

### Echographies par des médecins non spécialistes ?



### CHEST

Consensus Statement

American College of Chest Physicians/ La Société de Réanimation de Langue Française Statement on Competence in Critical Care Ultrasonography\*

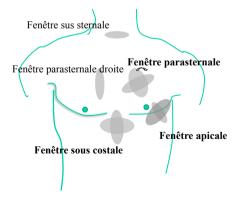
Faul H. Mayo, MD, Yamatek Bomilesu, MD, Peter Doellem, MD, David Feller-Keyasam, MD, Christopher Herred, MS, Adolfs Kaplan, MD, John Croyello, MD, Antotase Veildart-Bernon, MD, Glotier Auler, MD, Daniel Lichtewstein, MD. Eric Moury, MD, Michel Slausz, MD, and Philippe Vignos, MD

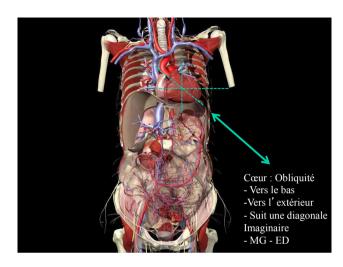
#### Conclusions

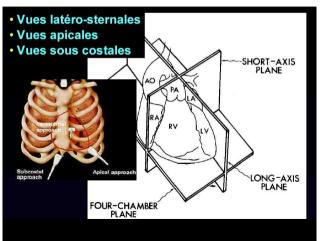
The purpose of this document is to define explicitly the competencies of CCUS. This statement has two important uses:

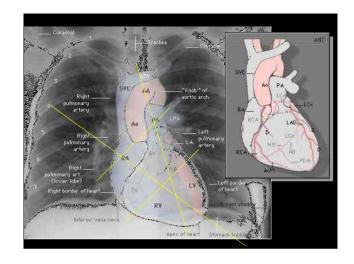
- It may be used as a practical guide for physicians who seek training and for those who provide training in the field. With this standard statement of competence, the goals of training are now clearly defined.
- It may be used as a foundation for developing training methods and standards, as well as providing a framework for developing a formal system of certification in the field of CCUS.

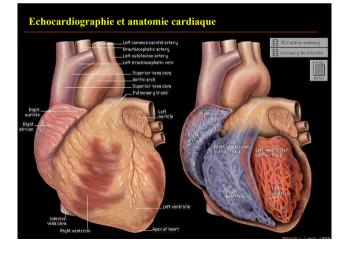
Chest 2009

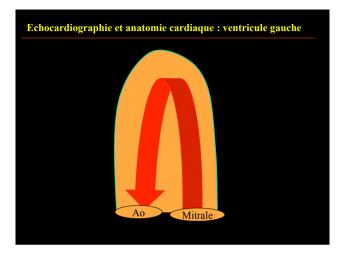


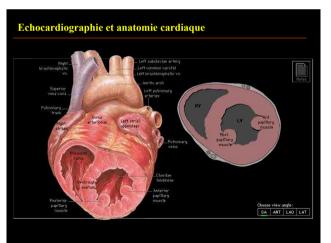


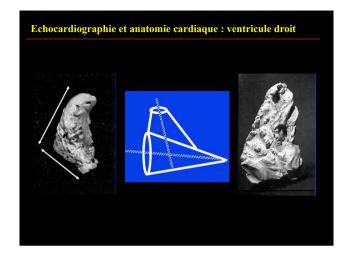


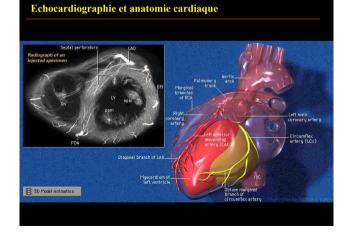












## Echo Doppler cardiaque : des images, des vélocités, des pressions...

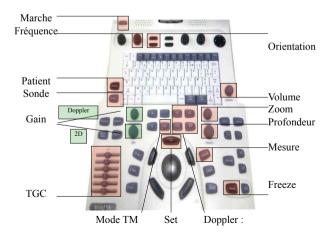
- 1. Echographie proprement dite : bidimensionnelle ou 2D
- Images 2D classiques
- Images TM (temps mouvement ou mode M (motion))

