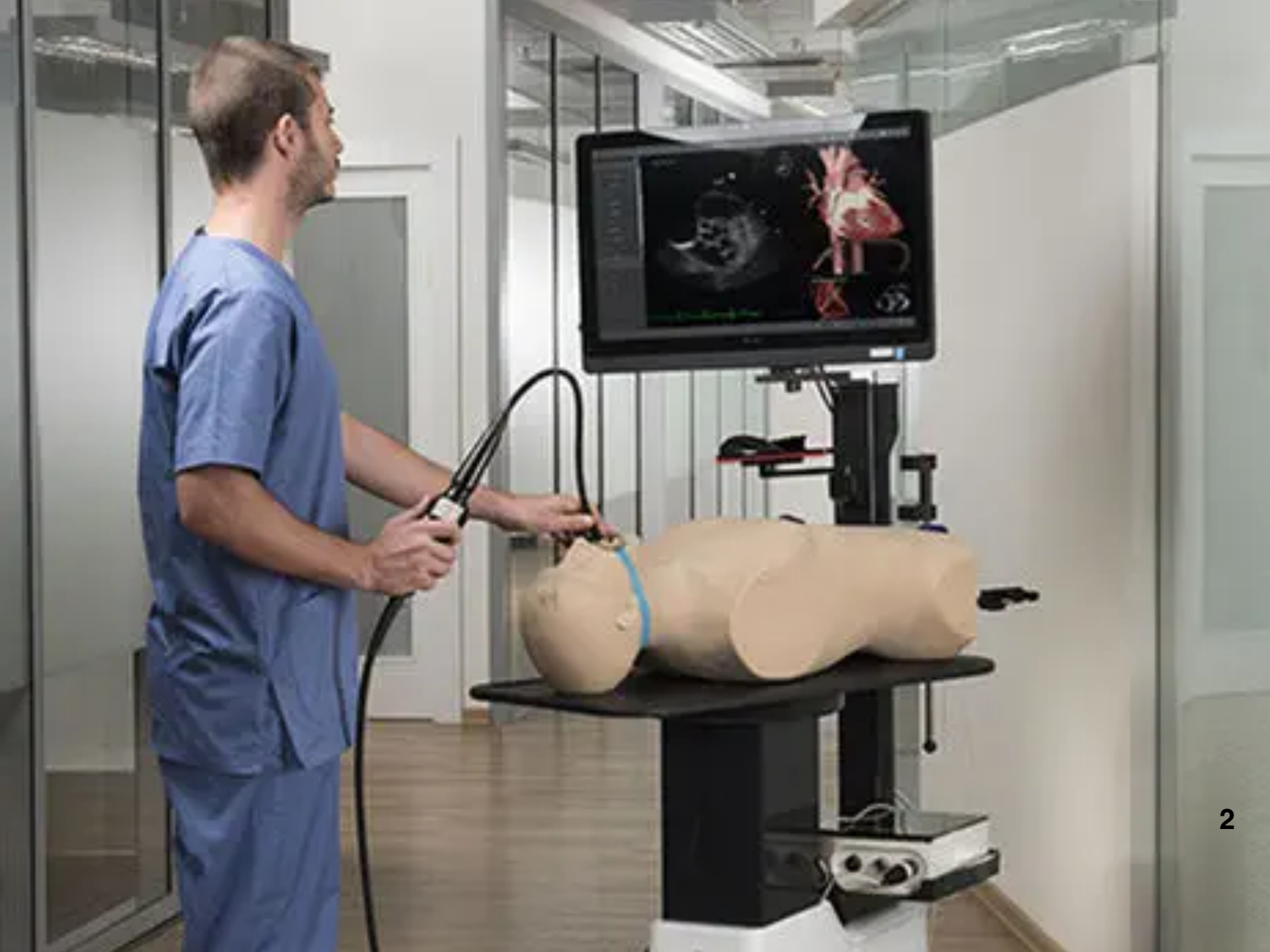




RESUSCITATIVE TEE

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





WHY TEE IN ER ?

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



American College of
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POLICY STATEMENT

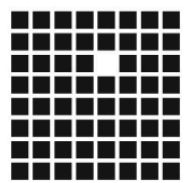
Approved April 2017

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

Table 2 – Advantages and disadvantages of using TOE in place of TTE during cardiac arrest.

Advantages	Disadvantages
Higher image quality	More invasive
Excellent sonic windows, not limited by patient factors	Risk of injury
Continuous imaging, ability to optimise chest compressions in real time	Decreased availability in emergency setting
Decreased interruptions to chest compressions	Requires additional ultrasound training
Ability to obtain higher number of views and therefore greater anatomic scope	

中 壓 骨 肺 血
斷 胸 頭 臟 管



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POLICY STATEMENT



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



American College of
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POLICY STATEMENT

Approved June 2023

Use of Transesophageal Echocardiography (TEE) in the ED for Shock, Cardiac Arrest, and Procedural Guidance

需具備資格

初學者: 25例 / TTE經驗: 10例



Available online at [ScienceDirect](https://www.sciencedirect.com)

Resuscitation

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/resuscitation



Review

Transoesophageal echocardiography in cardiac arrest: From the emergency department to the intensive care unit



Thomas Edmiston^a, Fabio Sangalli^b, Hatem Soliman-Aboumarie^c, Pietro Bertini^d, Hannah Conway^e, Antonio Rubino^{f,*}

	Comprehensive TOE	Focused TOE (fTOE)	Resuscitative TOE (rTOE)
Level of competence	Comprehensive	Focused	Focused
Number of views	20–28 views	8 views	3 + 2 views
Scanning modalities	Advances Doppler modalities and 3D/4D	2D and colour Doppler to confirm significant valve disease	2D only to rule in/out possible causes for CA and guide resuscitation
Scope of exam	Broad curriculum	Critical haemodynamic instability	Cardiac arrest, peri-arrest conditions and major trauma
Setting	Echolab, interventional cardiology, cardiac ORs and ICU	Acute care setting and non-cardiac ORs	Acute care setting, emergency department, out-of-hospital

Transoesophageal echocardiography in cardiac arrest: From the emergency department to the intensive care unit

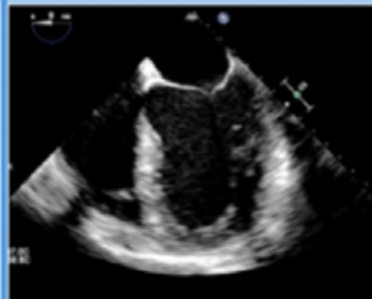
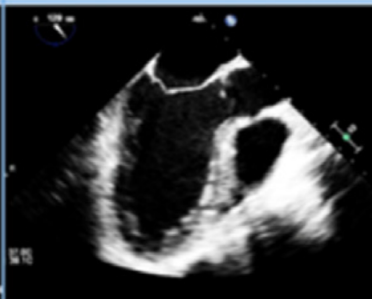
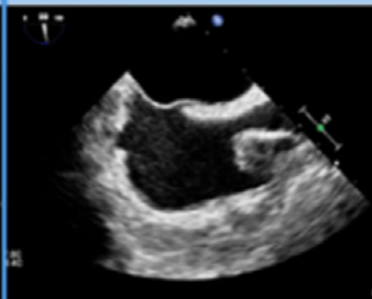
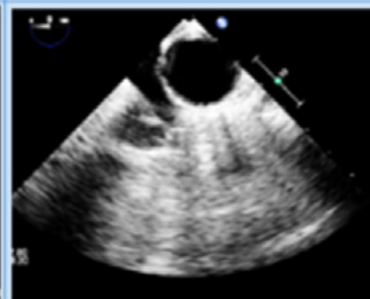
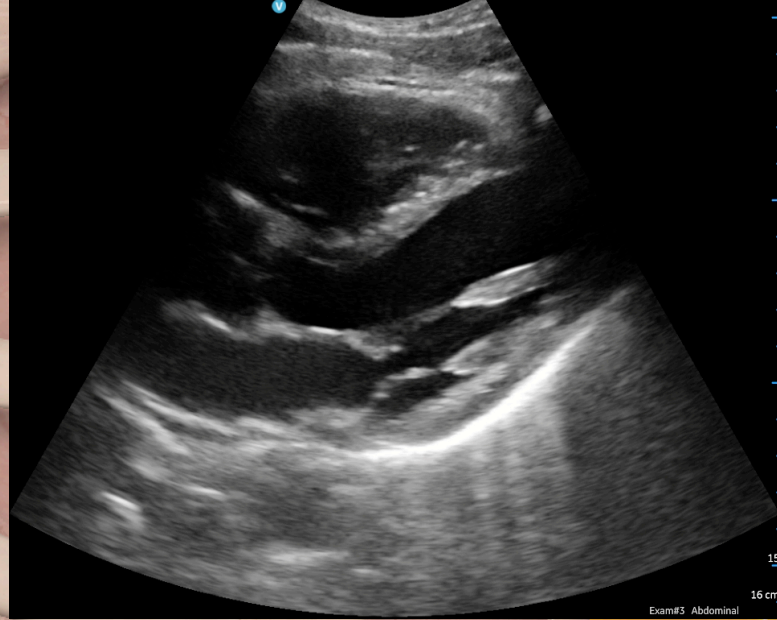
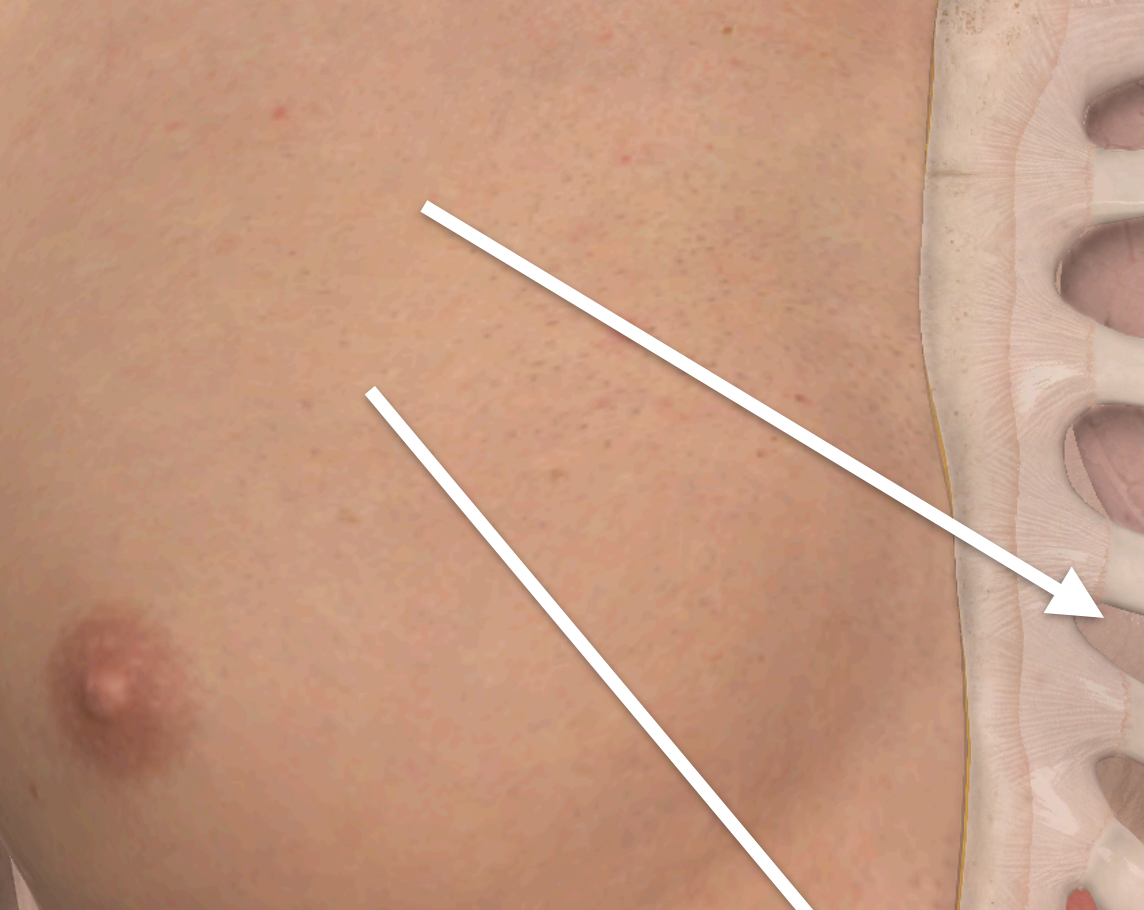
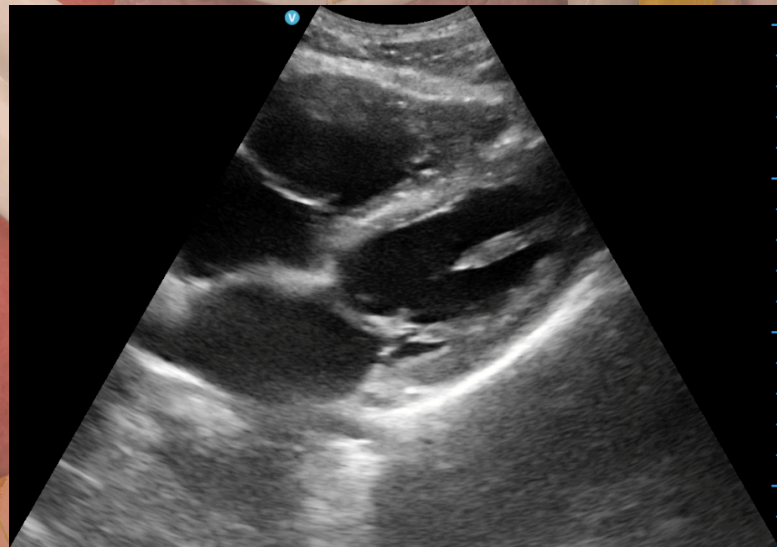
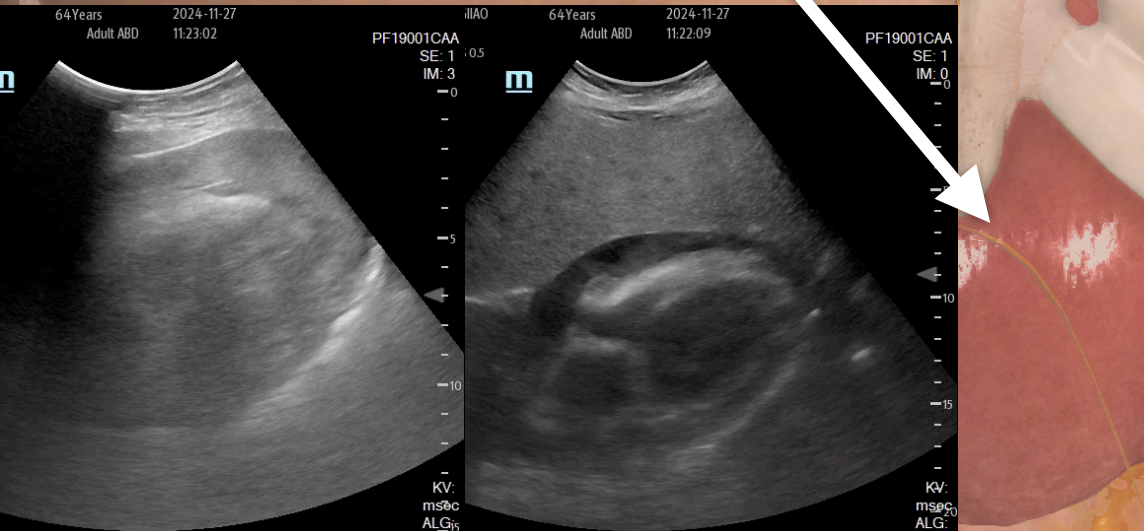
ME 4Ch	ME LAX	TG SAX	ME bicaval	Desc Ao SAX
				
Identification of organised cardiac activity			Cannulation guidance	
Gross assessment of systolic function			Aortic hysthmus in blunt trauma	
Intravascular volume status			FUNDAMENTAL IN E-CPR AND TRAUMA	
Pericardial effusion				
Right ventricular dimension				

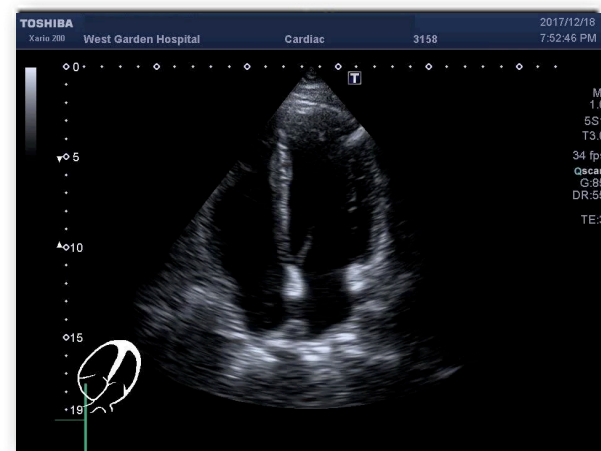
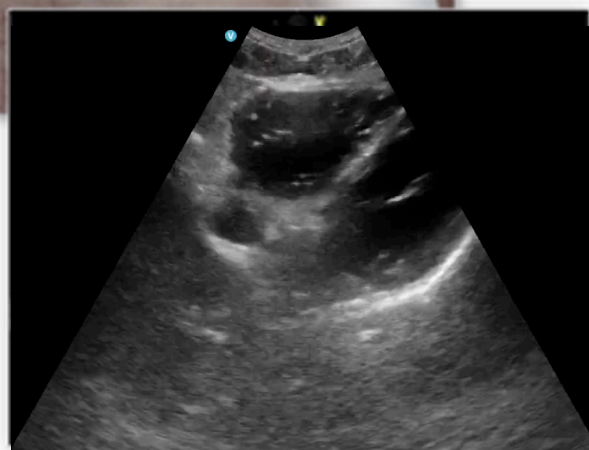
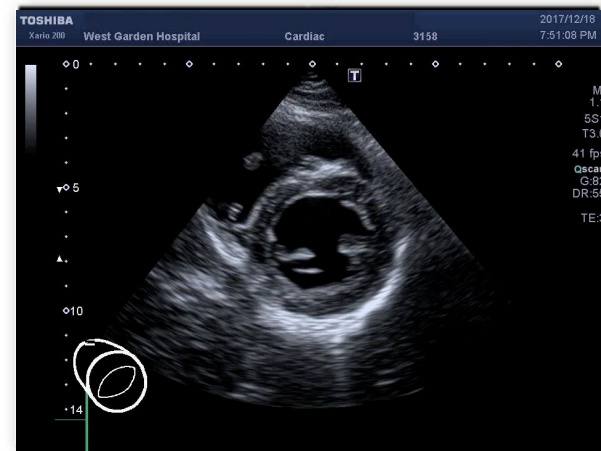
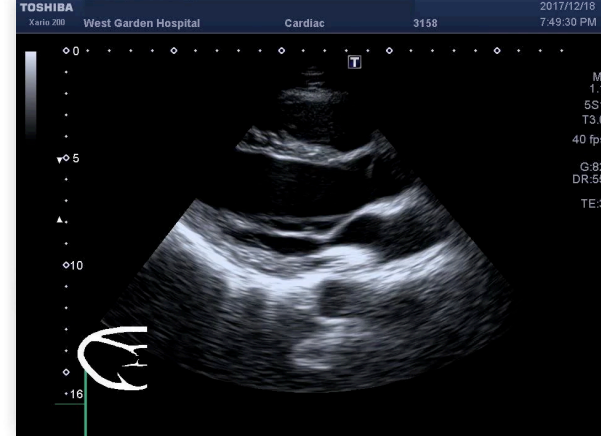
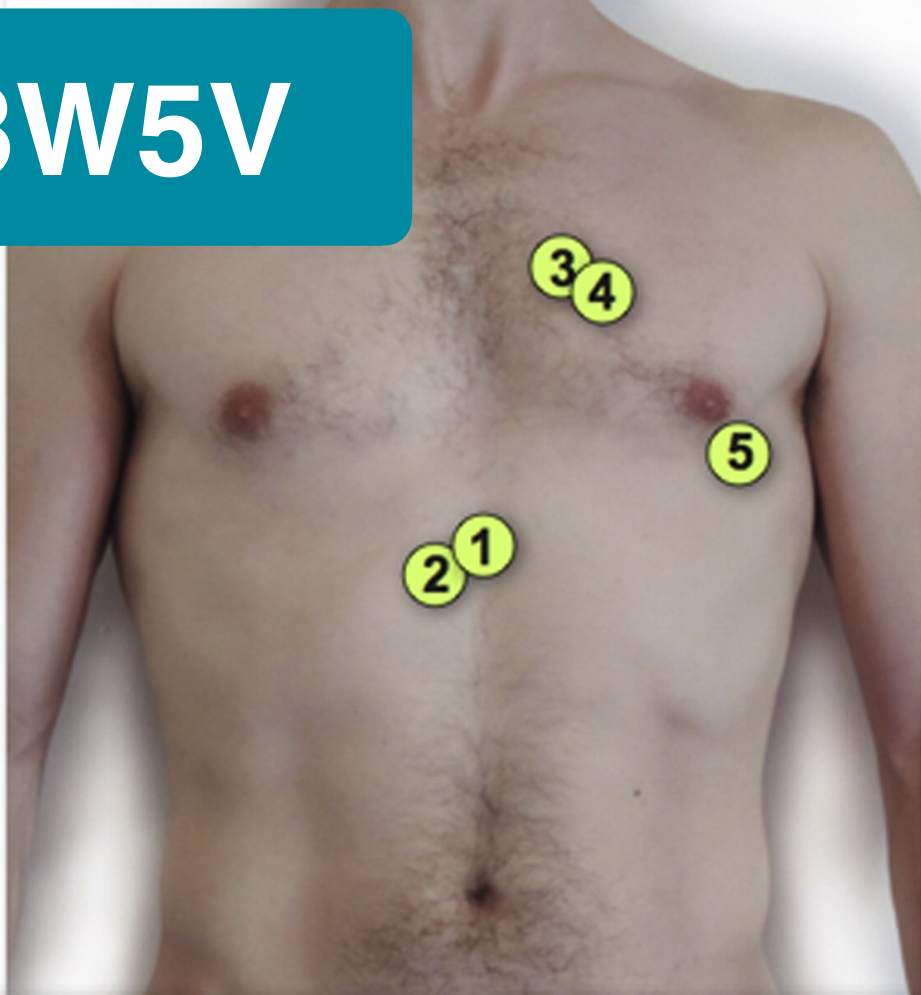
Fig. 1 – TOE Scanning protocol in cardiac arrest.



