

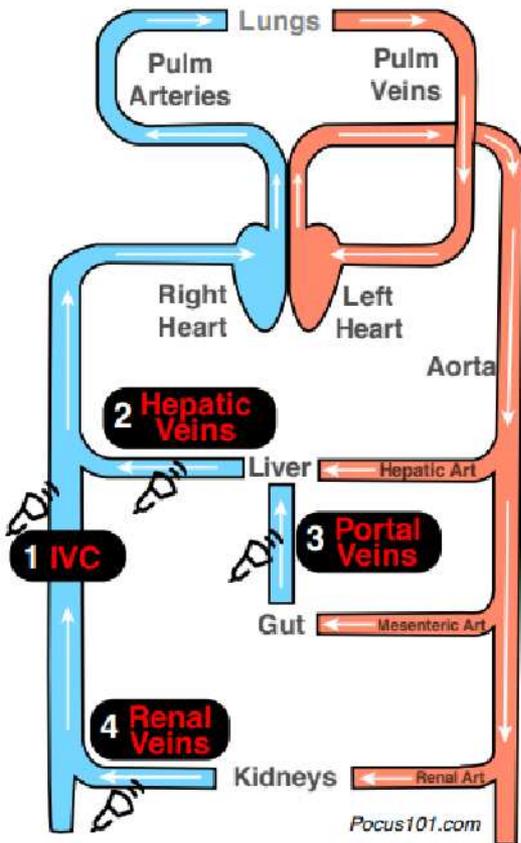
VExUS

Hendrik Vaaks // Rad II // 2023

Venous Excess Ultrasound Score

William Beaubien-Souligny, Philippe Rola, Korbin Haycock, Rory Spiegel

Venous Excess Ultrasound VExUS

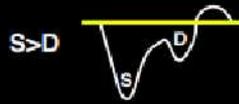


Pocus101.com

Step 1: IVC Diameter: If $\geq 2\text{cm}$, proceed to step 2

Step 2: Hepatic Vein Doppler

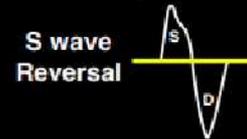
NORMAL



Mildly Abnormal



Severely Abnormal



Step 3: Portal Vein Doppler

NORMAL



*Pulsatility Index = $(V_{\text{max}} - V_{\text{min}}) / V_{\text{max}}$

Mildly Abnormal

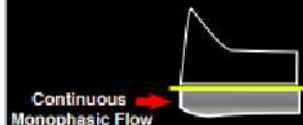


Severely Abnormal

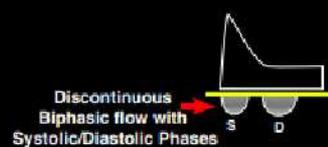


Step 4: Renal Vein Doppler

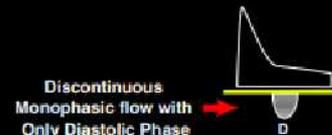
NORMAL



Mildly Abnormal



Severely Abnormal



Interpretation

Grade 0

(no congestion)

IVC $< 2\text{cm}$

Grade 1

(Mild congestion)

IVC $\geq 2\text{cm}$

and any combo
of Normal or
Mildly Abnl
Patterns

Grade 2

(Moderate congestion)

IVC $\geq 2\text{cm}$

and

ONE Severely Abnl
Pattern

Grade 3

(Severe congestion)

