



XI congresso nazionale

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ROMA 24-26 MAGGIO 2018

Eco bed-side nel PS senza specialità

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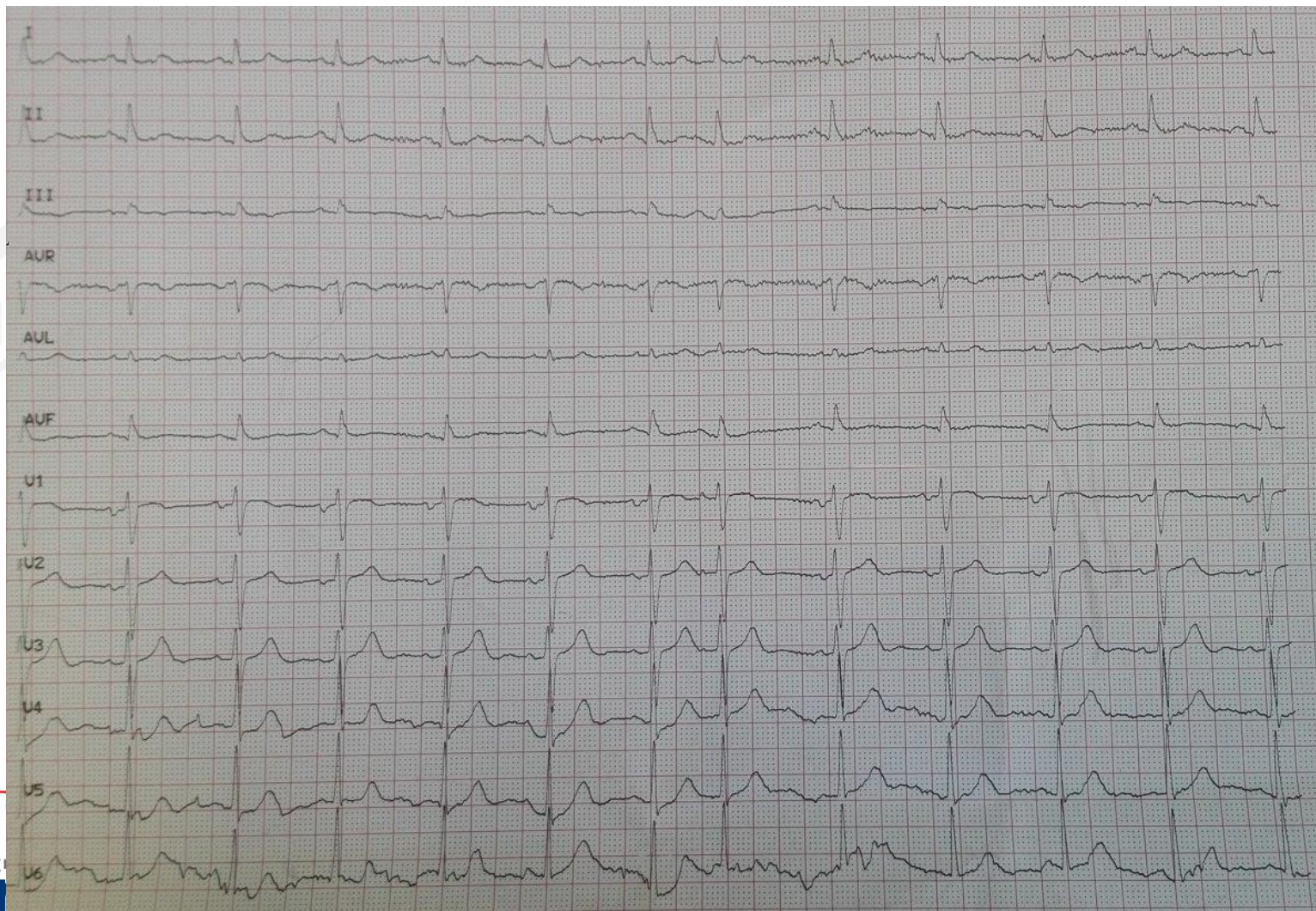
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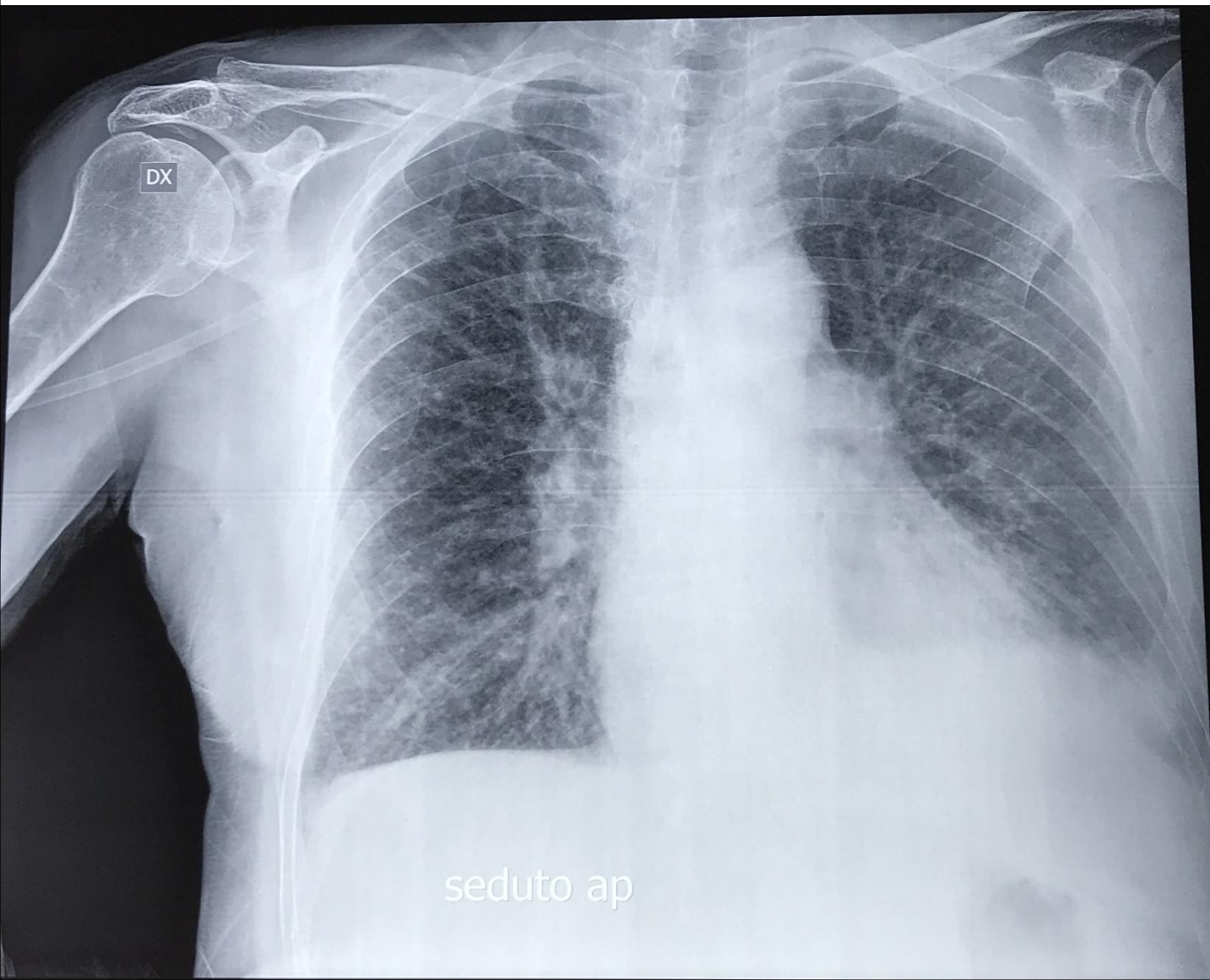