HEMOPERICARDIUM



3W5V





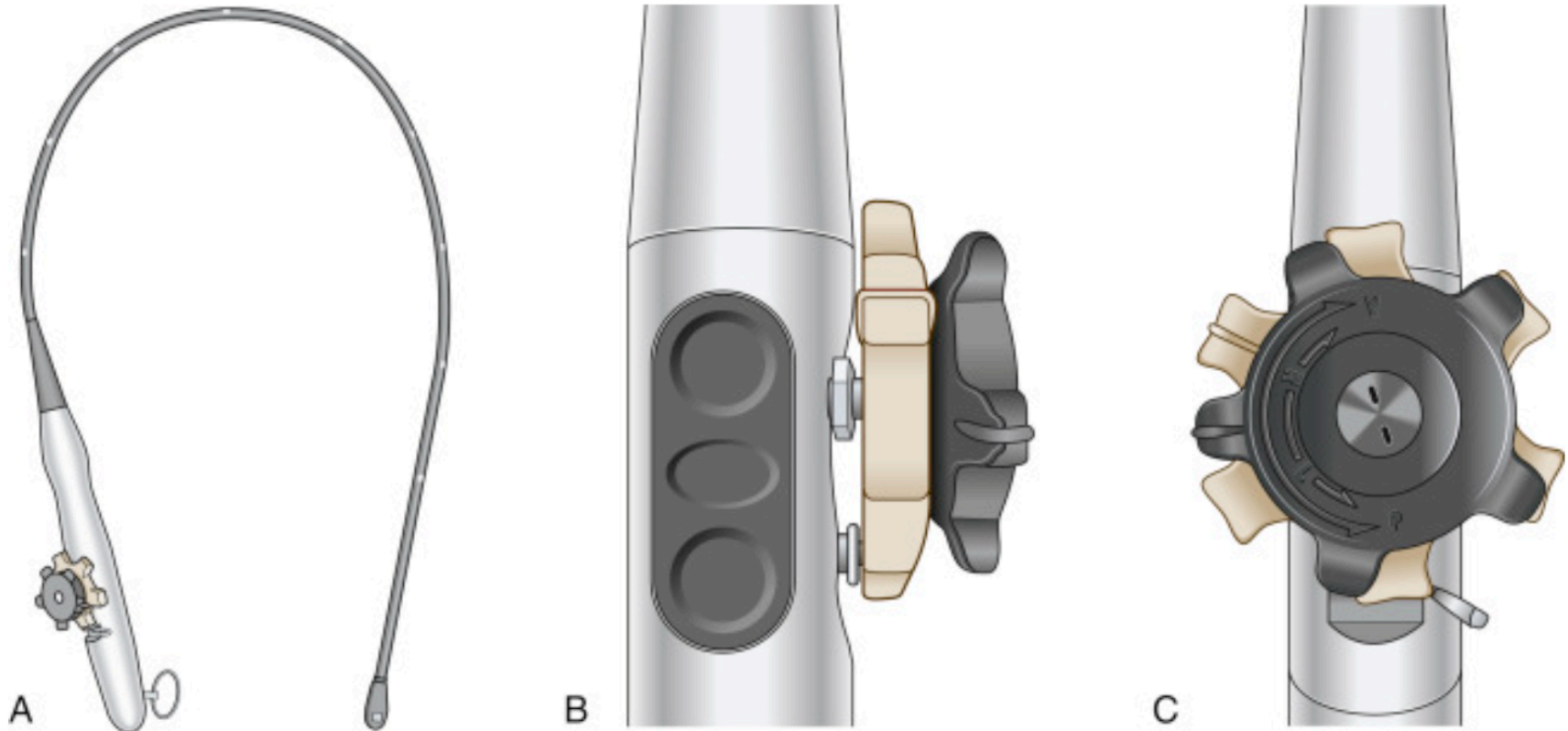


TEE 清消作業教學

TransEsophageal Echocardiography



TransEsophageal Echocardiography

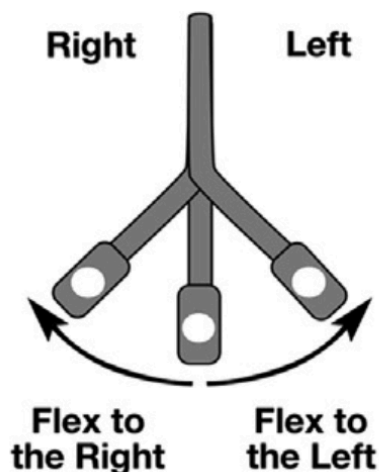
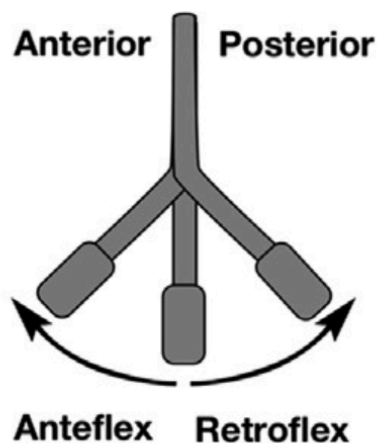
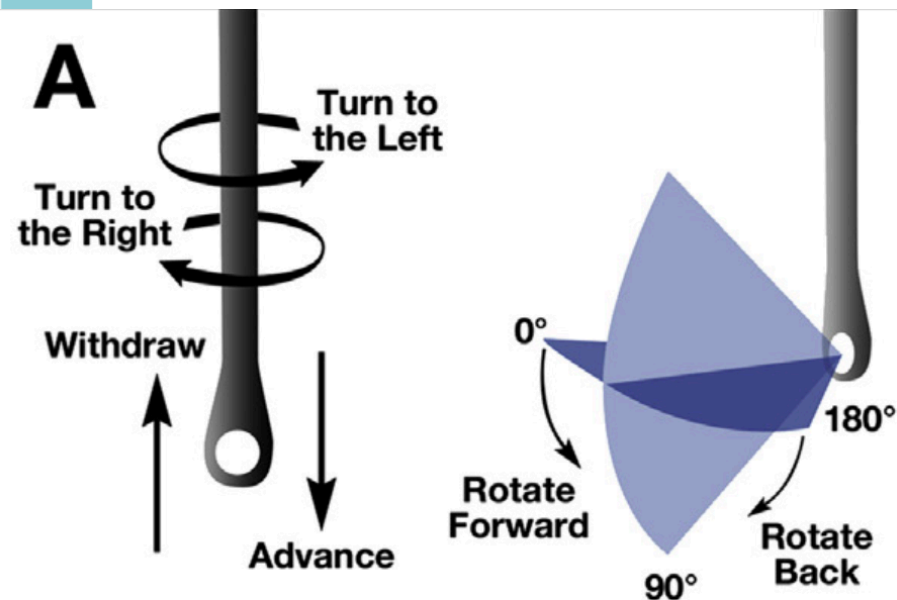
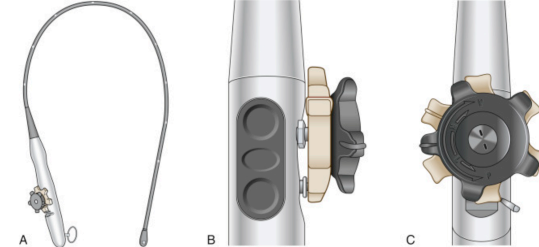


1主線：前進後退加順逆轉動

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 ?



面朝前

進和退

順逆轉

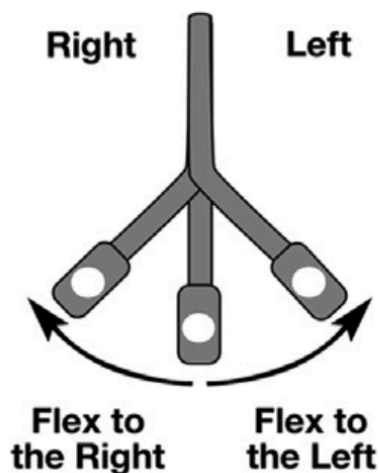
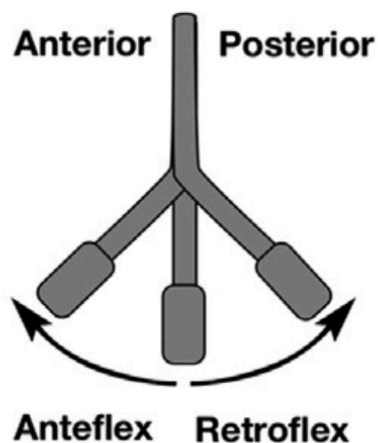
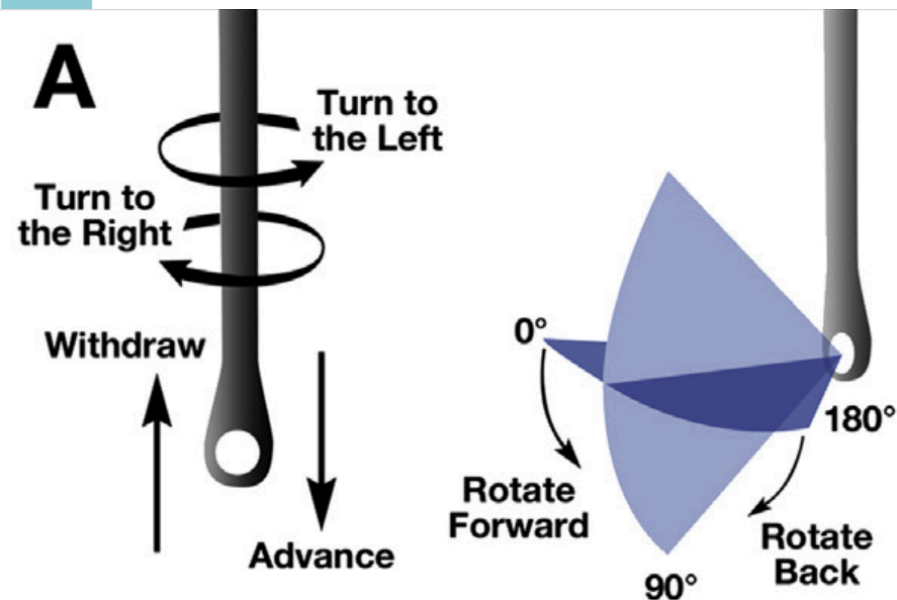
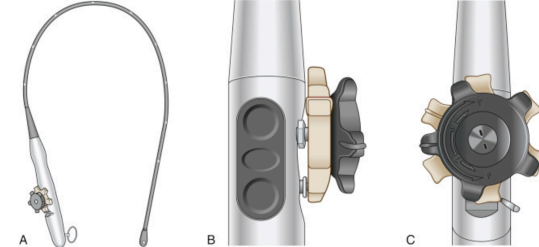
晶體旋

前後彎

左右彎

15

How to perform TEE ?



主幹線順時鐘：看腔靜脈

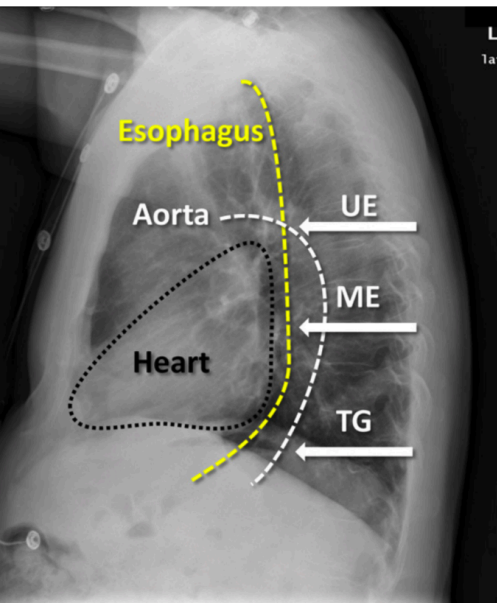
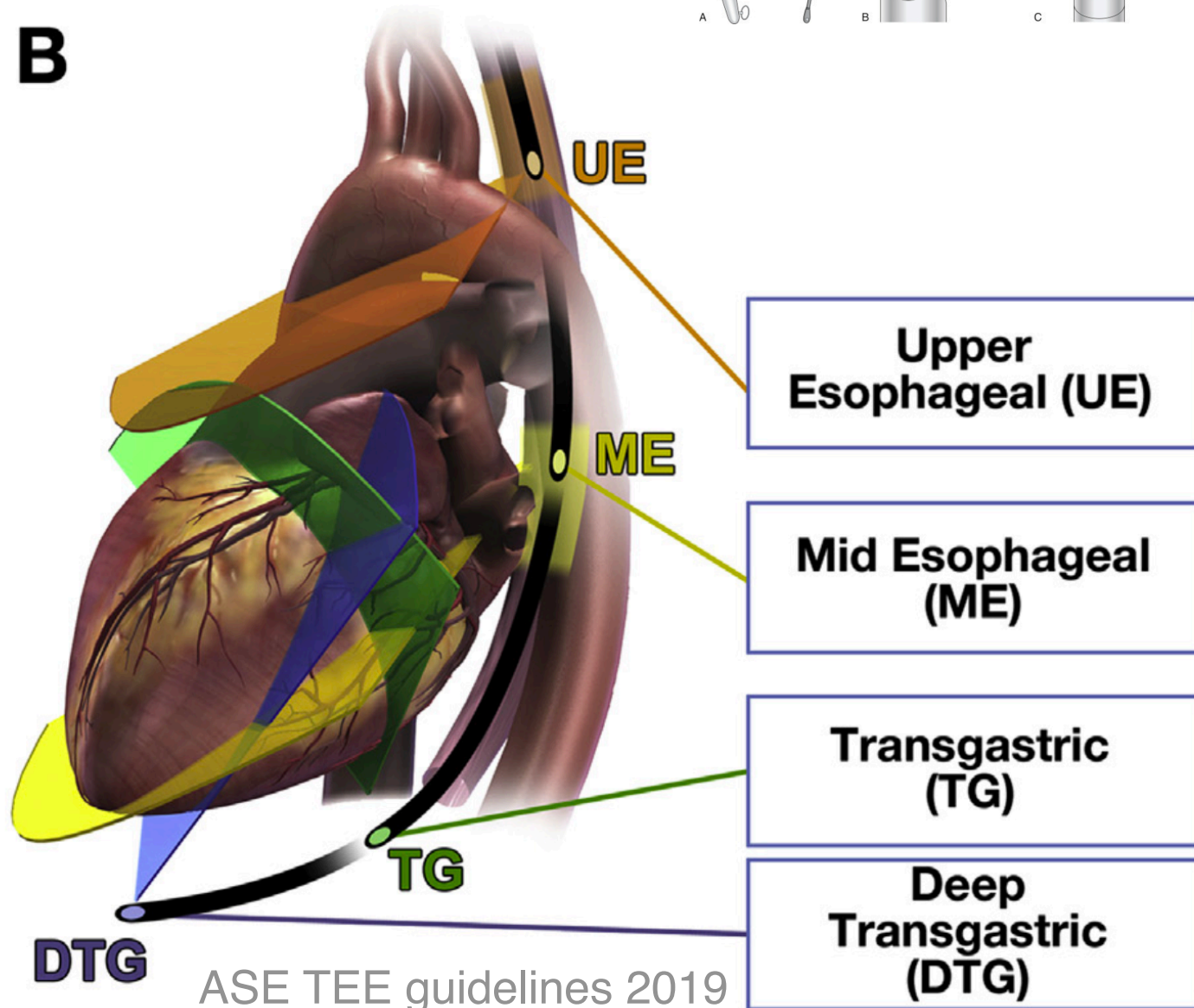
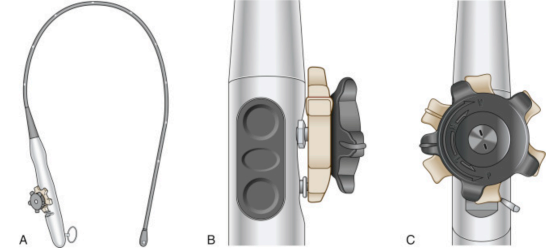
大轉輪順時鐘：向前彎曲

小轉輪順時鐘：向右彎曲

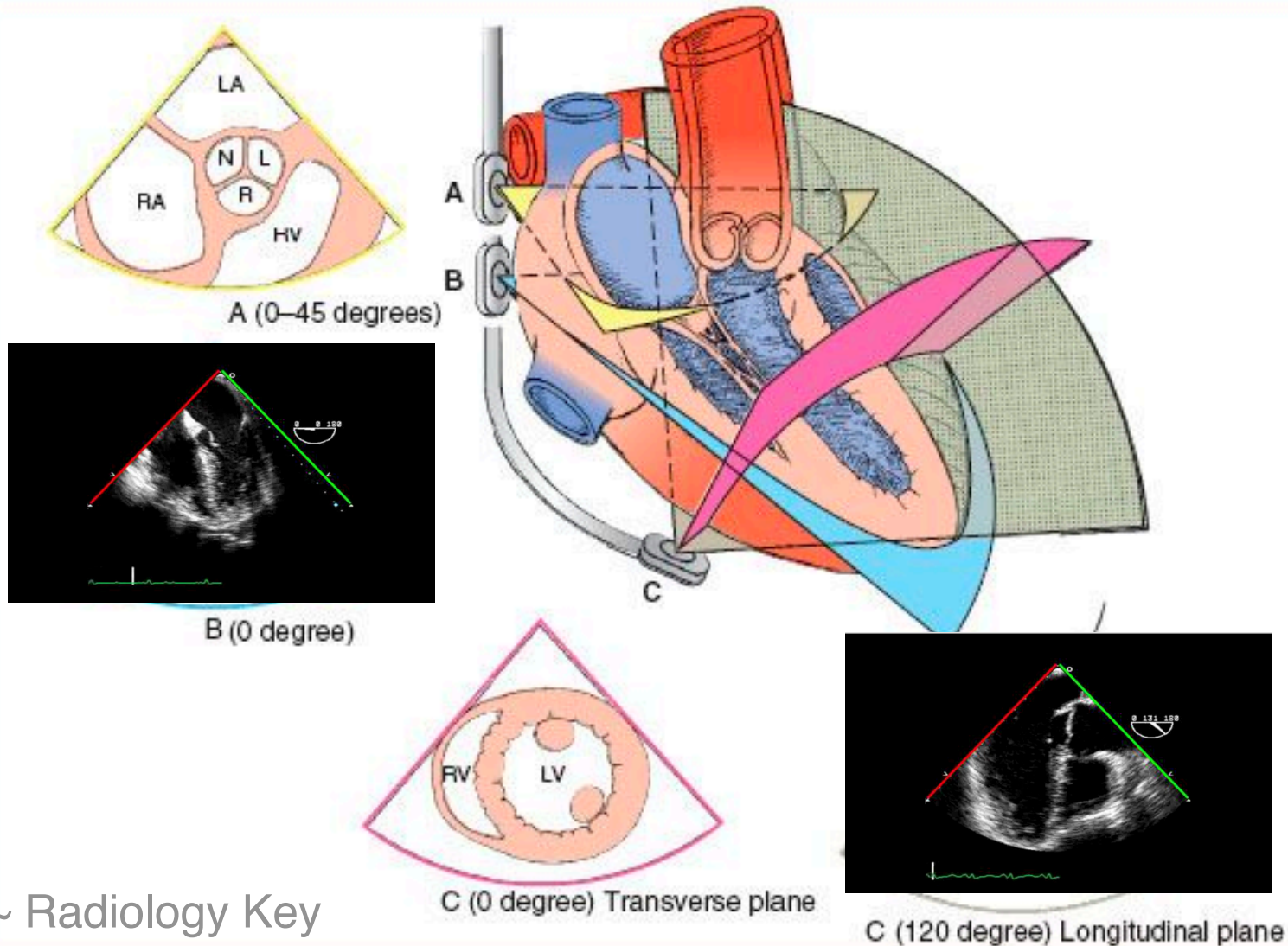
How deep should we go ?

4

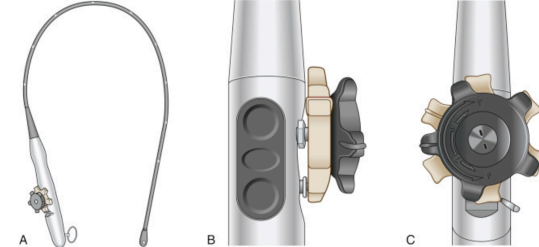
B



TEE Basic Views at different levels



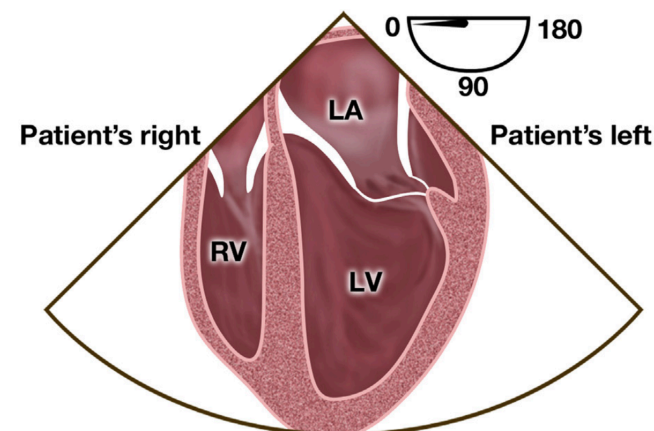
How to define degree ?



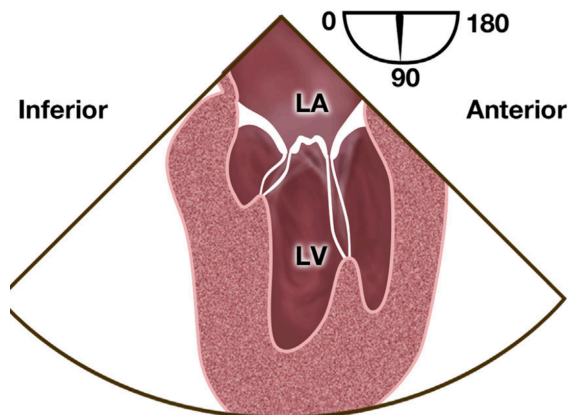
0°

90°

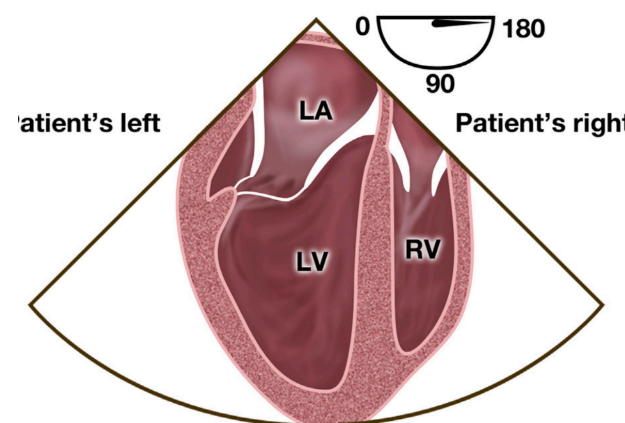
180°



A. Multiplane angle 0



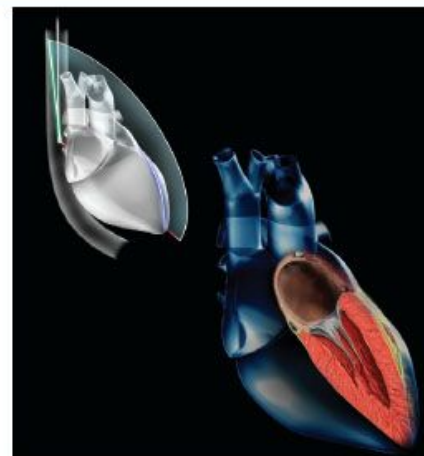
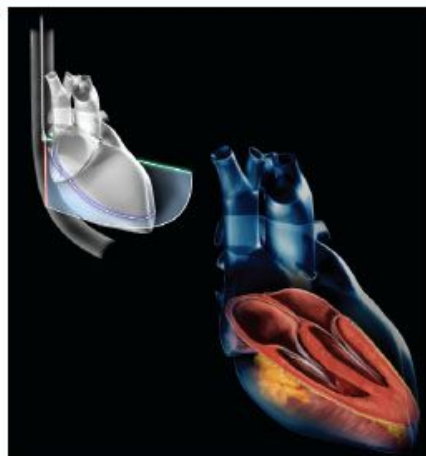
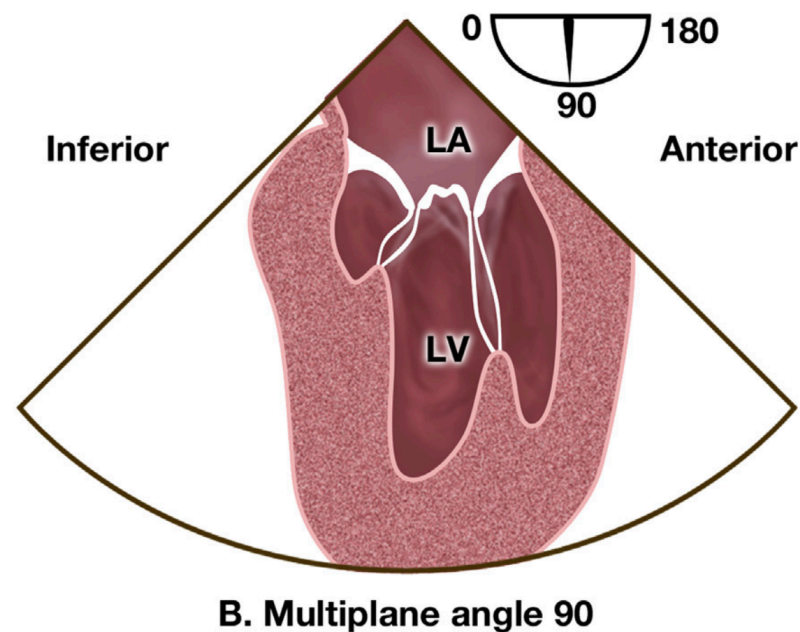
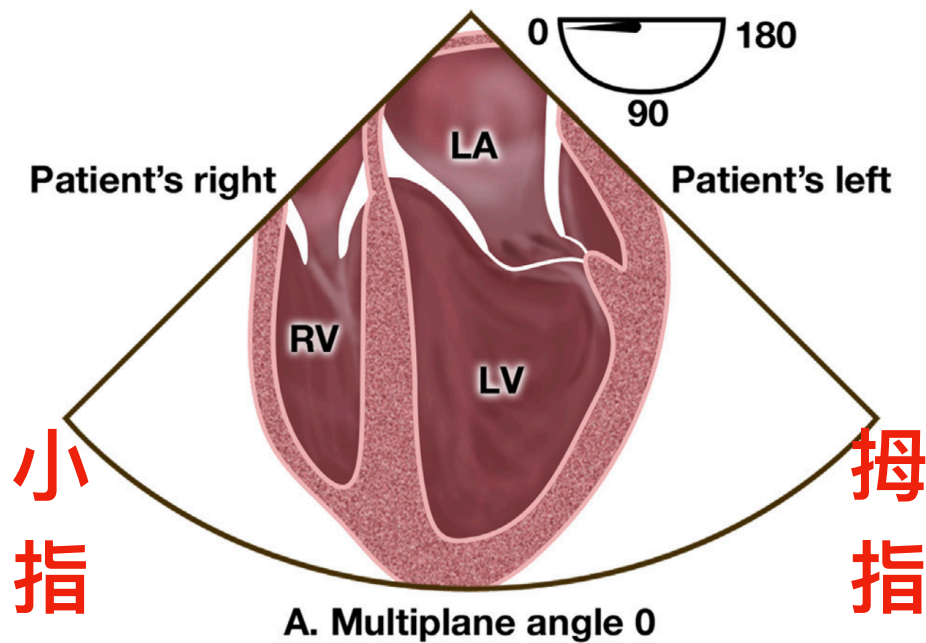
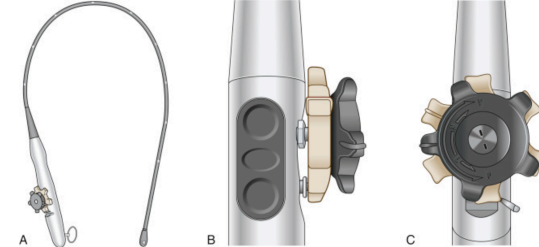
B. Multiplane angle 90