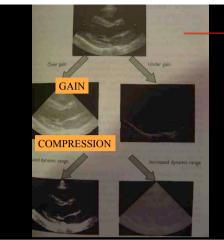
### 2. Doppler:

- 2.1. Vitesses des Globules rouges = analyses des flux intracardiques
- ΛP = 4 Vmax<sup>2</sup>
- Vélocités intracardiaques normales : < 1 m/s
- Vélocités intracardiaques suspectes : entre 1 m/s et 1,5 m/s
- Vélocités intracardiaques anormales : > 1,5 m/s
- Doppler pulsé : basses vitesses, bonne réso spatiale
- Doppler continu : hautes vitesses, mauvaise réso spatiale
- Doppler couleur = Doppler pulsé = basses vitesses

### 2.2 Doppler tissulaire

- C'est un Doppler pulsé = basses V
- Analyse de la mobilité myocardique en un endroit donné =
  - => propriétés intrinsèques du myocarde





### REGLAGES

- Gain global
- Gain profondeur
- Compression
- Harmonique
- Focale
- Frequence

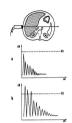
### **GAIN GENERAL**







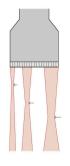
# **GAINS ETAGES**

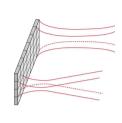


- TGC (time gain compensation ou gain étagé):
  a j u s t e l a «brillance» de l'image en fonction de la profondeur
- I m a g e homogène sur la totalité de l'image



# **FOCALISATION**

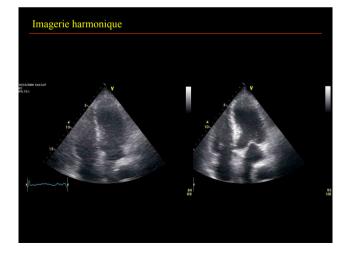




## **FOCALISATION**







## Echo Doppler cardiaque : des images, des vélocités, des pressions...

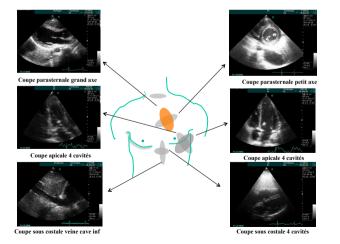
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- Images TM

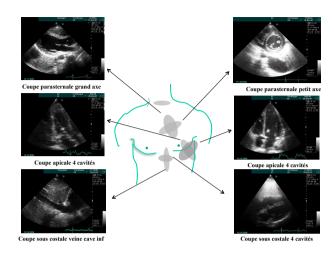
### 2. Doppler

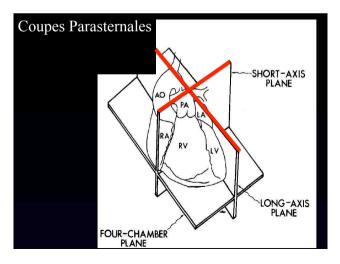
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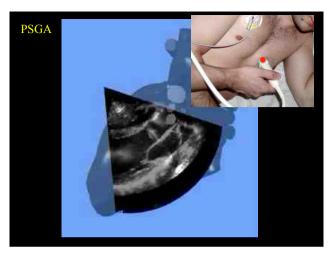
#### 2.2 Doppler tissulaire

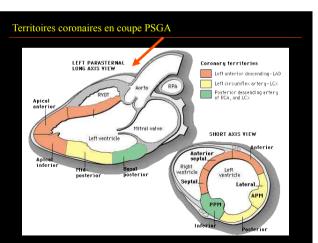
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- Analyse de la mobilité myocardique en un endroit donné =
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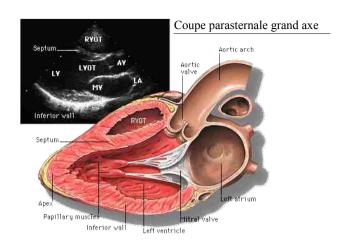