IVC $\geq 2\text{cm}$

and

≥ 2 Severely Abnl
Patterns

Fookus

IVC

Maksaveenid

Portaalveen

Interlobaarne neeruveen

IVC Long Axis with Hepatic Veins

Superior

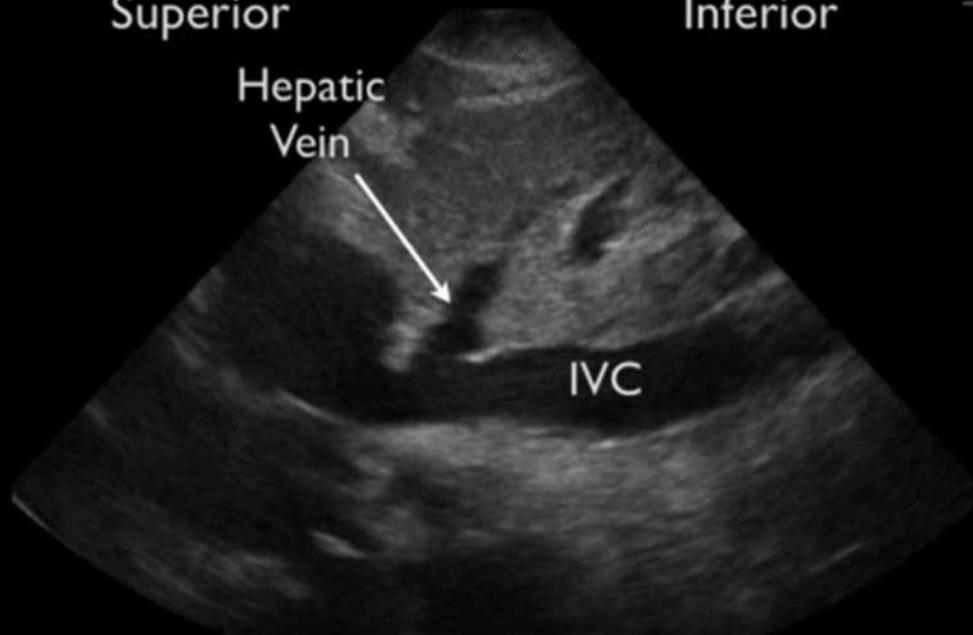
Inferior

Hepatic
Vein

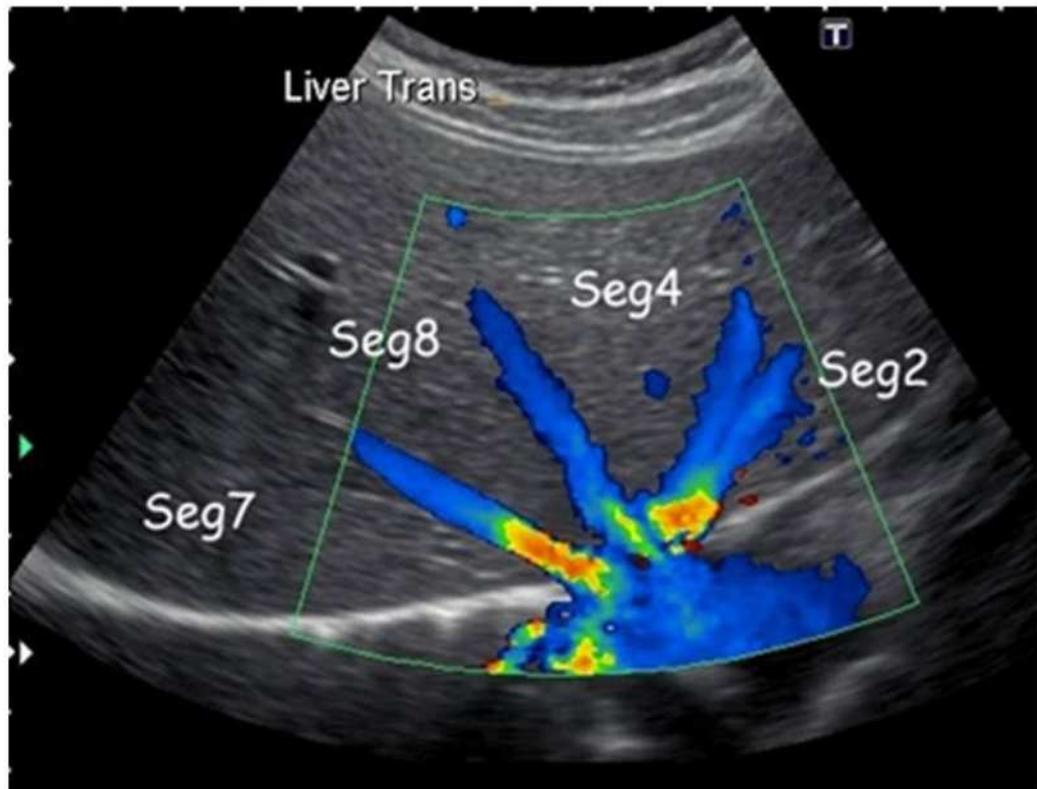
IVC

- Crd
P21
MI
0.9
TIS
0.7
A
B

Normal IVC



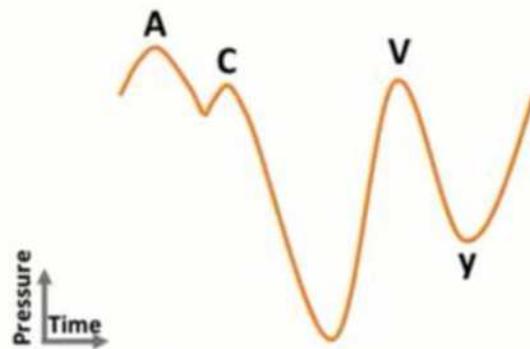
Hepatic Veins - US



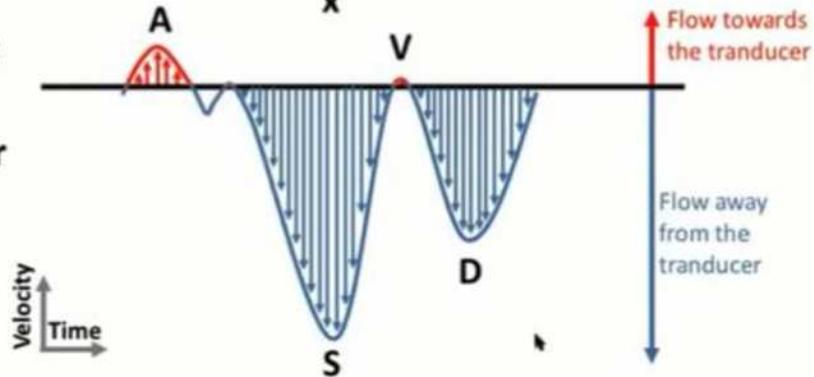
ECG



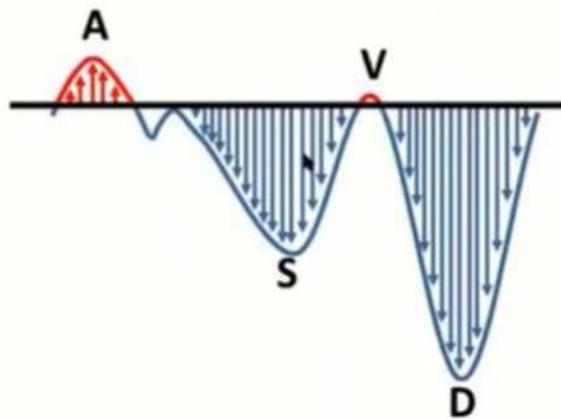
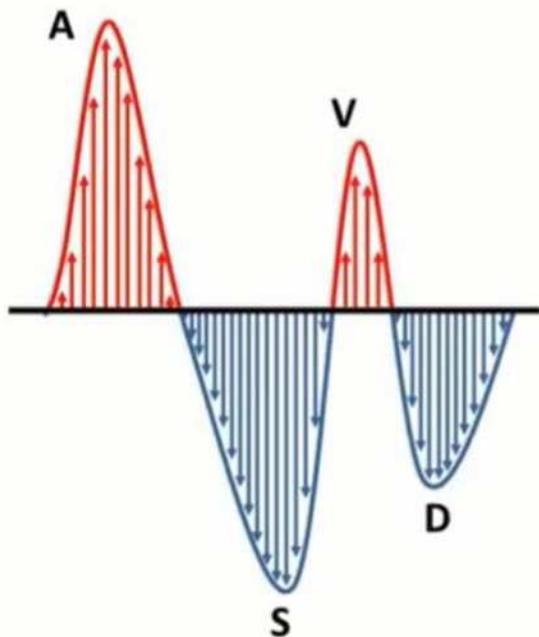
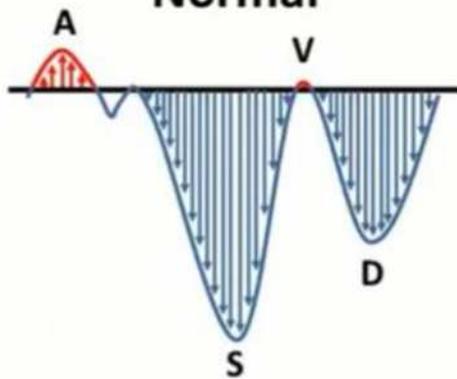
CVP



