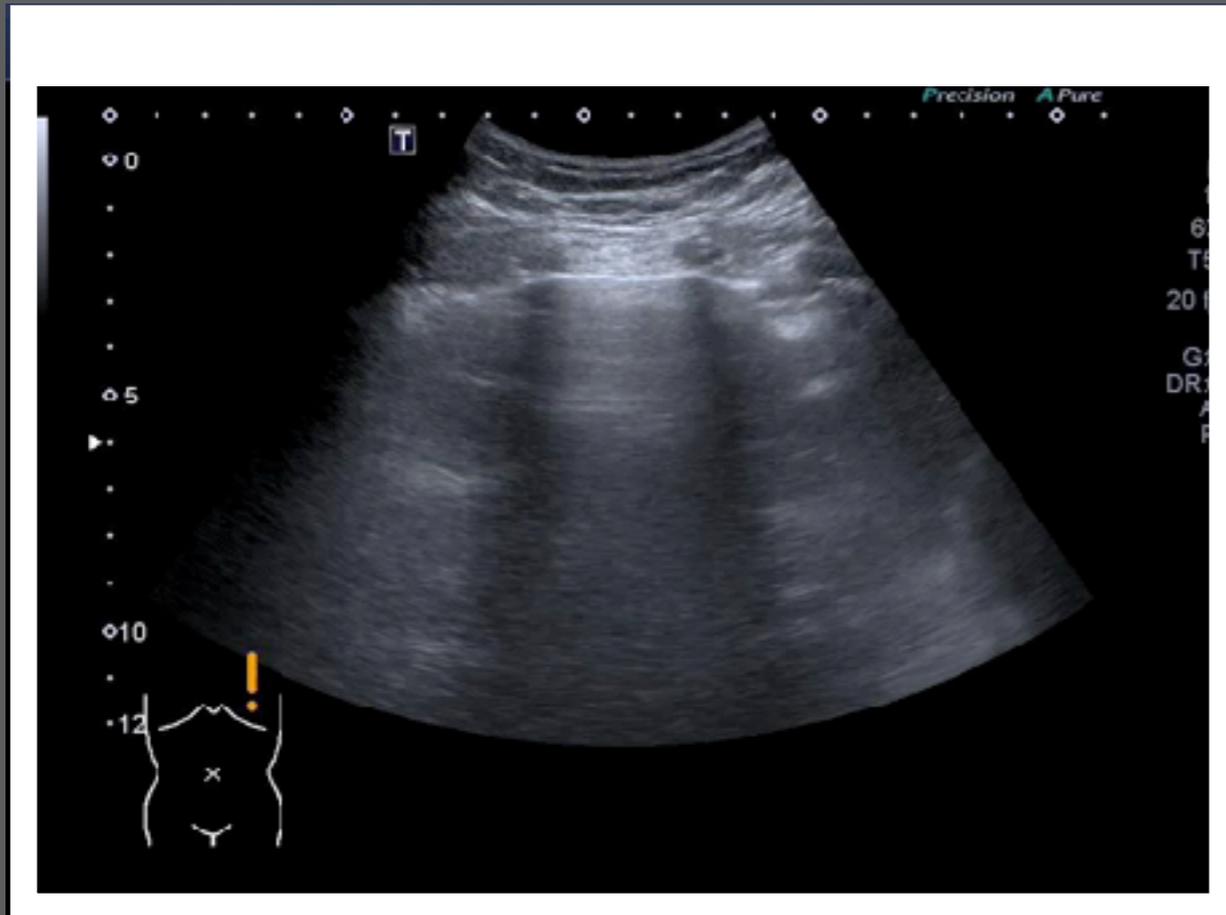


Artifact



Artifact

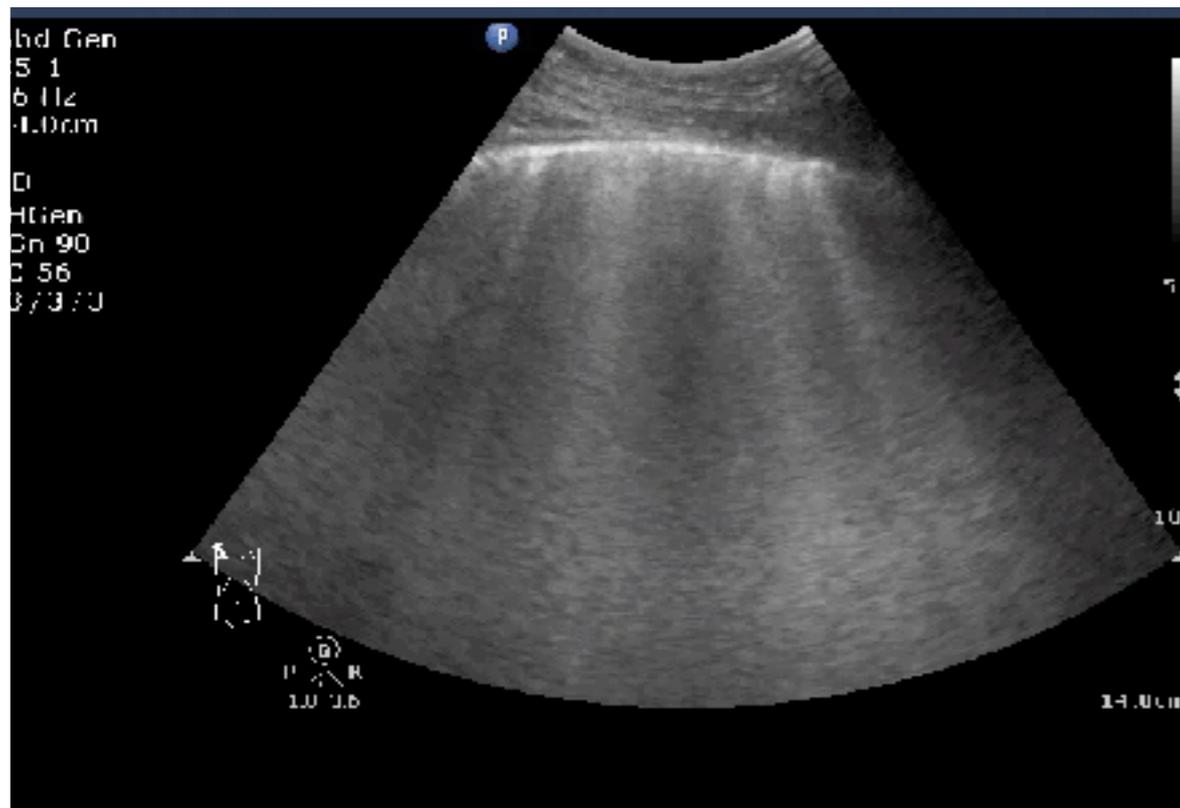
A lines



Pleural
Equal
Horizontal

Artifact

B lines

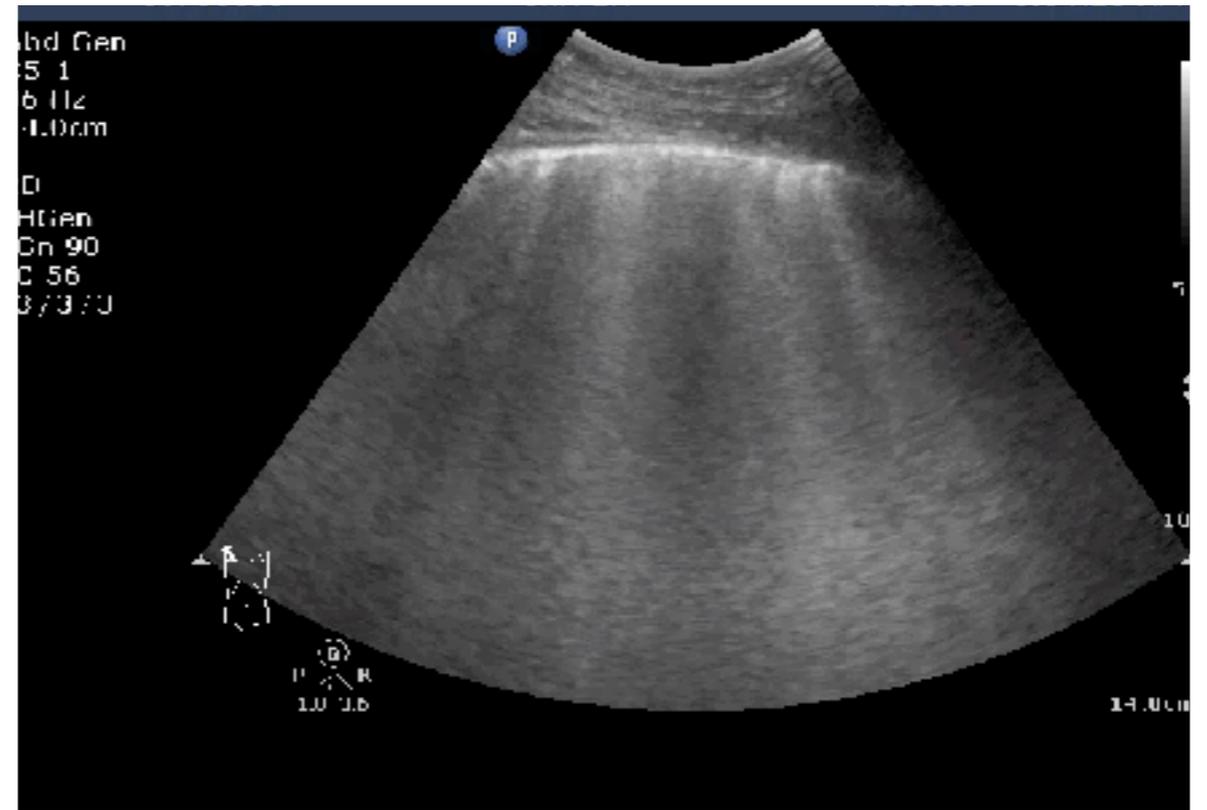
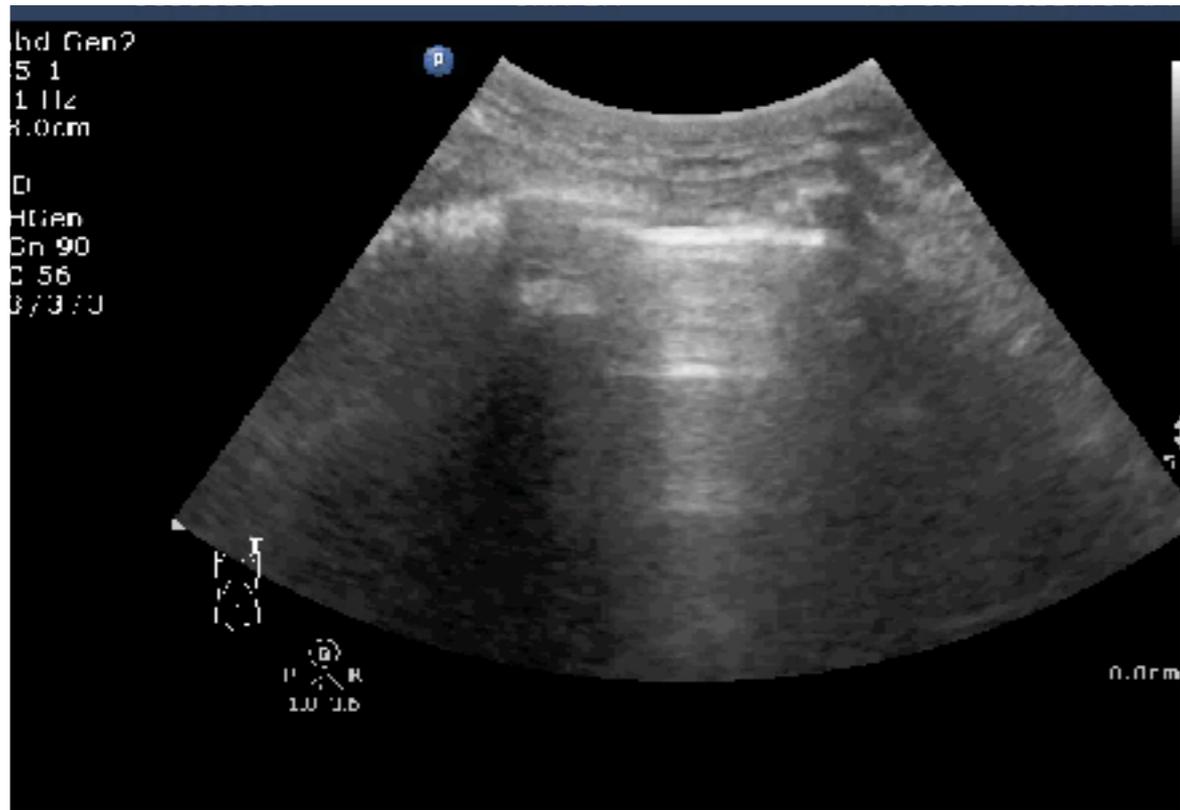


Pleural
Vertical
> 3 in ICS

那一段影片正常？

A

B



No sliding

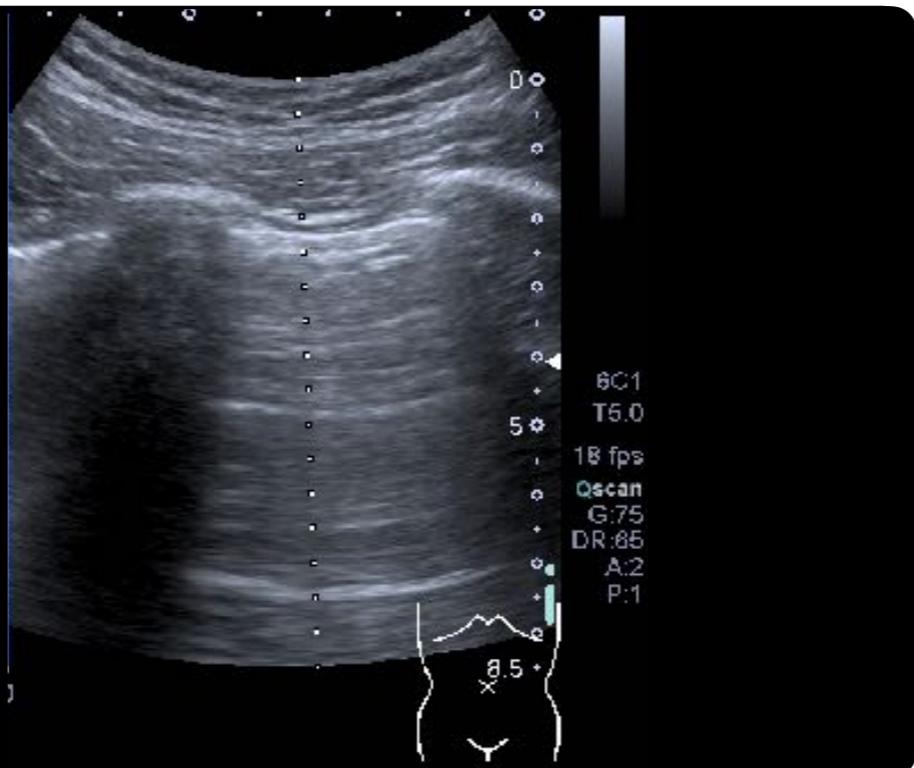
Sliding

Normal Lung

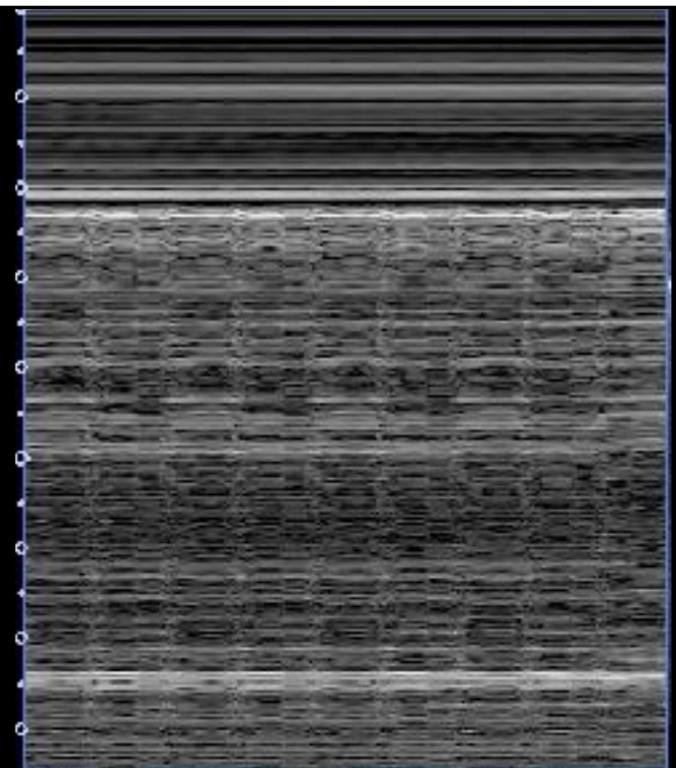
Static

Dynamic

B



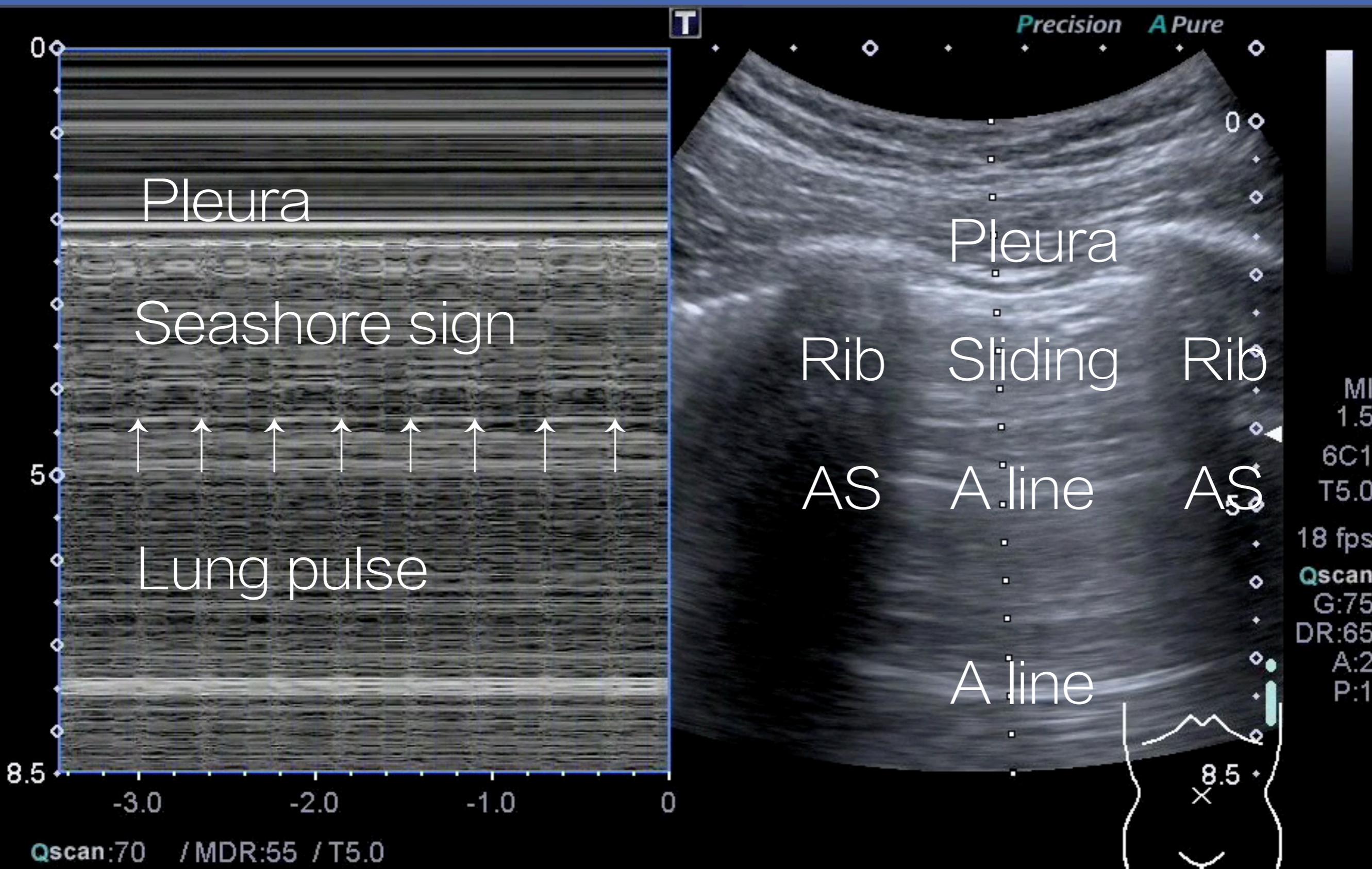
M



Normal Lung



Normal Lung



PLUS for PAP

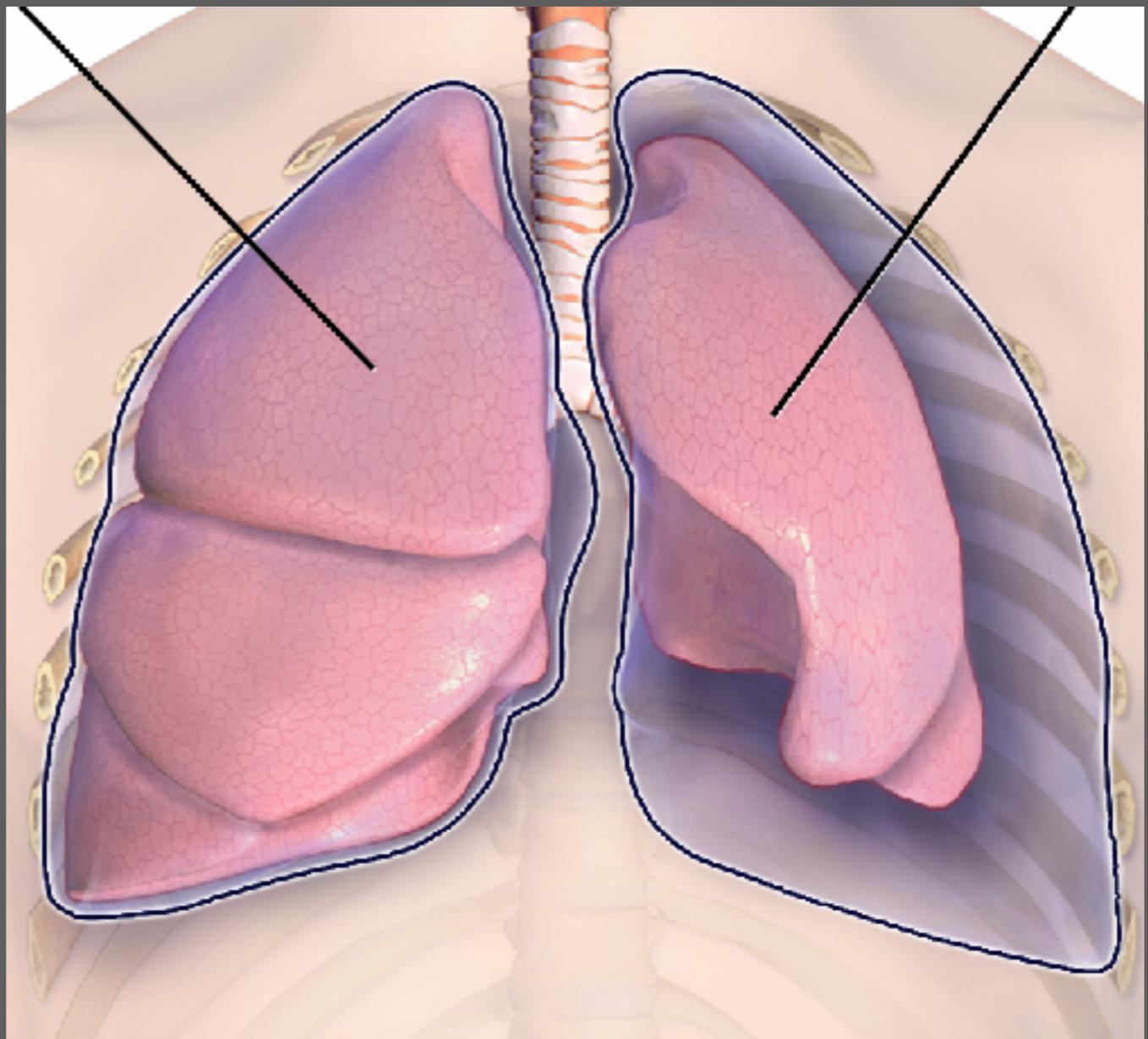
PTX

AIS

PLE

PLUS for PAP

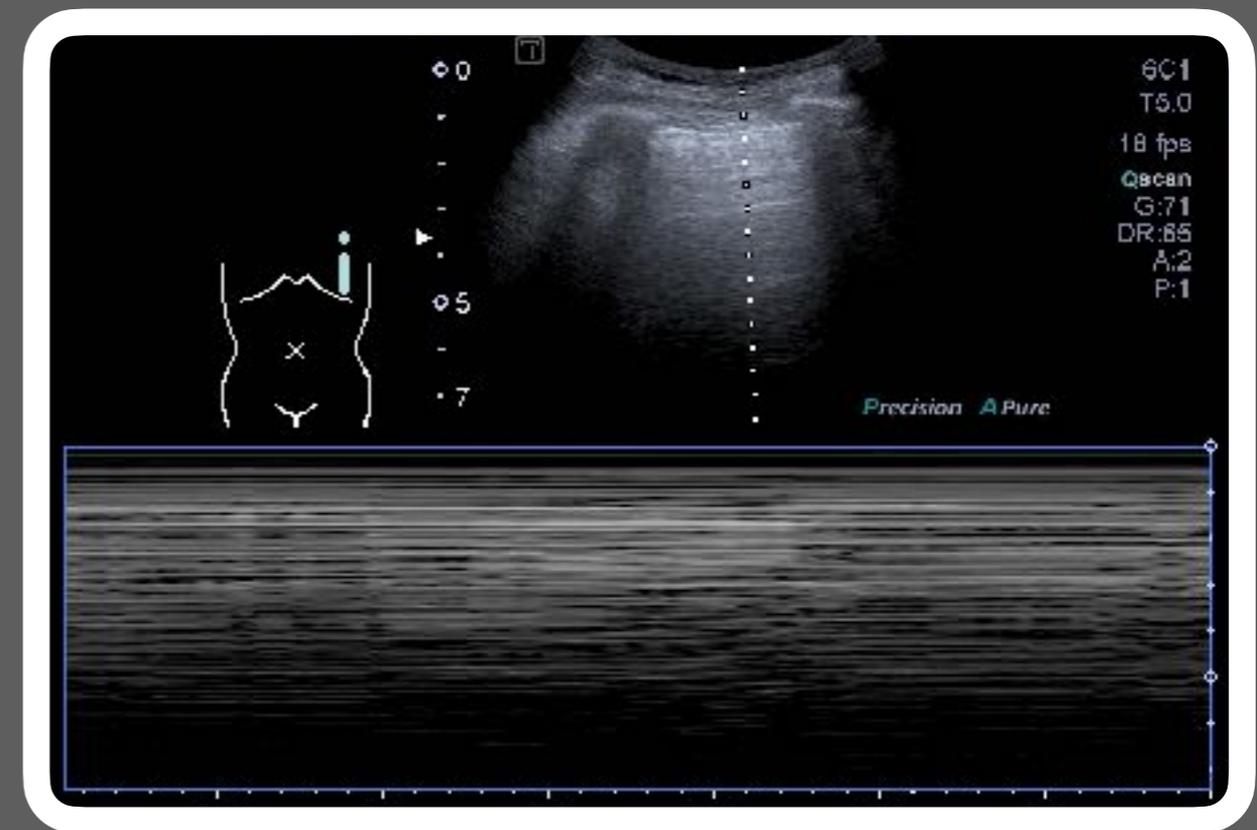
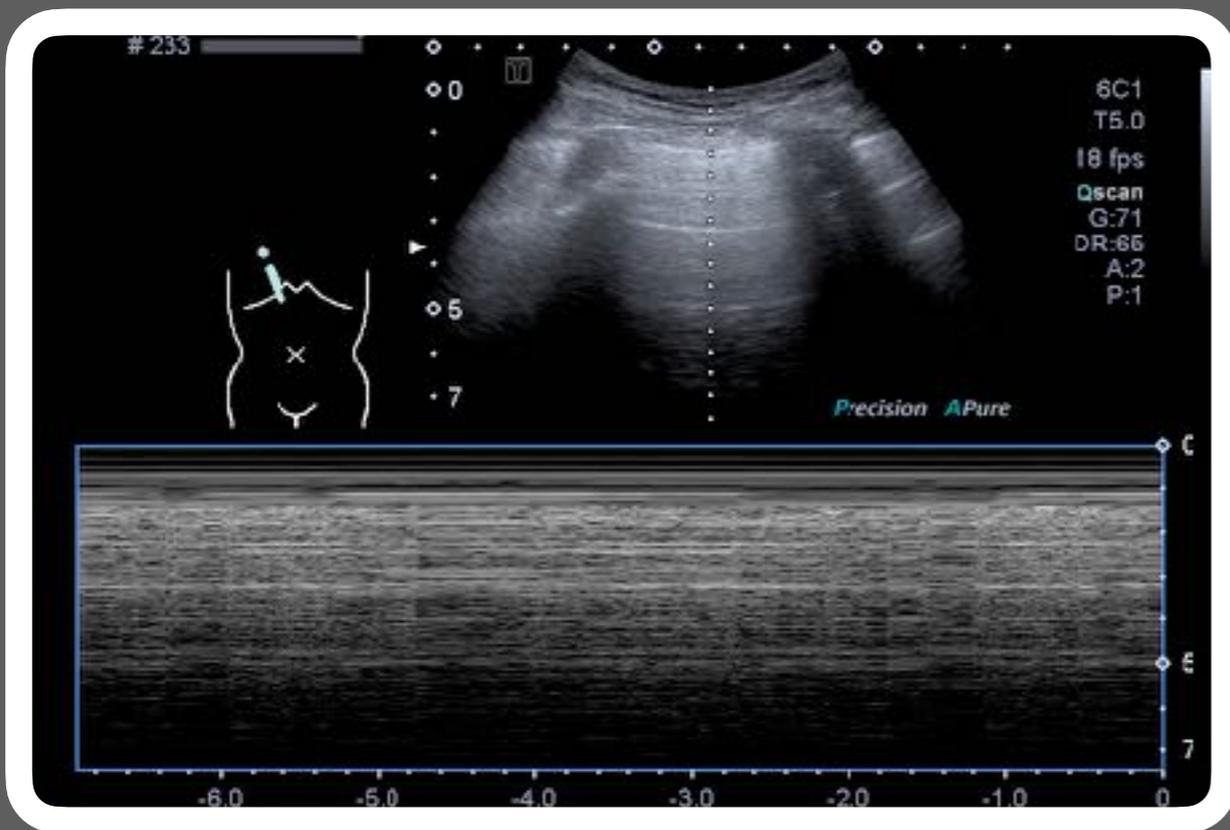
PTX



Pneumothorax

Normal

Pneumothorax



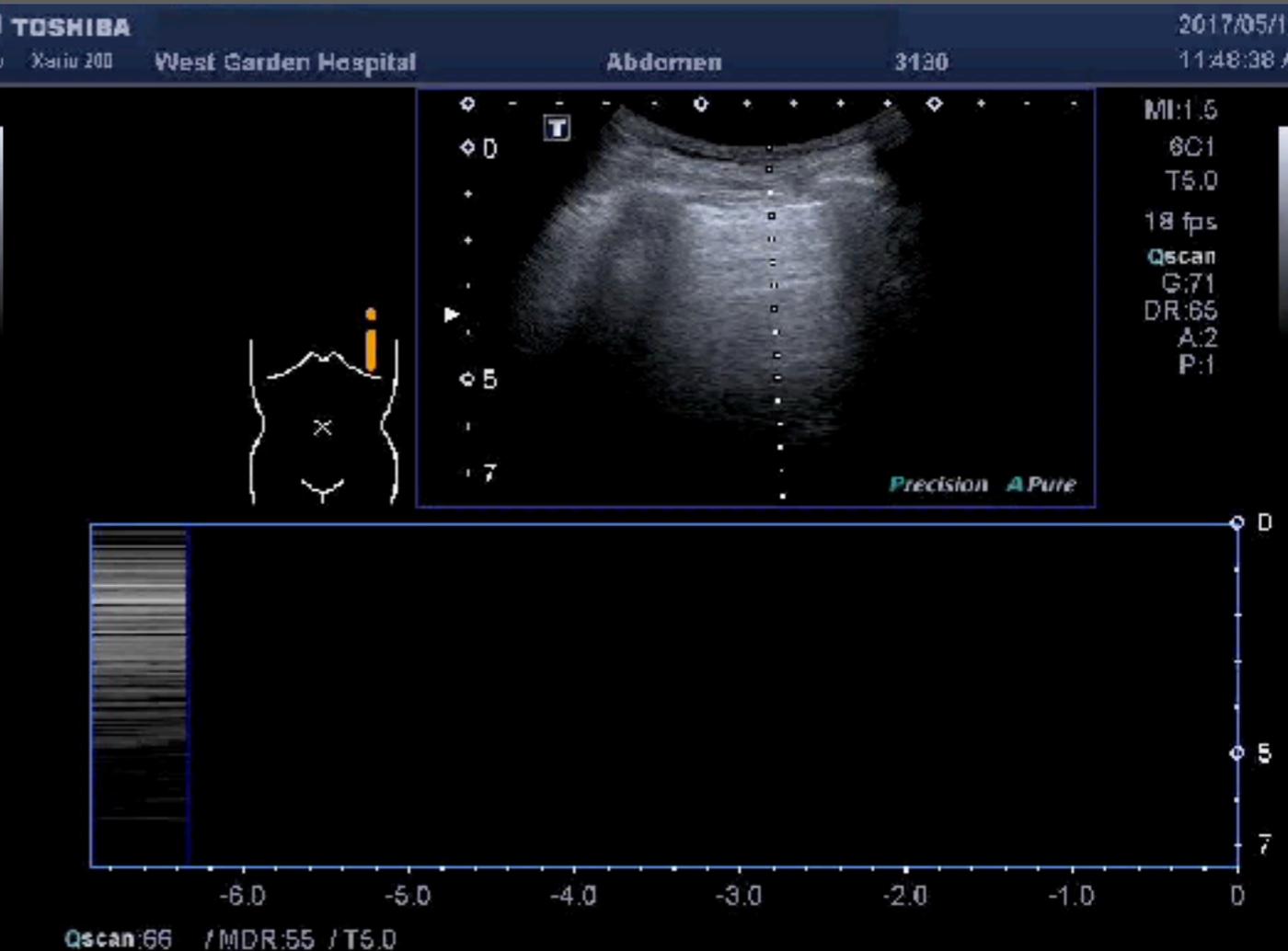
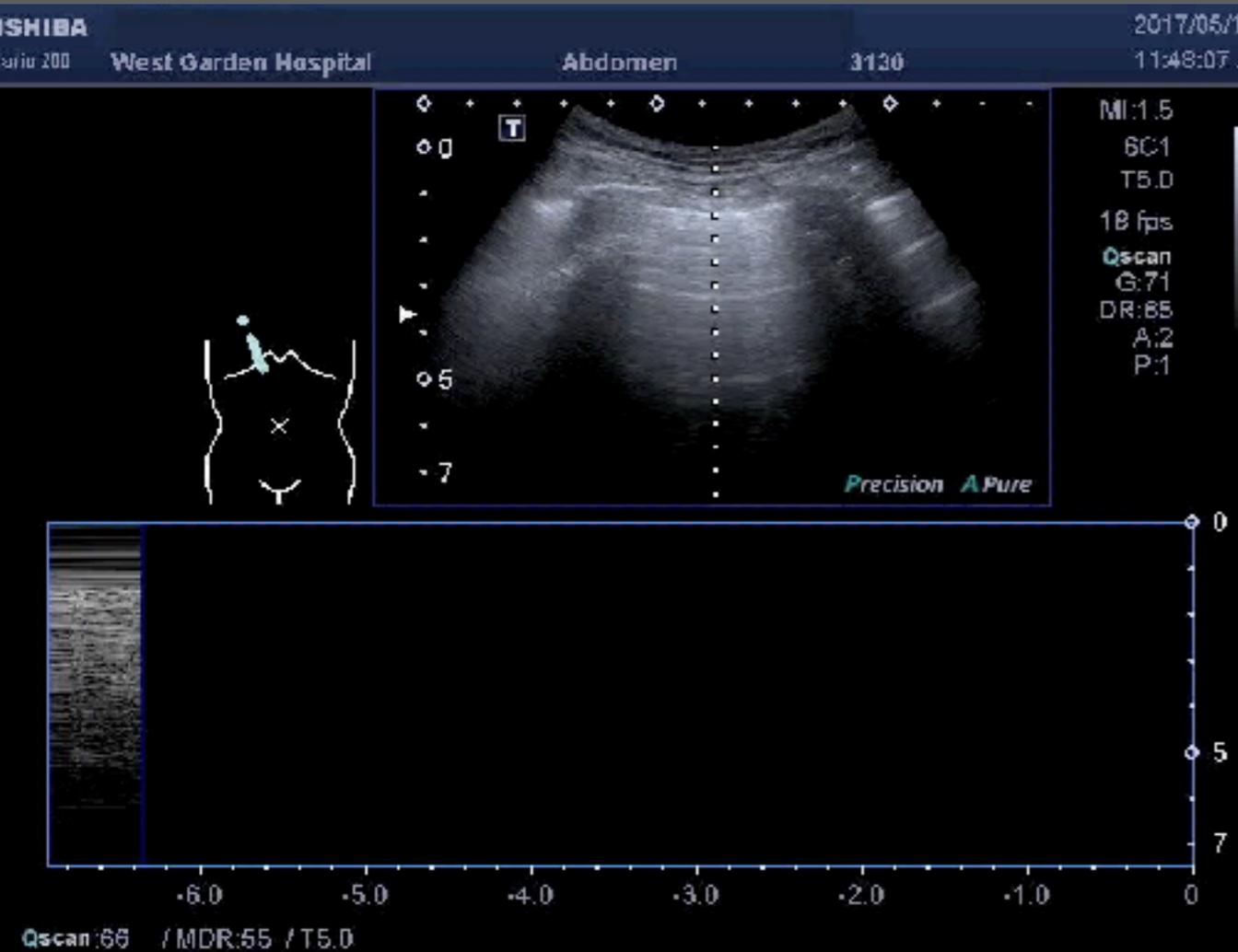
Seashore sign

