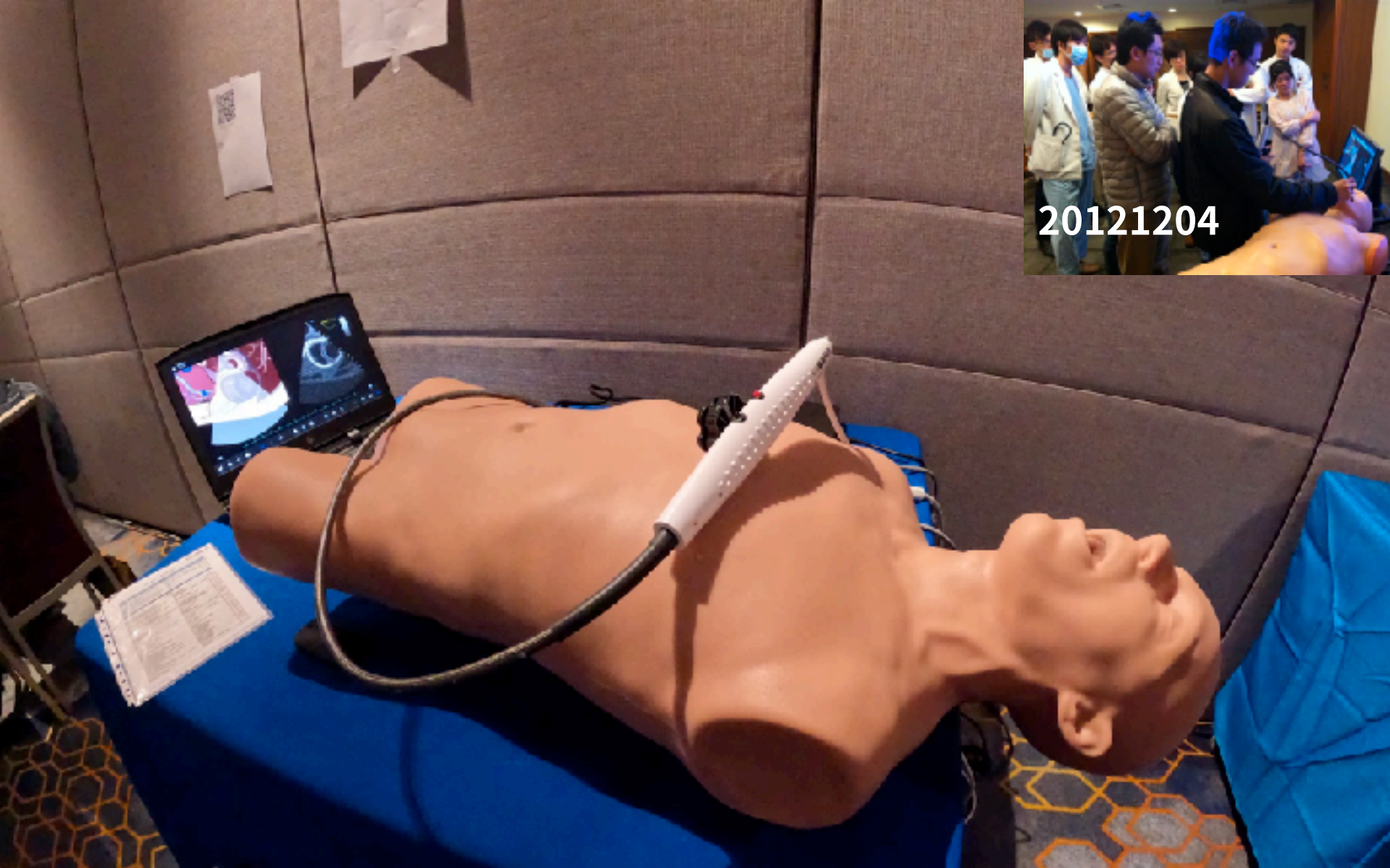




BASIC TEE IN ER

Resuscitative TEE Project
<https://www.resuscitativetee.com/>



錫昌科技CAE Vimedix

20221123 TE7 & TEE

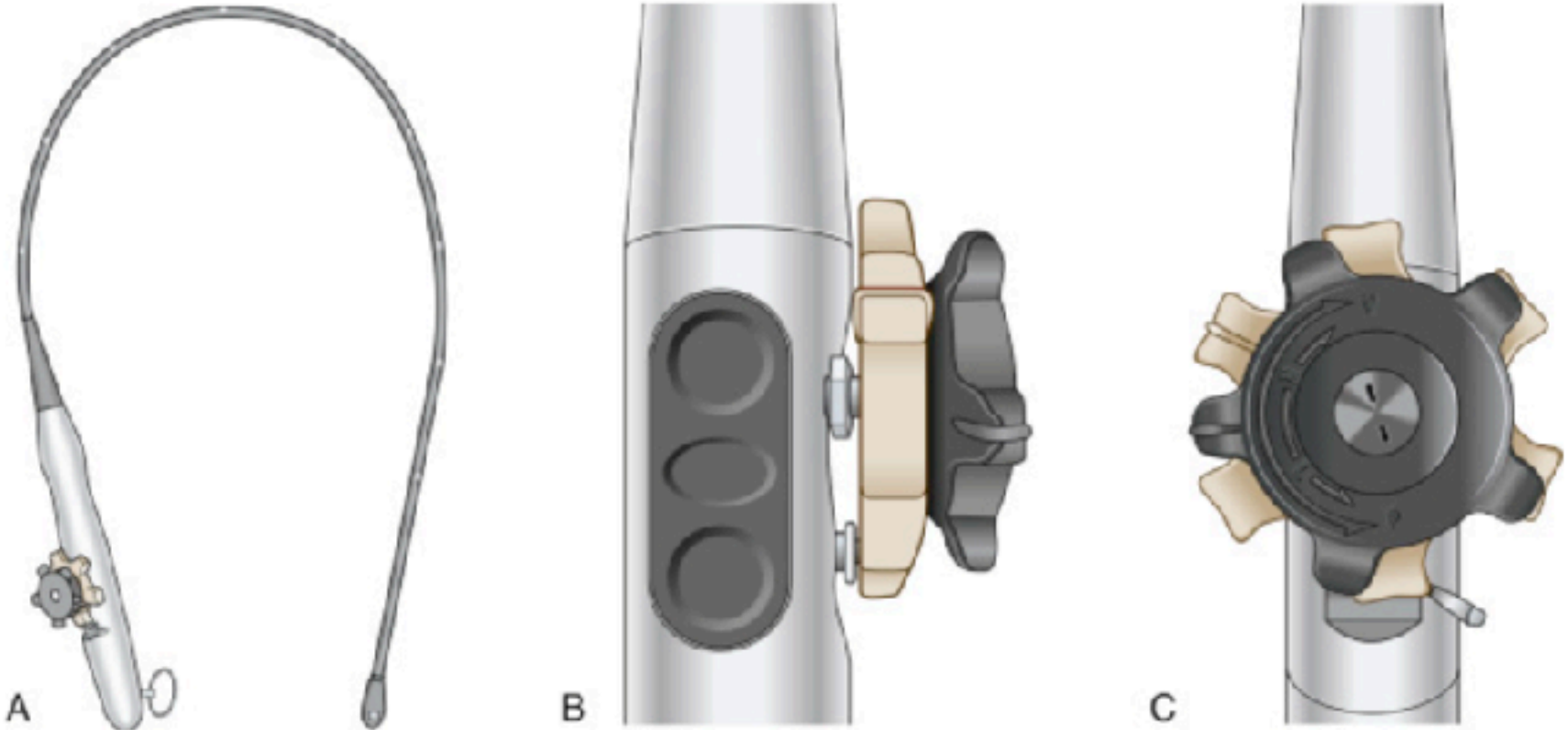


TransEsophageal Echocardiography



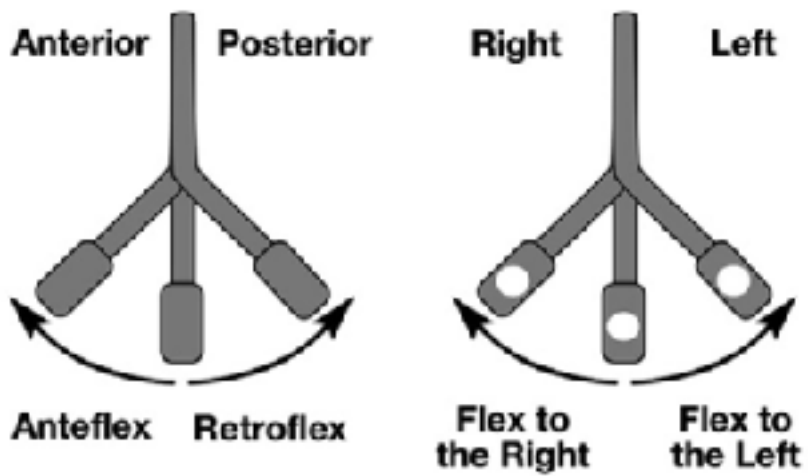
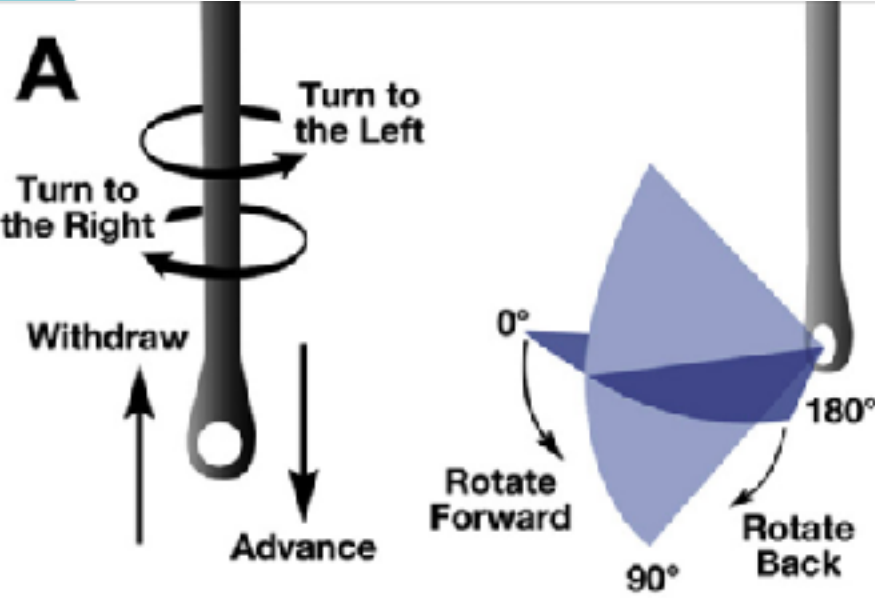
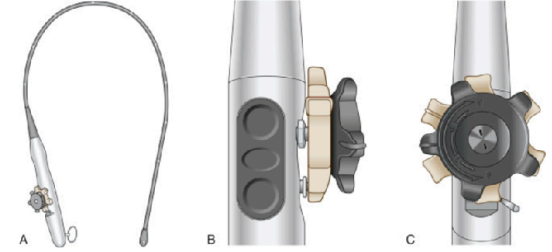


TransEsophageal Echocardiography



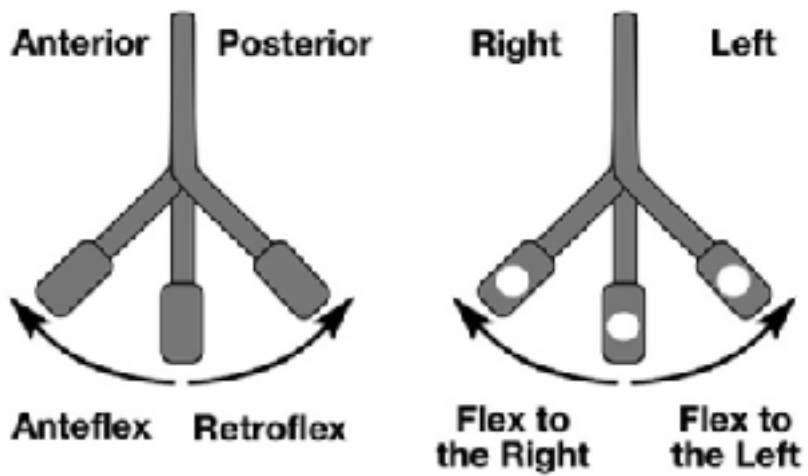
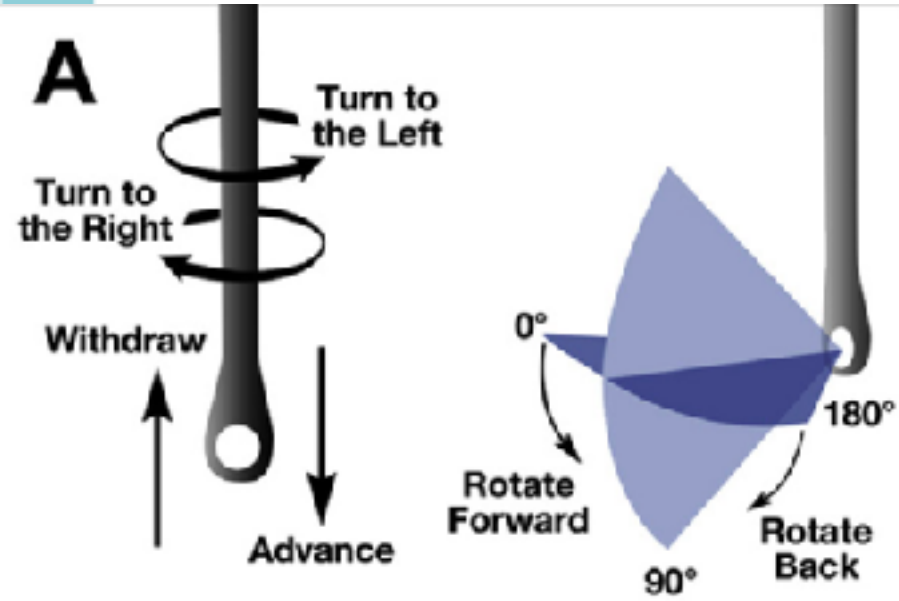
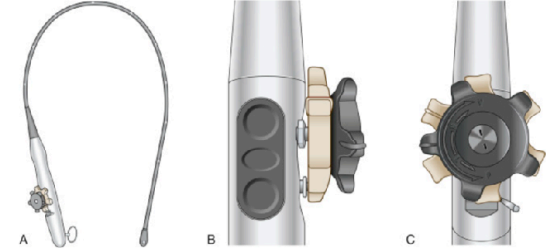
- 1主線: 前進後退加順逆轉動
- 2轉輪: 控制前後左右彎曲
- 2按鈕: 調節晶體角度 (0~180)

How to perform TEE ?



進和退
順逆轉
面朝前
晶體旋
前後彎
左右彎

How to perform TEE ?



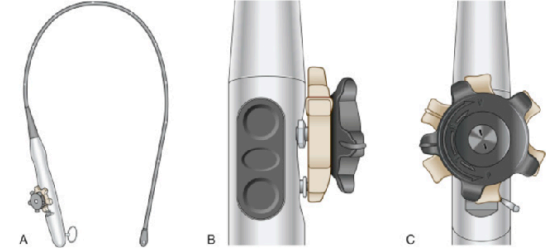
主幹線順時鐘：看腔靜脈

大轉輪順時鐘：向前彎曲

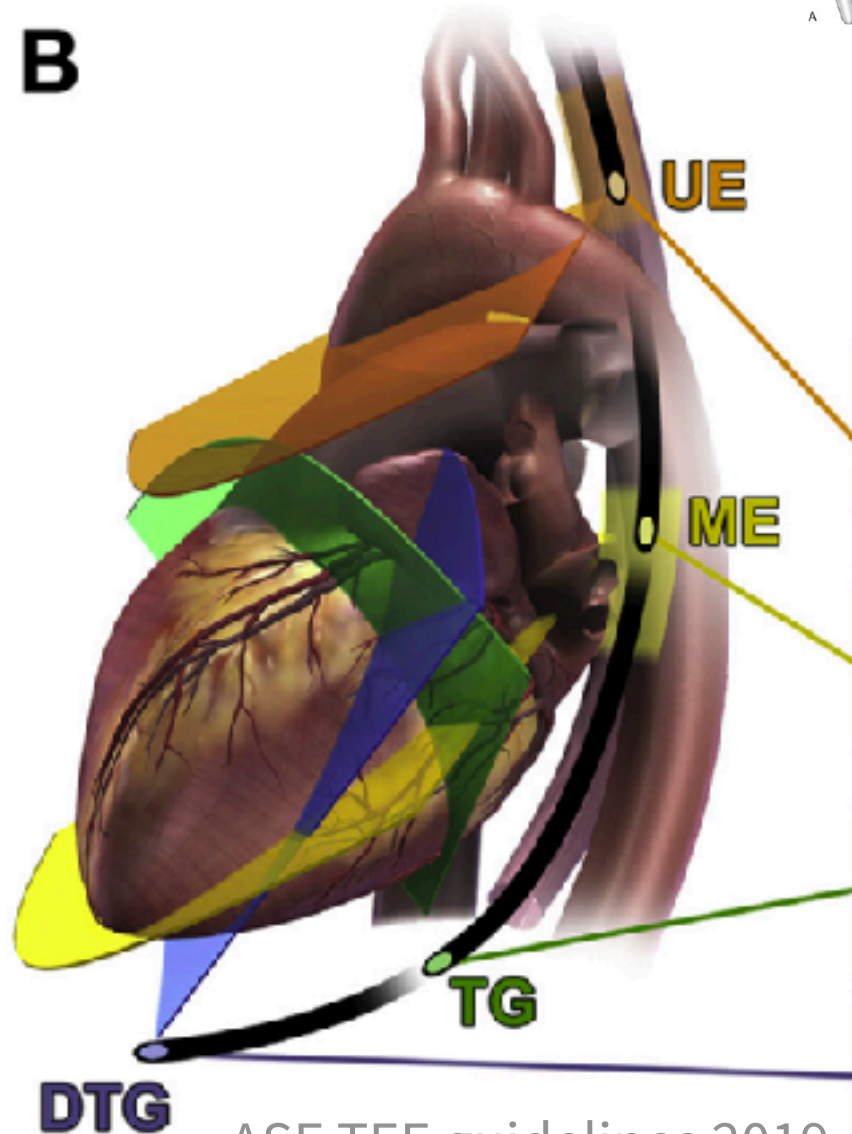
小轉輪順時鐘：向右彎曲

How deep should we go ?