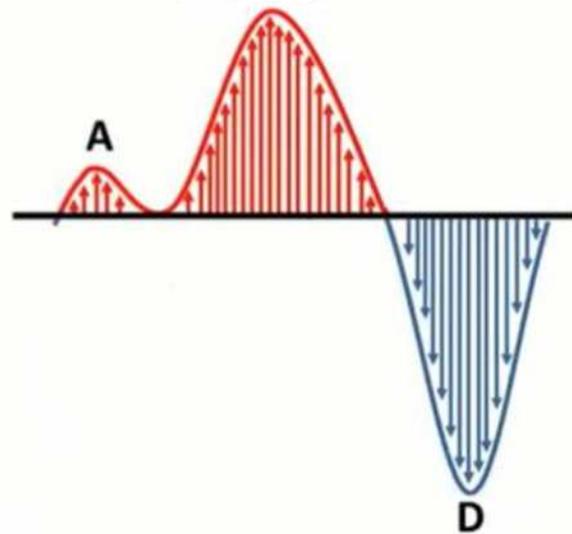
Hepatic Vein Doppler



Normal

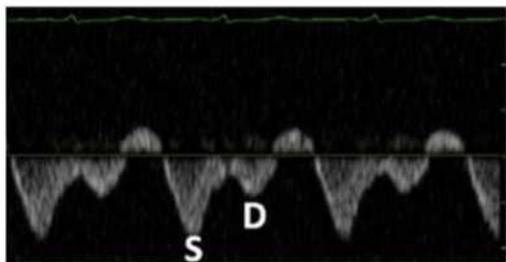
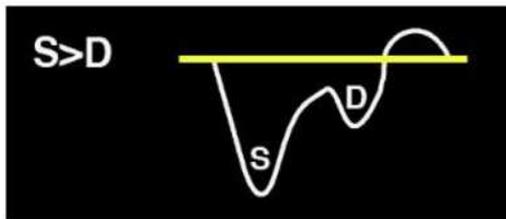


Reverse S



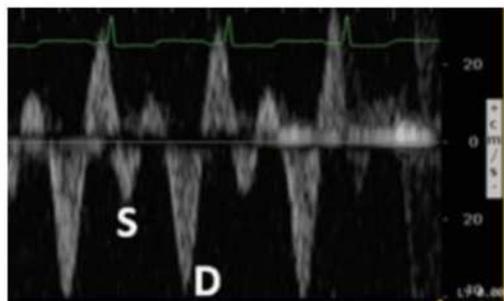
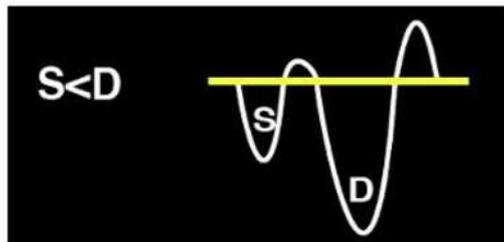
Normal Hepatic Vein Doppler:

$S > D$

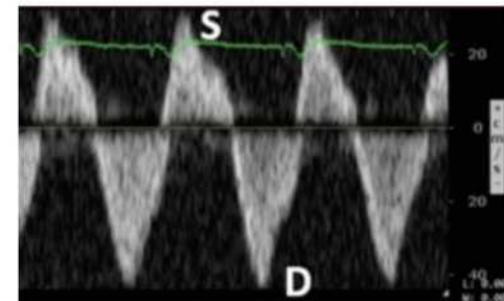
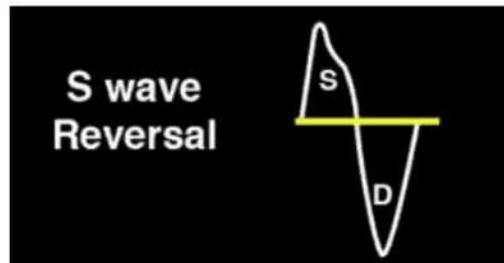