C. Multiplane angle 180

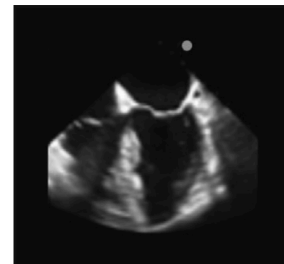
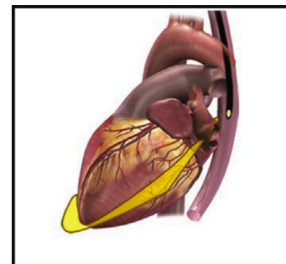
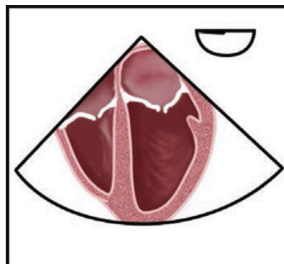
最接近TEE的腔室為 **LA**

確認0°和90°的定位

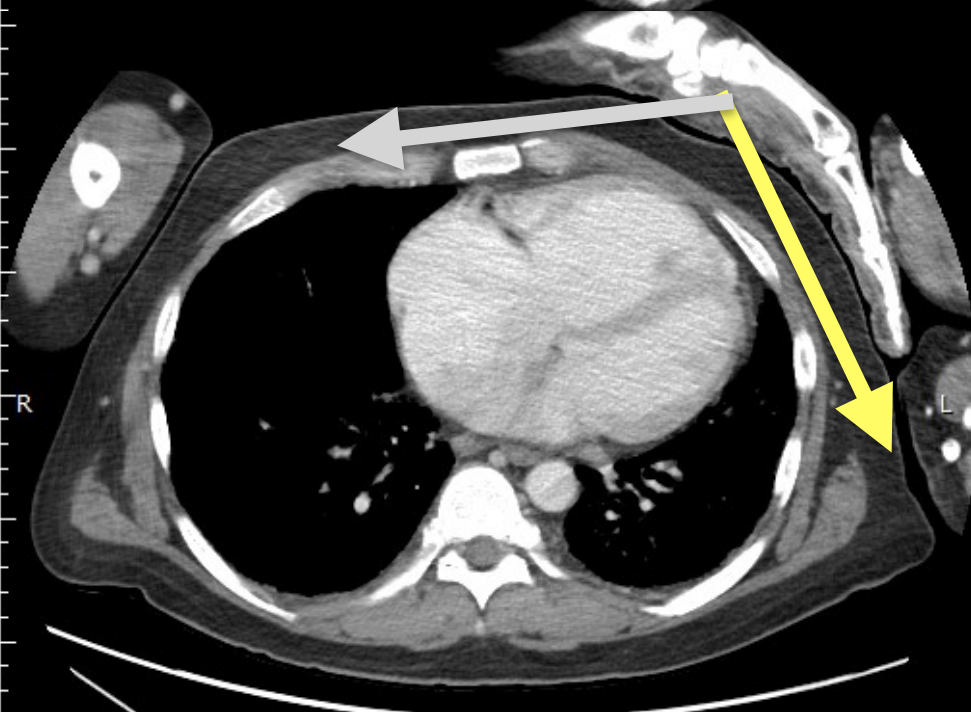
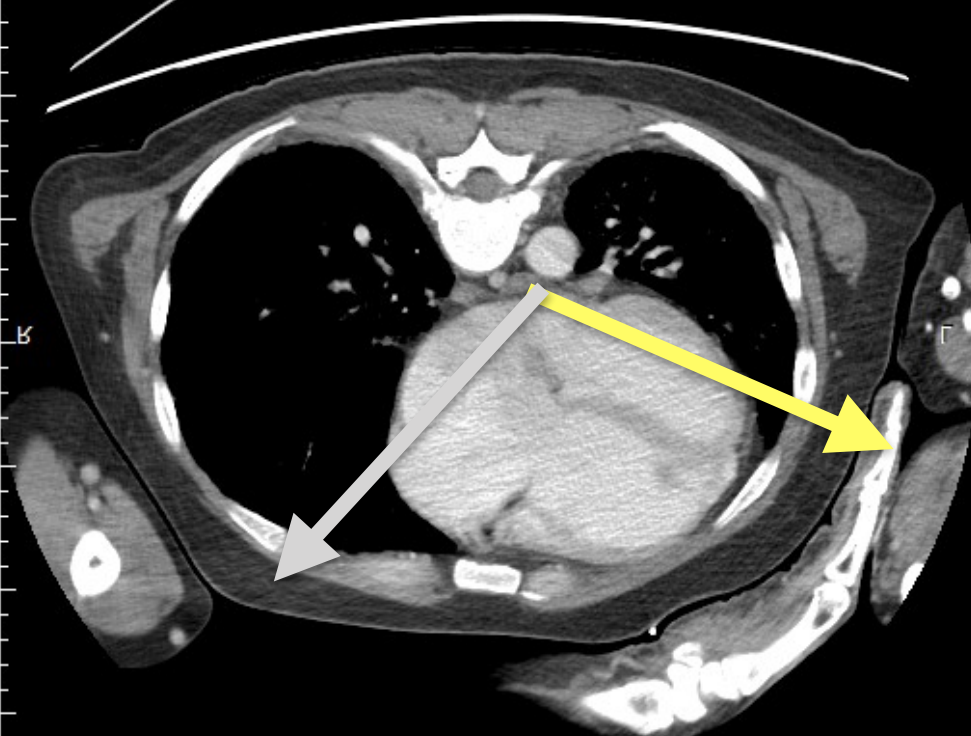


TEE: ME-4C (0°)

ME 4-Ch



TTE: A4C



1. ME 4-Ch



LA/RA
IAS
LV/RV/IVS
MV (A₂-P₂-P₁)
TV
CS

Transducer angle: ~0°-10°
Level: ME

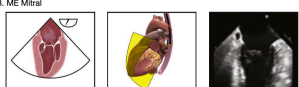
2. ME 5-Ch



AoV
LVOT
LA/RA
LV/RV/IVS
MV (A₂-P₂-P₁)
TV

Transducer angle: ~0°-10°
Level: ME

3. ME Mitral



LA
CS
LV
MV (P₂-A₂-A₁-P₁)
Papillary muscles
Chordae tendineae

Transducer angle: ~50°-70°
Level: ME

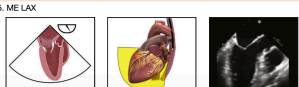
4. ME 2-Ch



LA
CS
LAA
LV
MV (P₂-A₂-A₁)
Circumflex CA

Transducer angle: ~80°-100°
Level: ME

5. ME LAX



LA
LV
LVOT
RVOT
MV (P₂-A₂)
AoV
Proximal Asc Ao

Transducer angle: ~120°-140°
Level: ME

6. ME AoV LAX



LA
LVOT
MV (P₂-A₂)
AoV
Proximal Asc Ao
LCA

Transducer angle: ~120°-140°
Level: ME

7. ME AoV SAX



LA
LVOT
Mid Asc Ao
RPA

Transducer angle: ~80°-110°
Level: ME

8. ME Asc Ao SAX



Mid Asc Ao
MPA/Rt PAs
SVC

Transducer angle: ~0°-30°
Level: ME

9. ME Rt Pulm veins



Mid Asc Ao
SVC
RUPV
LUPV

Transducer angle: ~0°
Level: ME

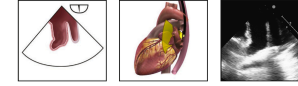
10. ME Lt Pulm veins



LUPV
LLPV
LPA

Transducer angle: ~80°-110°
Level: ME

11. ME LAA



LAA
LUPV

Transducer Angle: ~90°-110°
Level: ME

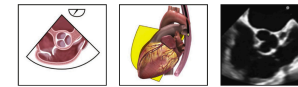
12. ME AoV SAX



AoV
PV
LA/RA
Superior IAS
RVOT
LCA/RCA

Transducer angle: ~25°-45°
Level: ME

13. ME RV In-Out



AoV
PV
LA/RA
Superior IAS TV
RVOT
IVS: membranous, outflow

Transducer angle: ~50°-70°
Level: ME

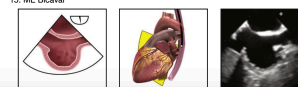
14. ME Mod Biceaval TV



LA/RA
Mid IAS
TV
SVC
IVC
CS

Transducer angle: ~50°-70°
Level: ME

15. ME Biceaval



LA
RA/RAA
IAS
SVC
IVC

Transducer angle: ~80°-110°
Level: ME

完整TEE 28 Views

ASE TEE guidelines 2019

Transgastric views

16. TG IVC/Hep veins



IVC
Hepatic veins

Transducer angle: ~80°-100°
Level: TG

17. TG Basal SAX



LV (base)
RV (base)
MV
TV
IVS: muscular

Transducer angle: ~0°-20°
Level: TG

18. TG Mid Pap SAX



LV (mid)
RV (mid)
Papillary muscles
IVS: muscular

Transducer angle: ~0°-20°
Level: TG

19. TG Apical SAX



LV (apex)
RV (apex)
IVS: apical muscular

Transducer angle: ~0°-20°
Level: TG

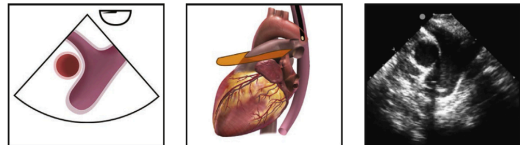
20. TG LAX



LV
LVOT
AoV
Ao root
MV

Transducer angle: ~120°-140°
Level: TG

26. UE PA

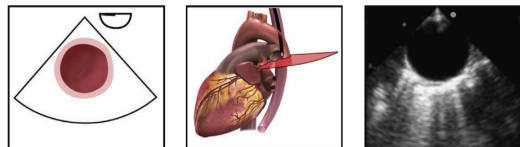


Transducer angle: ~0°-20°
Level: UE

MPA
LPA
RPA
Mid Asc Ao

Aortic views

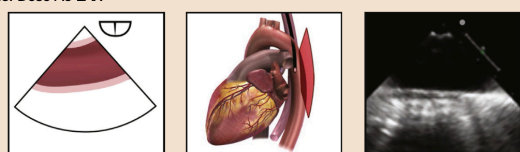
27. Desc Ao SAX



Transducer angle: ~0°-10°
Level: UE to TG

Desc Ao

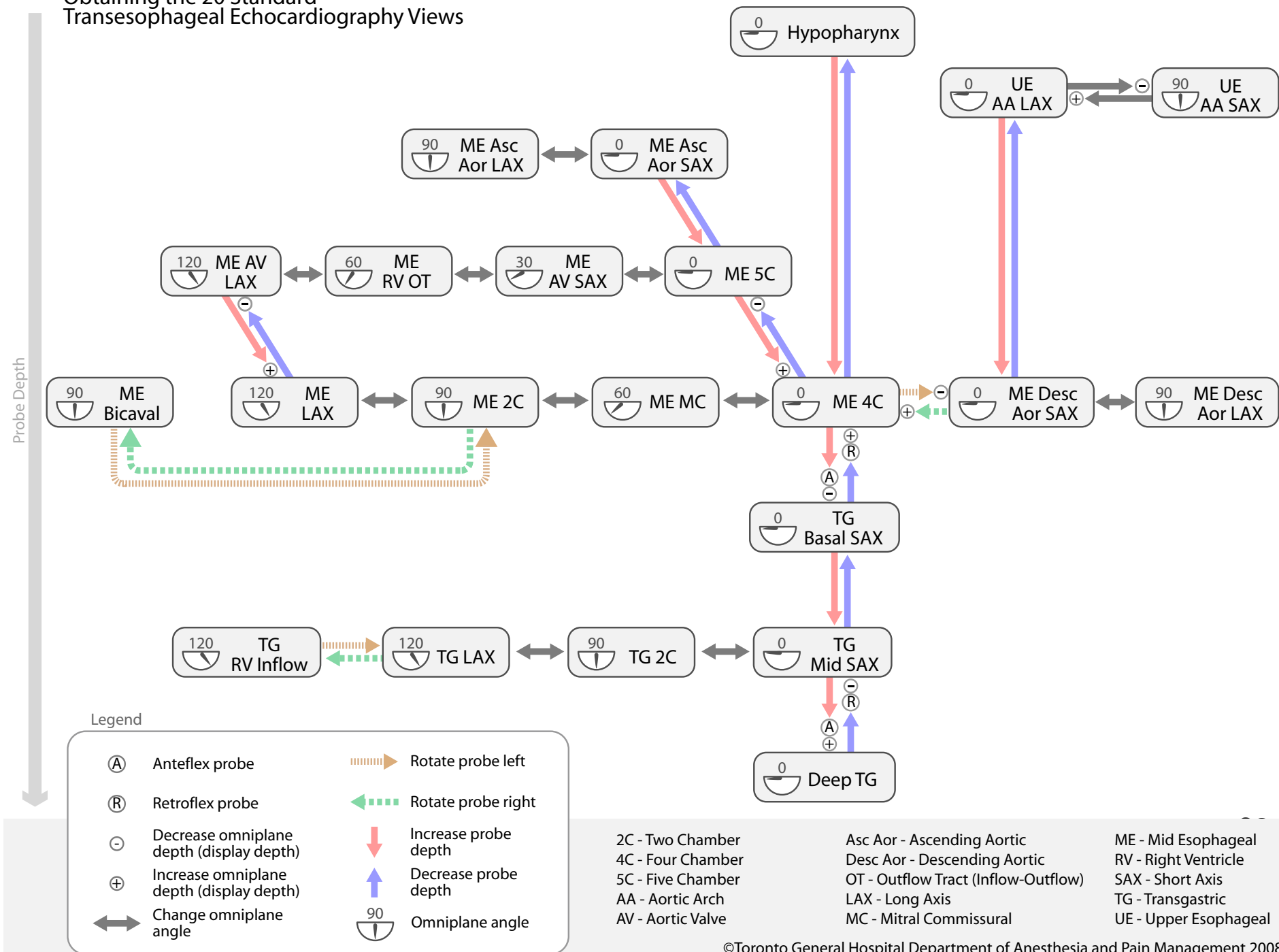
28. Desc Ao LAX

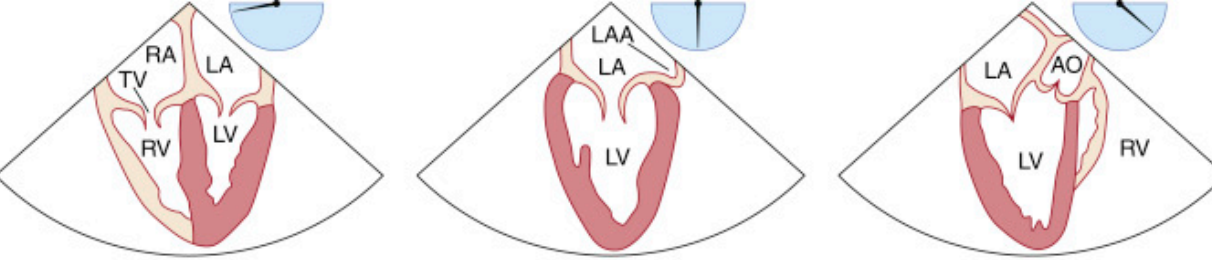


Transducer angle: ~90°-100°
Level: UE to TG

Desc Ao

Obtaining the 20 Standard Transesophageal Echocardiography Views

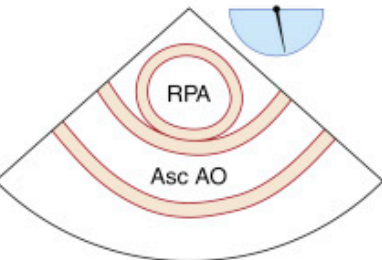




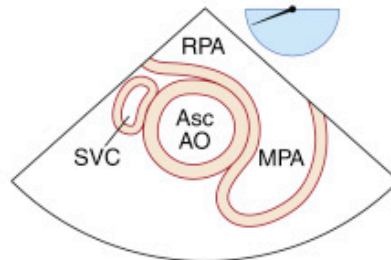
A. ME Four Chamber

B. ME Two Chamber

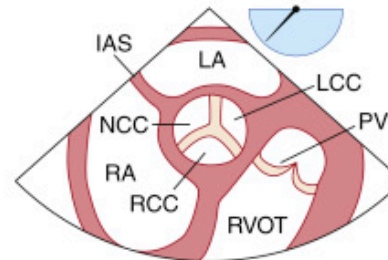
C. ME LAX



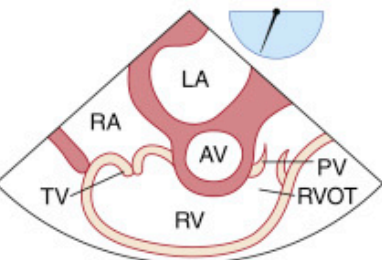
D. ME Asc Aortic LAX



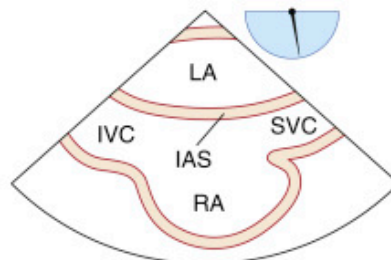
E. ME Asc Aortic SAX



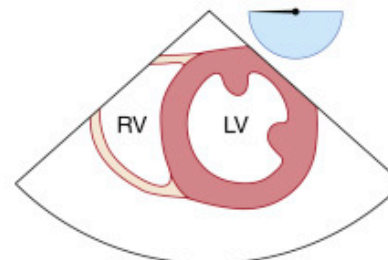
F. ME AV SAX



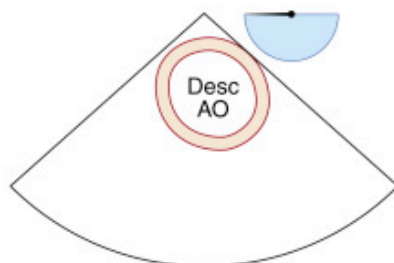
G. ME RV Inflow–Outflow



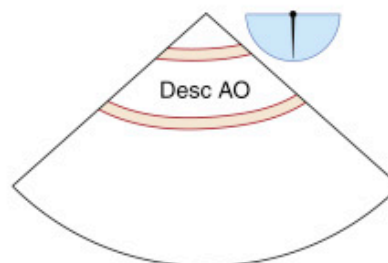
H. ME Bicaval



I. TG Mid SAX



J. Desc Aortic SAX



K. Desc Aortic LAX

ASE/SCA

11

Basic

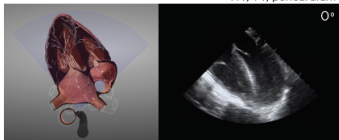
Peri-OP

Views

RESUSCITATIVE TEE VIEW GUIDE

ME 4C

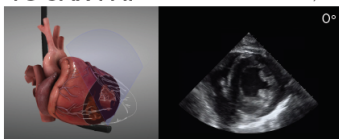
RA, LA, RV, LV
MV, TV, pericardium
0°



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

TG SAX PAP

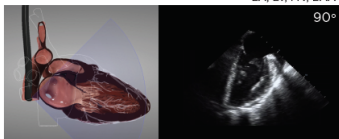
LV, RV
0°



- LV function • RWMA • Pathology pericardium

ME 2C

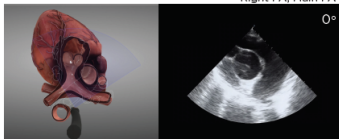
LA, LV, MV, LAA
90°



- Pathology LV • LV apex
- Pathology MV • Thrombus LAA

ME Asc Ao SAX

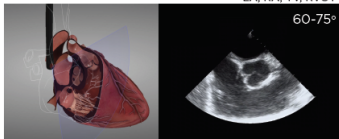
Right PA, Main PA
0°



- Asc Aorta • Pathology of PA • Pulmonary embolism

ME RV I-O

LA, RA, TV, RVOT
60-75°



- Pathology RVOT • Doppler TV

ME DTA LAX

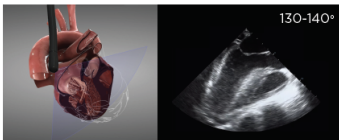
DTA
90-100°



- Flow reversal (AI) • IABP
- Impella • VA ECMO

ME LAX

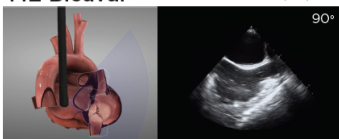
LV, LA, MV, AV
130-140°



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

ME Bicaval

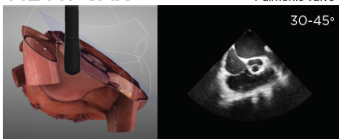
IVC, RA, SVC
90°



- Procedure guidance • Venous guidewire
- ECMO • Volume responsiveness

ME AV SAX

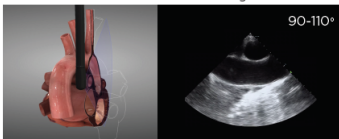
Cusps of AV, LA, RA,
Pulmonic valve
30-45°



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

ME Asc Ao LAX

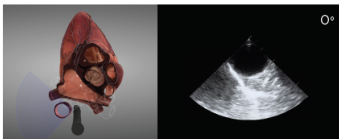
Right PA Asc. Aorta
90-110°



- Pulmonary embolism • Pathology PA
- Outflow cannula • LVAD

ME DTA SAX

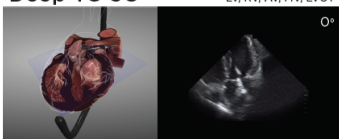
DTA
0°



- IABP • Impella • VA ECMO

Deep TG SC

LV, RV, AV, MV, LVOT
0°



- Doppler (VTI) LVOT

TEE-GUIDED CARDIAC ARREST RESUSCITATION

@Pandrus @FTeranMD

NON-SHOCKABLE RHYTHM

1. Epinephrine
2. Perform Cardiac Arrest Ultrasound

SHOCKABLE RHYTHM

1. Defibrillate / Cardiovert
2. Continue ACLS

TEE

CPR IN PROGRESS - PRIMARY SURVEY

TEE Mid-Esophageal 4c
Trans-Gastric Short Axis

Pericardial Effusion / Tamponade

Pericardiocentesis

TEE Mid-Esophageal Long Axis

Inadequate LV compression /
Obstruction LVOT

Reposition AMC

TEE

RHYTHM CHECK 1

TEE Mid-Esophageal 4c

Ventricular Fibrillation

Defibrillate

Pseudo-PEA

Hs and Ts
Consider treating as profound shock

US

CPR IN PROGRESS - SECONDARY SURVEY

ABDOMINAL FREE FLUID

Free Fluid in Chest or Abdomen

Consider surgical etiology

AORTA

AAA > 4 cm

Consider ruptured AAA

FEMORAL VEINS

DVT

Consider thrombolysis for PE

US

TEE

RHYTHM CHECK 2

PLEURA

Pneumothorax

Thoracostomy

Mid-Esophageal 4c

ROSC

Post Cardiac Arrest Care

Cardiac Standstill &
EtCO₂ <20 mmHg after 20 minutes

Terminate Resuscitation

TEE

ADDITIONAL VIEW

Mid-Esophageal Bicaval

Procedural Guidance

www.resuscitativetee.com

Simulator Graphics © Heartworks by Intelligent Ultrasound
TEE images © Felipe Teran MD.



