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Utilization of MSK Ultrasound on the Sideline

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Disclosures

Nothing to disclose



Goals

Understand basics of ultrasound and its capabilities and limitations in evaluating athletes

Review the common applications for ultrasound in the emergency setting

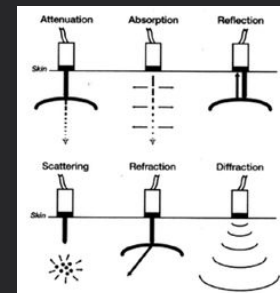
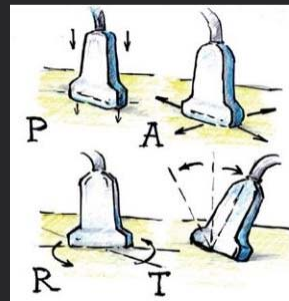
Get creative with novel uses of ultrasound on the sidelines

Ultrasound Basics

Sound waves transmitted in arrays, used to generate images

2D picture of plane directly beneath probe

Tissue properties determine behavior of sound waves in body, which then determines images generated



Ultrasound Basics

Different probe types produce different images

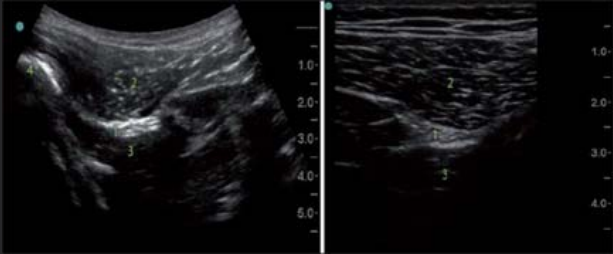

Higher frequency:



- More resolution
- Less penetration

Lower frequency:

- Less resolution
- Deeper penetration

Linear vs Curved



Ultrasound Basics



Ultrasound Basics

- **Pros:**
 - Excellent for evaluation of superficial structures, fluid collections
 - Real-time, portable
- **Cons:**
 - Cost
 - Operator-dependent



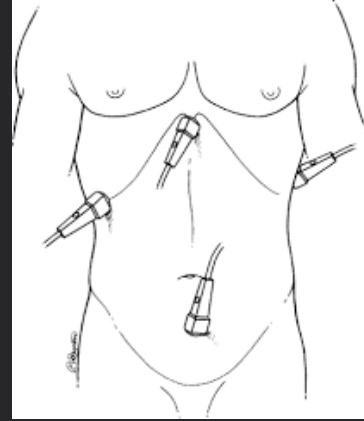
Sideline Ultrasound Uses

- **Trauma evaluation**
 - FAST and E-FAST exams
 - Fracture and soft-tissue injury diagnostics
- **Treatment**
 - Ultrasound-guided injections
 - Peripheral nerve blocks
 - Ultrasound-guided IVs
- **Other?**