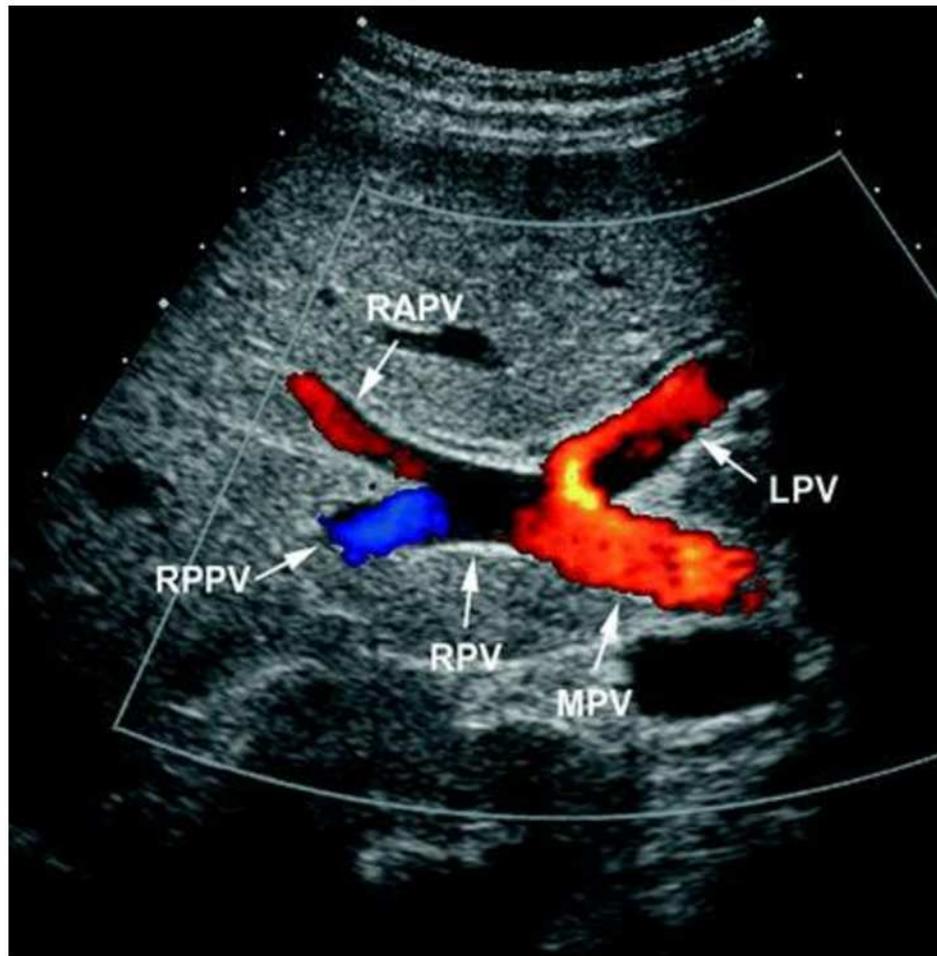
Mild Hepatic Vein

Abnormality: $S < D$

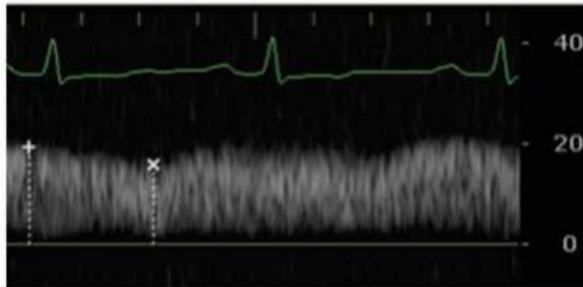
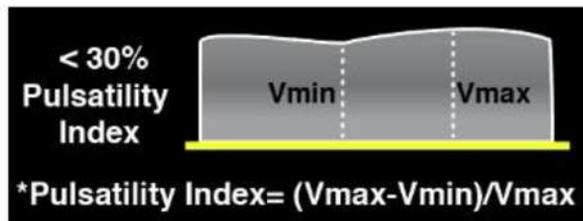


Severe Hepatic Vein
Abnormality: S Reversal

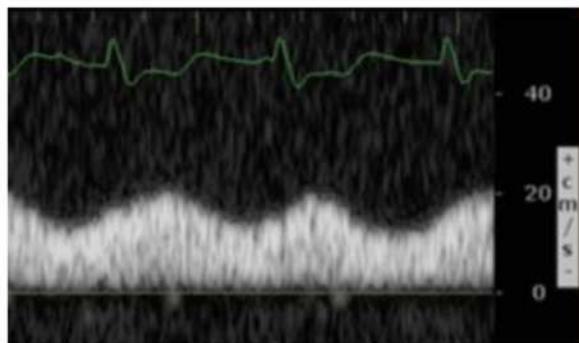
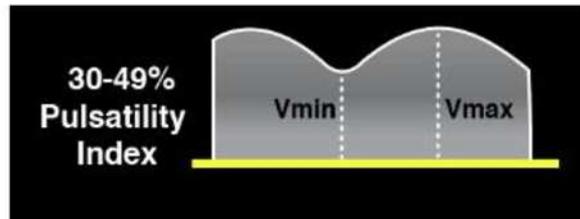




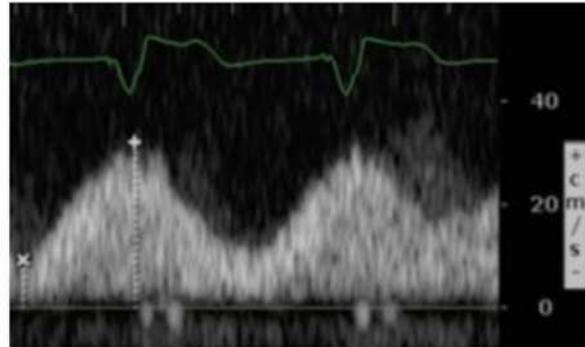
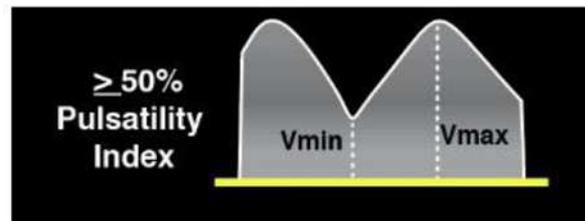
Normal Portal Vein Doppler