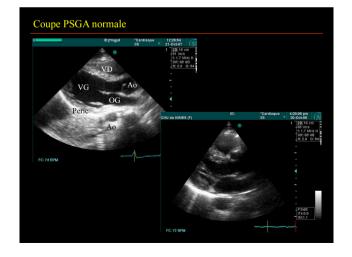


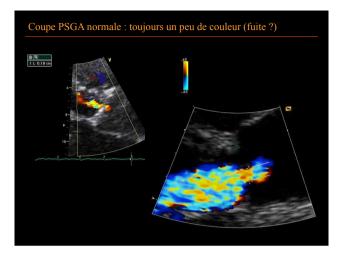


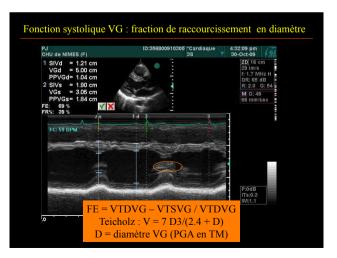


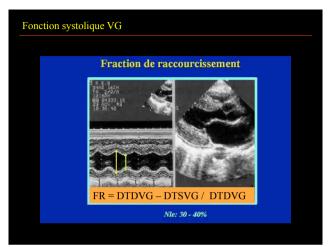


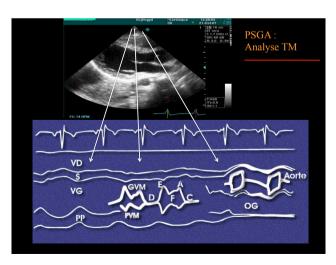












## Coupe parasternale grand axe: que rechercher?

1. 2D : Péricarde : épanchement oui /non, mesure épaisseur

2. 2D : Cinétique et aspect valves Ao et mitrale

3. Toujours un coup d'œil en couleur sur les valves Ao et mitrale

4. TM : Fraction rac. diamètre : 26-40% et FEVG Teicholz > 55 %

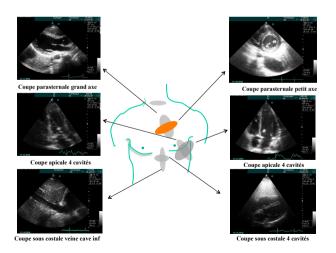
Oue si contractilité homogène

1. TM: Epaisseur VG: < 11 mm. Si > 11 mm = CMH

2. Diamètre télédiastolique VG : < 56 mm. Si > 56 mm : CMD

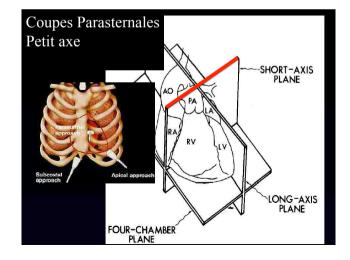
3. TM: Diamètre AO: < 37 mm

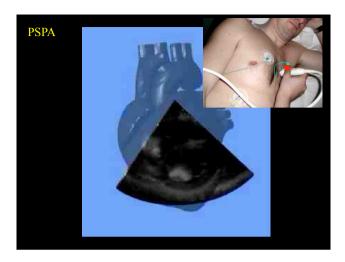
4. TM: Diamètre OG: < 40 mm

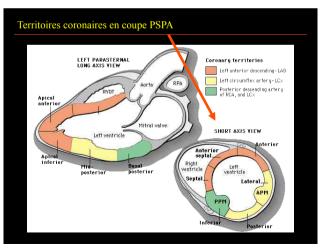


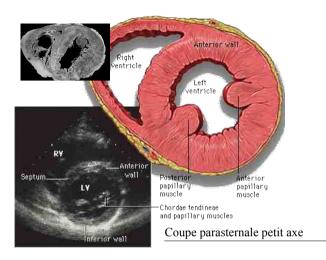
VALEURS ECHOGRAPHIQUES NORMALES Incidence longitudinale Grand Axe	
VD	1,5 cm (0,7 à 2,3)
VG diastole	4,7 cm (3,7 à 5,6)
VG systole	3,2 cm (2,2 à 4,0)
Septum diastole	0,9 cm (0,6 à 1,1)
Paroi postérieure diastole	0,9 cm (0,6 à 1,1)
% racourcissement	>=30%
FE	67% +/- 8
Oreillette gauche	2,9 cm (1,9 à 4)
Racine de l'aorte	2,7 cm (2 à 3,7)
Ecartement des sigmoïdes	1,9 cm (1,5 à 2,6)