- **Mario, 65 aa**
- **Worsening exertional dyspnea during last months,**
- **Blood pressure 140/90 mmHg**
- **Heart Rate 75 bmp R**
- **RR 28 bpm**

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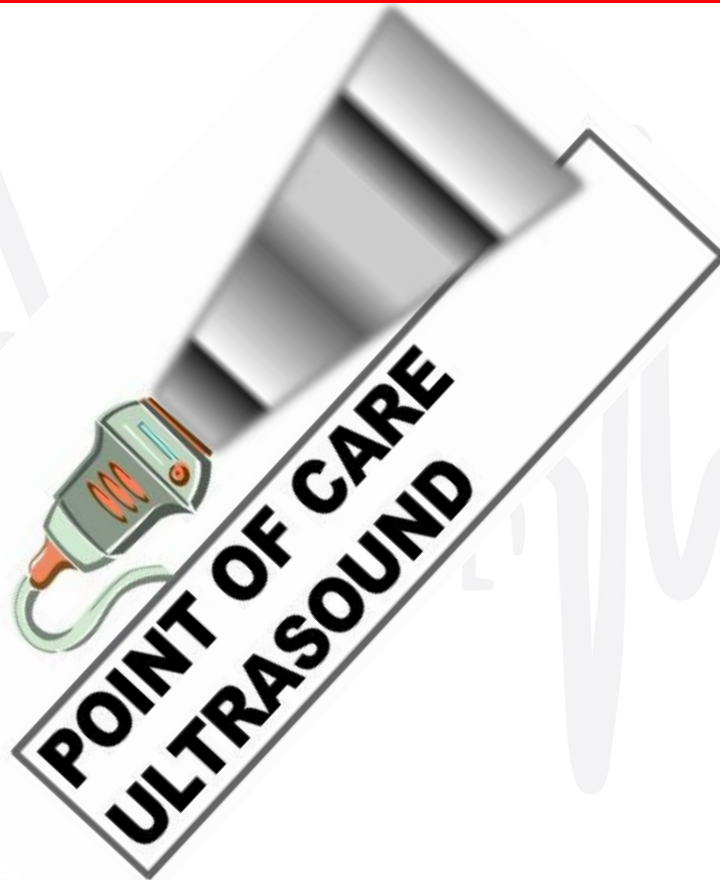
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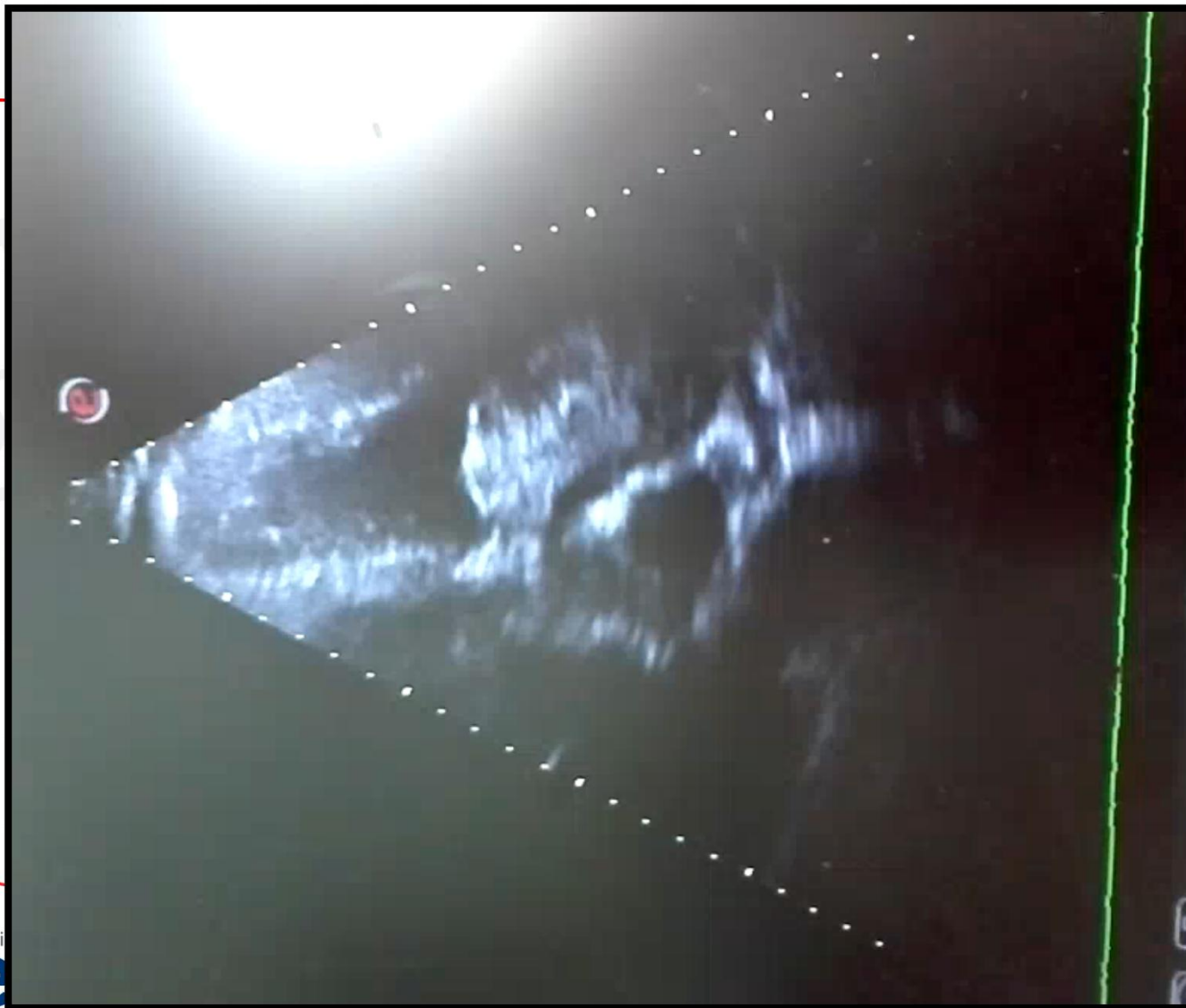