4



B



Upper Esophageal (UE)

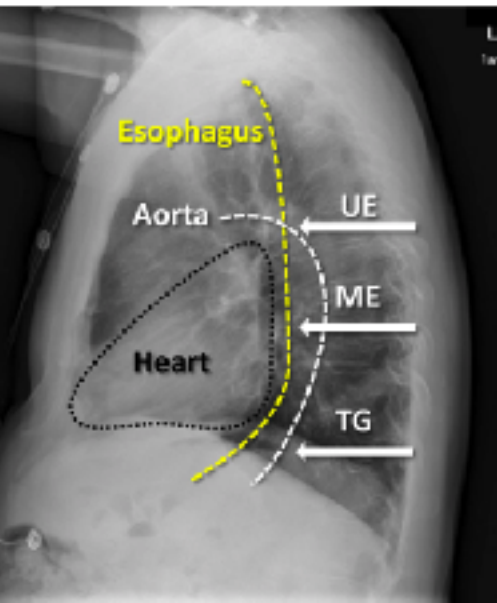
Mid Esophageal (ME)

Transgastric (TG)

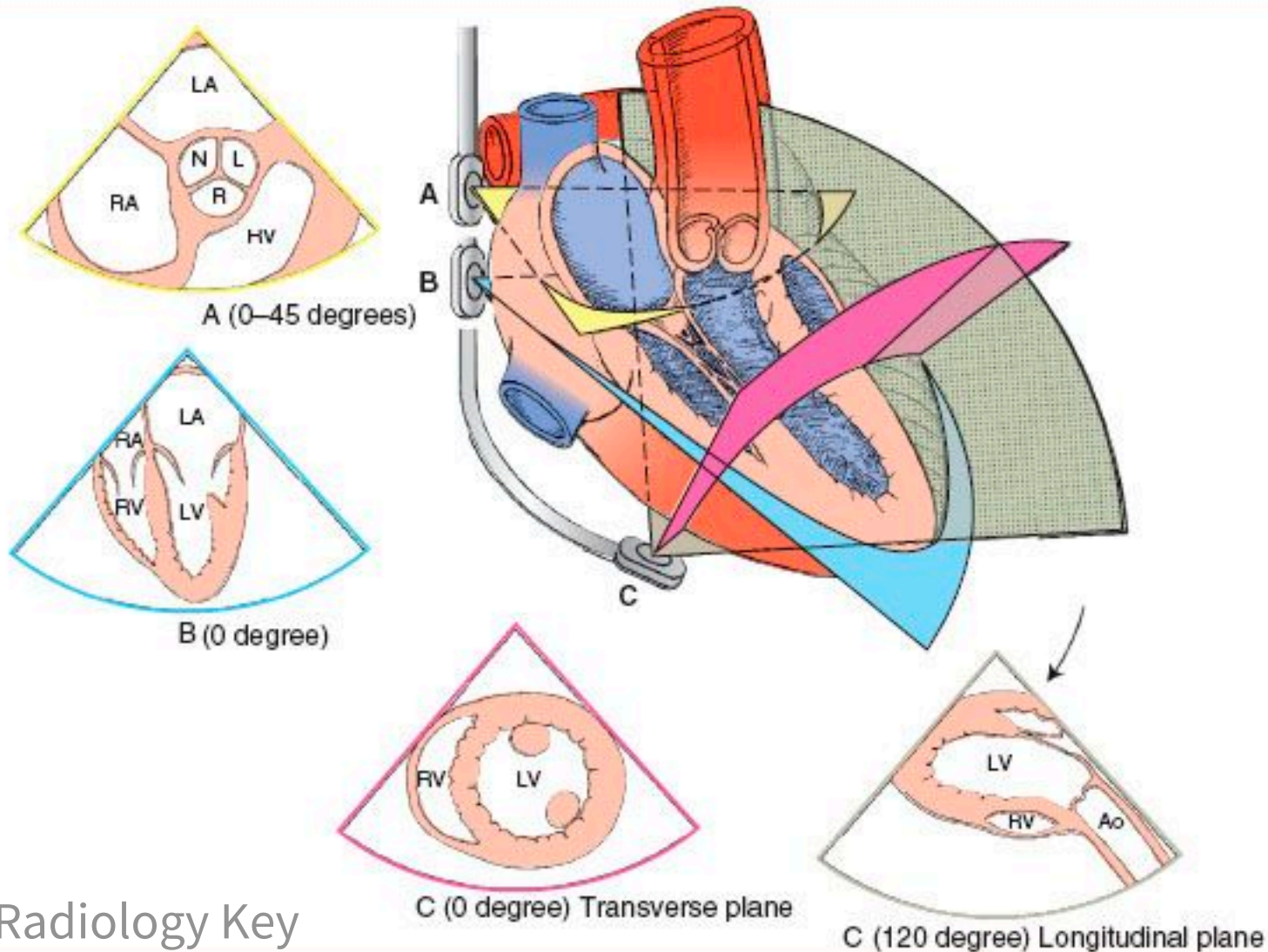
Deep Transgastric (DTG)

DTG

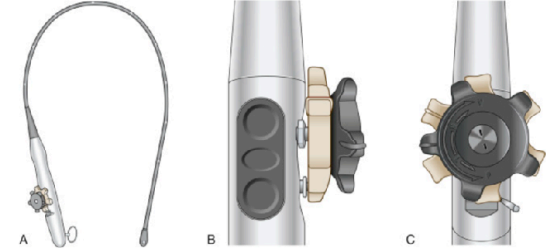
ASE TEE guidelines 2019



TEE Basic Views at different levels



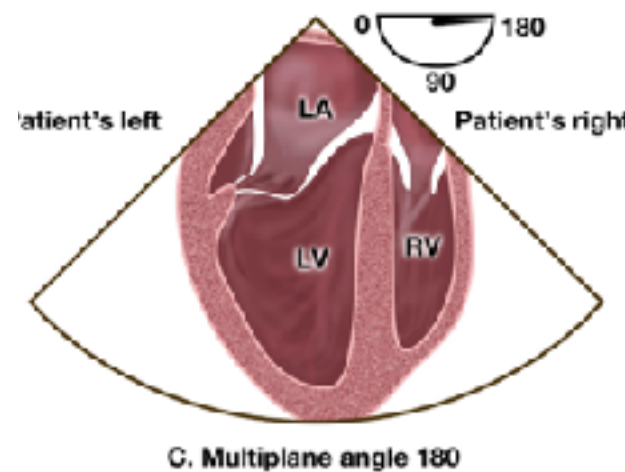
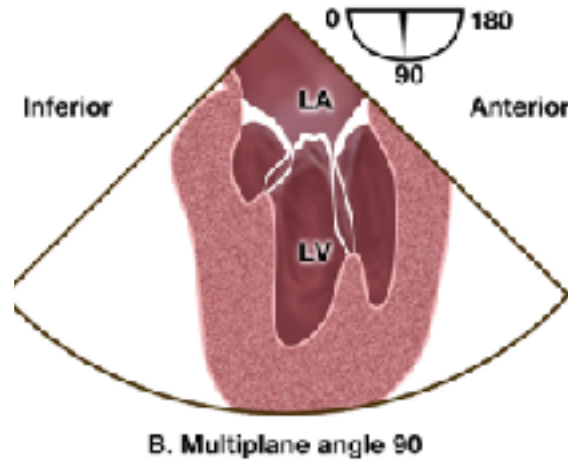
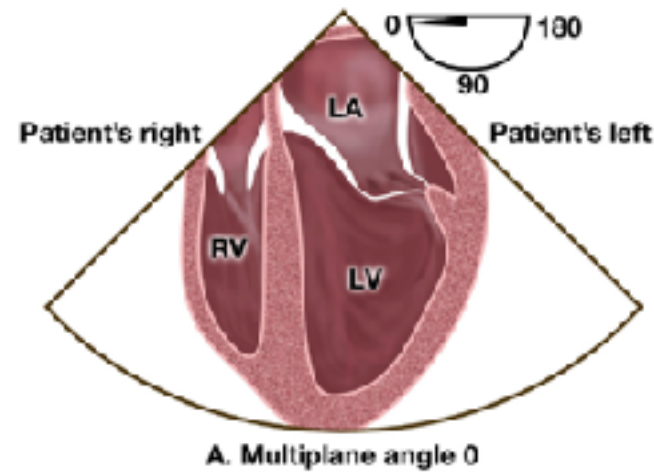
How to define degree ?



0°

90°

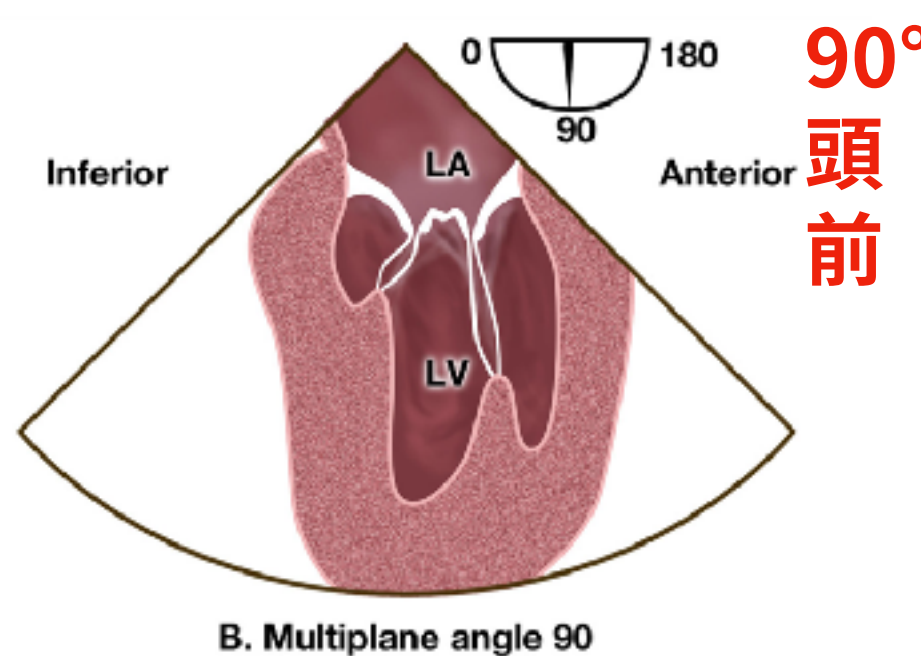
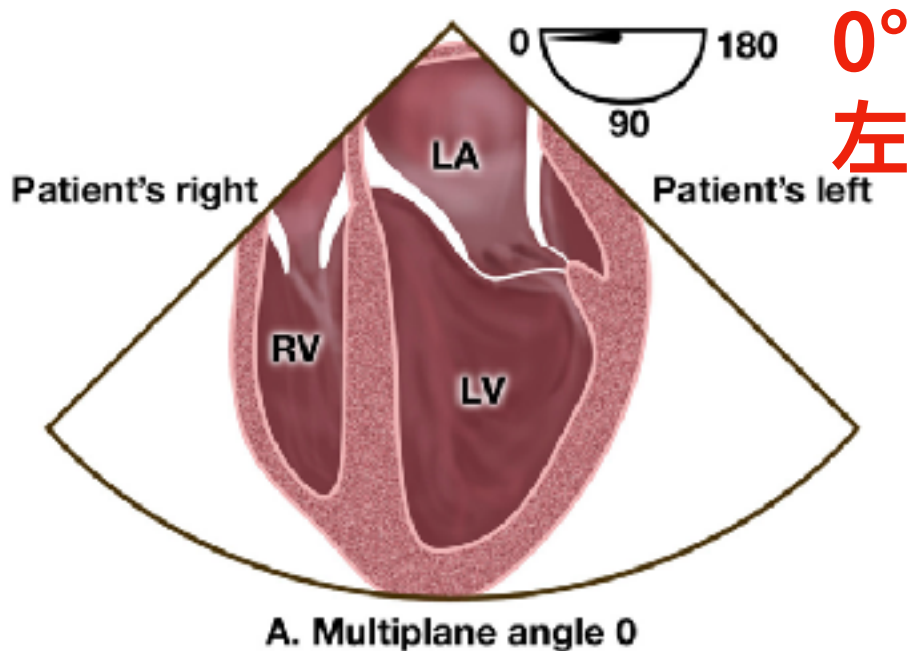
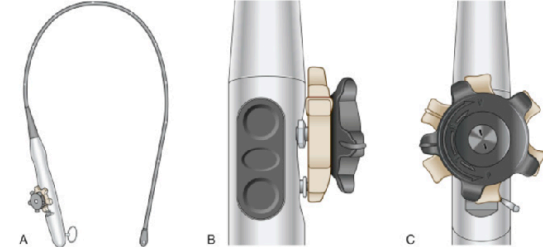
180°



最接近TEE的腔室為 **LA**

10

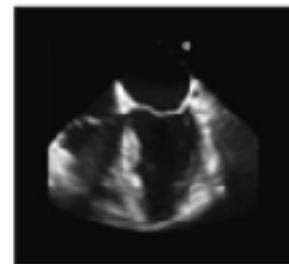
確認0°和90°的定位



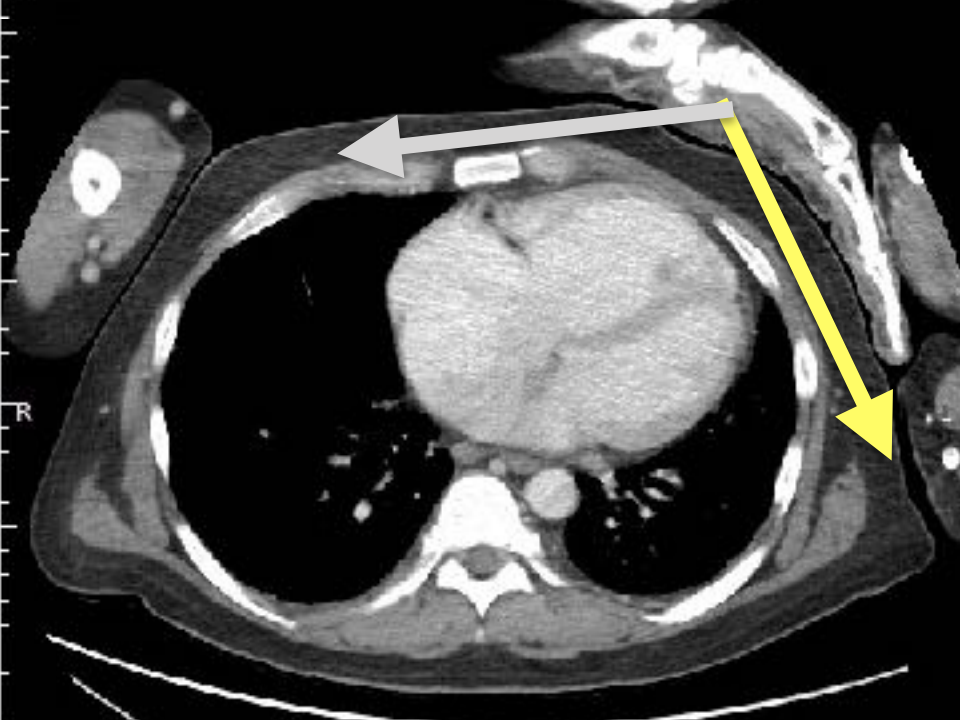
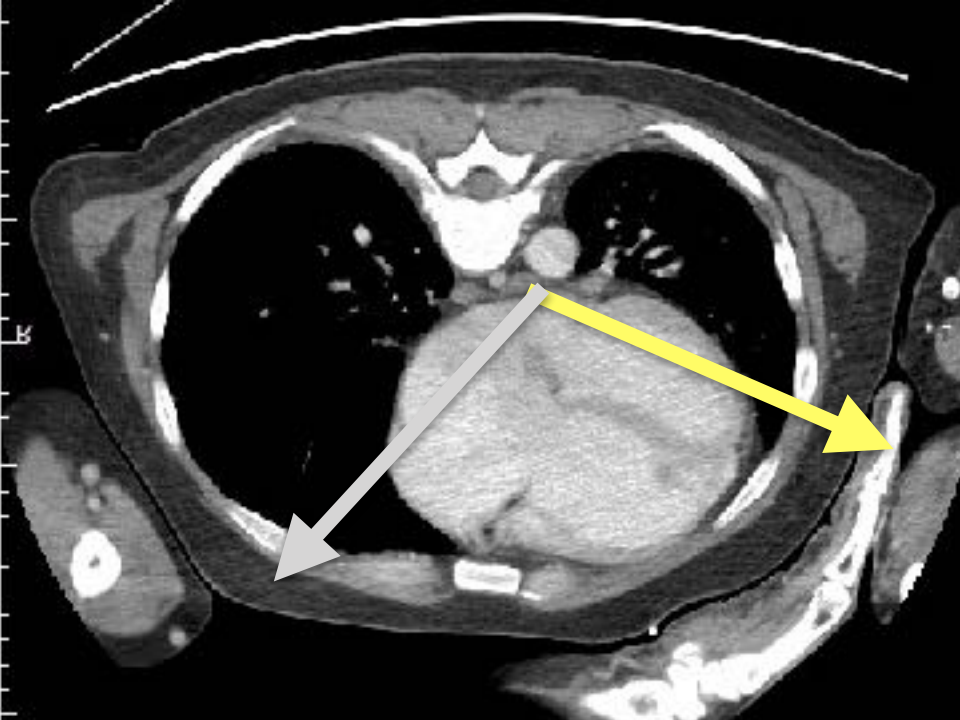


TEE: ME-4C (0°)

ME 4-Ch



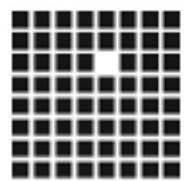
TTE: A4C





WHY TEE IN ER ?

Resuscitative TEE Project
<https://www.resuscitativetee.com/>



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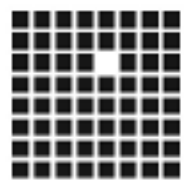
POLICY STATEMENT

Approved April 2017

Guidelines for the Use of Transesophageal Echocardiography (TEE) in the ED for Cardiac Arrest

補足TTE不完美之處

中斷 壓胸 骨頭 肺臟 血管



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Emergency Physicians®

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POLICY STATEMENT

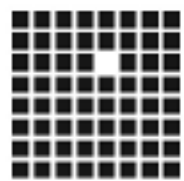


亞東急診 邱瑛宸

Guidelines for the Use of Transesophageal Echocardiography (TEE) in the ED for Cardiac Arrest

對象：急救 / 插管患者

禁忌：食道、氣管、頸部損傷



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ADVANCING EMERGENCY CARE 

POLICY STATEMENT

Approved April 2017

Guidelines for the Use of Transesophageal Echocardiography (TEE) in the ED for Cardiac Arrest

需具備資格

初學者: 25例 / TTE經驗: 10例

3. ME 3-Ch
 Transducer angle: -10° to 10°
 Level: ME
 LA, AO, LVOT, LAD, LAD/LAD, MV (A, P, F), IS

3. ME 3-Ch
 Transducer angle: -10° to 10°
 Level: ME
 AO, LVOT, LAD, LAD/LAD, MV (A, P, F), TV

3. ME 3-Ch
 Transducer angle: -10° to 10°
 Level: ME
 LA, LV, LAA, LA, MV (P, A, F), Pulmonary valve, Chordae tendineae

4. ME 3-Ch
 Transducer angle: -80° to -100°
 Level: ME
 LA, LAA, LA, MV (P, A, F), Coronary CA

5. ME 3-Ch
 Transducer angle: -100° to -120°
 Level: ME
 LA, LV, LVOT, MV (P, A, F), Pulmonary Aortic Ao

6. ME Aortic Ao
 Transducer angle: -120° to -140°
 Level: ME
 LA, LVOT, MV (P, A, F), Pulmonary Aortic Ao, LCA

7. ME Aortic Ao
 Transducer angle: -80° to -110°
 Level: ME
 MV Aortic Ao, RPA

8. ME Aortic Ao
 Transducer angle: -10° to 10°
 Level: ME
 MV Aortic Ao, MV/AV, MV, BVC

9. ME Aortic Ao
 Transducer angle: -10° to 10°
 Level: ME
 MV Aortic Ao, BVC, MV, BVC

10. ME L2 Aortic Ao
 Transducer angle: -80° to -110°
 Level: ME
 L2V, L2V, L2V

11. ME L2V
 Transducer angle: -80° to -110°
 Level: ME
 L2V, L2V

12. ME Aortic Ao
 Transducer angle: -80° to -110°
 Level: ME
 Aortic Ao, LAD, Superior MV, BVC, LAD/LAD

13. ME R2V to Out
 Transducer angle: -80° to -110°
 Level: ME
 Aortic Ao, LAD, Superior MV, BVC, MV membrane, LAD

14. ME Aortic Ao
 Transducer angle: -80° to -110°
 Level: ME
 LAD, Superior MV, TV, MV, MV, CA

15. ME Aortic Ao
 Transducer angle: -80° to -110°
 Level: ME
 LA, LAD, LAD, MV, MV, MV

完整 TEE 28 Views

ASE TEE guidelines 2019

Transcatheter views

16. T2Aortic valve
 Transducer angle: -80° to -100°
 Level: T2
 MV, Aortic valve

17. T2Aortic Ao
 Transducer angle: -10° to 10°
 Level: T2
 LV Base, MV Base, MV, TV, MV membrane

18. T2Aortic Ao
 Transducer angle: -10° to 10°
 Level: T2
 LV Base, Pulmonary valve, MV base, MV membrane

19. T2Aortic Ao
 Transducer angle: -10° to 10°
 Level: T2
 LV Base, MV base, MV, aortic membrane

20. T2Aortic Ao
 Transducer angle: -100° to -120°
 Level: T2
 LV, LVOT, MV, MV

25. T2E LPA
 Transducer angle: -10° to 10°
 Level: T2E
 LPA, RPA, MV, Aortic Ao

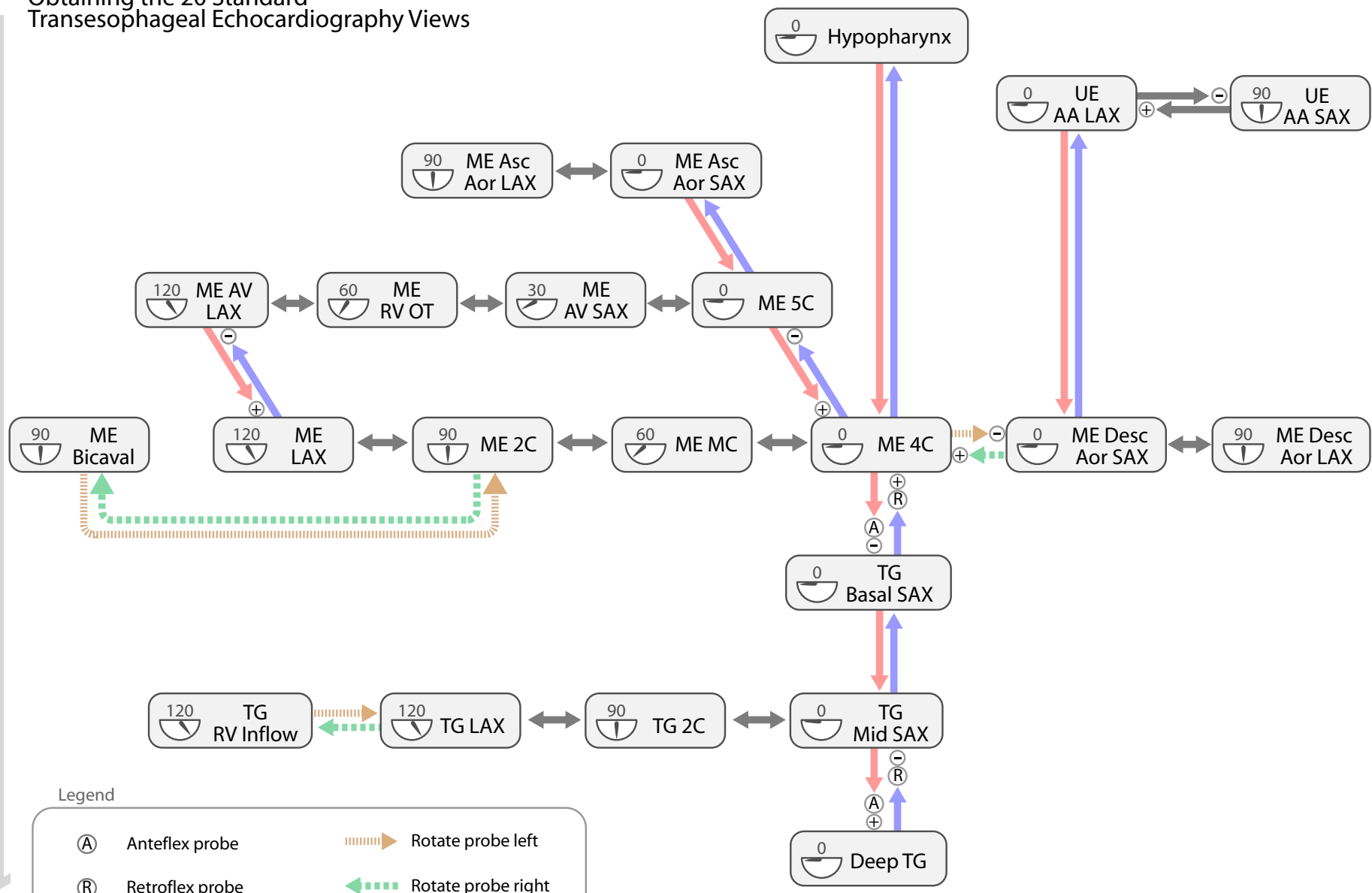
Aortic views

27. Desc Ao / SAC
 Transducer angle: -10° to 10°
 Level: UE to TG
 Desc Ao

28. Desc Ao / A2
 Transducer angle: -30° to -100°
 Level: UE to TG
 Desc Ao

Obtaining the 20 Standard Transesophageal Echocardiography Views

Probe Depth



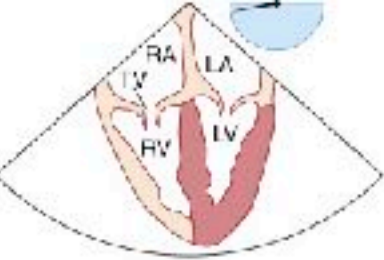
Legend

- Ⓐ Anteflex probe
- Ⓡ Retroflex probe
- ⊖ Decrease omniplane depth (display depth)
- ⊕ Increase omniplane depth (display depth)
- ↔ Change omniplane angle
- ⋯ Rotate probe left
- ⋯ Rotate probe right
- ↓ Increase probe depth
- ↑ Decrease probe depth
- 90° Omniplane angle