TEE: Transesophageal Echocardiography

AMC: Area of Maximal Compression

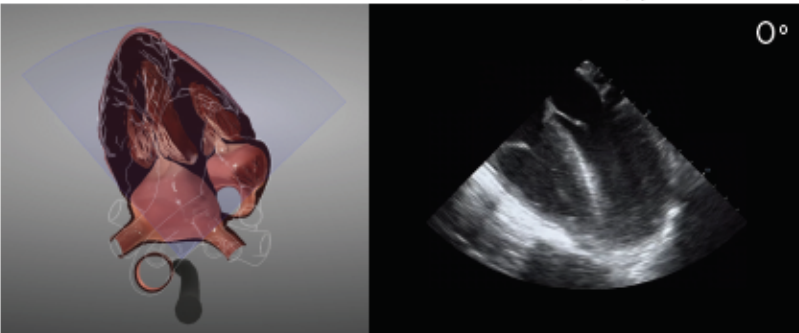
US: Transthoracic / Transabdominal Ultrasound (i.e. Phased Array Probe)



RESUSCITATIVE TEE VIEW GUIDE

ME 4C

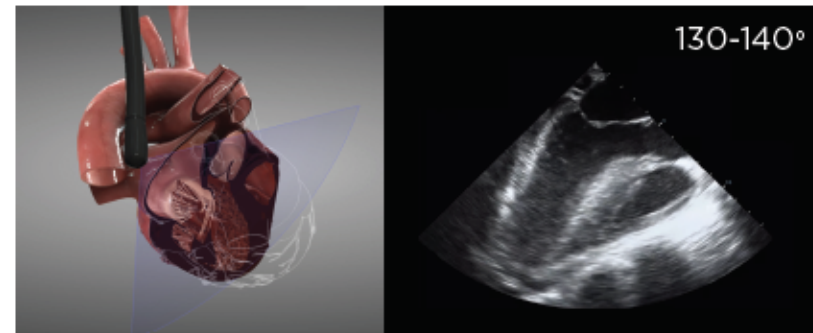
RA, LA, RV, LV
MV, TV, pericardium



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

ME LAX

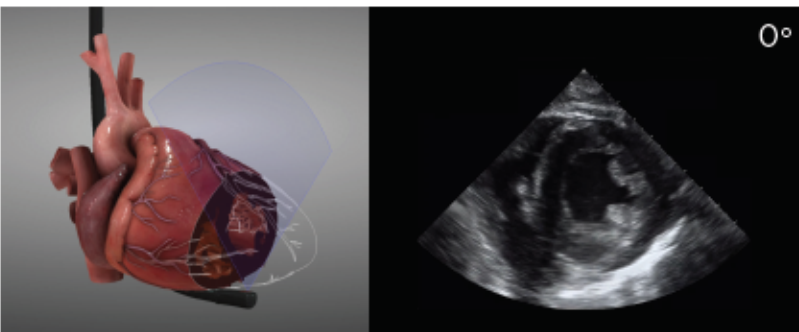
LV, LA, MV, AV



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

TG SAX PAP

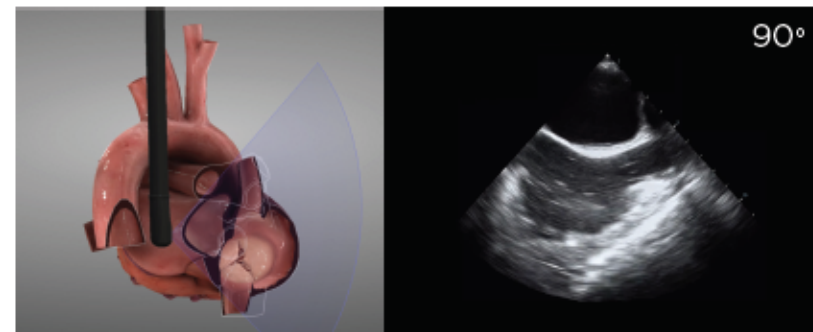
LV, RV



- LV function
- RWMA
- Pathology pericardium

ME Bicaval

IVC, RA, SVC



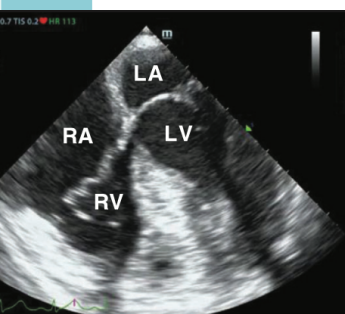
- Procedure guidance
- Venous guidewire
- ECMO
- Volume responsiveness

CONCEPTS

Imaging

Transesophageal echocardiography in the emergency department: A comprehensive guide for acquisition, implementation, and quality assurance

Duncan McGuire DO¹  | Steven Johnson DO¹ | Nicholas Mielke BS² | Amit Bahl MD¹

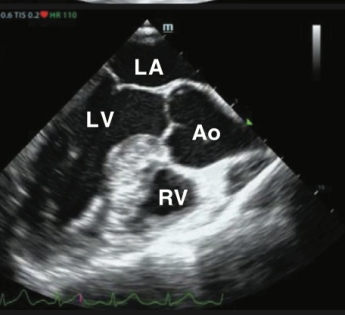


Midesophageal 4 chamber (ME 4C)

1. Insert 30-35 cm from incisors
2. Keep omniplane angle at 0°

Visualization:

- Gross left ventricular (LV) function
- LV:RV size
- Pericardial effusion
- Valvular pathology
- Regional wall motion abnormalities

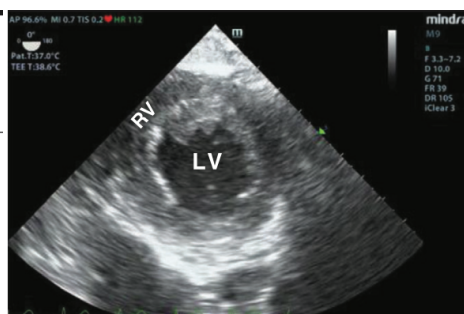


Midesophageal long axis (ME LAX)

1. Rotate omniplane 130-140°

Visualization:

- LV connecting to the LV outflow tract and the aortic valve
- Assess quality of compressions in cardiac arrest
- Pathology of mitral and aortic valve

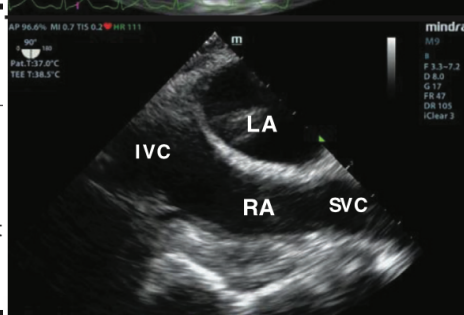


Transgastric short axis (TG SAX)

1. Adjust omniplane back to 0°
2. Advance the probe to a depth of 40-45cm while applying gentle antelexion

Visualization:

- Gross LV:RV ratio
- Interventricular septal bowing
- Regional LV wall motion abnormalities
- Pericardial effusion



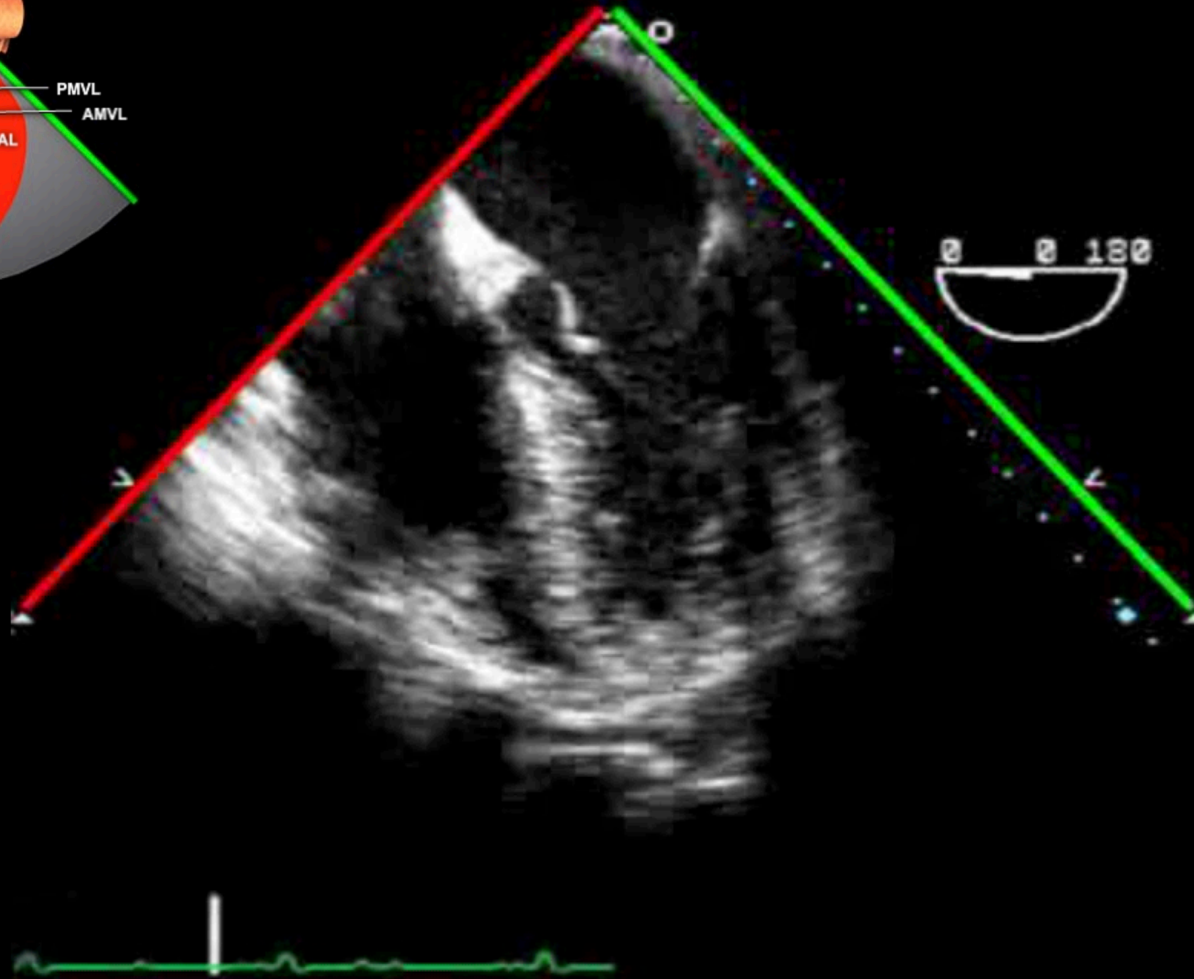
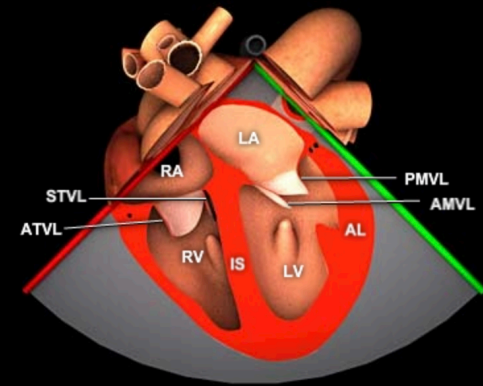
Midesophageal bicaval (ME Bicaval)

1. Withdraw probe to depth of 30-35cm (yielding ME 4C view)
2. Rotate omniplane 90°

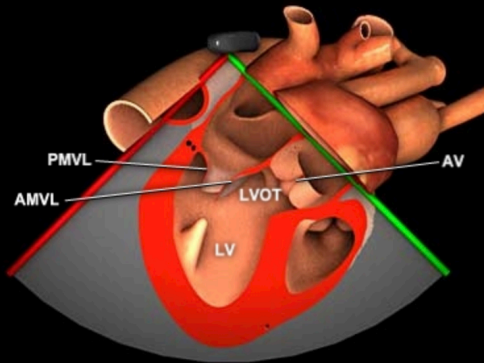
Visualization:

- ECMO cannulation
- Guidewire or transvenous pacemaker insertion

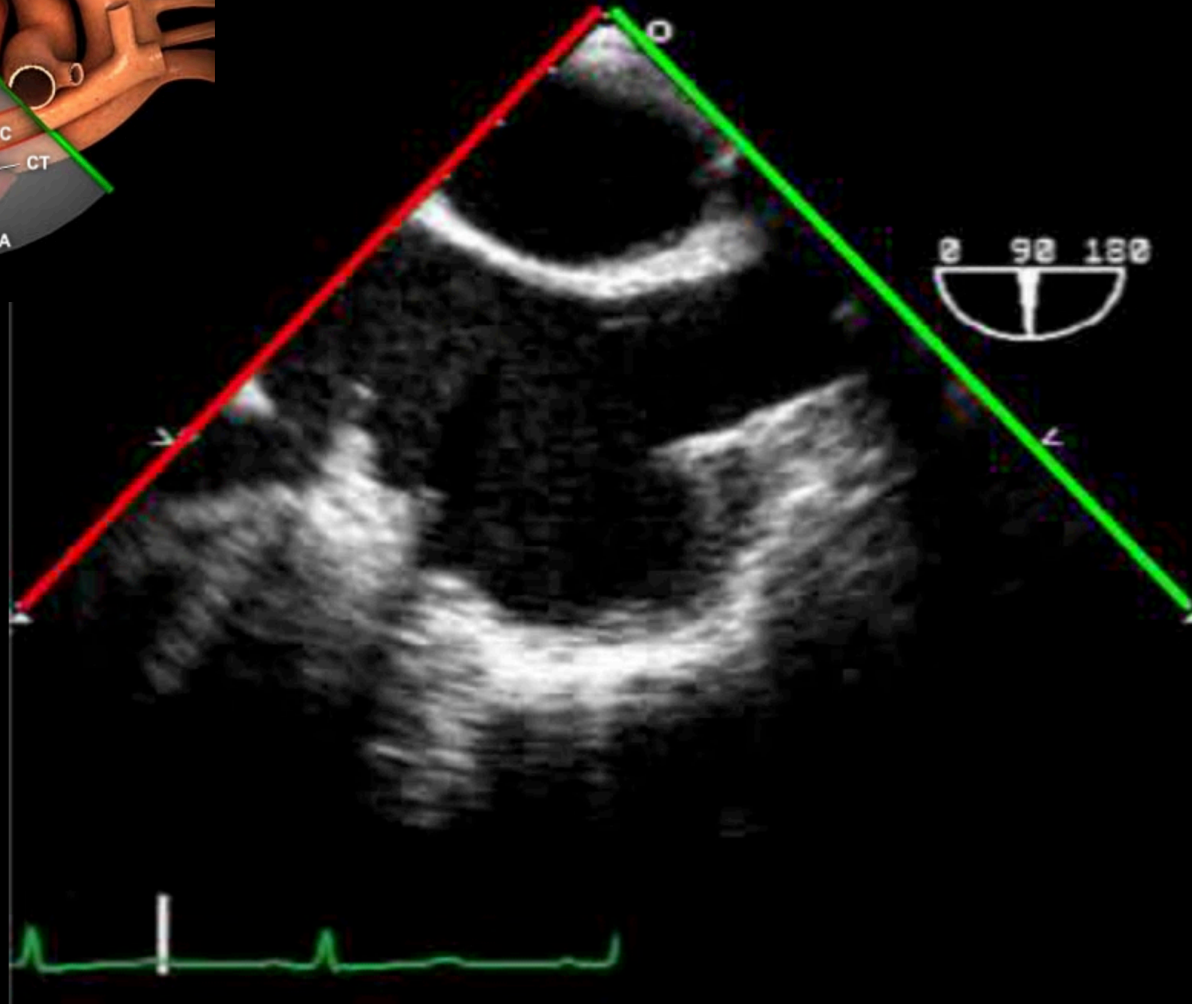
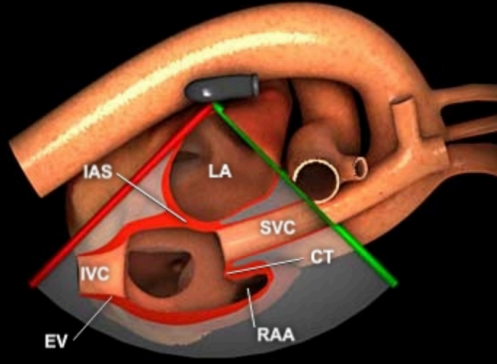
ME 4C view (0°) (定位點)



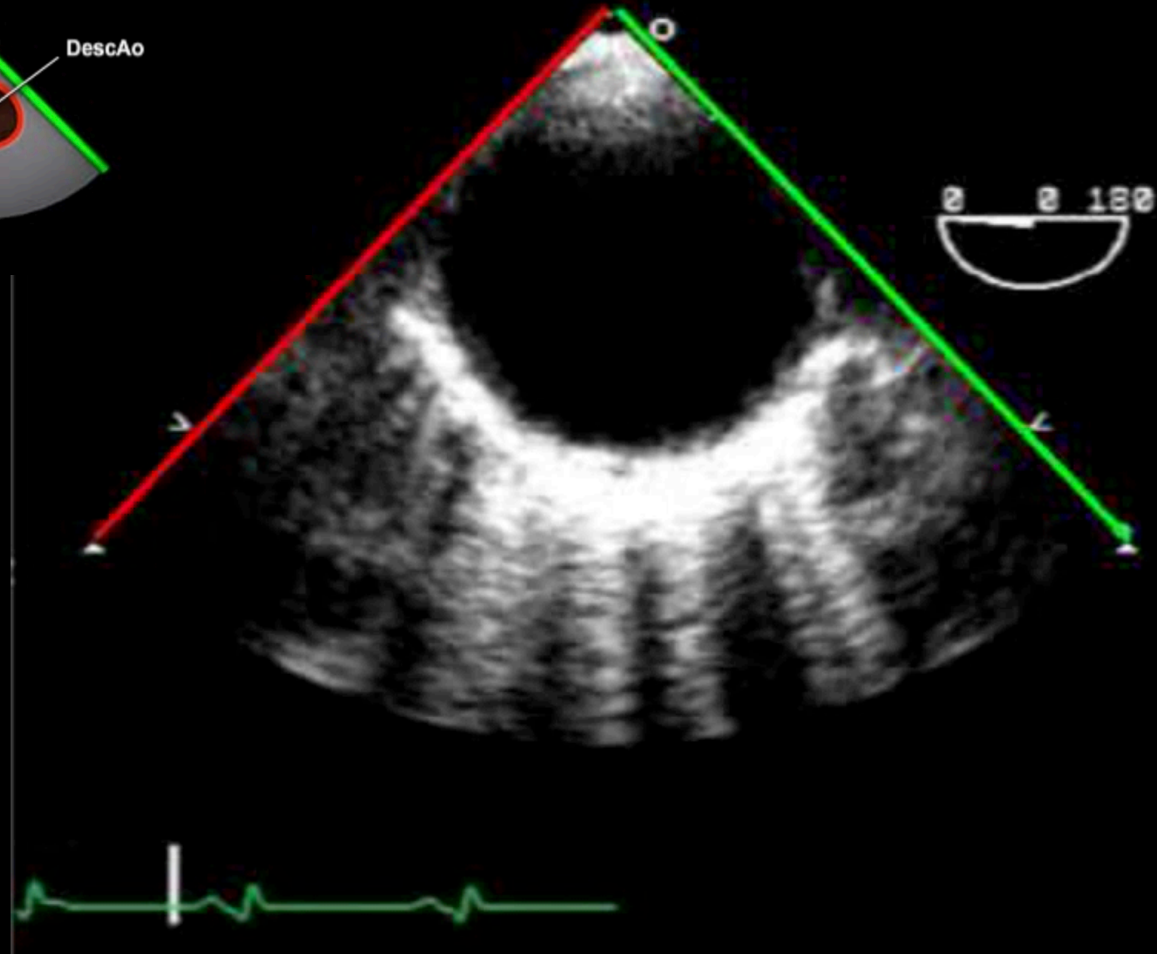
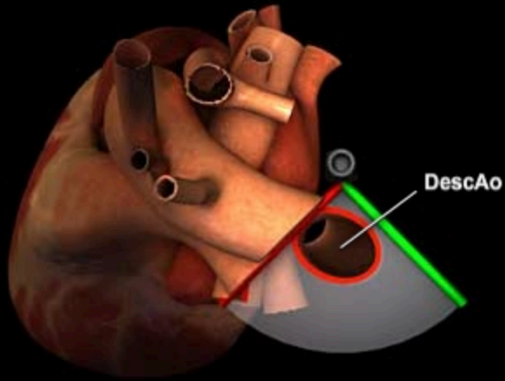
ME LAX view (120°) (CPR 品質)



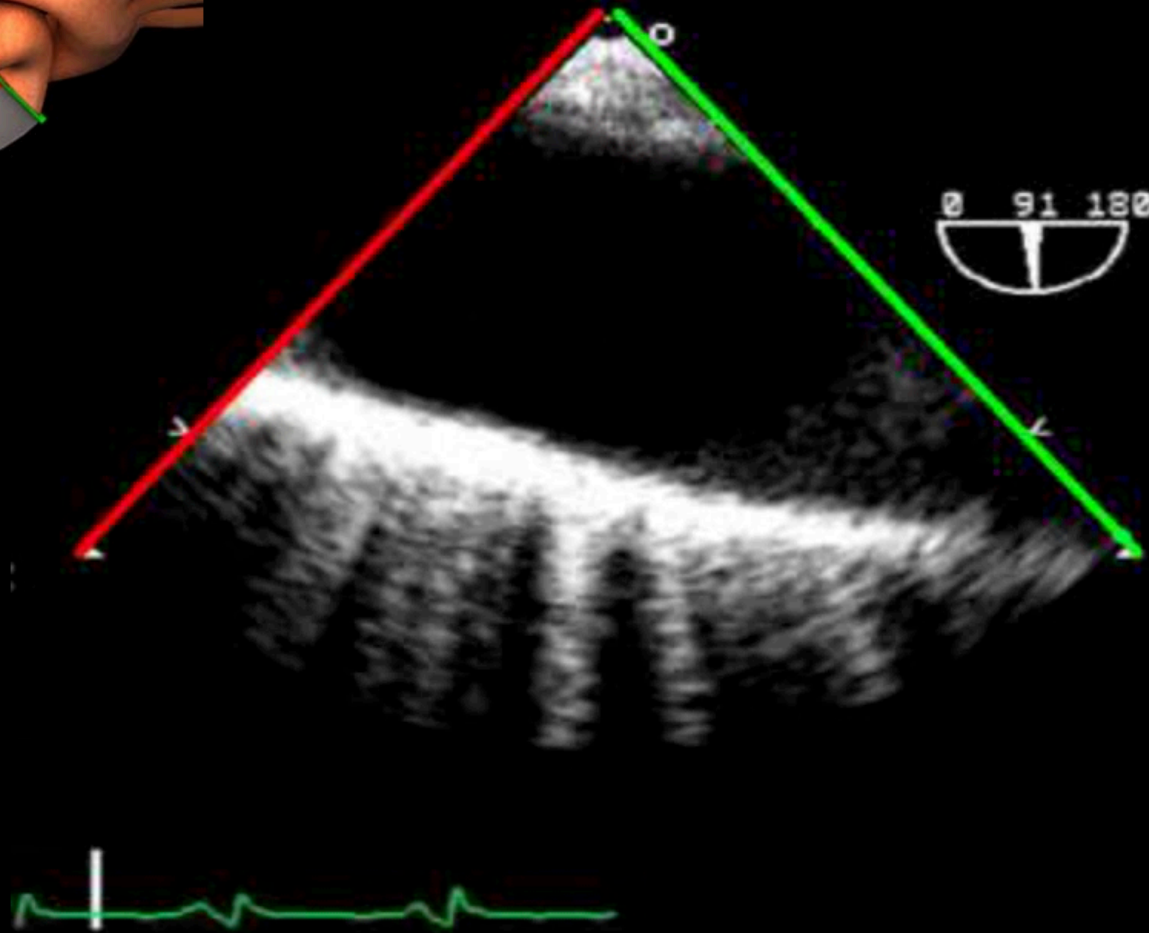
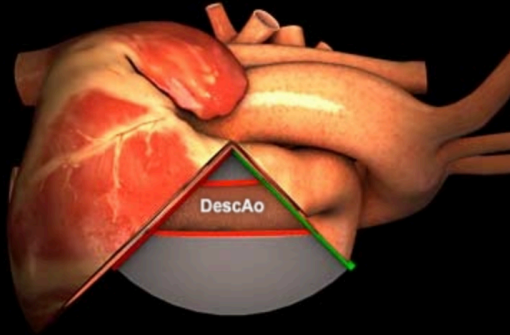
ME Bicaval view (90°)(管路/容積)