Stratosphere sign

Pneumothorax

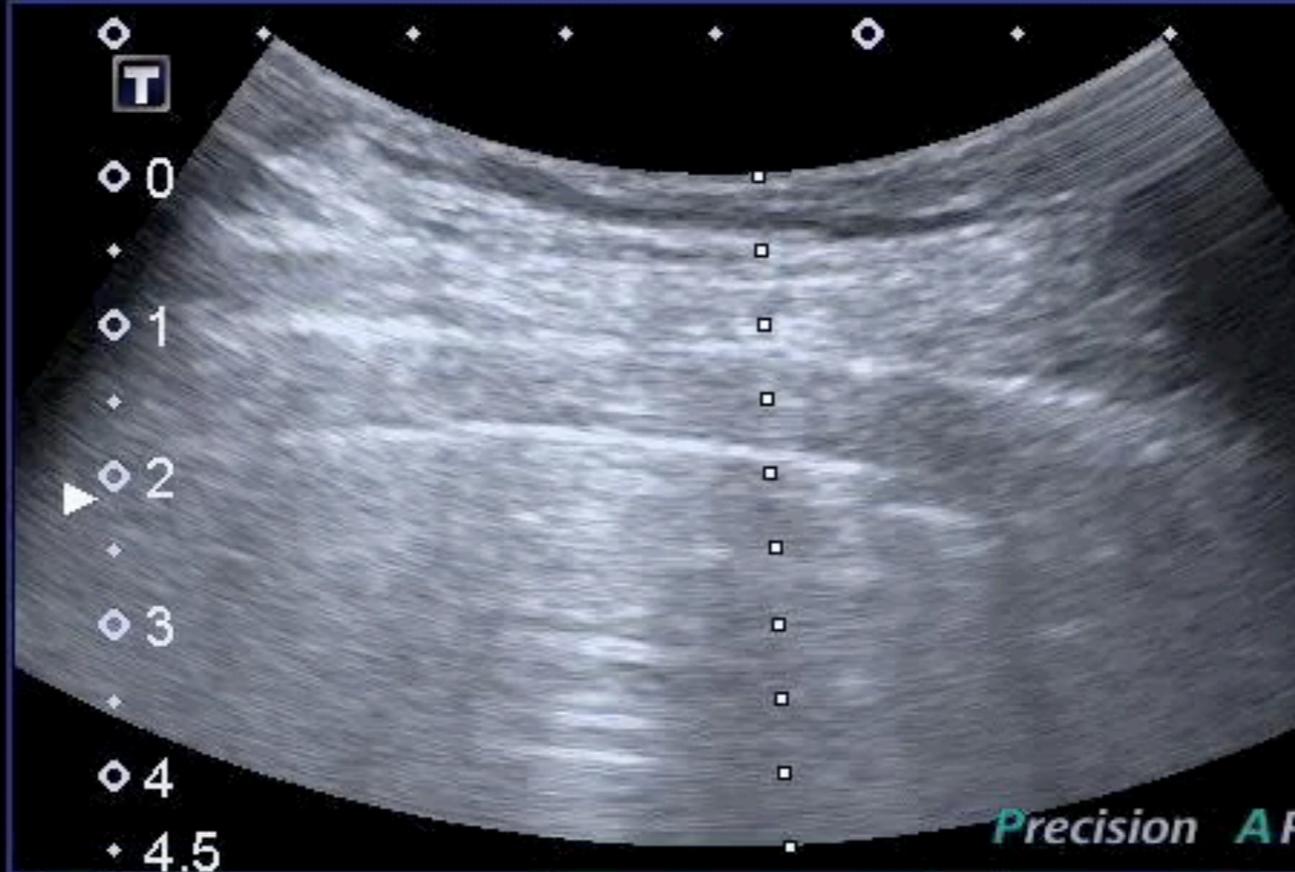
Normal

Pneumothorax

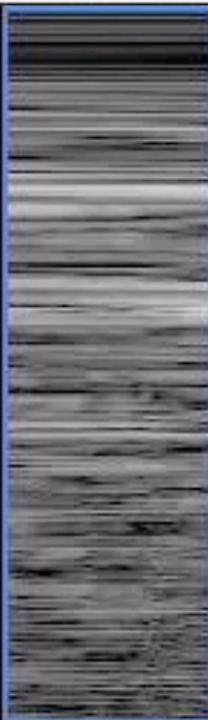


Lung Point

A



B



PLUS for PAP

PTX

AIS

3

2

3

Point 1



Point 2



Point 3



Point 4



BLUE 4 points

3x2

Alveolar Interstitial Syndrome

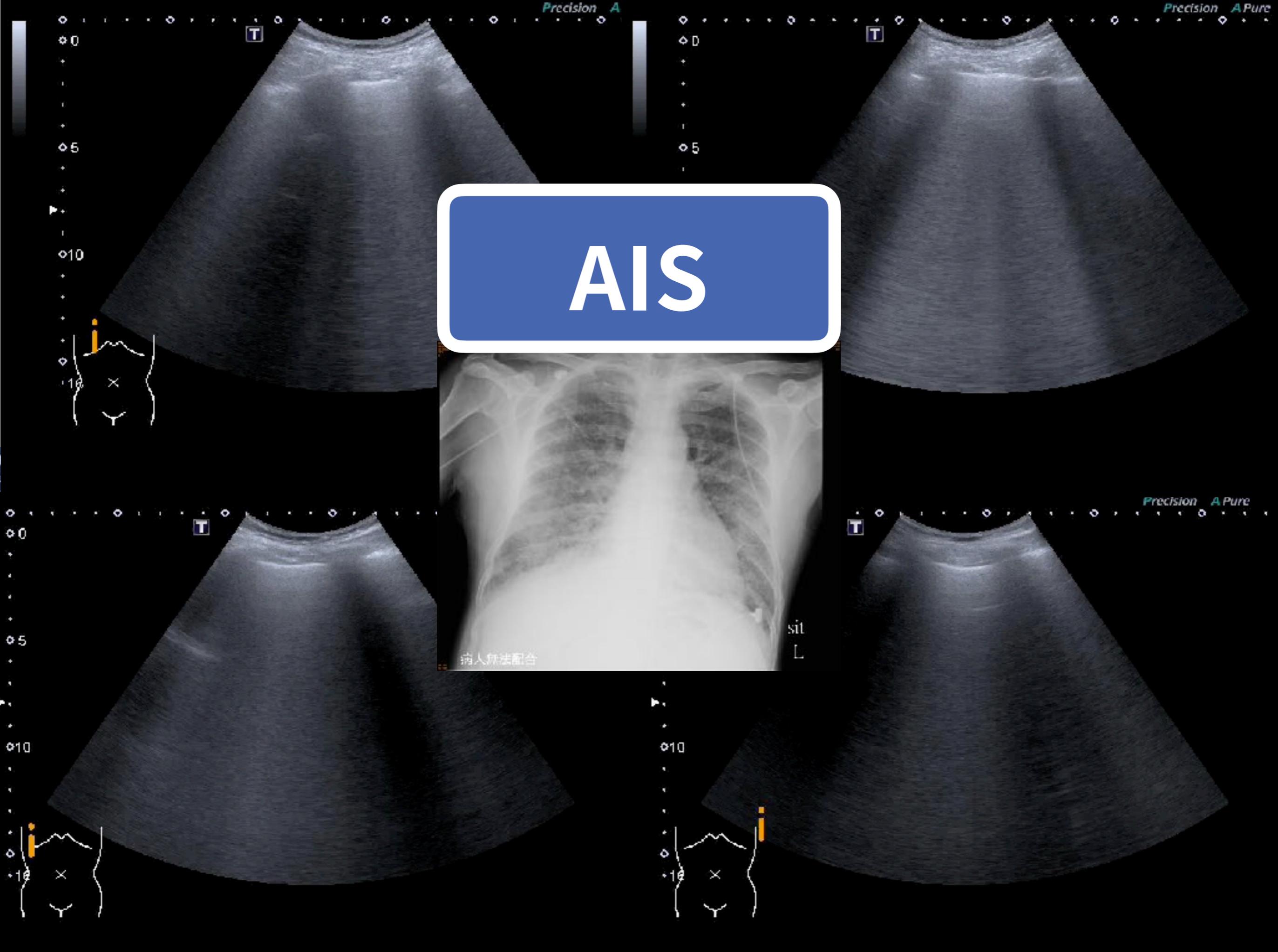


AIS

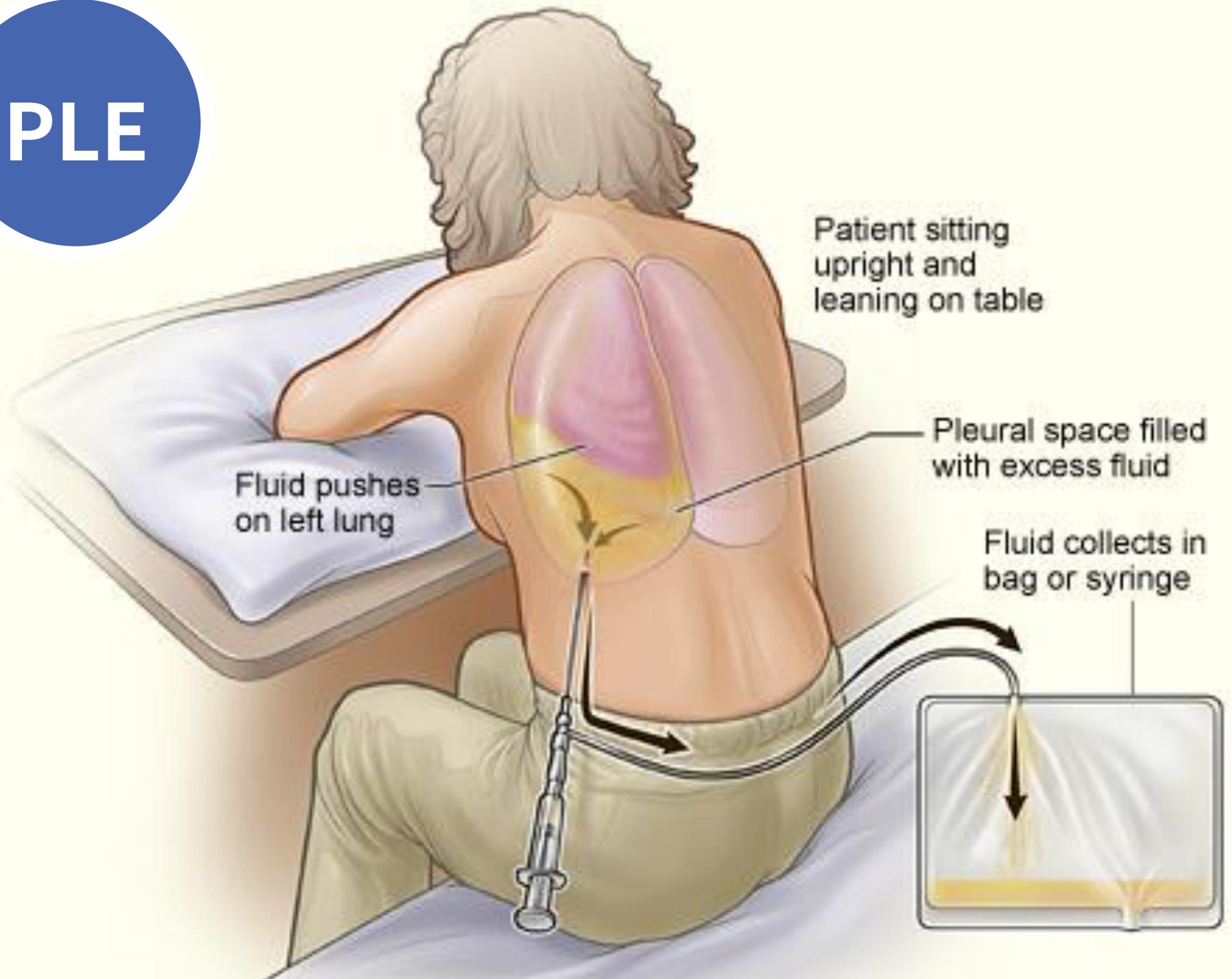
3

15.12

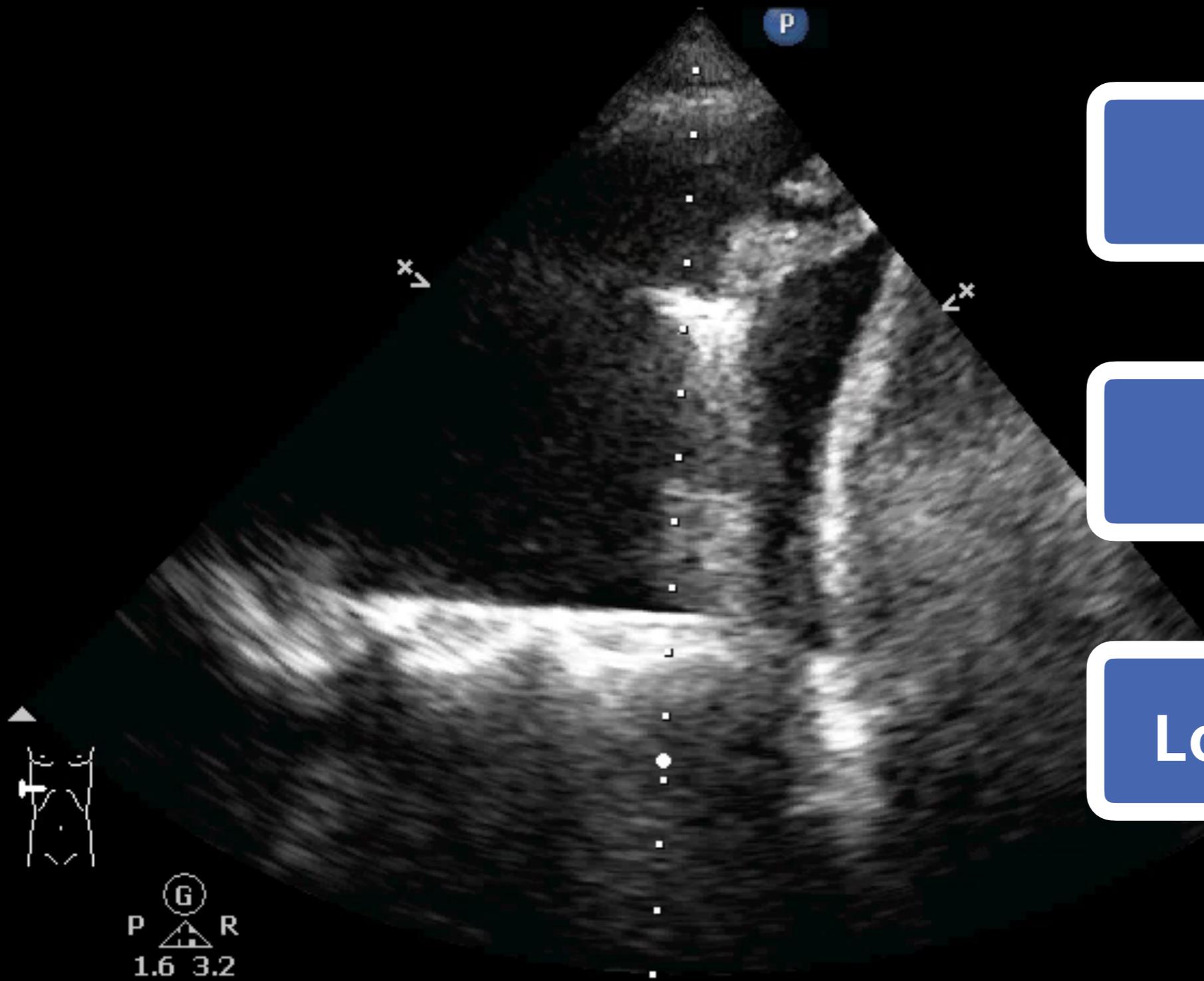
AIS



PLE



SKH-EUTC©ChenKC



Jellyfish sign

Spine sign

Loss of curtain sign

Parasternal



SPA



Subcostal



Apical

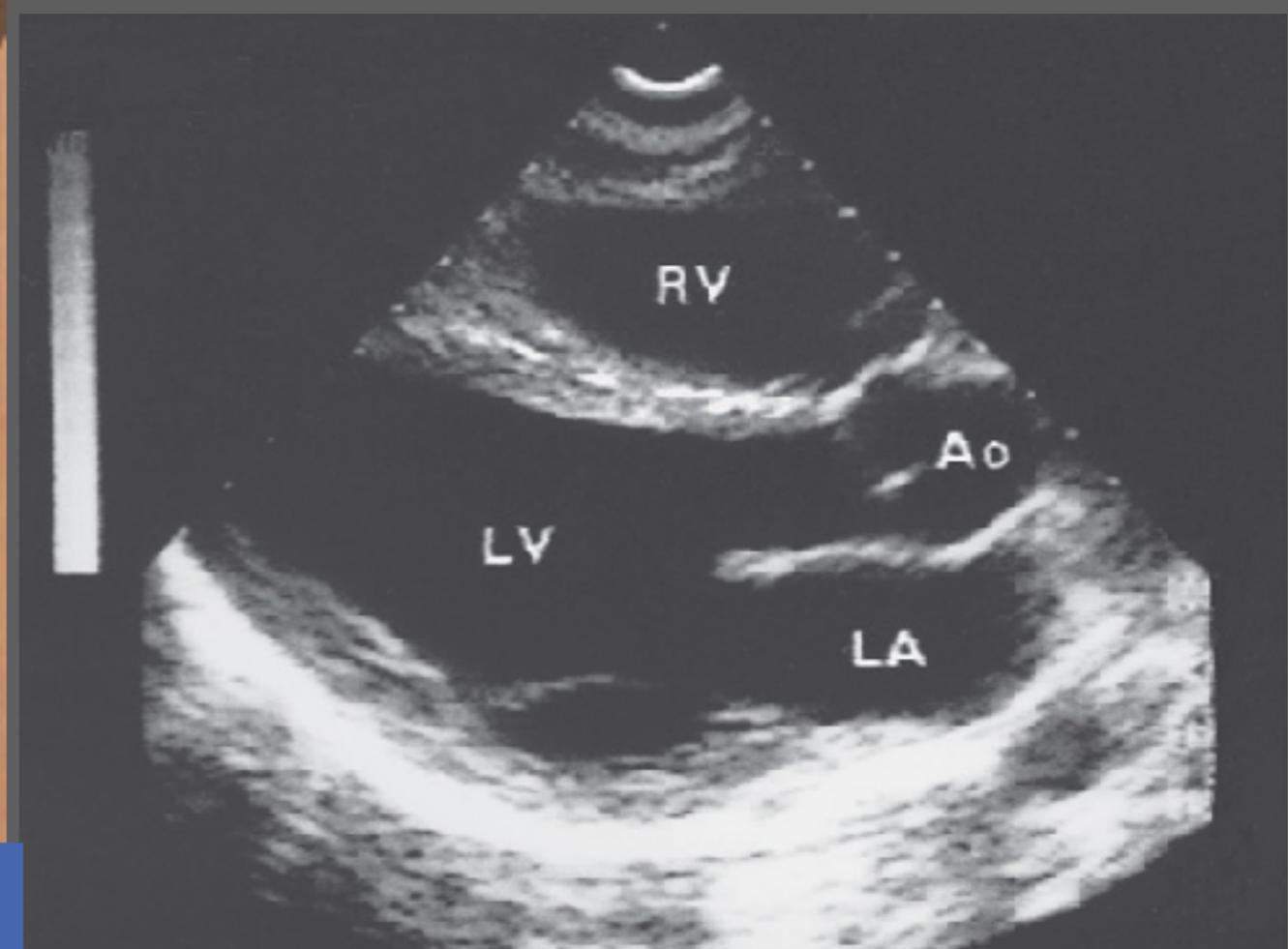
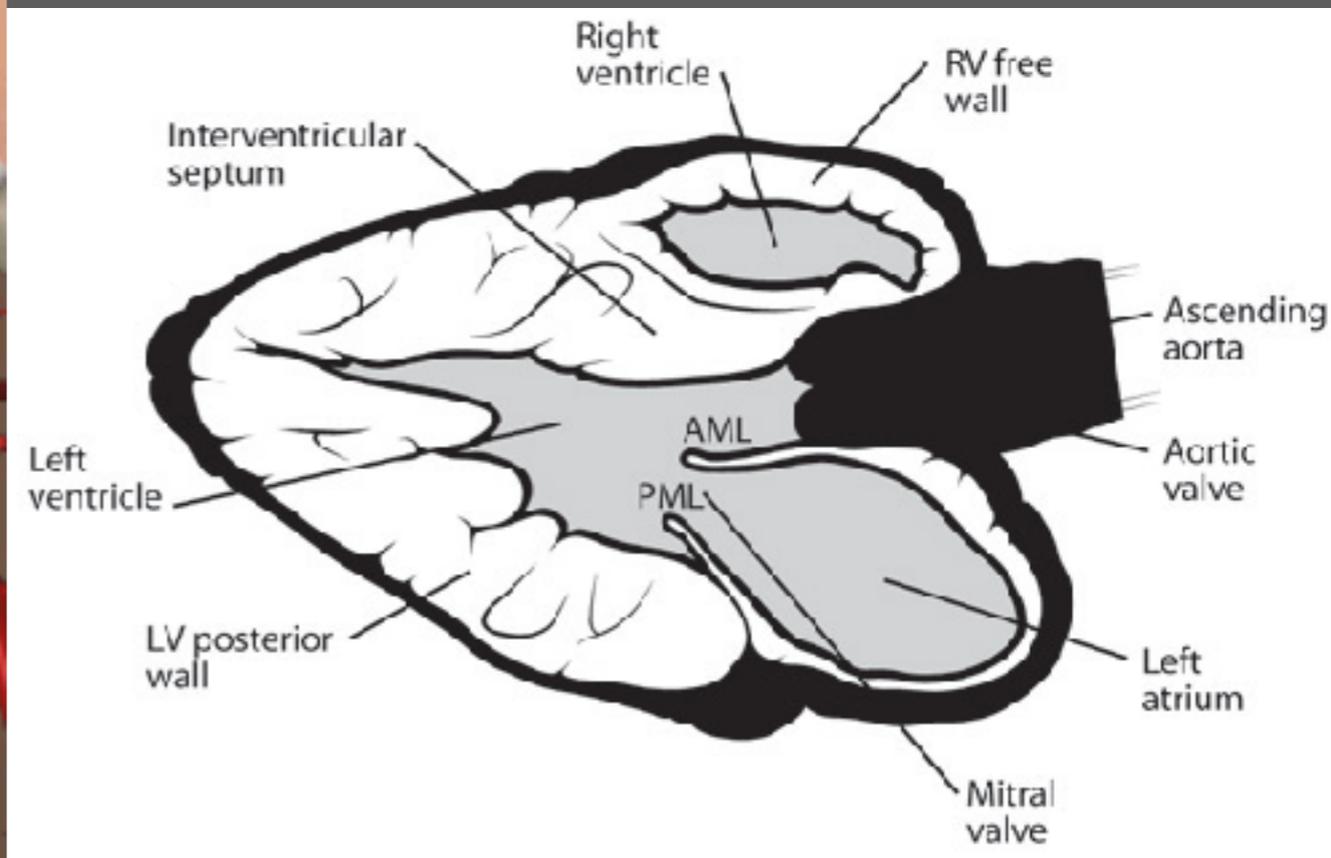
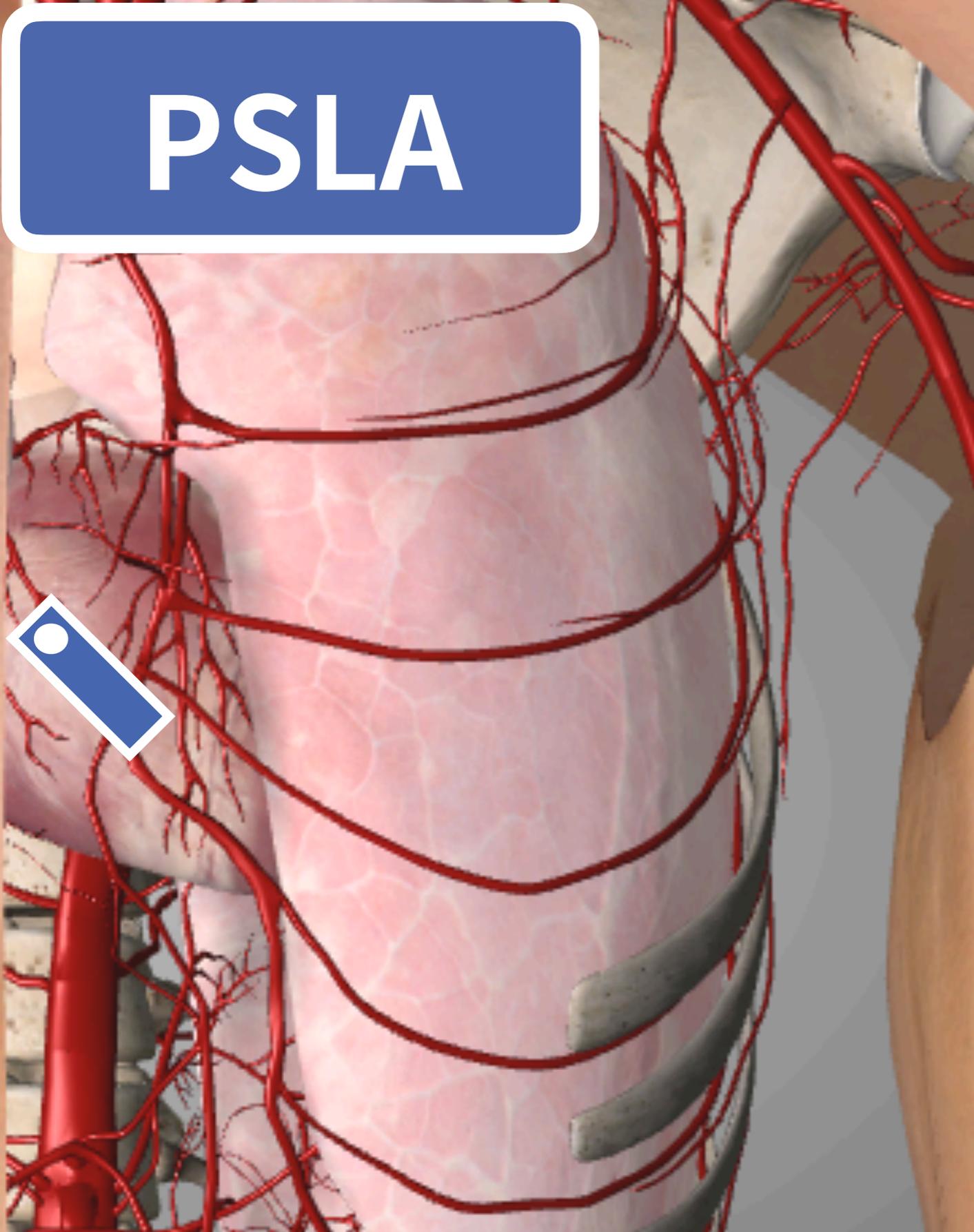


Focused Cardiac Ultrasound in the Emergent Setting:
A Consensus Statement of the American Society of
Echocardiography and American College of
Emergency Physicians

2010

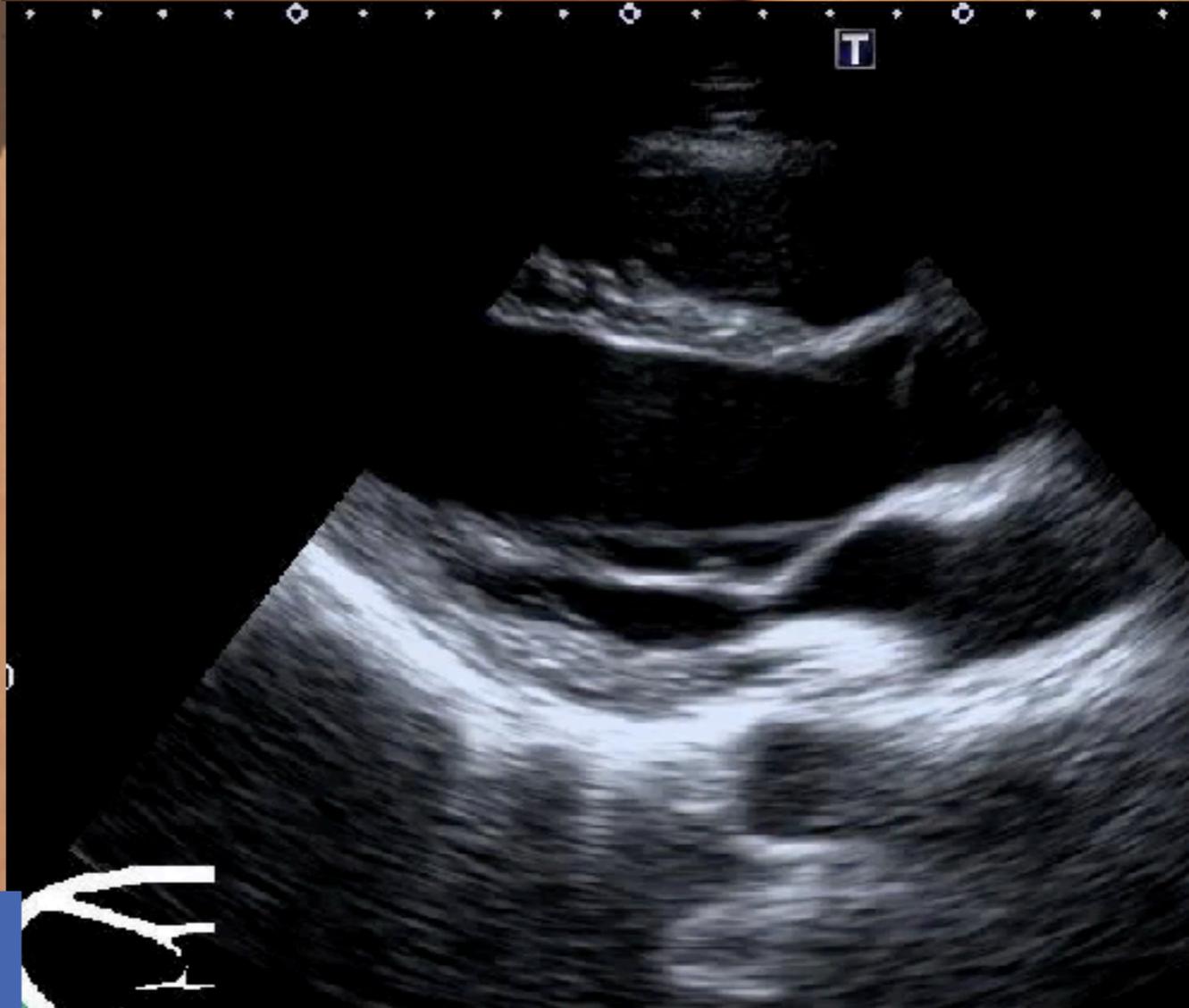
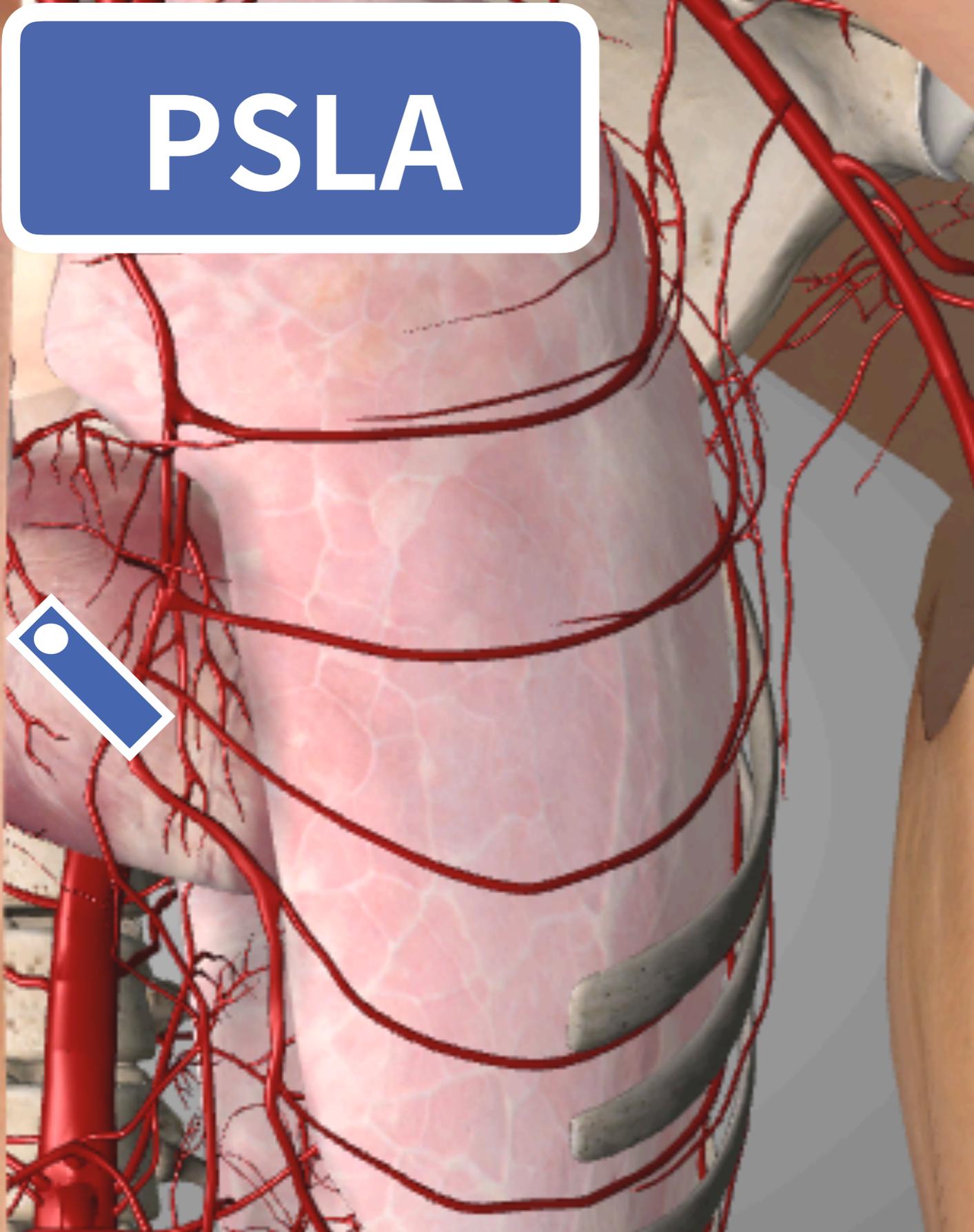
Pericardial effusion
Global systolic function
Marked RV & LV enlargement
Volume assessment
Pericardiocentesis
TVP wire confirmation

PSLA



Parasternal long axis

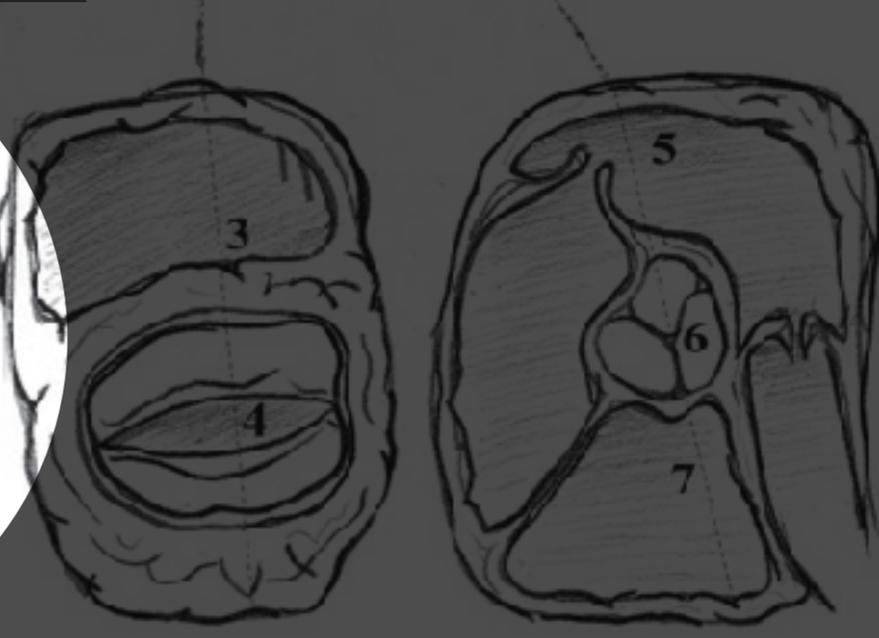
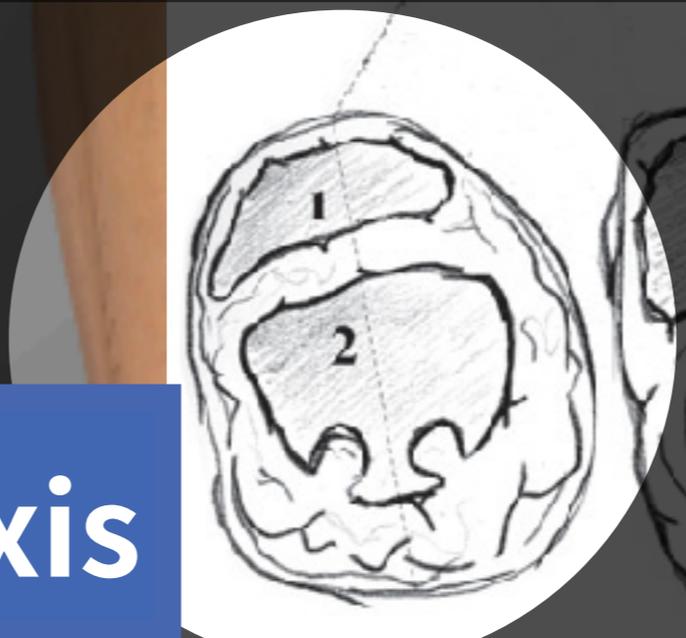
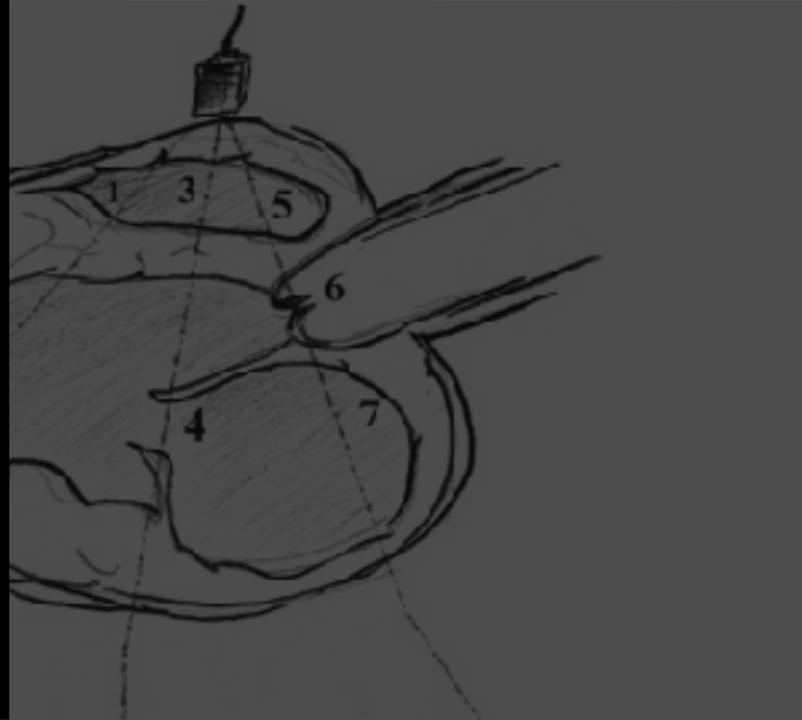
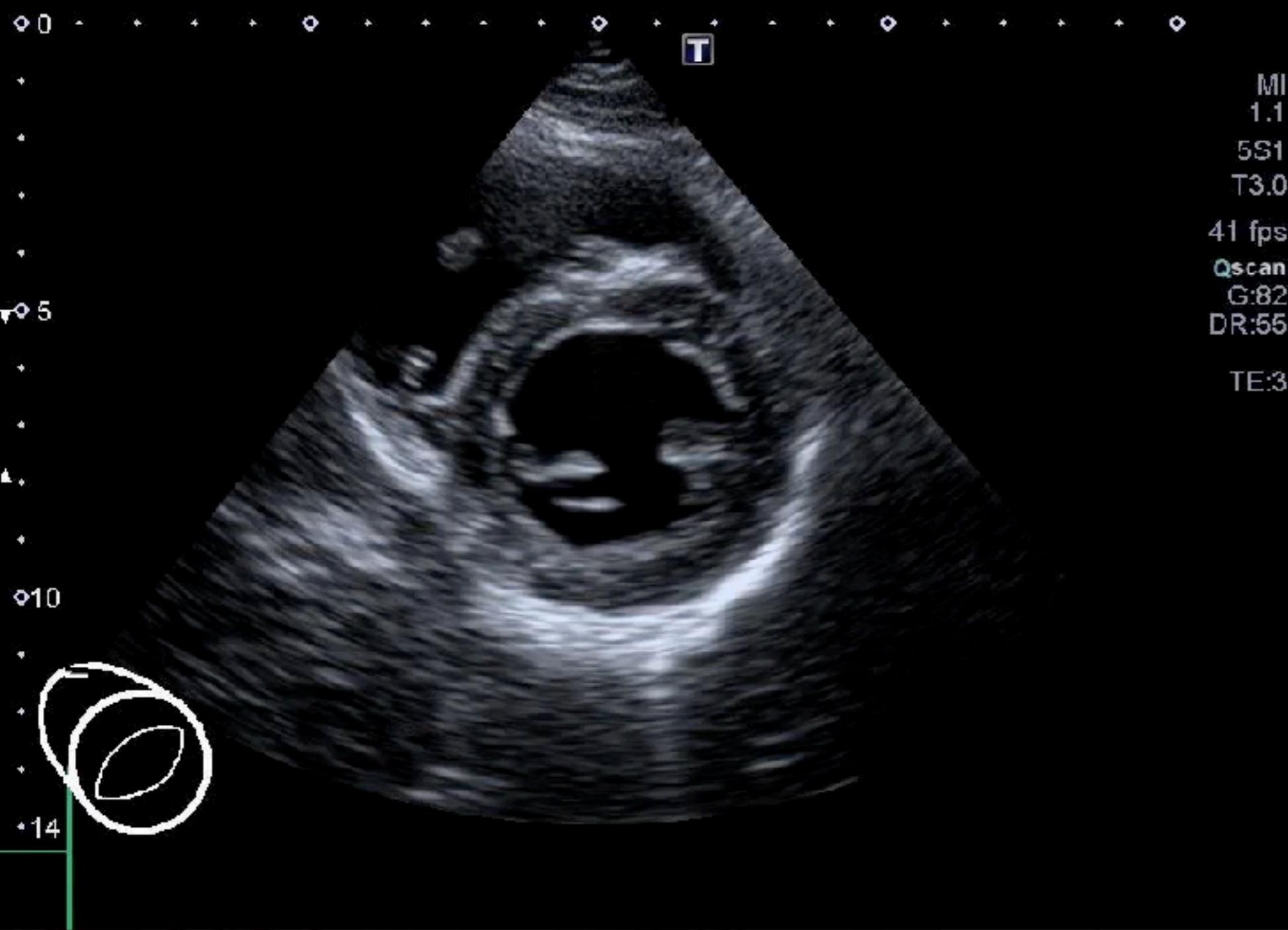
PSLA



Parasternal long axis

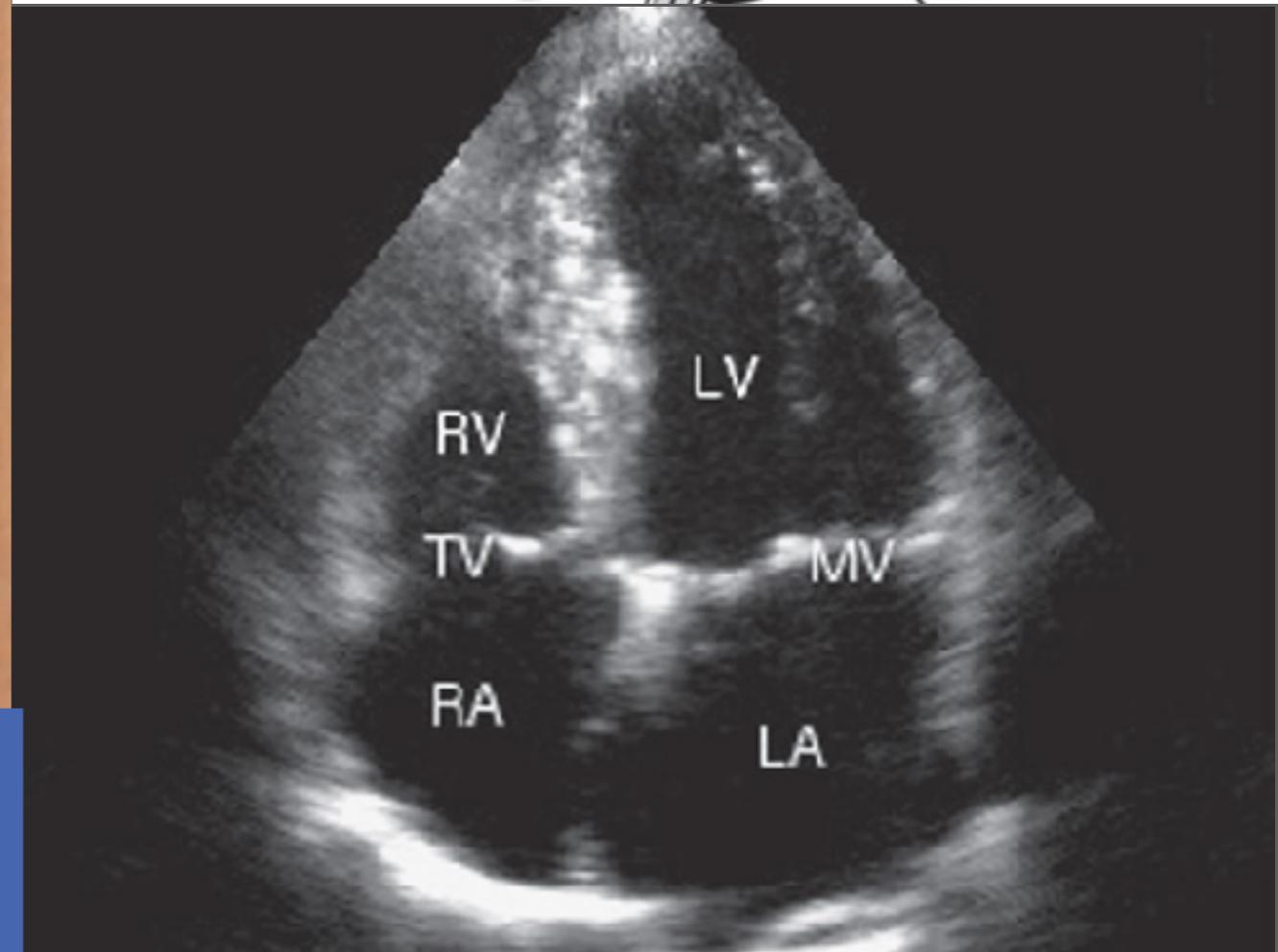
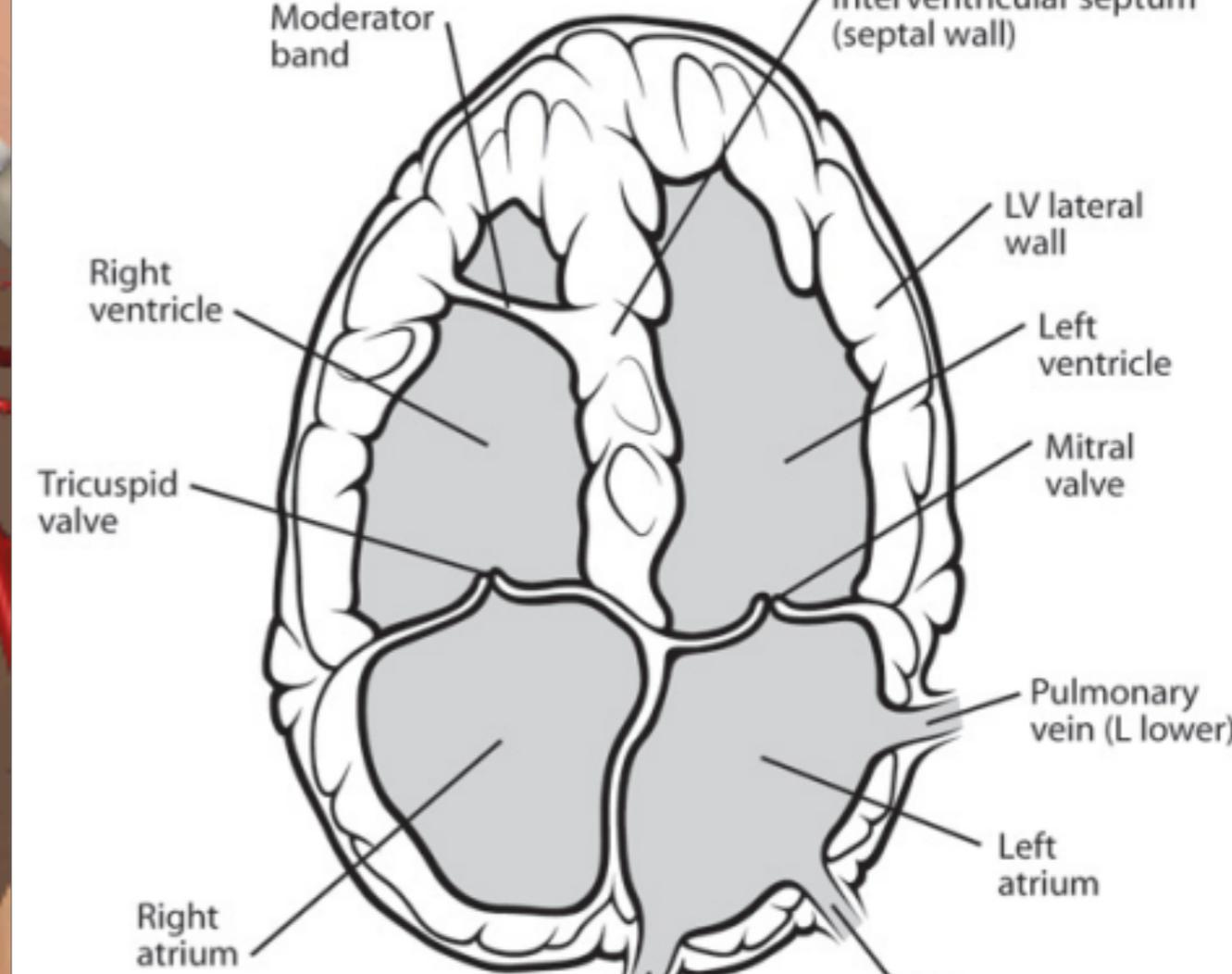
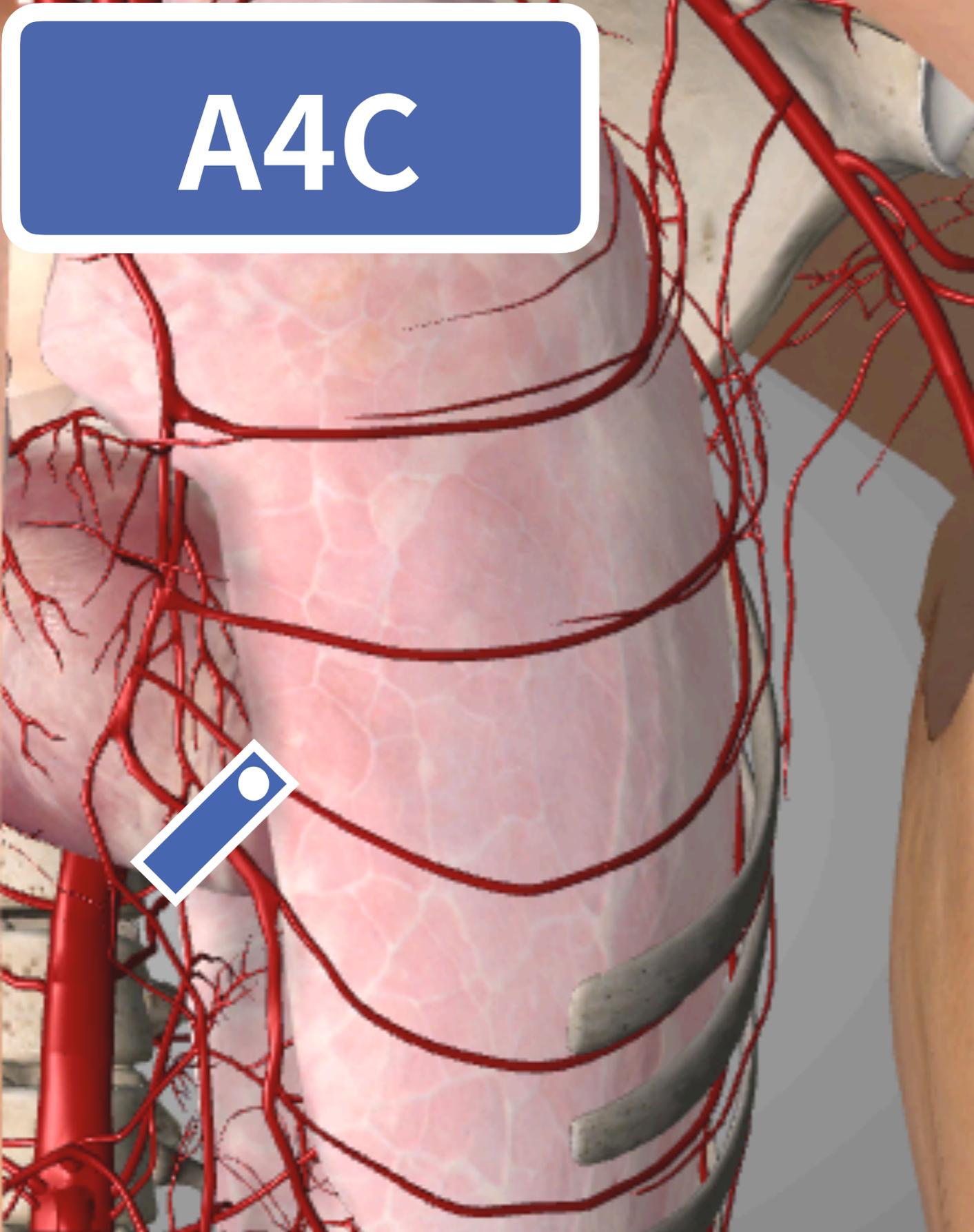