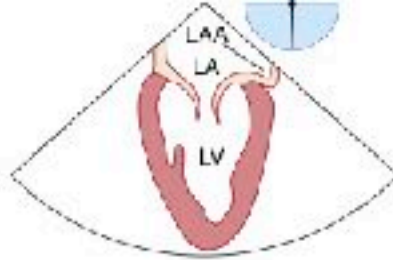
2C - Two Chamber
 4C - Four Chamber
 5C - Five Chamber
 AV - Aortic Valve

Asc Aor - Ascending Aortic
 Desc Aor - Descending Aortic
 OT - Outflow Tract (Inflow-Outflow)
 LAX - Long Axis
 MC - Mitral Commissural

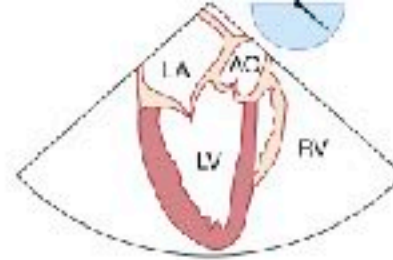
ME - Mid Esophageal
 RV - Right Ventricle
 SAX - Short Axis
 TG - Transgastric
 UE - Upper Esophageal



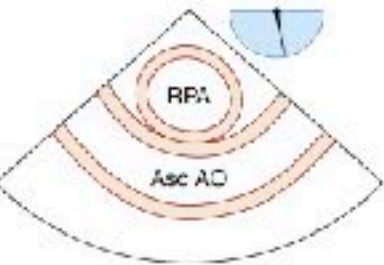
A. ME Four Chamber



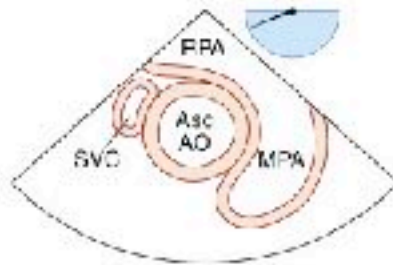
B. ME Two Chamber



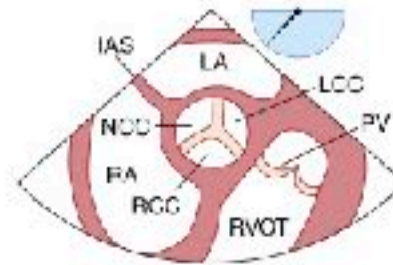
C. ME LAX



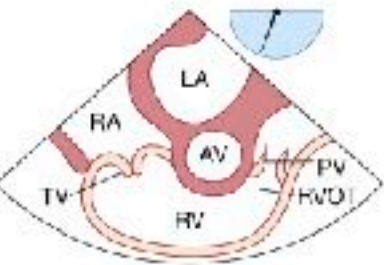
D. ME Asc Aortic LAX



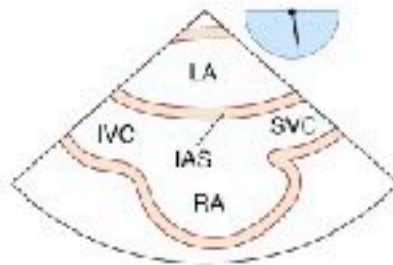
E. ME Asc Aortic SAX



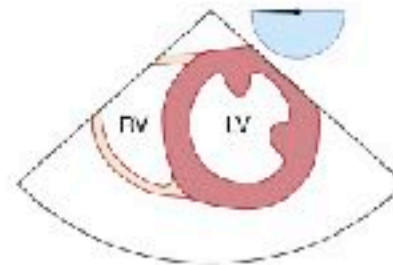
F. ME AV SAX



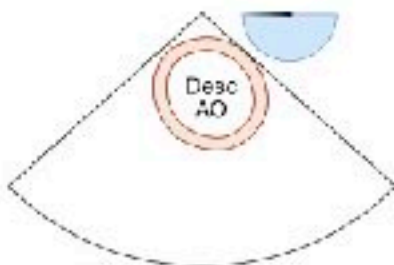
G. ME IV Inflow-Outflow



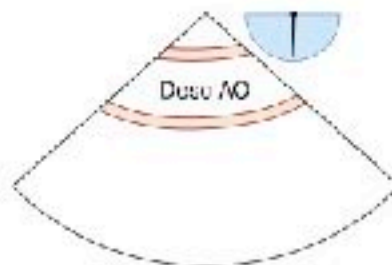
H. ME B-caval



I. TG Mid SAX



J. Desc Aortic SAX



K. Desc Aortic LAX

ASE/SCA

11


Basic

Peri-OP

Views

RESUSCITATIVE TEE VIEW GUIDE

ME 4C RL, LA, RV LV
180° TV position




• Pathology pericardium • BPPA
• LADV size & function • Mitral pathology

TG SAX PAP LV/RV



• LV function • RVNA • Pathology pericardium

ME 2C L, R, LV, RV, LBB



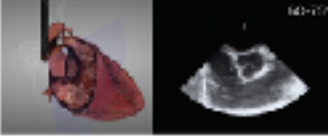
• Pathology LV • LV/ACC
• Pathology MV • Thrombus LAA

ME Asc Ao SAX Distal PA, Heart PA



• Asc Aorta • Pathology of PA • Pathology pericardium

ME RV I-O LA, RV, TR, RVOT



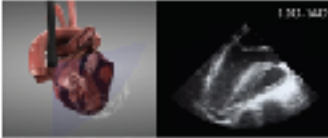
• Pathology RVOT • Tricuspid TV

ME DTA LAX DTA



• Flow reversal LAD • BPPA
• Engage • LA DDMO

ME LAX L, R, RV, LV



• Quality of CO (MPO) • LV function
• Pathology MA • Pathology LV

ME Bicaval VC, RA, SVC



• Distention of RA • Venous patency
• BPPA • Volume of thrombus

ME AV SAX Cusp of A, LA, PA, Aortic root



• Aortic stenosis • BPPA
• Pathology RVOT • RCA and LCA

ME Asc Ao LAX Distal PA, Asc Aorta



• Distention pericardium • Pathology PA
• Collateral vessels • LVAD

ME DTA SAX DTA



• BPPA • Engage • LA DDMO

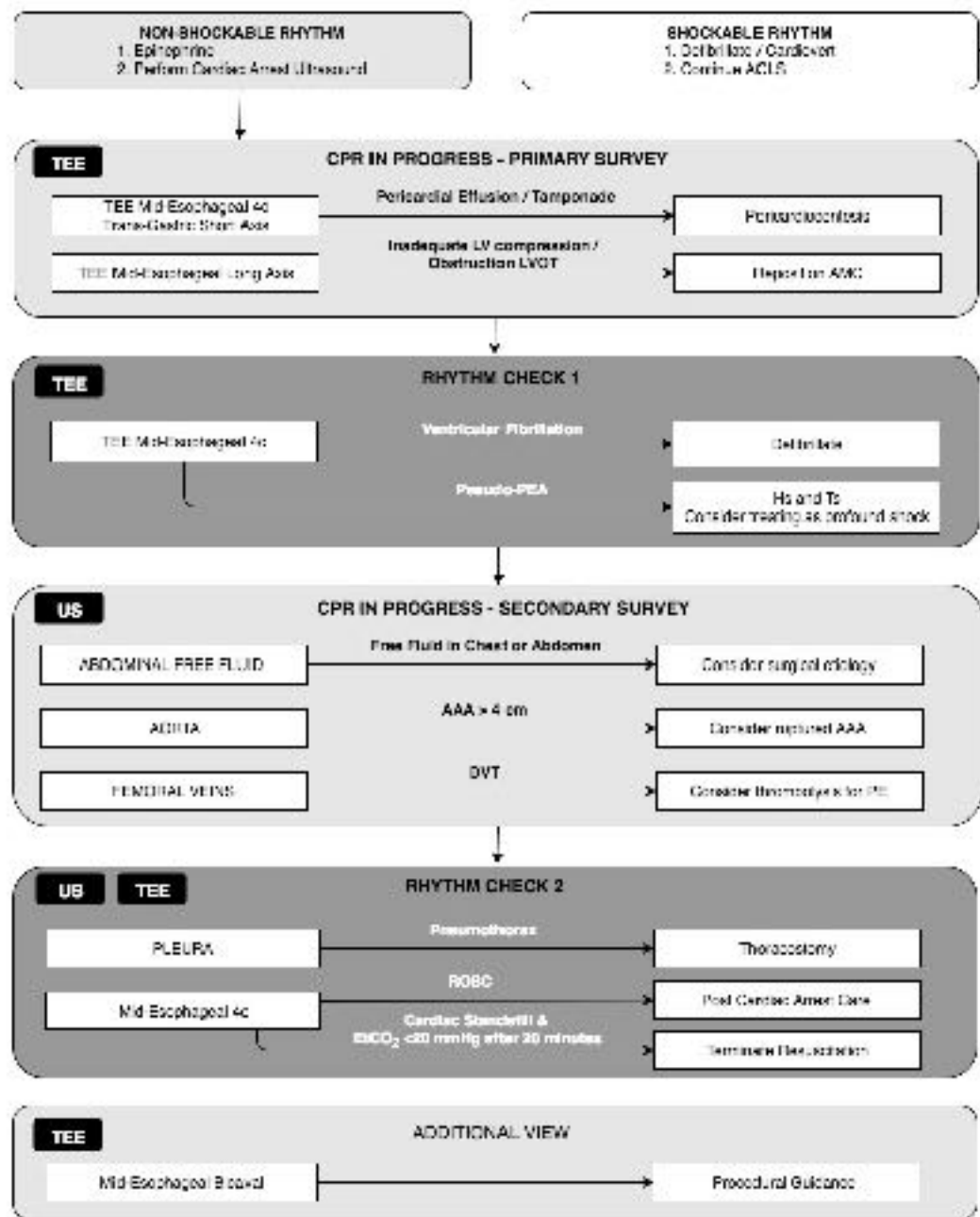
Deep TG SC LV, RV, AV, RV, LVOT



• Deep RV TV • LVOT

TEE-GUIDED CARDIAC ARREST RESUSCITATION

R. Ponsius, R. F. Ponsius

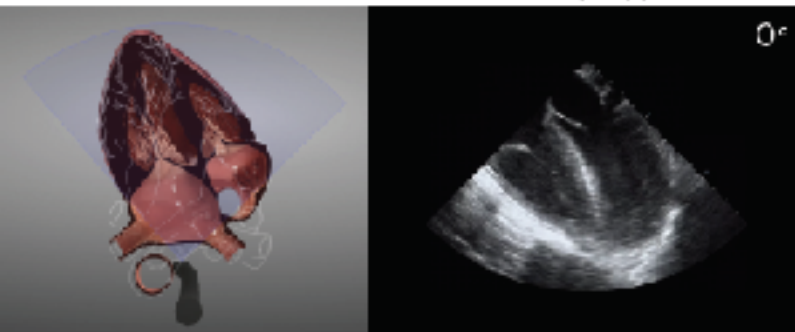




RESUSCITATIVE TEE VIEW GUIDE

ME 4C

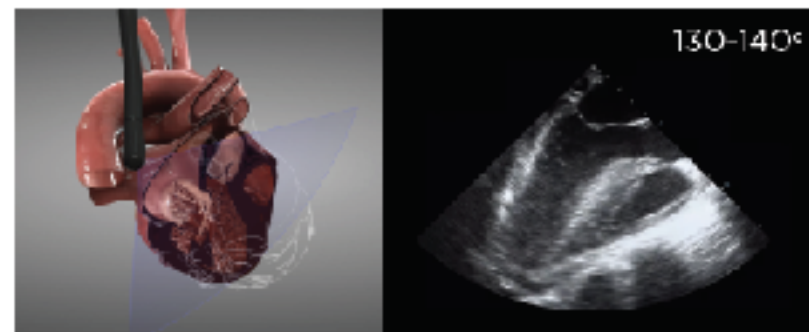
RA, LA, RV, LV
MV, TV, pericardium



- Pathology pericardium
- RWMA
- LV/RV size & function
- Valvular pathology

ME LAX

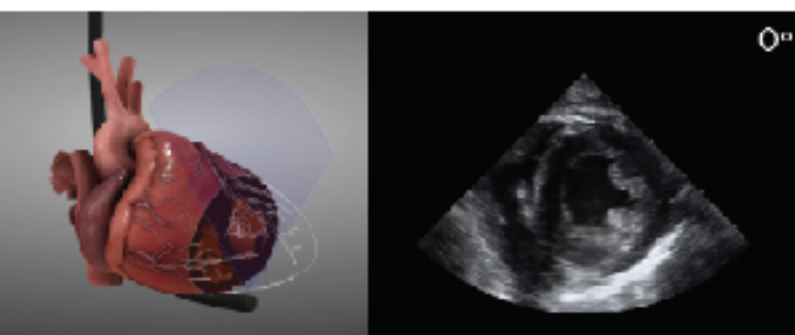
LV, LA, MV, AV



- Quality of CPR (AMC)
- Pathology MV
- LV function
- Pathology AV

TG SAX PAP

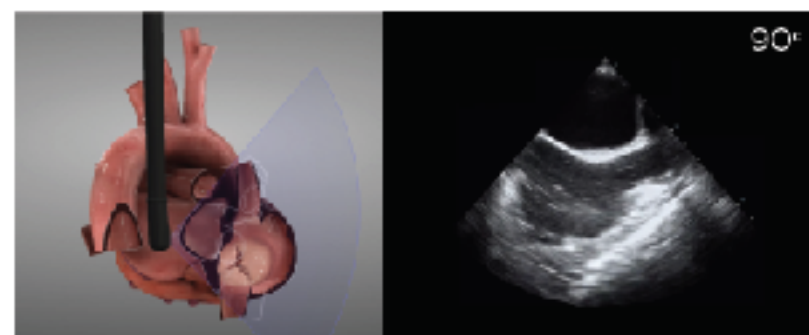
LV, RV



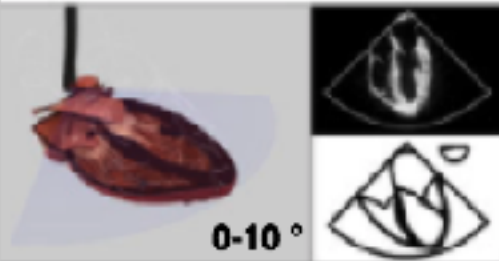



- LV function
- RWMA
- Pathology pericardium

ME Bicaval

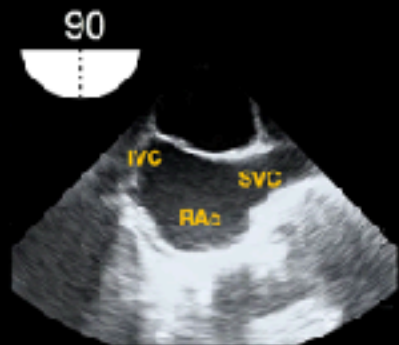
IVC, RA, SVC



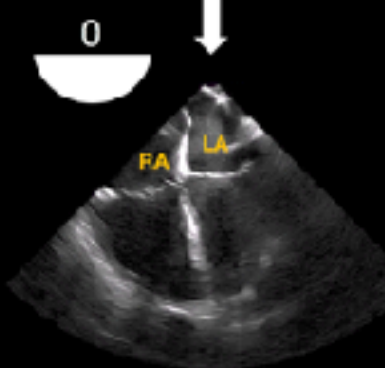
- Procedure guidance
- ECMO
- Venous guidewires
- Volume responsiveness

RESUSCITATIVE TEE views	Cardiac structures	TTE equivalent	Clinical Application
Mid-esophageal 4 chamber (ME4C)	 <p>0-10 °</p>	Four chambers, mitral and tricuspid valves and pericardium	Pericardial effusion Intra ventricular thrombus LV/RV function Valve lesions and dysfunction
Mid-esophageal long axis (MELAX)	 <p>120-140 °</p>	Left ventricle, left atrium, mitral and aortic valves	Quality of CPR LV function Pericardial effusion Mitral / aortic valve dysfunction
Transgastric short (TG)	 <p>0-20 °</p>	Left ventricle	Parasternal short axis Left ventricular function (RWMA) Pericardial effusion
Mid-esophageal Bicaval (ME Bicaval)	 <p>90-110 °</p>	Simultaneous view of IVC, RA and SVC	N/A Procedural guidance Volume responsiveness

