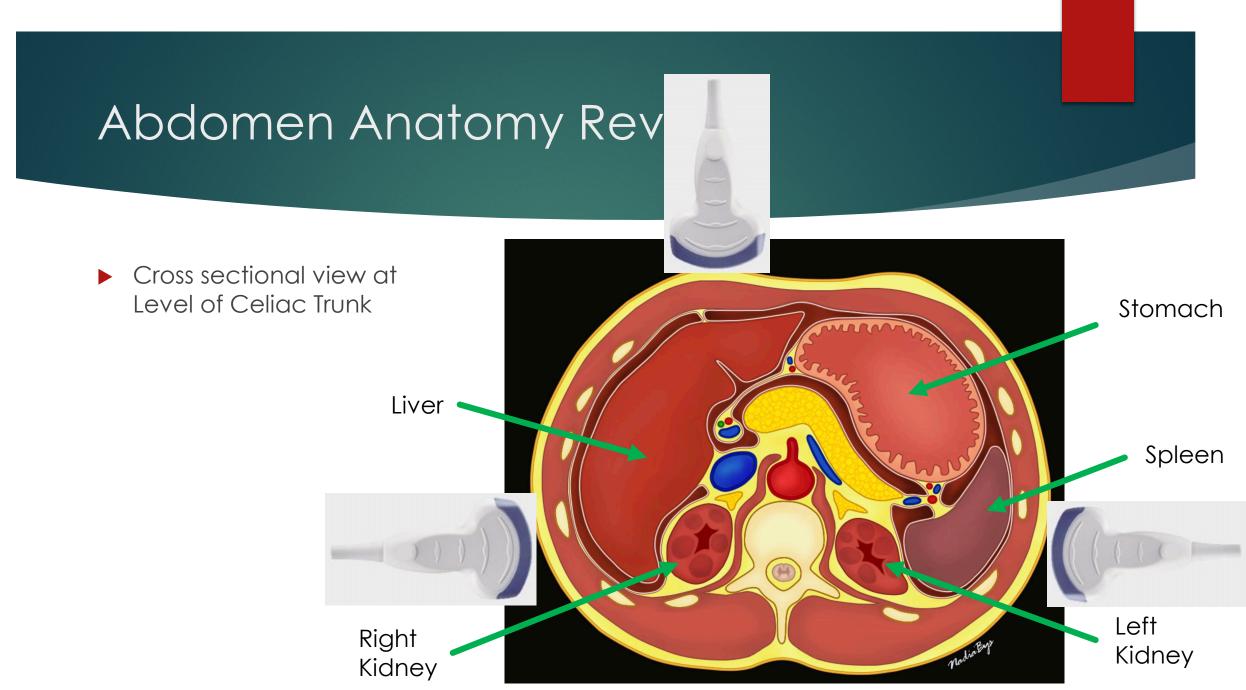
Abdomen Ultrasound

AMY KULE, MD
DEPARTMENT OF EMERGENCY MEDICINE

Getting Started

- What anatomic structure is being scanned?
- ▶ Which probe should be used?
- Where should the probe be placed?
- Does depth need to be adjusted?
- Does gain need to be adjusted?

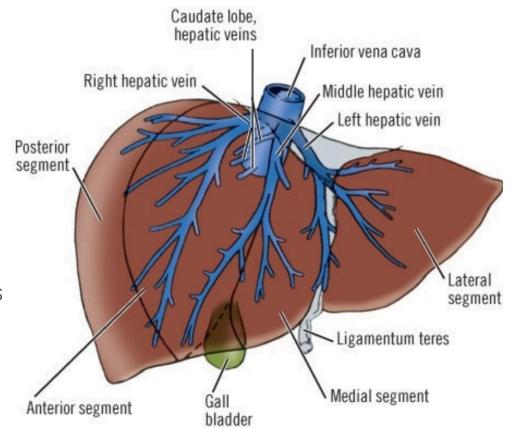


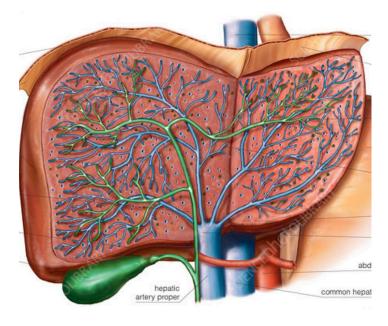
Basic Scanning Technique

- ▶ Patient Preparation:
 - ► Fasting, to avoid bowel gas
- Patient Positioning:
 - Supine
 - Left lateral decubitus (may improve image when scanning the right organs)
 - Right lateral decubitus (may improve image when scanning the left organs)
- Probe selection:
 - Curvilinear
 - Phased array

