

## **Product information**

- Smallest and Ergonomic design guarantee user whatever you are doctor or nurse can get image more comfortable and easier.
- ---Dimension:136×40×28mm
- ---Weight: 120g
- Wireless and USB cable use guarantee application scenarios
- ---Battery inside guarantee 2 hours work time
- ---USB connect directly work
- 64channels with Single Crystal Array guarantee high quality image





### **Powerful Clinical Assistant**





- Shock(RUSH)
- Trauma(EFAST)
- Chest pain
- Acute abdomen

- Heart function
  assessment
- Blood volume
  assessment
- Lung water assessment
- Other organs
  assessment

- Bedside cardiac function
  assessment
- Pericardial effusion/pericardiocente sis

### What PA Probe can do In Critical Care---ICU

Use ultrasound assessment, must be able to answer this questions.

- What is the left heart function?
- What is the right heart function?
- Is there any evidence or pericardial effusion, and tamponade?
- What is the volume status?.



# **Critical Care Ultrasound In ICU**

-----Basic MODE

- 2D ECHO, M-Mode
- Doppler ECHO
- Supplemented with 2D and M-mode ECHO

 Provide intracardiac hemodynamics – systolic and diastolic flow, blood velocity and volume, severity of valvular lesions, location and severity of intracardiac shunts and assessment of diastolic function

- Views
- Parastrenal long axis
- Parasternal short axis
- Apical view 4 chamber view
- Substernal 4 chamber view



#### **Critical Care Ultrasound In ICU**

-----Basic MODE



### NORMAL SIZE IF NO LARGER THAN ...

X



## **Critical Care Ultrasound In ICU**

---Volume status and preload responsiveness assessment



Low CVP is increasingly is likely as

- IVC diameter (IVCD) < 1 cm
- high CVP increasingly likely as IVCD > 2cm.



# Emergency(FAST and eFAST ULTRASOUND)

Focused Assessment with Sonography for Trauma

#### Probe selection:

The probe of choice is a **phased array probe**, as it can achieve adequate penetration while obtaining intercostal windows.

The operator *may* choose to switch to a **linear or high frequency probe** for the assessment of pneumothorax in certain cases as it often provides better visualization of the pleural line.

### **The Views**

1.RUQ: hepatorenal space, subdiaphragmatic space, right paracolic gutter/inferior edge of the liver, right thoracic cavity

2.Cardiac, either subxiphoid or parasternal3.LUQ: splenorenal space, subdiaphragmaticspace, left paracolic gutter, left thoracic cavity4.Pelvic view: (long and short axis) rectovesical inmales or rectouterine pouch in female, spacelateral to bladder

5.(eFAST Thoracic view, bilateral anterior chest)



### **Techniques:**





Normal RUQ view







RUQ



Normal subxiphoid cardiac view

Positive pericardial fluid subxiphoid cardiac view

Cardiac Subxiphoid







Normal parasternal long axis view

Pericardial effusion in parasternal long axis view (note fluid tracking anterior to descending aorta)

Cardiac Parasternal Long







Normal LUQ view

Positive intraperitoneal fluid LUQ view (note prominent subdiaphragmatic fluid)

LUQ

#### Normal Pelvic/bladder view



Positive intraperitoneal fluid pelvic view (longitudinal)

### Thoracic (eFAST)





## **Cardiology/Surgery**

Acute aortic dissection

#### Pul embolism with RV thrombus

#### Pericarditis with tamponade



- Assessment of LV size and function in patients with suspected clinical diagnosis
- Assessment of Diastolic function
- A/E ratio
- E/e
- LA volume
- RVSP









#### Lung assessment