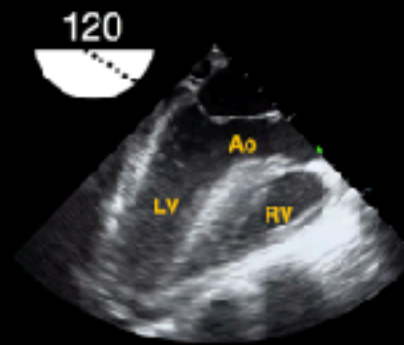
HYPOPHARYNX



ME Bicaval



ME 4C

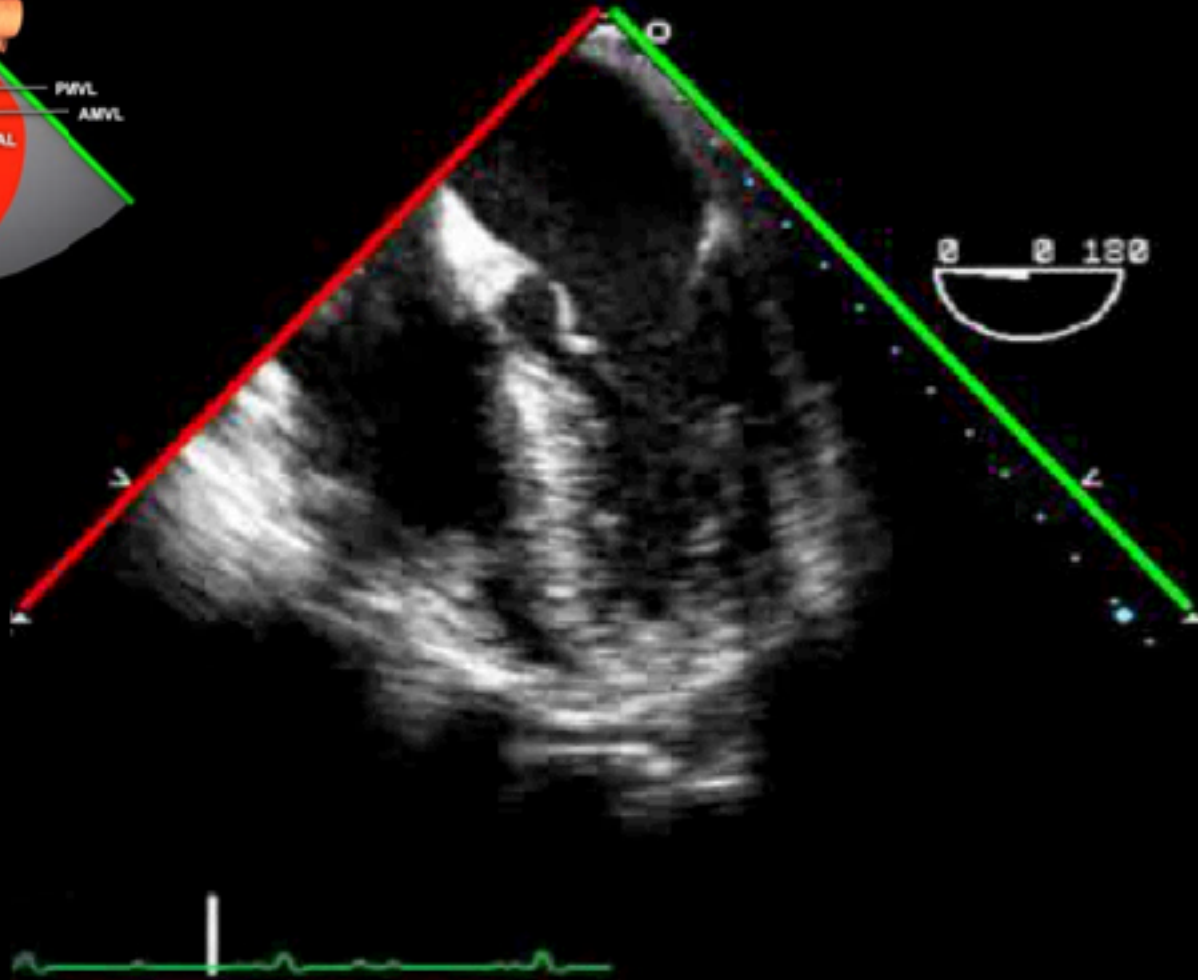
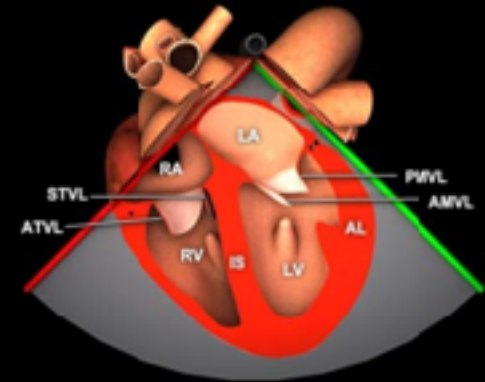


ME LAX

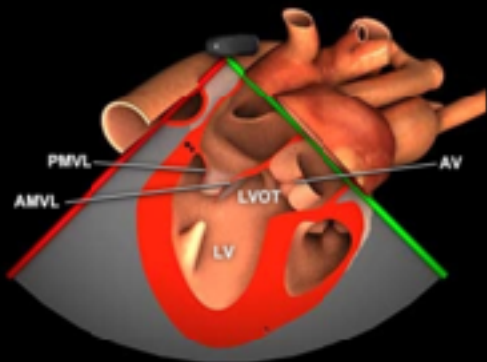


TG SAX

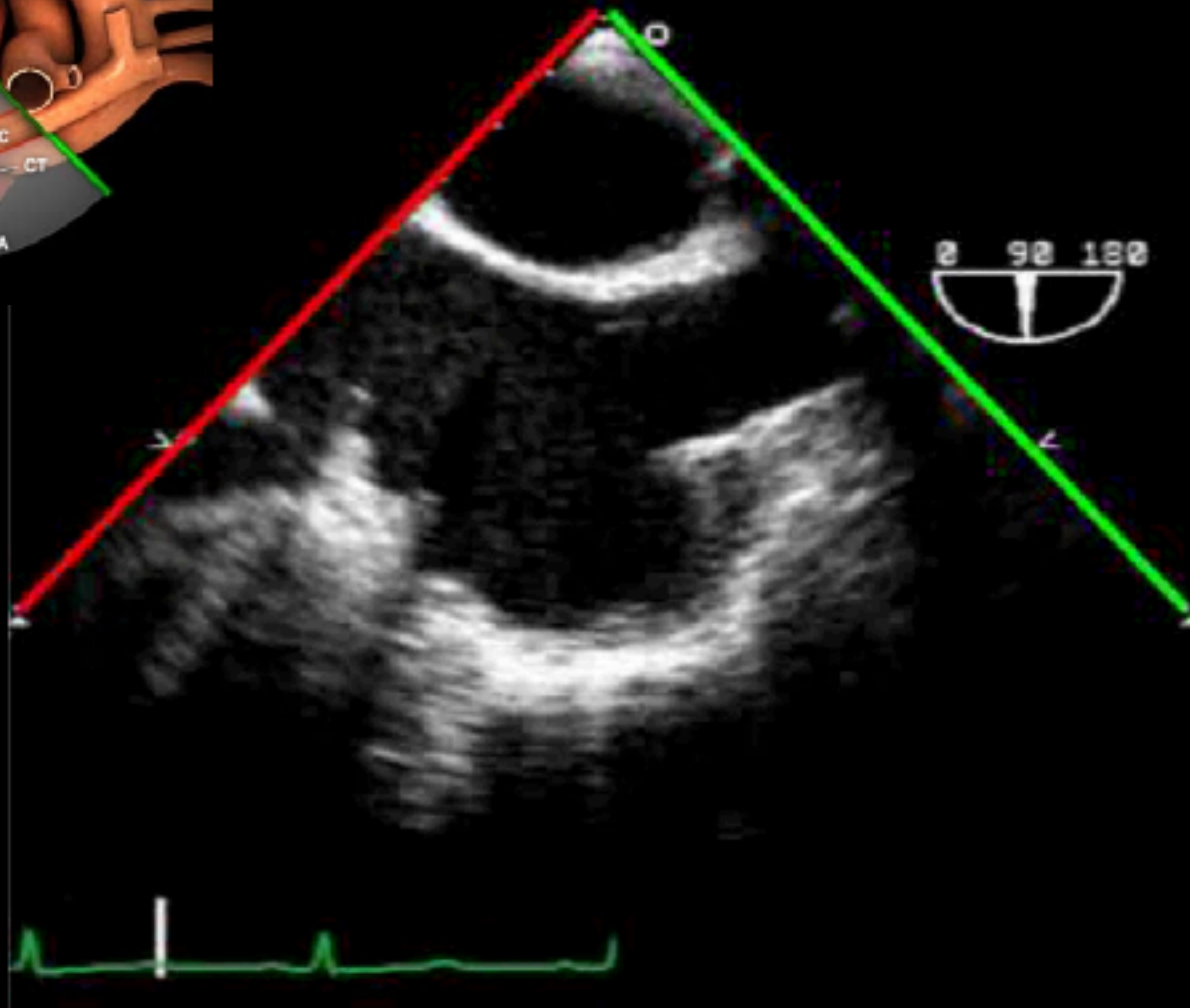
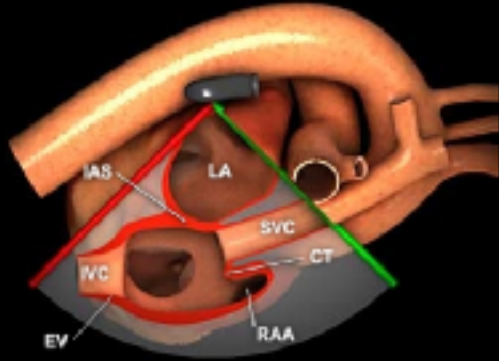
ME 4C view (0°)



ME LAX view (120°)

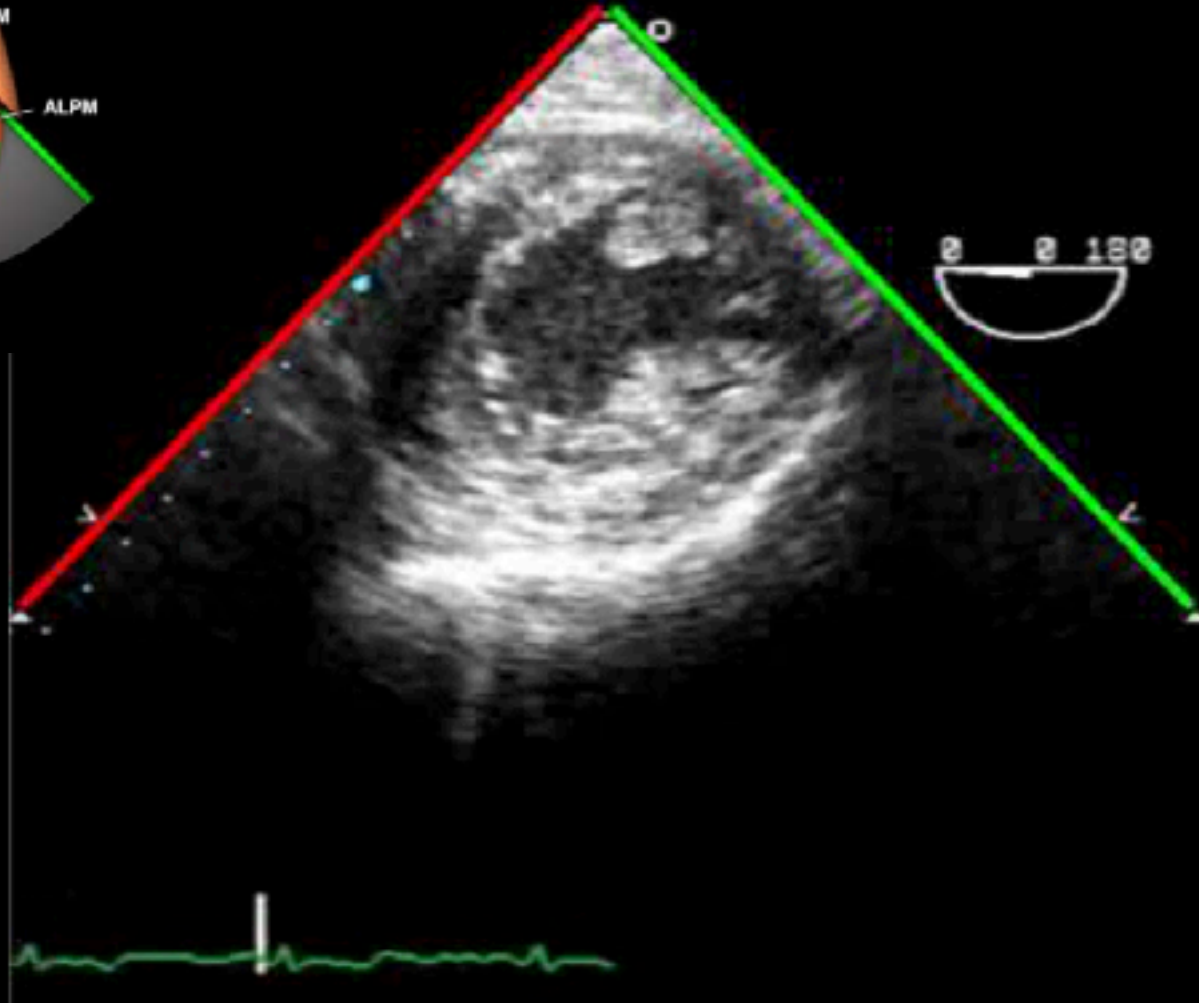
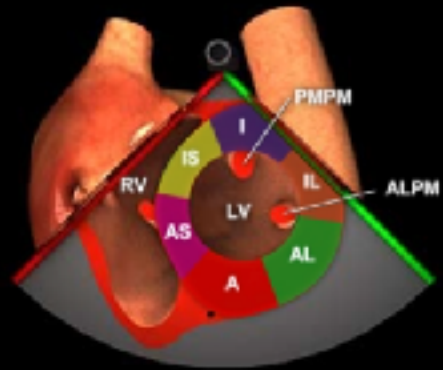


ME Bicaval view (90°)



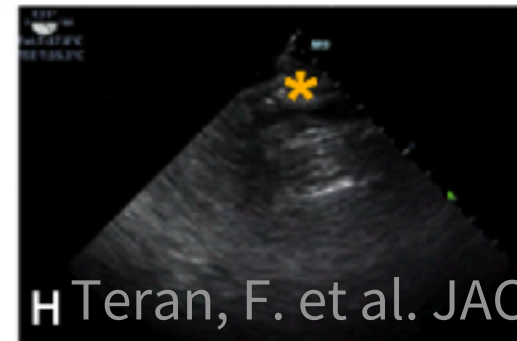
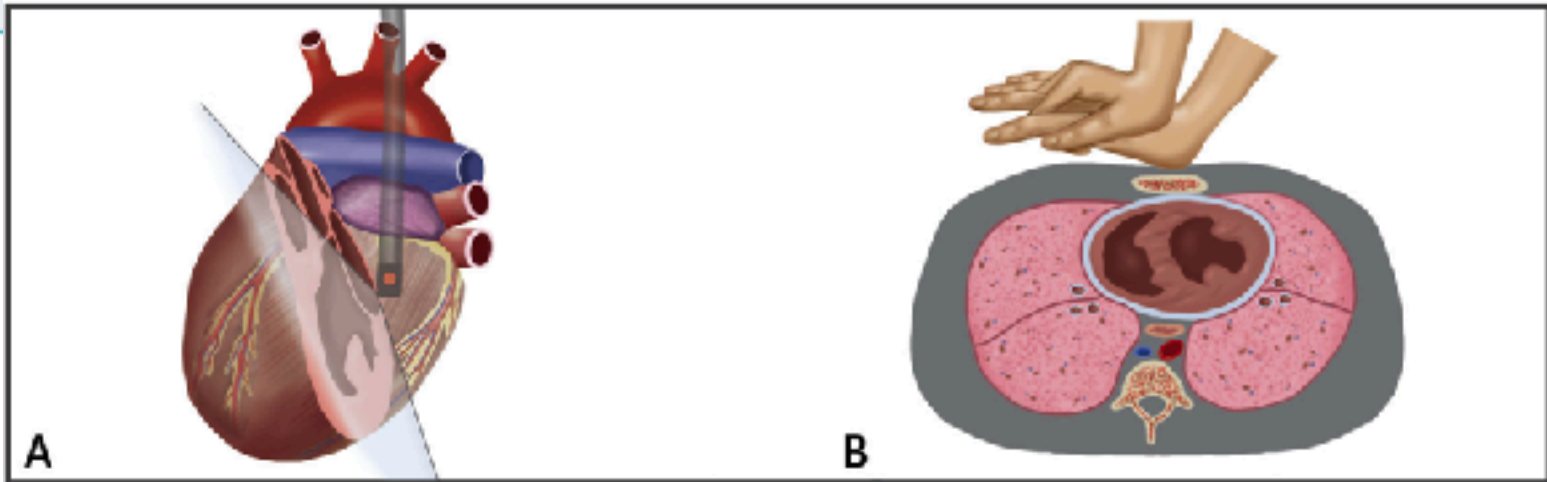


TG Mid SAX view (0°)



Enhancing Quality of CPR

- Minimize interruptions of CPR
- Allow real-time feedback of quality of chest compressions (i.e., obstruction of LVOT/Ao)



Diagnostic Role/Procedural Guidance

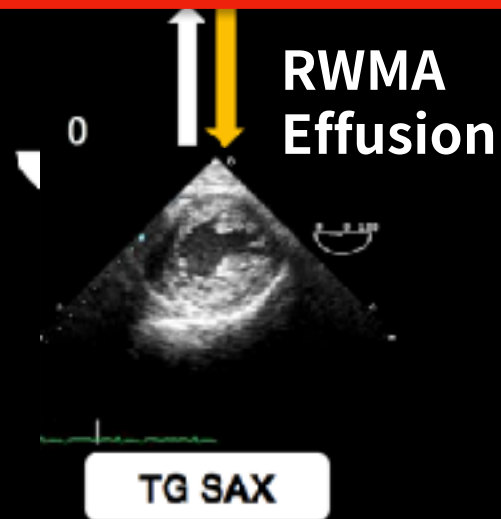
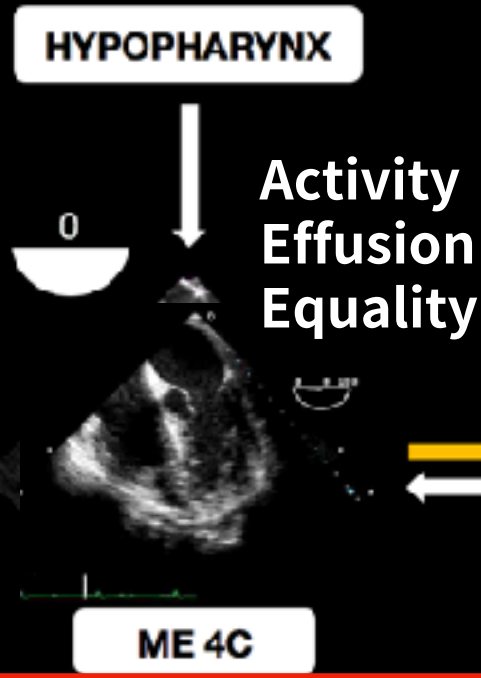
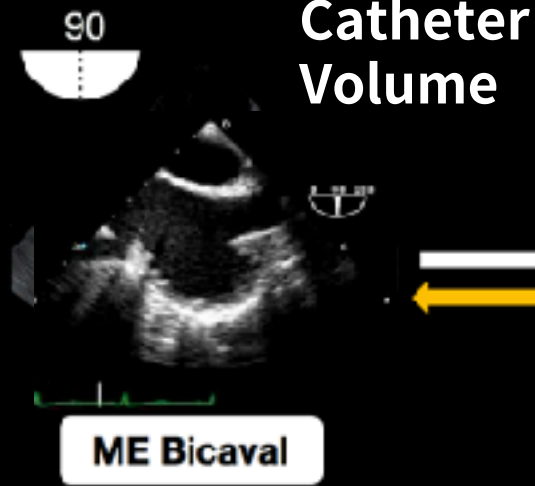
- Identification of potentially treatable pathologies (i.e., cardiac tamponade)
- Intra- or peri-arrest procedural guidance (i.e., ECMO)



Prognostic Role

- Characterization of myocardial activity (i.e., cardiac standstill, organized vs. disorganized contractions)
- Continuous imaging of cardiac function