Liver Anatomy Review

- Hepatic veins
 - Right
 - Middle
 - Left
- Intrahepatic
 - Portal veins
 - Hepatic arteries
 - Biliary ducts

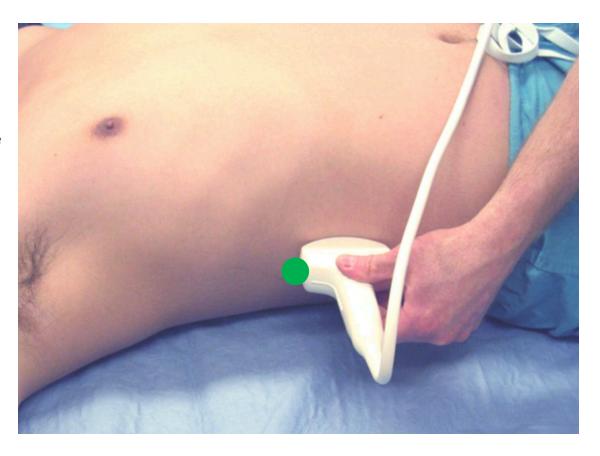




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Liver Scanning Technique View #1 – Coronal Plane

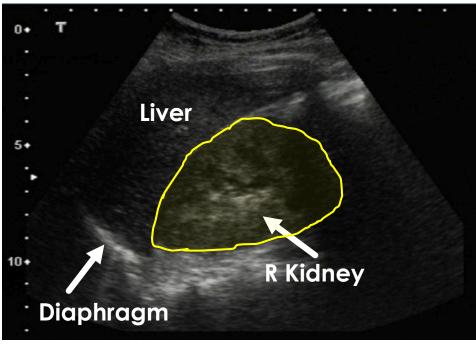
- Probe placement:
 - ► Right coronal plane, mid-axillary line
 - → 9th or 10th intercostal space
 - ► Level of the xiphoid process
 - ► Fan anterior and posterior



Liver US Findings View #1 – Coronal Plane

- Identify:
 - Liver
 - Diaphragm
 - ► +/- Right kidney
 - ► +/- IVC





Liver Scanning Technique View #2 – Mid-Clavicular Longitudinal Plane

- Probe placement:
 - ► Longitudinal Plane
 - ► Right mid-clavicle
 - Below rib margin or intercostal



Liver US Findings View #2 – Mid-Clavicular Longitudinal Plane

- Structures viewed:
 - Liver
 - Diaphragm
 - Right kidney





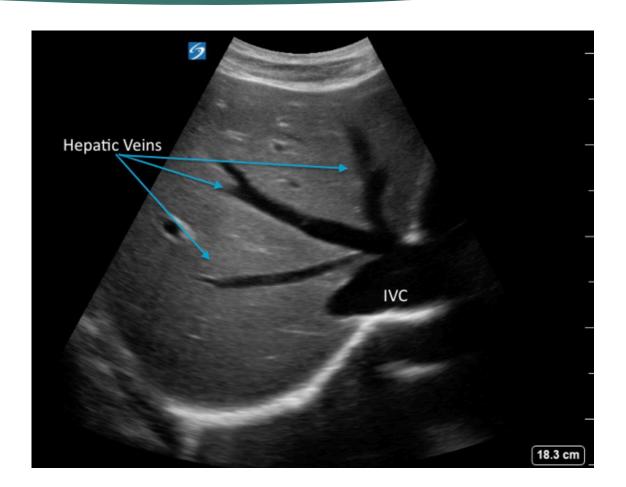
Liver Scanning Technique View #3 – Transverse Plane

- Probe placement:
 - ▶ Transverse Plane
 - Below and slightly right of the xiphoid process
 - ► Fan slightly towards the head
 - Can rotate probe slightly counter-clockwise to obtain views of all hepatic veins