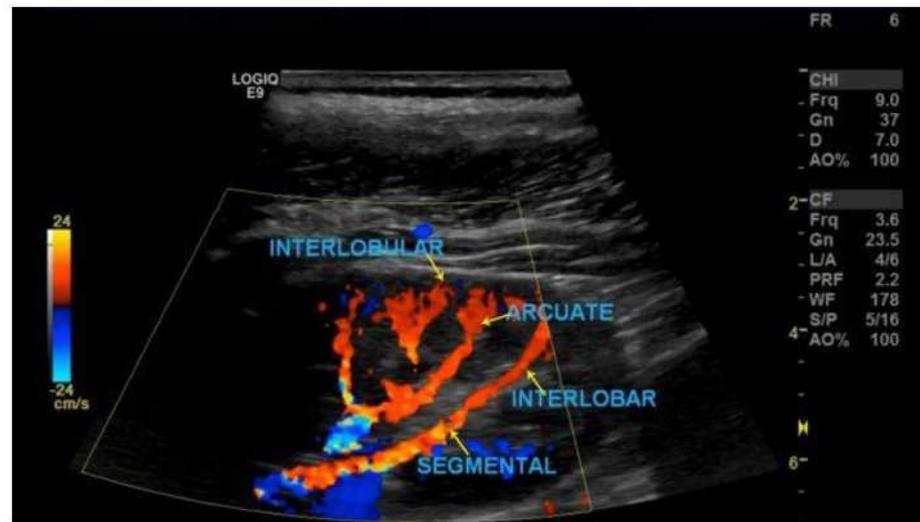
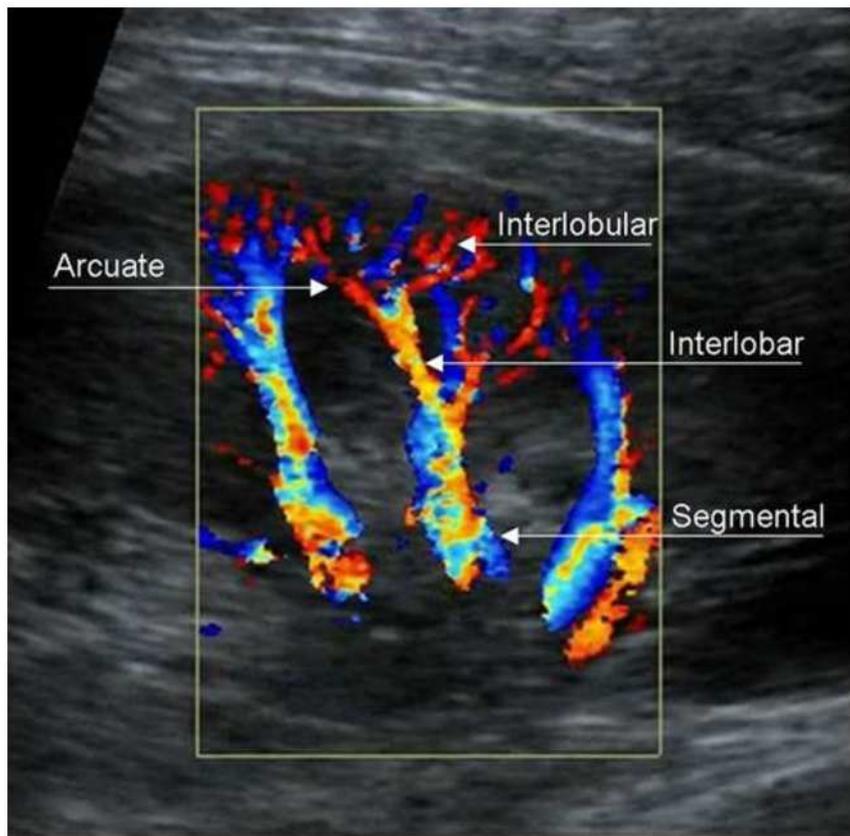


Mild Portal Vein Abnormality

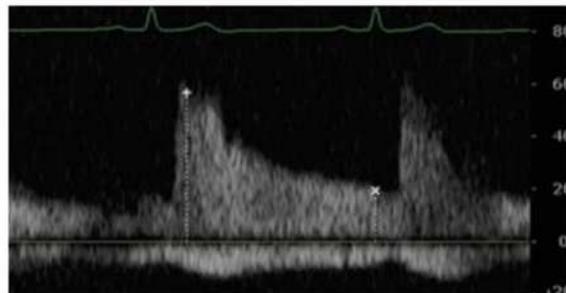
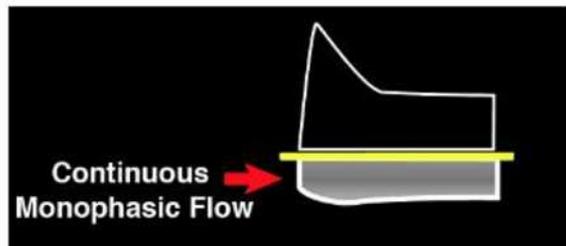


Severe Portal Vein Abnormality

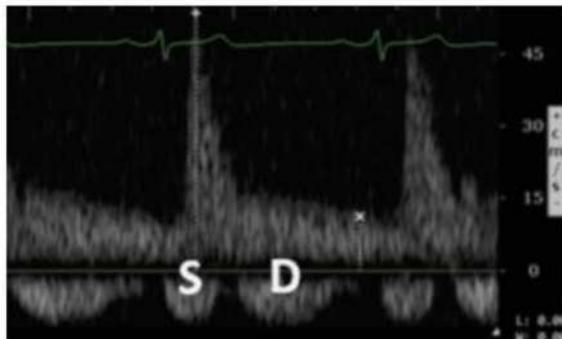
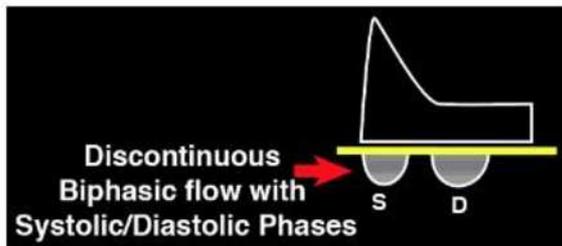