EMOGAS

- pH of 7.44;
- pCO₂ 30 mmHg;
- pO₂ 71 mmHg;
- HCO₃⁻ 20.4 mmol/L;
- Lactate 2,4 mmol/L;

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The mass was excised and histological examination revealed high grade sarcoma with chondromatous differentiation.

The patient was then referred to oncologic center for further evaluation.

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Annalisa 34 aa

In PS per dispnea ingravescente da diversi giorni

- Blood Pressure 120/70 mmHg
- Heart rate (HR) 70 bpm, regular,
- Oxygen saturation was 95% (FiO2 21%)
- Respiratory rate was 22 breaths/min.



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- Chest auscultation revealed abolished vesicular murmur at the left lung base.
- Cardiovascular examination revealed a normal cardiac rhythm, no murmurs, normal peripheral pulses and no oedema.
- ECG showed sinus rhythm with normal AV conduction, normal axis and QT interval.
- Arterial blood gas analysis on room air revealed mild respiratory alkalosis with mild metabolic alkalosis, reduced partial pressure of oxygen (72 mm Hg),

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BRIEF REPORT AND CASE REPORT

CATEGORY: BRIEF REPORT AND CASE REPORT

A mediastinal lymphoma detected by point-of-care ultrasound in a woman with worsening dyspnea. Hodgkin's Lymphoma: a case report