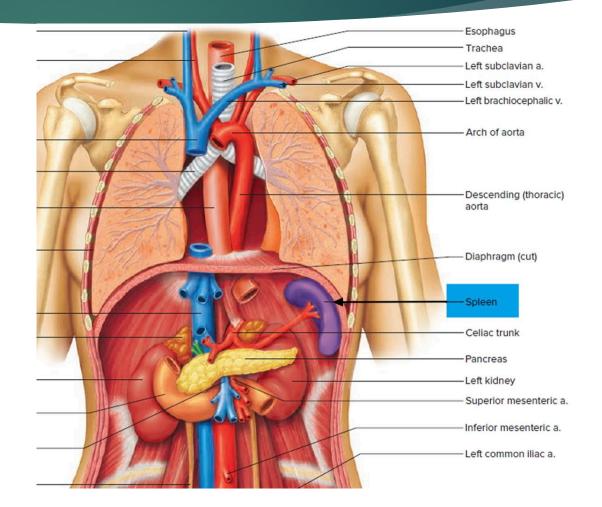
Liver US Findings View #3 – Transverse Plane

- ► Structures viewed:
 - Liver
 - Hepatic veins
 - ▶ IVC
 - Diaphragm



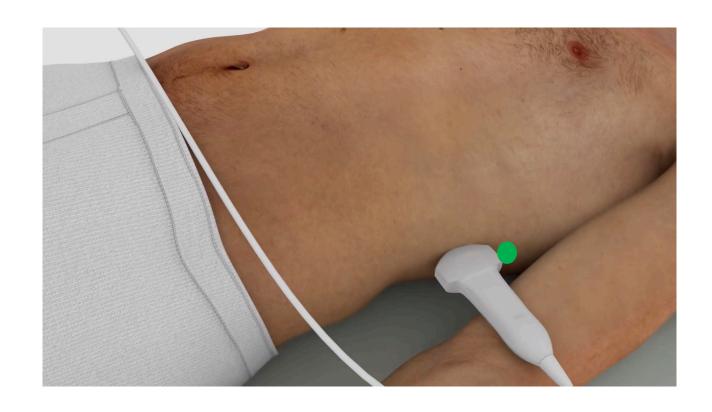
Spleen Anatomy Review

- Located left upper quadrant
- Posterior to stomach (which may hinder view of spleen)



Spleen Scanning Technique

- Probe placement:
 - Coronal Plane, left posterior-axillary line
 - 8th intercostal space
 - ► Level of the xiphoid process
- ► Tip:
 - "Knuckles to the bed" (routine to scan from the right side)



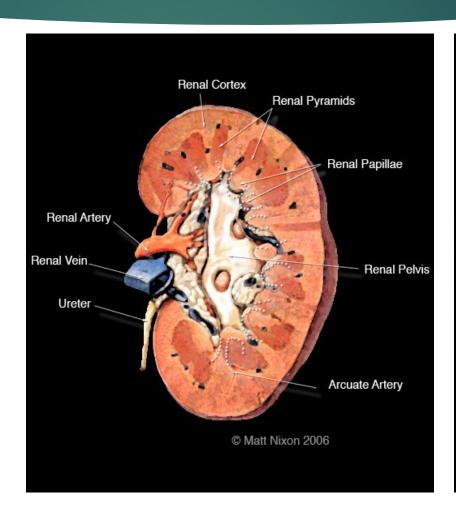
Spleen US Findings

- Identify
 - Spleen
 - Diaphragm
 - ► +/- left kidney



Kidney Anatomy Review

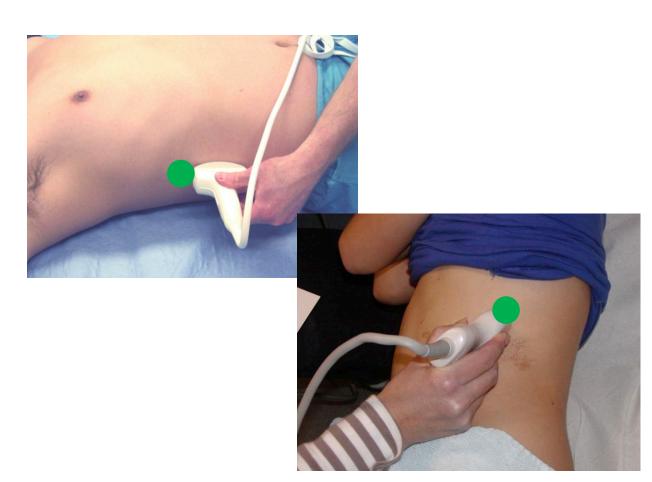
- Note key aspects of renal anatomy
 - Capsule
 - Cortex
 - Pyramids
 - Pelvis
 - Ureter