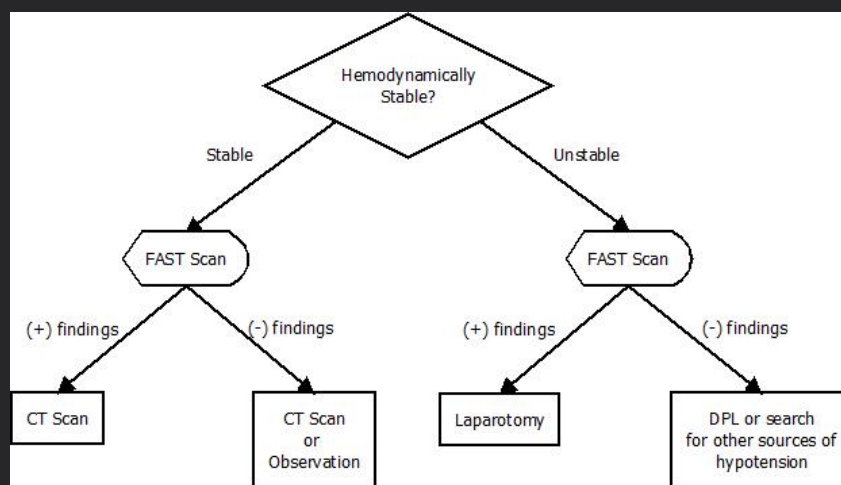
FAST Exam

Focused Assessment with Sonography for Trauma

- Four primary views
 - Subxiphoid
 - > Cardiac
 - Right Upper Quadrant
 - > Liver, Kidney, Morrison's Pouch
 - Left Upper Quadrant
 - > Spleen, Kidney
 - Suprapubic
 - > Bladder




FAST Exam





FAST Exam

Cardiac




The slide displays two ultrasound images of the cardiac region. The left image shows a parasternal short-axis view of the heart, and the right image shows a parasternal long-axis view. To the right is a diagram of the human torso with an orange circle highlighting the cardiac area between the xiphoid process and the umbilicus.






FAST Exam

Right Upper Quadrant

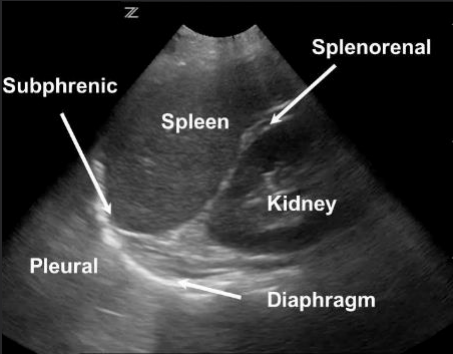
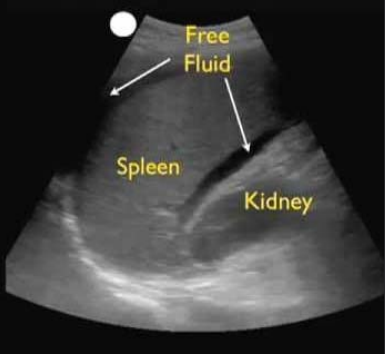
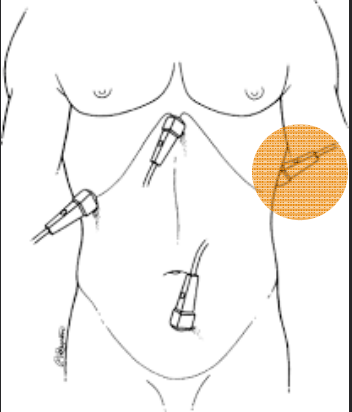




The slide displays two ultrasound images of the right upper quadrant. The left image is a subcostal view showing the liver and kidney, with labels 'Superior Chest', 'Inferior Abdomen', 'Liver', and 'Kidney'. The right image is a supracostal view. To the right is a diagram of the human torso with an orange circle highlighting the right upper quadrant.

FAST Exam


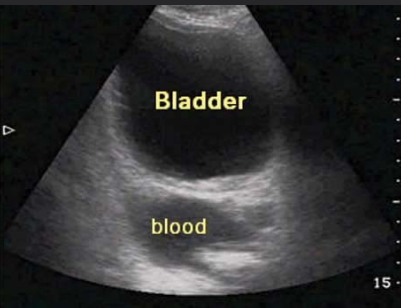
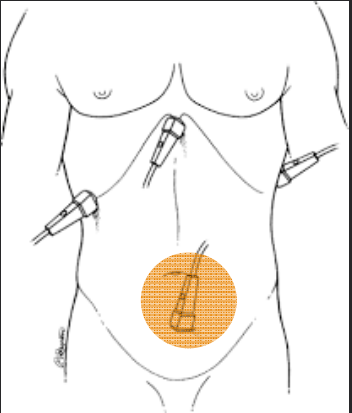
Left Upper Quadrant