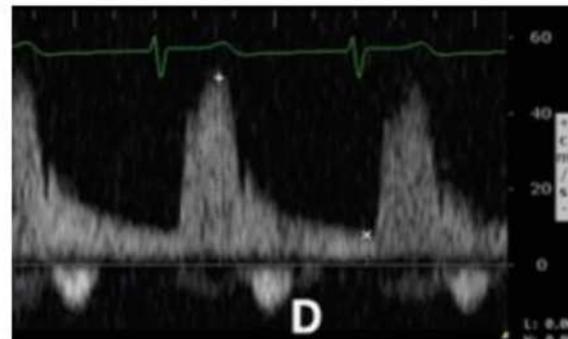
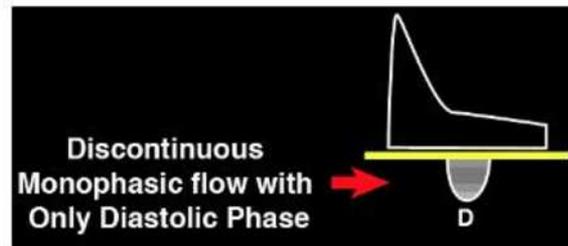
Normal Intrarenal Vein Doppler



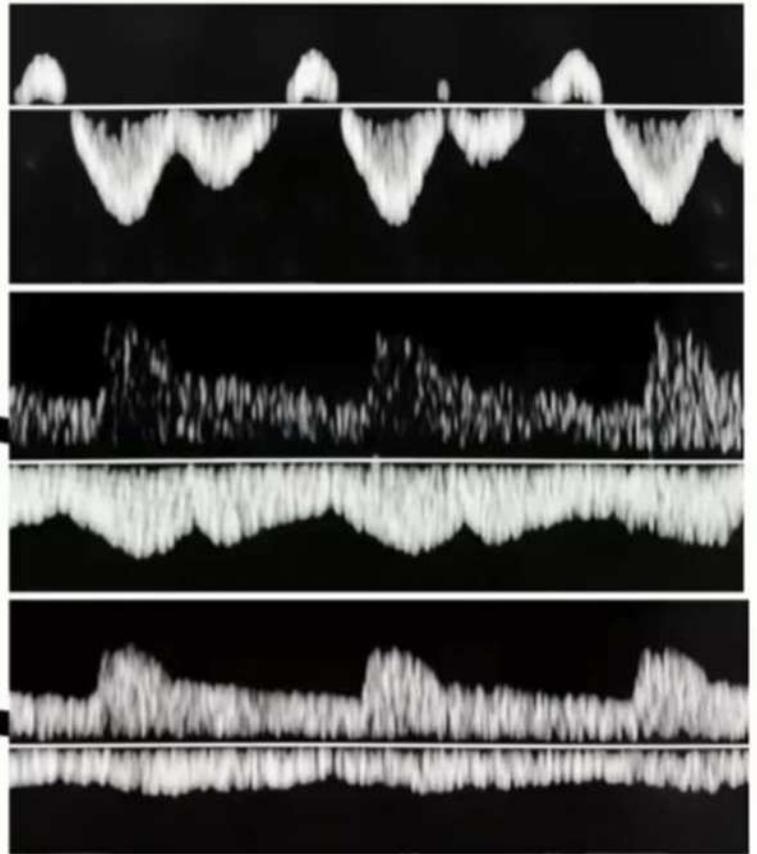
Mild Intrarenal Vein Abnormality



Severe Intrarenal Vein Abnormality

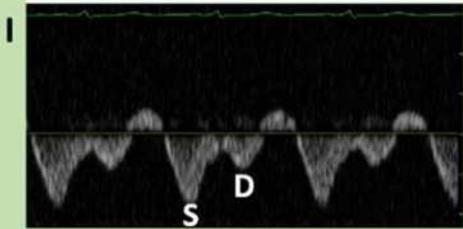


**Hepatic
vein**

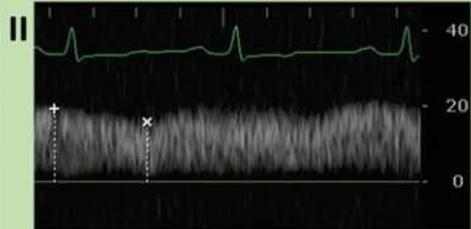


Normal

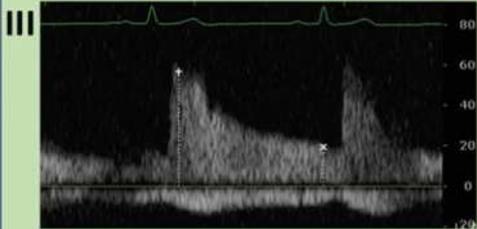
Hepatic vein Doppler



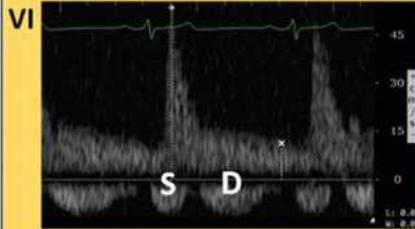
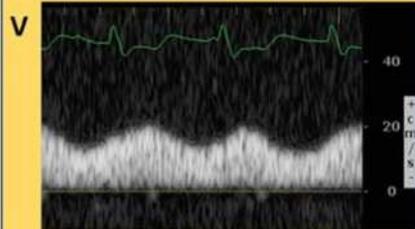
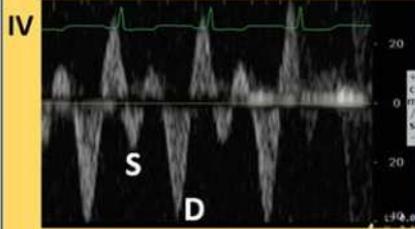
Portal vein Doppler