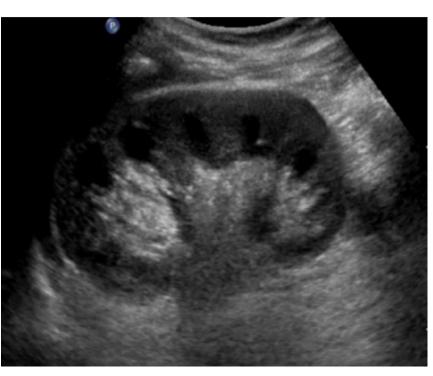
Kidney Scanning Technique Coronal Plane – Long Axis

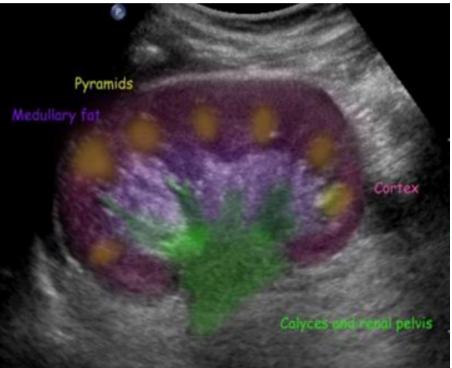
- Same technique as coronal view of liver and spleen
- Probe placement:
 - ► Coronal Plane, mid-axillary line
 - ► Level of the xiphoid process
 - Fan posteriorly (as kidney sits posterior in body)
- Tips:
 - Use the liver or spleen as acoustic windows
 - Rotate the probe slightly to run intercostally avoiding the ribs (if using curvilinear probe)
 - "Knuckles to the bed" on left



Kidney US Findings – Long Axis

- Identify:
 - ► Capsule (hyperechoic)
 - ► Cortex (hypoechoic)
 - Pyramids (anechoic)
 - ► Pelvis (Hyperechoic)





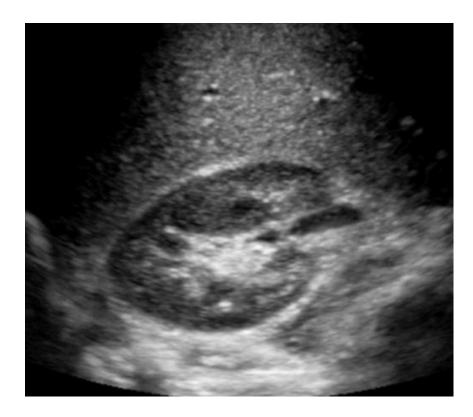
Right Kidney Scanning Technique Transverse Plane – Short Axis

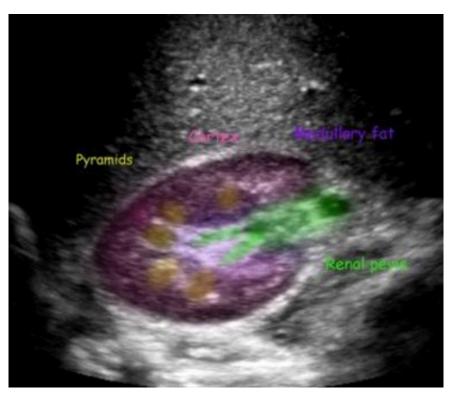
- Probe placement:
 - From coronal, rotate the probe 90 degrees
 - Direction of probe marker doesn't matter (although remain consistent with your practice)
- Tips:
 - Have the patient take and hold a deep breath in (may bring kidney into view)



Kidney US Findings – Short Axis

- ► Identify:
 - Capsule
 - Cortex
 - Pyramids
 - Pelvis





Quiz

Questions?

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References and Credits

- https://www.ultrasoundpaedia.com
- https://www.acep.org/sonoguide
- https://www.sonosite.com/
- Dr. Monika Lusiak Renal Lecture