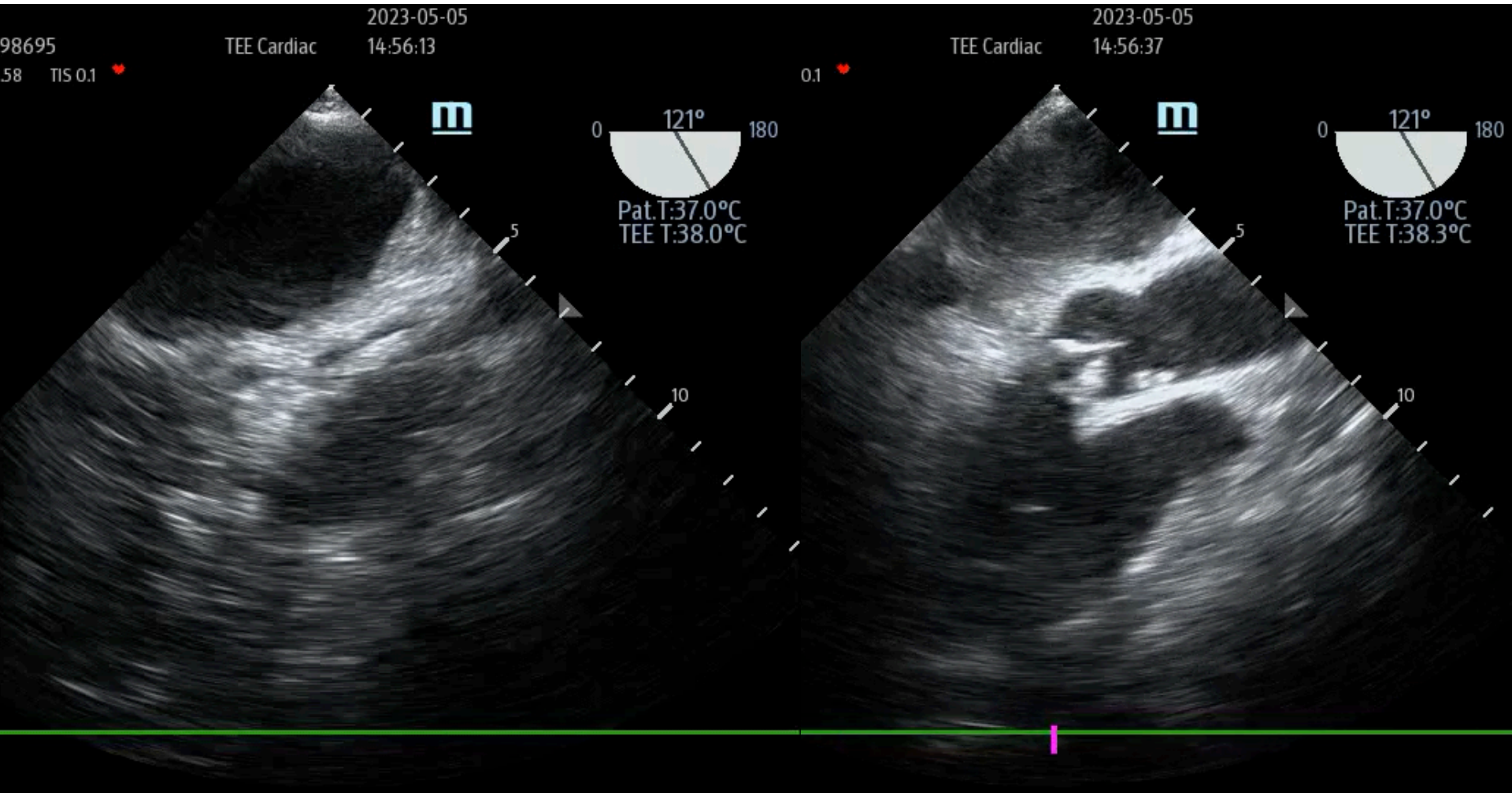


ME Descending aorta SAX view (逆轉向身後)



ME Descending aorta LAX view(逆轉向身後)





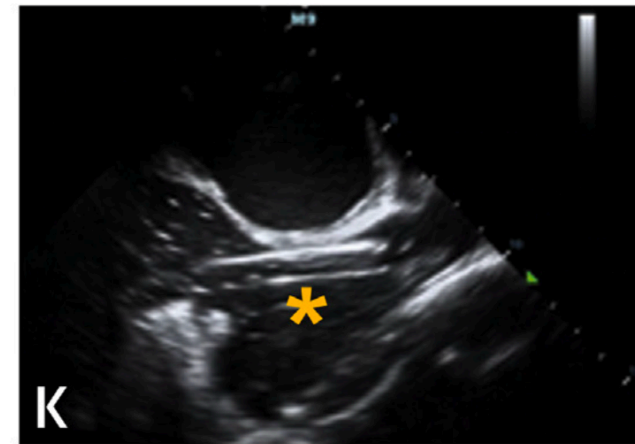
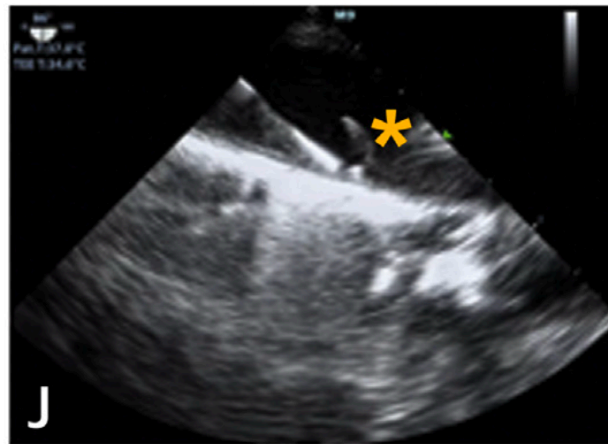
TEE GUIDED COMPRESSION 33



The physician was adjusting the chest compression point based on the real-time images of TEE

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

TEE - BICAVAL VIEW

2025/02/18
F33~7.2
DB 105
PF19007BER
PR 28
D 15.0
G 51

m

0 91° IM: 6
180

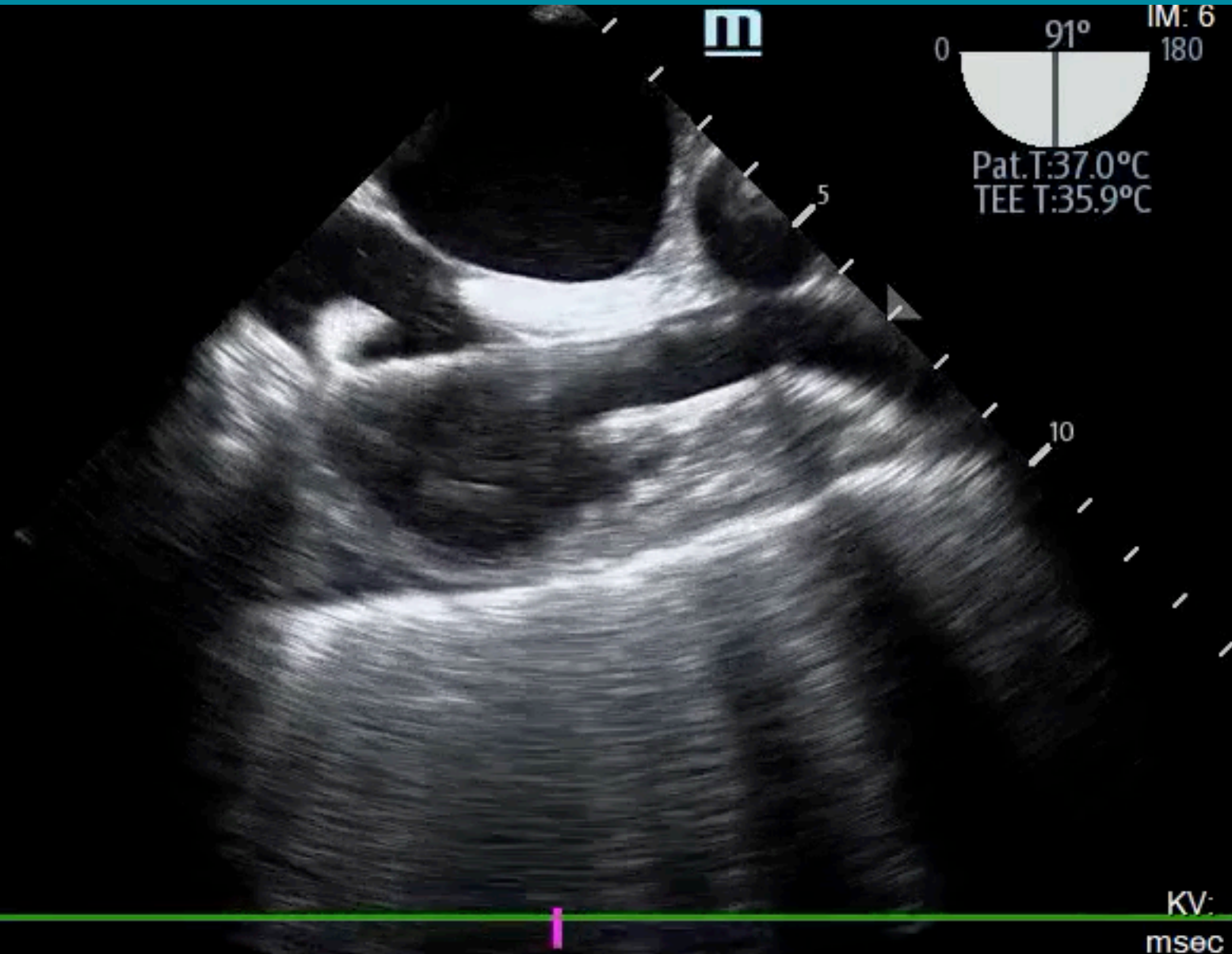
Pat.T:37.0°C
TEE T:35.9°C

iNeedle

iTouch

thk: mm
PF19007BER
DFOV:

KV:
msec



TE7 ACE

TEE Cardiac

2023-05-05

15:03:13

P7-3Ts

AP 96.6%

MI 0.58

TIS 0.1



B

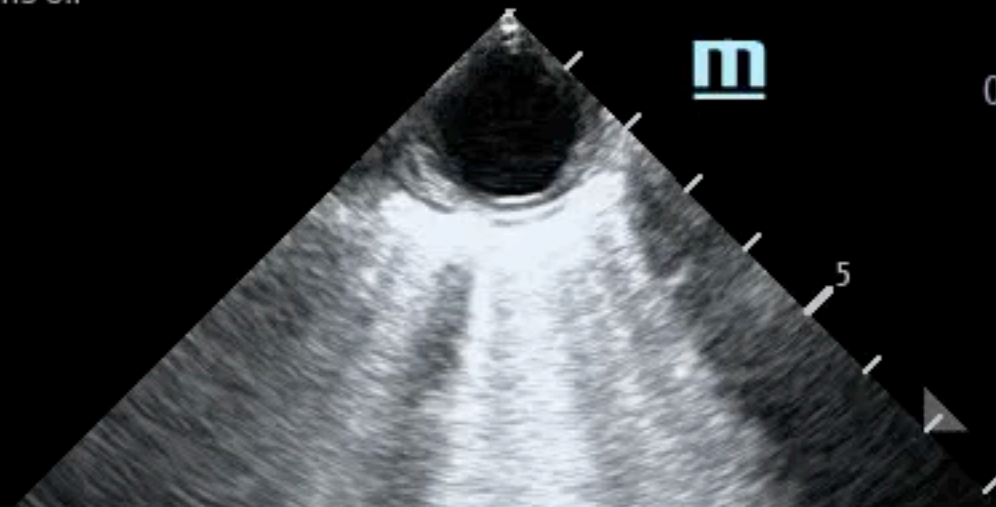
F33~7.2

DR 105

FR 28

D 15.0

G75



0 0° 180

Pat.T:37.0°C
TEE T:38.5°C

TE7 ACE

TEE Cardiac

2023-05-05

15:02:31

P7-3Ts

AP 96.6%

MI 0.58

TIS 0.1



B

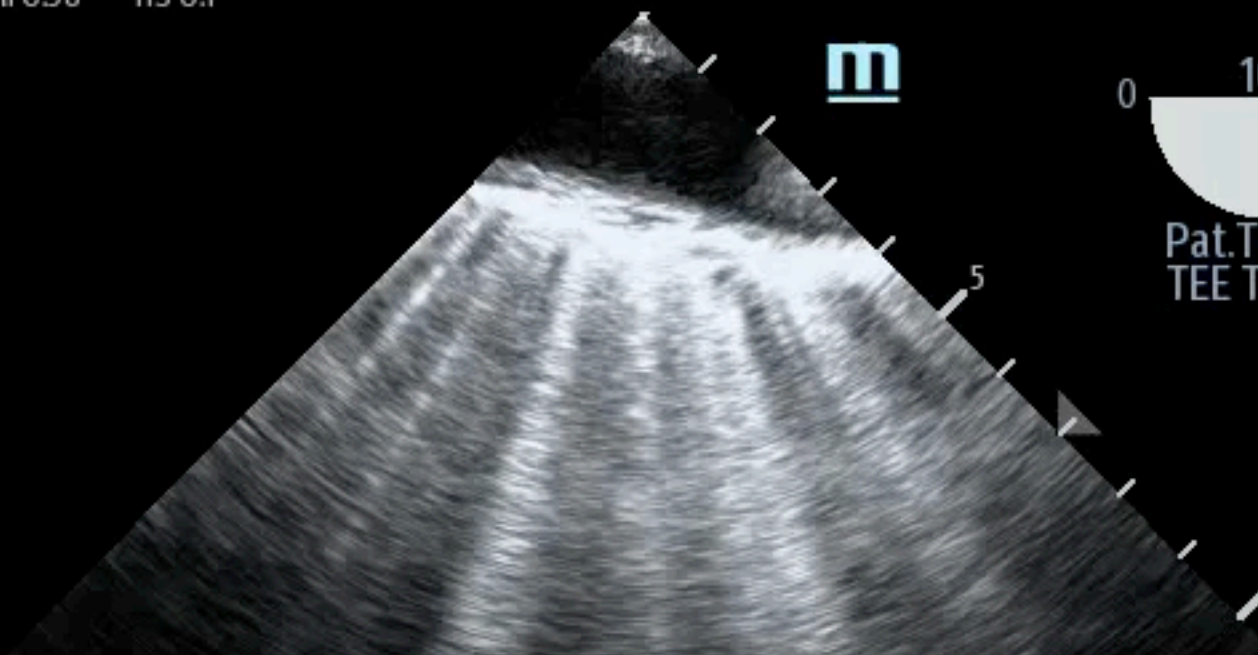
F33~7.2

DR 105

FR 28

D 15.0

G75



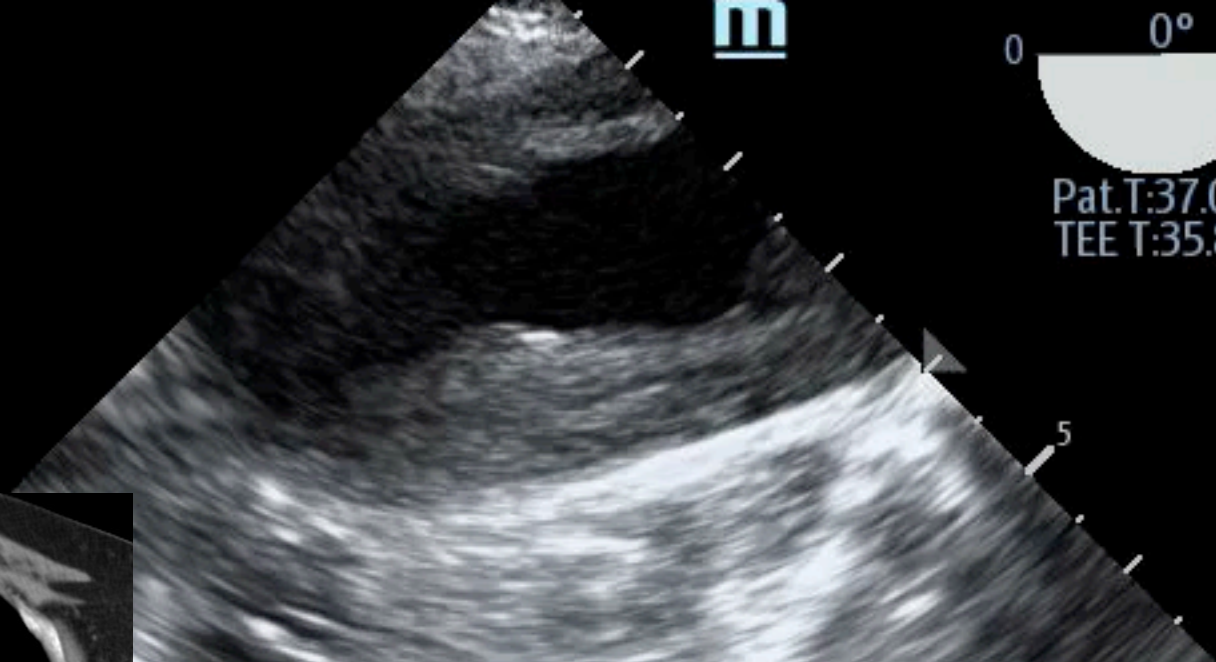
0 100° 180

Pat.T:37.0°C
TEE T:38.6°C

2024/09/15
F33~7.2
DR 105
FR 43
D 9.0
G 69

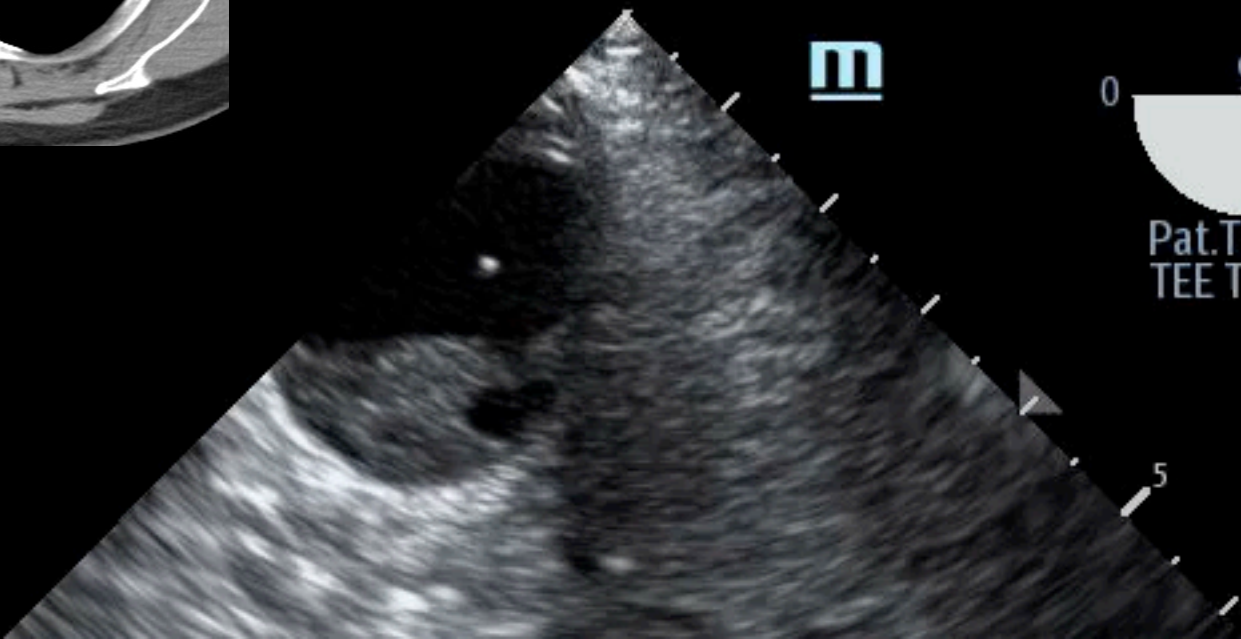


FR 43
D 9.0
G 69



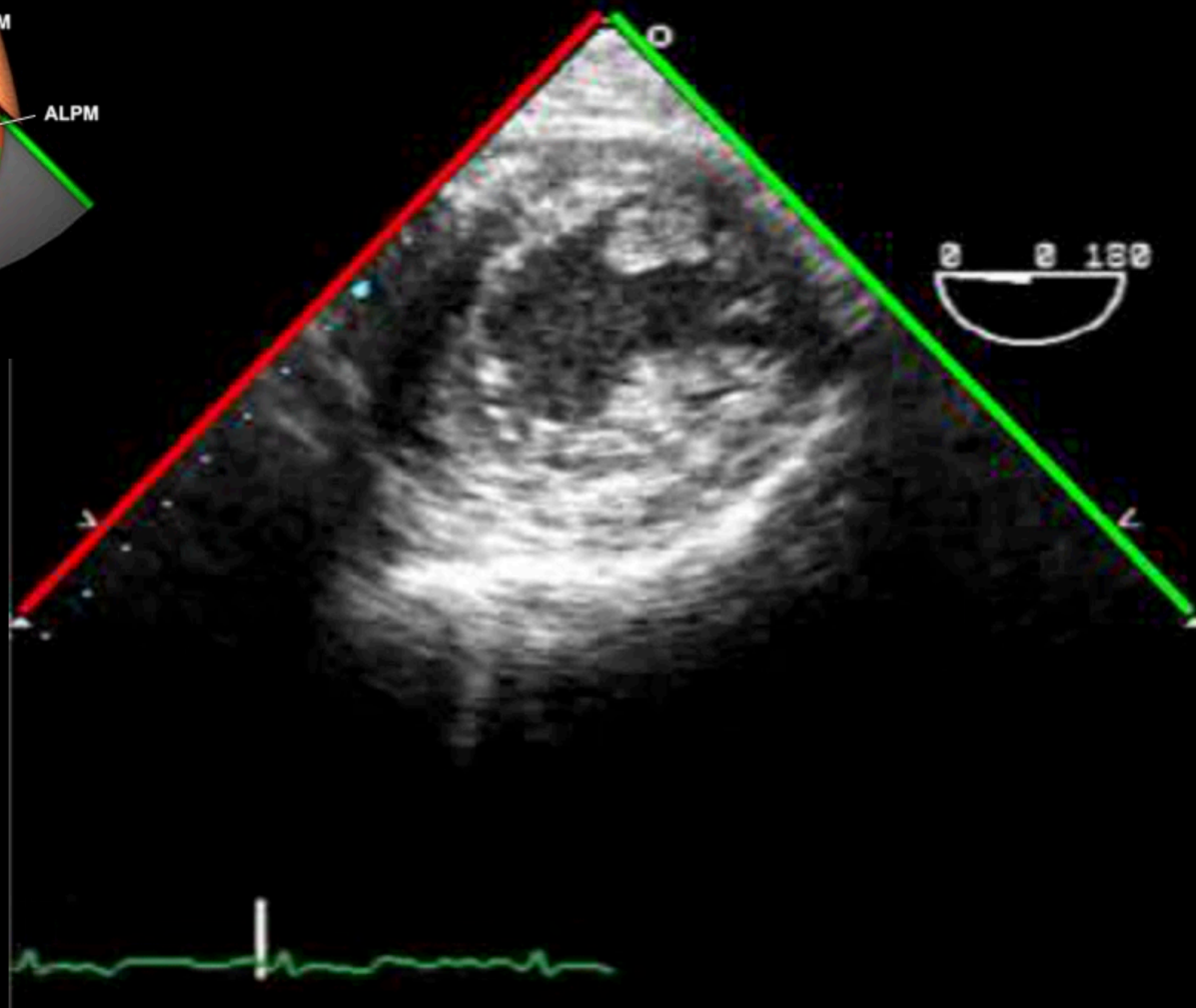
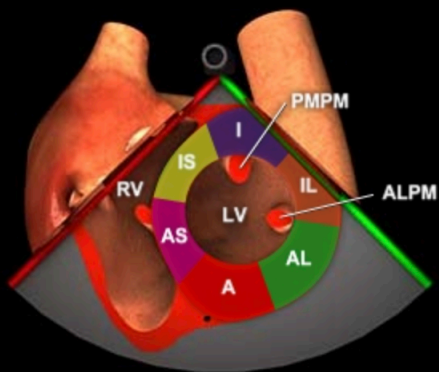
0 0° 180
Pat.T:37.0°C
TEE T:35.8°C