FAST Exam

Suprapubic

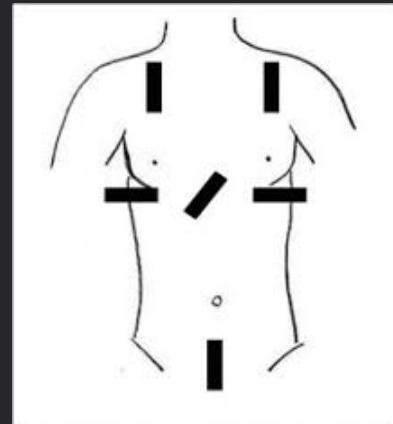
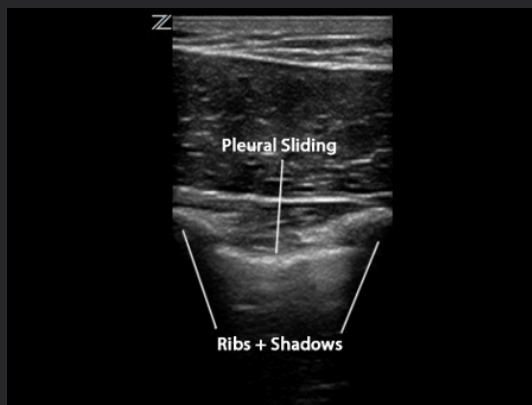
FAST Exam

Sideline Uses

- FAST is very **SPECIFIC** in trauma
- **NOT** sensitive: ie **NOT** used to **RULE OUT INJURY**
- Negative FAST in setting of very recent trauma is **NOT** diagnostic
- May require significant bleeding (up to 200cc or more) before blood can be visualized

E-FAST

FAST exam can be expanded to E-FAST, including lungs



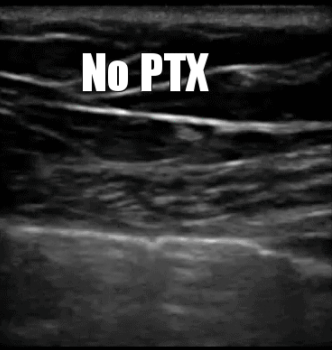
17

E-FAST

Lung sliding

Res S MB R

No PTX



2.6

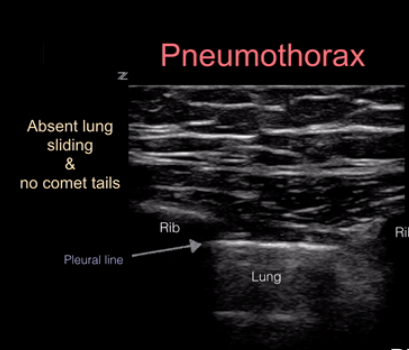
Vas L25
MI 0.8
TIS 0.1

A B



Home Home/Set Label... Symbols... X Word Done

Pneumothorax

Absent lung sliding & no comet tails



REBELEM



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FAST Exam Pearls/Pitfalls

- Positive FAST indicates need for **EMERGENT** intervention
- Negative FAST does not rule out injury
 - FAST **can be repeated**, especially if high suspicion
 - Important to visualize as much perihepatic and perisplenic area as possible
 - **Multiple windows** may be required to fully evaluate for free fluid
 - Not all abdominal injuries produce free fluid
 - **Bowel injury and solid organ injury without significant bleeding** will not be detected by ultrasound
- Free fluid isn't always blood
- Clotted blood can generate various degrees of echogenicity
 - May be mistaken for normal surrounding soft tissue.
- Chest US can only detect a pneumothorax **directly under the probe**
 - Scan several sites on the anterior chest