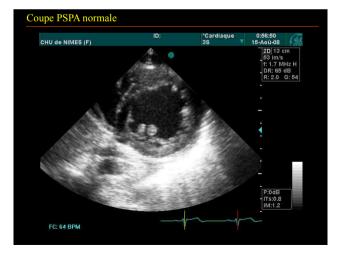
www-sante.ujf-grenoble.fr

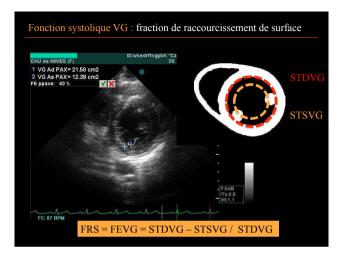


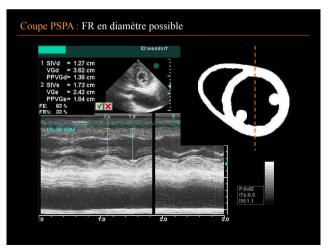


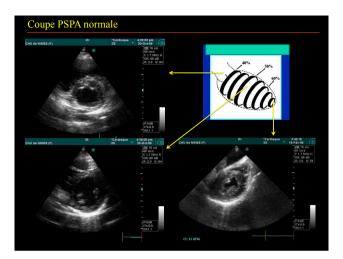






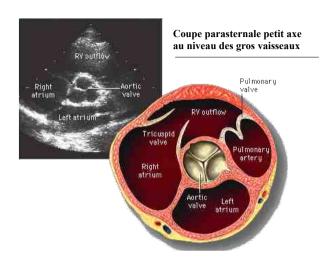






## Coupe parasternale petit axe: que rechercher?

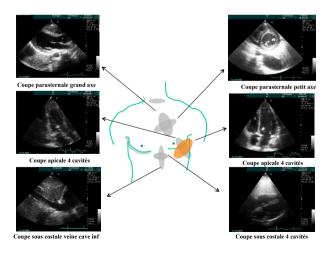
- 1. 2D : Cinétique VG globale et segmentaire : paroi ant/Inf/ sept
- 2. Indice d'excentricité et recherche se septum paradoxal
- 3. Ouverture de la mitrale (6 cm2) et éventuelle planimétrie si RM
- 4. Fraction de raccourcissement en diamètre possible
- 5. Fraction de raccourcissement de surface

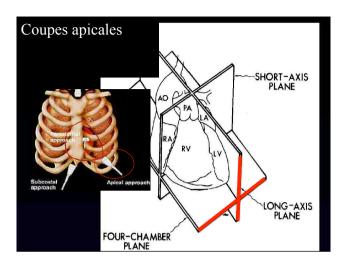


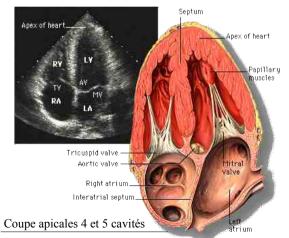


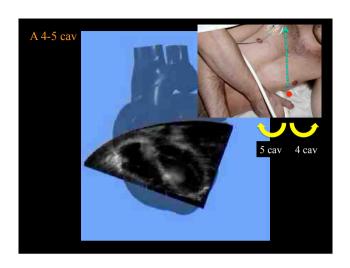
- 1. 2D : Analyse morphologique tricuspide et de la valve pulmonaire +++
- 2. Analyse anatomique valve Ao: tri ou bi cuspide
- 3. Eventuelle planimétrie aortique si RAo
- 4. Doppler couleur tricuspidien et pulmonaire : fuite, retrecisst
- Doppler pulsé et continu tricuspide et pulmonaire : coupe majeure pour l'évaluation d'une HTAP