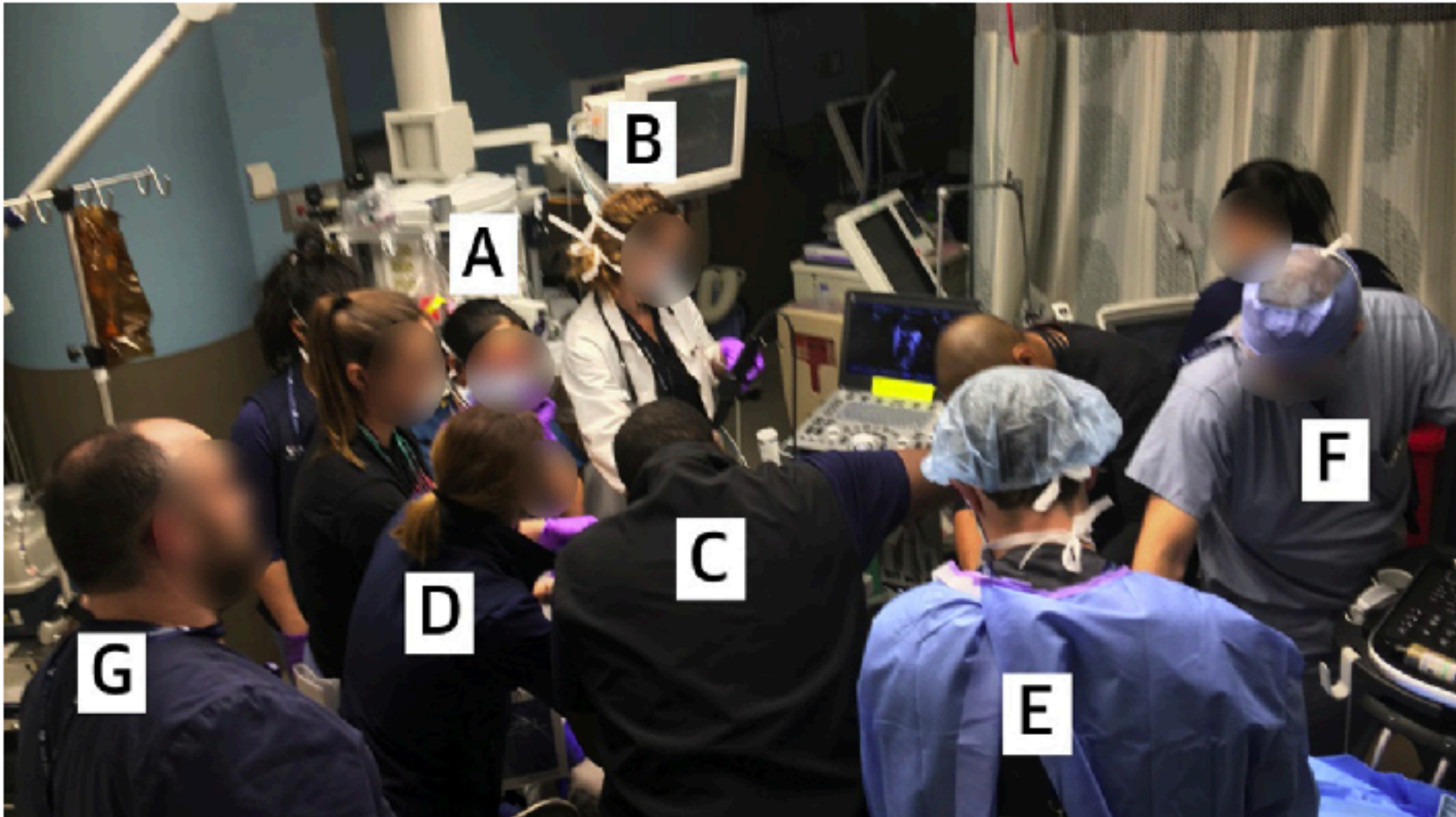
SHH-1st Goal

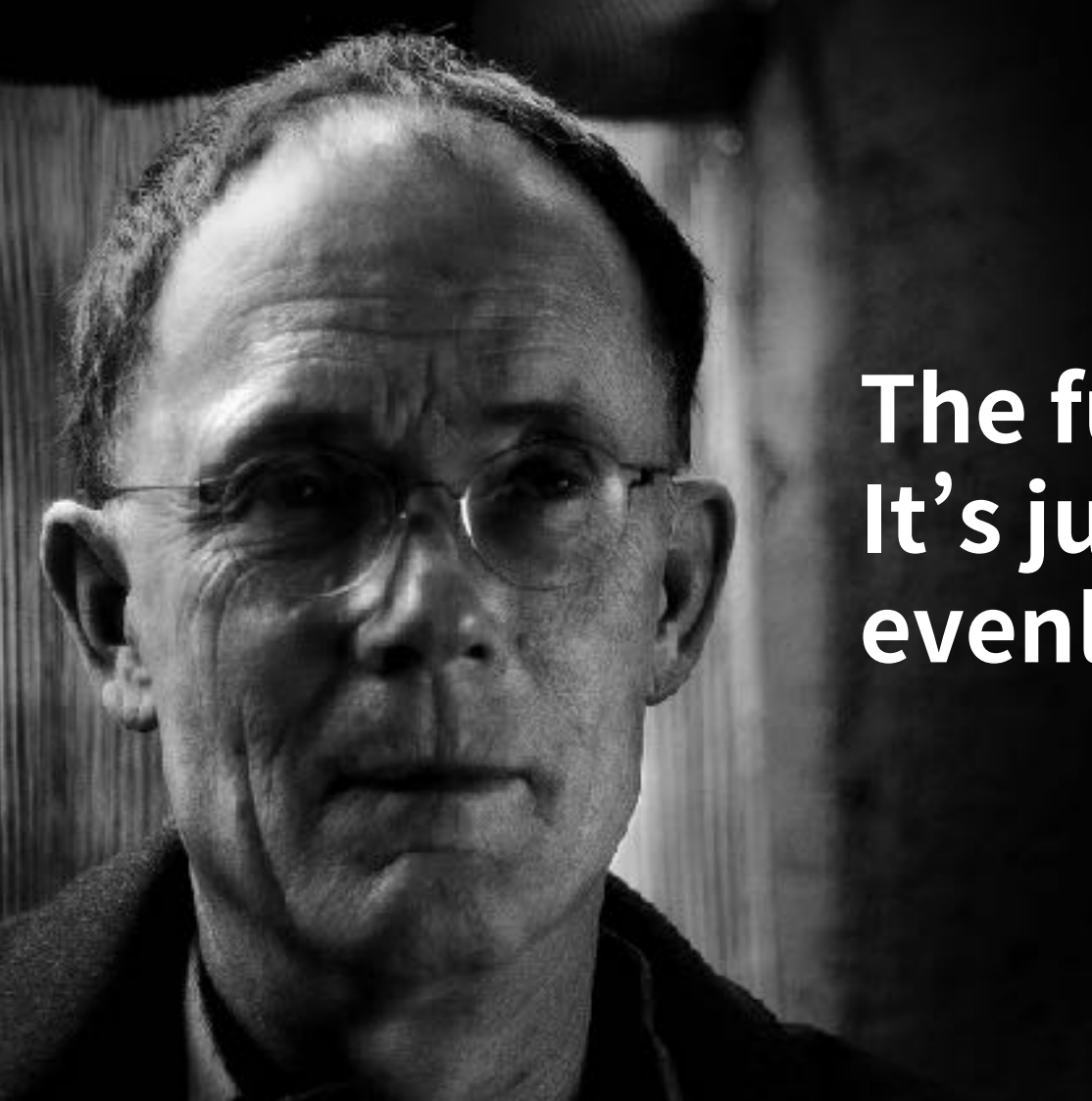


TEAM



FIGURE 2 Incorporation of Focused TEE During Cardiac Arrest Resuscitation Care





**The future is here.
It's just not
evenly distributed yet.**

~Willian Gibson

How to Perform Resuscitative Transesophageal Echocardiography in the Emergency Department

By Michael O'Neil, MD; Arun Nagdev, MD; and Felipe Teran, MD | on July 21, 2020 | 0 Comment



SEARCH

TEE RESOURCES

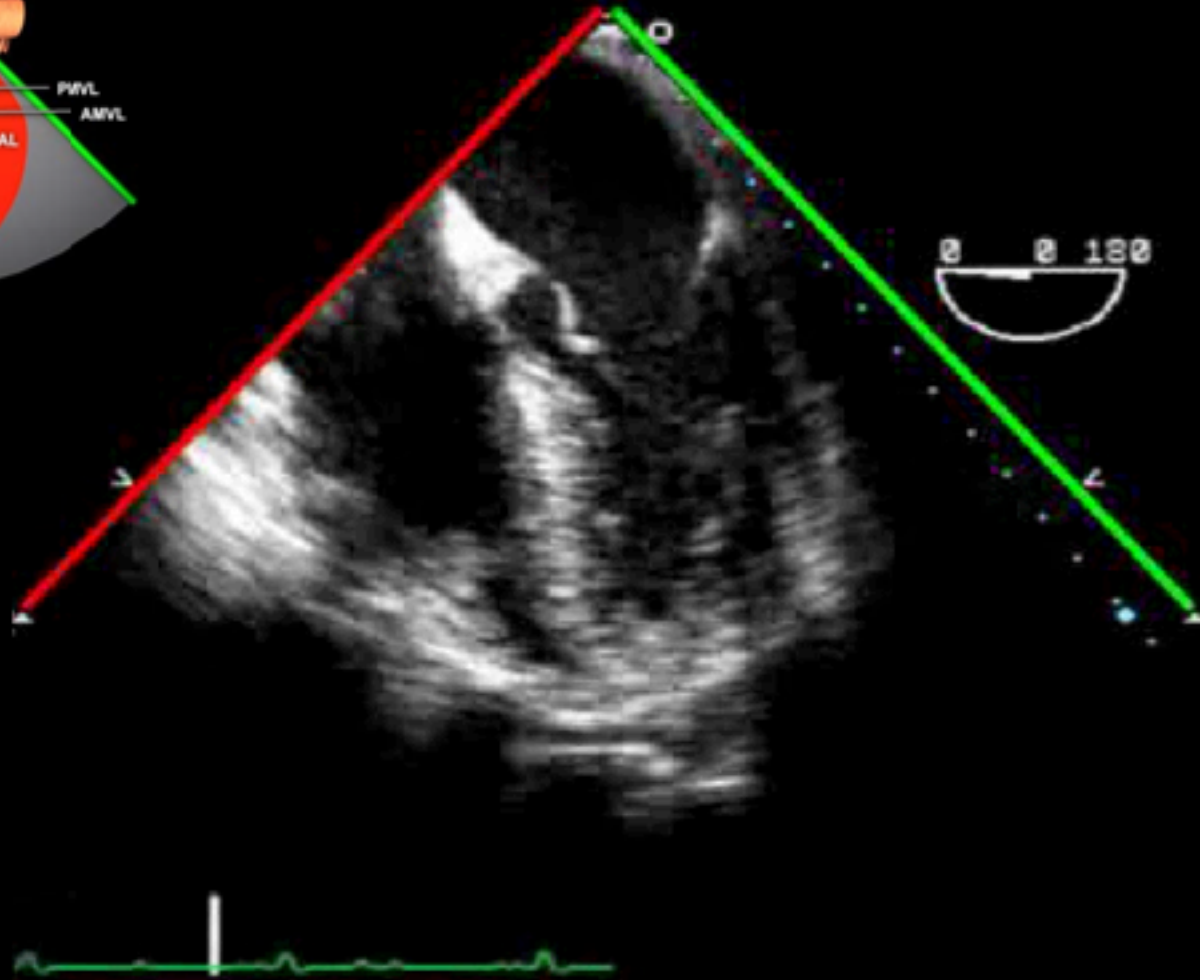
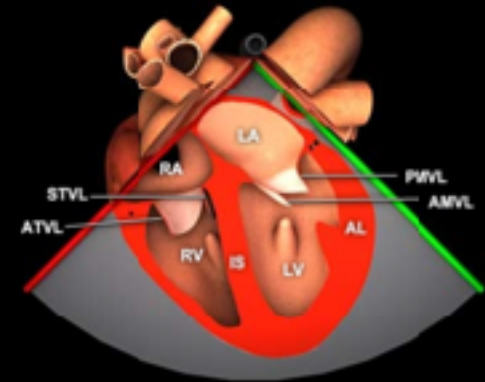


Virtual Transesophageal Echocardiography

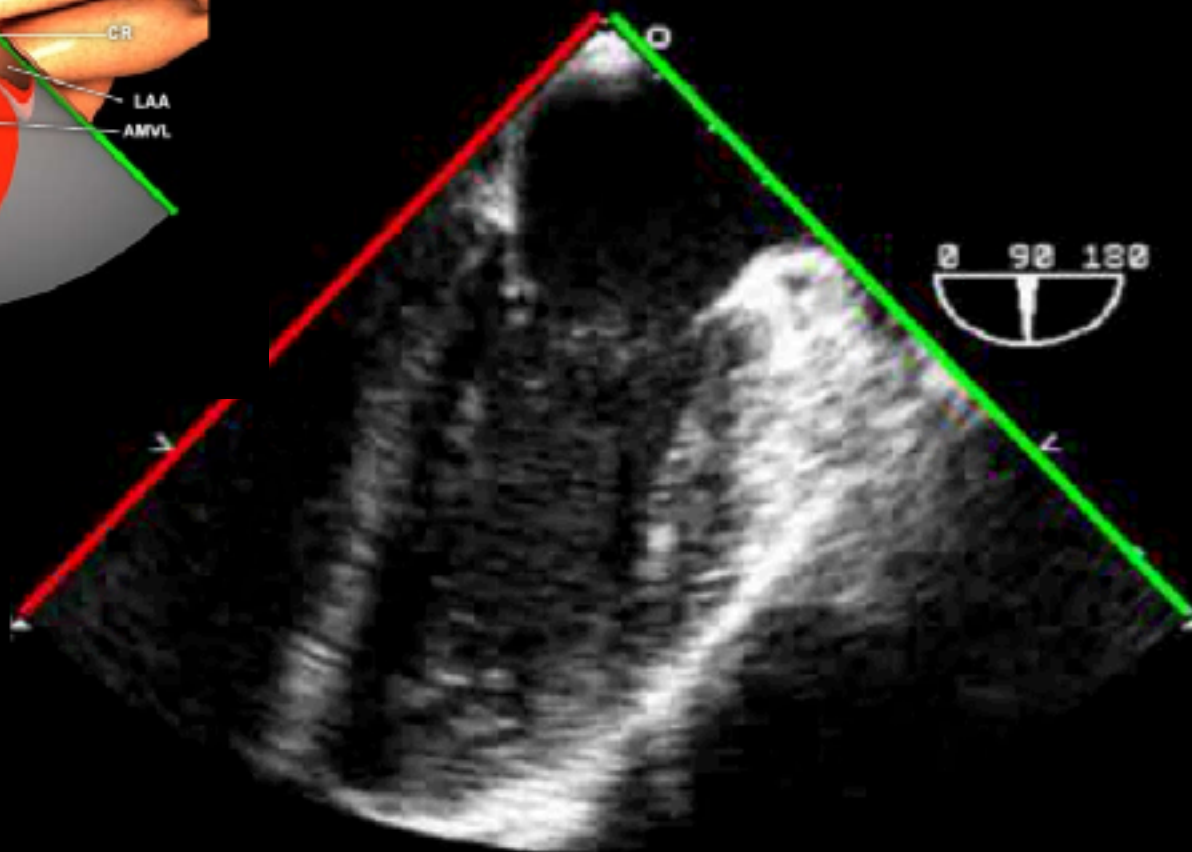
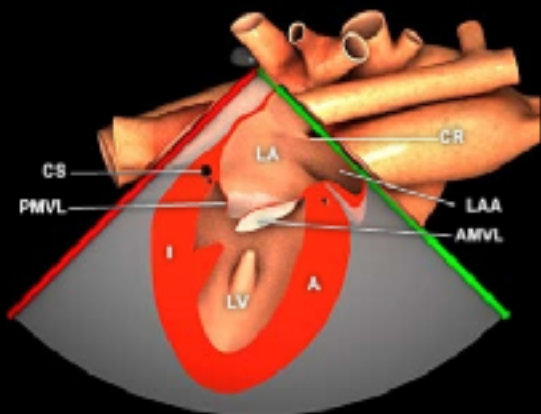
Toronto General Hospital Department of Anesthesia
Perioperative Interactive Education



ME 4C view (0°) (定位點)

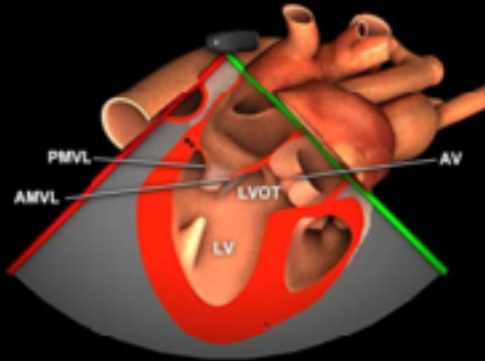


ME 2C view (90°)

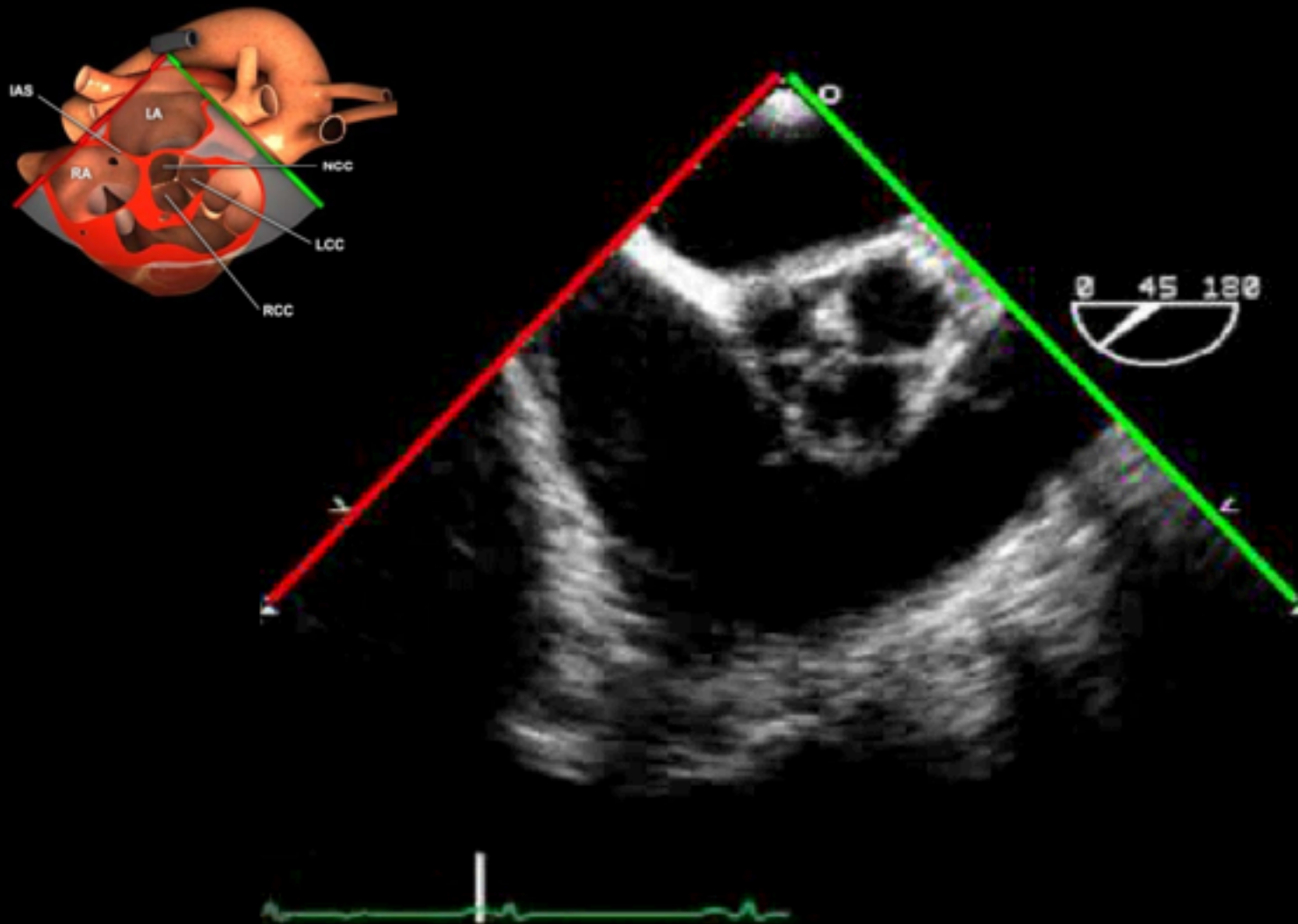




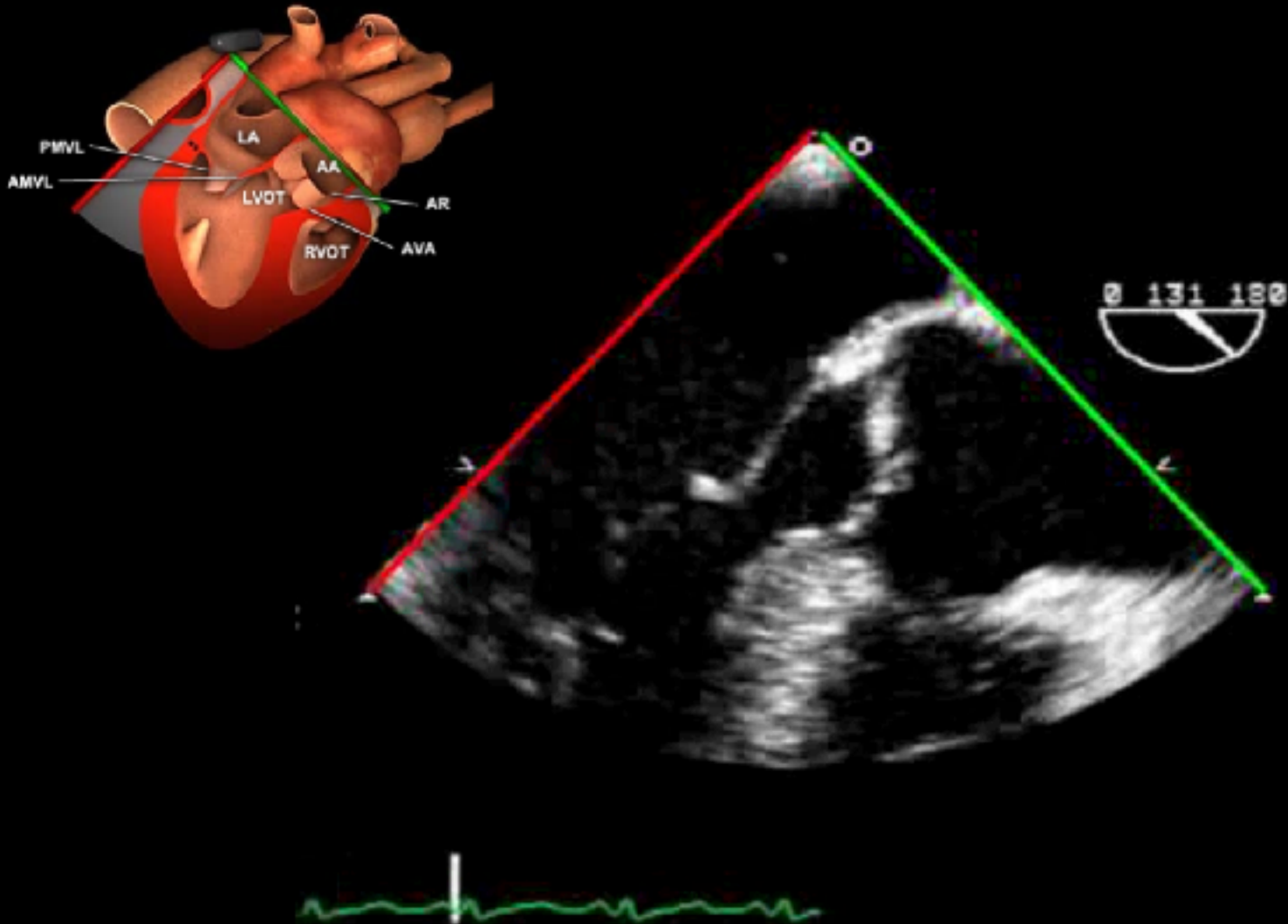
ME LAX view (120°) (CPR 品質)