<https://www.acep.org/sonoguide/FAST.html>

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19

Fracture Evaluation

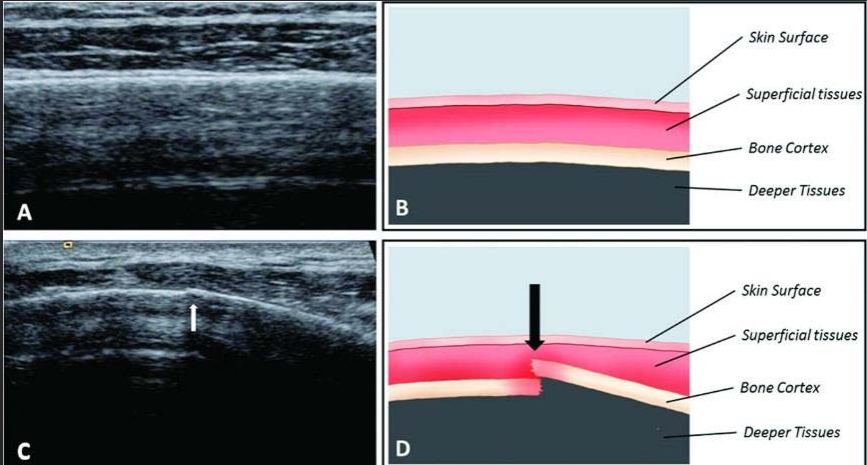
- **Evaluation of long bones on ultrasound**
 - Sound waves don't penetrate through bone
 - Cortical disruptions often easily visualized
 - Also possible to visualize bone healing, callus formation, etc



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Fracture Evaluation



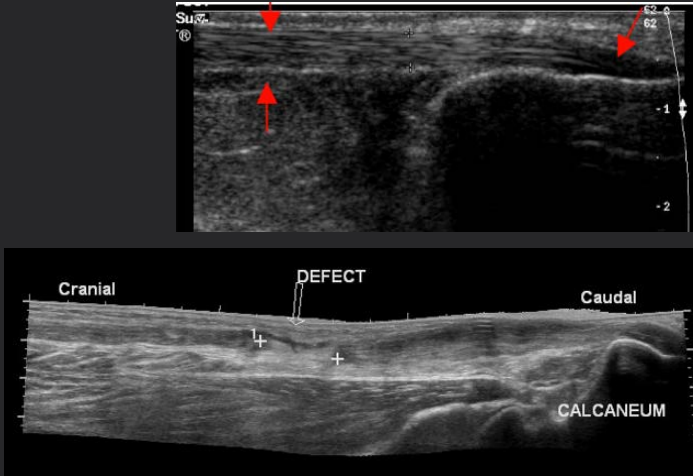
<http://bjsm.bmj.com/content/51/14/1093>

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Ligament/Tendon/Muscle Injuries

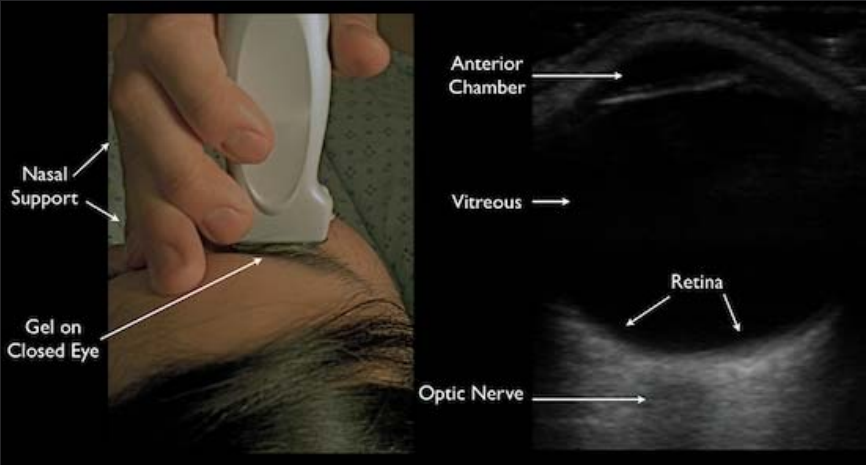
- Achilles
- Patella/Quad Tendon
- UCL (thumb)
- UCL (elbow)
- Hamstring
- Calf
- Dynamic evaluation!