Essential Anatomy 5



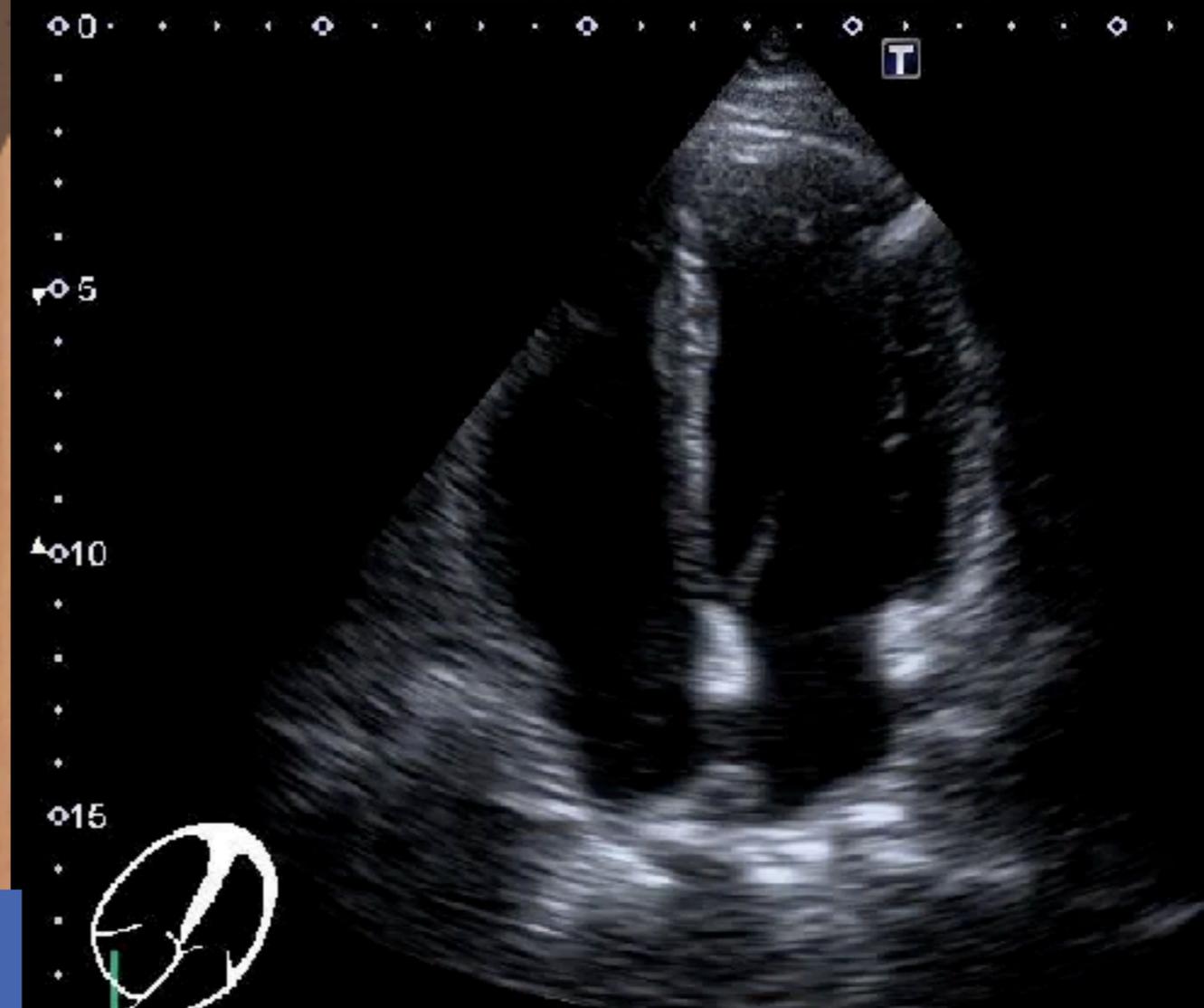
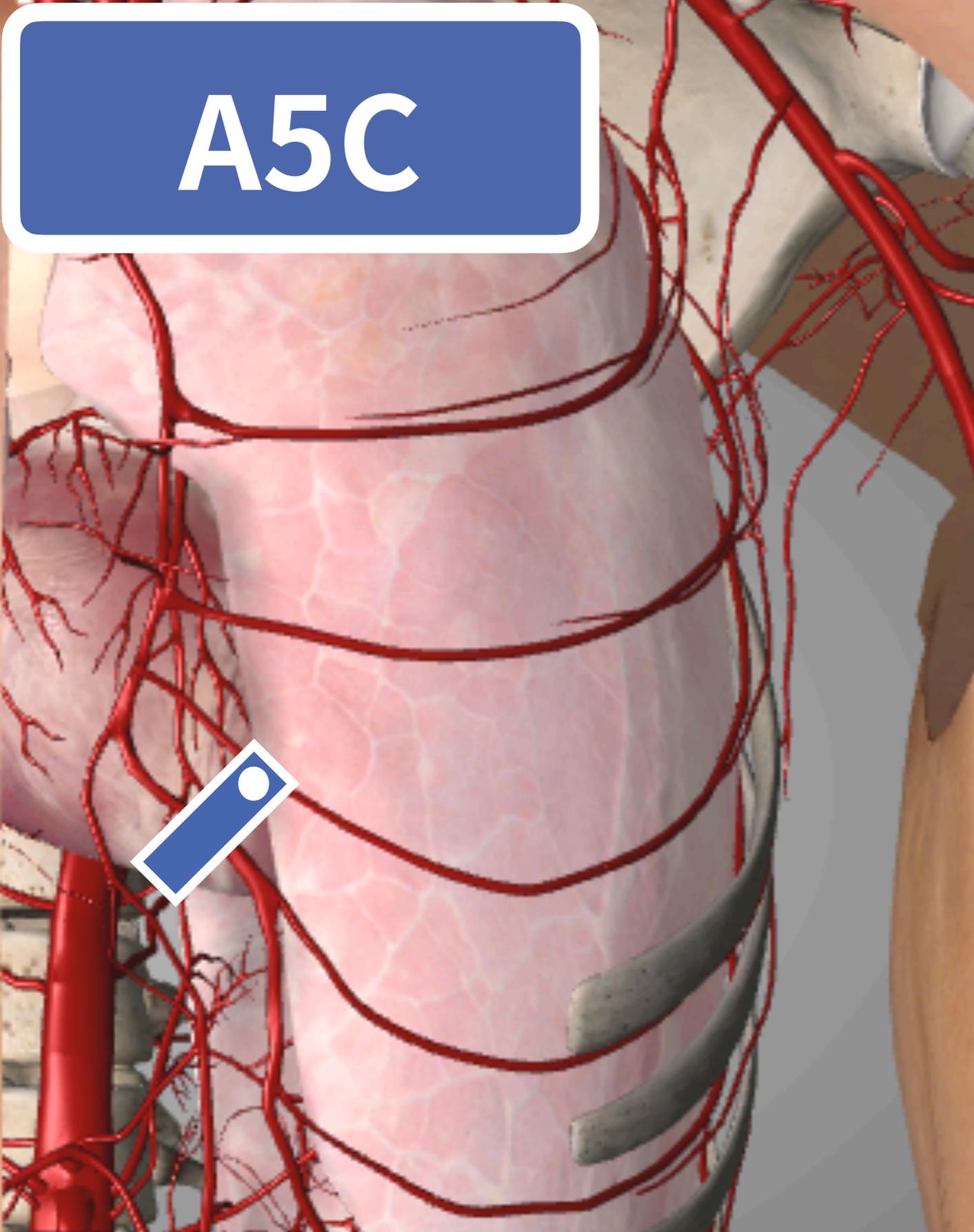
Parasternal short axis

A4C



Apical 4 Chambers

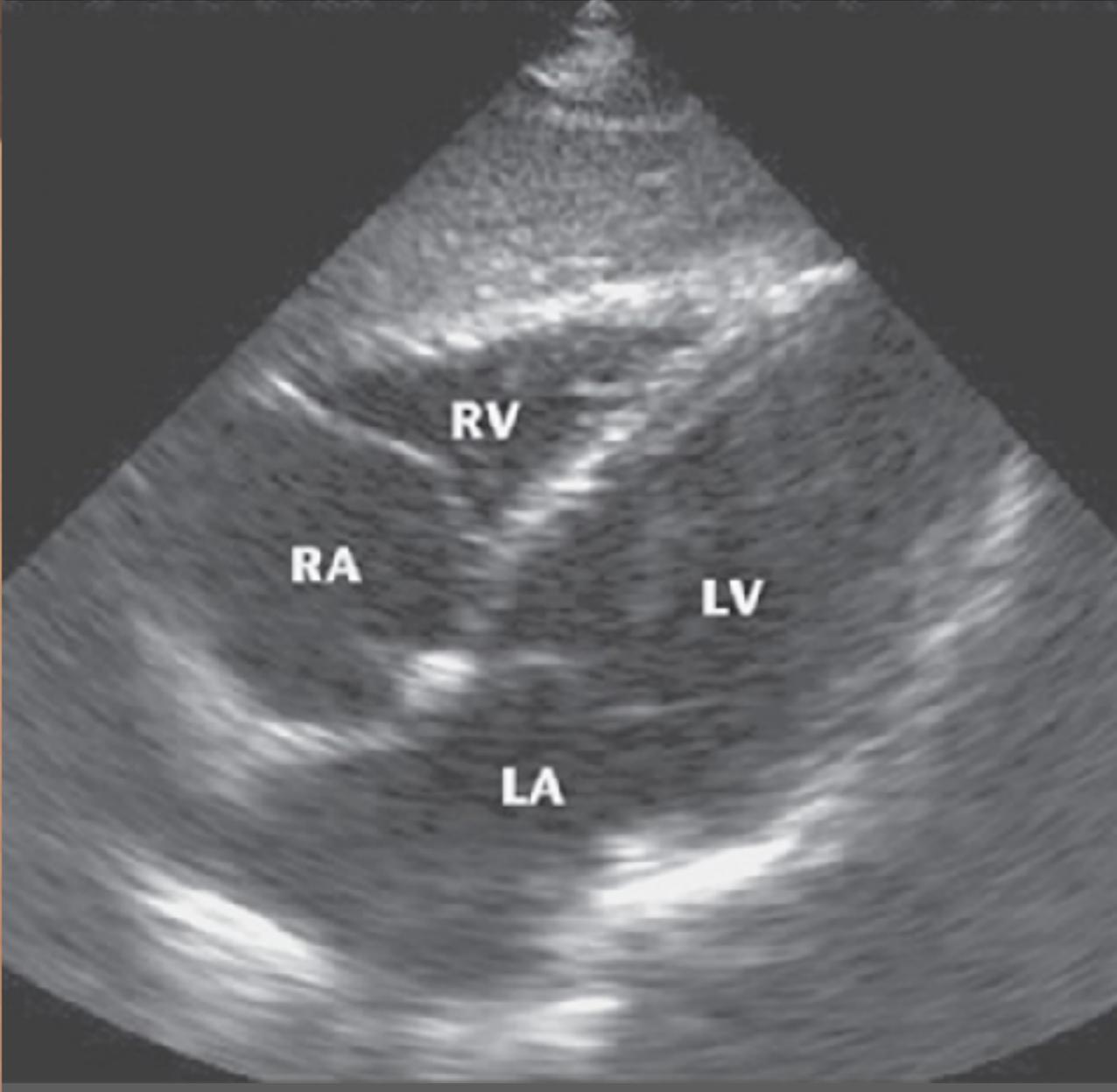
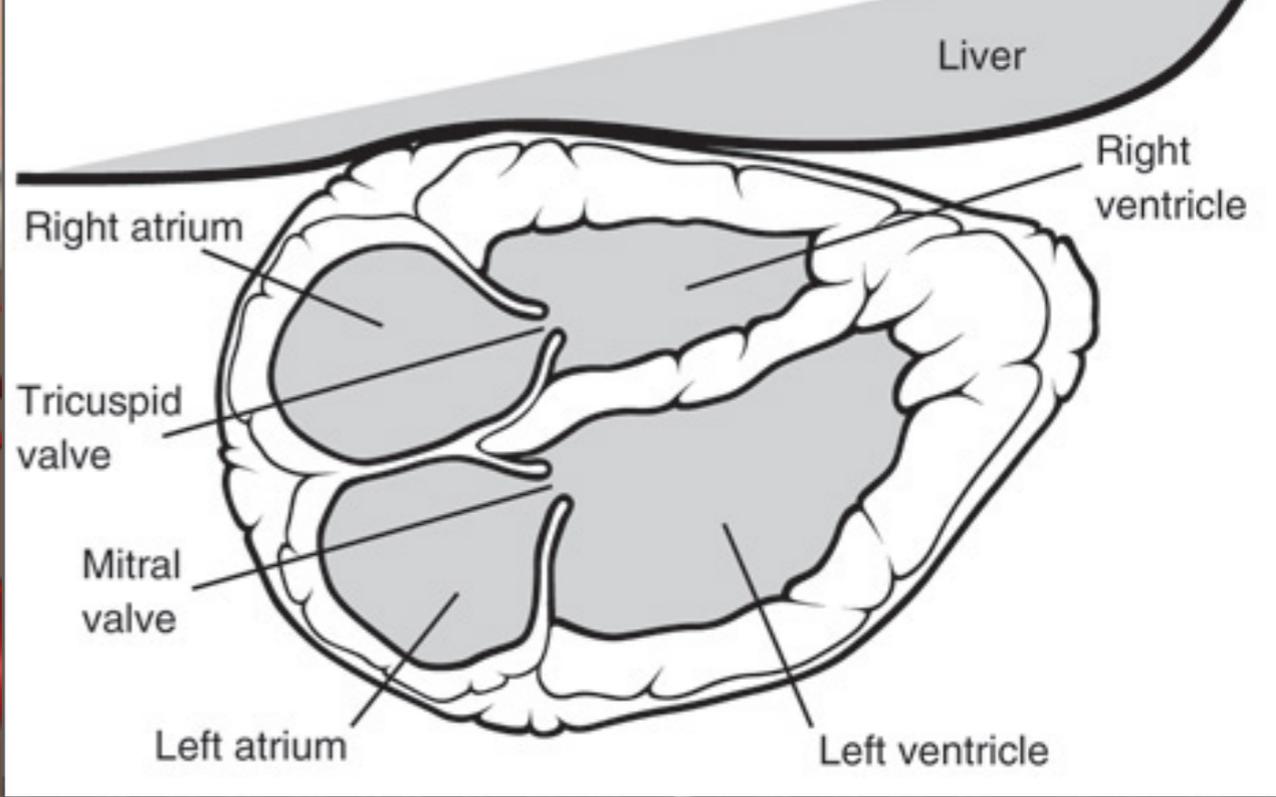
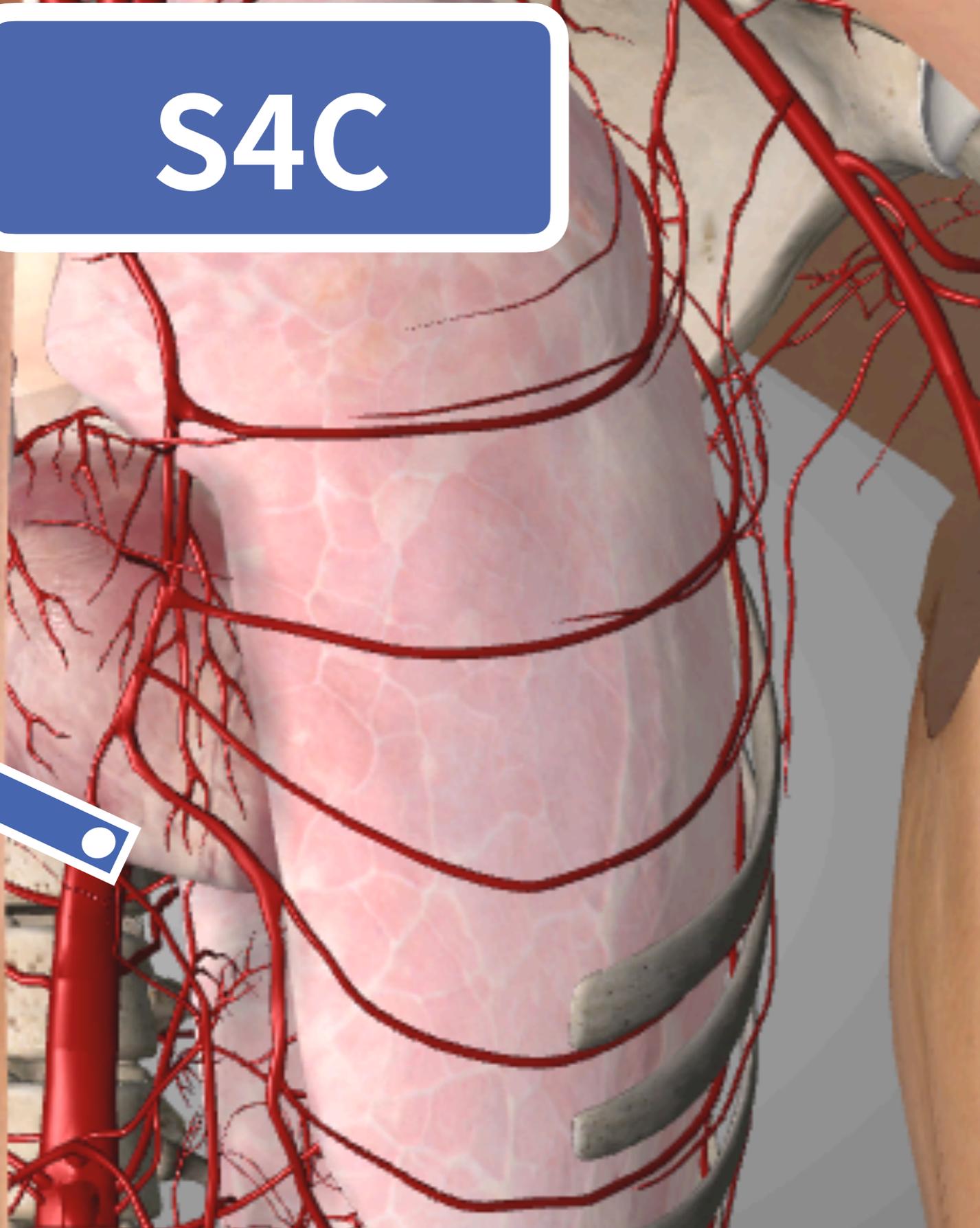
A5C



Apical 5 Chambers

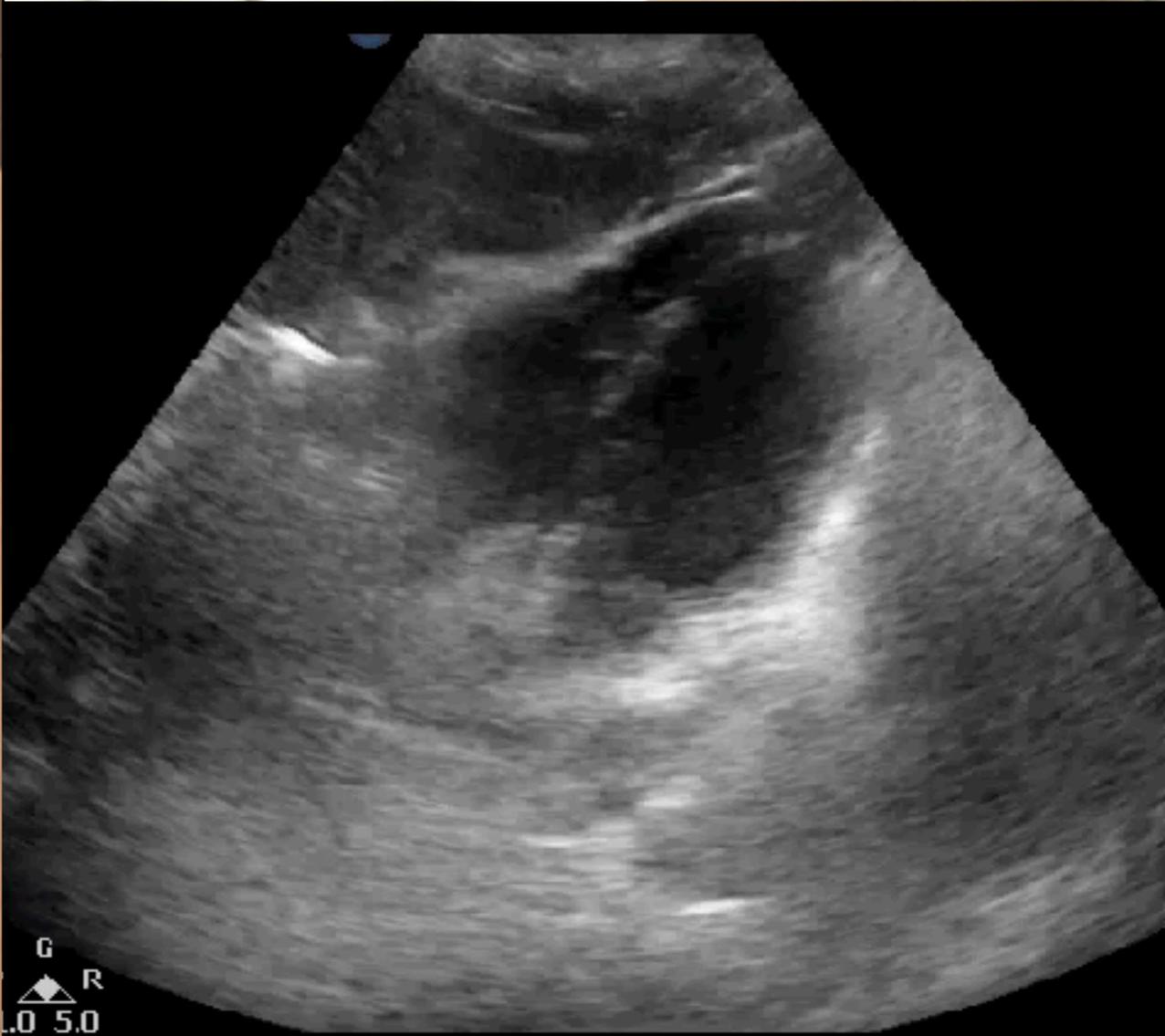
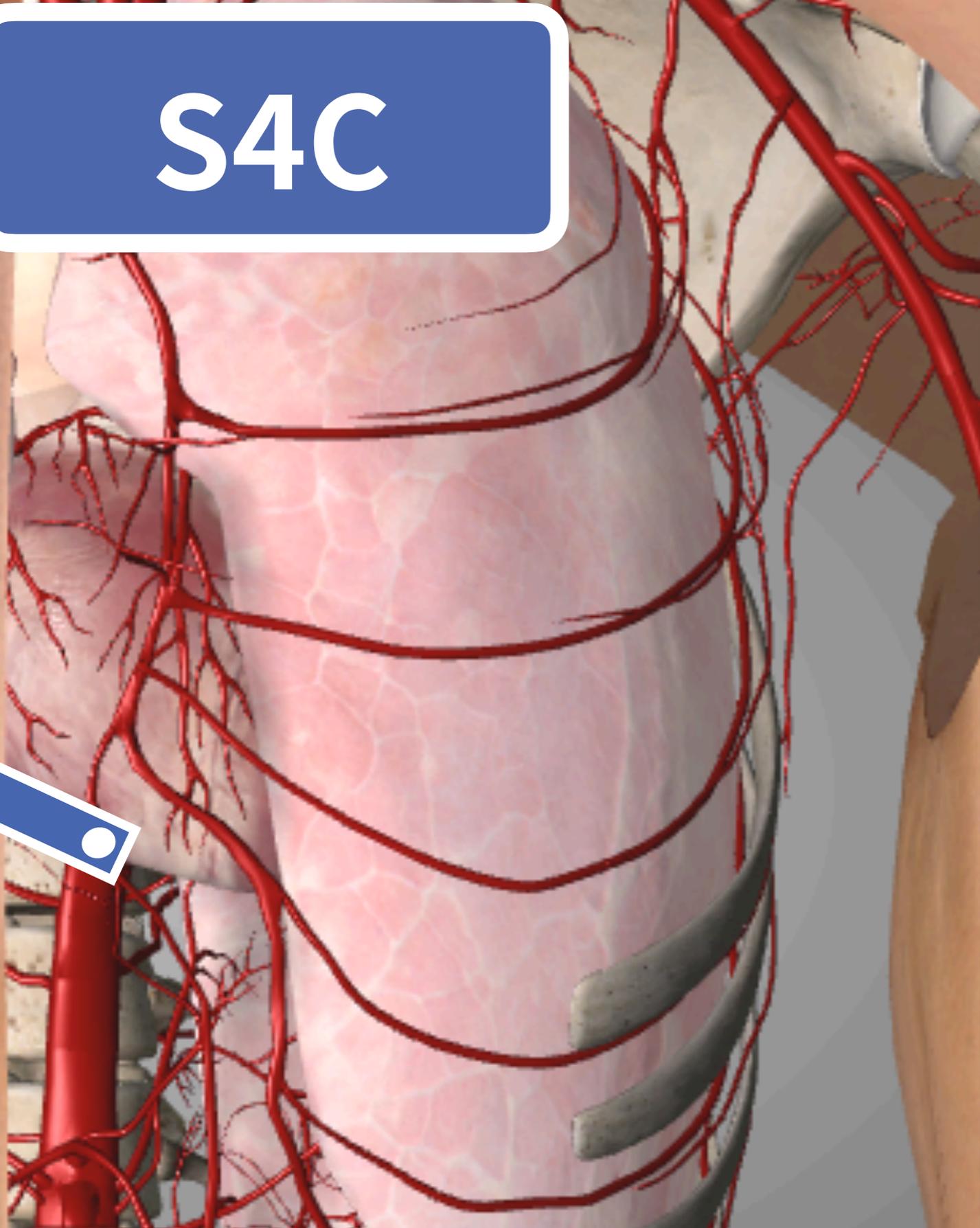
Essential Anatomy 5

S4C



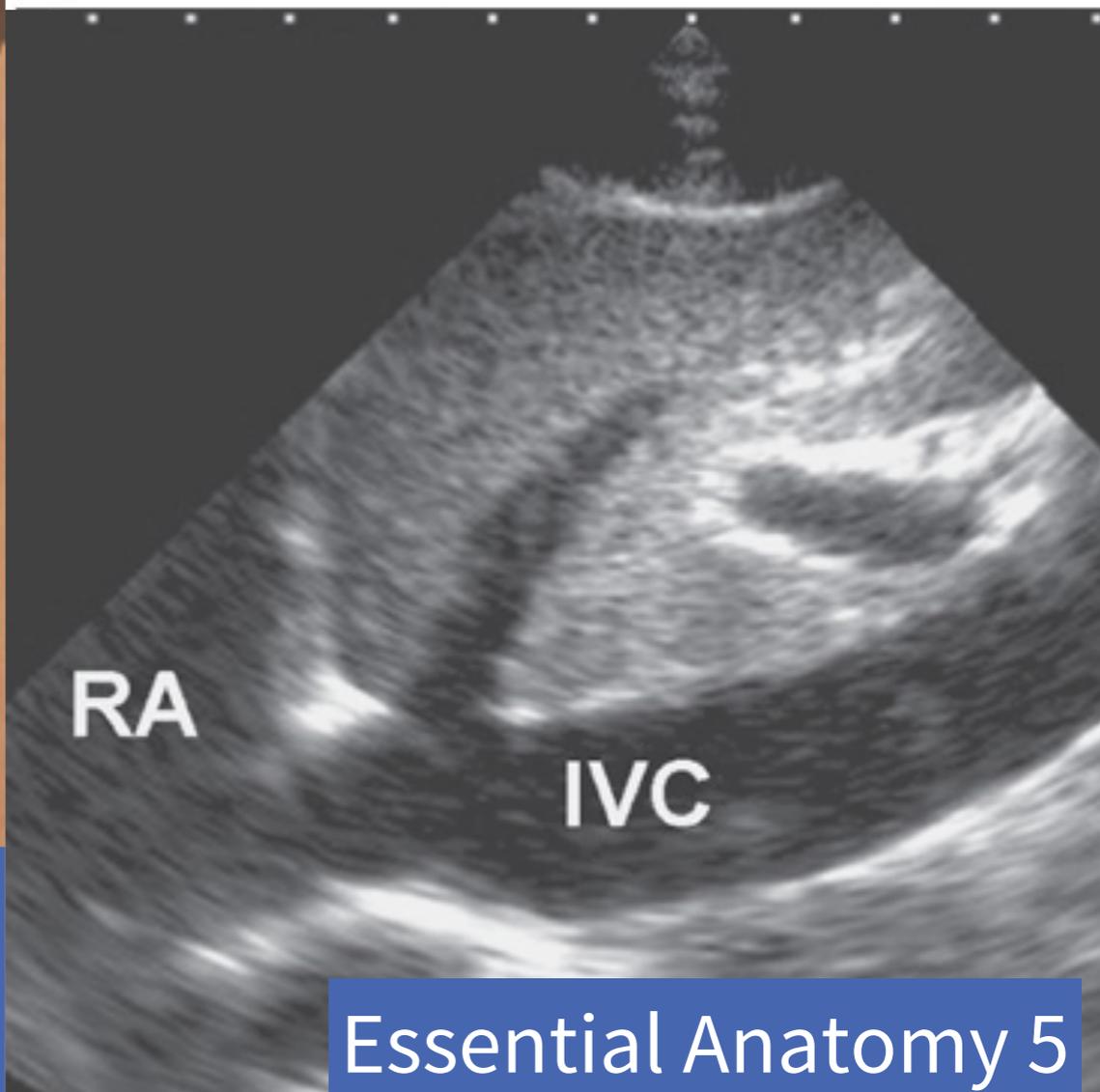
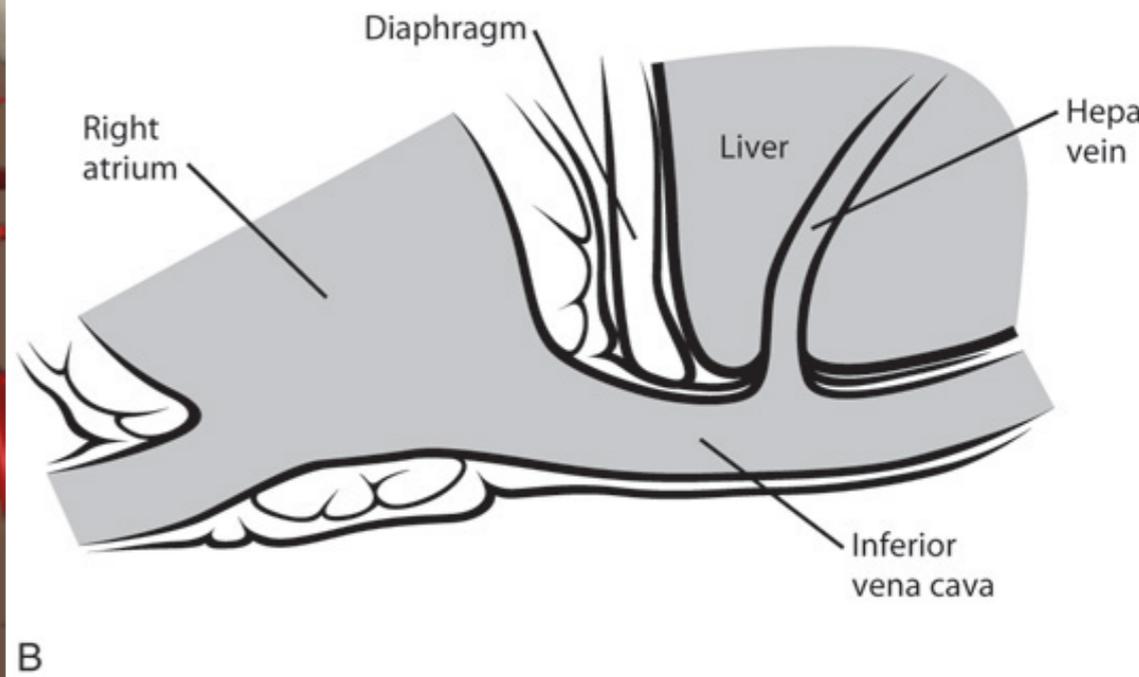
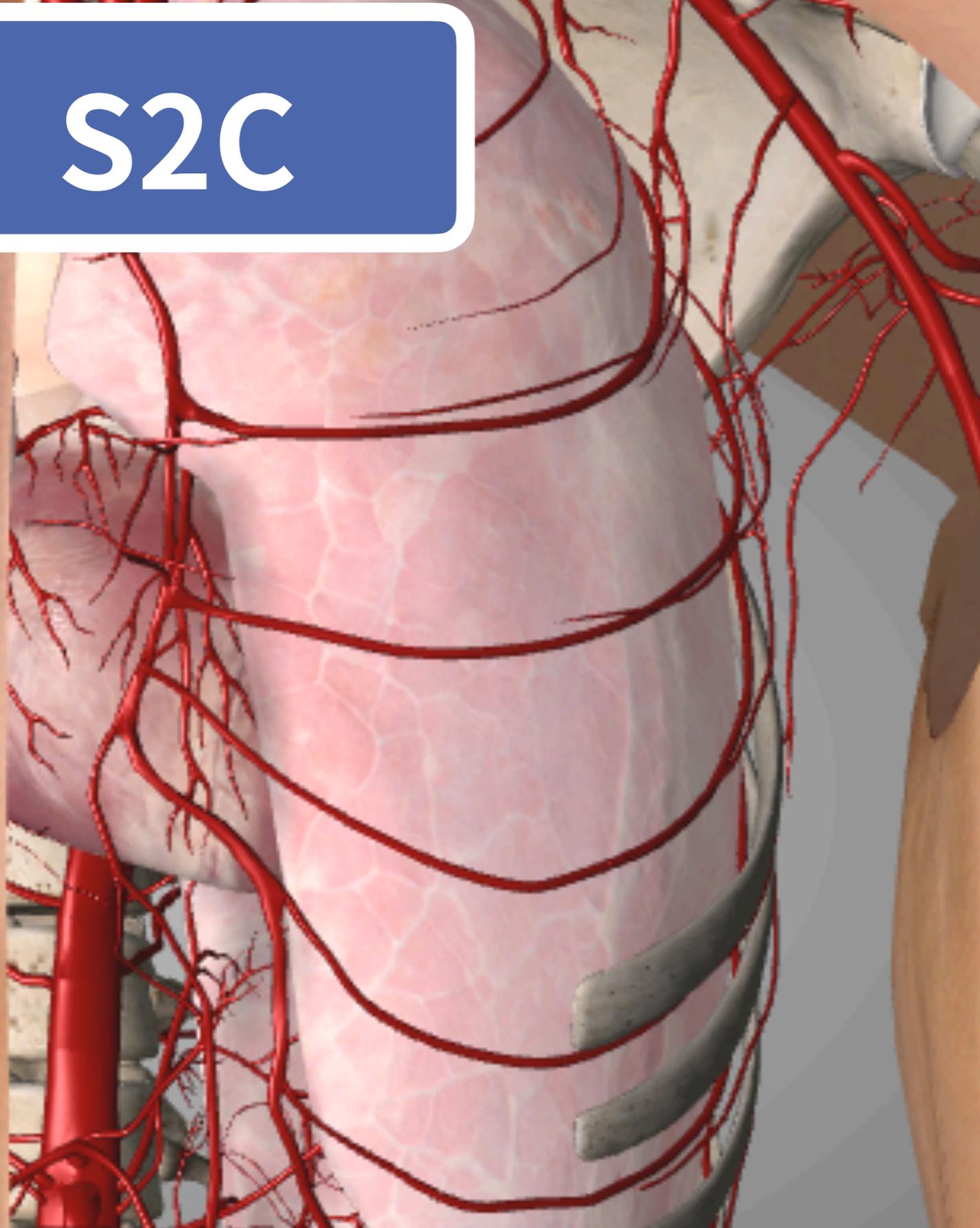
Subcostal 4 Chambers

S4C



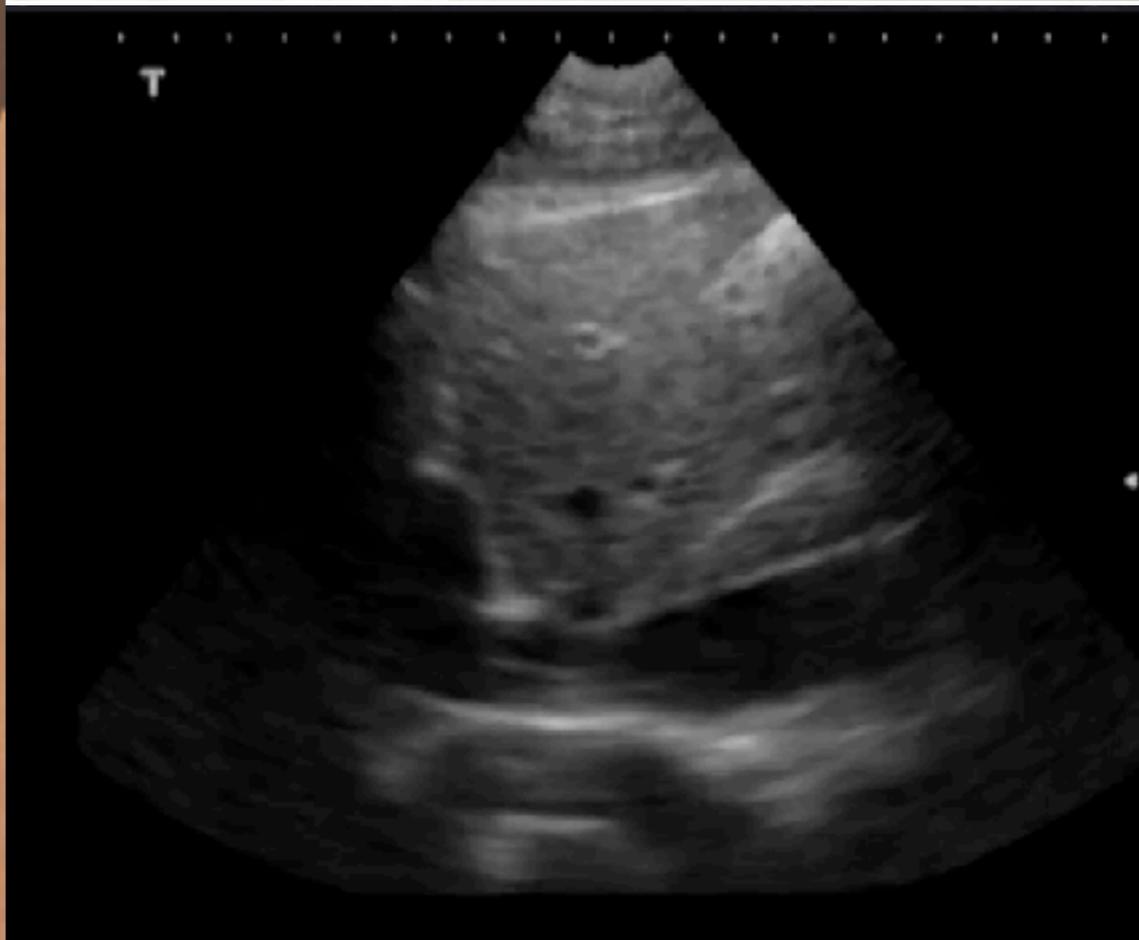
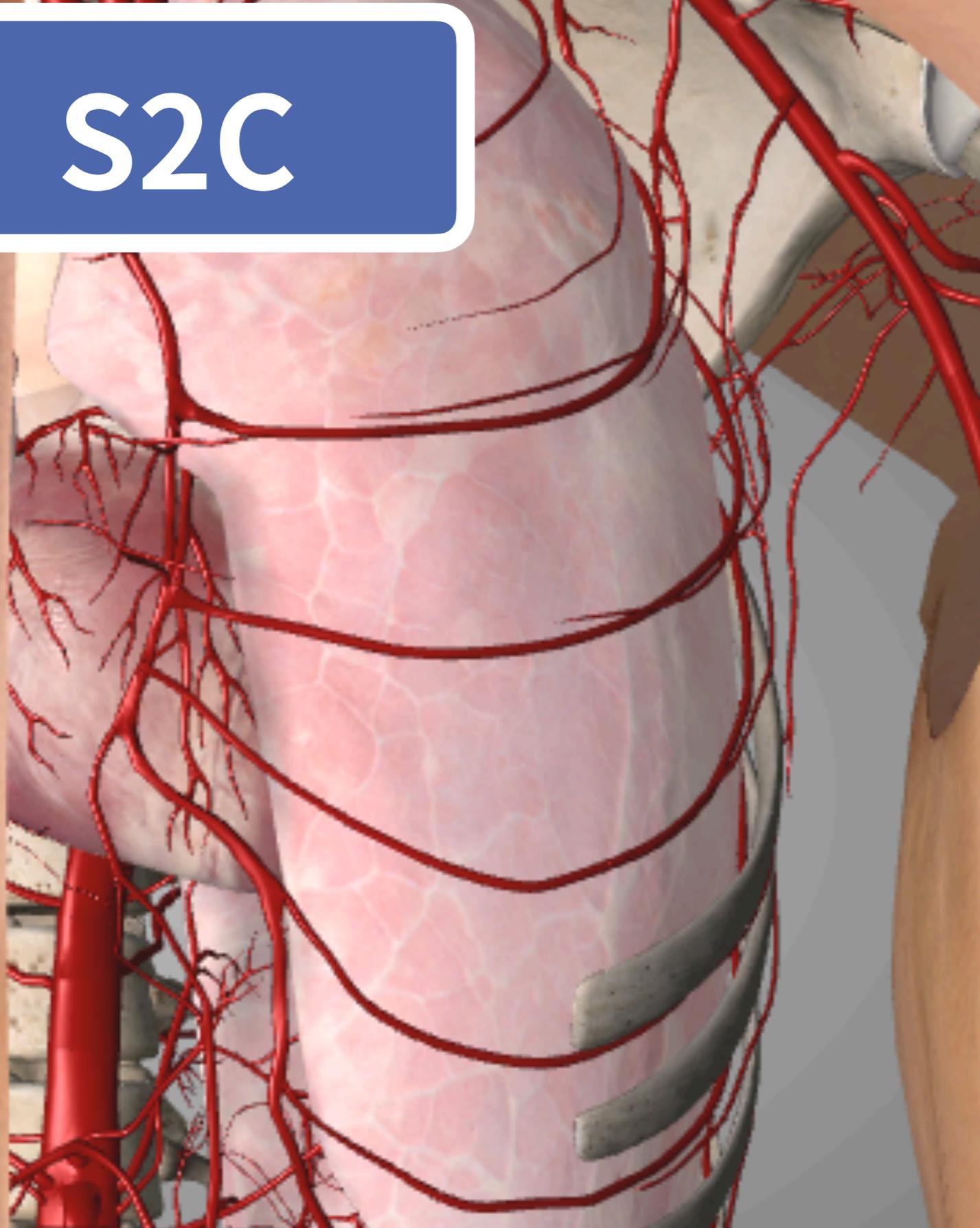
Subcostal 4 Chambers

S2C



Subcostal 2 Chambers

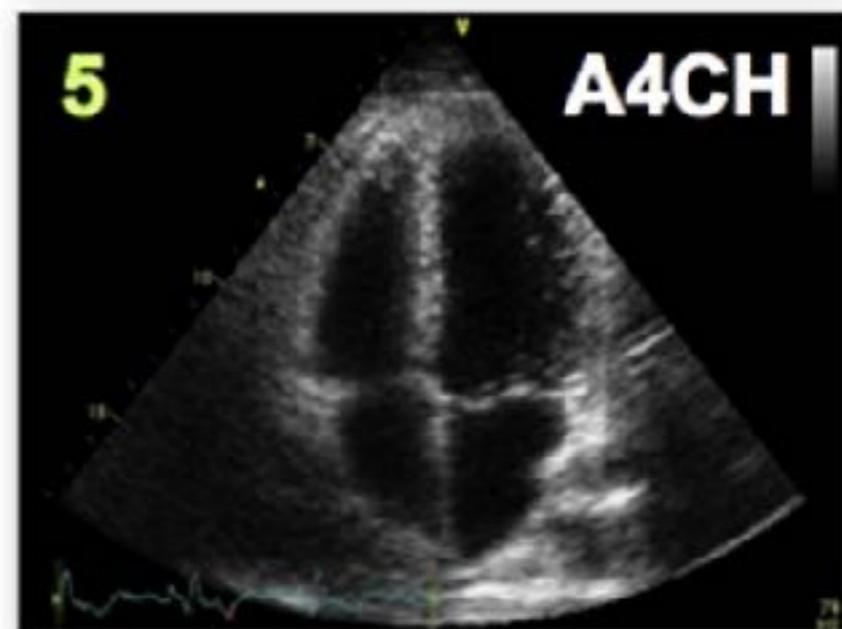
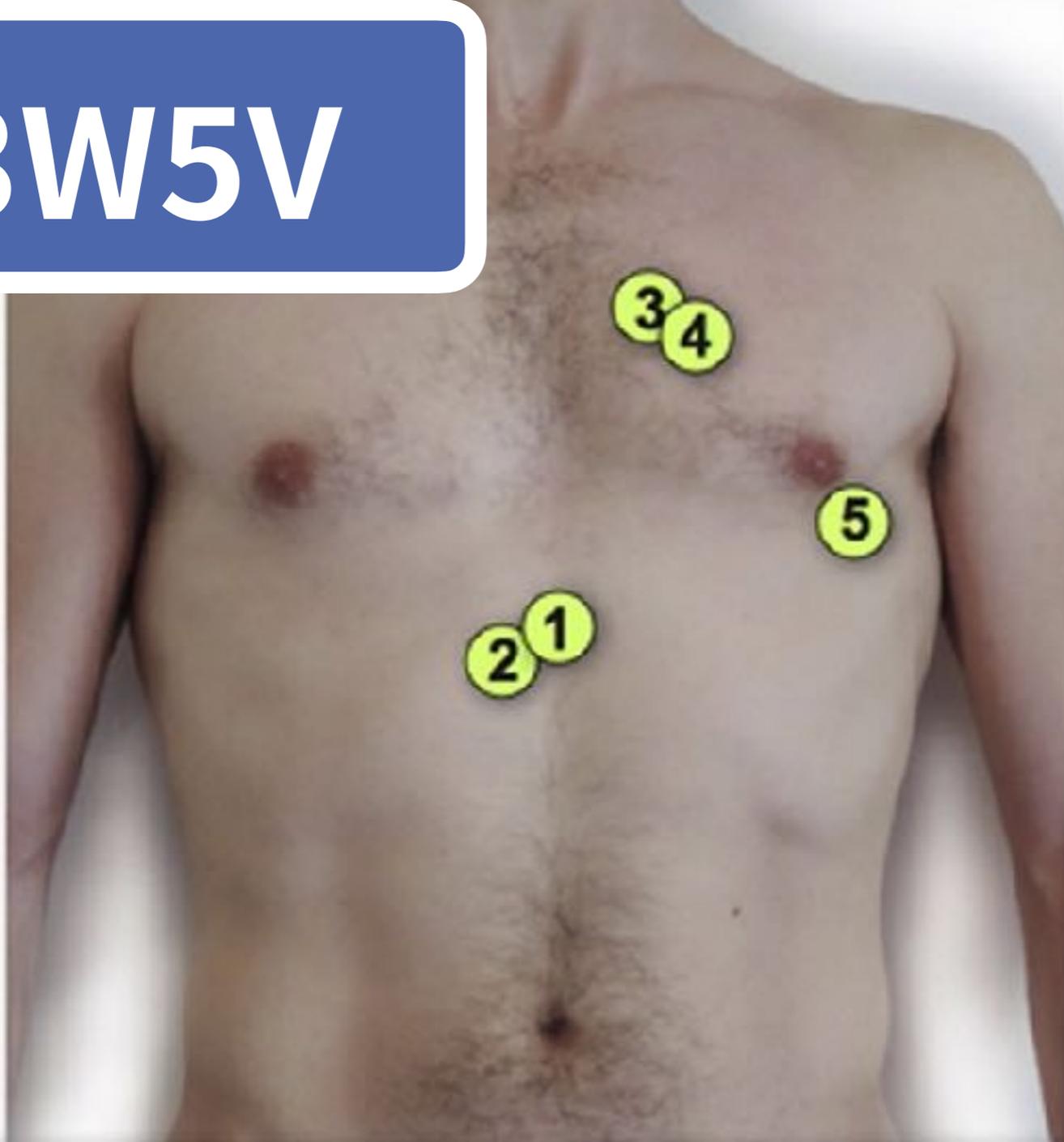
S2C