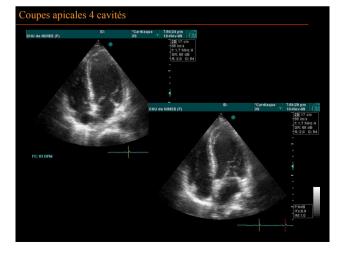


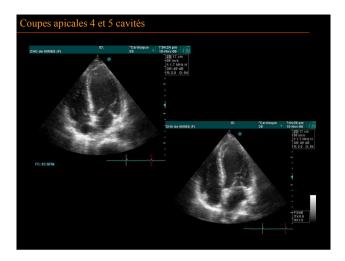


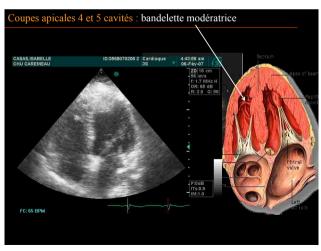


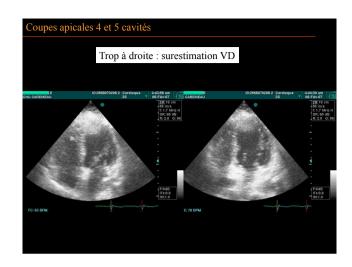


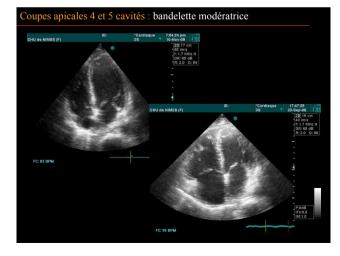


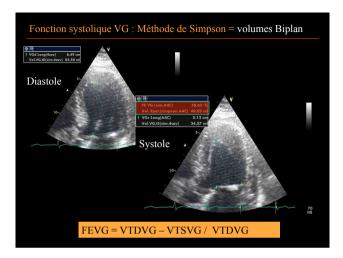


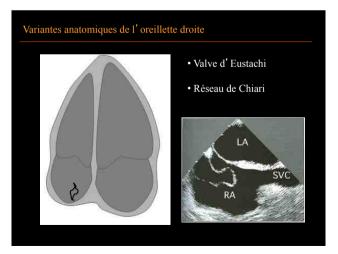


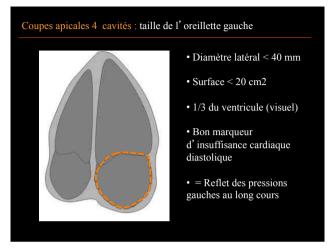




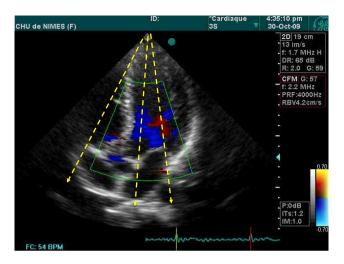


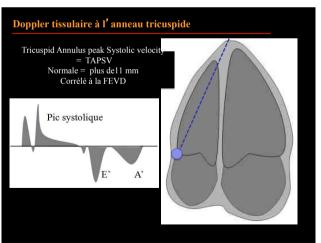


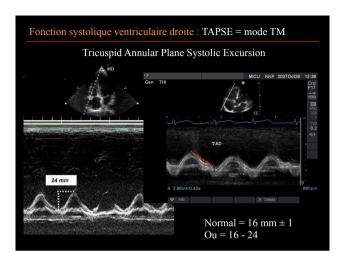


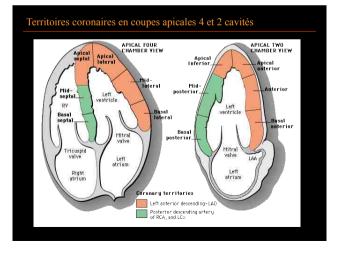












## Coupes apicales 4 et 5 cavités : synthèse

- 1. 2D : cinétique globale et segmentaire visuelle VG : parois latérale et septale
- 2. FEVG Simpson
- 3. 2D : cinétique VD visuelle et rapport VD/VG visuel
- 4. Fonction VD: TAPSE, TAPSV
- 5. 2D : dilatation OG / OD visuelle
- 2D : cinétique et aspects valves Ao, Mit, Tric
- 7. Couleur : recherche de fuite ou ret sur valves Ao, Mit, Tric
- Doppler Ao, Mit et Tric +++ (impossible autrement qu' en incidence apicale)
  - ⇒ Doppler pulsé pour l'hémodynamique
     ⇒ Doppler continu si valvulopathie