

Hospital Medicine Point of Care Ultrasound (HM POCUS) Program

POCUS Case Conference

Gregory Mints



Case Hx

CC: 81 yo man a/w progressive SOB x 2 weeks. Much worse x 3 days.

PMHx:

- lung cancer s/p XRT and chemo
- Was on immunotherapy, d/c'd secondary to side effects
- h/o of endovascular AAA repair 1 month PTA
- H/o DVT and PE, s/p IVC, on xarelto, self d/c'd 2 days PTA
- h/o mildly decreased EF w/ SWM abnormalities
- 7d PTA seen in office of vascular surgeon, CT showed b/l pleural effusion



Labs:

- AKI 0.9 to 2.2
- Normal WBC, unimpressive Hb
- BNP 2,800









Exam

- Working Dx: CHF Lasix in the ER
- On exam: tachypneic, hypoxemic, using accessory muscles.
- Other vitals stable
- Lungs: decreased
- Distended abdomen
- Normal JVP
- b/l LE edema











































New York Presbyterian 12/10/18 12:01:31PM ADM	1	MI 1.2 TIs 0.5 C1-5 Renal	New York Presbyterian 12/10/18 12:02:00PM	ADM	MI 1.2 TIs 0.5 C1-5 Renal
G		0- ^{FR} 21 AO% 100		GE	0- ^{FR} 21 AO% 100
		- CHI Frq 4.0 _ Gn 35 S/A 3/4 Map C/0 - D 26.0 DR 66			- CHI Frq 4.0 _ Gn 43 S/A 3/4 Map C/0 - D 26.0 DR 66
		-			10-
		I	1		H
		20-			20-
● EE 1 L 17.45 cm					
2 L 12.15 cm		44:83 (2.2:4.1 s)	1 L 10.56 cm		86:86 (4.1:4.

44:83	(2.2:4.1 s)	1 L 10.56 cm

86:86 (4.1:4.1 s)



$Volume_e = 0.5 \times W \times D \times H \approx 2,200 \text{ cc}$



$Volume_e = 0.5 \times W \times D \times H \approx 1,120 \text{ cc}$ Foley: 1,630cc



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Formulae

<u>WCMC:</u> $V = W \times L \times H \times 0.52$ (prolate ellipsoid) error:

25% (Hakenberg, O.W., et al. J Urol 1983;130:249-51)
"with in 25%" (Dicuio, M., et al., Archivio Italiano di Urologia e Andrologia 2005; 77, 1)
38% (Bih L-I., et al. Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation 1998;79:1553-6)

Soni: $V = W \times L \times H \times 0.75$ (Chan H. Journal of Neuroscience Nursing 1993: 25(5):309-312)

US Bladder Volume Estimation

- 24 healthy volunteers + 55 spinal cord injury pts
- Prospectively tested 10 published formulas
- Overall best formula: H x D x W x 0.7. Mean error 17.4% ± 11.6%







- 1. If the bladder appeared to be four-sided on both transverse and longitudinal scans and opposite edges were parallel and similar in length, the shape was considered cuboidal.
- 2. If the bladder appeared to be round or elliptical on both transverse and longitudinal scans and the edges were approximately parallel in the upper or middle portion of the longitudinal scan, the shape was considered ellipsoid.
- 3. If the bladder appeared to be triangular or pear-shaped on the longitudinal scan and had a distinct upper tip and flat bottom, the shape was considered a triangular prism.



"Cuboid" $H \times D \times W \times 0.9$



"Cuboid" H x D x W x 0.9

Table 2: Distribution of Bladder Shapes						
	Normal Group		SCI Group			
	Men	Women	Men	Women		
Cuboid	1 (5.9%)	10 (66.7%)	4 (7.8%)	1 (14.3%)	16 (18%	
Ellipsoid	9 (52.9%)	5 (33.3%)	20 (39.2%)	2 (28.6%)	36 (40%	
Triangular prism	7 (41.2%)	0 (0%)	27 (52.9%)	4 (57.1%)	38 (42%	
Total	17 (100%)	15 (100%)	51 (100%)	7 (100%)	90	



	圈	2	
1	L	17.45	cm
2	L	12.15	cm

	1	
1	L 10.56	cn

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	К	Estimated V	Volume by Foley	%error
Prolate ellipsoid	0.5	1,120cc	1,630cc	31%
Bih, overall or Triangular Prism	0.7	1,570cc	1,630cc	3.6%
Soni	0.75	1,680cc	1,630cc	3%
Bih, Ellipsoid	0.8	1,790cc	1,630cc	10%
Bih, Cuboid	0.9	2,020cc	1,630cc	24%



2 L 12.15 cm





45 cm 15 cm		0- - - 10- - 20- - 20- - -	8.75		0- - - 10- - 20- - -
	K	Estimated V	Volume by Foley	%error	
Bih, Cuboid	0.9	1,670cc	1,630cc	2%	