Subcostal 2 Chambers

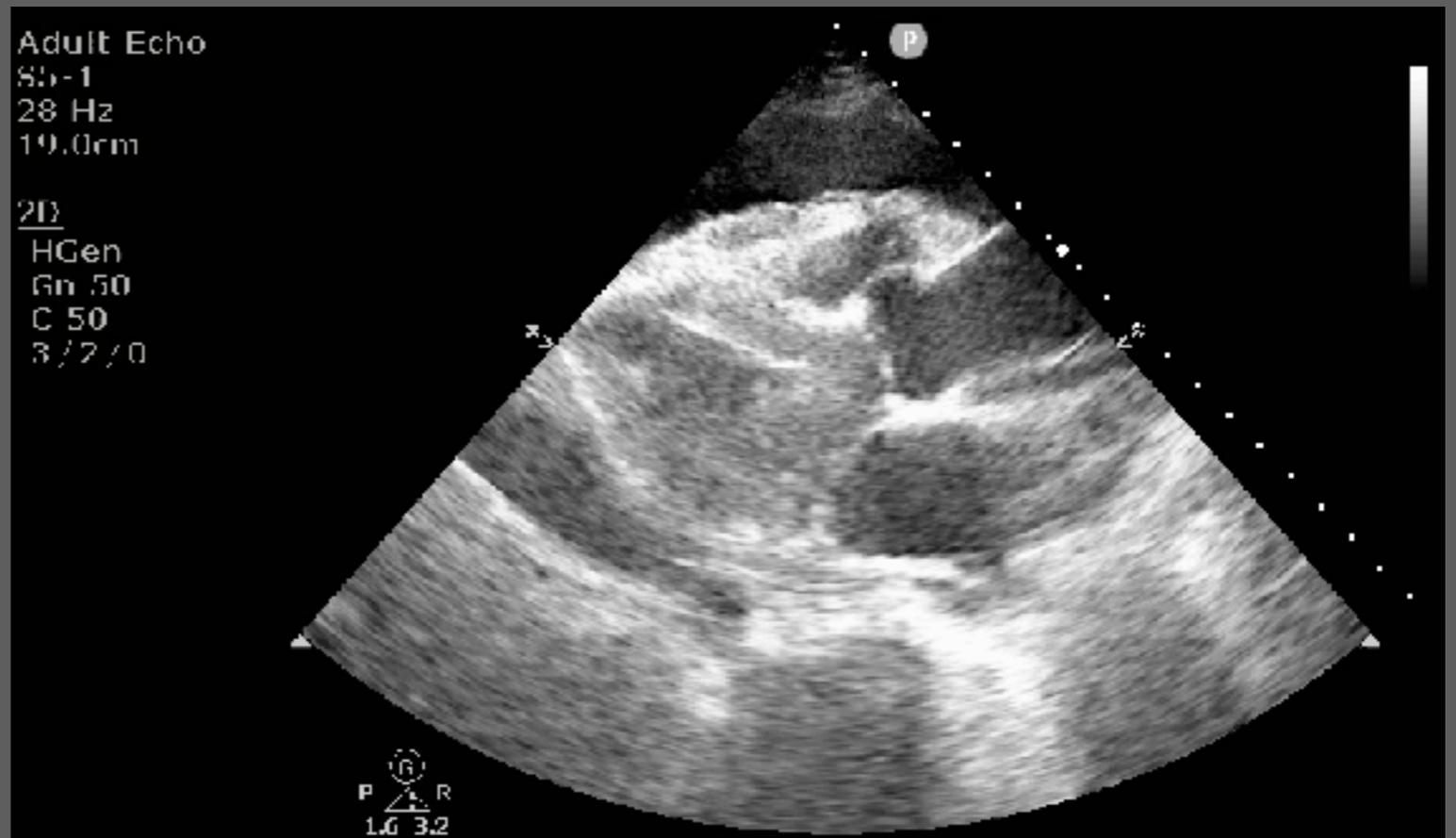
Essential Anatomy 5

3W5V



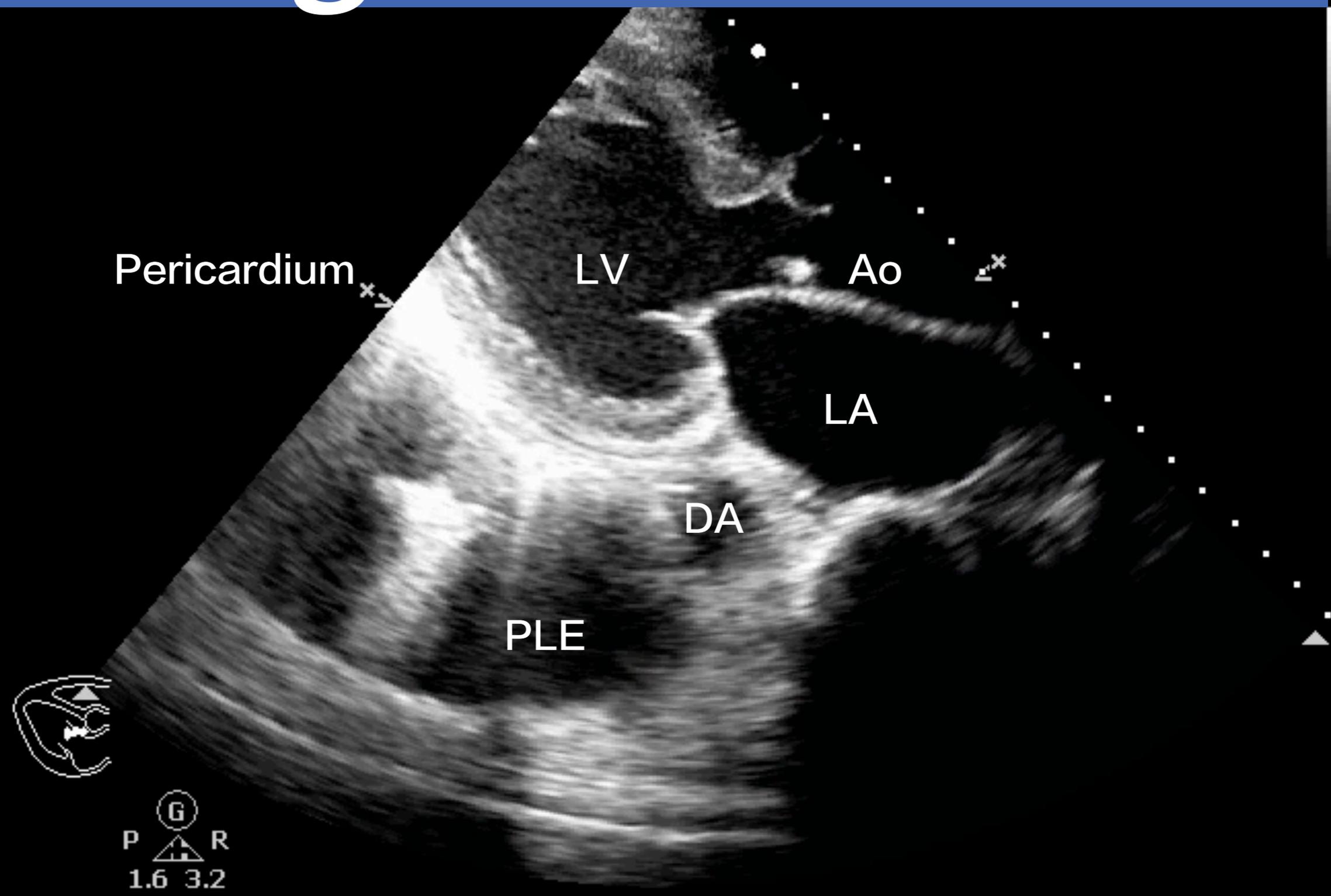
Pericardial effusion

1 ~ 2 cm



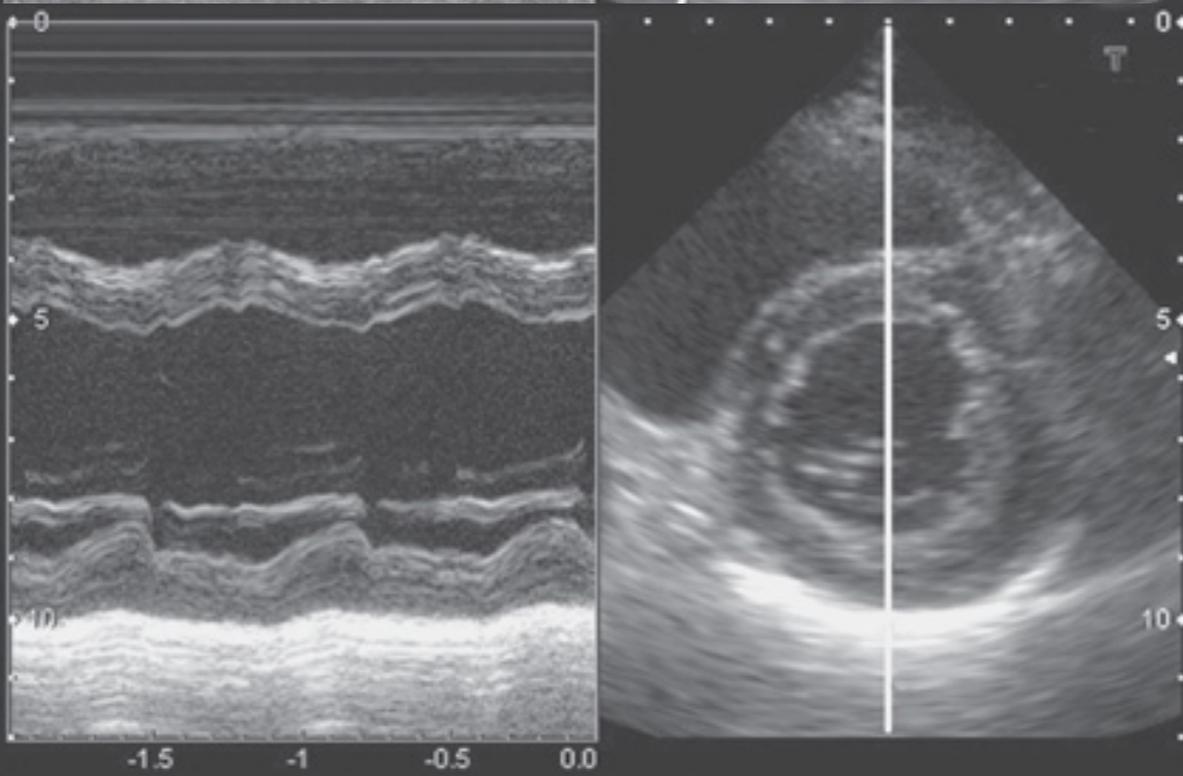
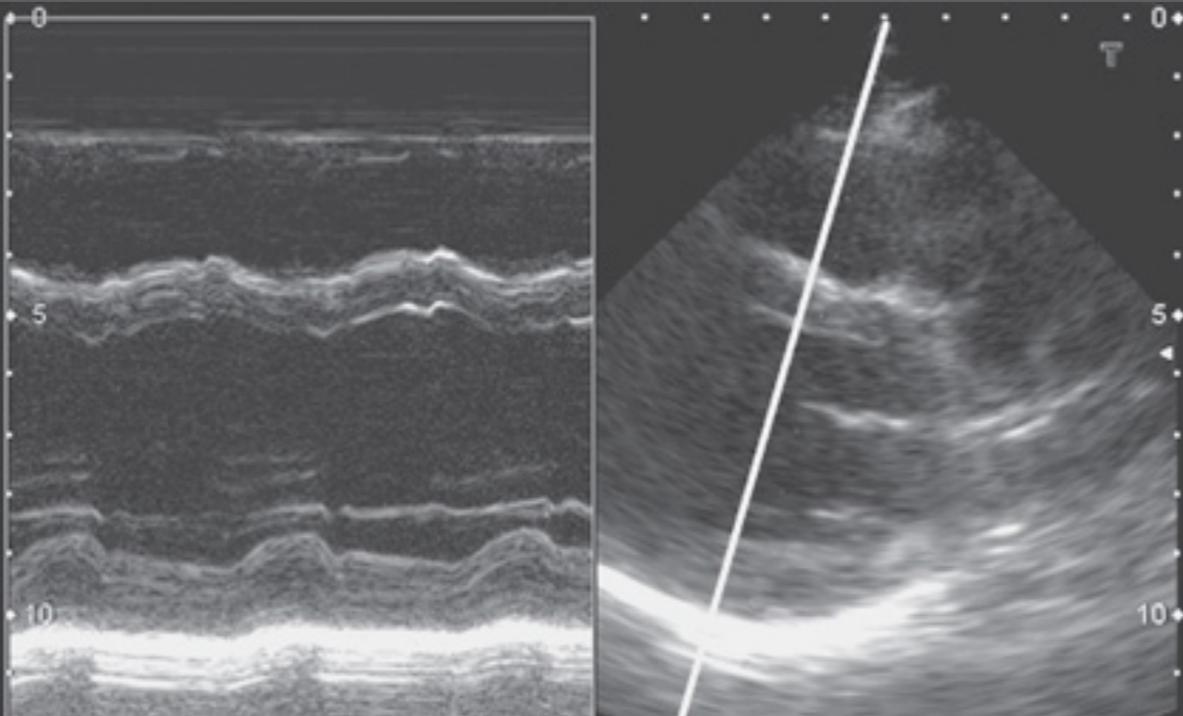
DA as a good reference

35-1
25 Hz
21.0cm
2D
HGen
Gn 31
C 50
3/2/0

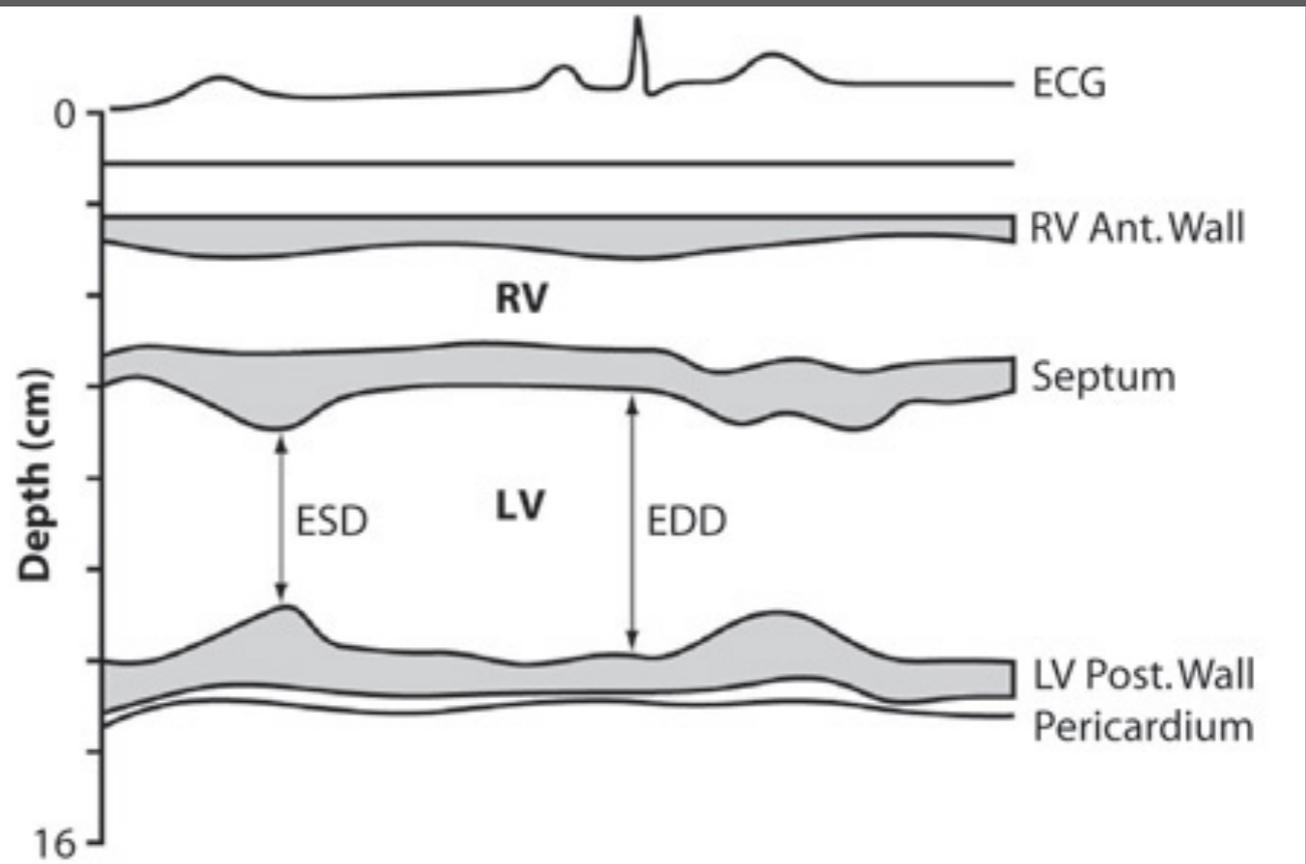


G
P R
1.6 3.2

Fraction shortening



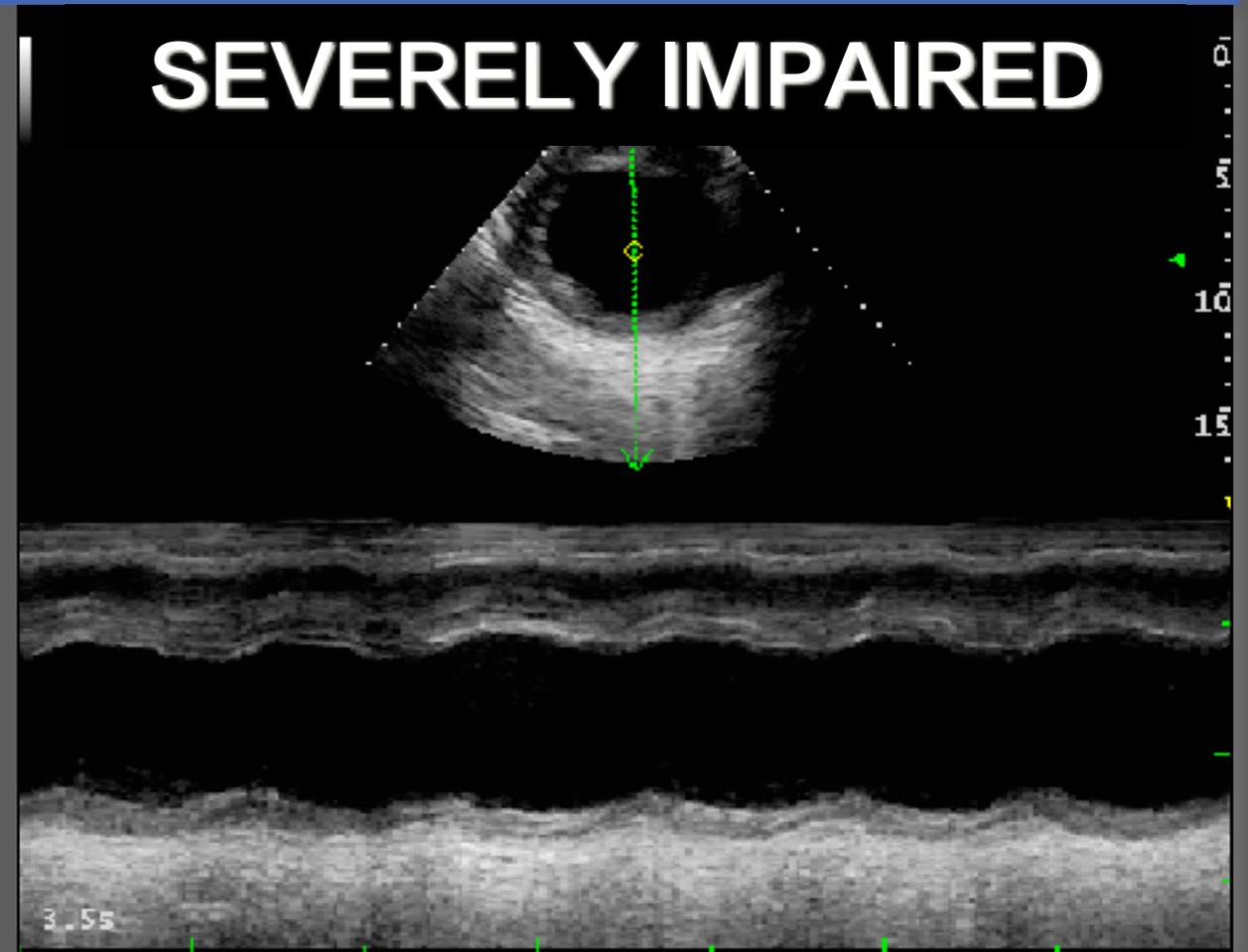
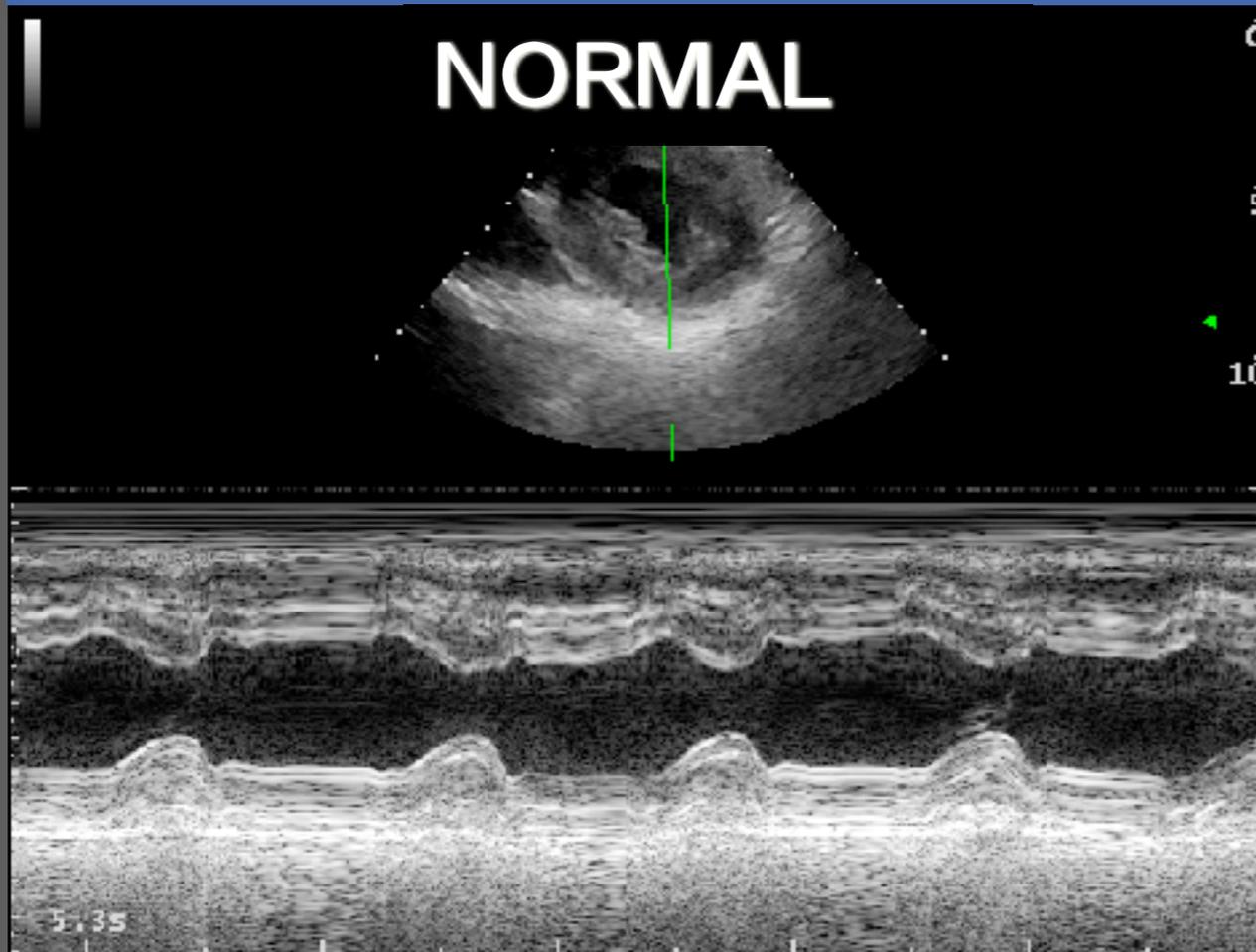
$$FS (\%) = 100 \times \frac{(LVEDD - LVESD)}{LVEDD}$$



NORMAL $\geq 30\%$

SEVERELY IMPAIRED $< 20\%$

FS

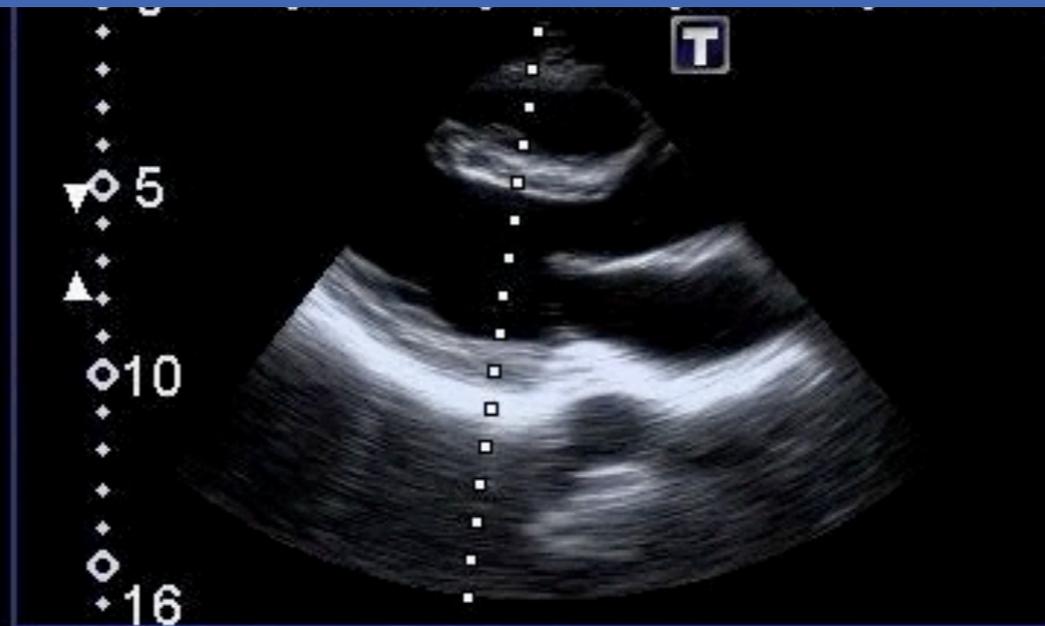


$$EF(\%) \approx FS(\%) \times 2 \quad (\text{ex. FS } 30\% \approx \text{EF } 60\%)$$

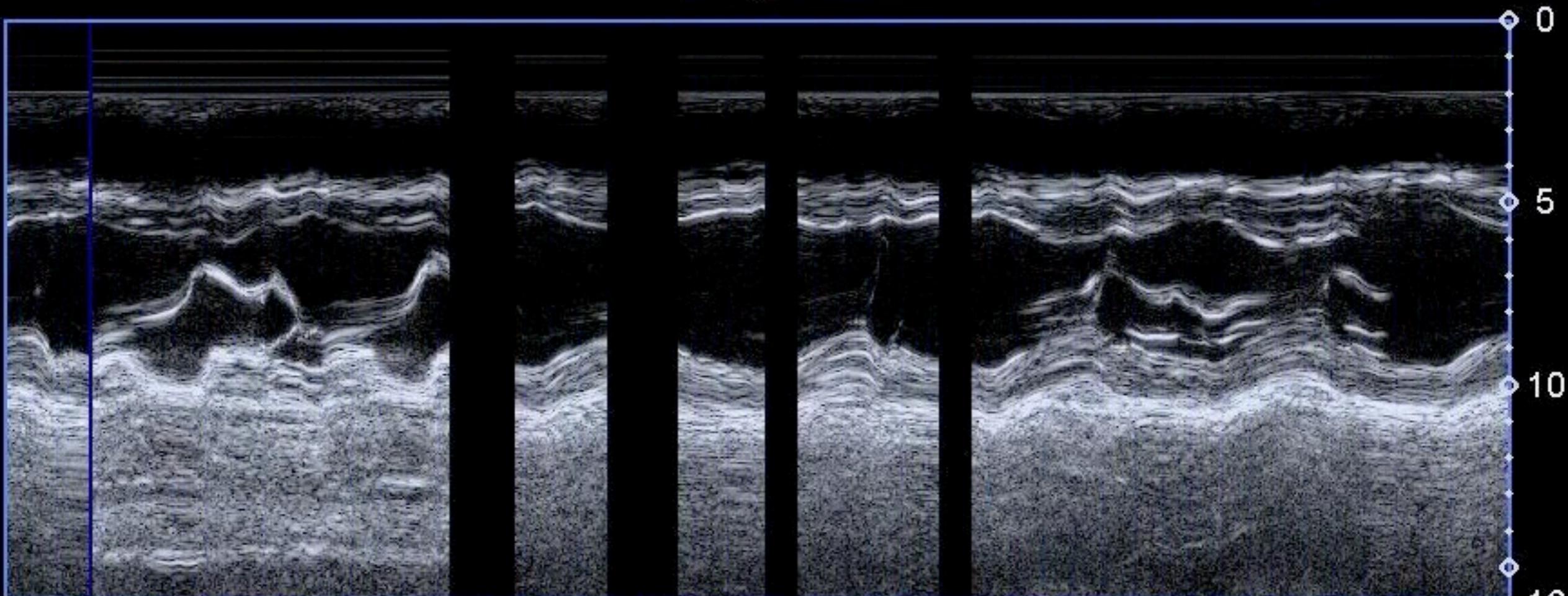
(Simplification of Teicholz method)

FS

G:82
DR:55
TE:3

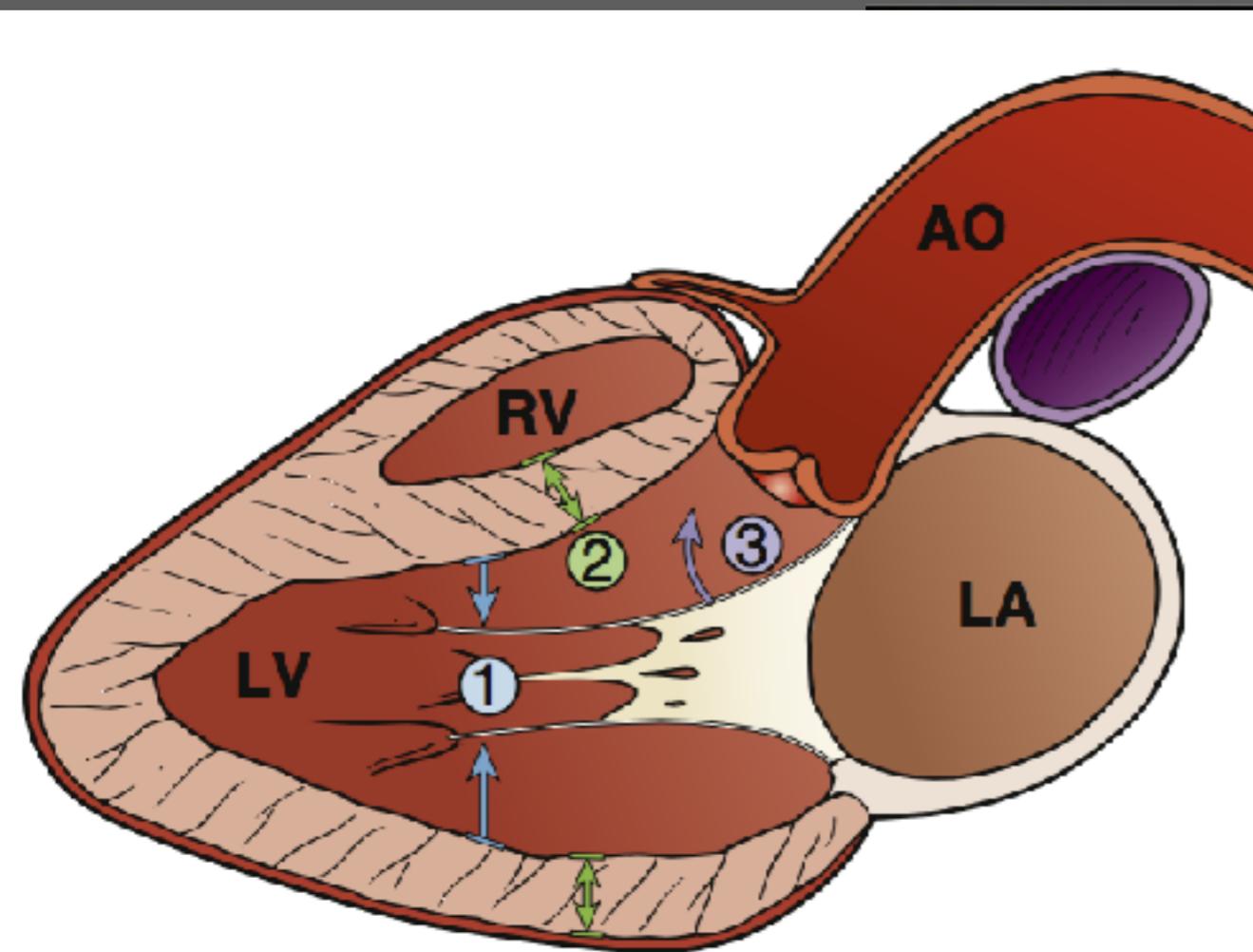


MI:1.5
5S1
T3.0
32 fps

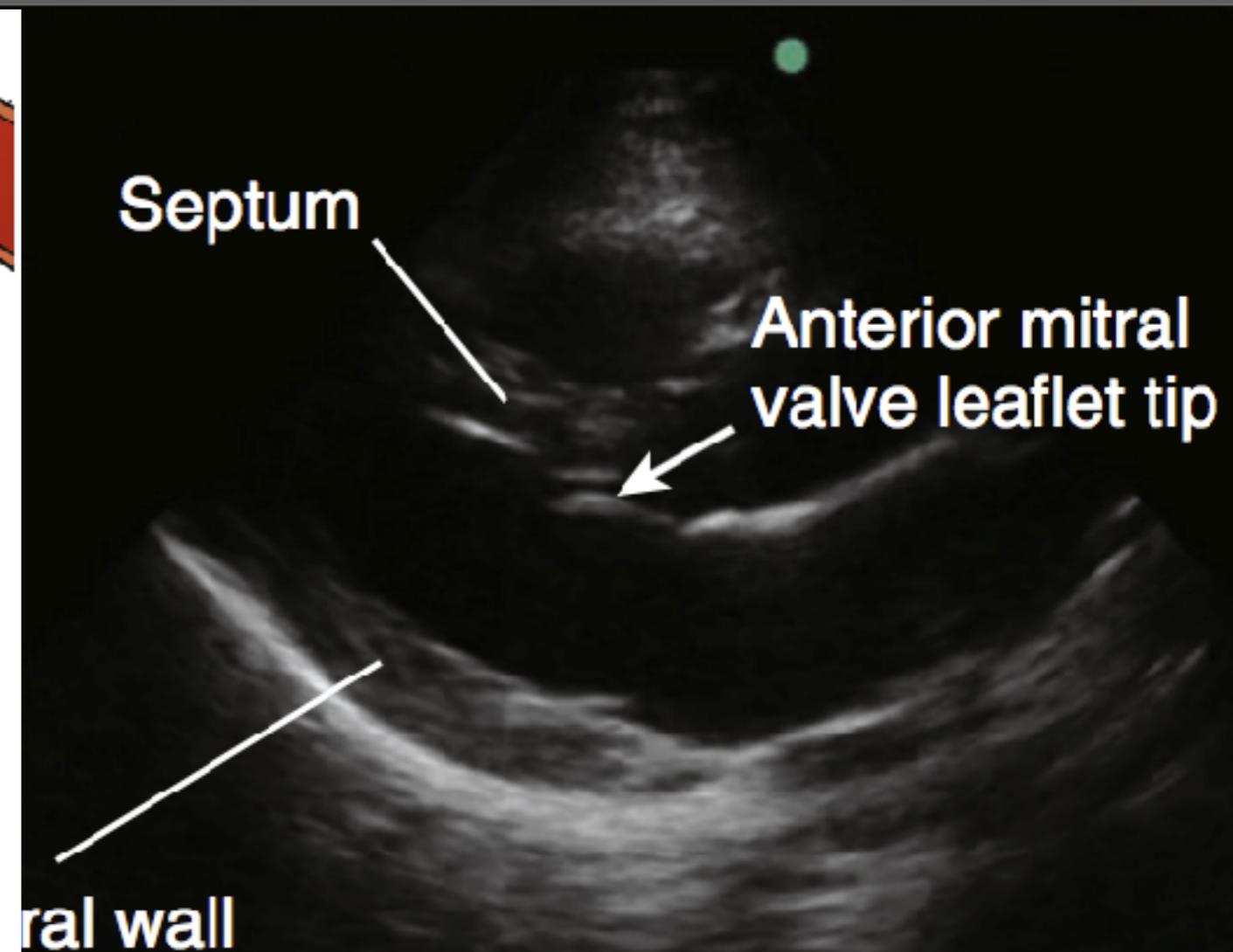


EPSS

E-point septal separation $>7\text{mm}$: LVEF $< 30\%$



- 1 - Endocardial excursion
- 2 - Myocardial thickening
- 3 - Septal motion of anterior leaflet of mitral valve



EPSS

Qscan
G:91
DR:55
TE:3



MI:1.5
5S1
T3.0
25 fps



0
5
10
15
18

-4.0 -3.0 -2.0 -1.0 0

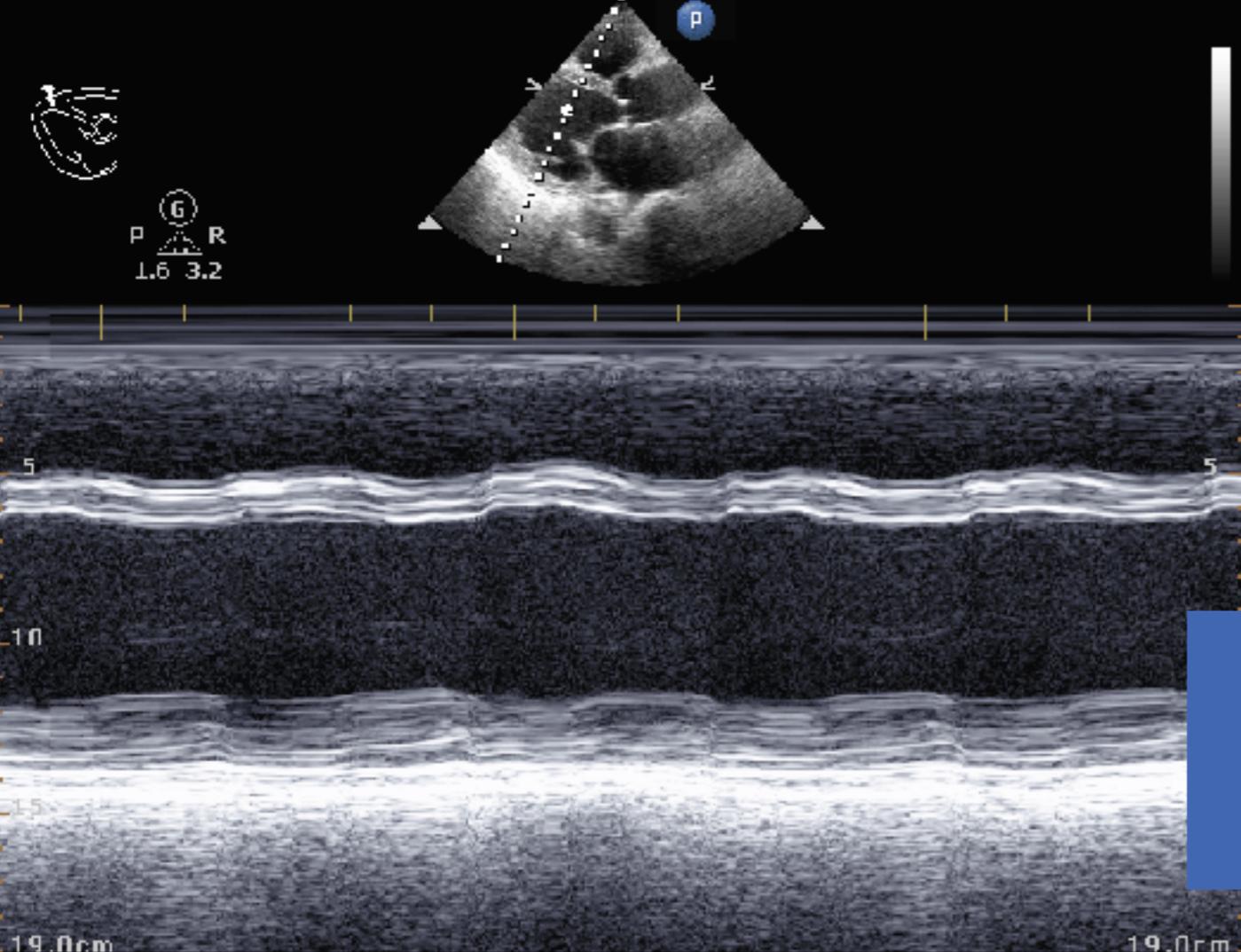
Qscan:86 / MDR:50 / T3.0

Heart failure ?