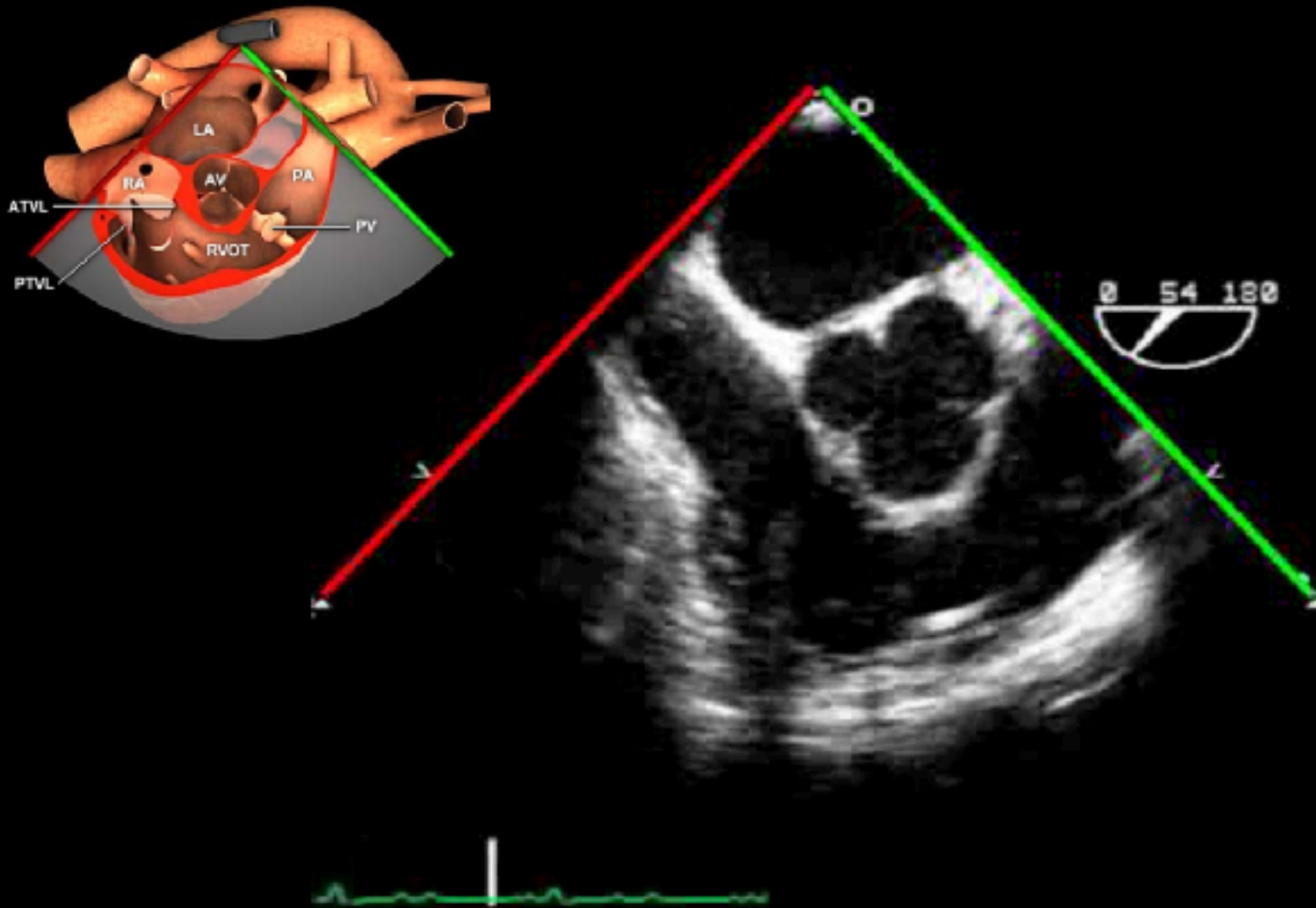
ME Aortic valve SAX view



ME Aortic valve LAX view

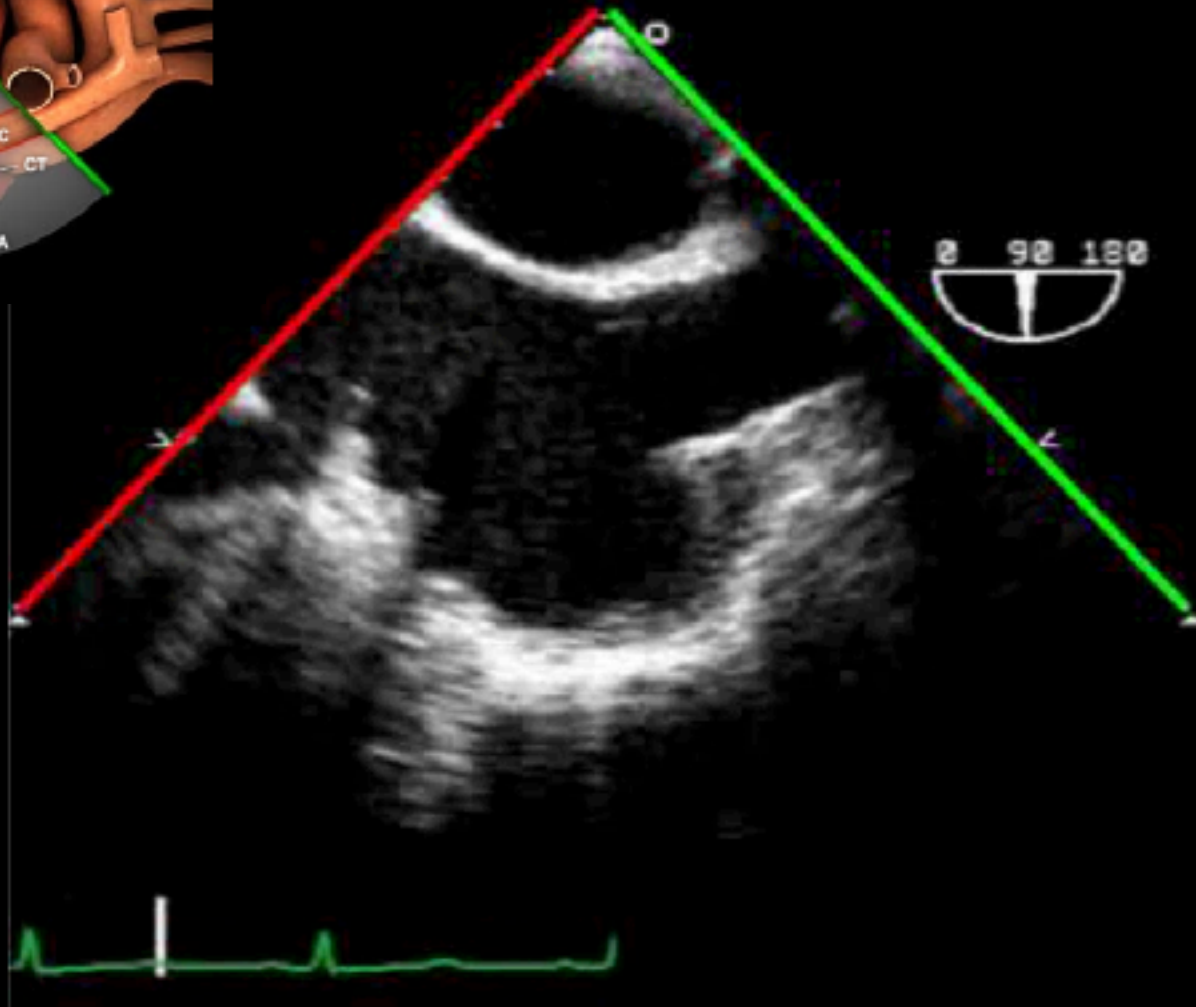
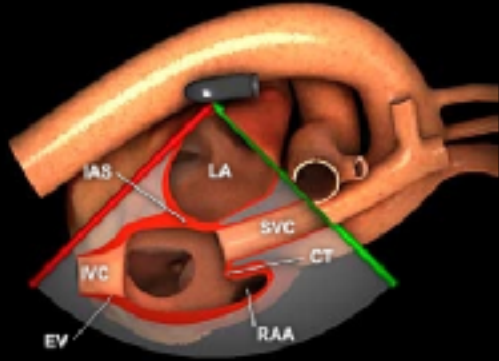


ME RV inflow outflow view



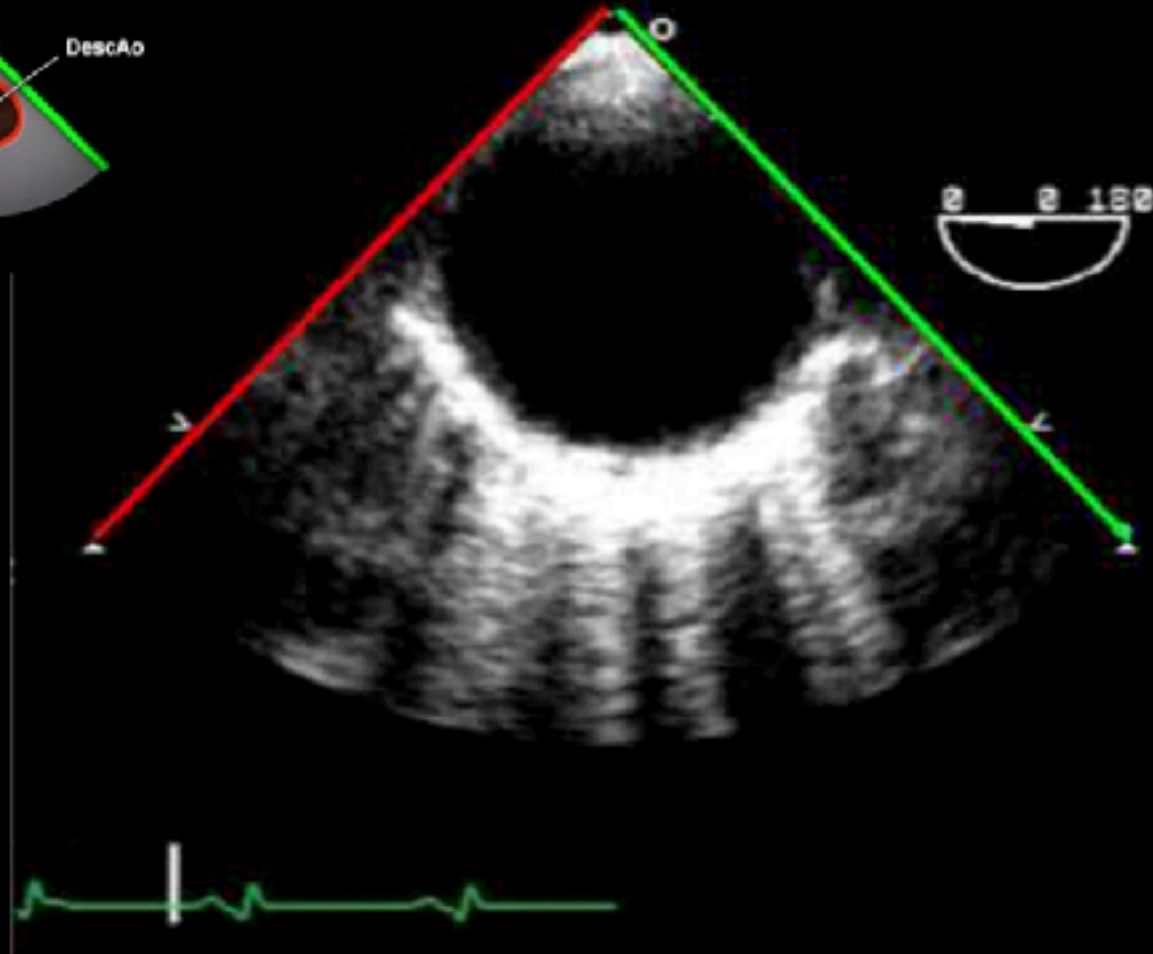
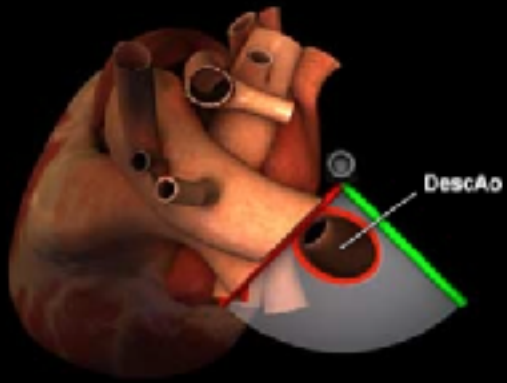


ME Bicaval view (90°)(管路/容積)

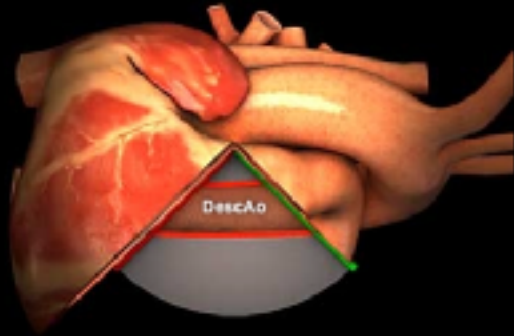




ME Descending aorta SAX view (逆轉向身後)

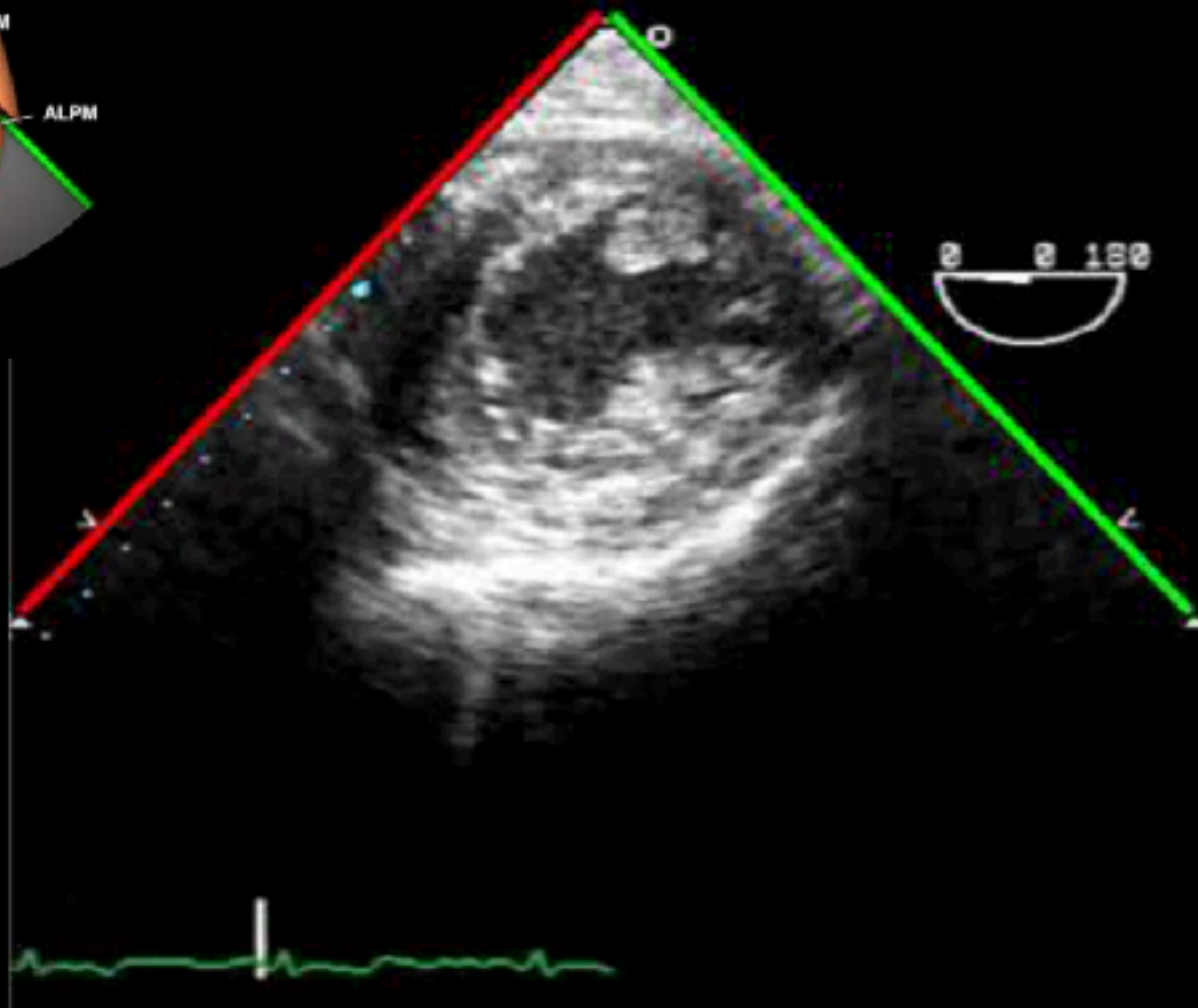
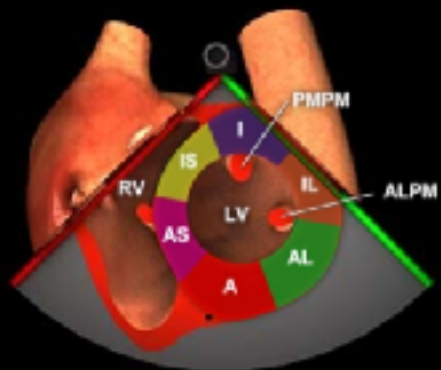


ME Descending aorta LAX view(逆轉向身後)



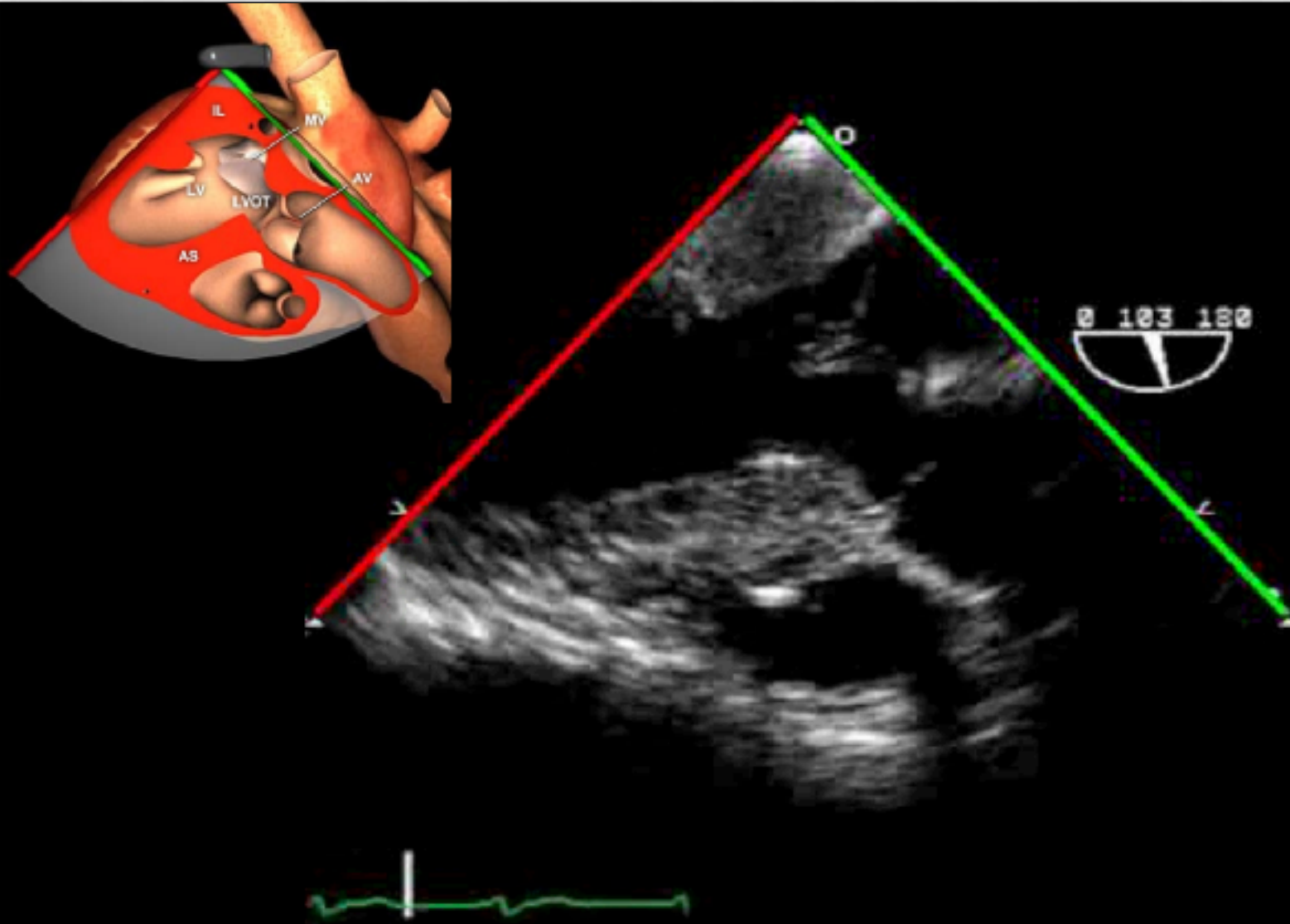


TG Mid SAX view (0°) (大輪順轉前彎向心)