TEE Cardiac 2024-09-15
14:02:15



20240915133010
SE: 1
IM: 15
0 97° 180
Pat.T:37.0°C
TEE T:35.9°C

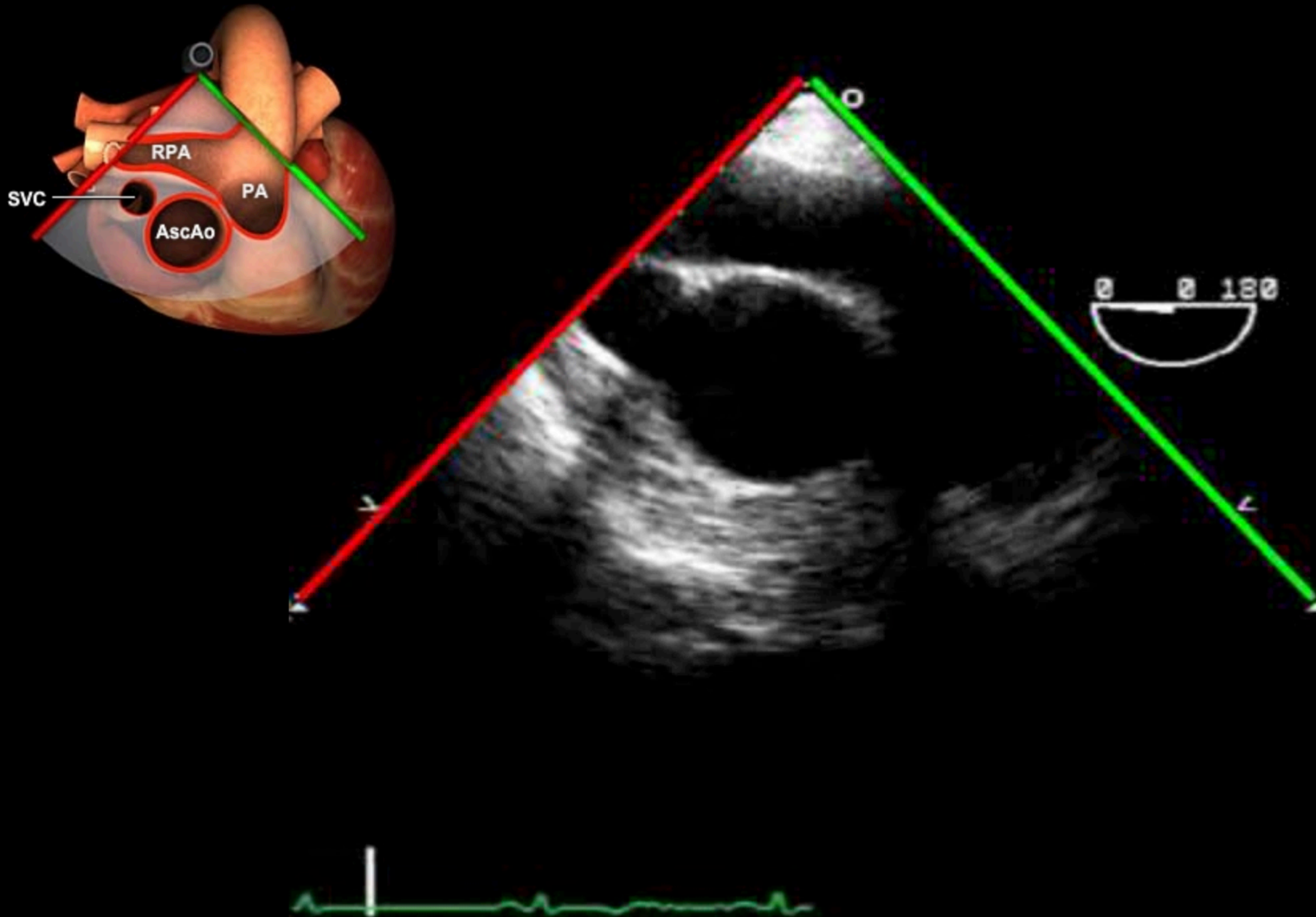
TG Mid SAX view (0°) (大輪順轉前彎向心)



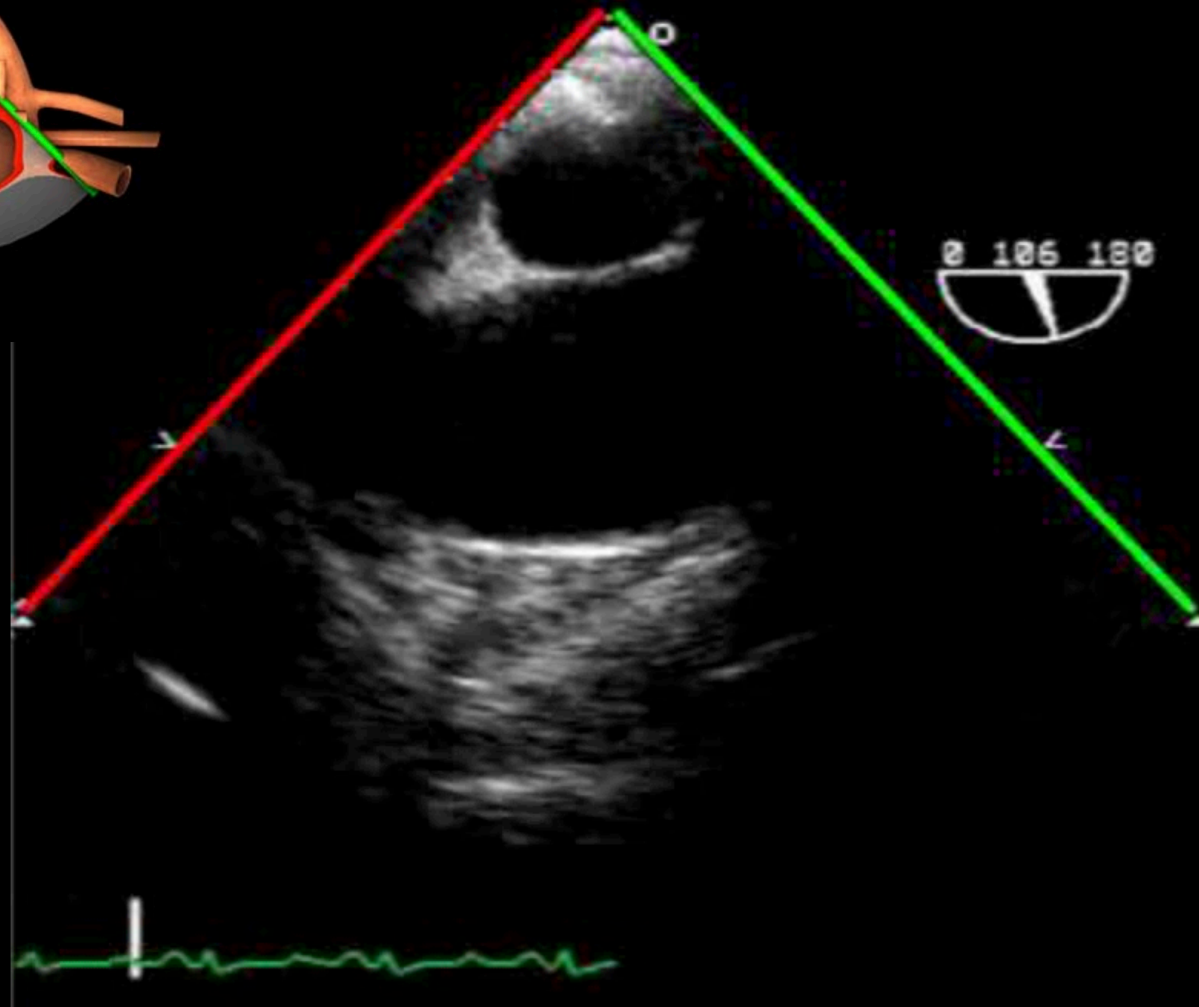
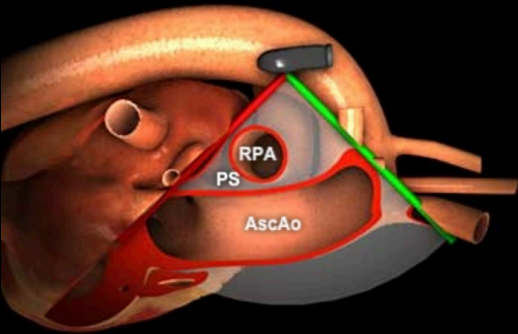
TG LAX view (CPR 品質另一選擇)



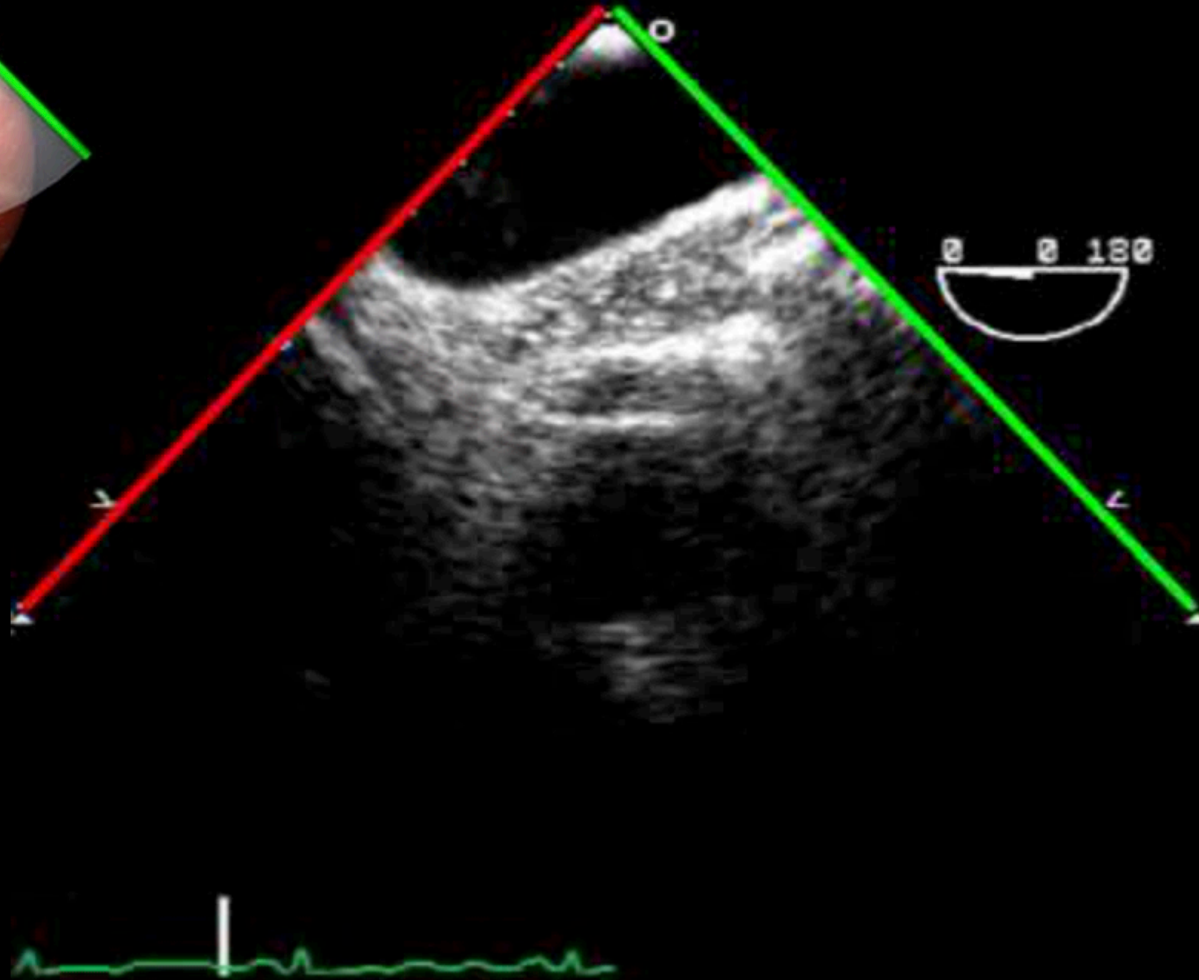
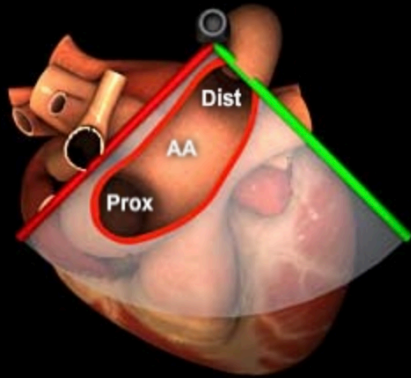
ME Ascending aorta SAX view



ME Ascending aorta LAX view



UE Aortic arch LAX view



UE Aortic arch SAX view

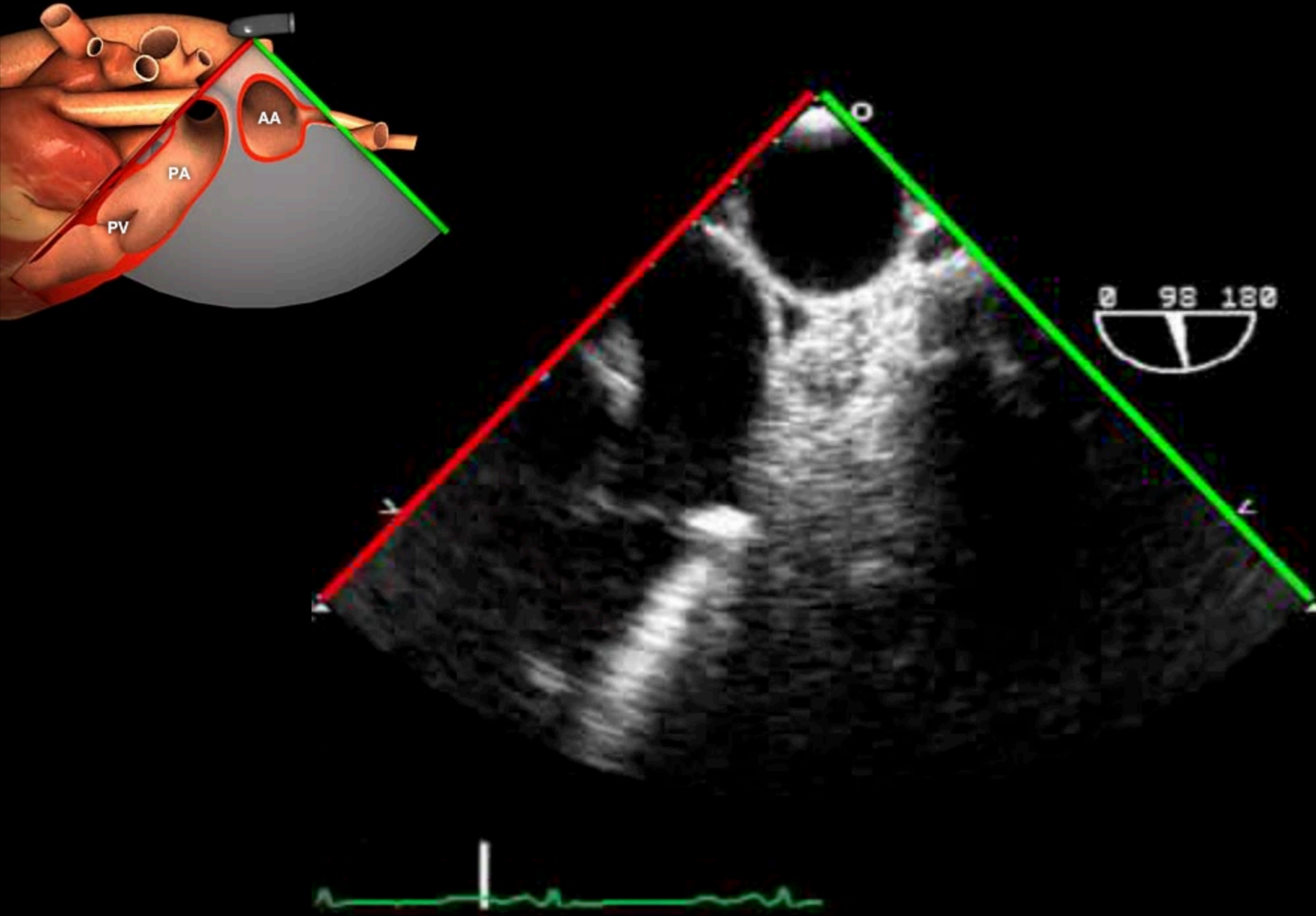
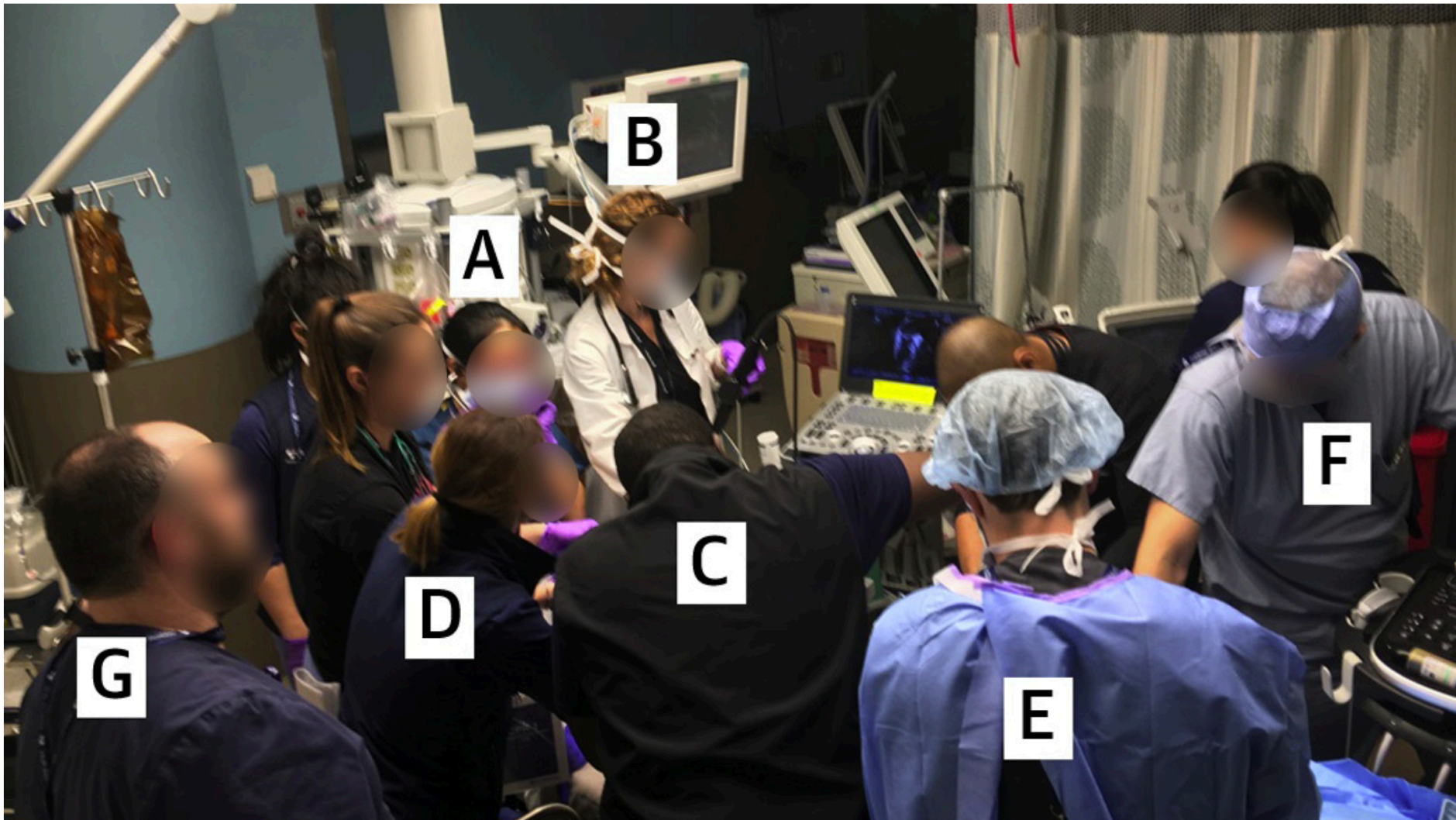
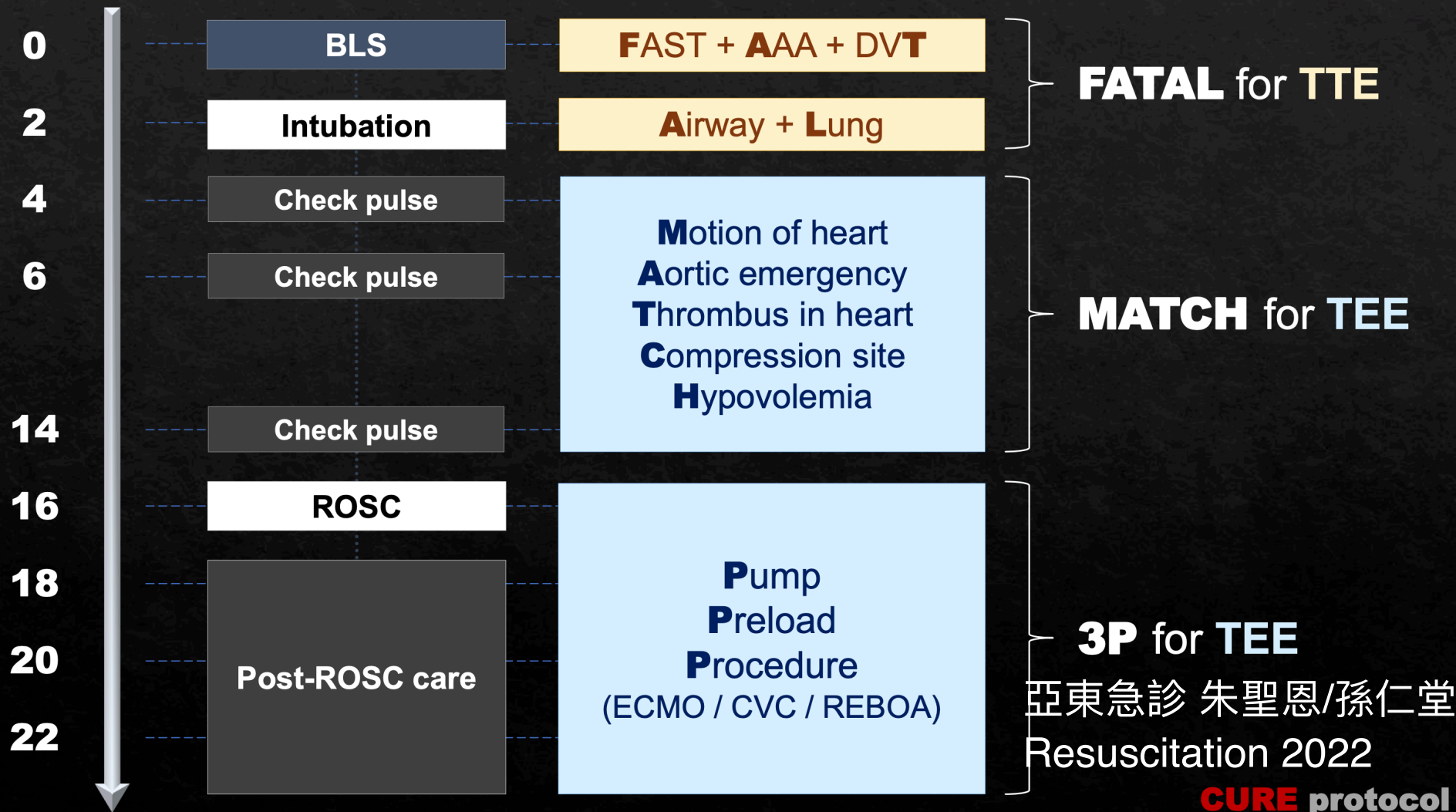