SS-1
28 Hz
19.0cm

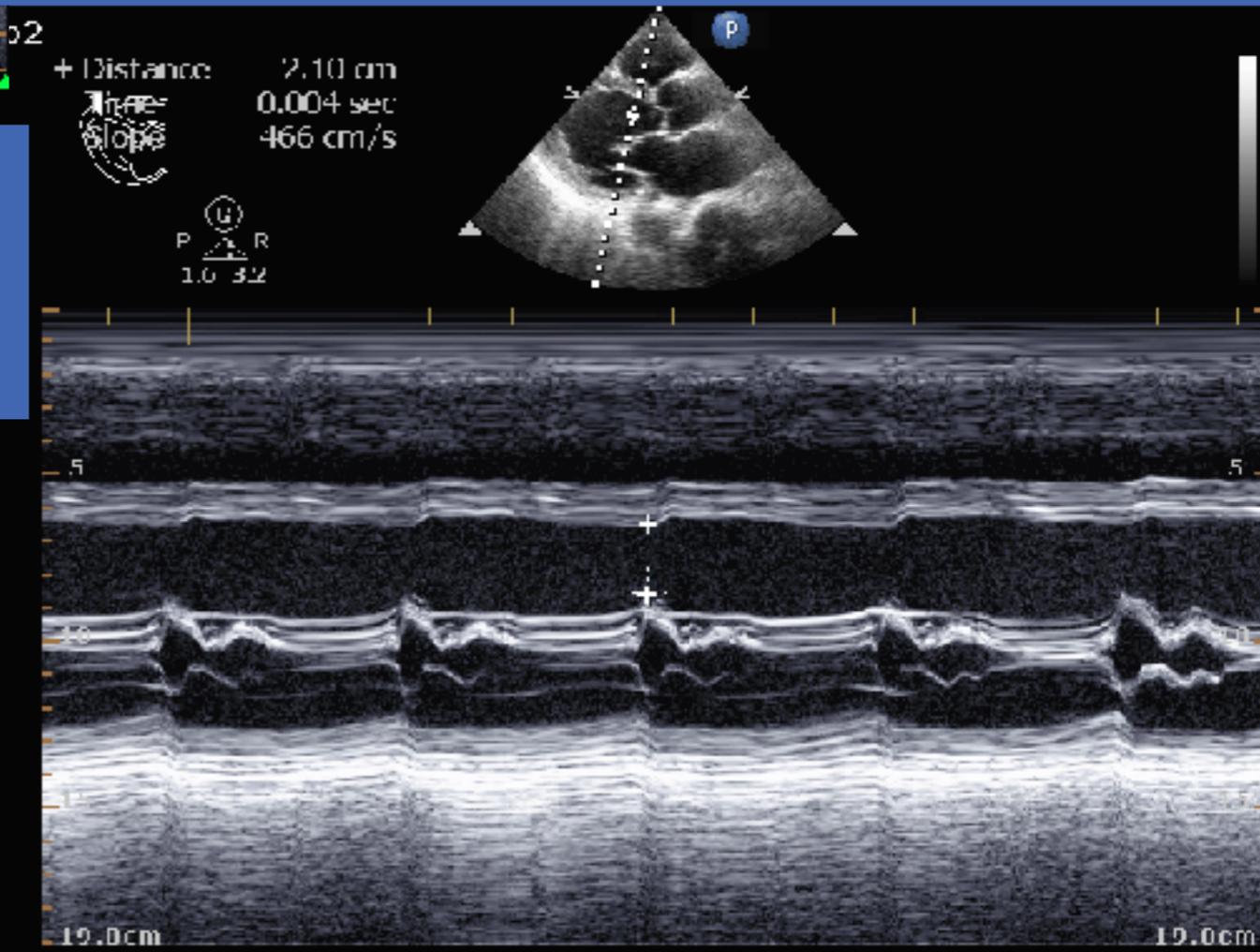
2D
HGen
Gn 34
C 50
3 / 2 / 0



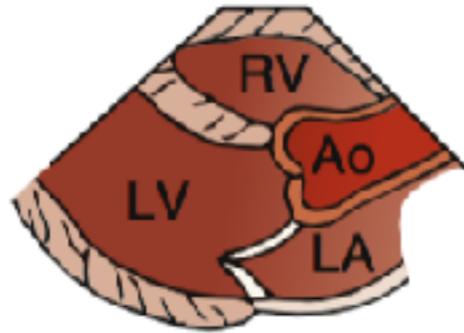


EF/FS

EPSS

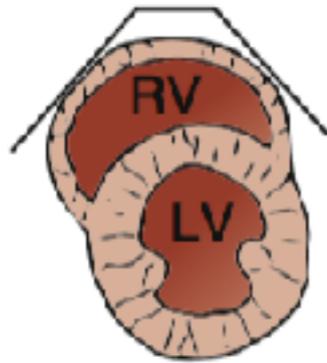
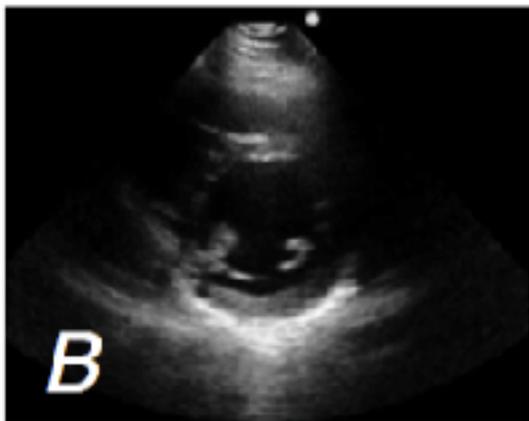


RV evaluation



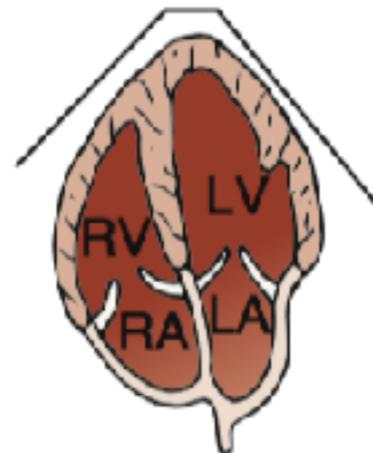
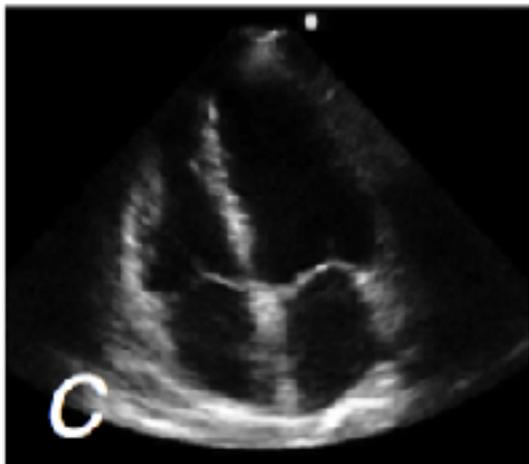
Parasternal long-axis view

- Only RVOT visible in the near field
- Only gross RV size or function abnormalities detectable



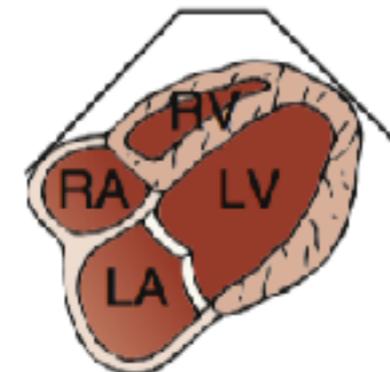
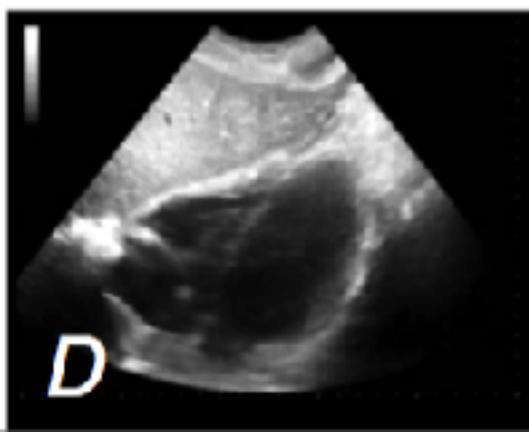
Parasternal short-axis view

- Crescentic RV adjacent to the circular LV
- Look for RV>LV size and septal kinetics or flattening



Apical 4-chamber view

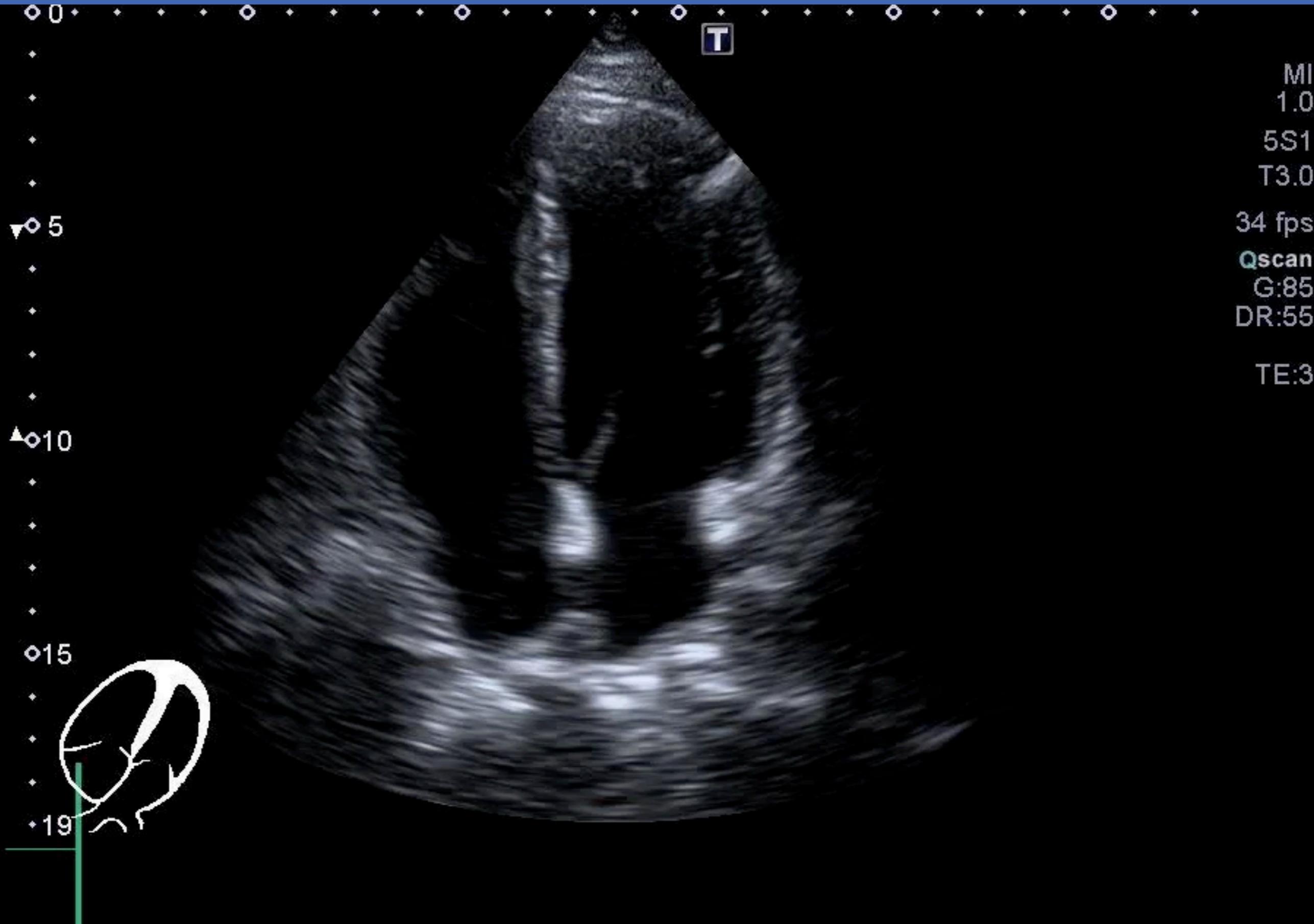
- Triangular RV seen adjacent to the LV
- Ideal view for RV size and systolic function assessment



Subcostal 4-chamber view

- Triangular RV in the near field
- May assess RV size, systolic function, and wall thickness

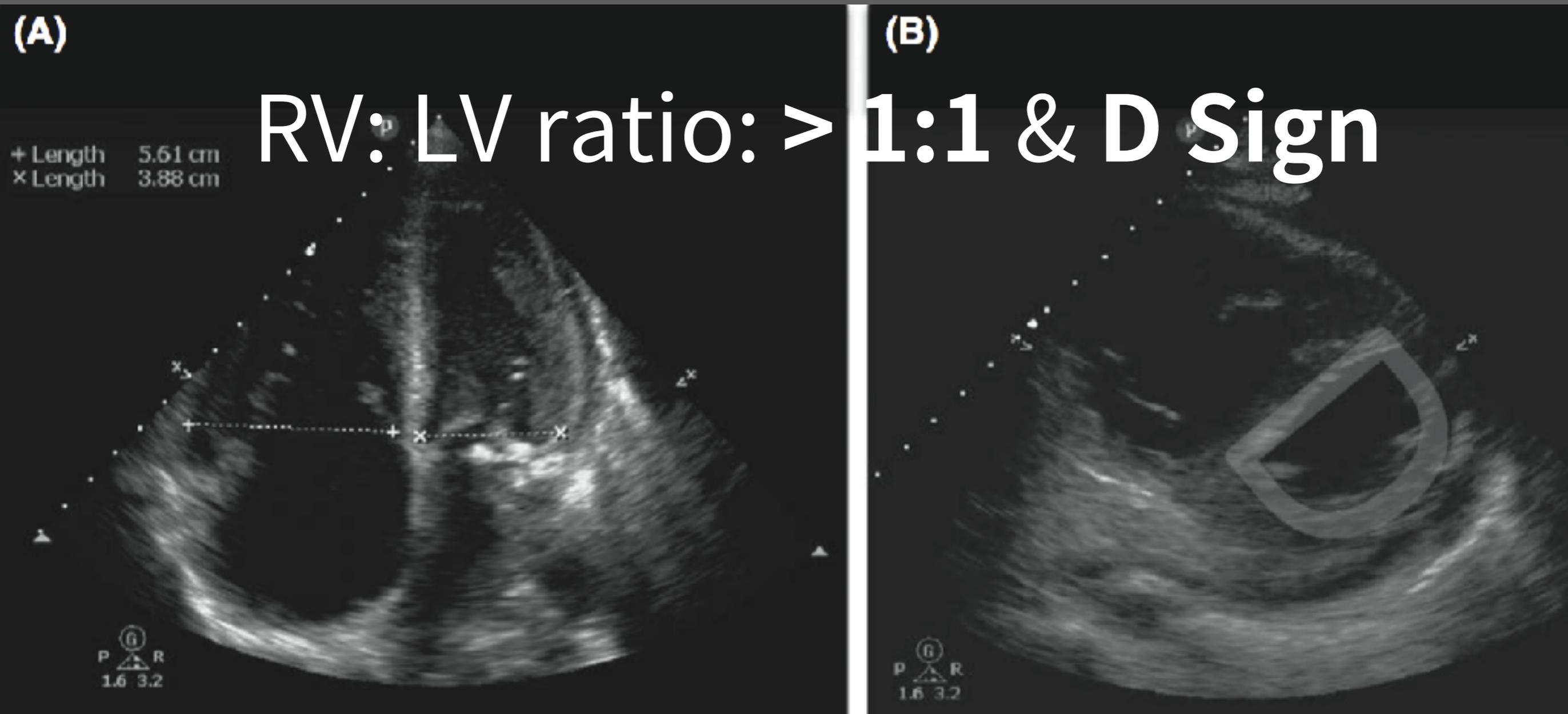
RV: LV = 0.6 : 1



Crescent & Doughnut



Equality (PSSA)



RV: LV ratio: **0.6 : 1**

McConnell's sign

Acute RV strain

mindray

oguz,suleyman 20121105-122652-B5AC

05/11/2012

12:29:22

AP 97%

MI 0.3 TIS 0.2

P4-2s

Adult Cardiac

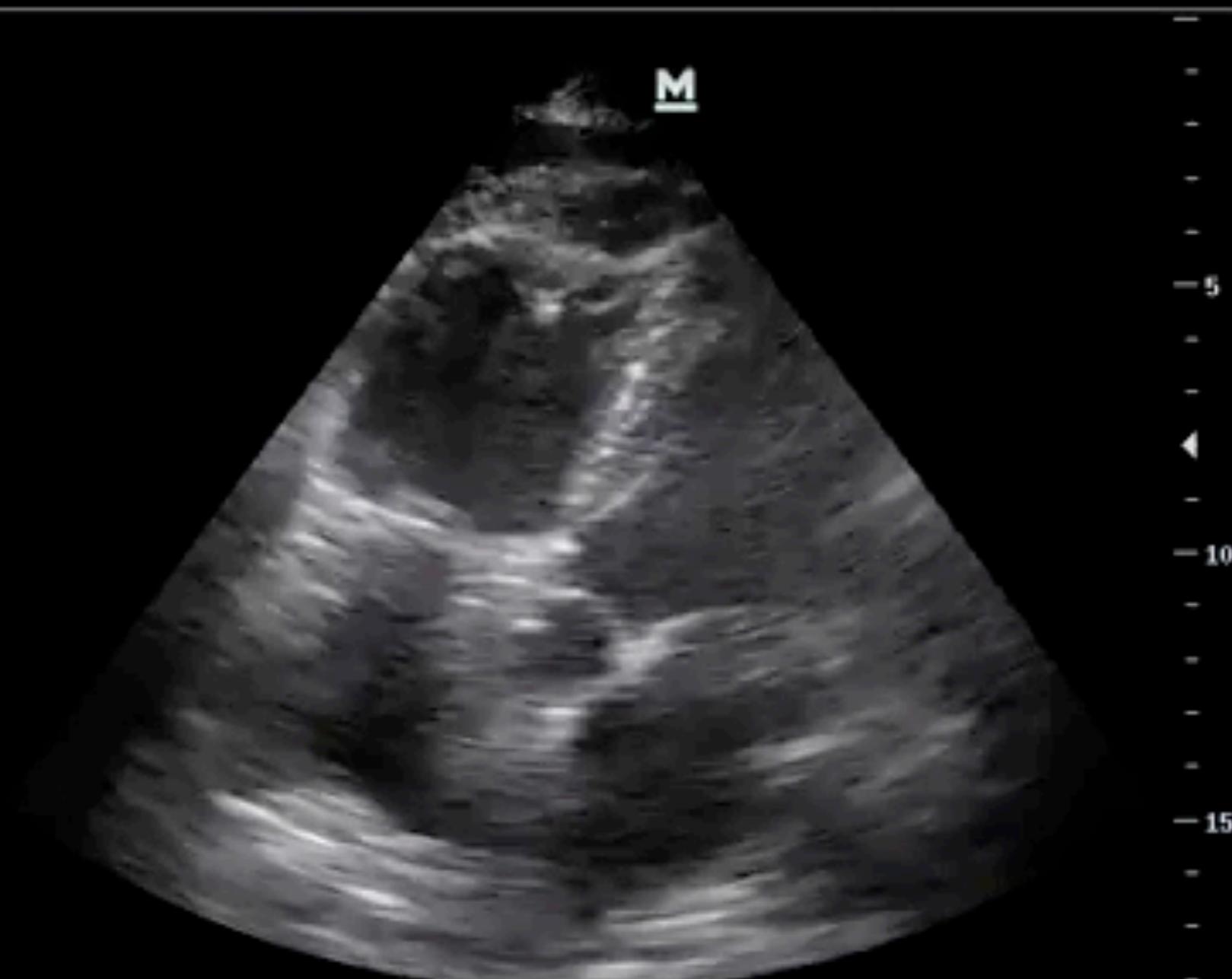
M7

B1

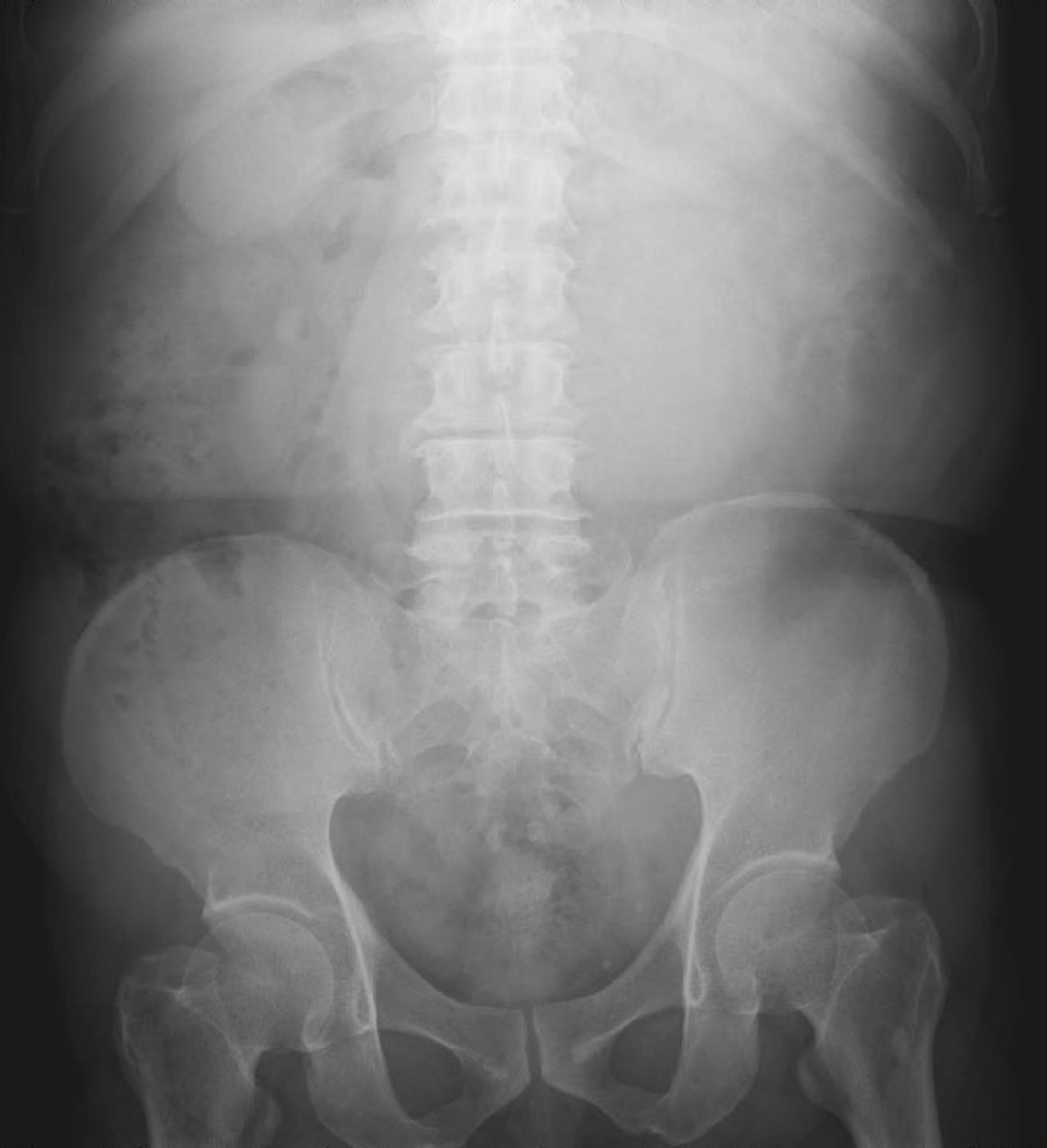
FH3.2 /D18.2

G54 /FR75

IP4 /DR75



1/373

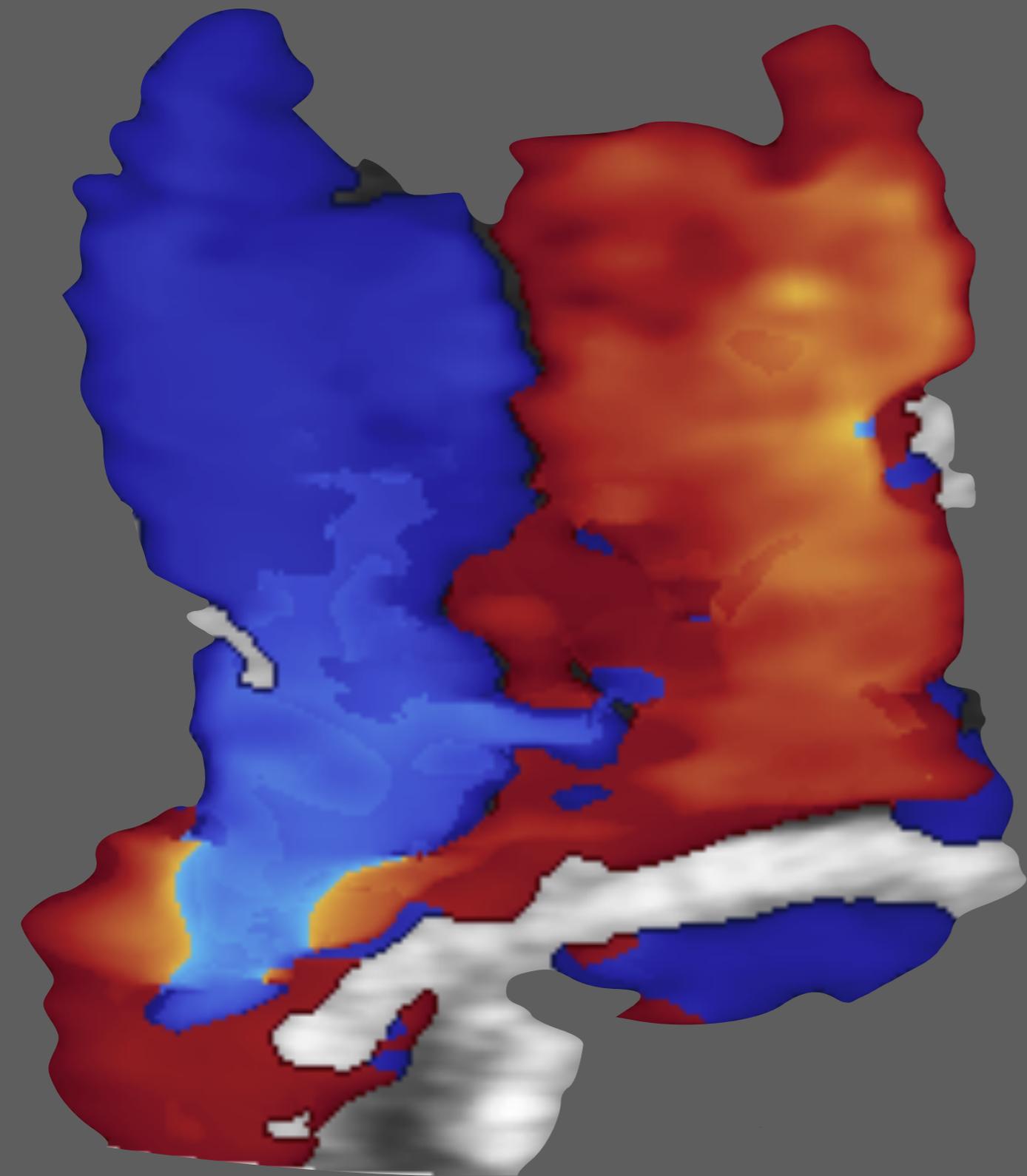


**64M,
左下腹痛
1小時
冒冷汗
結石病史**

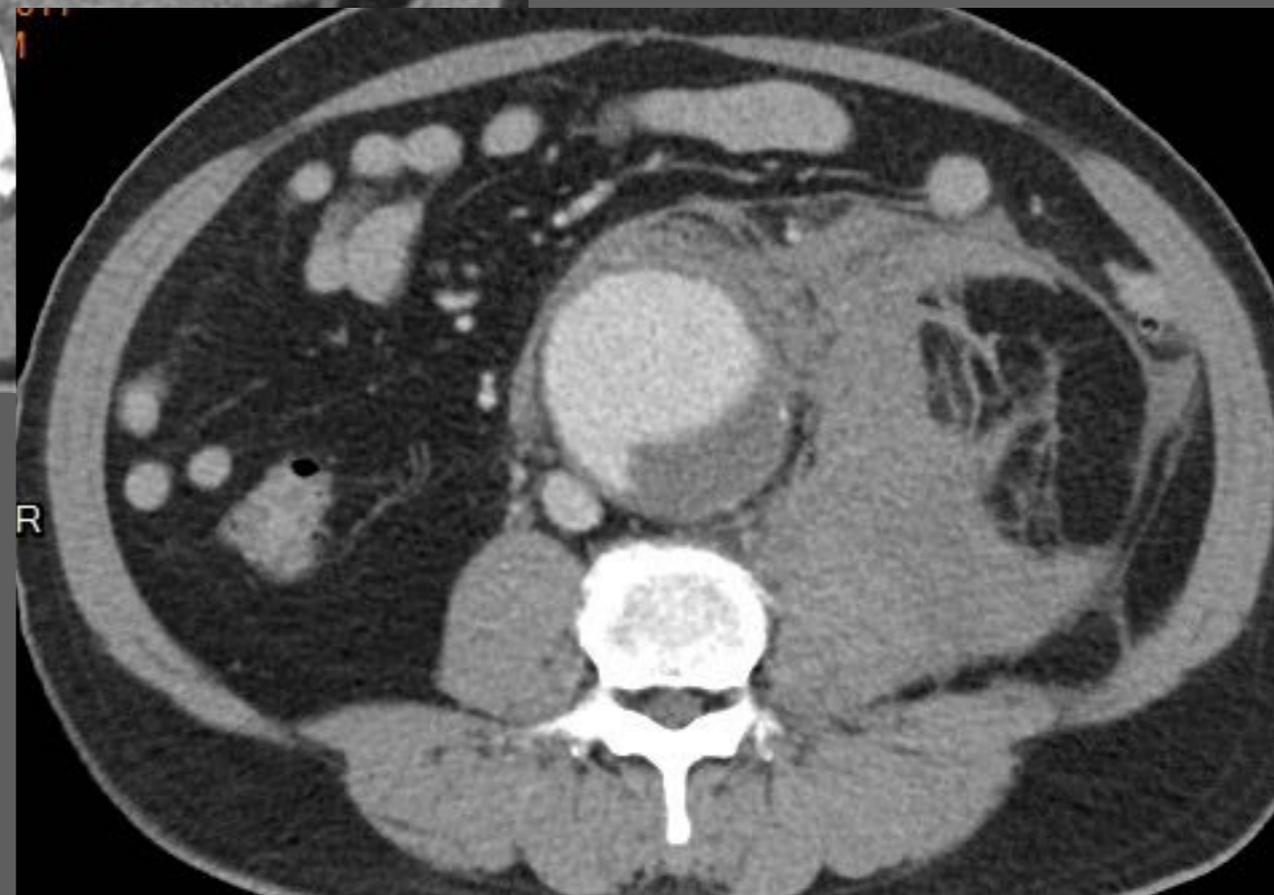
PR 117

BP

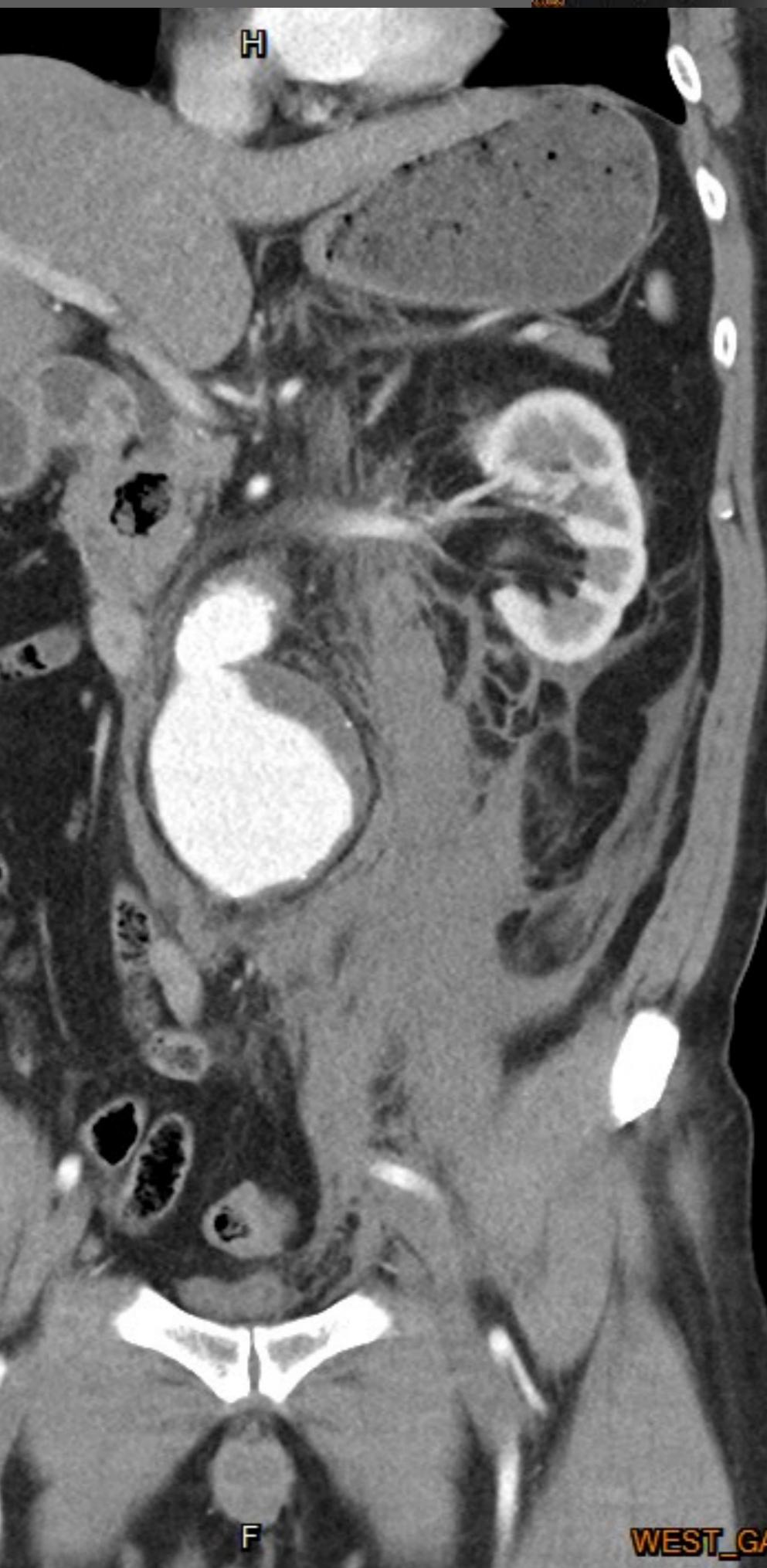
88/62



腰痛 + 冒冷汗，
我的病人可能是
主動脈瘤破裂？



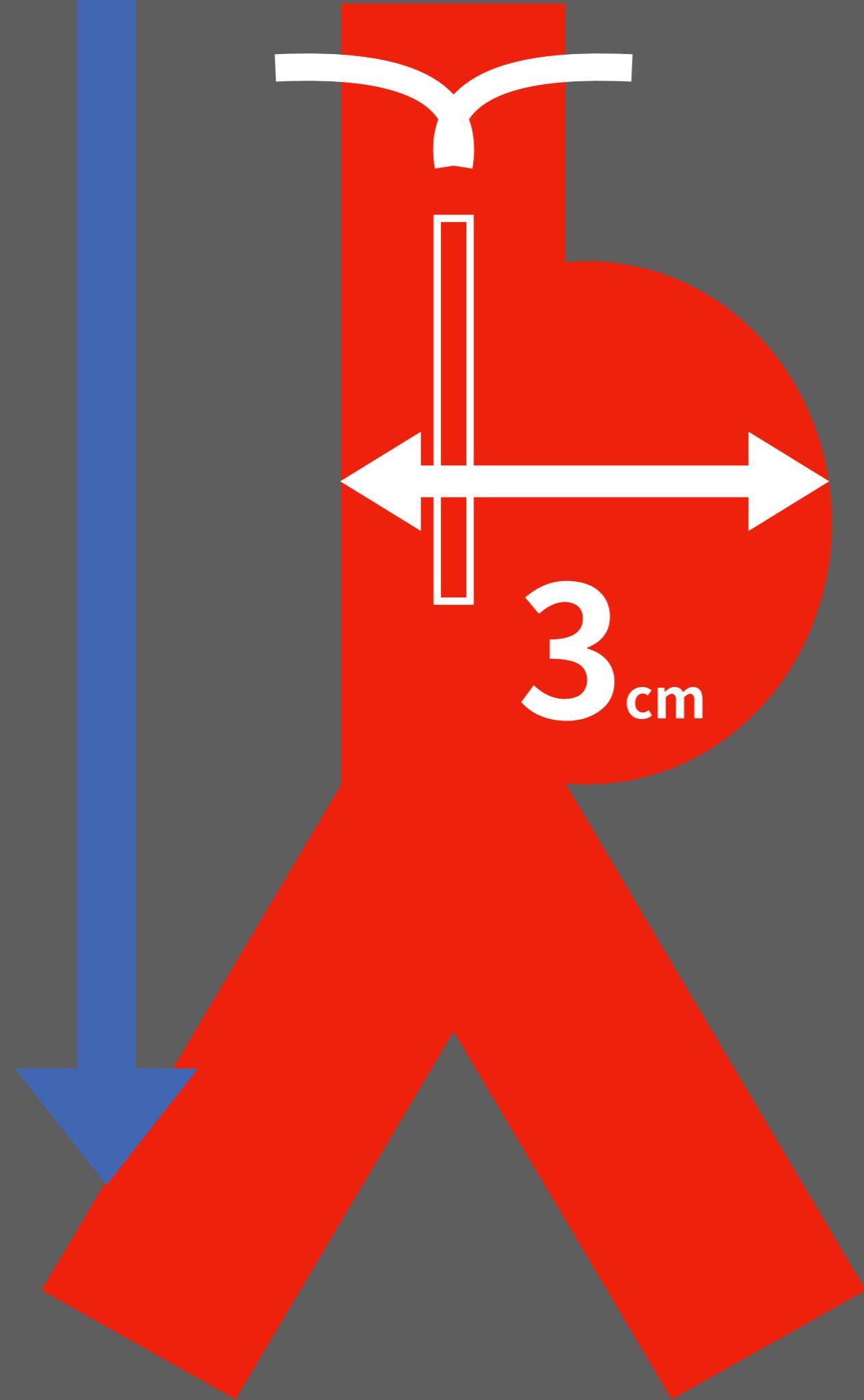




AAA

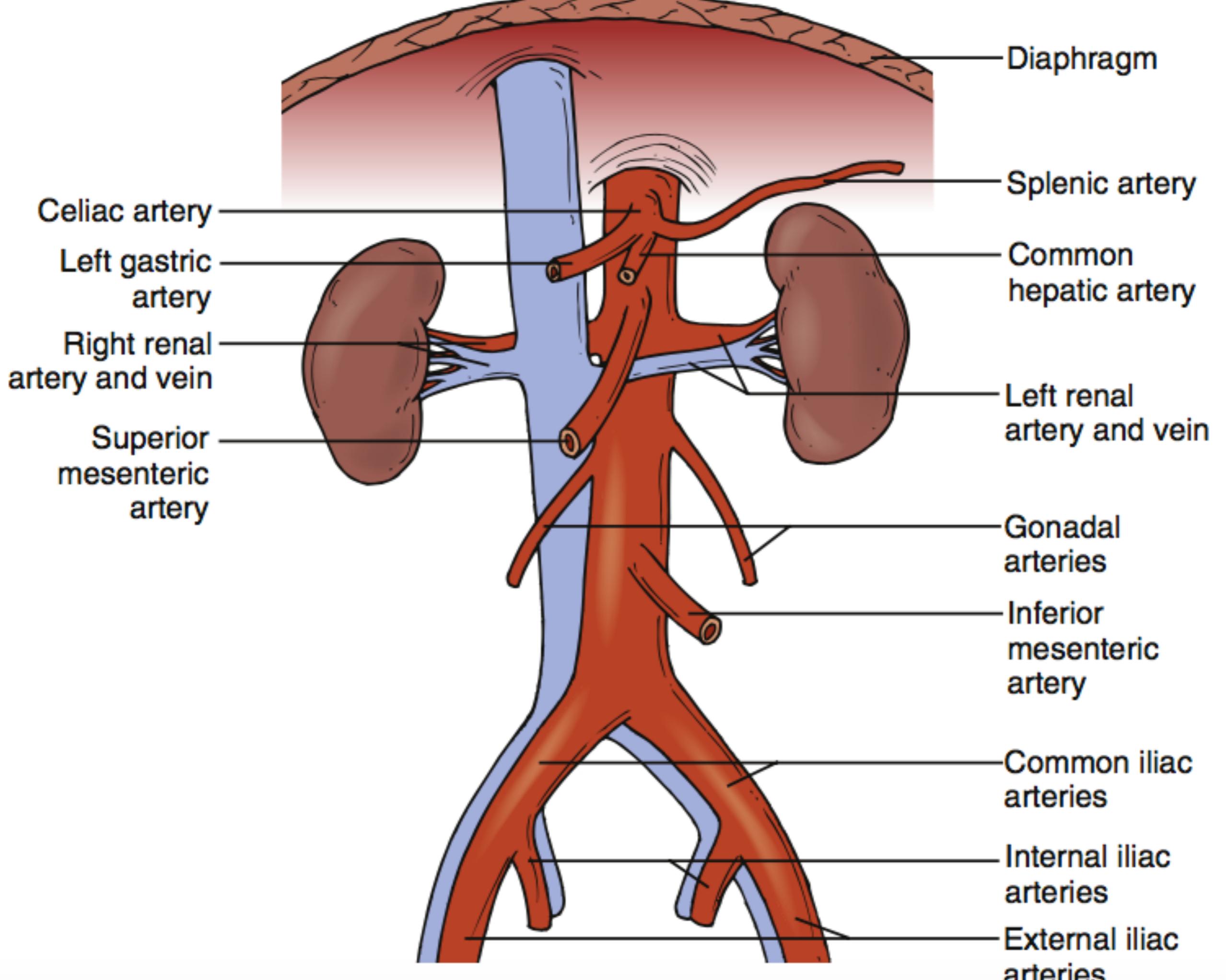
> 50 y/o
Syncope
Hypotension
ABD/Flank/Back/Groin

Sensitivity **97.5-100%**
Specificity **94.1-100%**



3_{cm}

The diagram shows a stylized human figure in red. A large red circle on the lower back represents an abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA). A white double-headed arrow indicates the diameter of the aneurysm, which is labeled as 3 cm. A blue arrow on the left points downwards, representing blood flow. A white bracket at the top indicates the location of the aneurysm relative to the aorta.



Eyeballing

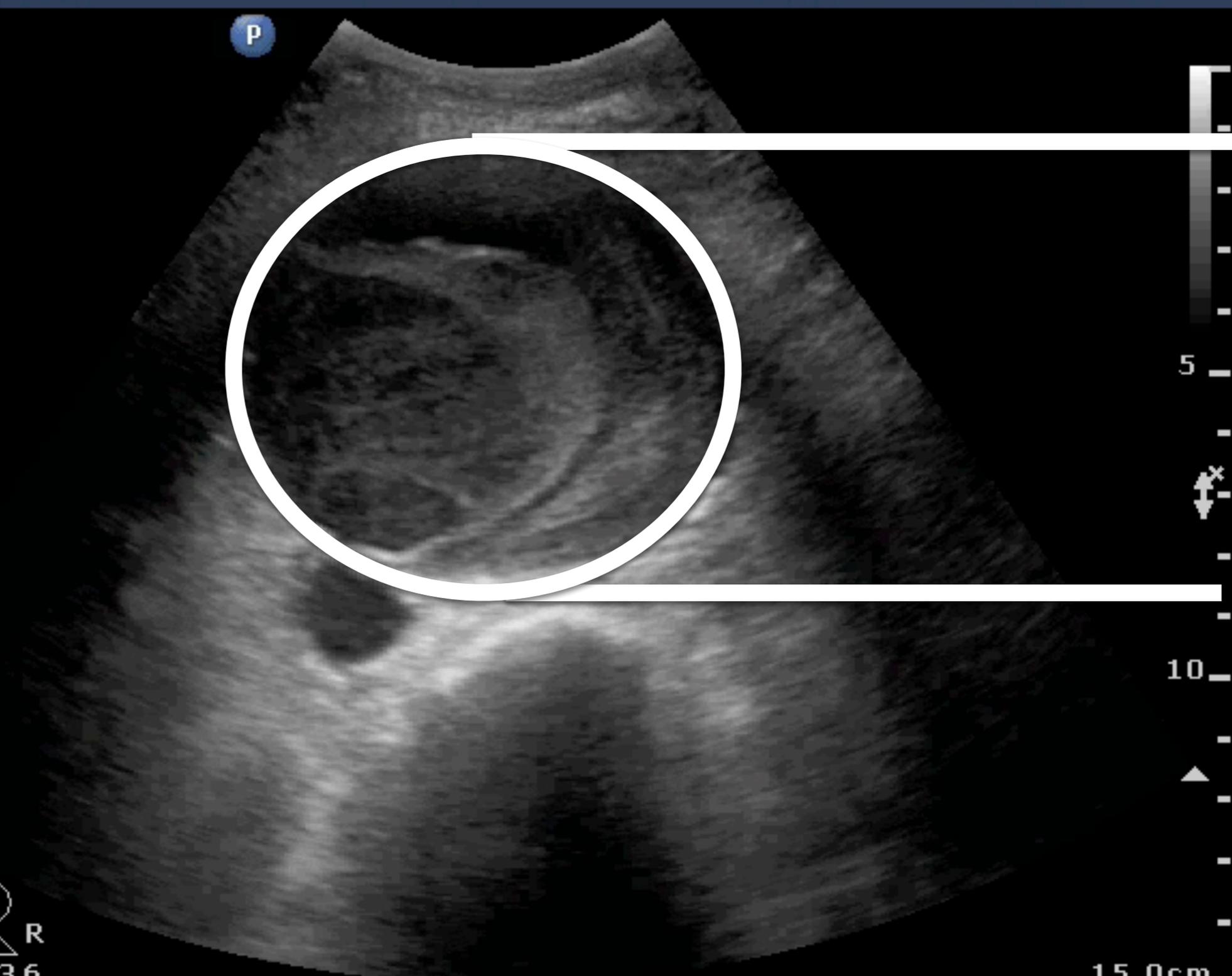
Abd Gen
C5-1
34 Hz
15.0cm

2D

HGen
Gn 57
C 56
3 / 3 / 3

P  R
1.8 3.6

15.0cm



65M, epigastric pain after dinner

SHIN KONG HOSPITAL ER IDI
[

: YJ : 11 OCT. 28, 10
20:33:03

18Hz 3.5M S-H
DVA: 100%
MI = 0.6



R12 G69 C4

1: Abdomen

IVC

Volume responsiveness

Central venous pressure

Pericardial effusion

Right heart failure

Intra-abdominal hypertension

Volume status

Diameter 1~2 cm

Collapse index 50%

IVC diameter (cm)

Collapse (%)

CVP (mean)mmHg

<1

> 50

0-5 (3)

1-2

NA

5-10 (8)

>2

<50

10-20 (15)