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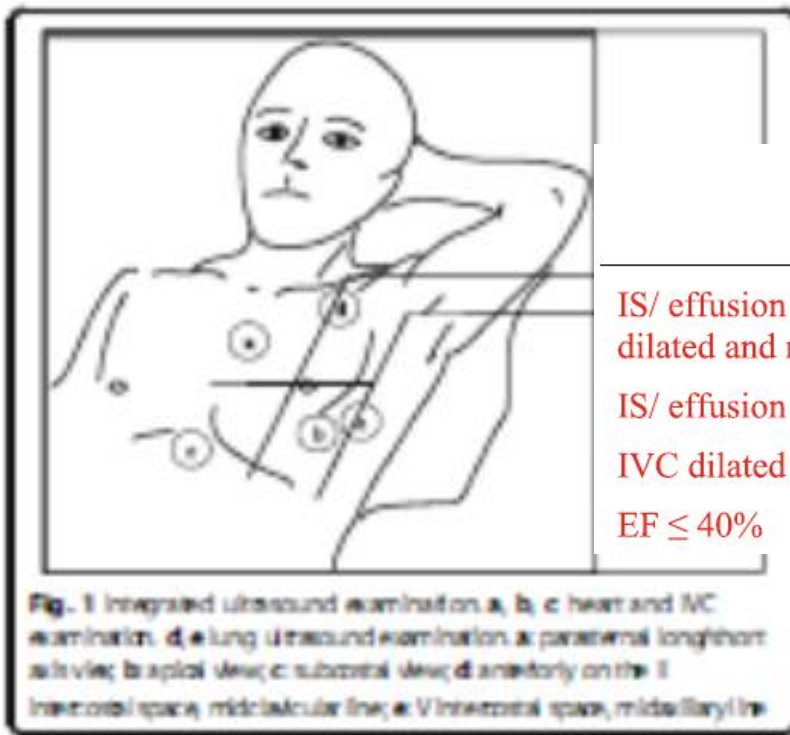
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Table 1. Selected Applications of Point-of-Care Ultrasonography, According to Medical Specialty.*

Specialty	Ultrasound Applications
Anesthesia	Guidance for vascular access, regional anesthesia, intraoperative monitoring of fluid status and cardiac function
Cardiology	Echocardiography, intracardiac assessment
Critical care medicine	Procedural guidance, pulmonary assessment, focused echocardiography
Dermatology	Assessment of skin lesions and tumors
Emergency medicine	FAST, focused emergency assessment, procedural guidance
Endocrinology and endocrine surgery	Assessment of thyroid and parathyroid, procedural guidance
General surgery	Ultrasonography of the breast, procedural guidance, intraoperative assessment
Gynecology	Assessment of cervix, uterus, and adnexa; procedural guidance
Obstetrics and maternal–fetal medicine	Assessment of pregnancy, detection of fetal abnormalities, procedural guidance
Neonatology	Cranial and pulmonary assessments
Nephrology	Vascular access for dialysis
Neurology	Transcranial Doppler, peripheral-nerve evaluation
Ophthalmology	Corneal and retinal assessment
Orthopedic surgery	Musculoskeletal applications
Otolaryngology	Assessment of thyroid, parathyroid, and neck masses; procedural guidance
Pediatrics	Assessment of bladder, procedural guidance
Pulmonary medicine	Transthoracic pulmonary assessment, endobronchial assessment, procedural guidance
Radiology and interventional radiology	Ultrasonography taken to the patient with interpretation at the bedside, procedural guidance
Rheumatology	Monitoring of synovitis, procedural guidance
Trauma surgery	FAST, procedural guidance
Urology	Renal, bladder, and prostate assessment; procedural guidance
Vascular surgery	Carotid, arterial, and venous assessment; procedural assessment

Diagnostic performance of multi-organ ultrasound with pocket-sized device in the management of acute dyspnea

Alfonso Sforza^{1,4†}, Costantino Mancusi^{1,2†}, Maria Viviana Carlino^{1,3}, Agostino Buonauro¹, Marco Barozzi⁴,
 Giuseppe Romano⁴, Sossio Serra⁴ and Giovanni de Simone^{1,3*}



Parameter

Area under curve (AUC)

95% CI

p

IS/ effusion AND ($EF \leq 40\%$ OR IVC dilated and not collapsing)