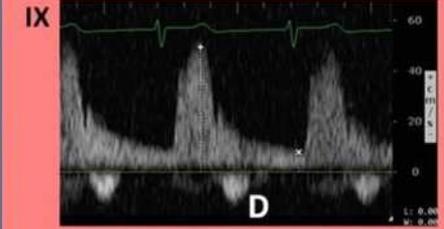
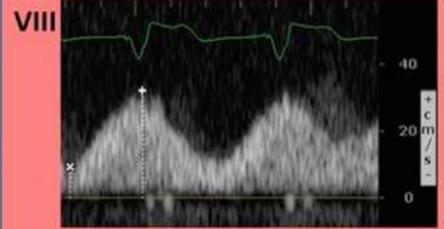
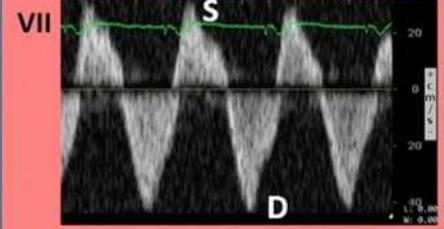
Intra-renal Venous Doppler



Mild Abnormality



Severe Abnormality



VExUS ultraheli skoor

Tase 0 = IVC <2 cm - pais puudub

Tase 1 (kerge) = IVC \geq 2 cm + normaalne või väheväljendunud hälbeline leid

Tase 2 (mõõdukas) = IVC \geq 2 cm + üks väljendunud hälbega leid

Tase 3 (raske) = IVC \geq 2 cm + \geq 2 väljendunud hälbega leidu

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Open Access



Quantifying systemic congestion with Point-Of-Care ultrasound: development of the venous excess ultrasound grading system

William Beaubien-Souligny^{1,2*} , Philippe Rola³, Korbin Haycock⁴, Josée Bouchard⁵, Yoan Lamarche⁶, Rory Spiegel⁷ and André Y. Denault^{1,8}

Artikli

Eesmärk töötada välja venoosse paisu hindamissüsteemi prototüüp ägeda neerupuudulikkuse tekkeriski ennustamiseks kardiokirurgilise operatsiooni järgses staadiumis.

Montreali meditsiinikeskus

Prospektiivne kohortuuring 2016-2017 a.

PICO

P - 145 täiskasvanud patsienti (mediaanvanus 66 ± 13 a, ilma raske maksa-/neerupuudulikkuseta või veenitromboosita).

I - Bypass kardiokirurgiline lõikus + VExUS mõõtmised pre- ja vahetu postop + kuni 72h jooksul 1x päevas.

C - 5 skoorimise prototüübi (A-E) korrelatsioon kliinilise + instrumentaalse (CVP) leiu, labori analüüsidega. Mõõtmistulemused korrigeeriti VIS (vasopressor-inotrope score) väärtusega.

O - VExUS C skoorimise prototüüp on statistiliselt olulise spetsiifilisusega ägeda neerupuudulikkuse ennustamisel mõõduka ja raske venoosse paisu tingimustes.

	VExUS A	VExUS B	VExUS C	VExUS D	VExUS E
Grade 0	IVC < 2 cm	IVC < 2 cm	IVC < 2 cm		
Grade 1	IVC ≥ 2 cm Normal patterns <i>(All three of : I, II, III)</i>	IVC ≥ 2 cm Normal patterns <i>(All three of : I, II, III)</i>	IVC ≥ 2 cm Normal patterns or mild abnormalitie(s) <i>(Any combination of : I, II, III, IV, V, VI)</i>	Normal patterns <i>(All three of : I, II, III)</i>	Normal patterns or mild abnormalitie(s) <i>(Any combination of : I, II, III, IV, V, VI)</i>
Grade 2: Mild congestion	IVC > 2 cm Mild abnormality in at least one pattern <i>(At least one of : IV, V, VI)</i>	IVC > 2 cm Mild or severe abnormality in at least one pattern <i>(At least one of : IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX)</i>	IVC > 2 cm Severe abnormalities in at least one pattern <i>(At least one of : VII, VIII, IX)</i>	Mild or severe abnormalities in at least one pattern <i>(At least one of : IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX)</i>	Severe abnormalities in at least one pattern <i>(At least one of : VII, VIII, IX)</i>
Grade 3: Severe	IVC > 2 cm Severe abnormalities in at least one pattern	IVC > 2 cm Mild or severe abnormalities in	IVC > 2 cm Severe abnormalities in multiple patterns	Mild or severe abnormalities in multiple patterns	Severe abnormalities in multiple patterns <i>(At least two of : VII, VIII, IX)</i>

VExUS C (HR 3.69, CI 1.65–8.24, p=0.001)

Table 3 Performance parameters of the different VExUS grading systems assessed at ICU admission to predict acute kidney injury in 145 patients after cardiac surgery