Small & CI > 50%

36 Hz
14.0cm

2D

HGen
Gn 61
C 56
3 / 3 / 3



P  R
1.8 3.6

14.0cm



Large & CI < 50%

Abd Gen2
C5-1
32 Hz
16.0cm

2D

HGen
Gn 60
C 55
3/3/3



Liver & GB



3 mm

7 mm

11 mm

讀讀看，你看到了什麼？

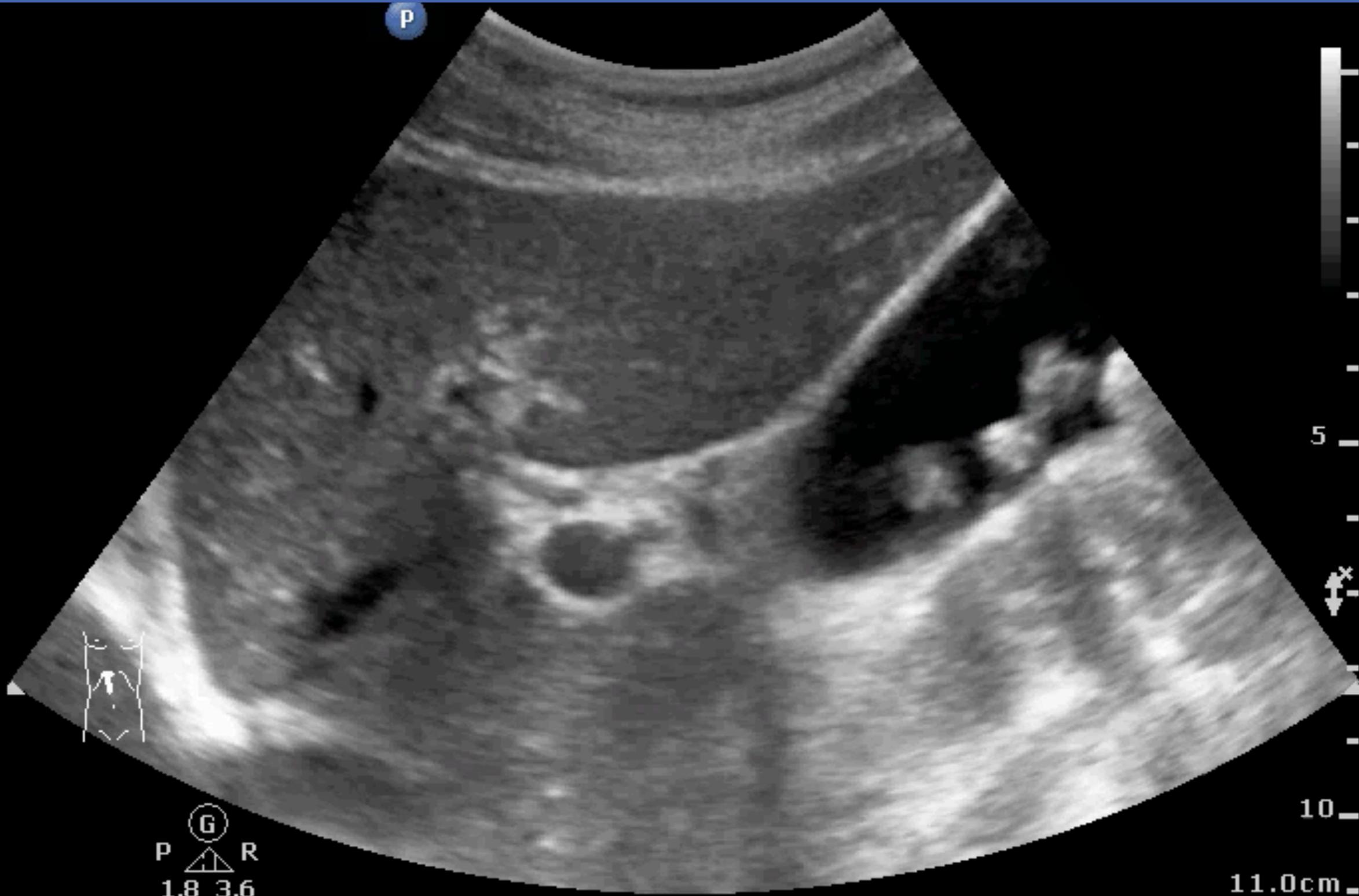


讀讀看，你看到了什麼？

Abd Gen
C5-1
42 Hz
11.0cm

2D

HGen
Gn 80
C 56
3 / 3 / 3



讀讀看，你看到了什麼？

Abd Gen
C5-1
38 Hz
13.0cm

2D

HGen
Gn 82
C 56
3 / 3 / 3



13.0cm

讀讀看，你看到了什麼？

Abd Gen
C5-1
38 Hz
13.0cm

2D

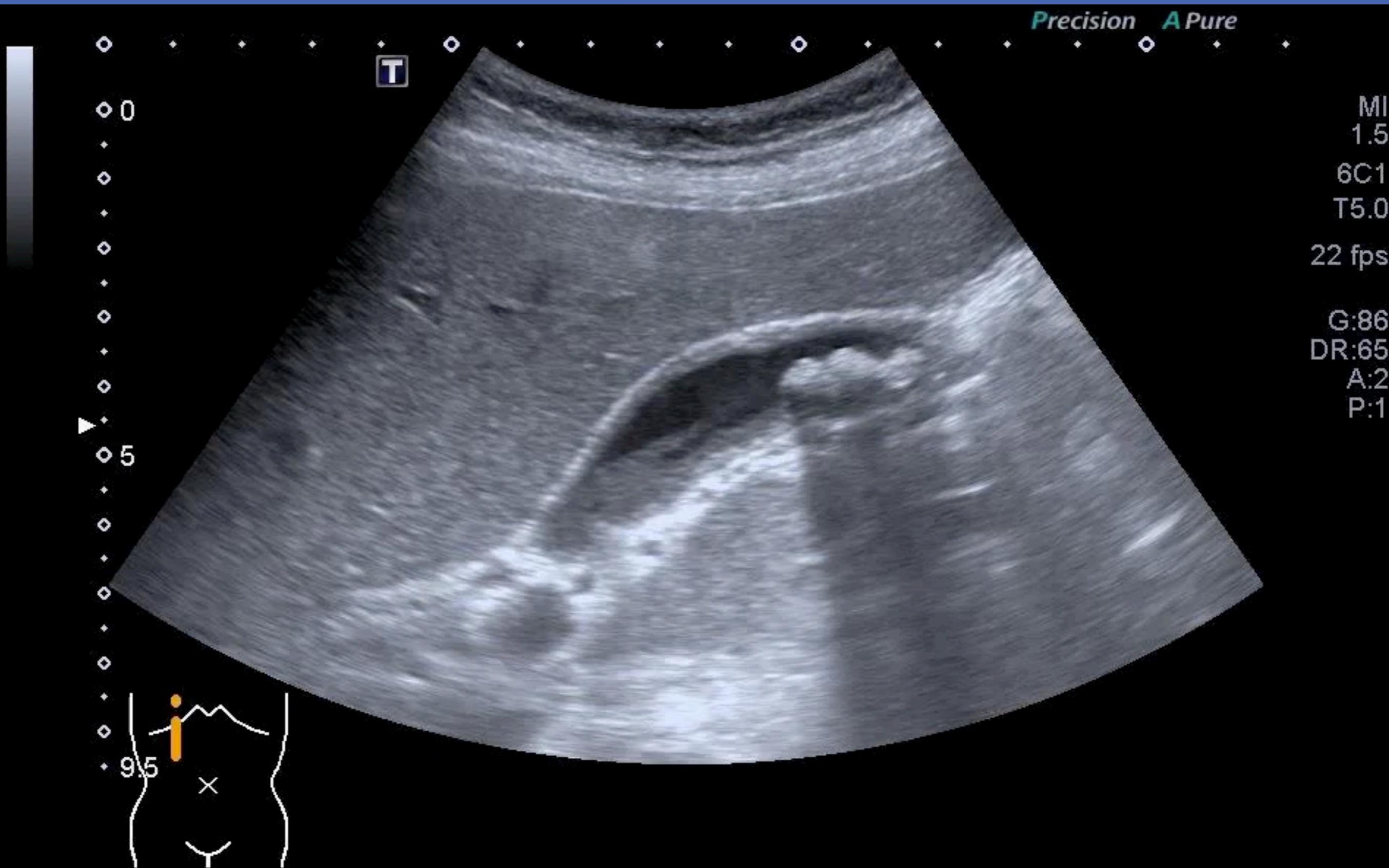
HGen
Gn 82
C 56
3 / 3 / 3



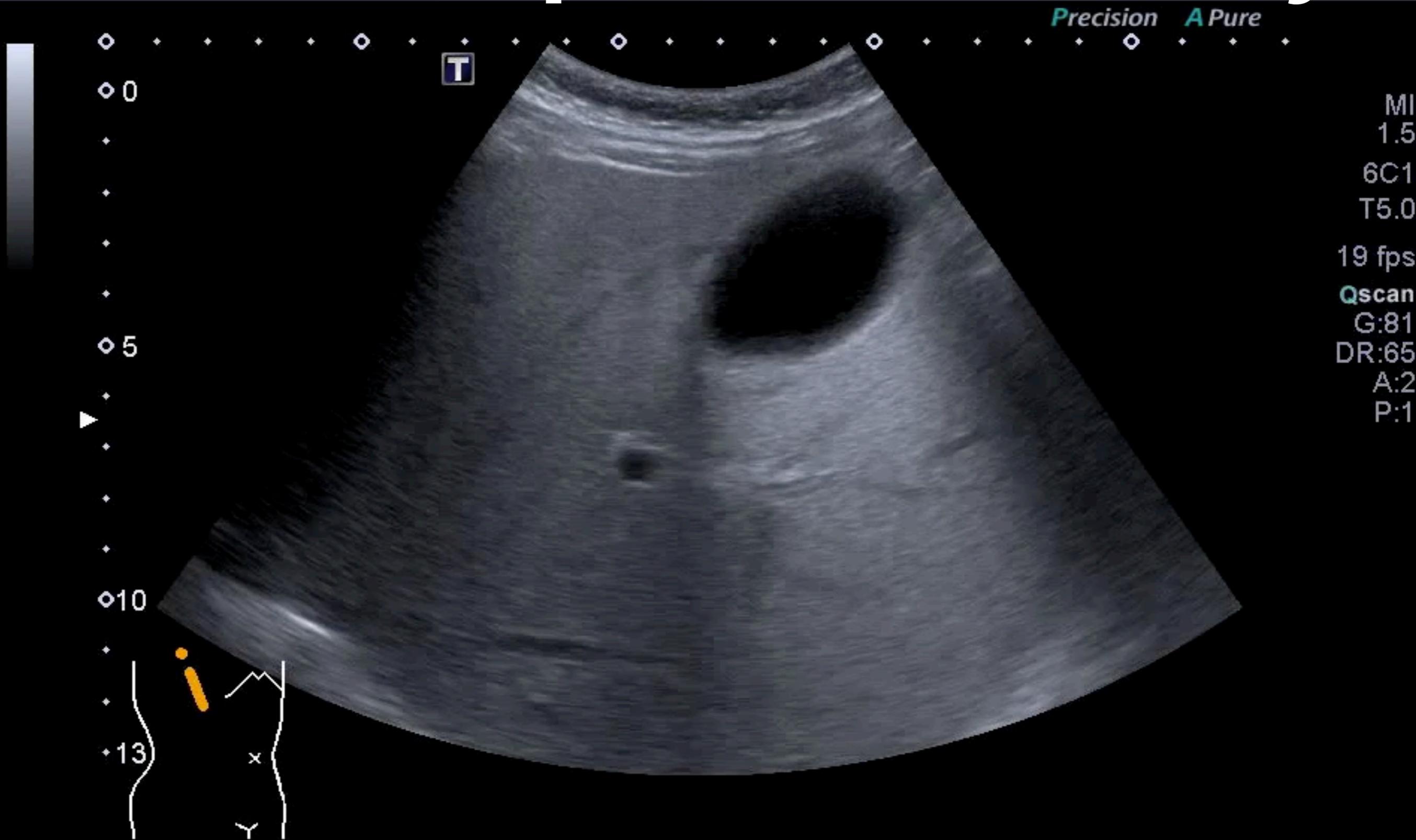
G
P R
1.8 3.6

13.0cm

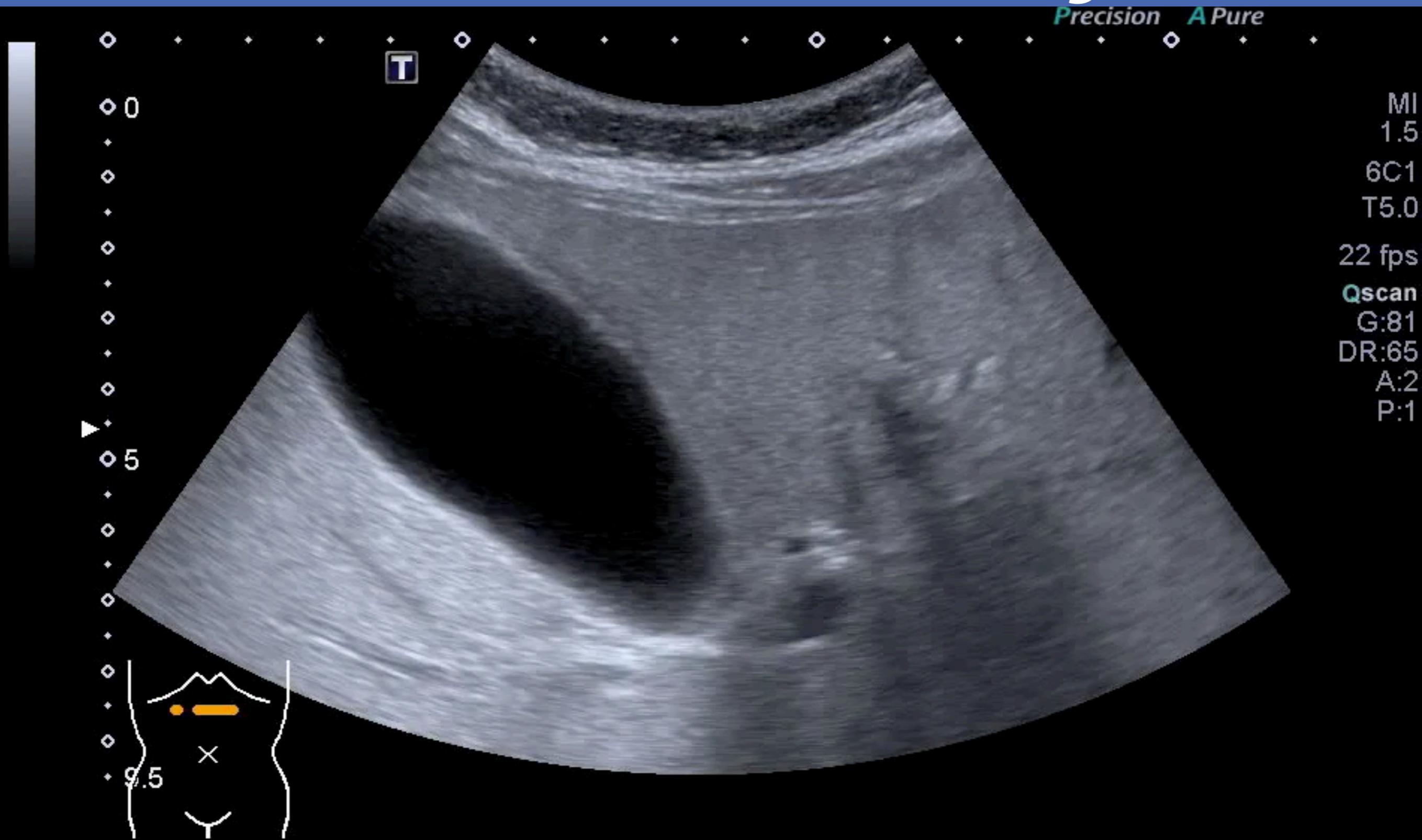
讀讀看，你看到了什麼？



61F , ABD pain for 3-4 days



GB stones & Cholecystitis



59M, epigastric pain at midnight

PHILIPS

Abd Gen2
C5-1
36 Hz
14.0cm

2D
HGen
Gn 100
C 56
3/3/3

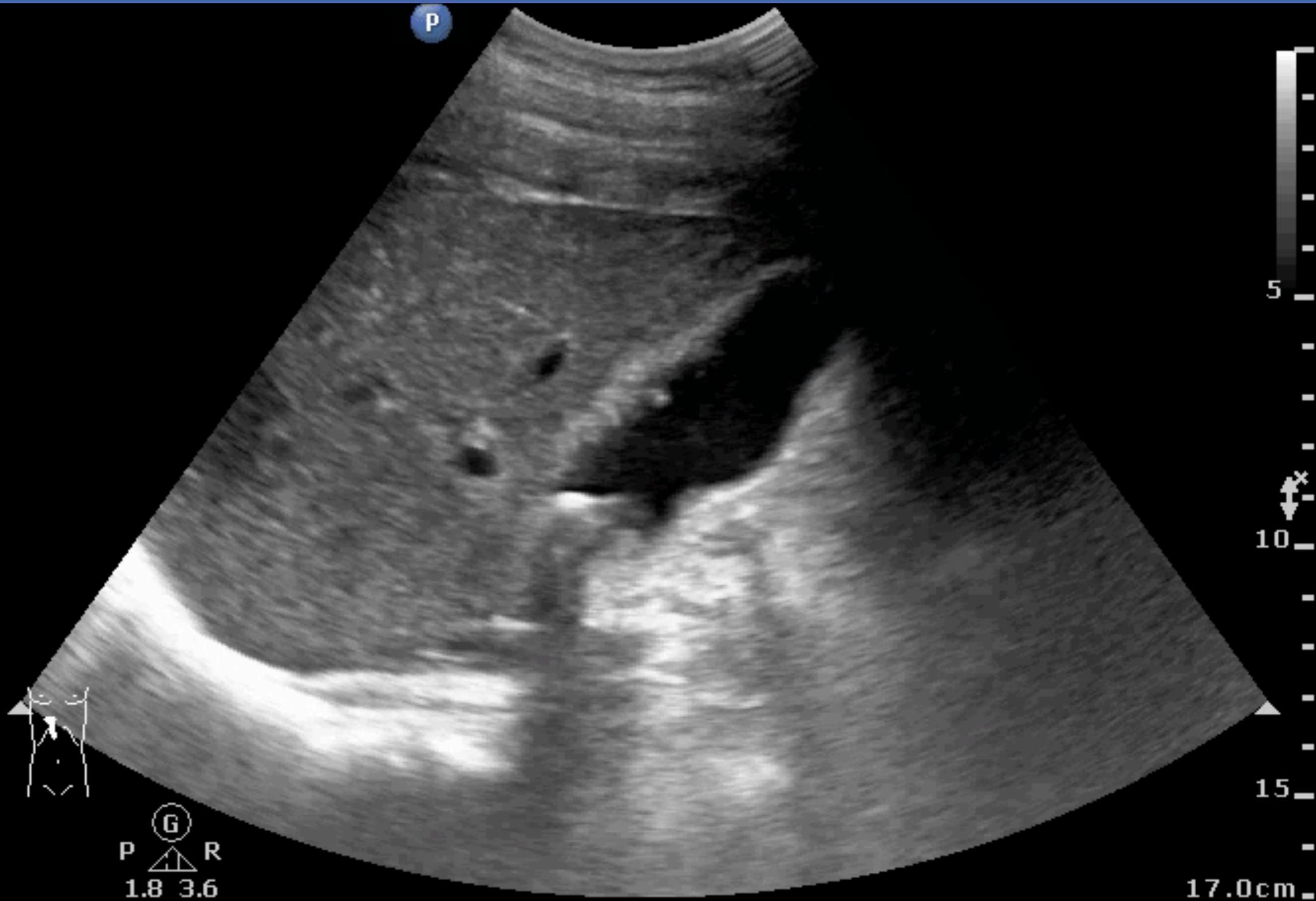


52M, RUQ pain

Abd Gen2
C5-1
31 Hz
17.0cm

2D

HGen
Gn 86
C 56
3/3/3

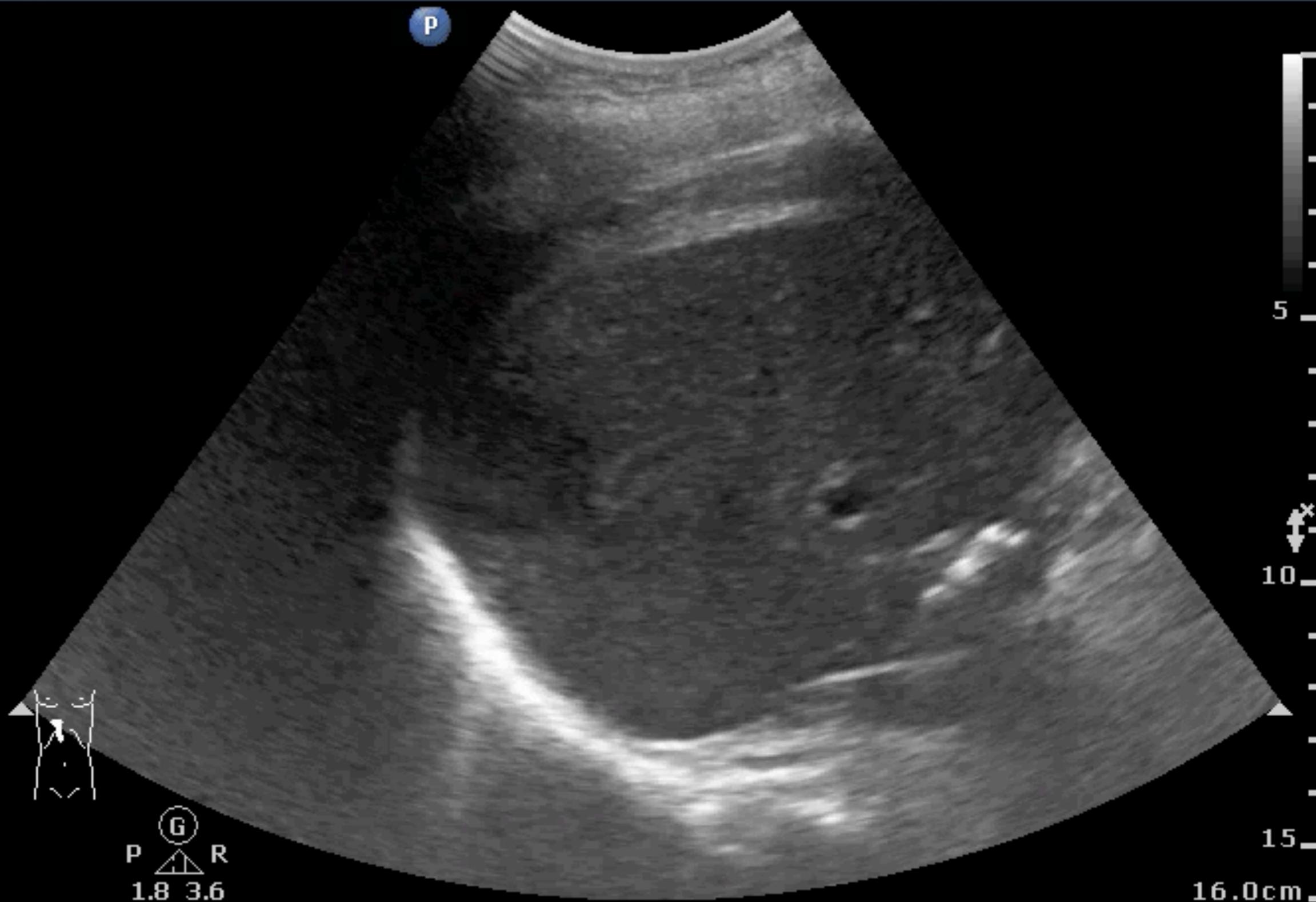


讀讀看，你看到了什麼？

Abd Gen2
C5-1
32 Hz
16.0cm

2D

HGen
Gn 100
C 56
3 / 3 / 3



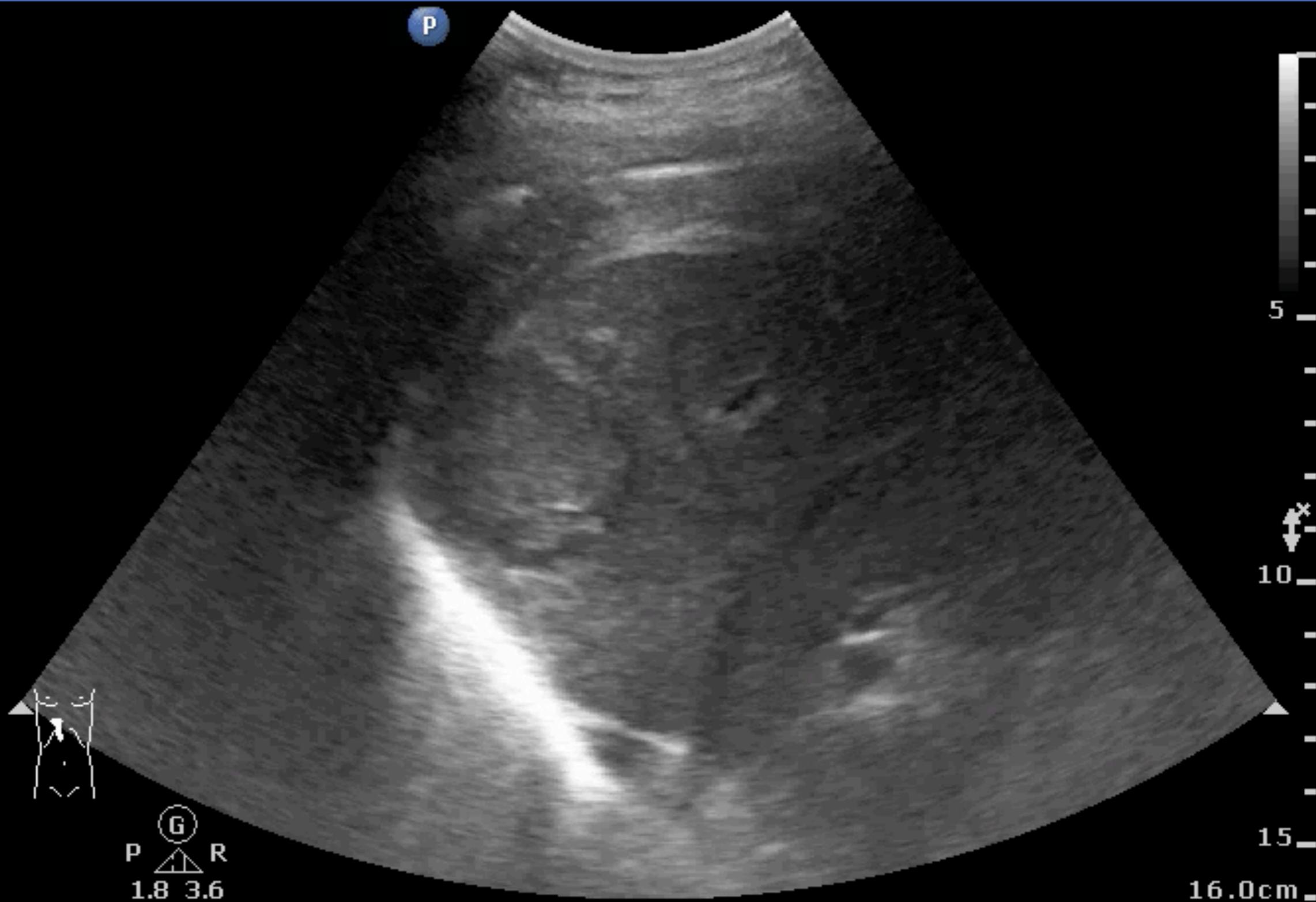
G
P R
1.8 3.6

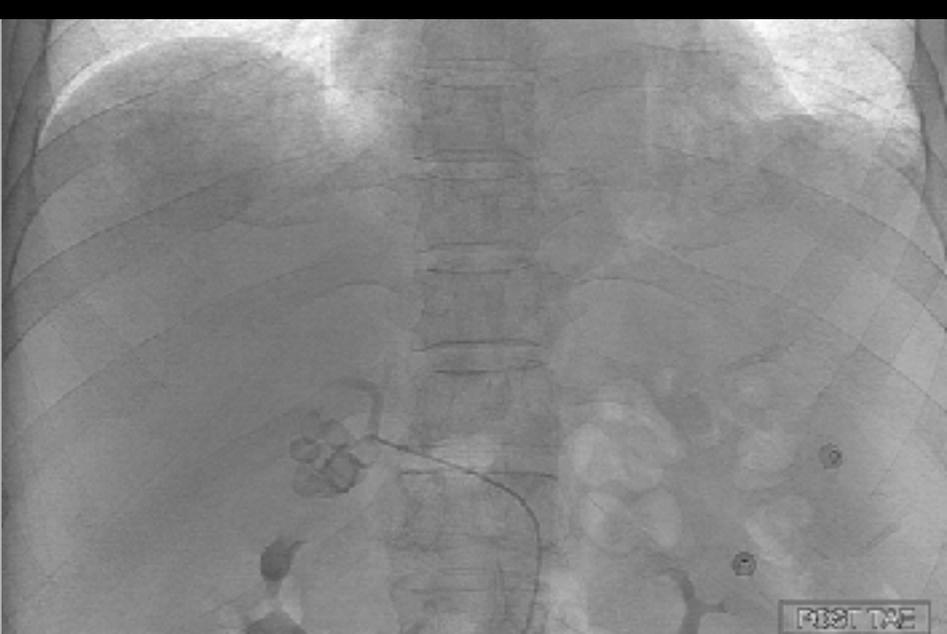
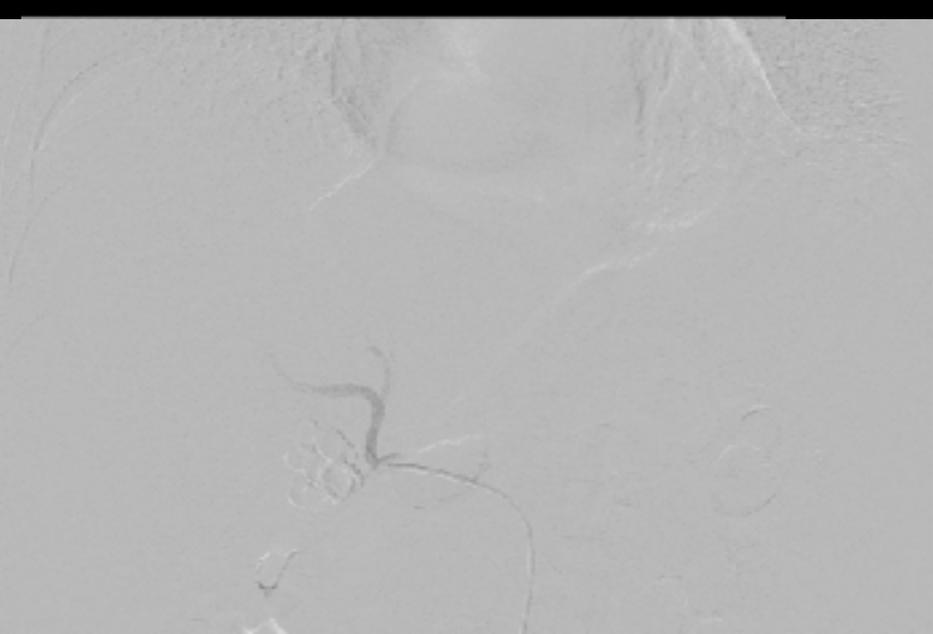
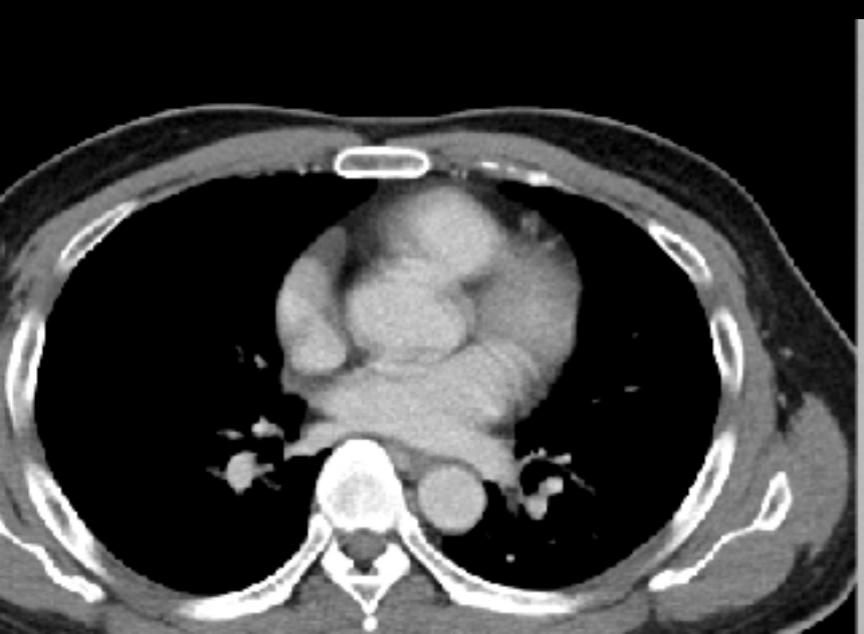
16.0cm

讀讀看，你看到了什麼？

Abd Gen2
C5-1
32 Hz
16.0cm

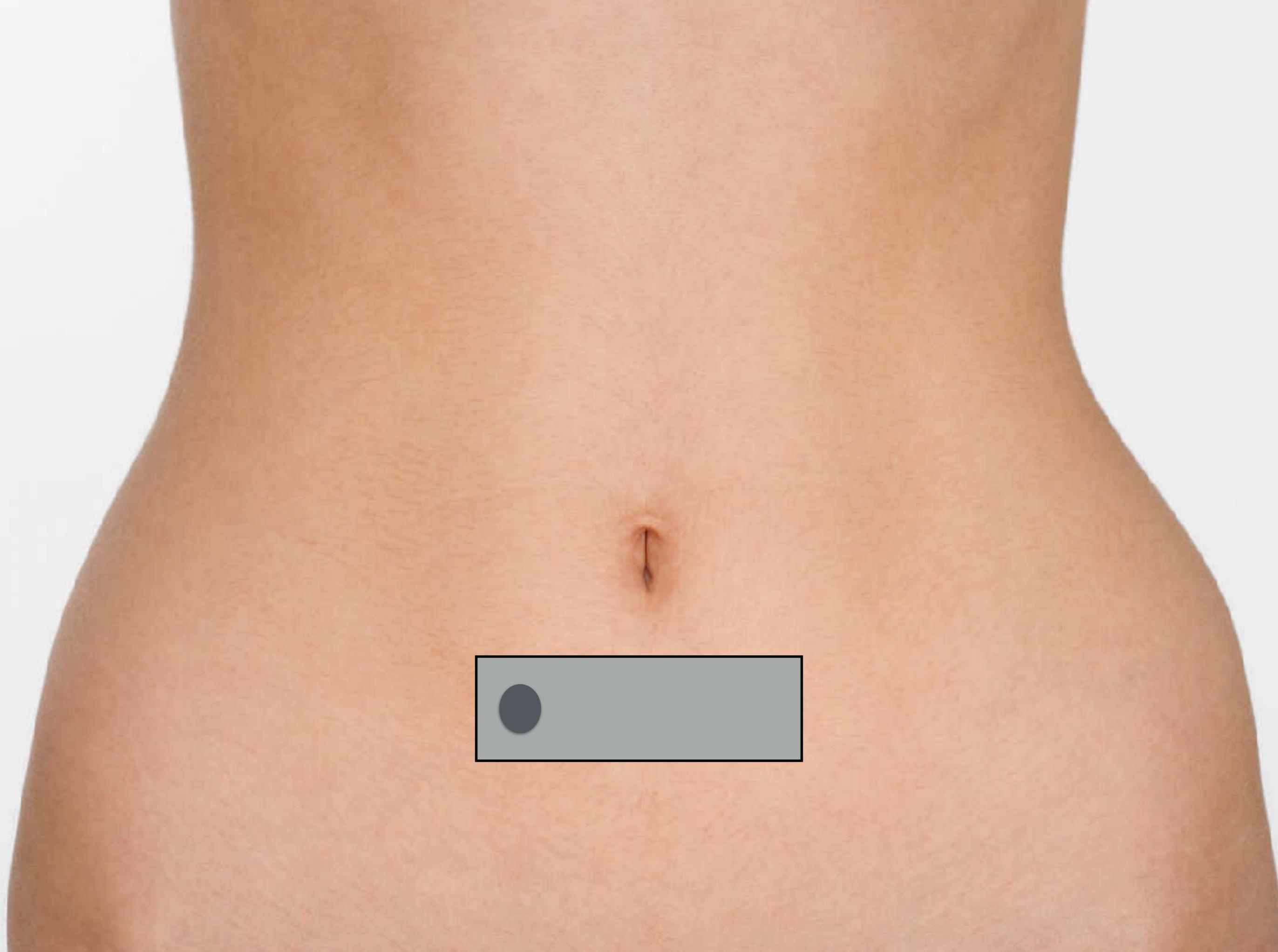
2D
HGen
Gn 100
C 56
3/3/3

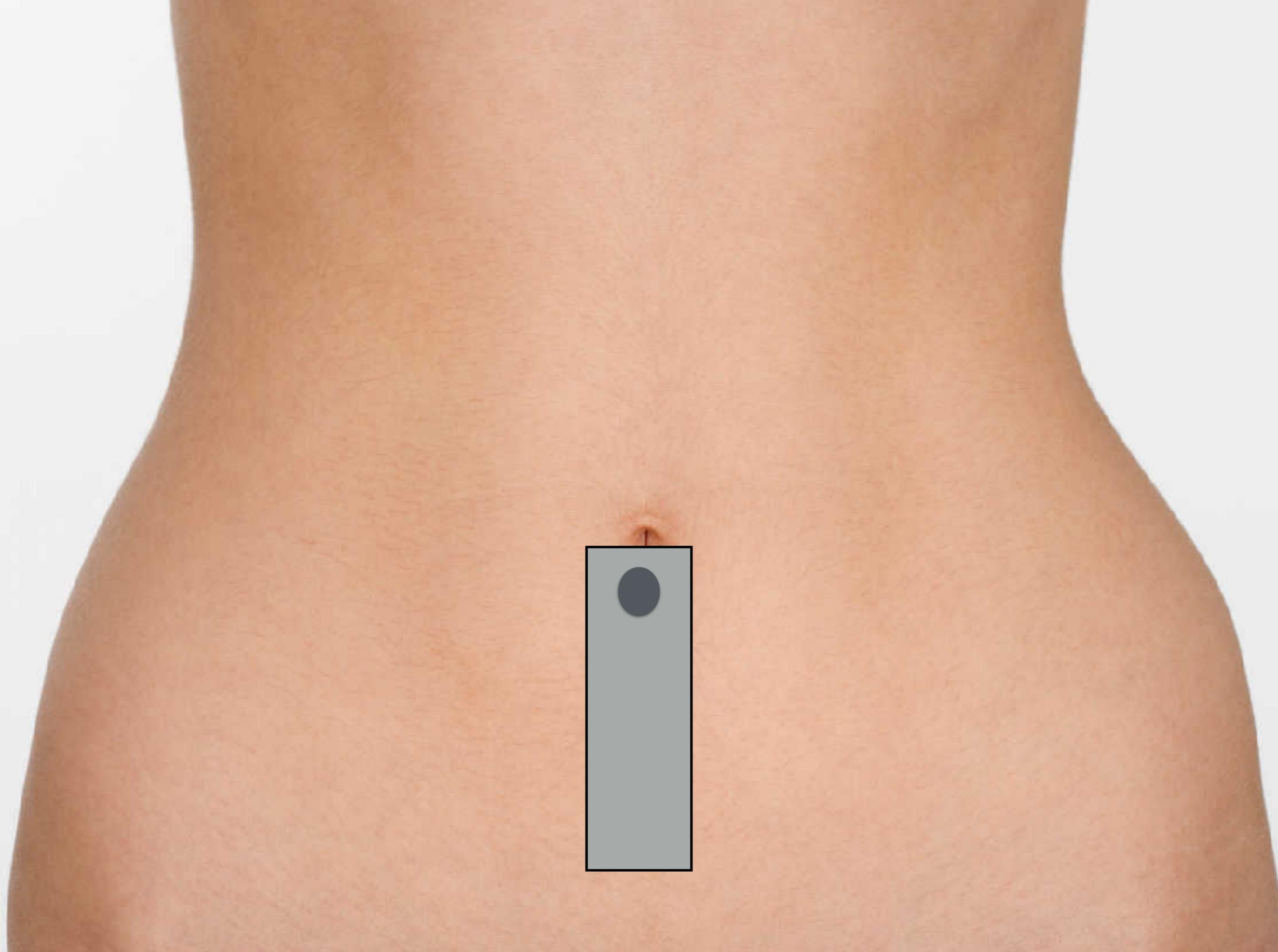












33F, low abdominal pain & shock

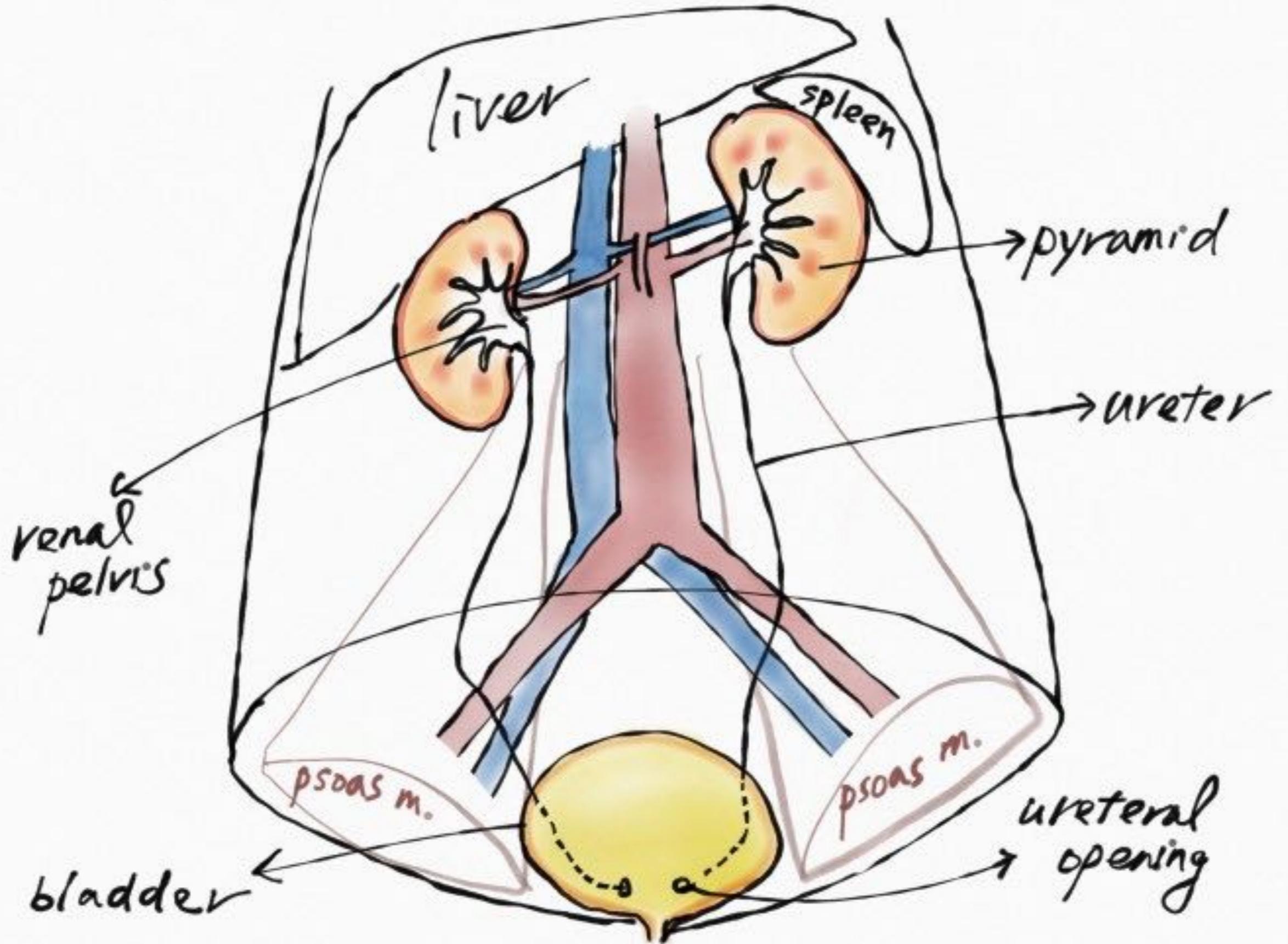
Abd Gen
C5-1
39 Hz
12.0cm

2D
HGen
Gn 71
C 56
3/3/3



FAST for moving fluid

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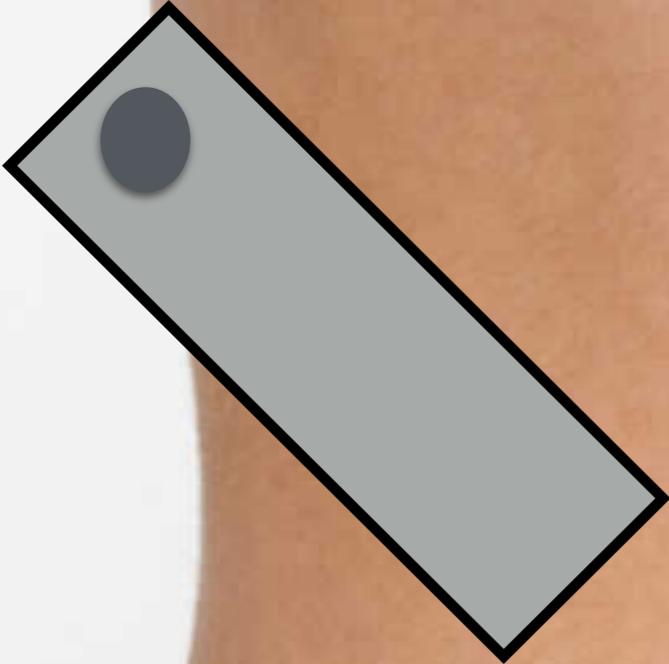


Where ?