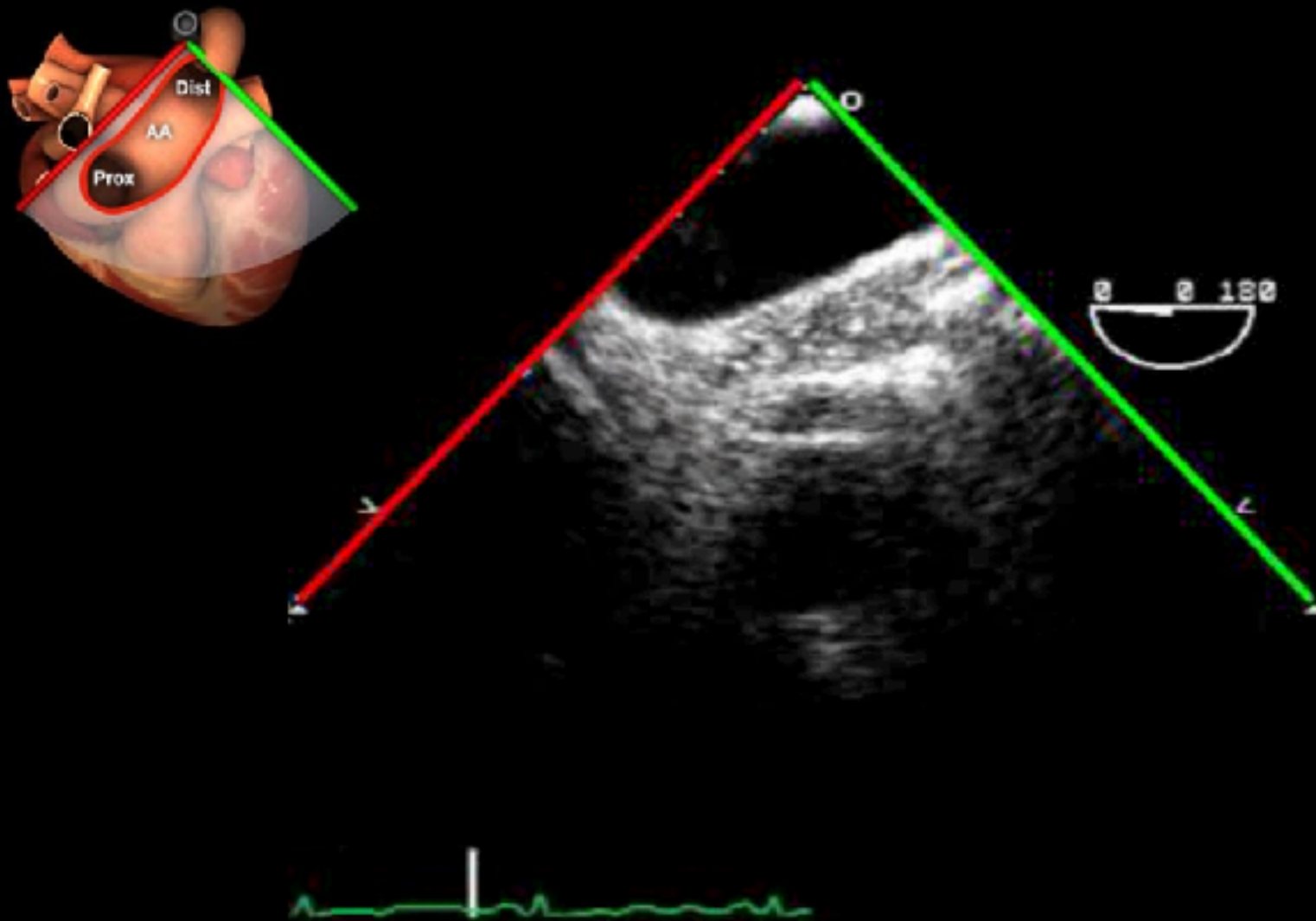




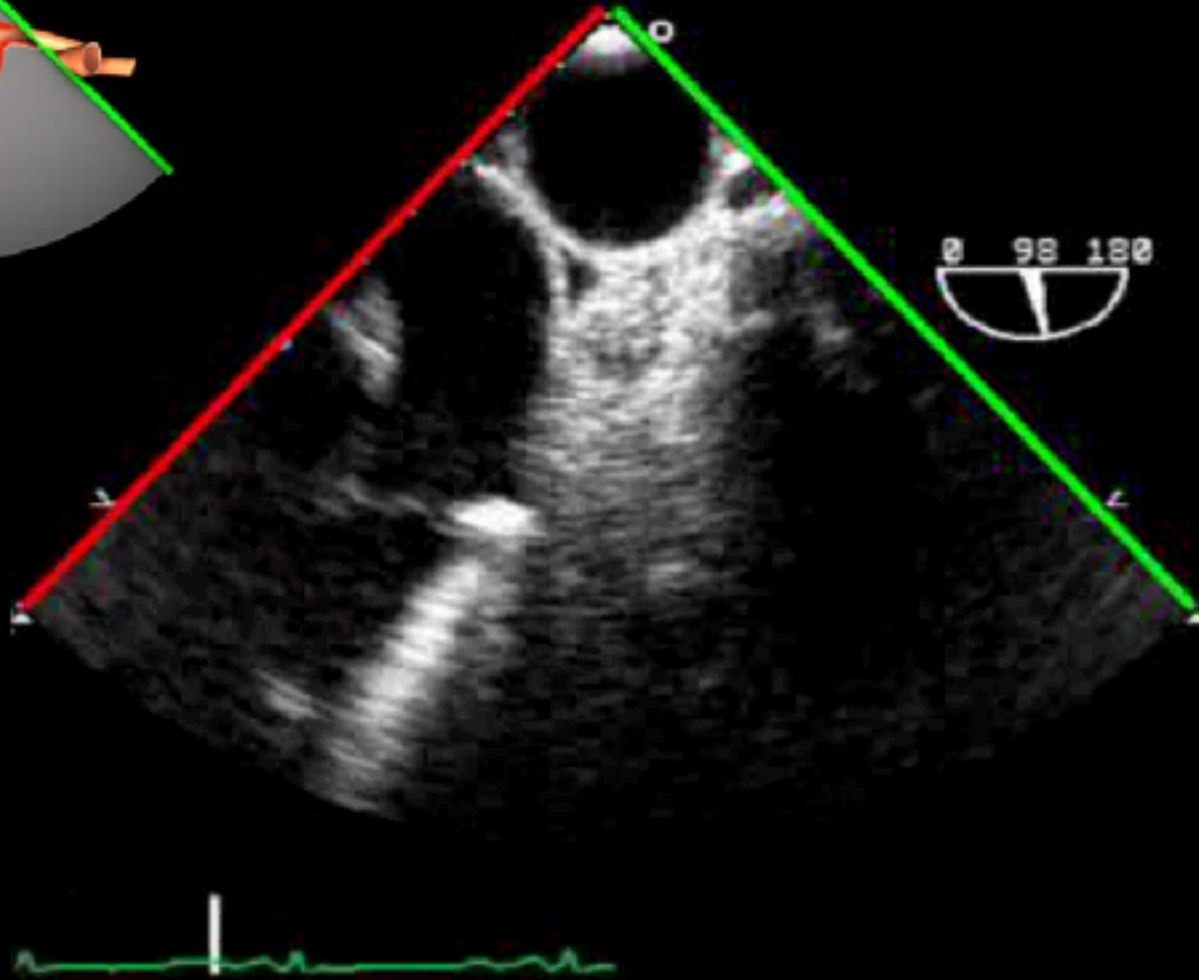
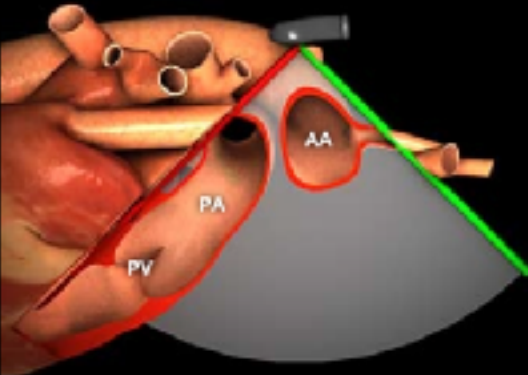
TG LAX view (CPR 品質另一選擇)



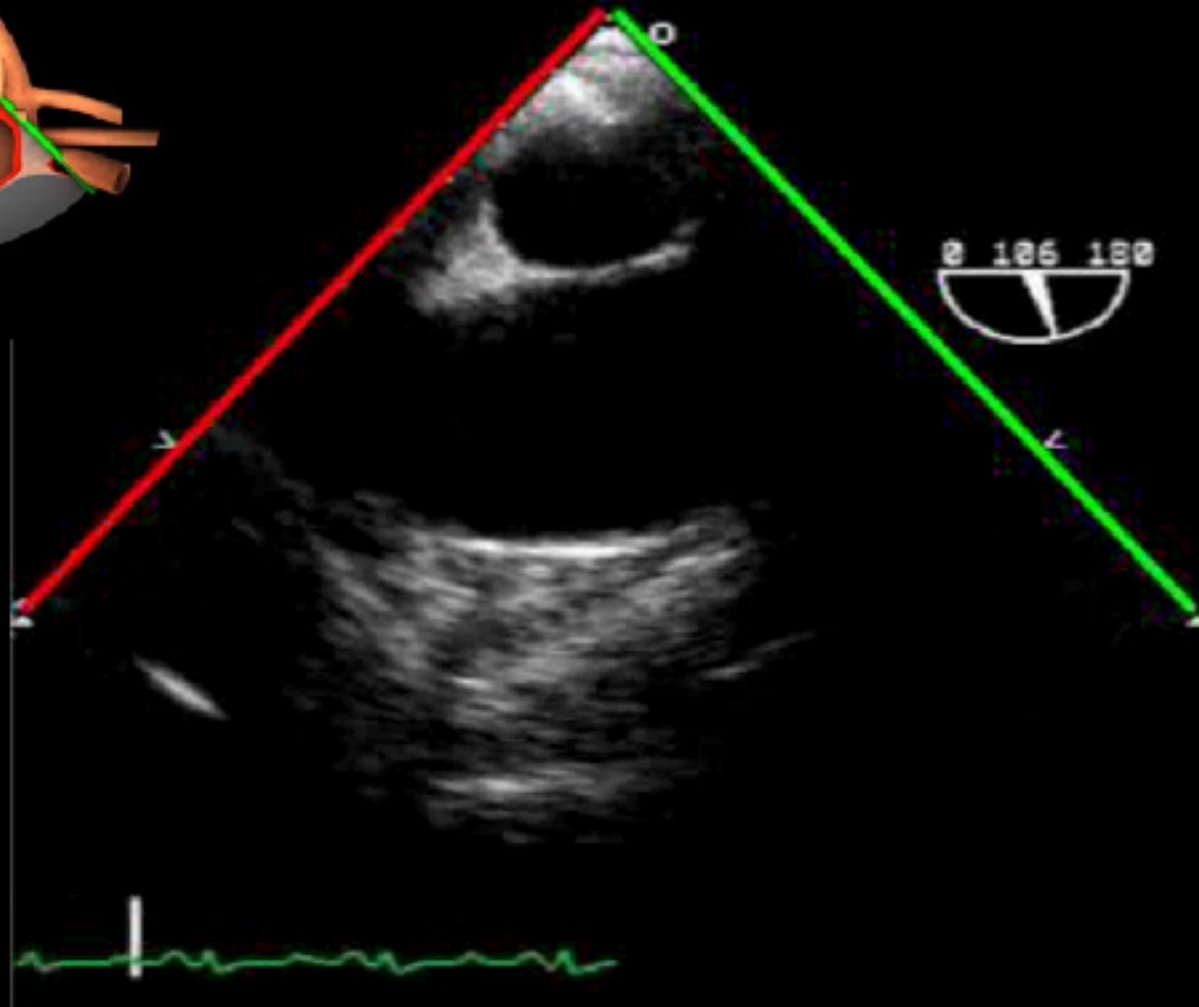
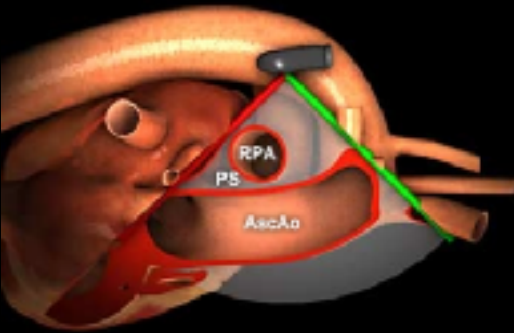
UE Aortic arch LAX view



UE Aortic arch SAX view

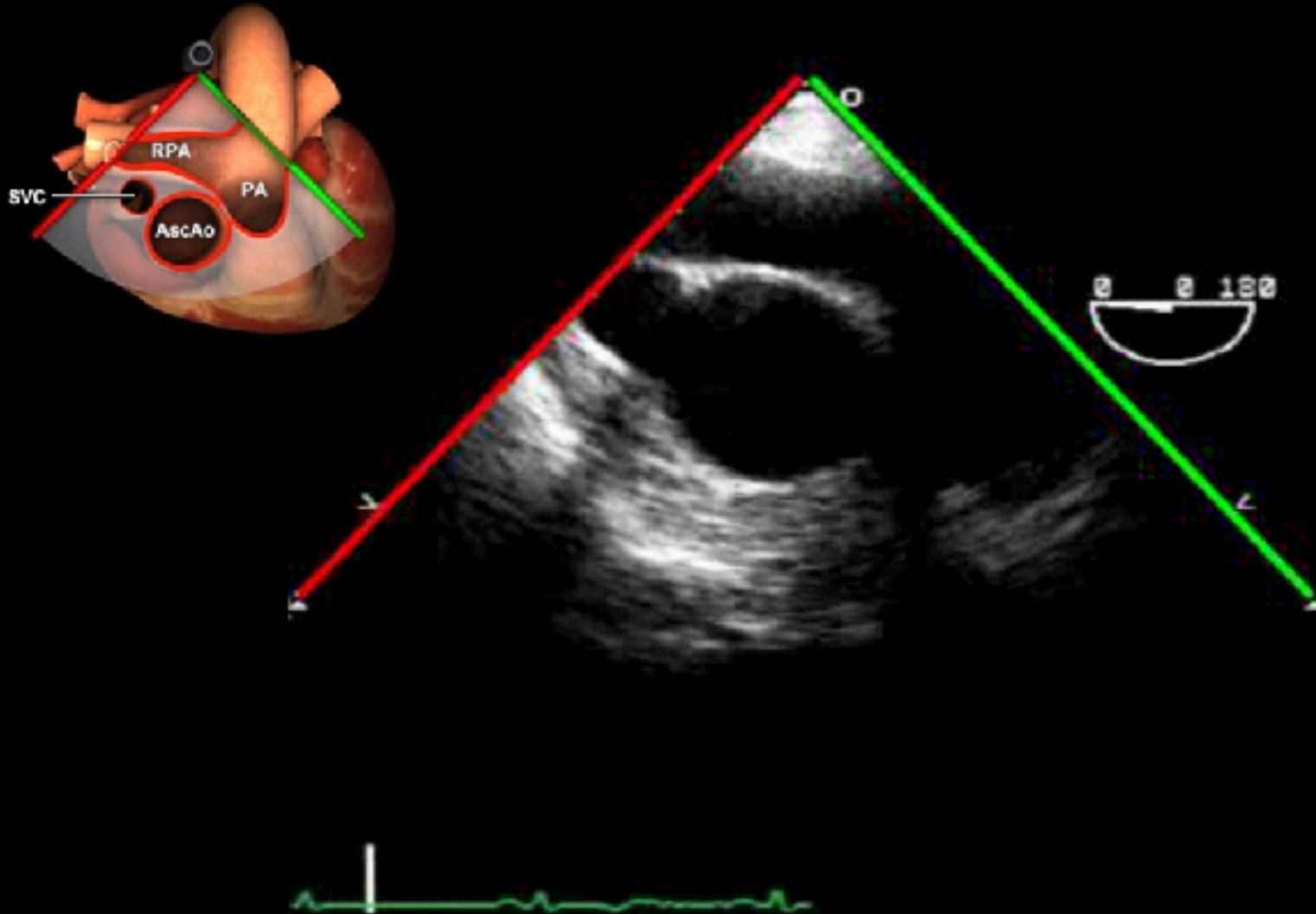


ME Ascending aorta LAX view

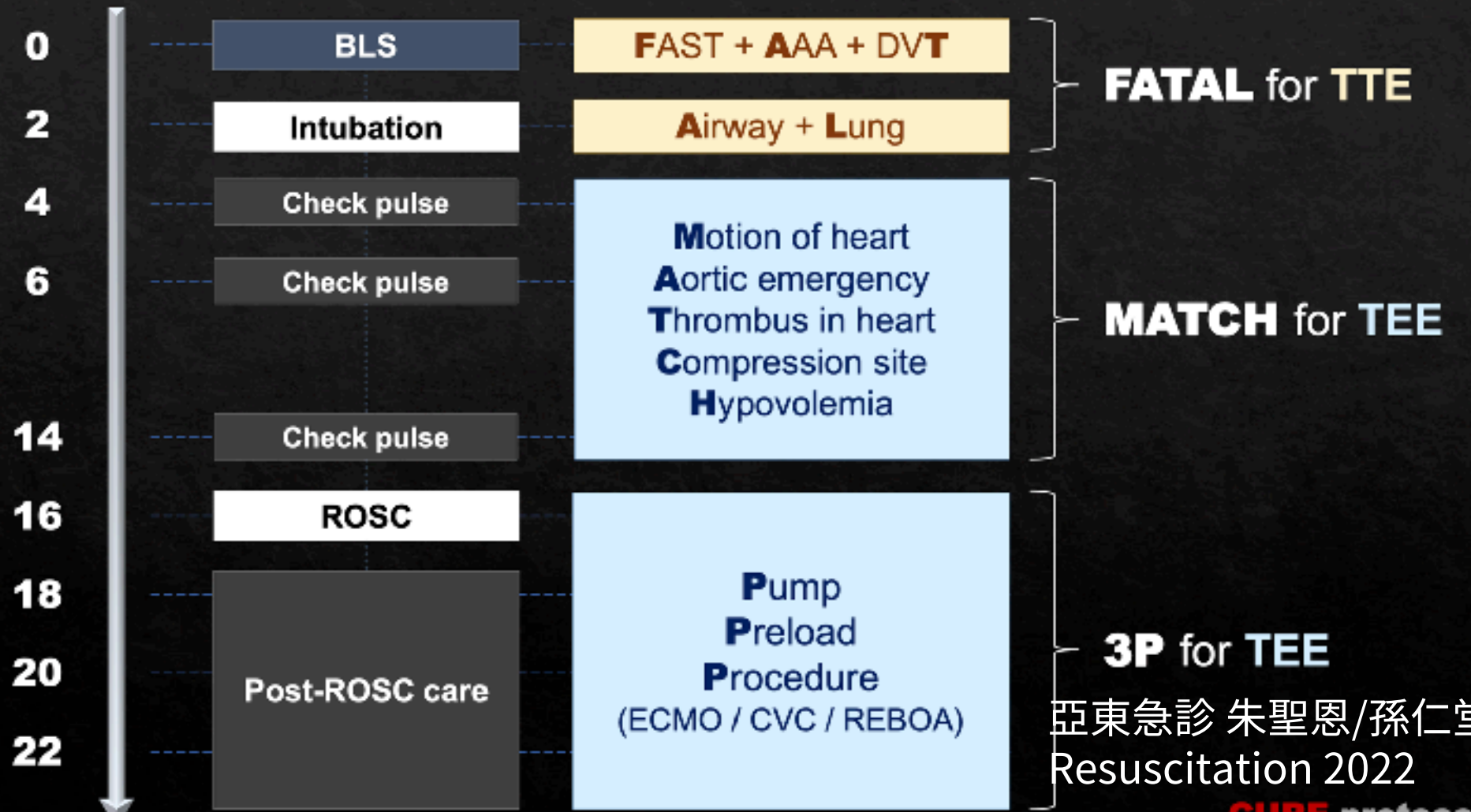




ME Ascending aorta SAX view

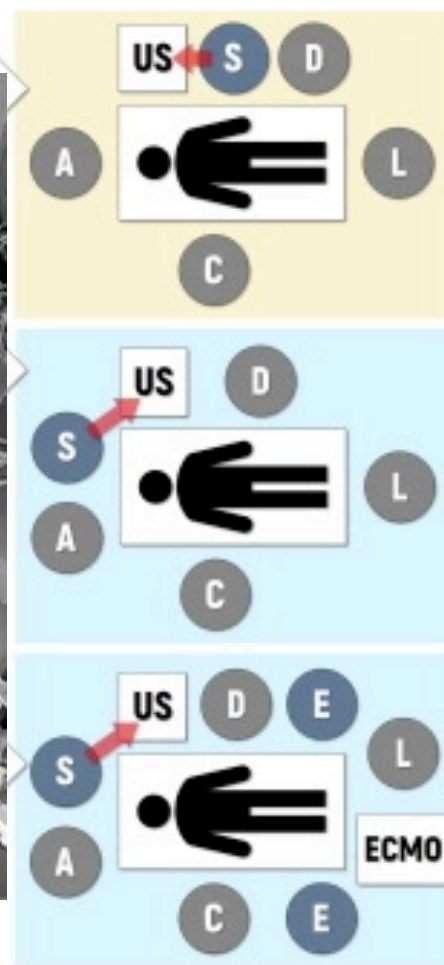


Core Ultrasound in REsuscitation (CURE): A novel protocol for ultrasound-assistant life support via application of both transesophageal and transthoracic ultrasound