0.894

0.787-0.958

-

IS/ effusion

0.859

0.744-0.935

0.39

IVC dilated and not collapsing

0.768

0.641-0.867

0.03


$EF \leq 40\%$


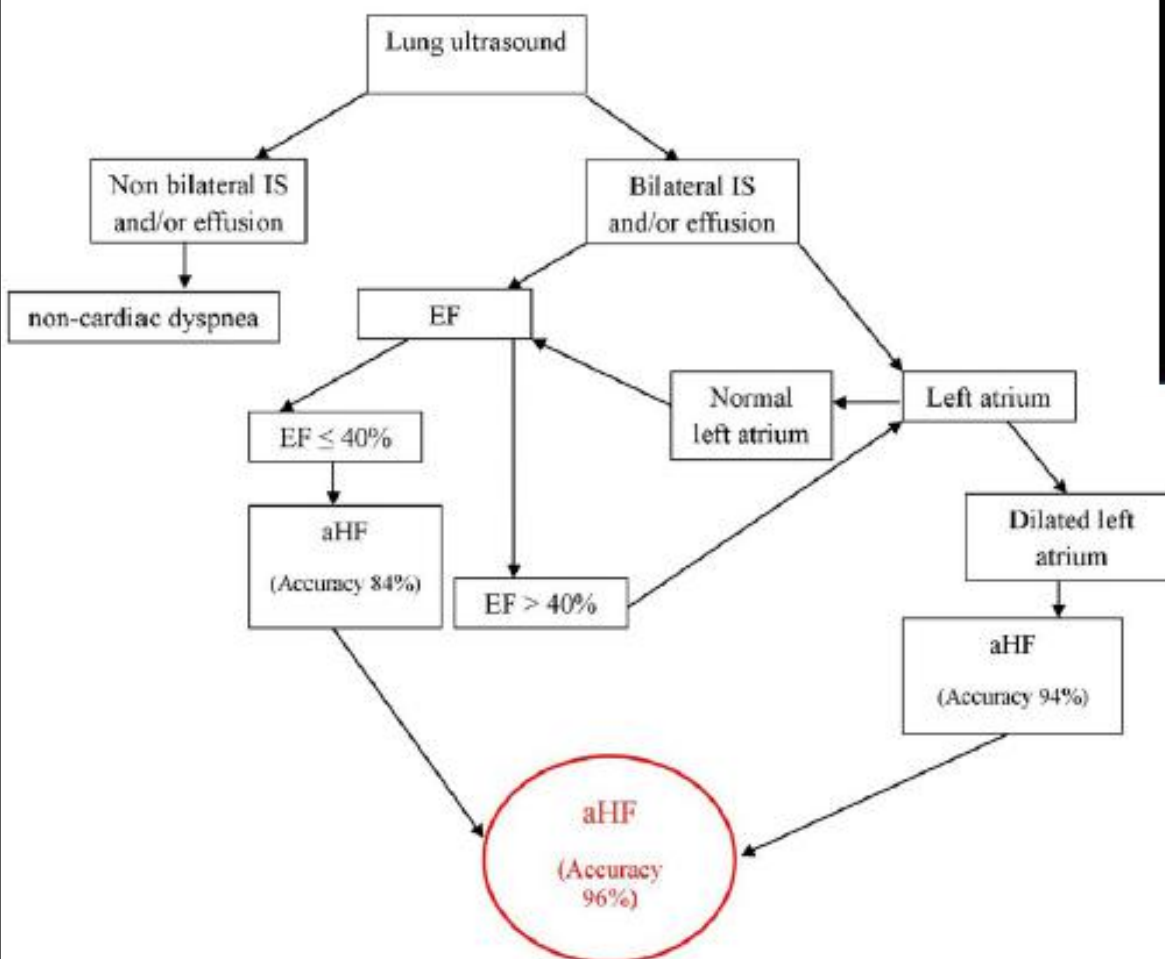
0.787

0.662-0.882


0.02

Assessment of left atrial size in addition to focused cardiopulmonary ultrasound improves diagnostic accuracy of acute heart failure in the Emergency Department