K

u

B



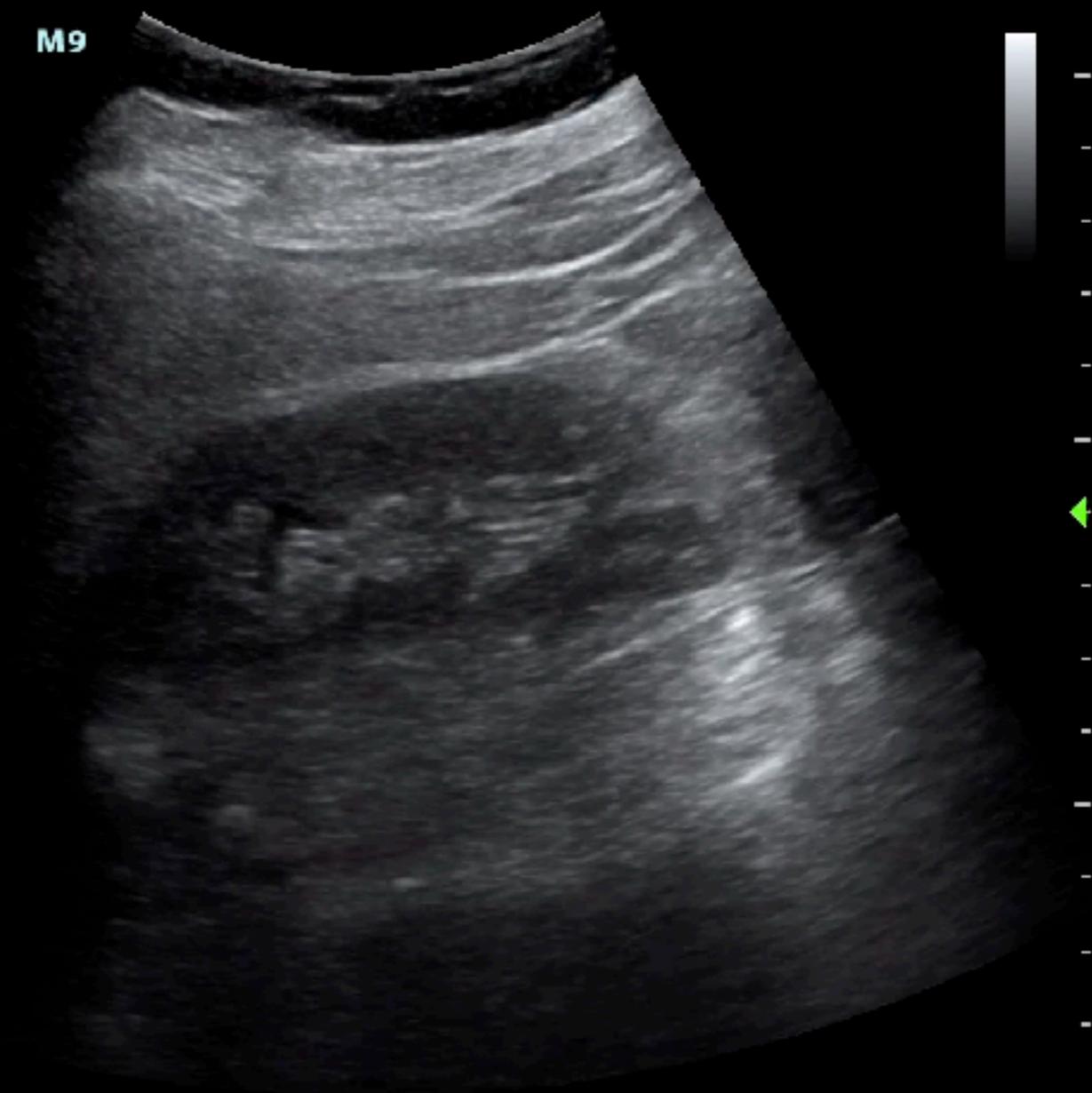
13-03-2016 16:07:02

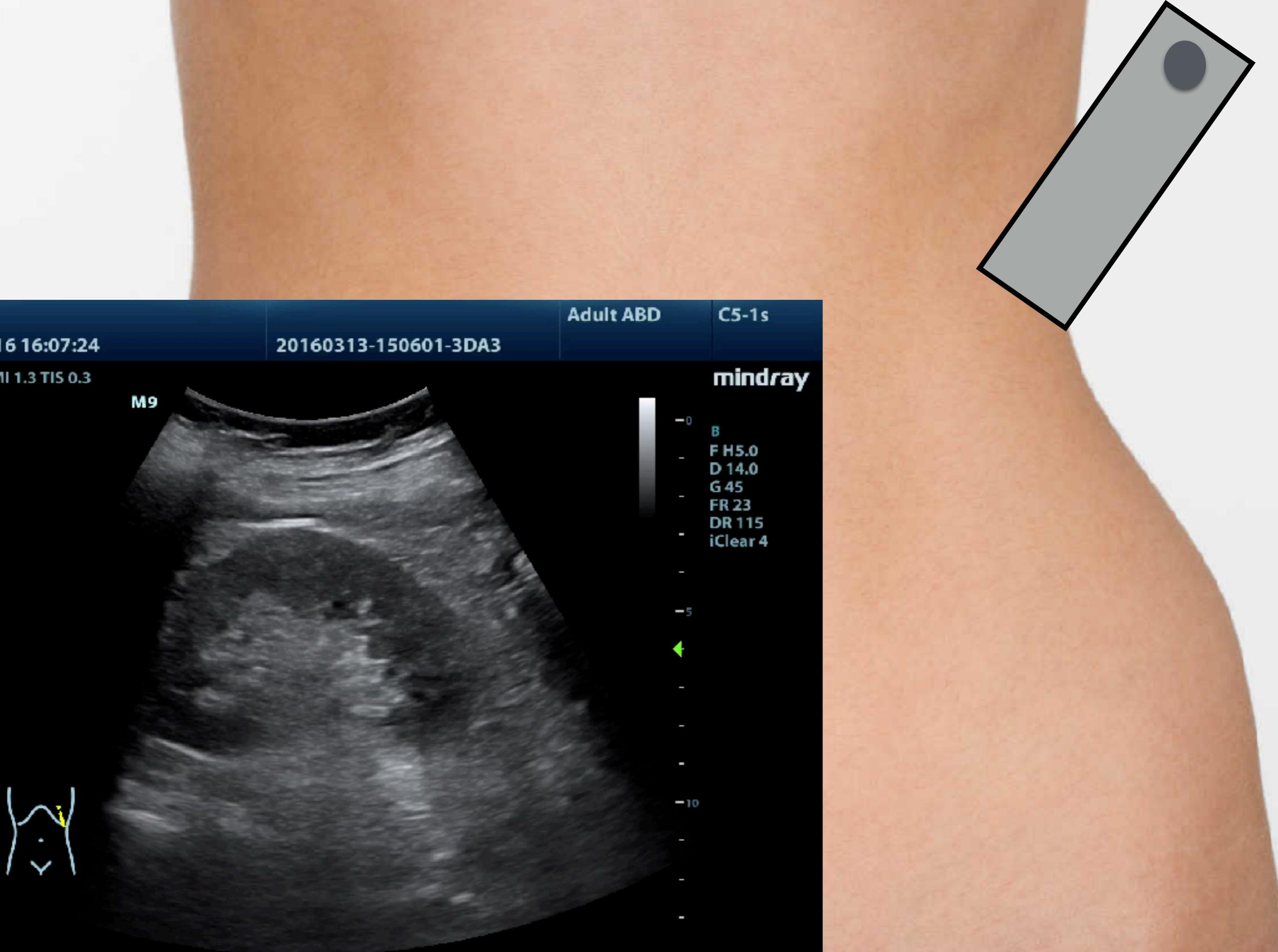
20160313-150601-3DA3

Adult ABD

AP 96.6% MI 1.3 TIS 0.3

M9





16 16:07:24 20160313-150601-3DA3 Adult ABD C5-1s

MI 1.3 TIS 0.3 **mindray**

M9

-0
B
F H5.0
D 14.0
G 45
FR 23
DR 115
iClear 4

-5

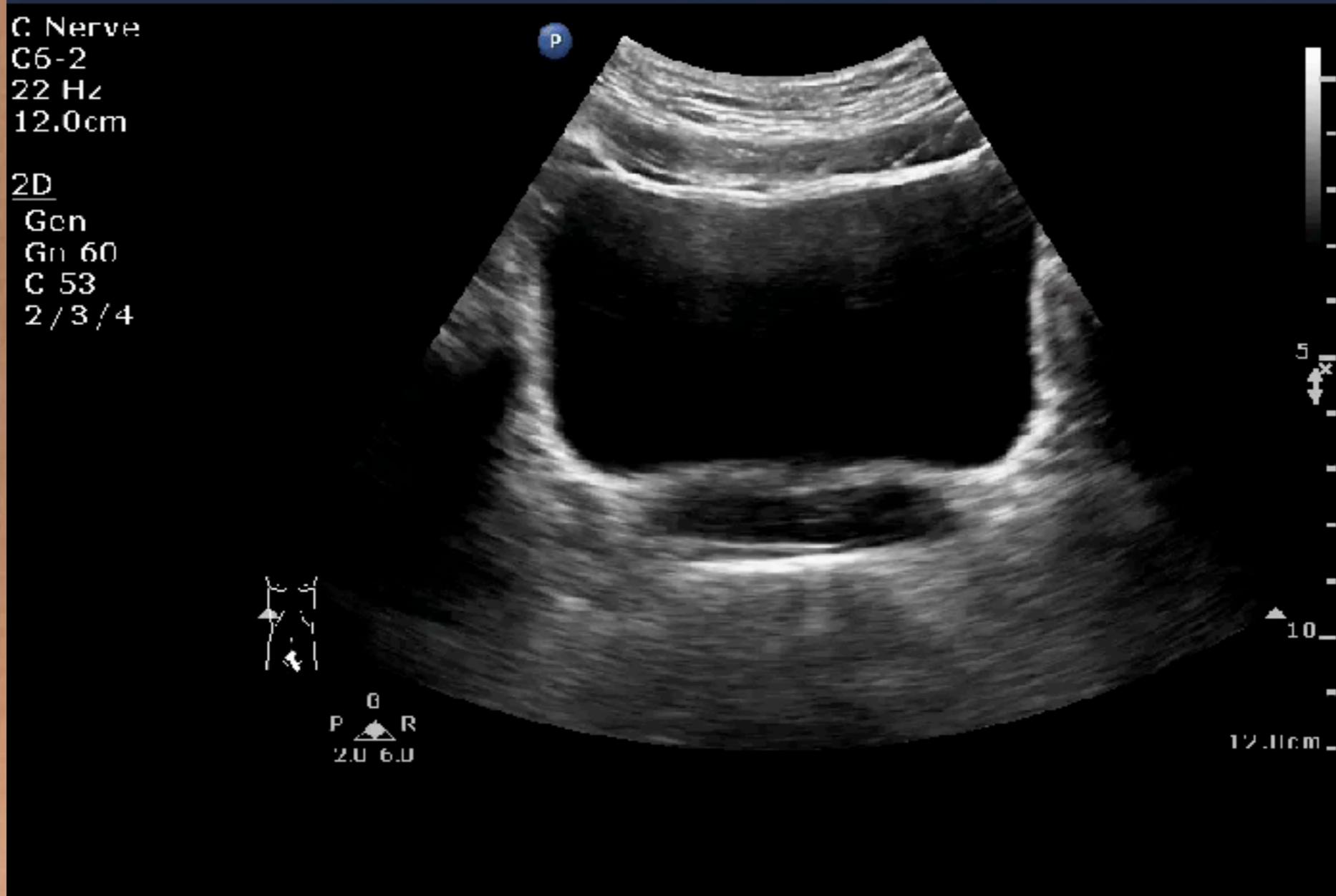
-10



C. Nerve
C6-2
22 Hz
12.0cm

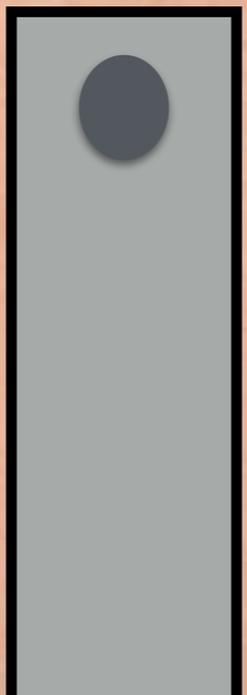
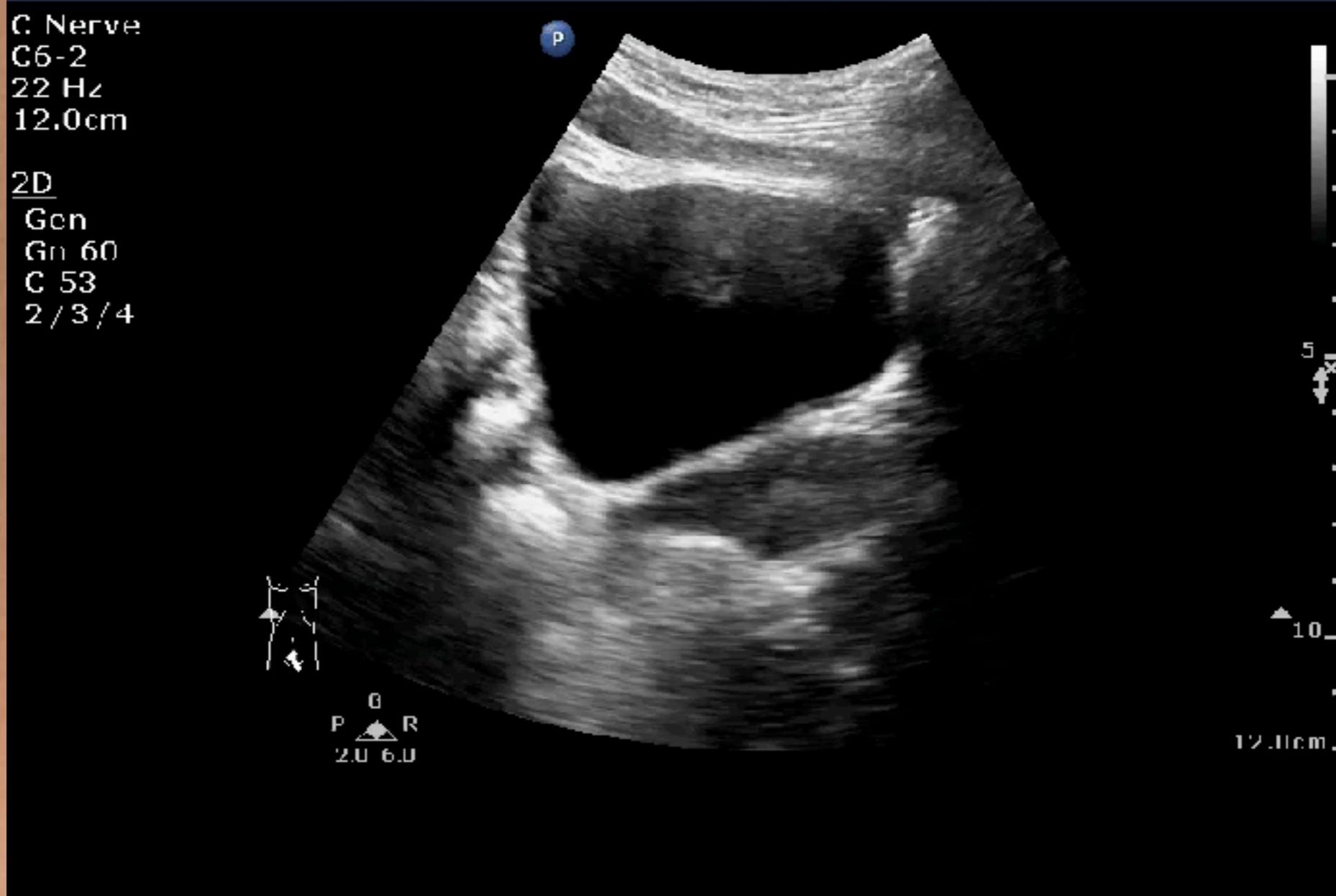
2D

Gen
Gn 60
C 53
2/3/4

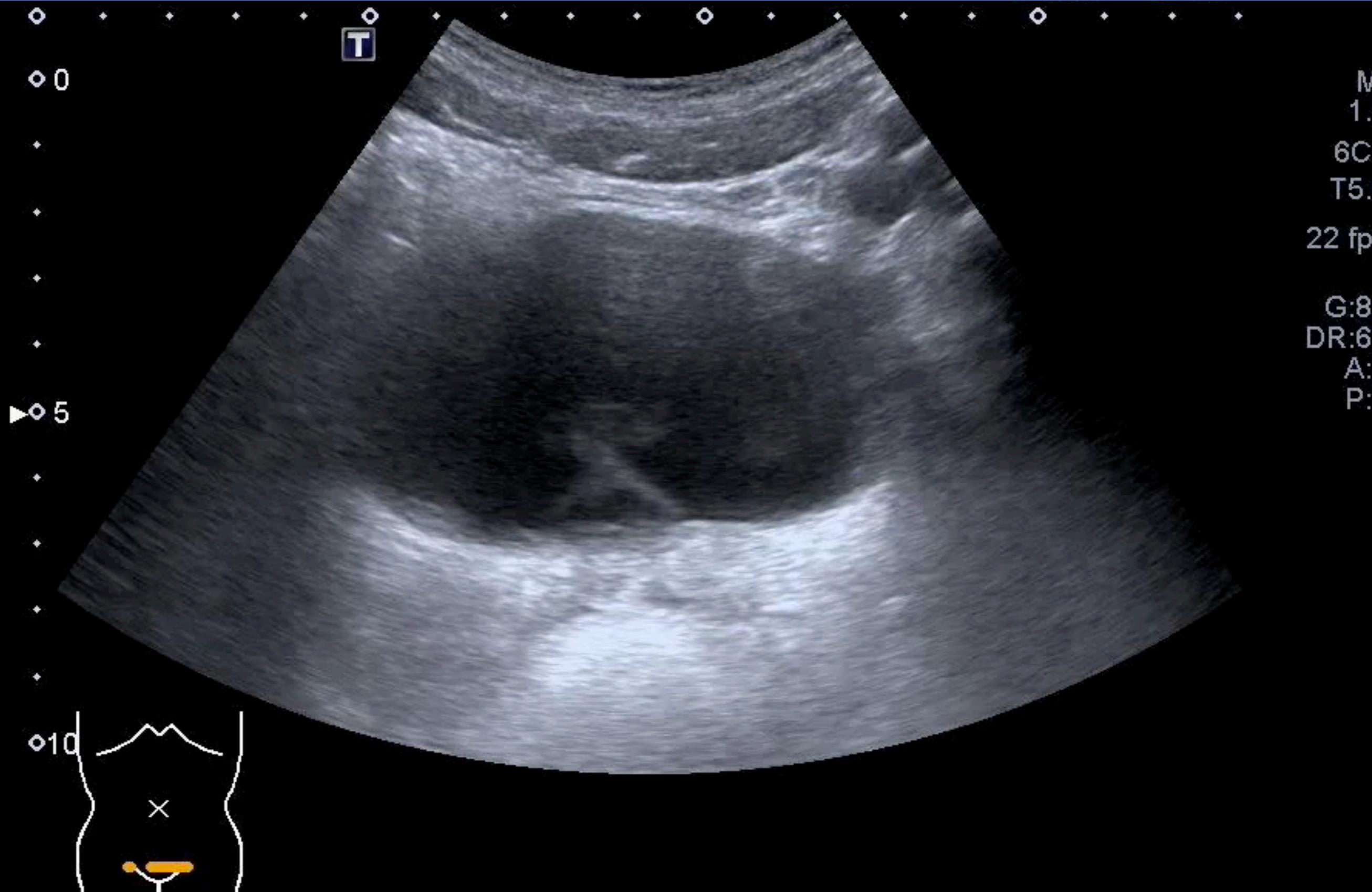


C. Nerve
C6-2
22 Hz
12.0cm

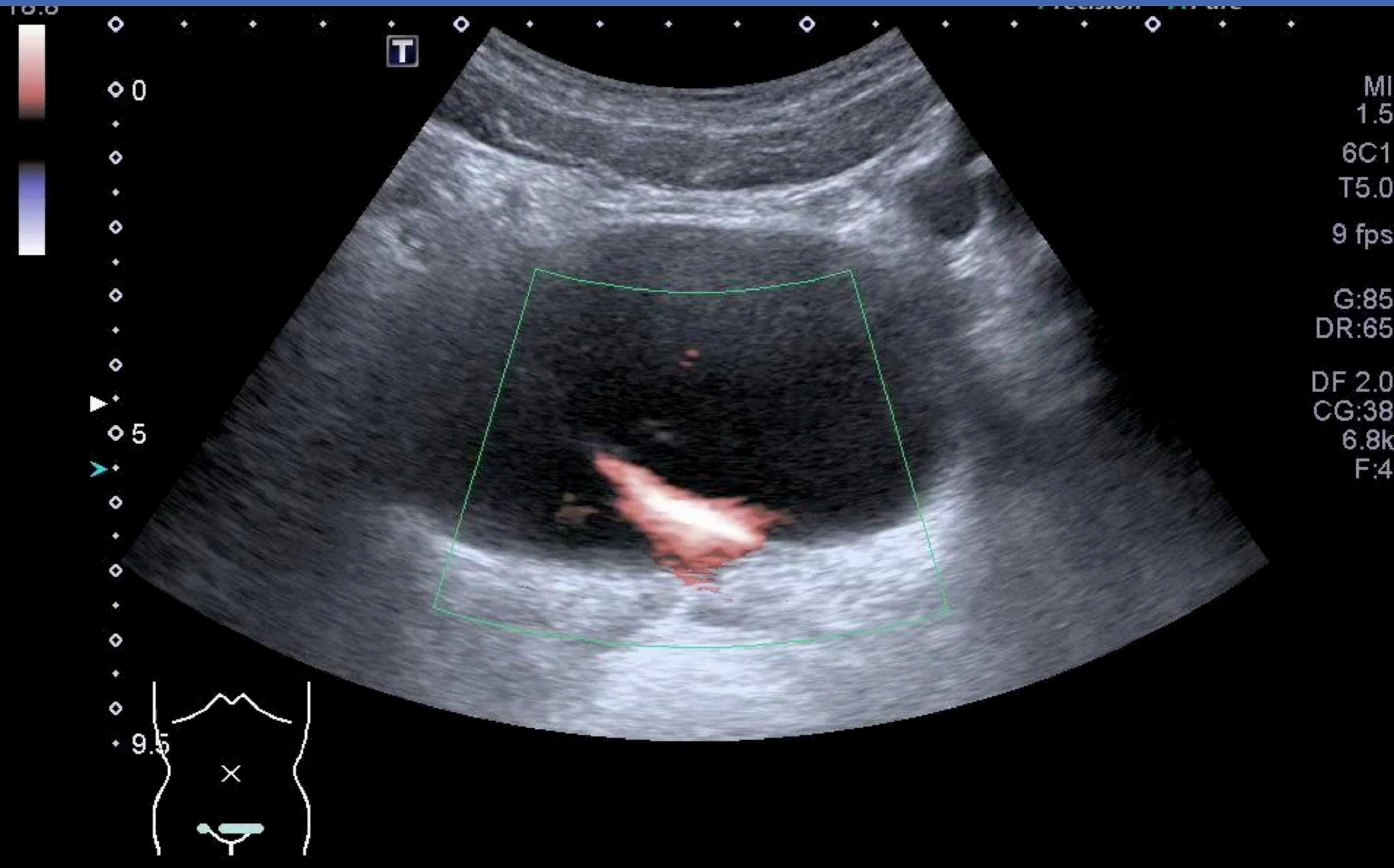
2D
Gen
Gn 60
C 53
2/3/4



Urinary jet



Urinary jet



When will you use US ?

Pain

Infection

Failure

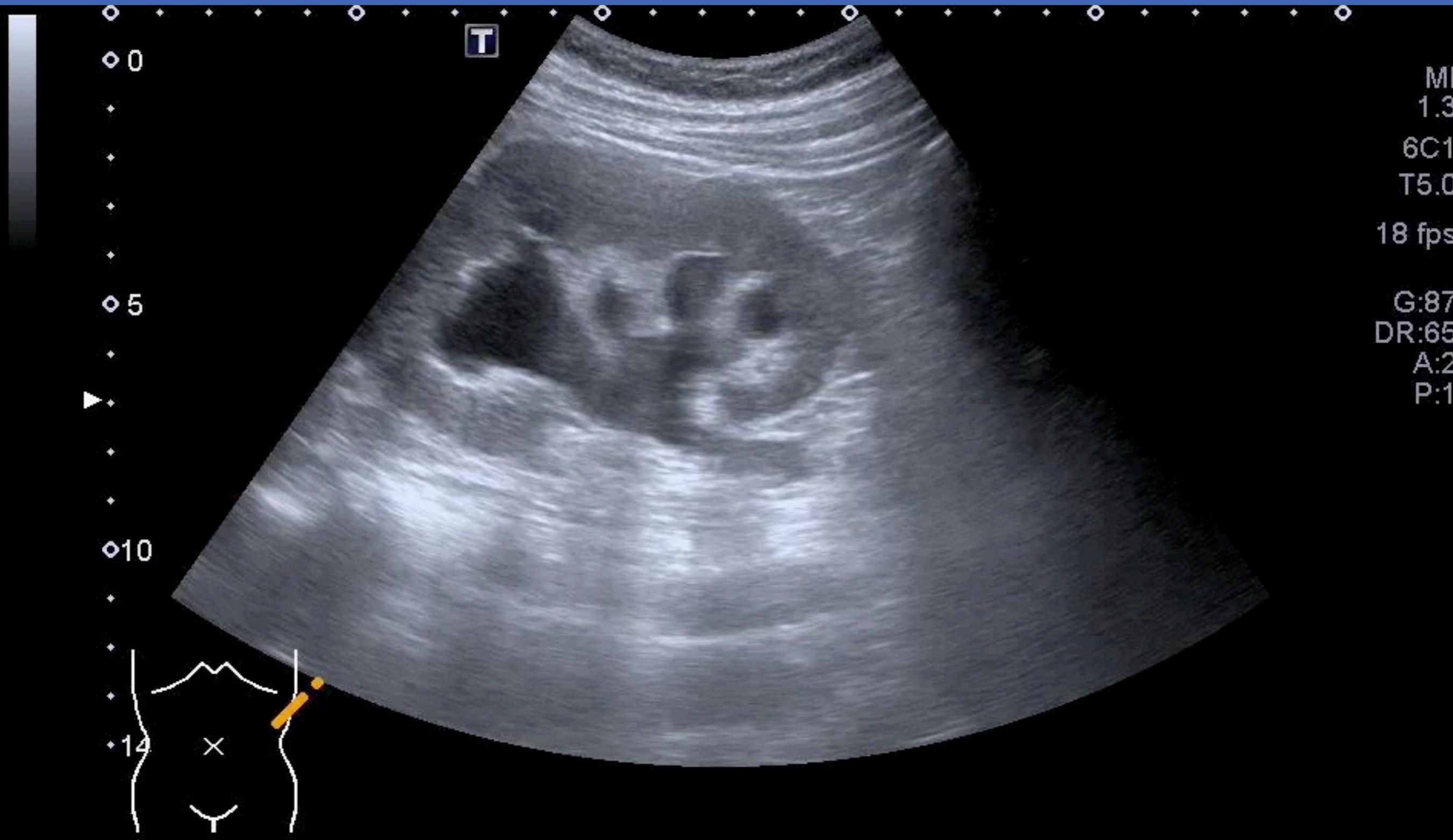
GU emergency

POCUS first

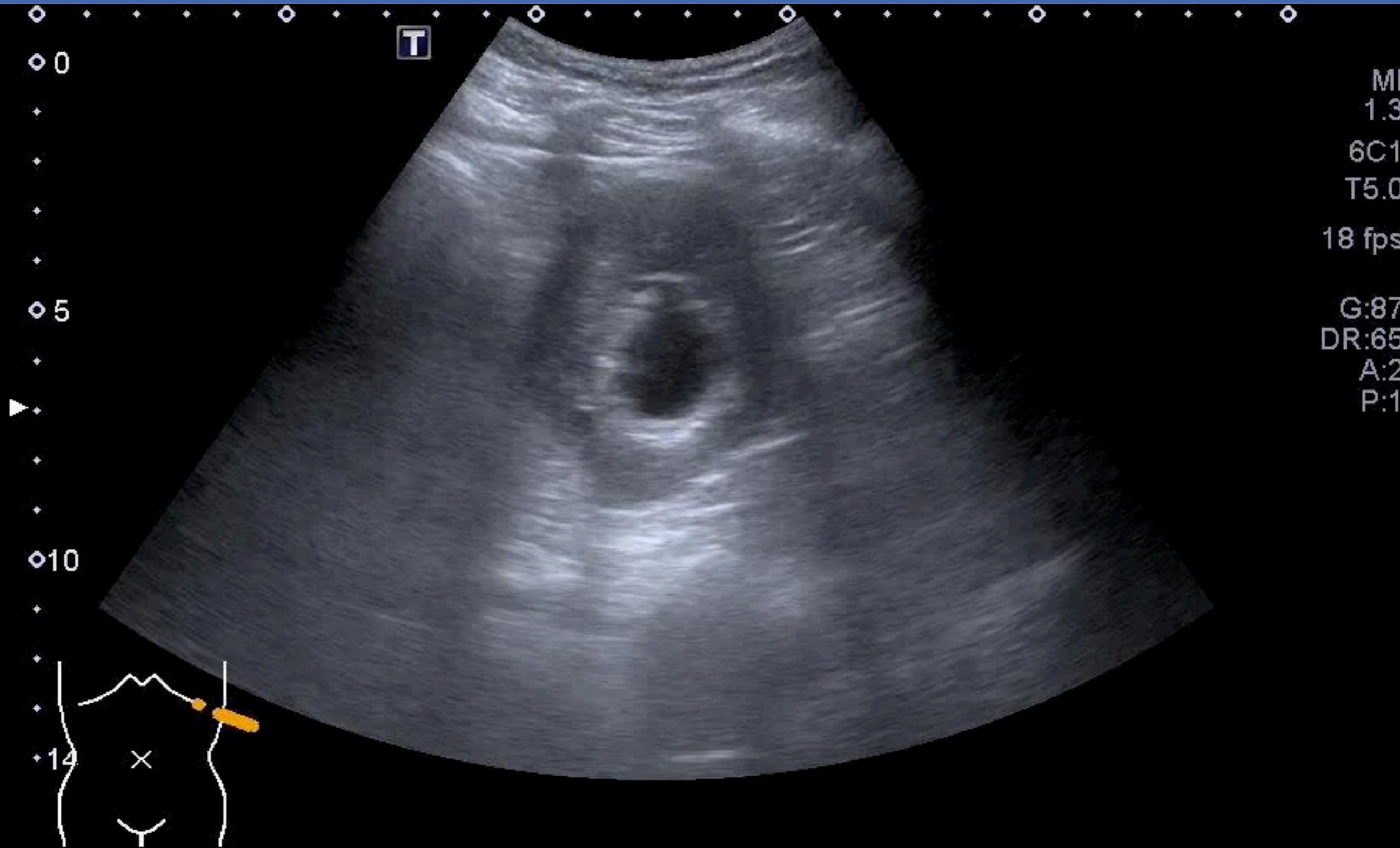
or

Urine first

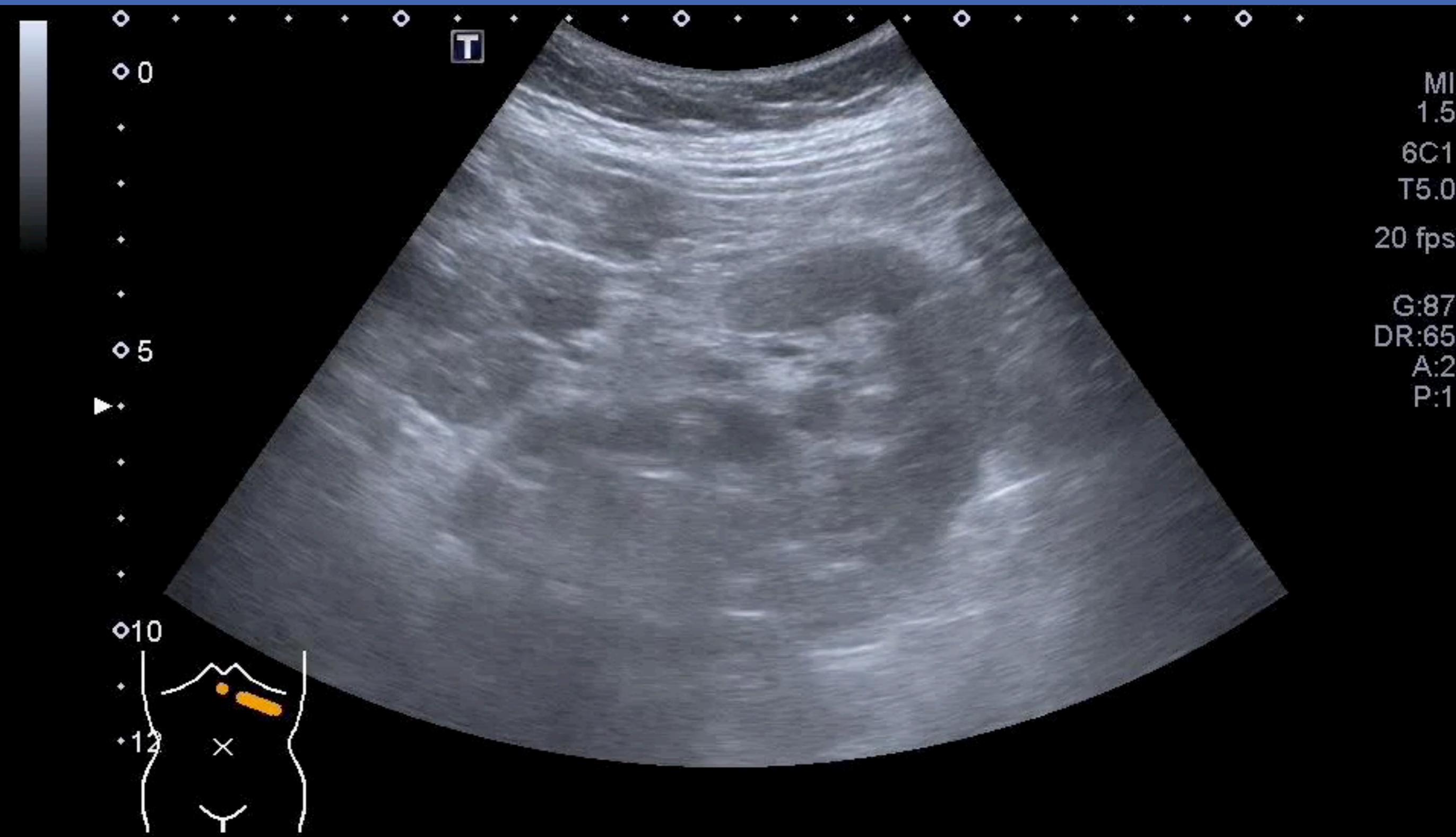
What do you see ?



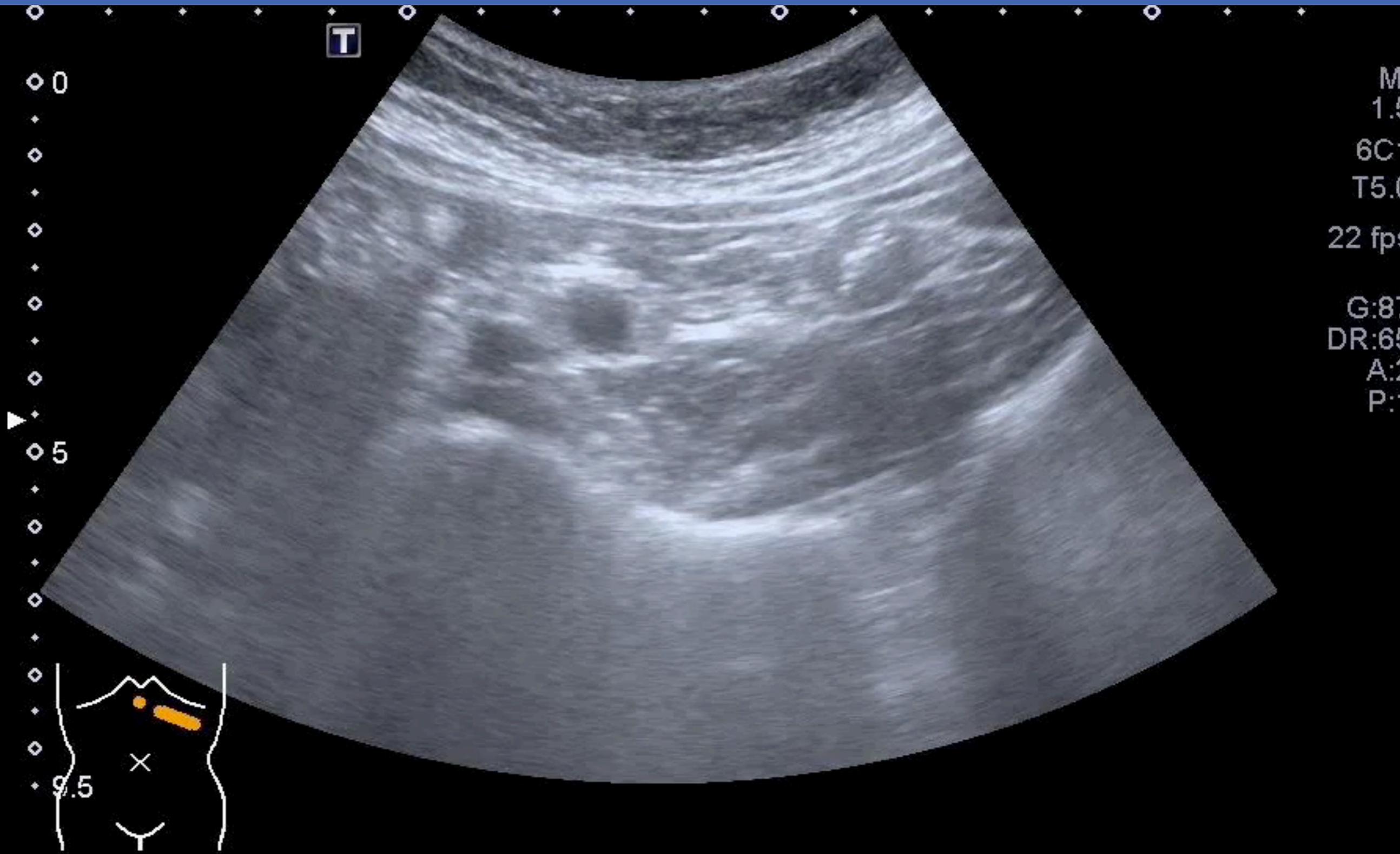
Where is ureter ?



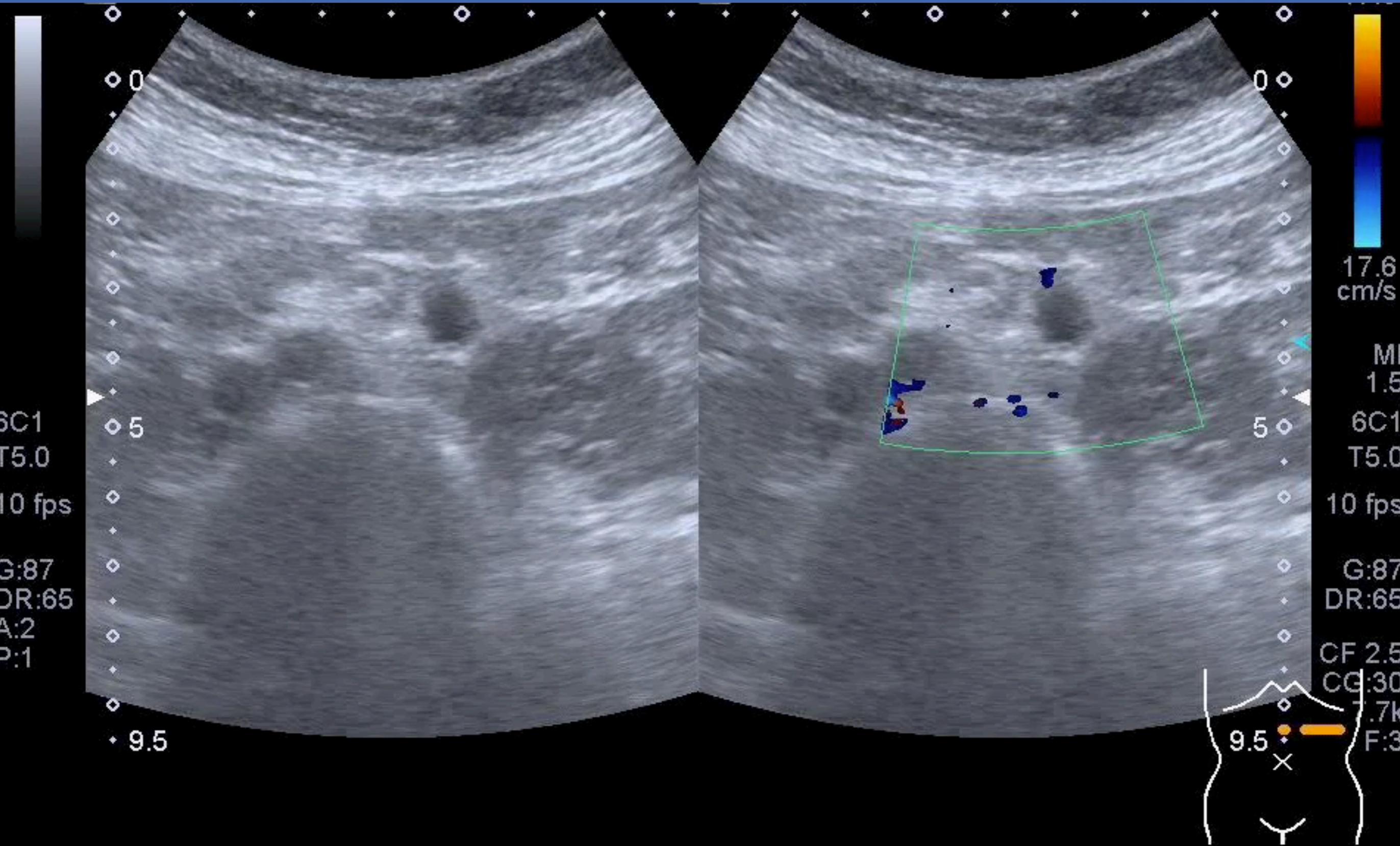
Position !!!



3 points search



Twinkling artifact





**A swollen leg,
what will you do
??**



Cellulitis

Abscess

N.F.

DVT

Others ?



Cellulitis

Abscess

N.F.

DVT

Others ?



Wells score for DVT assessment

Active cancer (patient receiving treatment for cancer within the previous 6 months or currently receiving palliative treatment)	1
Paralysis, paresis, or recent plaster immobilization of the lower extremities	1
Recently bedridden for ≥ 3 days, or major surgery within the previous 12 weeks requiring general or regional anesthesia	1
Localized tenderness along the distribution of the deep venous system	1
Entire leg swollen	1
Calf swelling at least 3 cm larger than the asymptomatic side (measured 10 cm below the tibial tuberosity)	1
Pitting edema confined to the symptomatic leg	1
Collateral superficial veins (nonvaricose)	1
Previously documented deep venous thrombosis	1
Alternative diagnosis at least as likely as deep venous thrombosis	-2

≥ 2

Pretest <
2

+

D-dimer
-ve





Likely

+ve D

US

Transducers



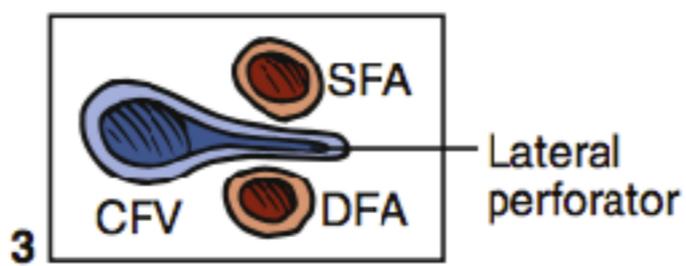
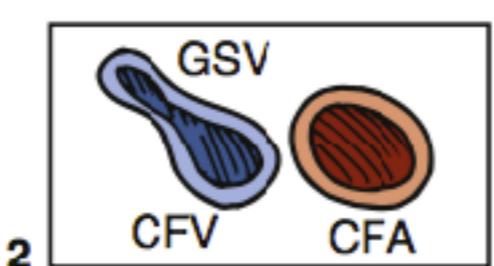
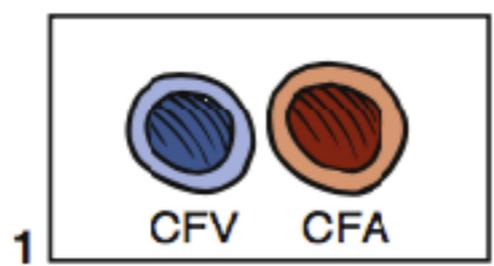
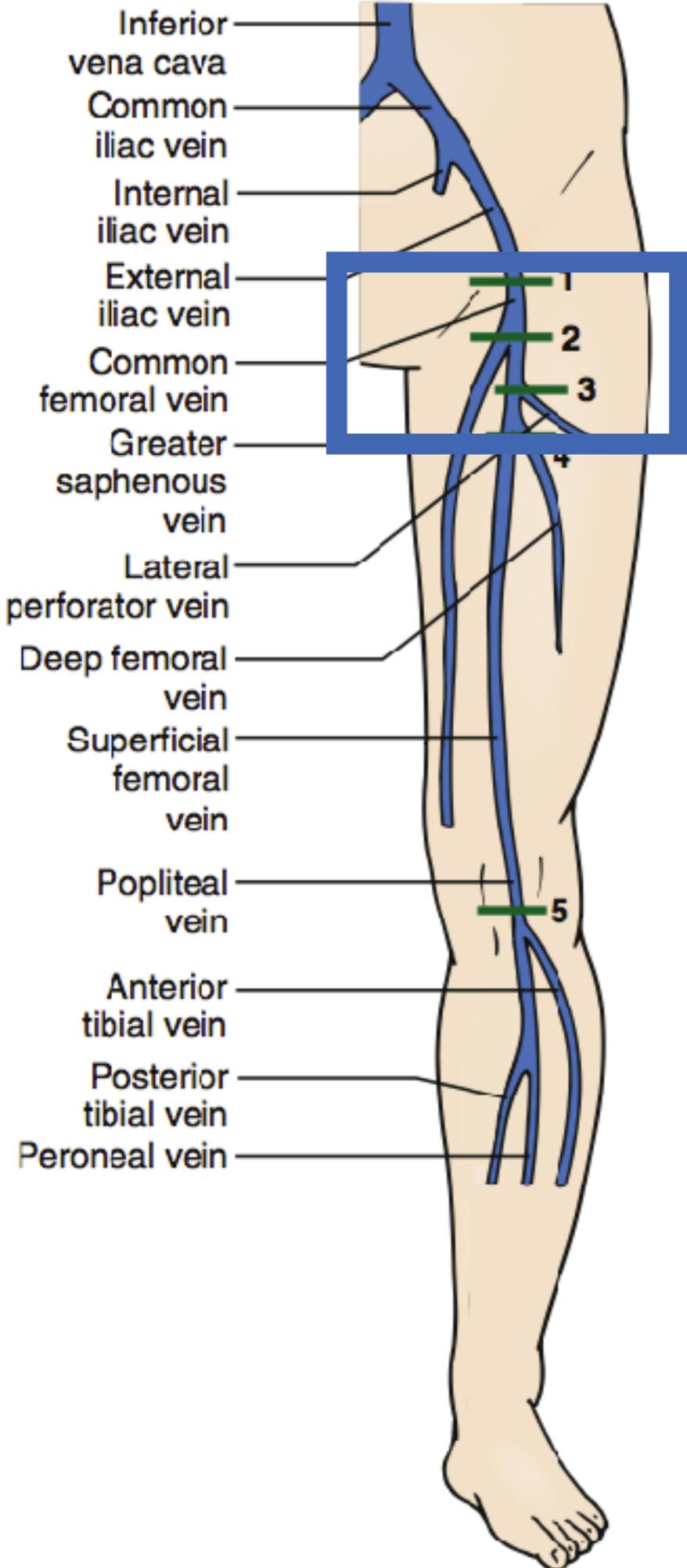
Transverse