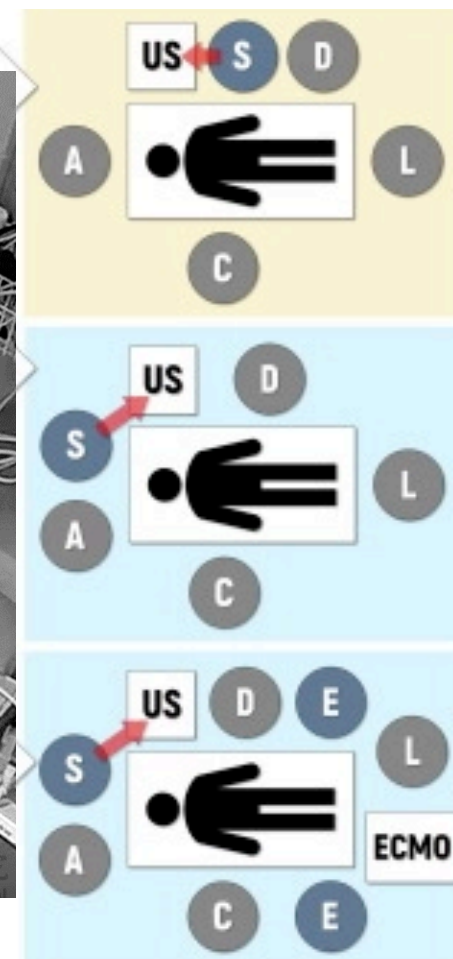
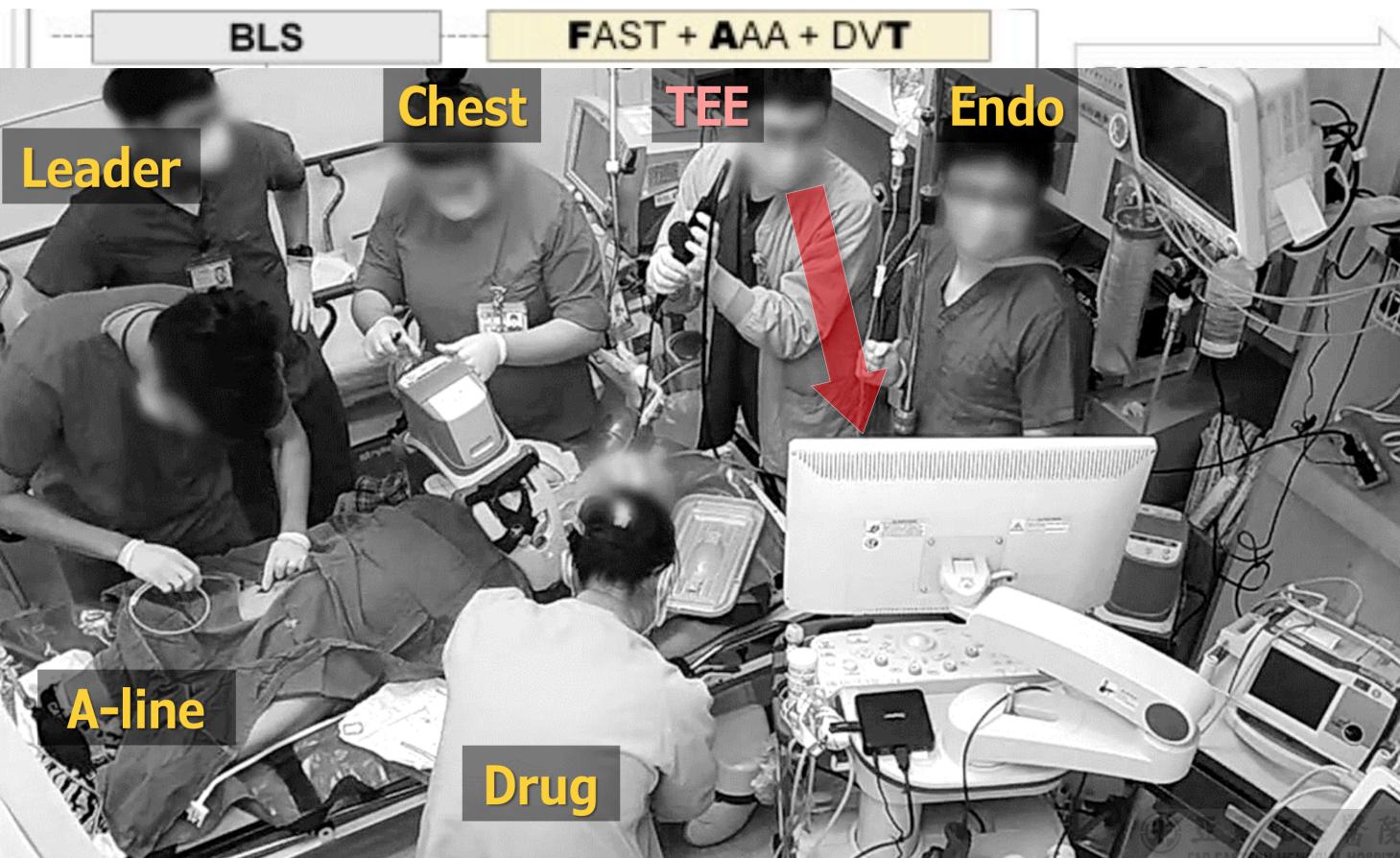
FIGURE 2 Incorporation of Focused TEE During Cardiac Arrest Resuscitation Care



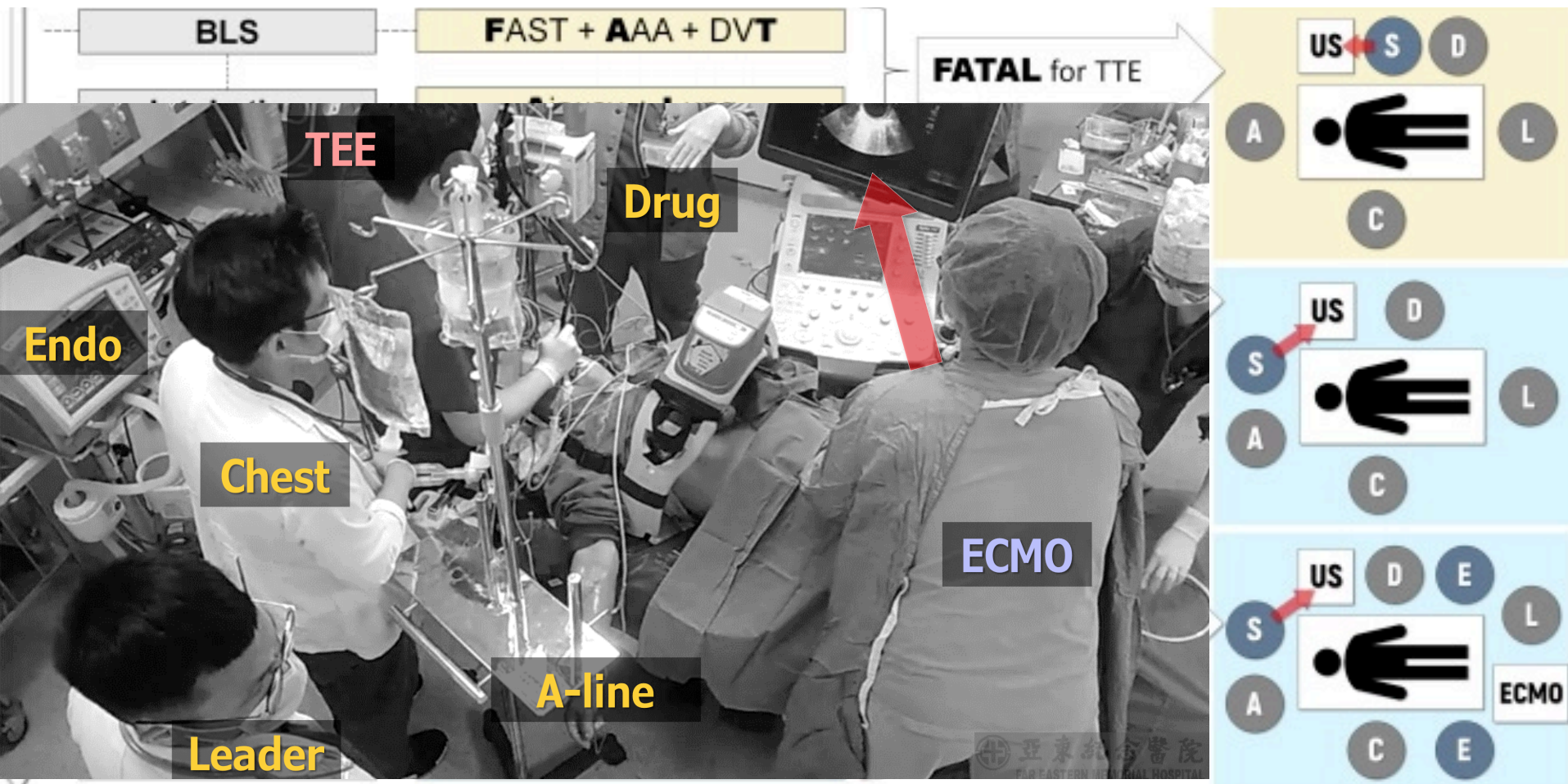
Core Ultrasound in REsuscitation (CURE): A novel protocol for ultrasound-assistant life support via application of both transesophageal and transthoracic ultrasound



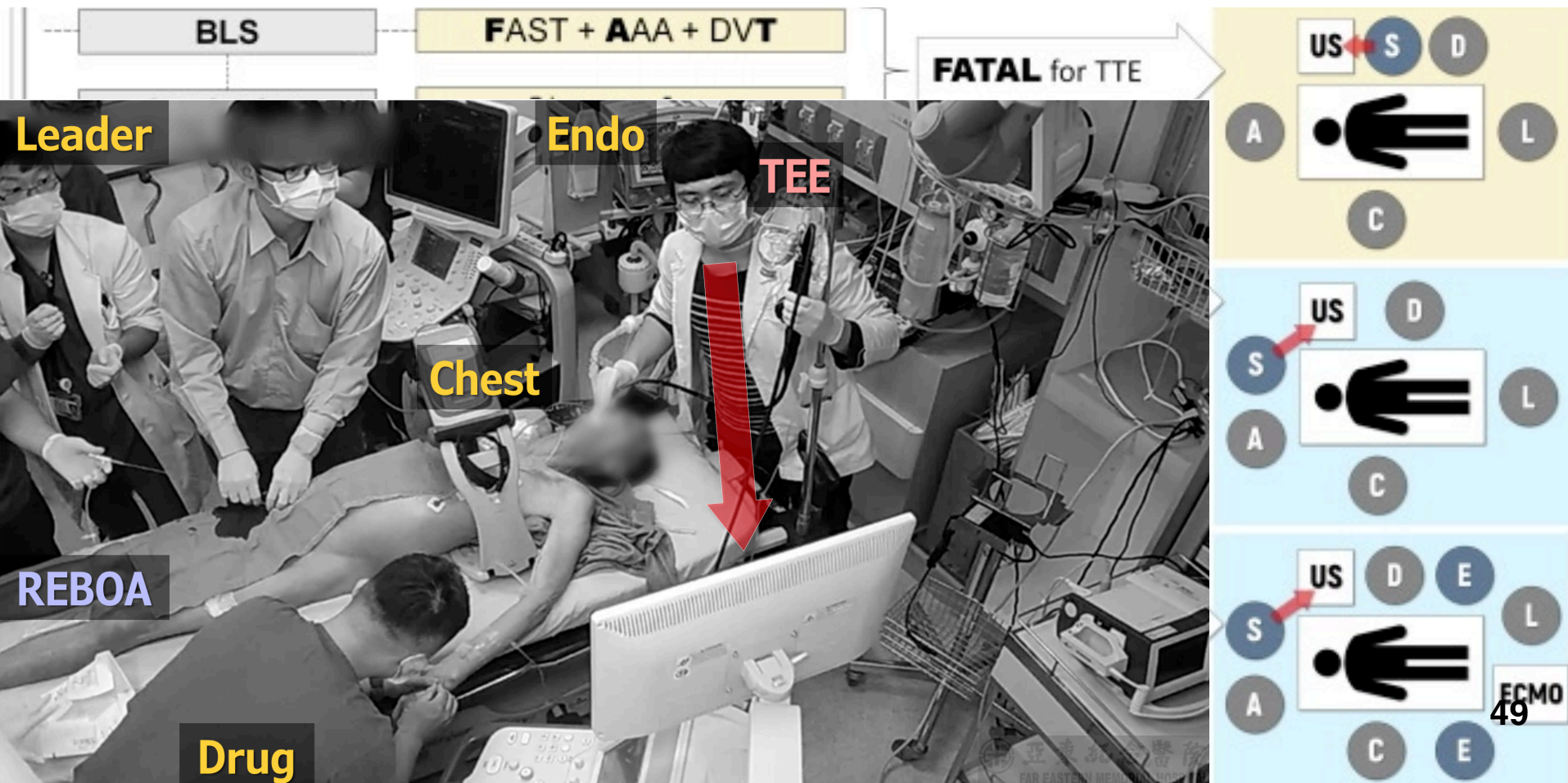
Core Ultrasound in REsuscitation (CURE): A novel protocol for ultrasound-assistant life support via application of both transesophageal and transthoracic ultrasound



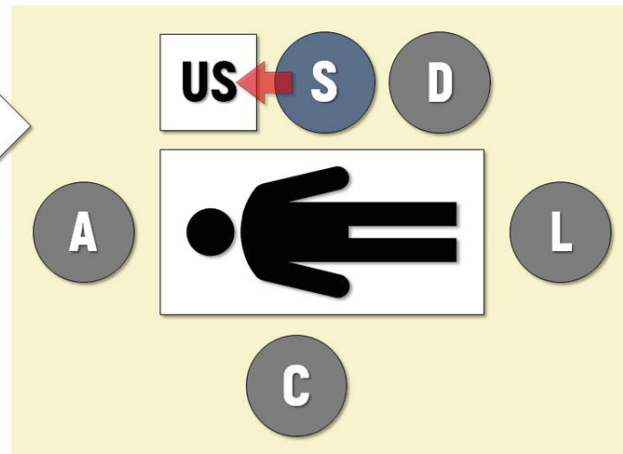
Core Ultrasound in REsuscitation (CURE): A novel protocol for ultrasound-assistant life support via application of both transesophageal and transthoracic ultrasound



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

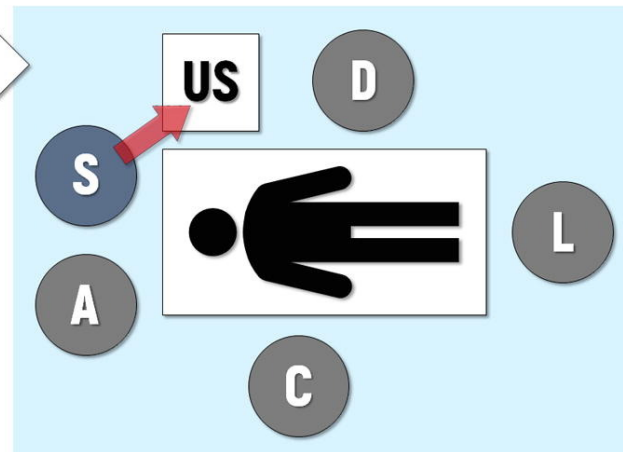


FATAL for TTE
(Curved probe)



US location

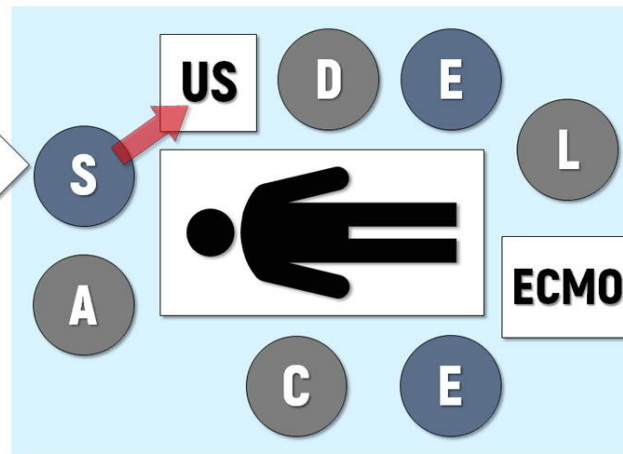
MATCH for TEE



mCASA

A line

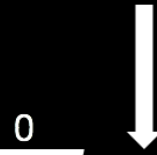
3P for TEE



TEE

SHH-1st Goal

HYPOPHARYNX



Activity
Effusion
Equality

120

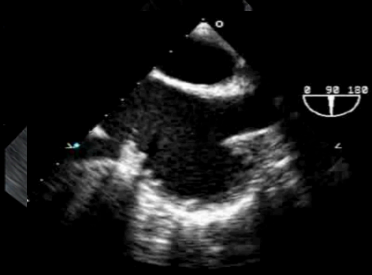
CRP
Quality



0 131 150



Catheter
Volume



ME Bicaval

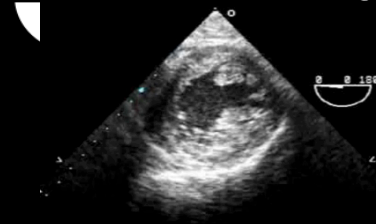


ME 4C



ME LAX

RWMA
Effusion



TG SAX

67M, collapsed in the park

2024/09/25
FH5.0
DR 130
FR 19
D 15.0
G 40

m

SE: 1
IM: 2
-0

-

-

-

-

-

-

-5

-



-

-

-10

-

-

-

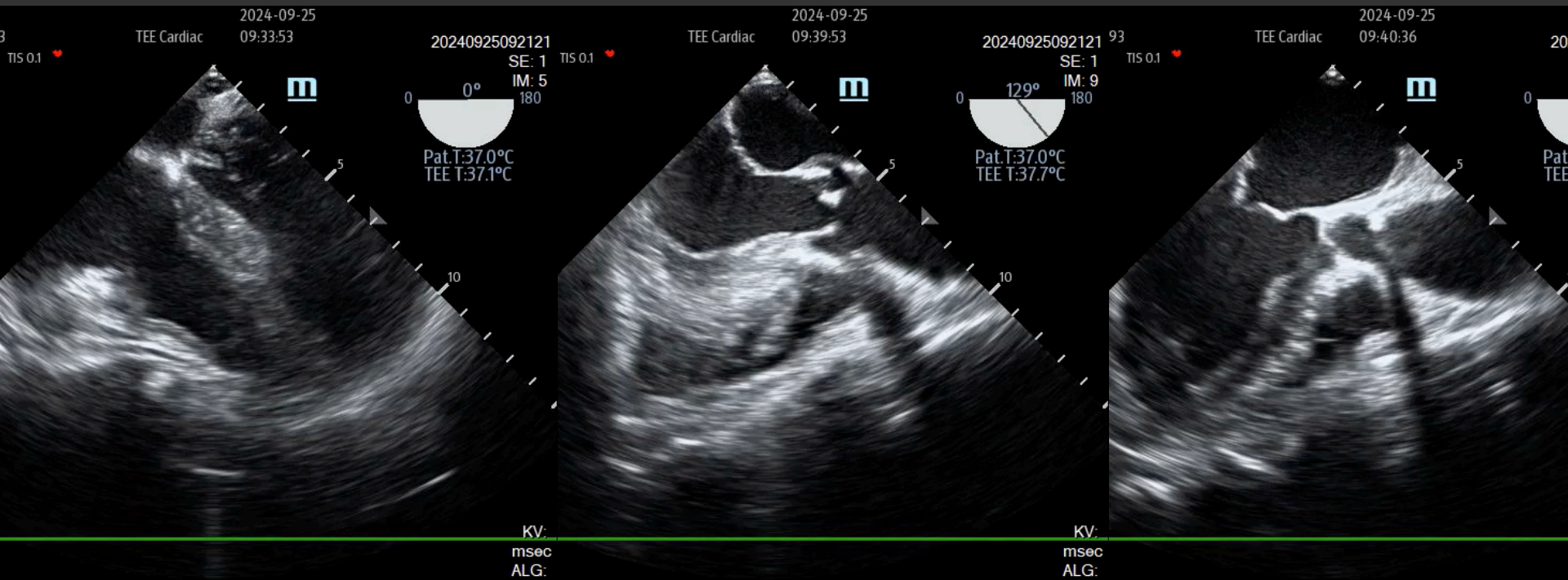
KV:

iNeedle

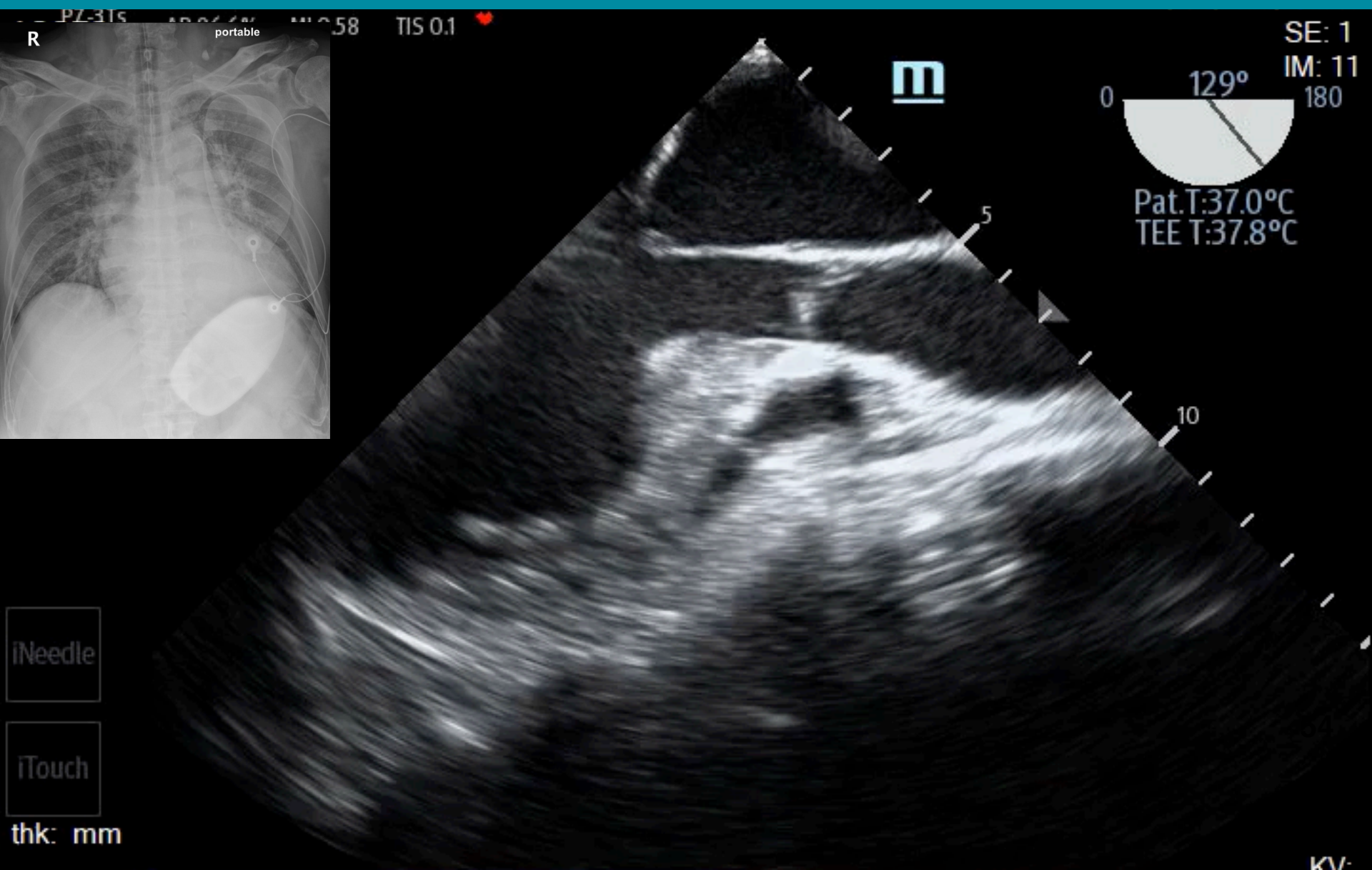
iTouch

thk: mm

Resuscitative TEE



VF & DC shock



iNeedle

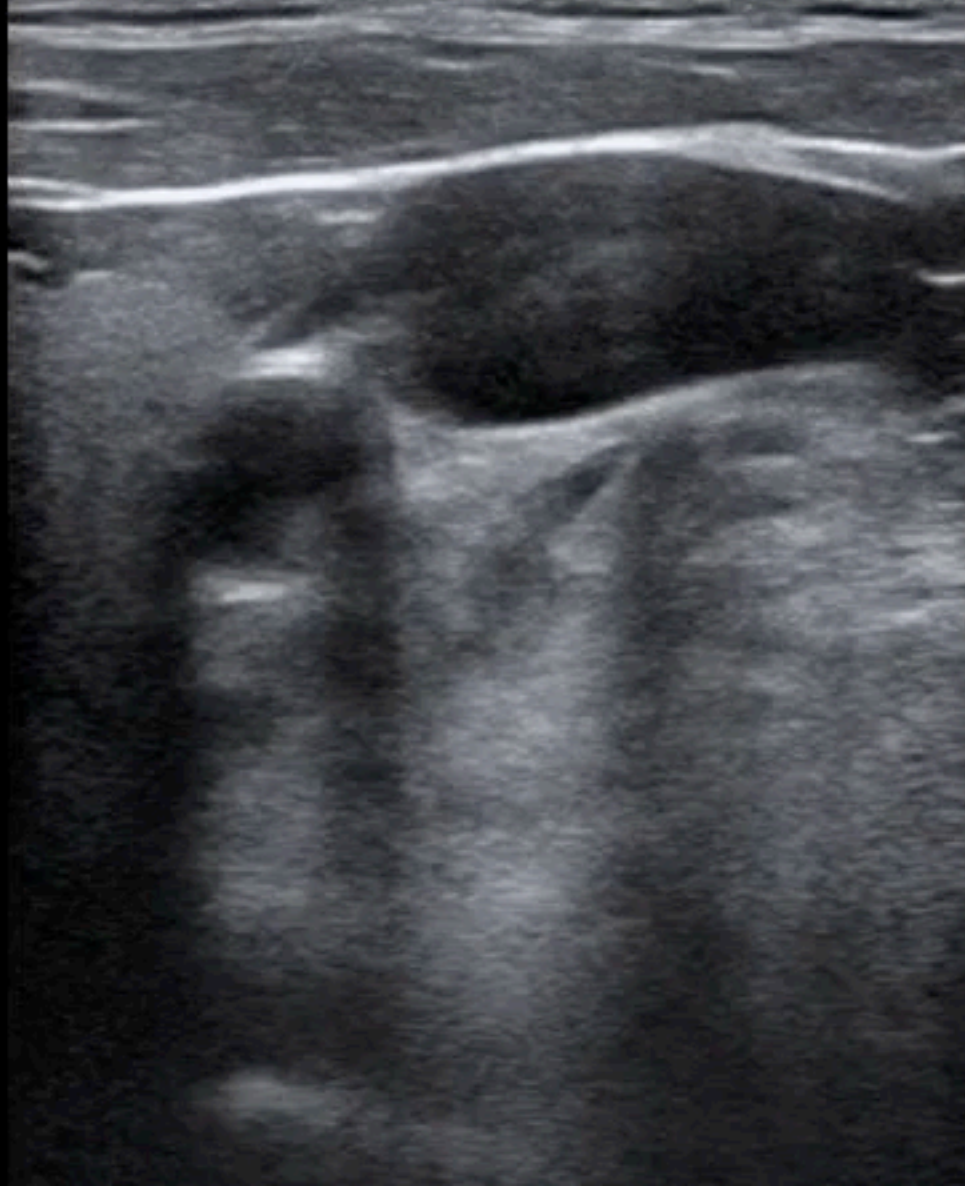
iTouch

thk: mm

KV:

SGB for refractory VF

2024/09/25
FH10.0
DR 105
FR 26
D 5.0
G 53



IM: 17

-1

-2

-3

-4

KV:

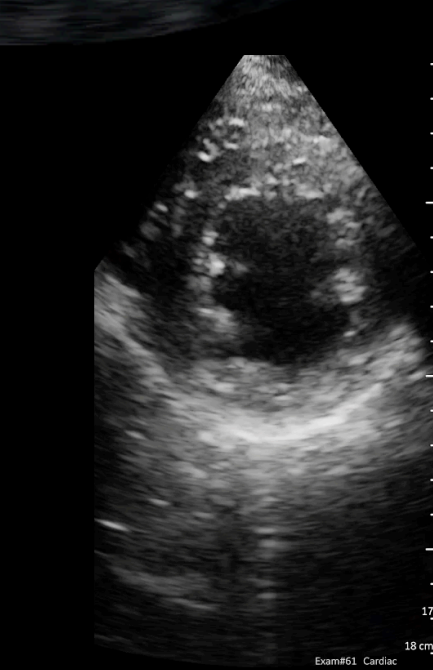
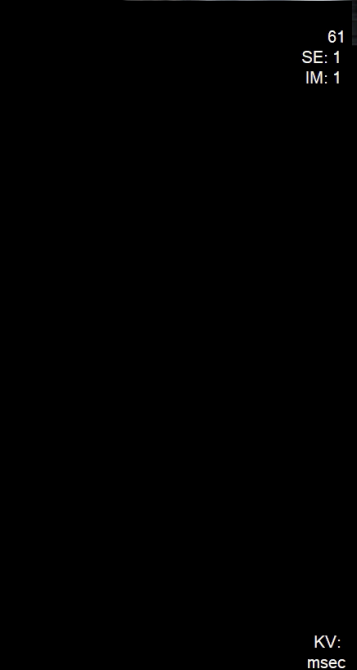
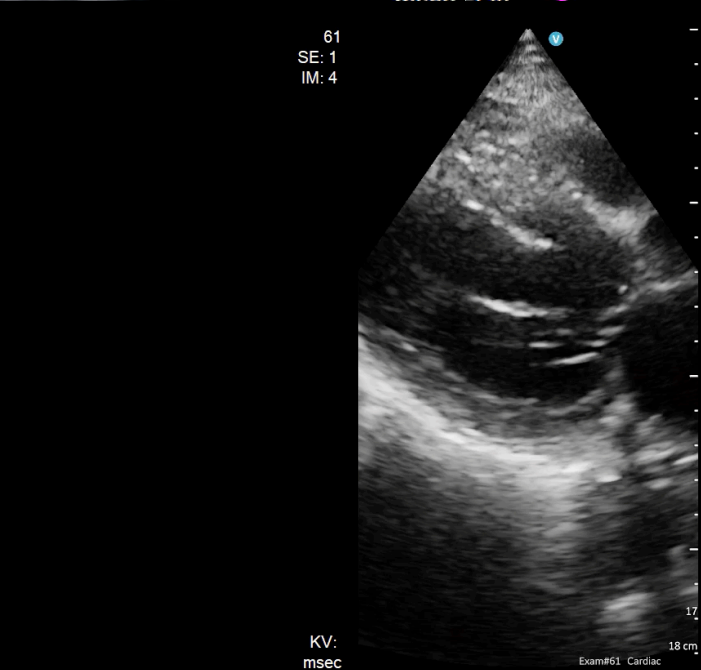
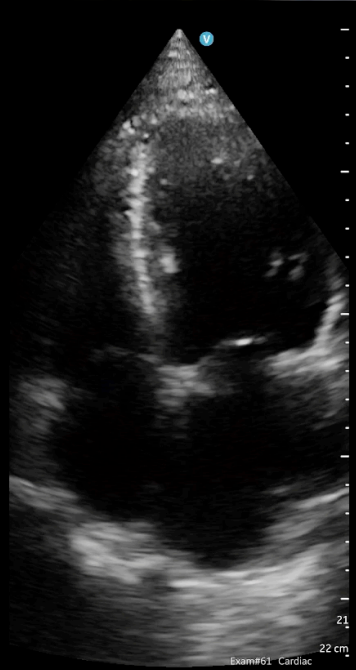
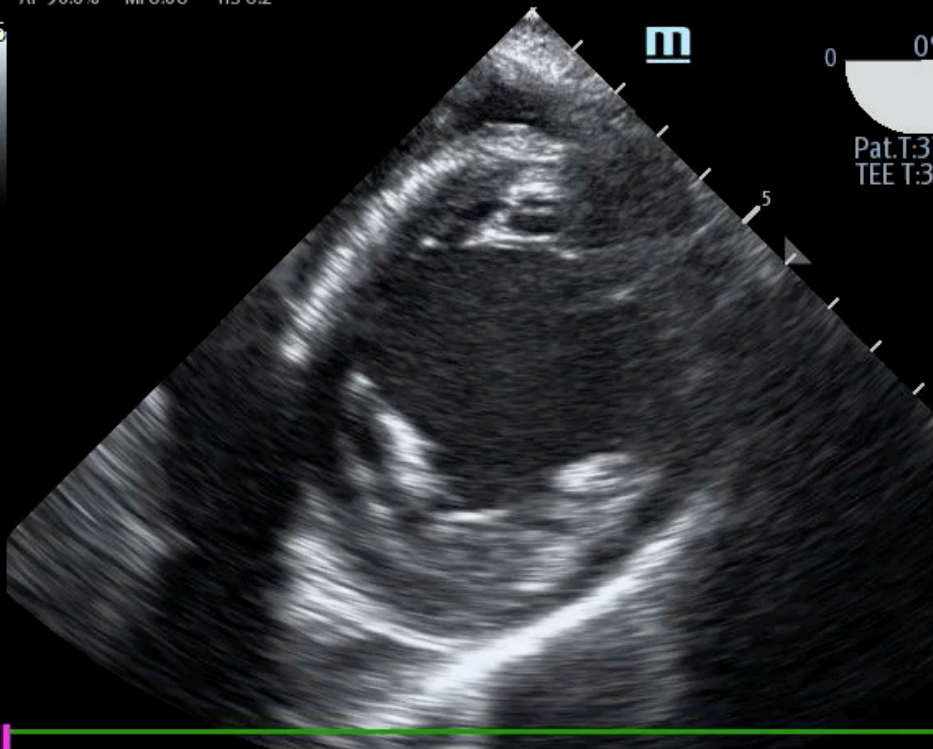
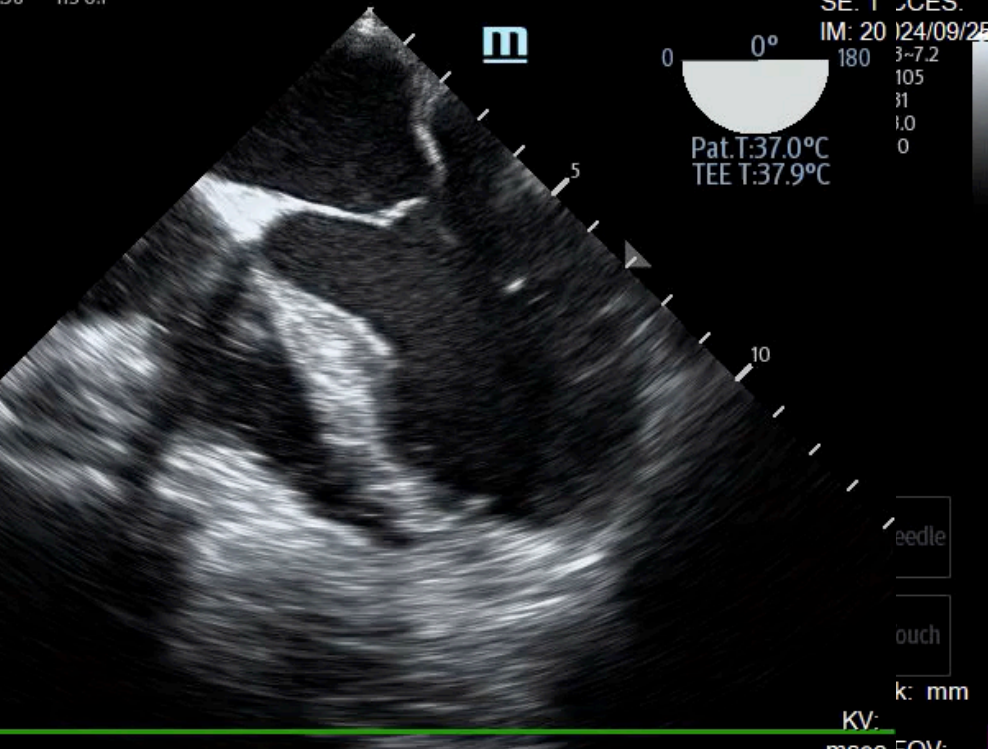
msec

iNeedle

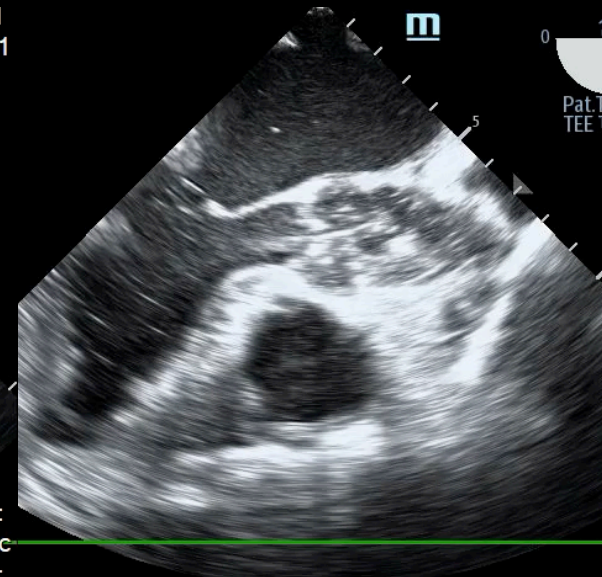
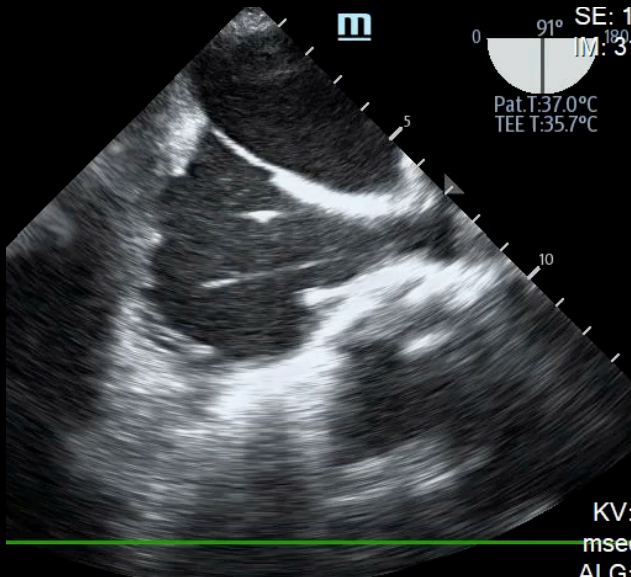
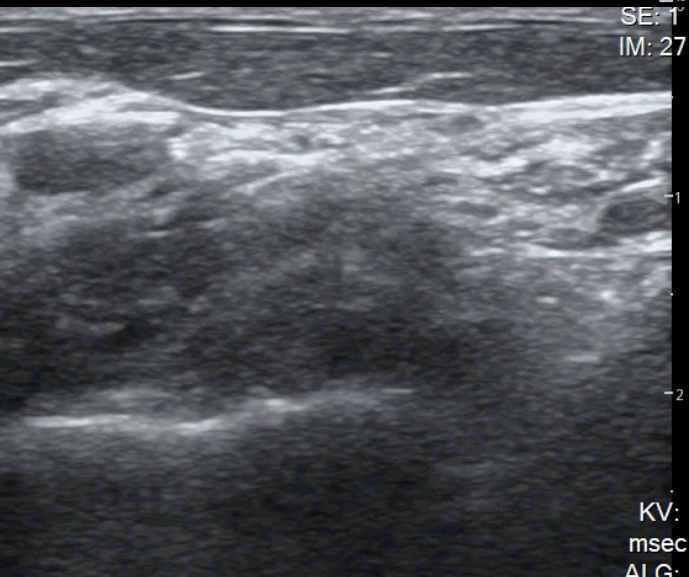
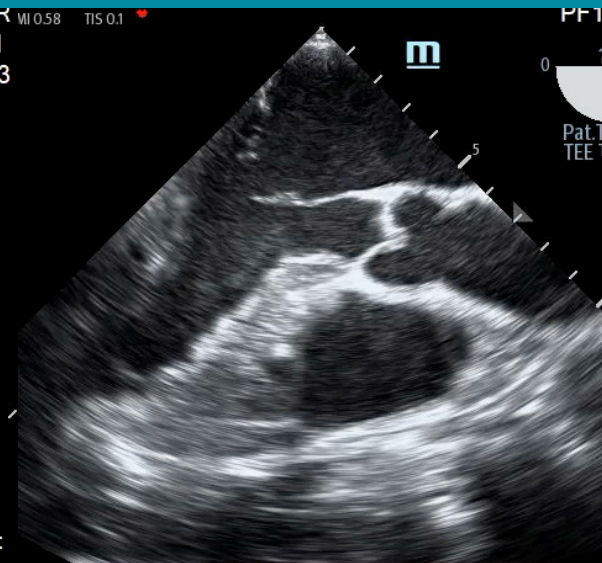
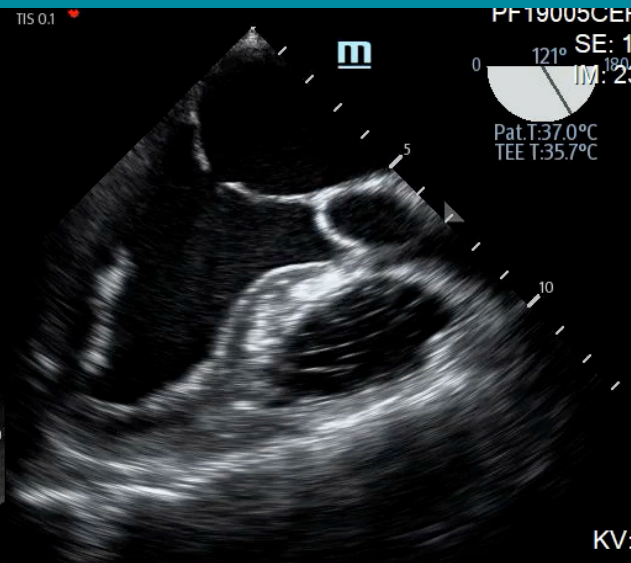
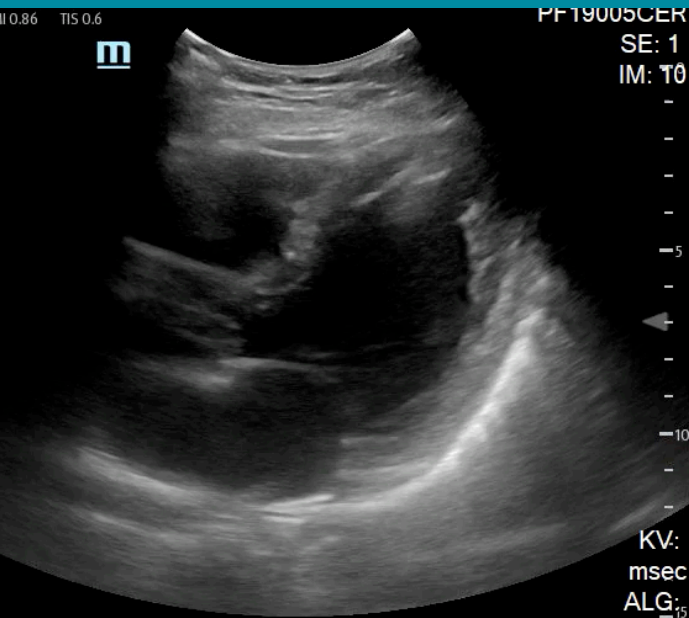
iTouch

thk: mm

DEOV



73M, Shock >> Arrest



SEARCH

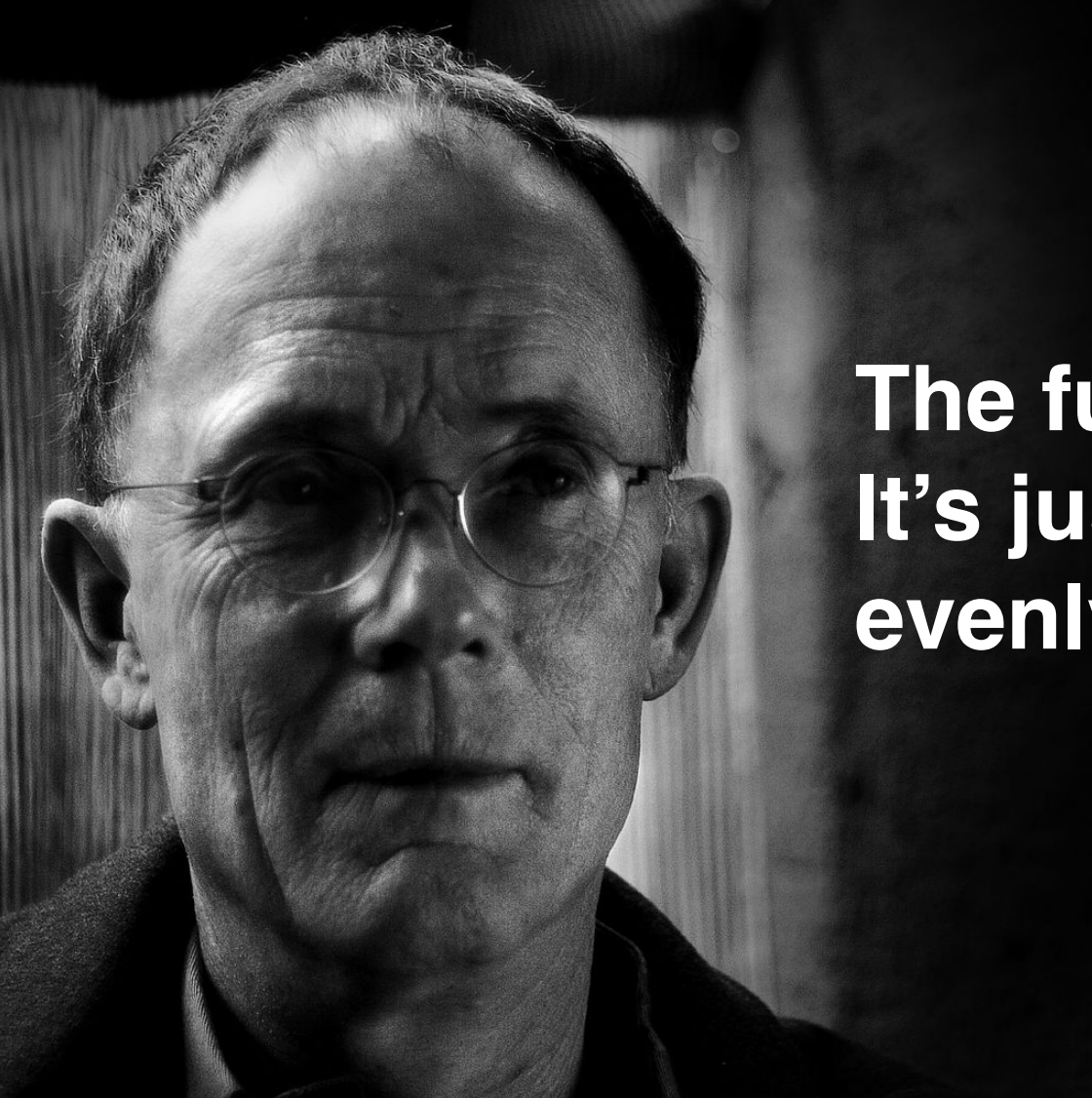


TEE RESOURCES



Virtual Transesophageal Echocardiography

Toronto General Hospital Department of Anesthesia
Perioperative Interactive Education



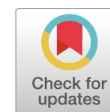
**The future is here.
It's just not
evenly distributed yet.**

~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

Transoesophageal echocardiography in cardiac arrest: From the emergency department to the intensive care unit



ME 4Ch	ME LAX	TG SAX	ME bicaval	Desc Ao SAX
Identification of organised cardiac activity			Cannulation guidance	
Gross assessment of systolic function			Aortic hysthmus in blunt trauma	
Intravascular volume status			FUNDAMENTAL IN E-CPR AND TRAUMA	
Pericardial effusion				
Right ventricular dimension				

RESUSCITATIVE TEE

TTE	TEE
PSLA	ME 4C
PSSA	ME LAX
S4C	TG SAX
IVC	ME Bicaval
A4C	Descending Aorta SAX