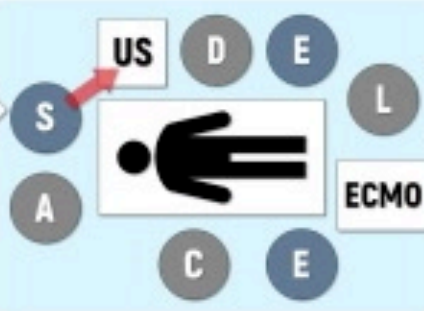
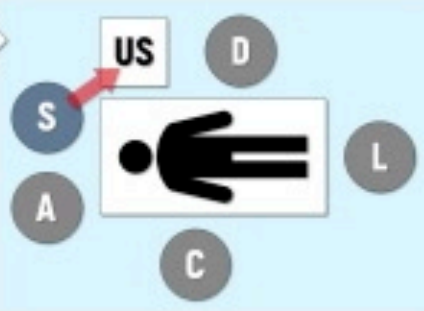
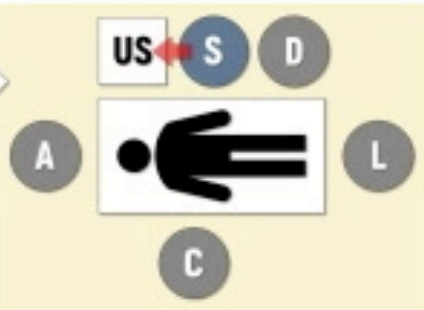
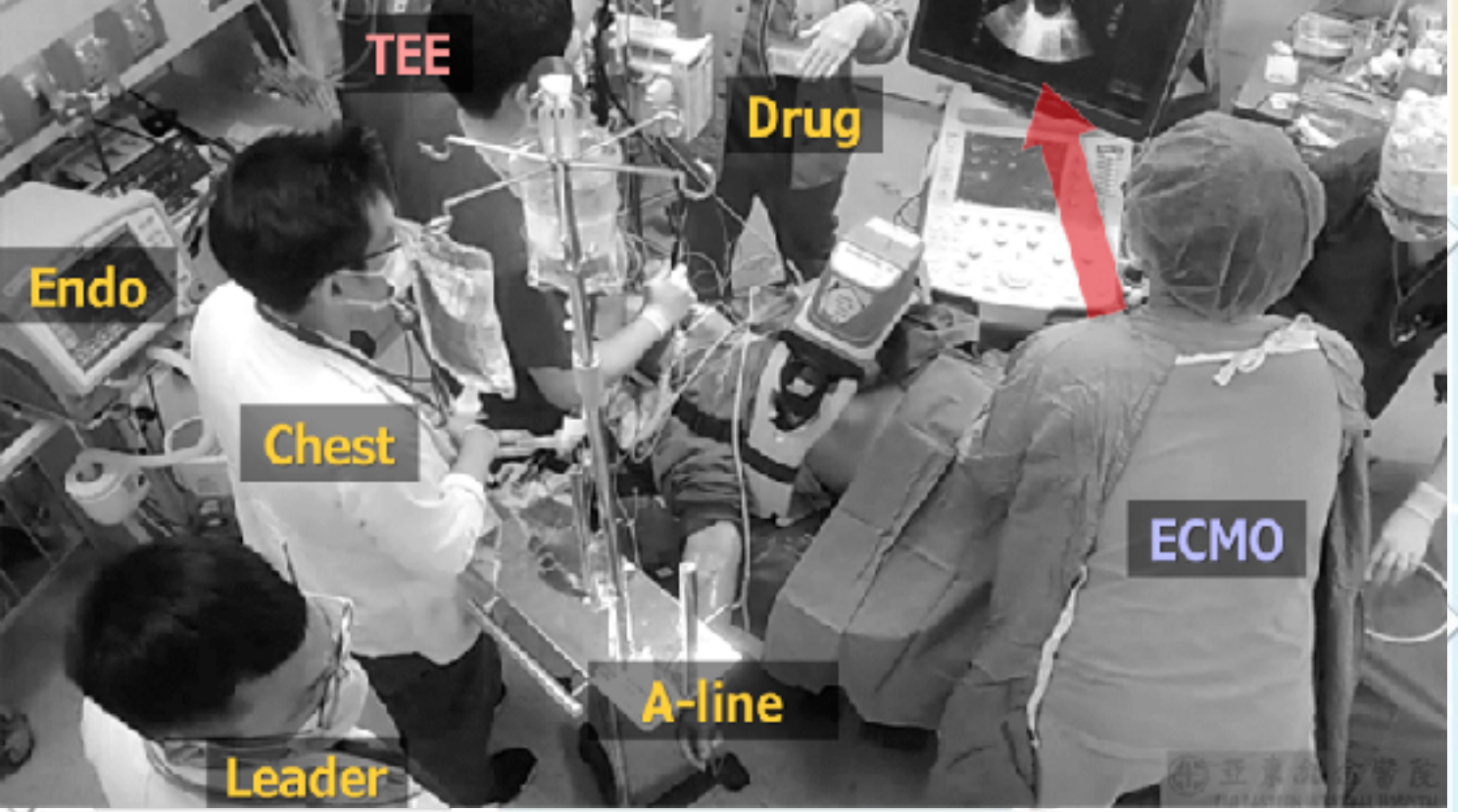
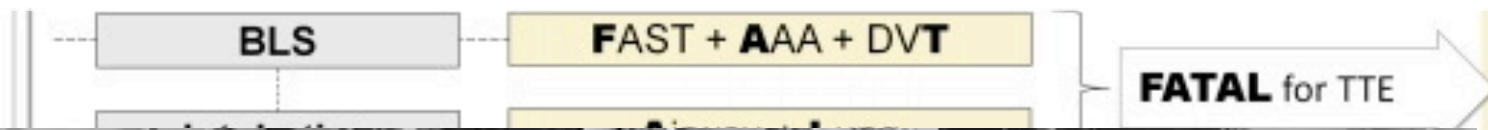


亞東急診 朱聖恩/孫仁堂
Resuscitation 2022

Core Ultrasound in REsuscitation (CURE): A novel protocol for ultrasound-assistant life support via application of both transesophageal and transthoracic ultrasound



Core Ultrasound in REsuscitation (CURE): A novel protocol for ultrasound-assistant life support via application of both transesophageal and transthoracic ultrasound



Core Ultrasound in REsuscitation (CURE): A novel protocol for ultrasound-assistant life support via application of both transesophageal and transthoracic ultrasound

The image illustrates the CURE protocol and its application in a clinical setting. At the top, a flowchart shows the sequence: BLS (Basic Life Support) leads to FAST + AAA + DVT (Focused Assessment with Sonography for Trauma + Aortic Aortic Aneurysm and Dissection + Deep Vein Thrombosis), which then leads to FATAL for TTE (Transesophageal Echocardiography).

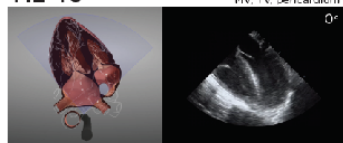
The central photograph shows a resuscitation team in an ICU setting. A patient is lying on a gurney. A red arrow points to the patient's chest area, labeled 'TEE' (Transesophageal Echocardiography). Other team members are performing 'REBOA' (Resuscitative Endovascular Balloon Occlusion of the Aorta), 'Drug' administration, and 'Chest' management. A team member is also performing 'Endo' (Endoscopy). A 'Leader' is present to coordinate the team.

On the right, three diagrams of a human figure illustrate the placement of ultrasound probes for different views:

- Top Diagram (Yellow background):** Shows the probe placement for a subcostal view. The probe is labeled 'US' and is positioned between the 'S' (Subcostal) and 'D' (Dorsal) markers. Other markers include 'A' (Anterior), 'L' (Lateral), and 'C' (Caudal).
- Middle Diagram (Light Blue background):** Shows the probe placement for a parasternal view. The probe is labeled 'US' and is positioned between the 'S' (Subcostal) and 'D' (Dorsal) markers. Other markers include 'A' (Anterior), 'L' (Lateral), and 'C' (Caudal).
- Bottom Diagram (Dark Blue background):** Shows the probe placement for a parasternal view with ECMO. The probe is labeled 'US' and is positioned between the 'S' (Subcostal) and 'D' (Dorsal) markers. Other markers include 'A' (Anterior), 'L' (Lateral), 'C' (Caudal), 'E' (External), and 'ECMO'.

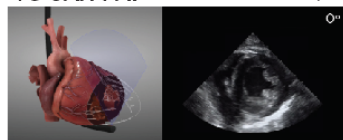
RESUSCITATIVE TEE VIEW GUIDE

ME 4C



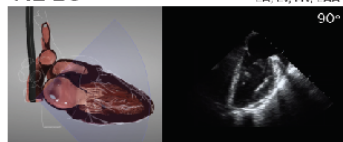
- Pathology pericardium
- RWMA
- LV/RV size & function
- Valvular pathology

TG SAX PAP



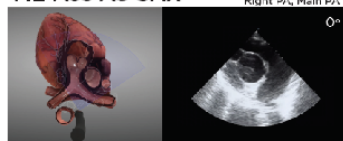
- LV function
- RWMA
- Pathology pericardium

ME 2C



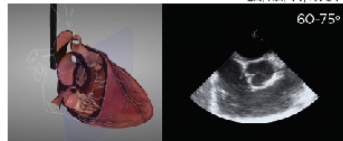
- Pathology LV
- LV axis
- Pathology MV
- Thrombus LAA

ME Asc Ao SAX



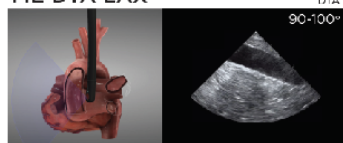
- Asc Aorta
- Pathology of PA
- Pulmonary embolism

ME RV I-O



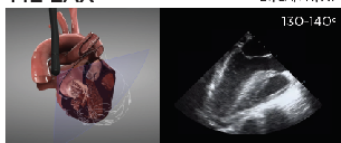
- Pathology RVOT
- Doppler TV

ME DTA LAX



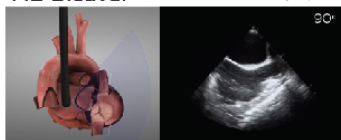
- Flow reversal (AI)
- IARP
- Impella
- VA ECMO

ME LAX



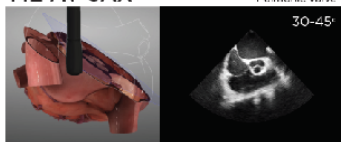
- Quality of CPR (AMC)
- Pathology MV
- LV function
- Pathology AV

ME Bicaval



- Procedure guidance
- ECMO
- Venous guidewire
- Volume responsiveness

ME AV SAX



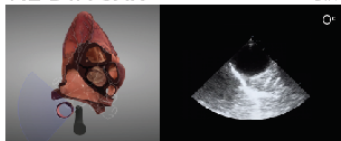
- Aortic stenosis
- Pathology RVOT
- ASD
- RCA and LMCA

ME Asc Ao LAX



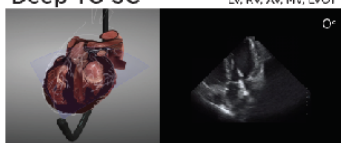
- Pulmonary embolism
- Outflow cannula
- Pathology PA
- LVAD

ME DTA SAX



- IARP
- Impella
- VA ECMO

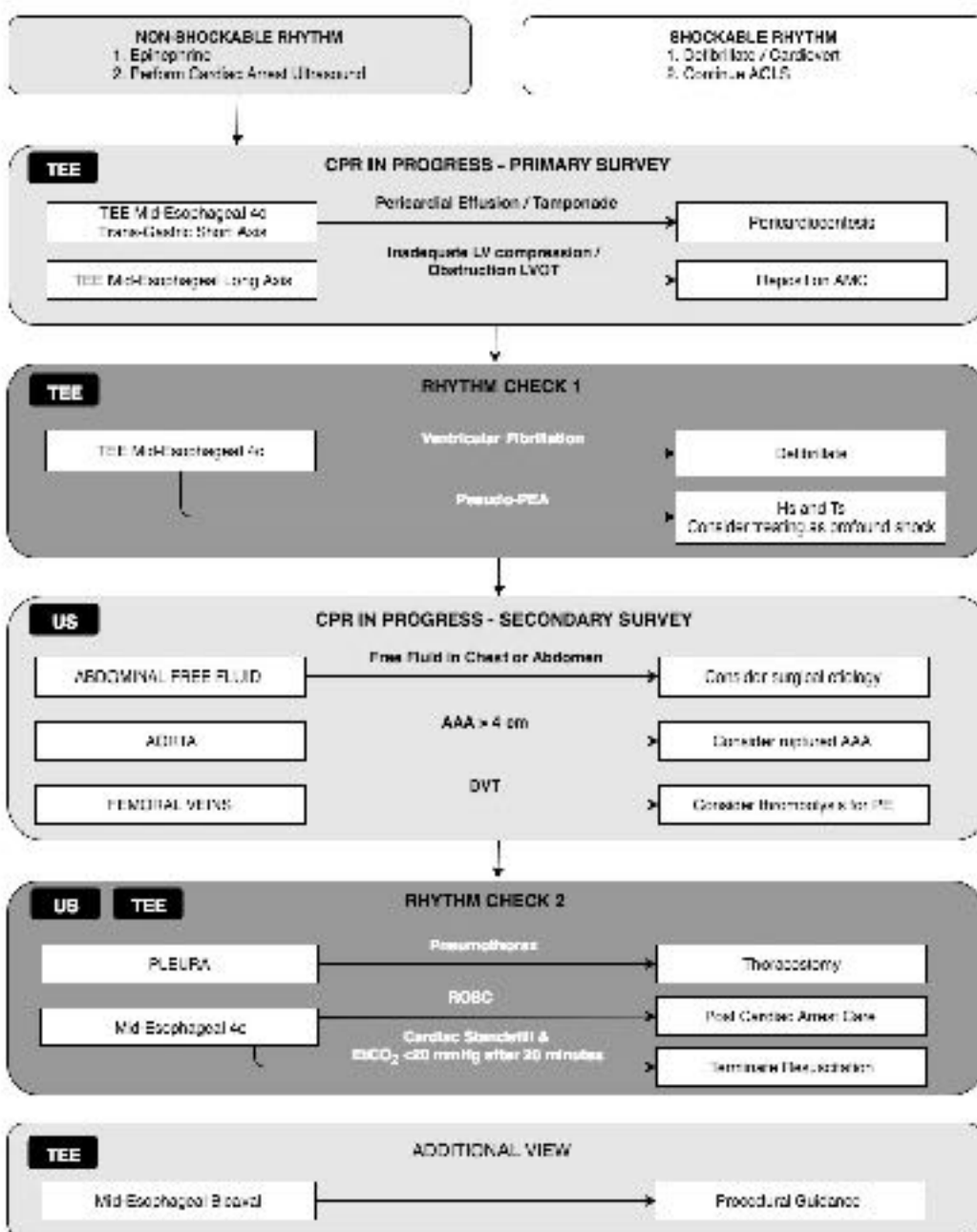
Deep TG SC



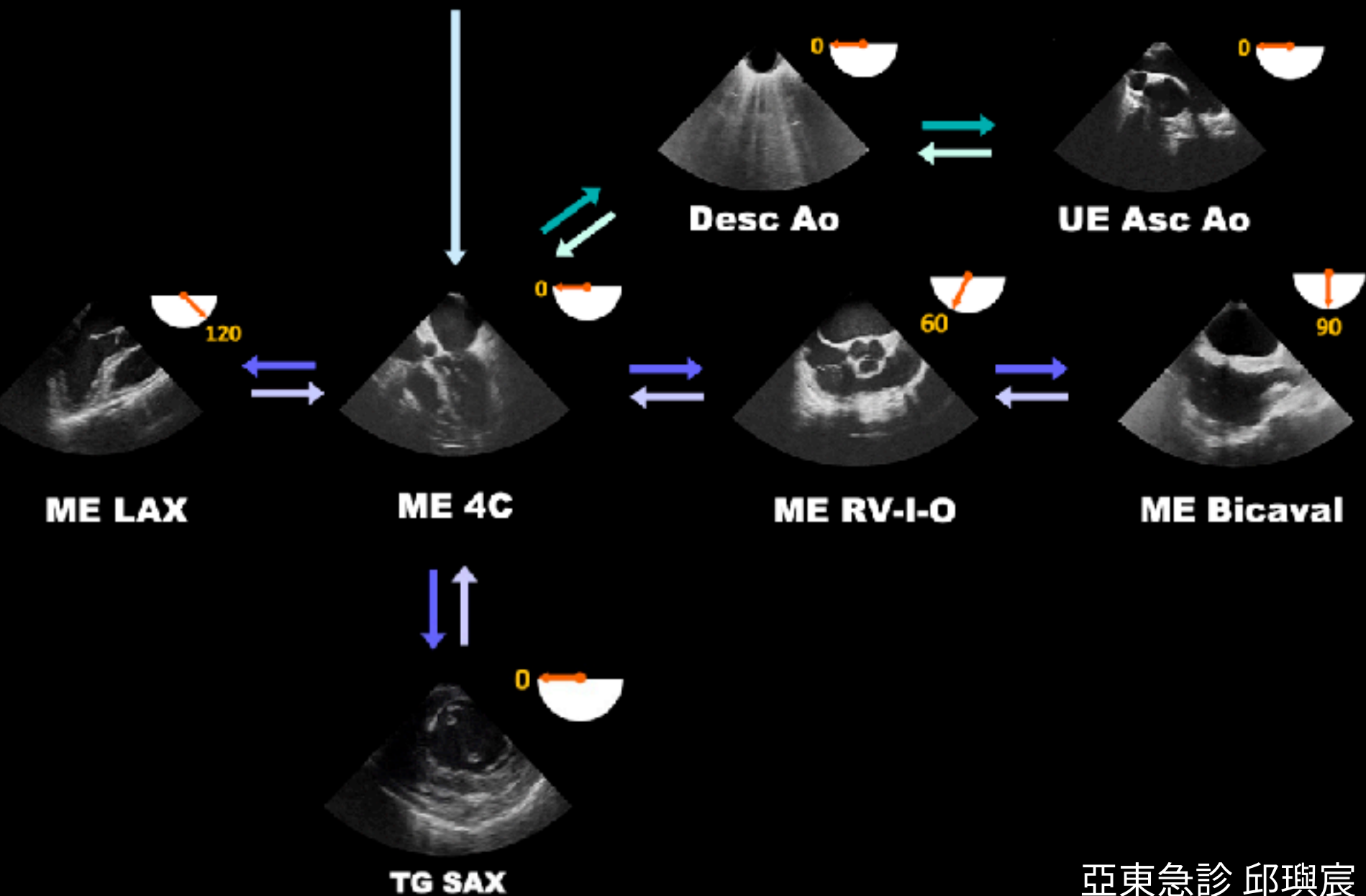
- Doppler (VTI) LVOT

TEE-GUIDED CARDIAC ARREST RESUSCITATION

R. Ponsius, B. F. Thoenes



HYPOPHARYNX



SHH-1st Goal