Maria Viviana Carlino MD^{1,2} | Fiorella Paladino MD² | Alfonso Sforza MD^{1,2} |
 Claudia Serra MD² | Filomena Liccardi MD² | Giovanni de Simone MD¹ |
 Costantino Mancusi MD¹ 



	Area under curve (AUC)	95% CI	p
Unaided	0.968	0.912-0.993	
	0.911	0.838-0.959	0.0053
	0.841	0.754-0.906	0.0001
	0.756	0.638-0.852	0.0001
	0.753	0.634-0.849	0.0001

 either dilated left atrium or EF ≤ 40% or both.
 devices. CI: Confidence Interval, IS: interstitial
 T pro BNP_Age: NT-pro-BNP adjusted for Age

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Ultrasonography versus Computed Tomography for Suspected Nephrolithiasis

CONCLUSIONS

Initial ultrasonography was associated with lower cumulative radiation exposure than initial CT, without significant differences in high-risk diagnoses with complications, serious adverse events, pain scores, return emergency department visits, or hospitalizations. (Funded by the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality; ClinicalTrials.gov number, NCT01451931.)

	Point-of-Care Ultrasonography (N = 908)	Radiology Ultrasonography (N = 893)	Computed Tomography (N = 958)	P Value
Accuracy for diagnosis of nephrolithiasis				
Sensitivity — % (95% CI)	85 (80–89)	84 (79–89)	86 (82–90)	0.74
Specificity — % (95% CI)	50 (45–54)	53 (49–57)	53 (49–58)	0.38

Our results do not suggest that patients should undergo only ultrasound imaging, but rather that ultrasonography should be used as the initial diagnostic imaging test, with further imaging studies performed at the discretion of the physician on the basis of clinical judgment. Some patients in each study group — but more in the ultrasonography groups — underwent additional imaging. However, most patients in the ultrasonography groups did not undergo CT, and still there was no increase in any category of serious adverse events among patients assigned to ultrasonography.

Feasibility and reliability of pocket-size echocardiography by medical residents

Ole Christian Mjølstad^{1,2*}, Garrett Newton¹,

 Torbjørn Graven³, Kyrre Skjetne³, Jens O.



Table 3 Correlations of semi-quantitative classification of echocardiographic indices of pocket-size echocardiography and reference method

	<i>n</i> total	<i>n</i> pathology	<i>R</i>	95% CI
Global systolic function, left ventricle	129	26	0.83	0.71–0.93
Apparent regional dysfunction, left ventricle	129	22	0.60	0.39–0.78
Global systolic function, right ventricle	115	10	0.44	0.10–0.72
Size of left atrium	117	68	0.61	0.48–0.72
Aortic calcification and stenosis	119	37	0.67	0.52–0.80
Aortic regurgitation	117	27	0.68	0.52–0.82
Mitral regurgitation	123	54	0.53	0.37–0.68
Tricuspid regurgitation	107	49	0.61	0.45–0.74
Pericardial effusion	131	4	0.86	0.57–1.00
Pleural effusion	151	20	0.83	0.67–0.94
Abdominal aorta	52	2	0.70	0.49–1.00
Inferior vena cava ^a	94		0.45	0.24–0.62

Accepted Manuscript

Point-of-care ultrasound performed by a medical student compared to physical examination by vascular surgeons in the detection of abdominal aortic aneurysms

Trinh Mai, BSc, Michael Y. Woo, MD, CCFP (EM), RDMS, Kim Boles, CRVS, CRGS, FSC, Prasad Jetty, MD, FRCSC, MSc



57 patients screening per aneurisma AA



	POCUS	Physical Examination
Sensitivity	93.8% ^a (CI 67.7-99.6)	68.8% (CI 41.4-87.9)
Specificity	100% (CI 89.3-100)	93.9% (CI 82.2-99.1)
Positive Predictive Value	100% (CI 74.6-100)	81.8% (CI 53.7-97.3)
Negative Predictive Value	97.6% ^a (CI 85.9-99.9)	88.6% (CI 74.6-95.7)

^aIndeterminate classified as false negative

Grazie per l'attenzione



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