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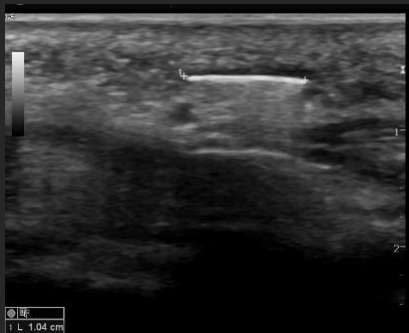
22



Ocular Ultrasound



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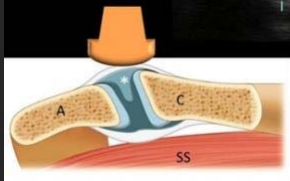
Foreign Body

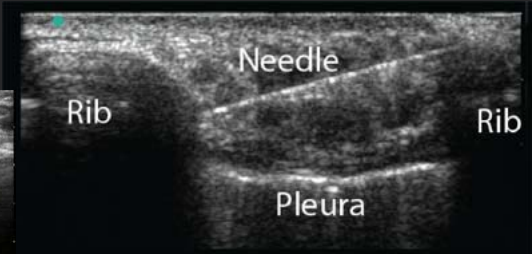
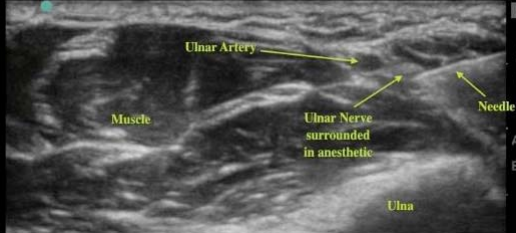








Guided Injections

- AC Joint
- Rib
- Finger
- Ankle
- Nerve block

25

Ultrasound Guided IV Placement

Not all athletes have great veins!

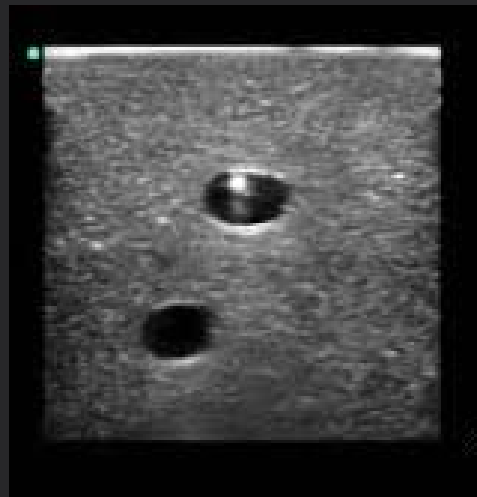
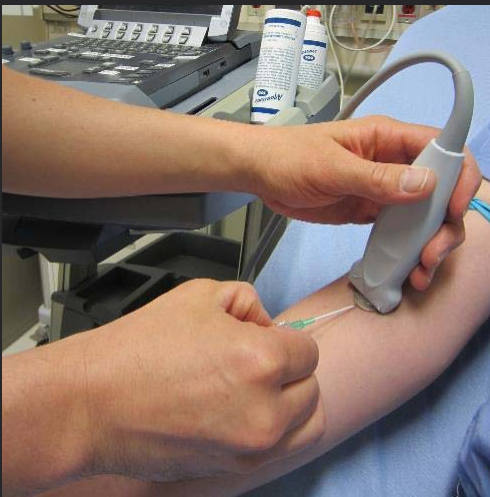
- Dehydration
- Large athletes
- Need for rapid access

You can see a lot more with ultrasound than with the naked eye!