Compression

3 regions

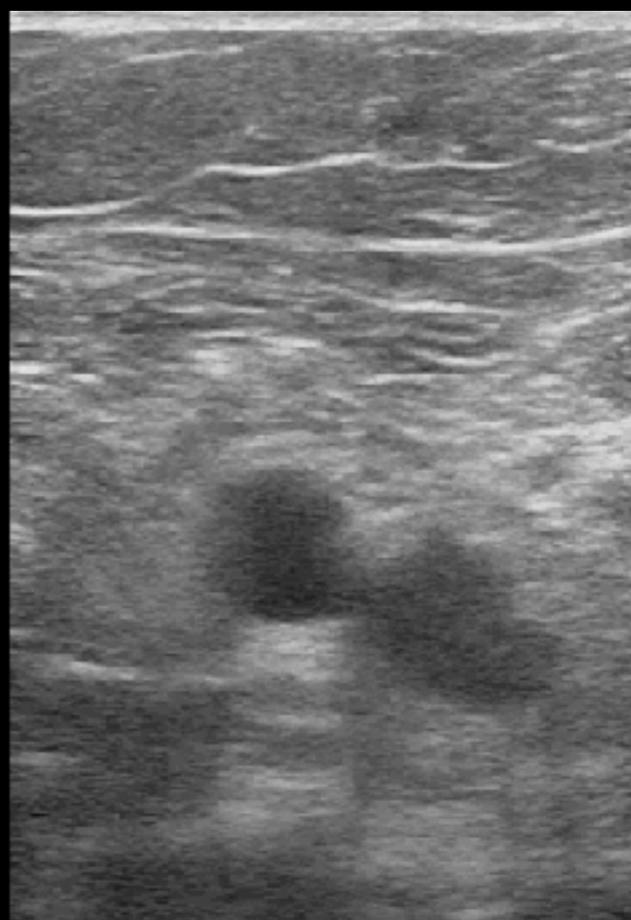
Position



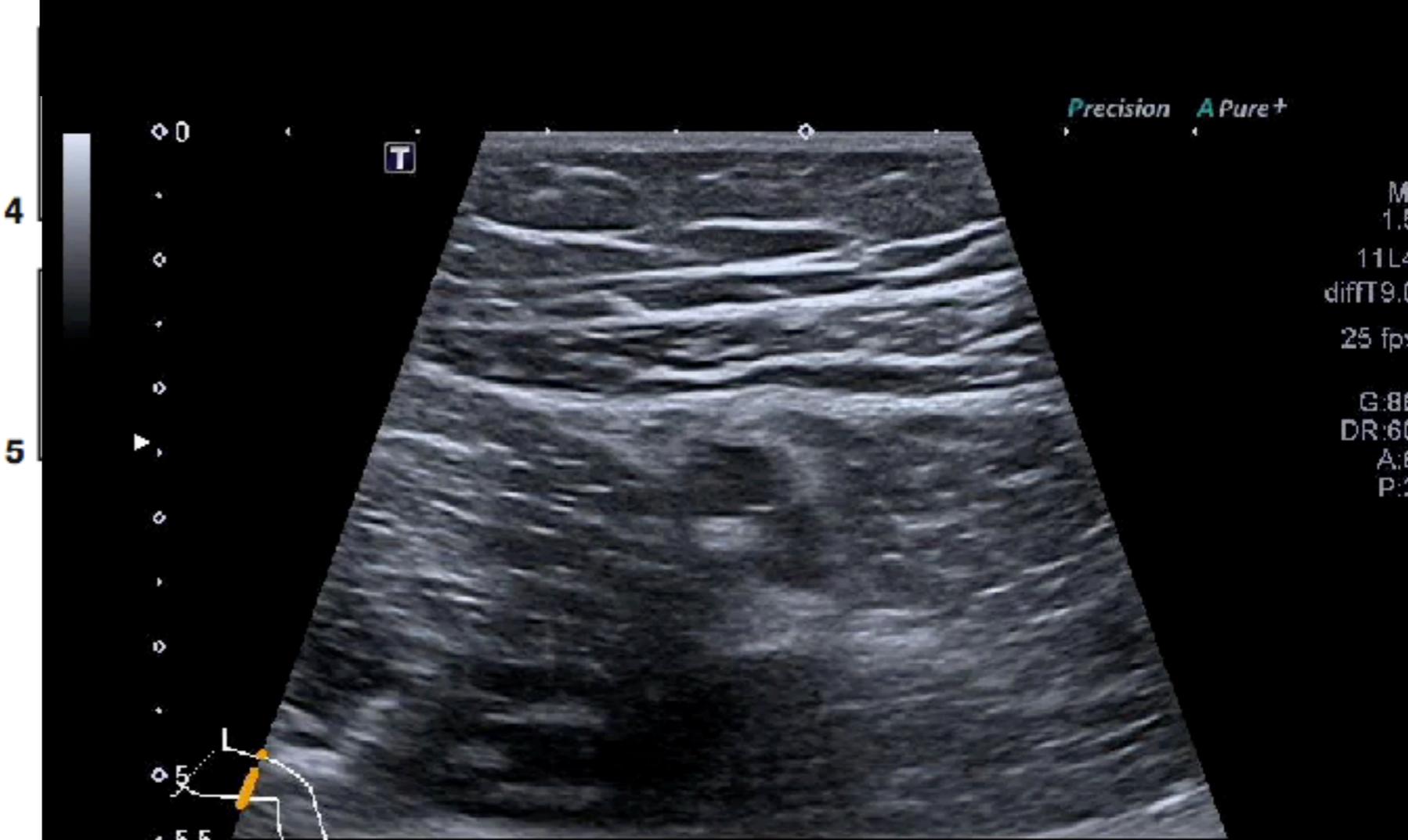
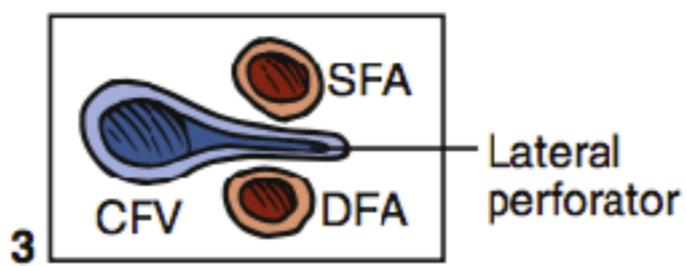
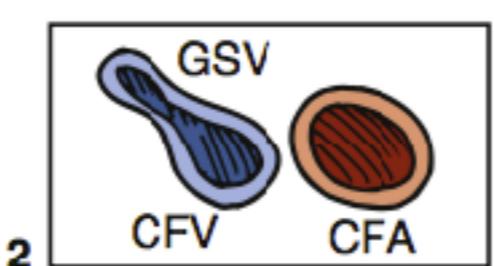
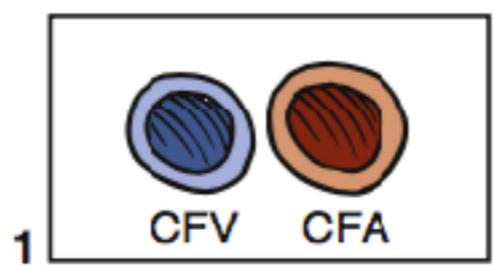
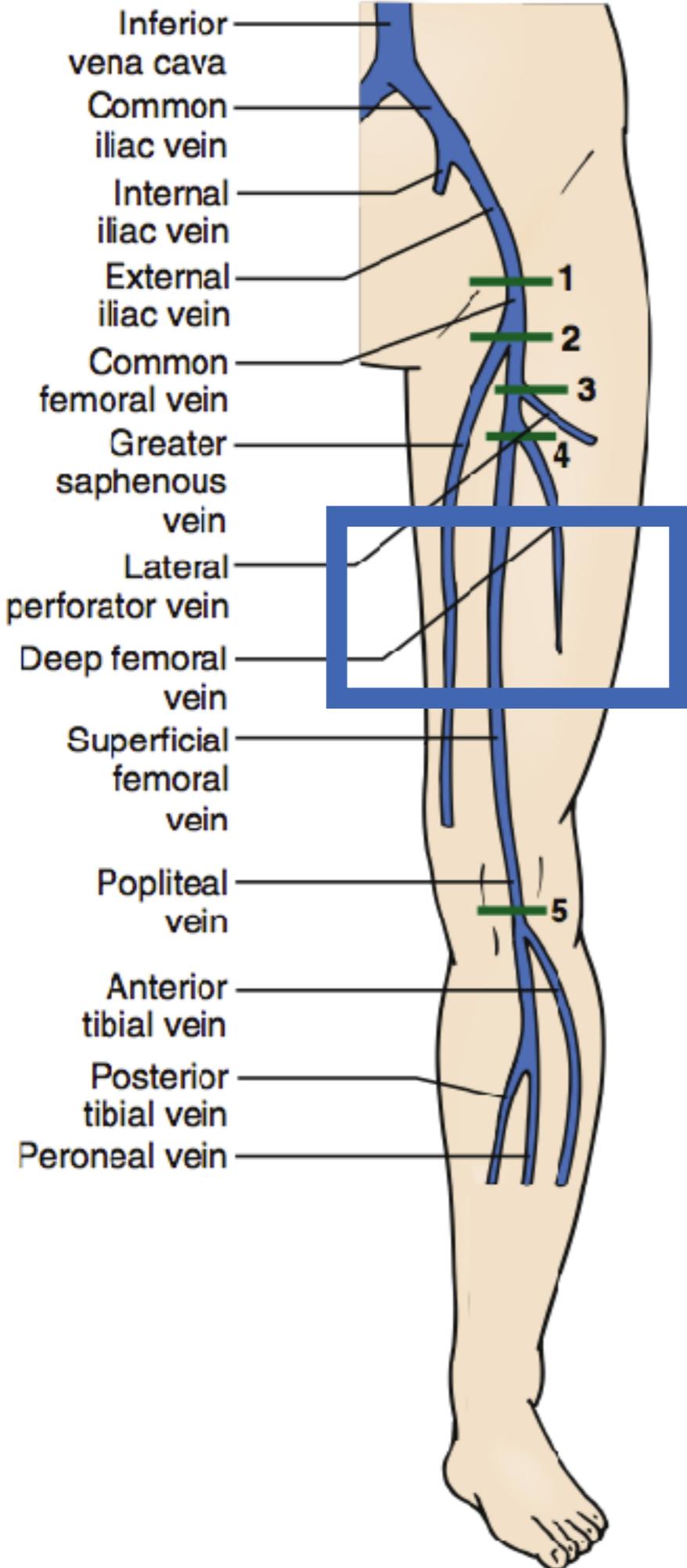


4 Venous
L12-3
31 Hz
6.0cm

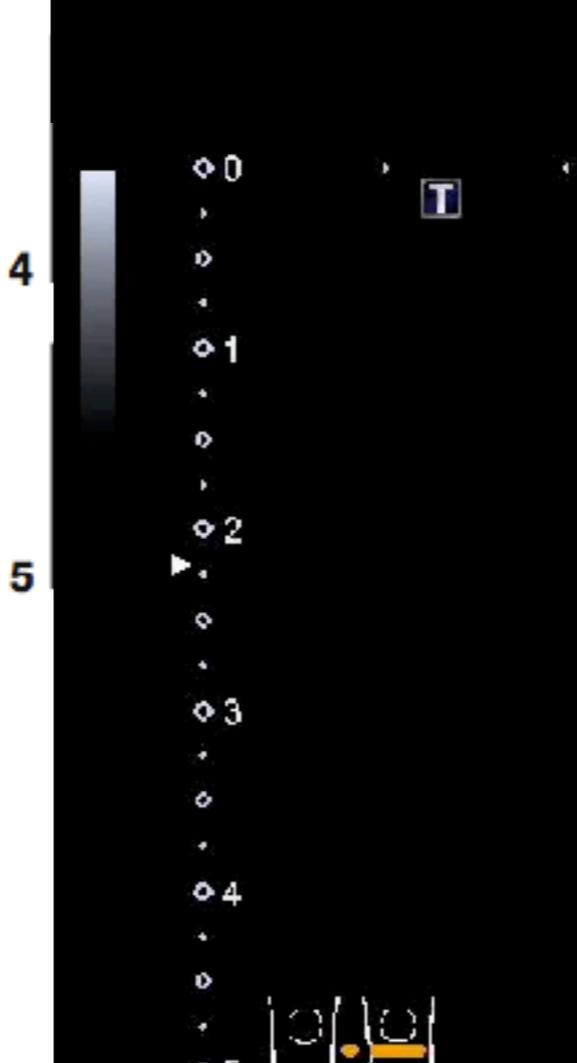
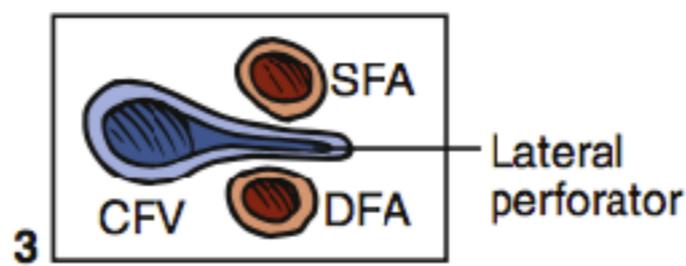
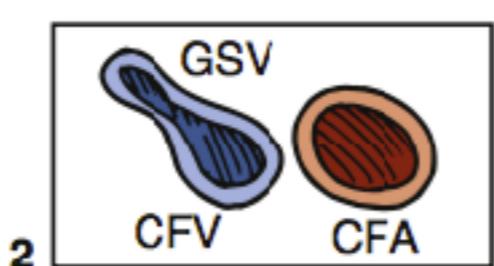
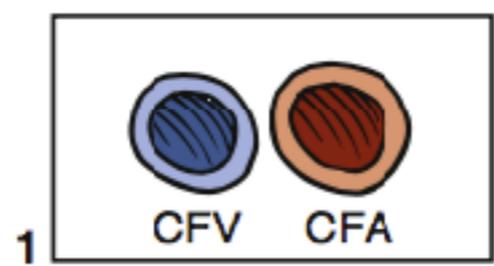
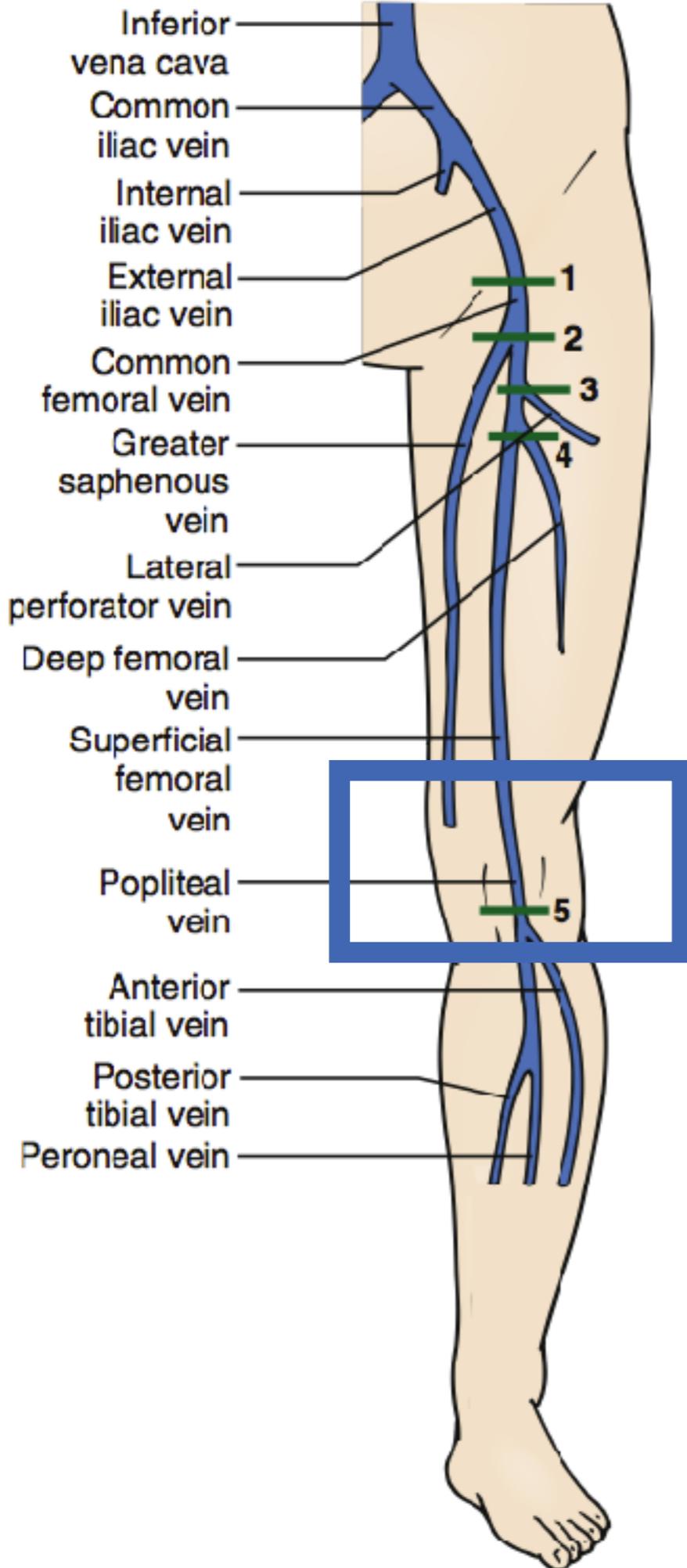
5 2D
HGen
(in 11)
C 41
3/3/2



3



3



Precision APure+

MI 1.5
 11L4
 diffT9.0
 27 fps
 G:88
 DR:60
 A:6
 P:3

3

Inability to **completely compress** the venous lumen

Presence of a clot

Inadequate position or pressure

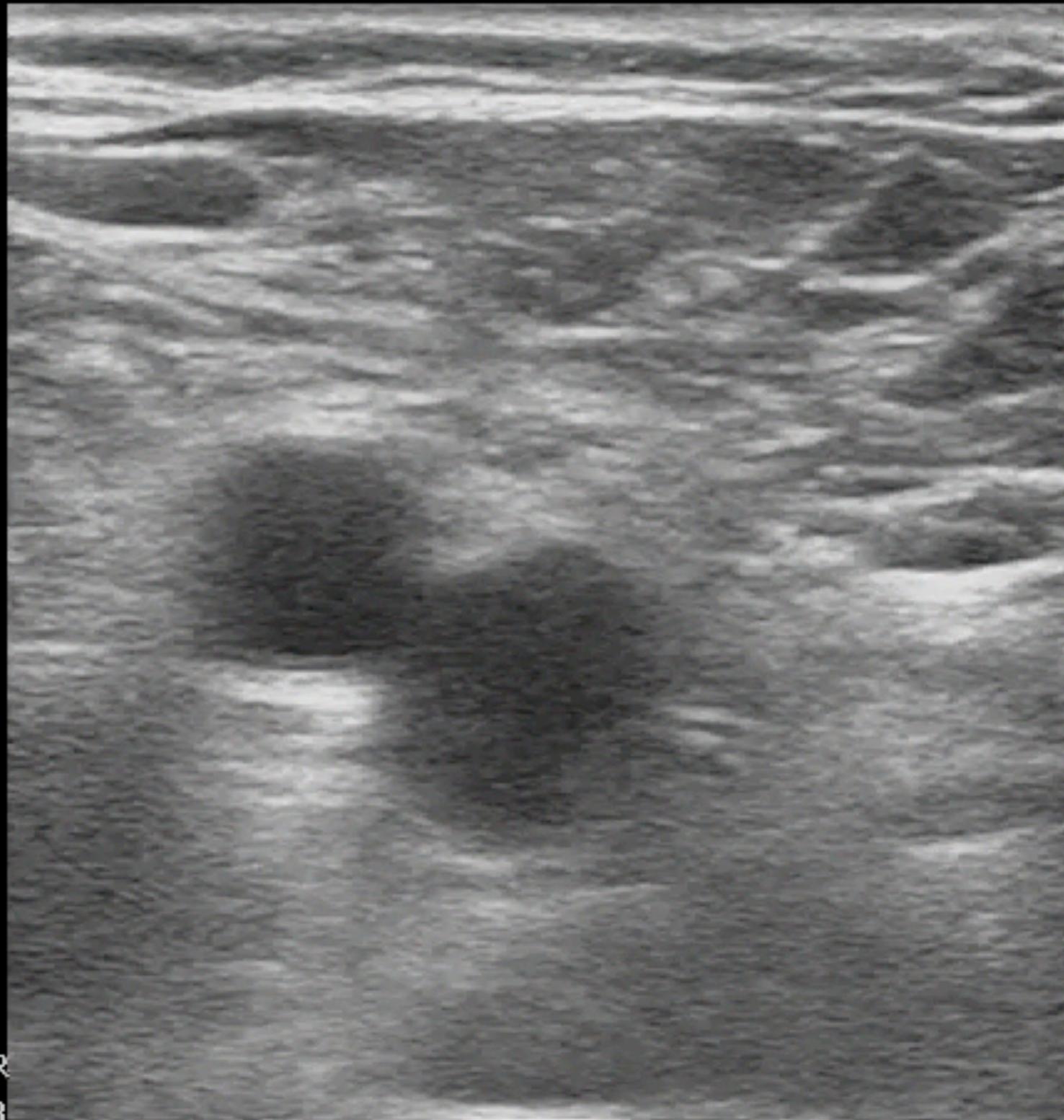
CFV

Venous
L12-3
37 Hz
4.0cm

2D

HGen
Gn 96
C 41
3 / 3 / 2

P



G
P R
4.4 8.8

4.0cm

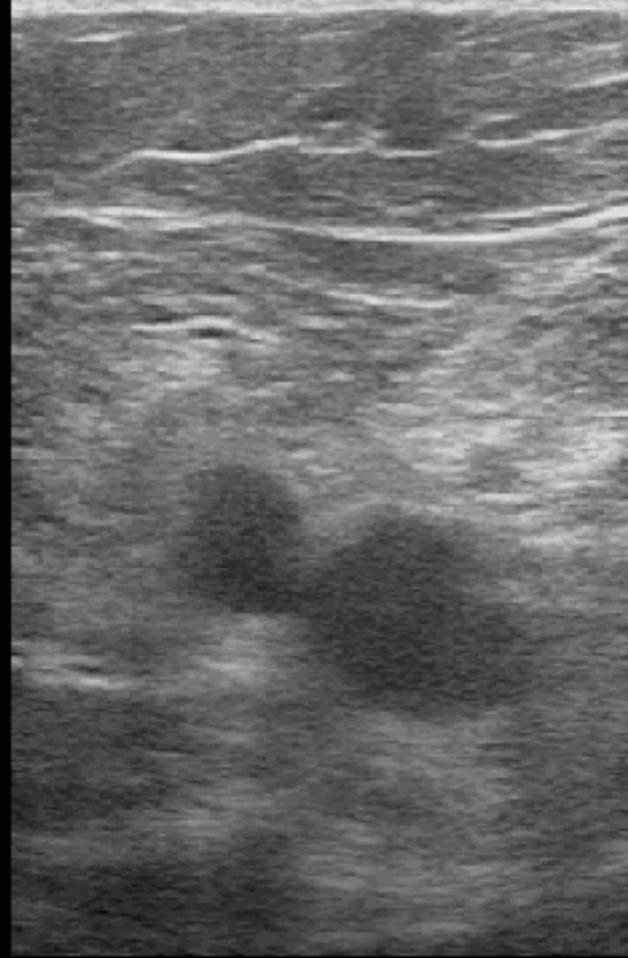
2



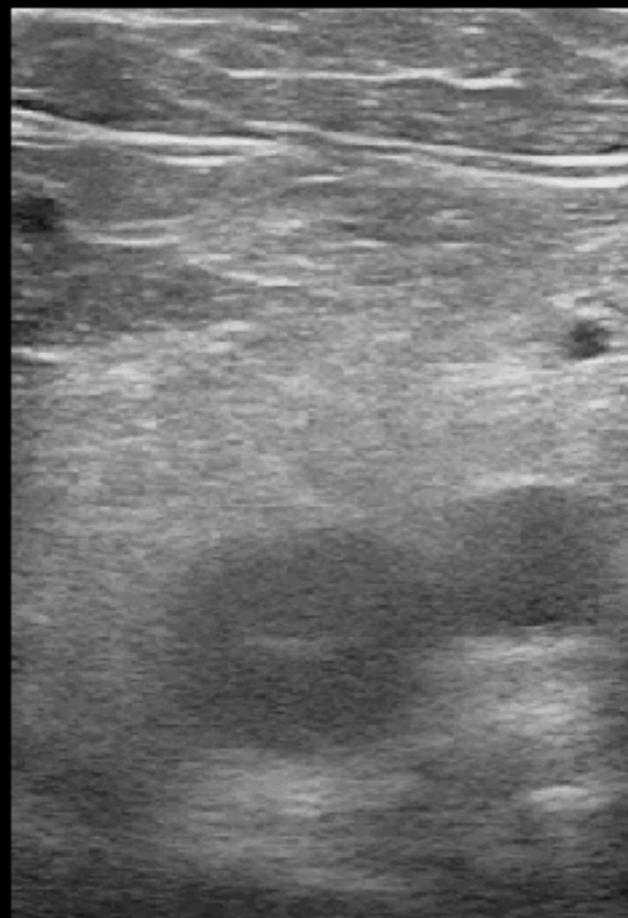


P
R
4.4 8.8

P
R
4.4 8.8



5.0
6.0cm



5.0



DVT assessment

3 regions

Collapse 100%

Proximal only

3

ST-MSK

Infection

Effusion

Fracture

SonoAnatomy

Skin

Subcutaneous tissue

Lymph nodes

Fascia

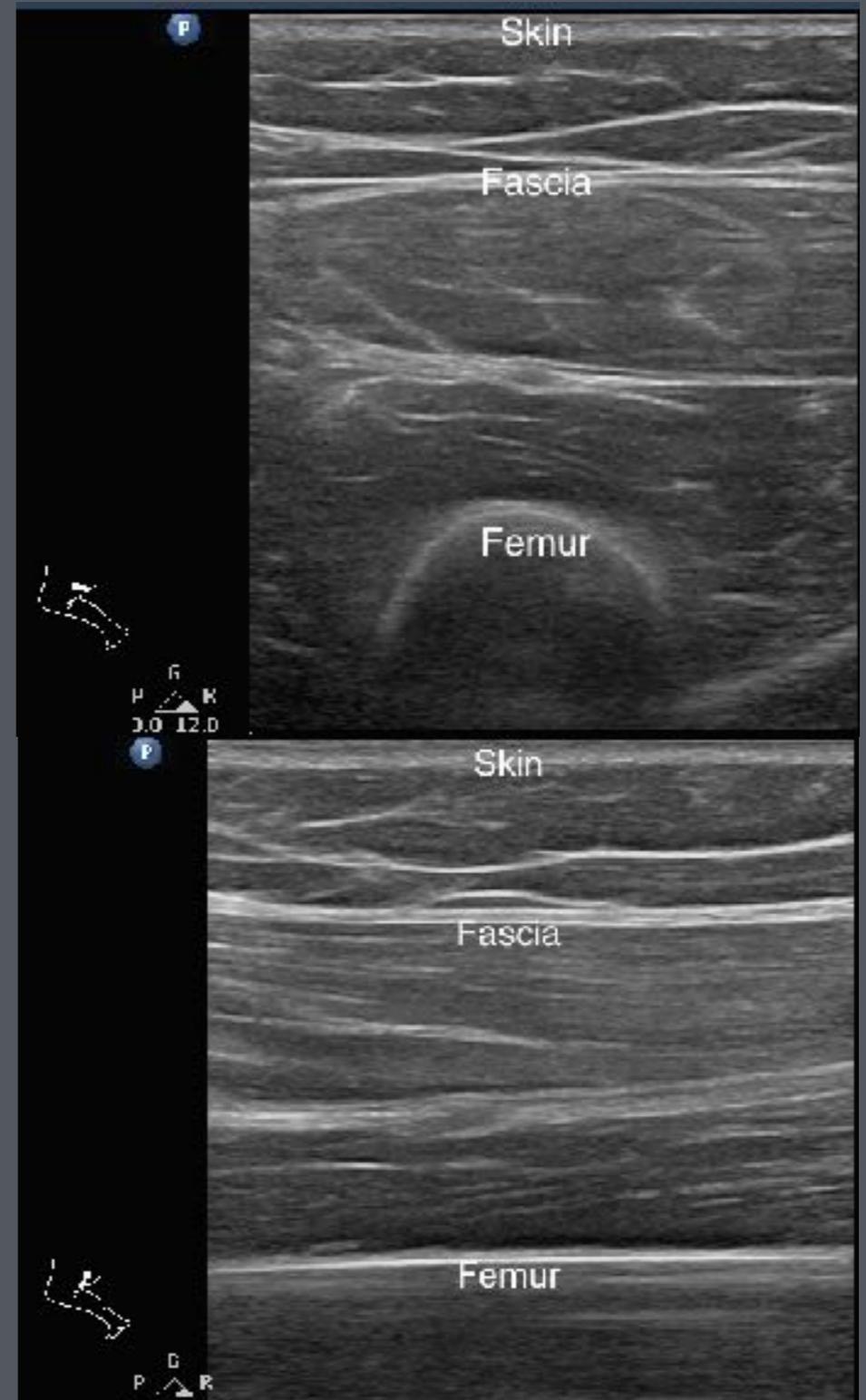
Muscles

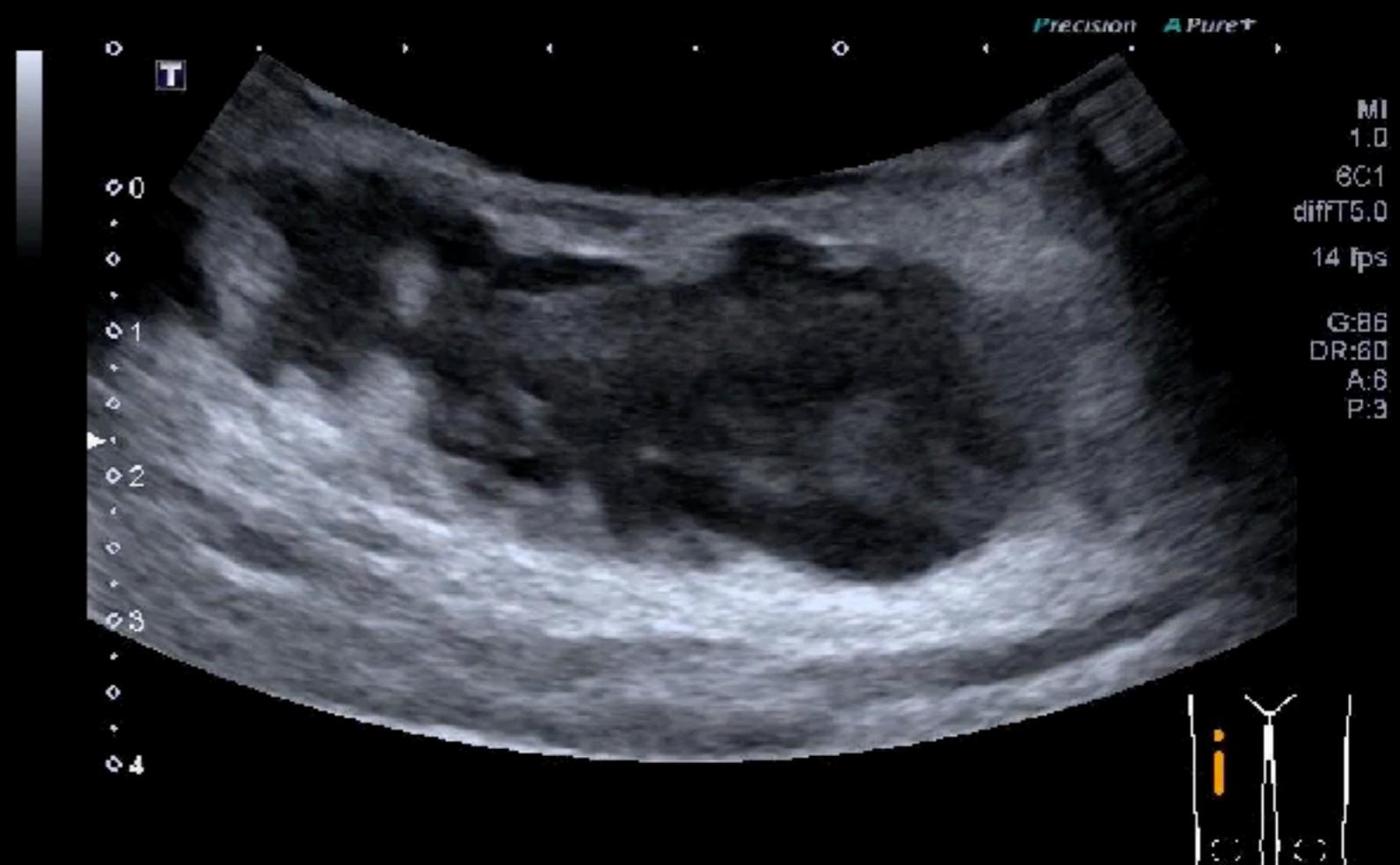
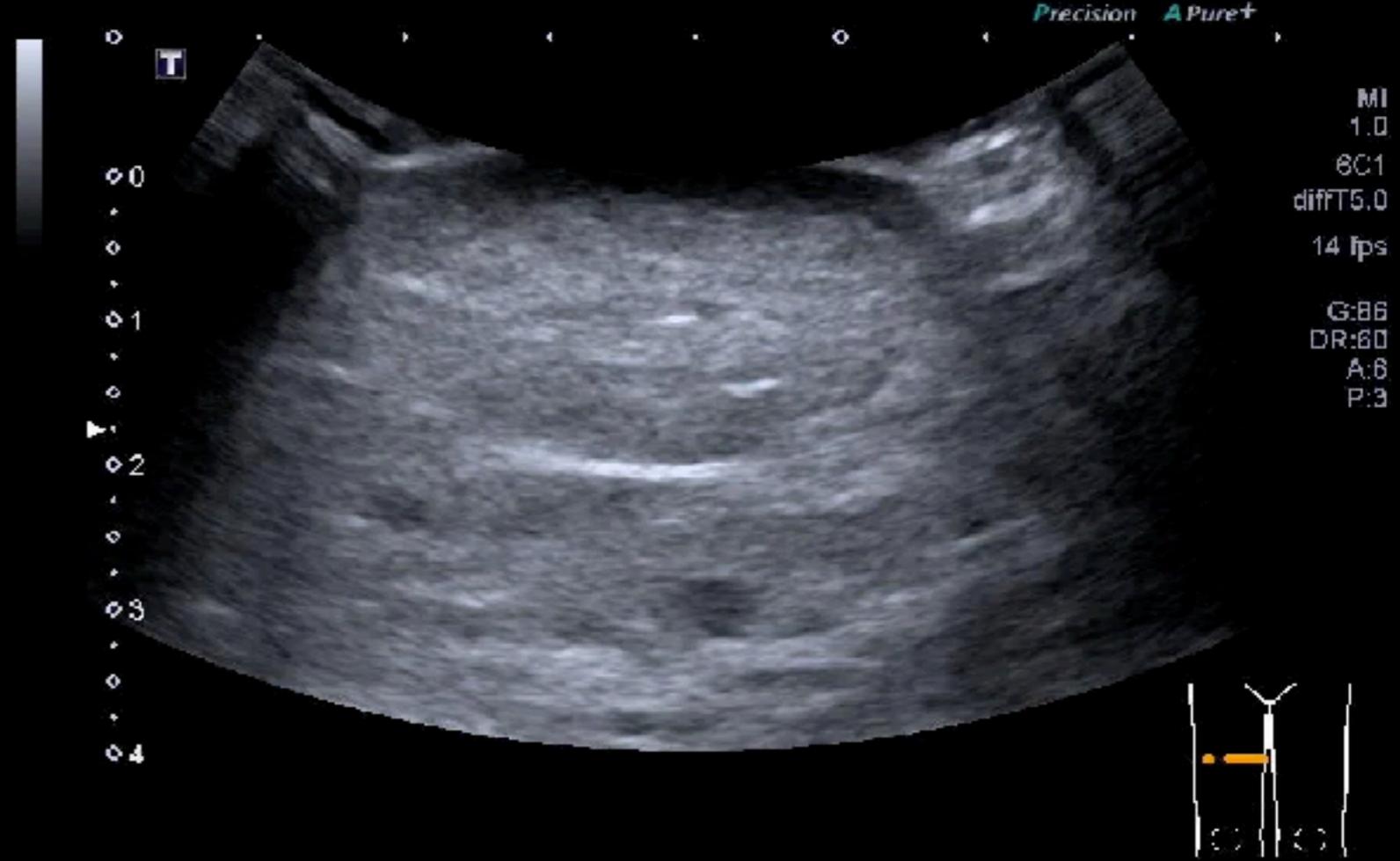
Tendon

Vascular structures

Bone

3





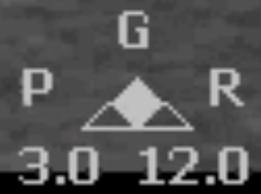
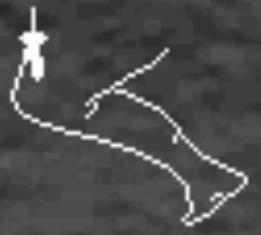
P

QT

Patella

Fat

Femur

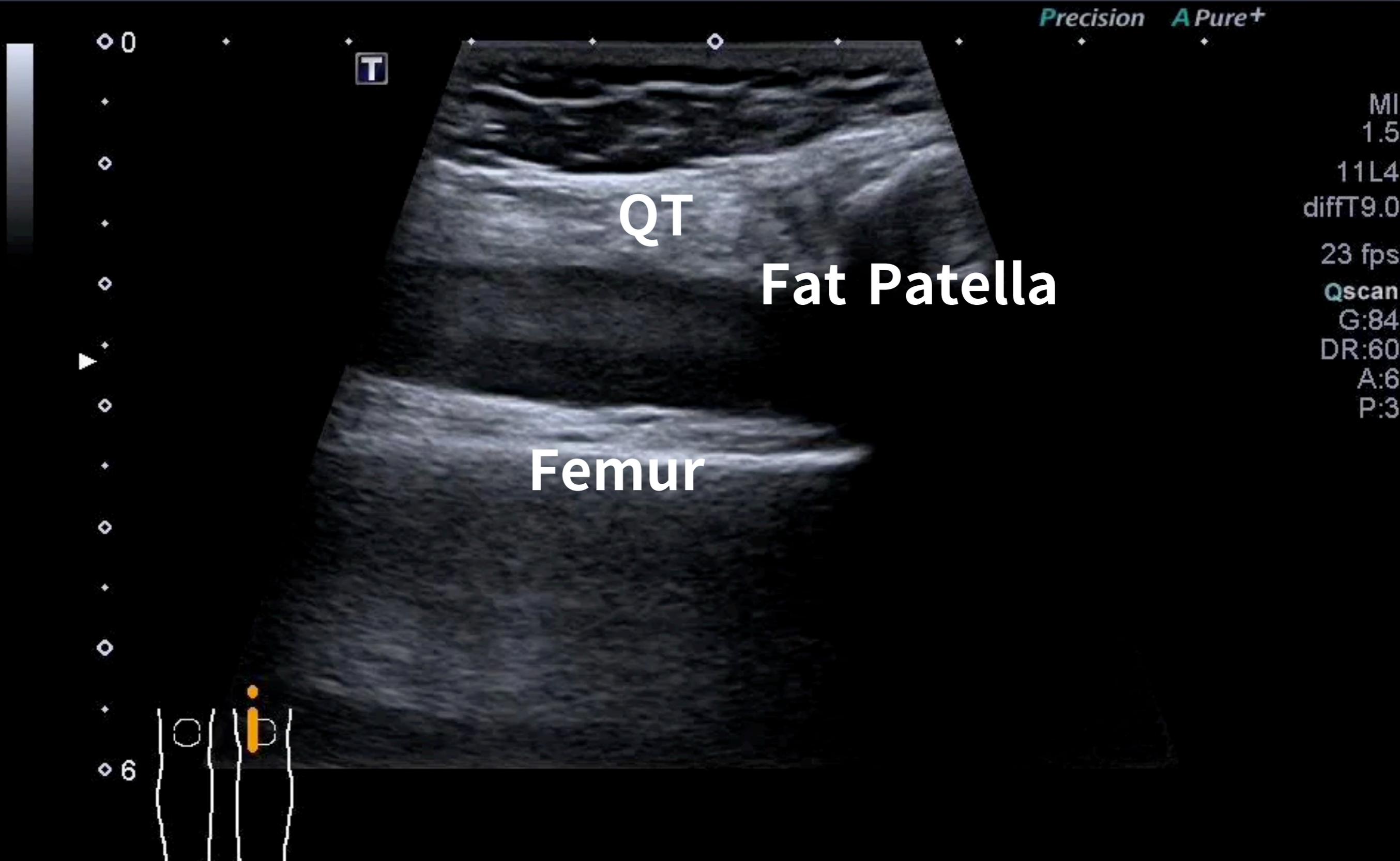


2.5cm

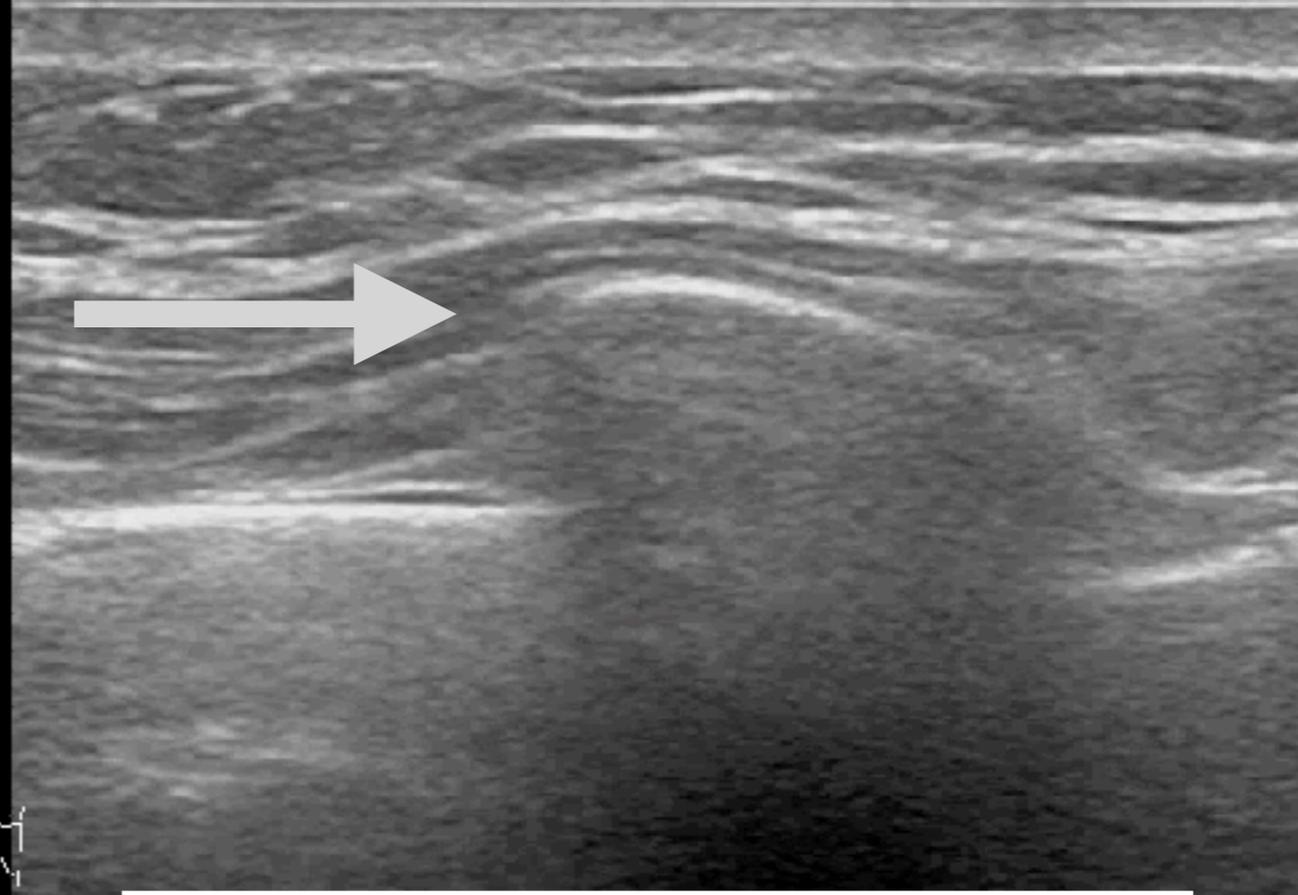
膝蓋很腫，無法彎也無法站



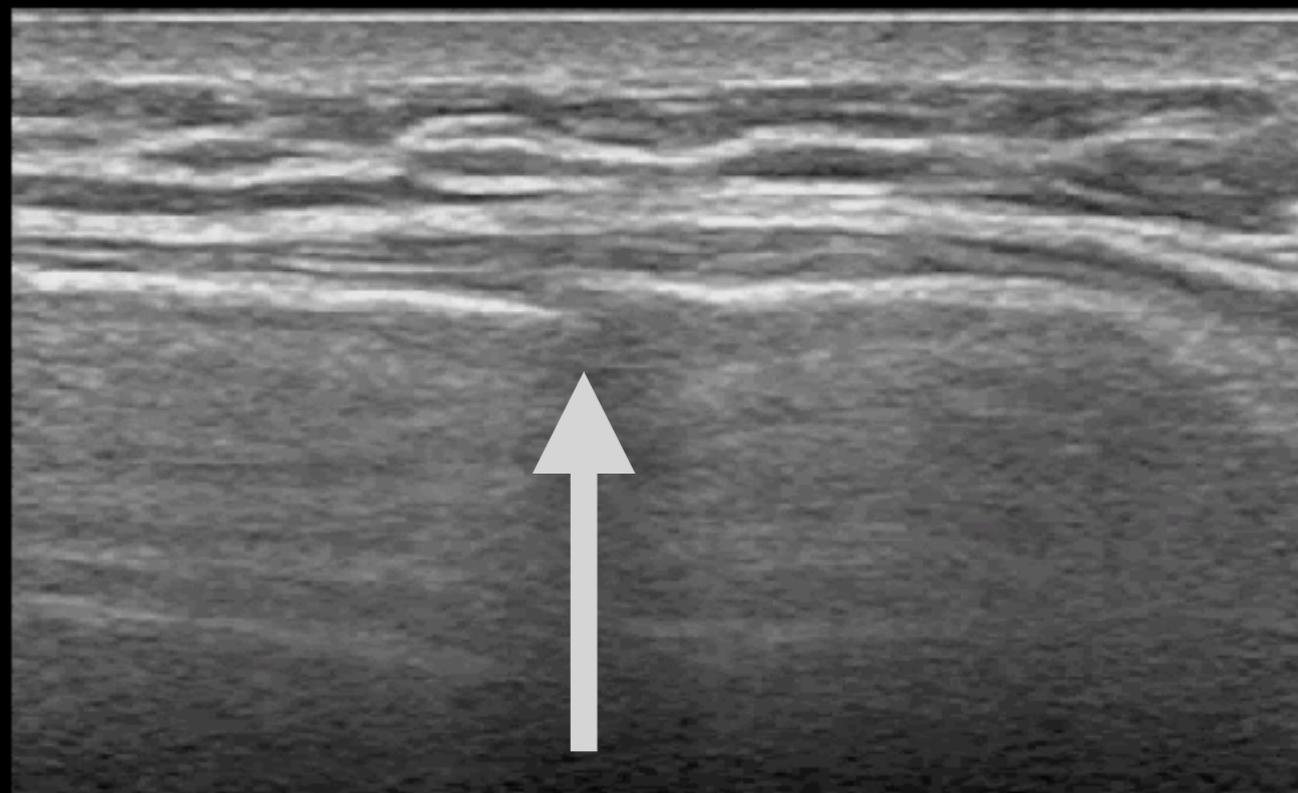
Knee hemarthrosis



BAT & R chest pain



右第5肋骨骨折



POCUS Academy

Let's transform practice today



juice119@gmail.com

FB: Emergency Ultrasound Training Center