26

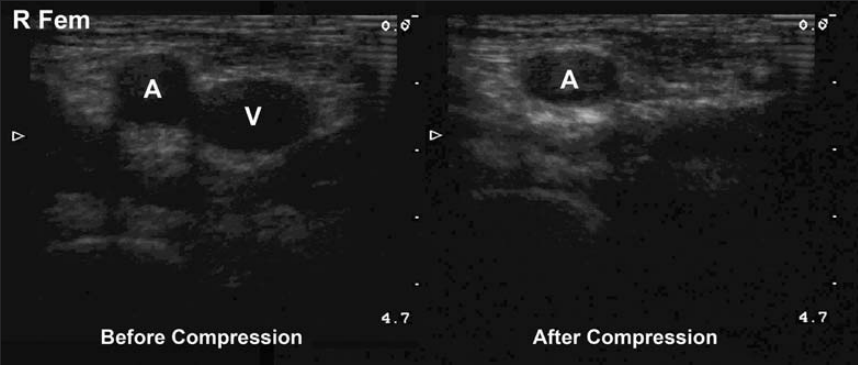
Ultrasound Guided IV Placement



27

Ultrasound Guided IV Placement

Artery or Vein?



R Fem

Before Compression 4.7

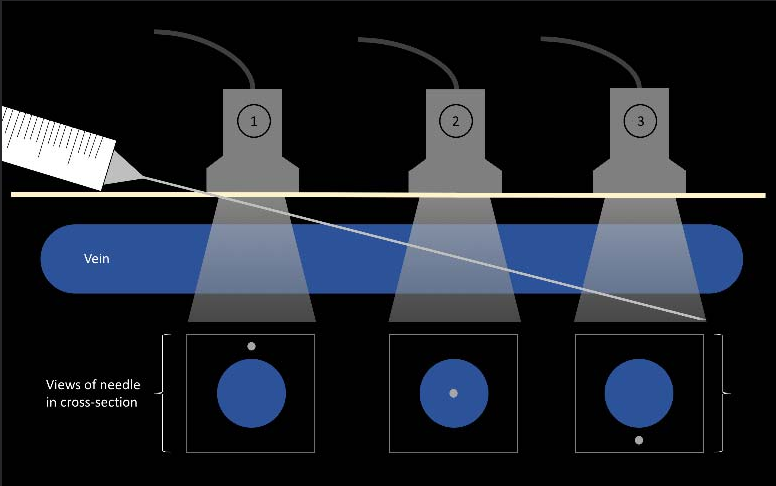
After Compression 4.7

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28

Ultrasound Guided IV Placement



1 2 3

Vein

Views of needle in cross-section


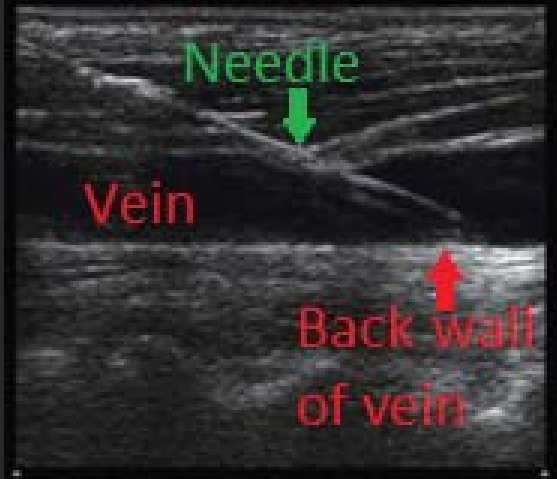
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Ultrasound Guided IV Placement

Long axis approach

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Summary

- Many potential uses for ultrasound on the sidelines
 - (E)-FAST exam
 - Bone and soft tissue injury evaluation
 - US guided IV placement
- Additional uses limited only by willingness to try
 - PPE Cardiac Screening?
 - Splenic enlargement in mononucleosis and RTP?
 - Dehydration/volume status evaluation?
- The more you scan, the better you scan!

Questions?



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