Grading system	Grade	Specificity (CI)	Sensitivity (CI)	+LR (CI)	- LR (CI)
VExUS A	1	41% (31–51%)	73% (59–85)	1.24 (0.98–1.57)	0.65 (0.40–1.07)
	2	67% (56–76%)	55% (40–69%)	1.65 (1.13–2.42)	0.67 (0.49–0.93)
	3	86% (78–92%)	39% (26–54%)	2.86 (1.54–5.30)	0.71 (0.56–0.89)
VExUS B	1	41% (31–51%)	73% (59–85%)	1.24 (0.98–1.57)	0.65 (0.40–1.07)
	2	67% (56–76%)	55% (40–69%)	1.65 (1.13–2.42)	0.67 (0.49–0.93)
	3	77% (67–85%)	43% (29–58%)	1.87 (1.15–3.05)	0.74 (0.58–0.95)
VExUS C	1	41% (31–51%)	73% (59–85%)	1.24 (0.98–1.57)	0.65 (0.40–1.07)
	2	87% (78–92%)	39% (26–54%)	2.86 (1.55–5.30)	0.71 (0.56–0.89)
	3	96% (89–99%)	27% (15–41%)	6.37 (2.19–18.5)	0.77 (0.65–0.91)
VExUS D	2	52% (42–62%)	61% (46–74%)	1.28 (0.94–1.73)	0.74 (0.51–1.08)
	3	70% (59–79%)	45% (31–60%)	1.49 (0.96–2.29)	0.79 (0.61–1.03)
VExUS E	2	79% (69–87%)	41% (27–56%)	1.96 (1.17–3.28)	0.75 (0.59–0.95)
	3	93% (85–97%)	29% (17–43%)	3.92 (1.69–9.07)	0.77 (0.64–0.92)
Portal Doppler only	Mild	73% (64–82%)	39% (25–52%)	1.46 (0.90–2.37)	0.83 (0.65–1.08)
	Severe	91% (86–97%)	27% (14–39%)	3.12 (1.39–7.01)	0.80 (0.67–0.96)
Hepatic vein Doppler only	Mild	56% (46–66%)	51% (37–65%)	1.16 (0.81–1.66)	0.88 (0.62–1.23)
	Severe	84% (76–91%)	34% (20–48%)	2.11 (1.15–3.89)	0.79 (0.63–0.98)
Renal Doppler only	Mild	80% (72–88%)	45% (31–59%)	2.27 (1.36–3.77)	0.69 (0.52–0.90)
	Severe	94% (89–99%)	25% (12–37%)	3.92 (1.57–9.81)	0.81 (0.68–0.95)
CVP	≥ 8 mmHg	48% (37–59%)	77% (61–88%)	1.47 (1.13–1.90)	0.49 (0.28–0.86)
	≥ 10 mmHg	66% (55–75%)	58% (42–73%)	1.71 (1.16–2.51)	0.64 (0.44–0.91)
	≥ 12 mmHg	83% (73–90%)	33% (20–49%)	1.91 (1.02–3.59)	0.81 (0.66–1.01)

CI confidence intervals, CVP central venous pressure, +LR positive likelihood ratio, -LR negative likelihood ratio

Edasine

Kitsaskohad

Südamepuudulikkus (eriti trikuspidaalpuudulikkus)

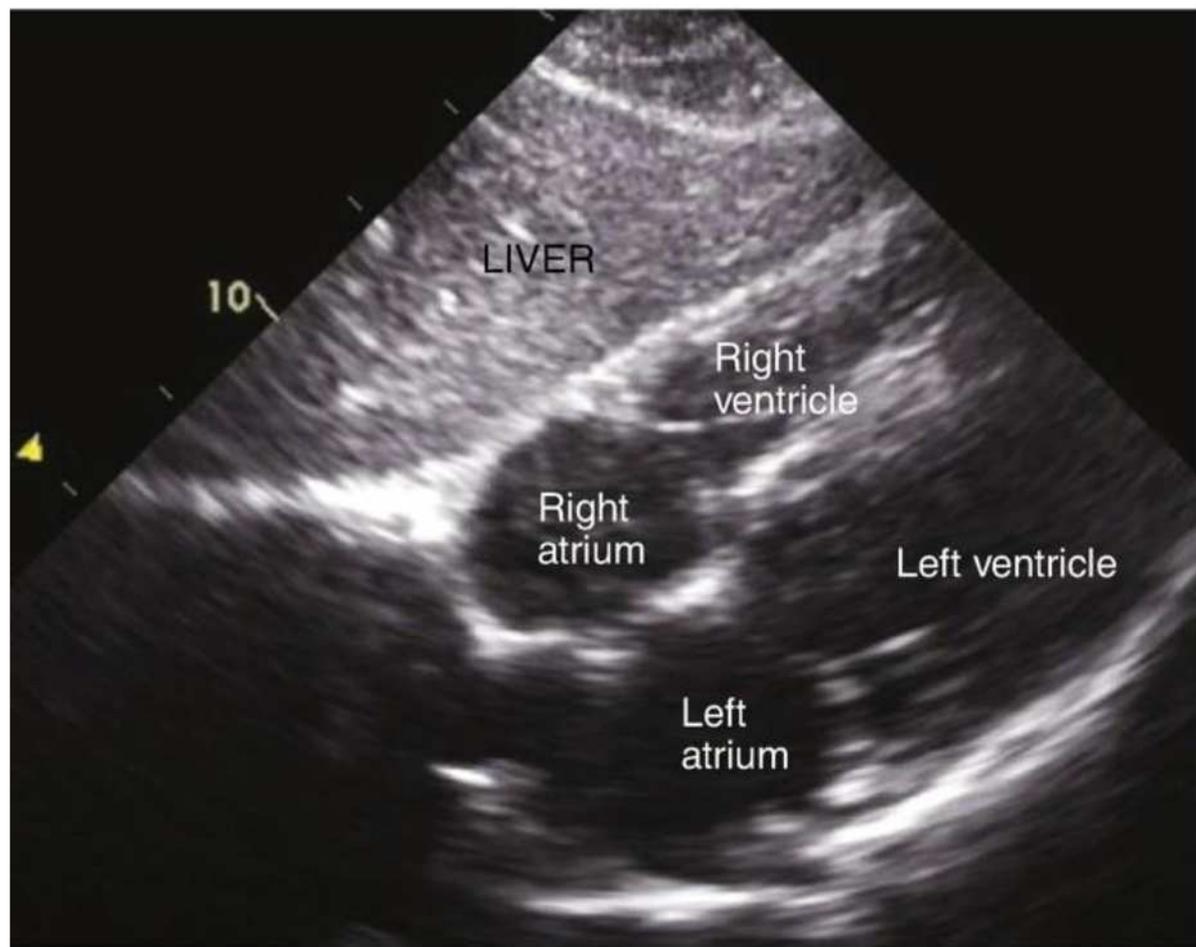
Pulmonaalhüpertensioon

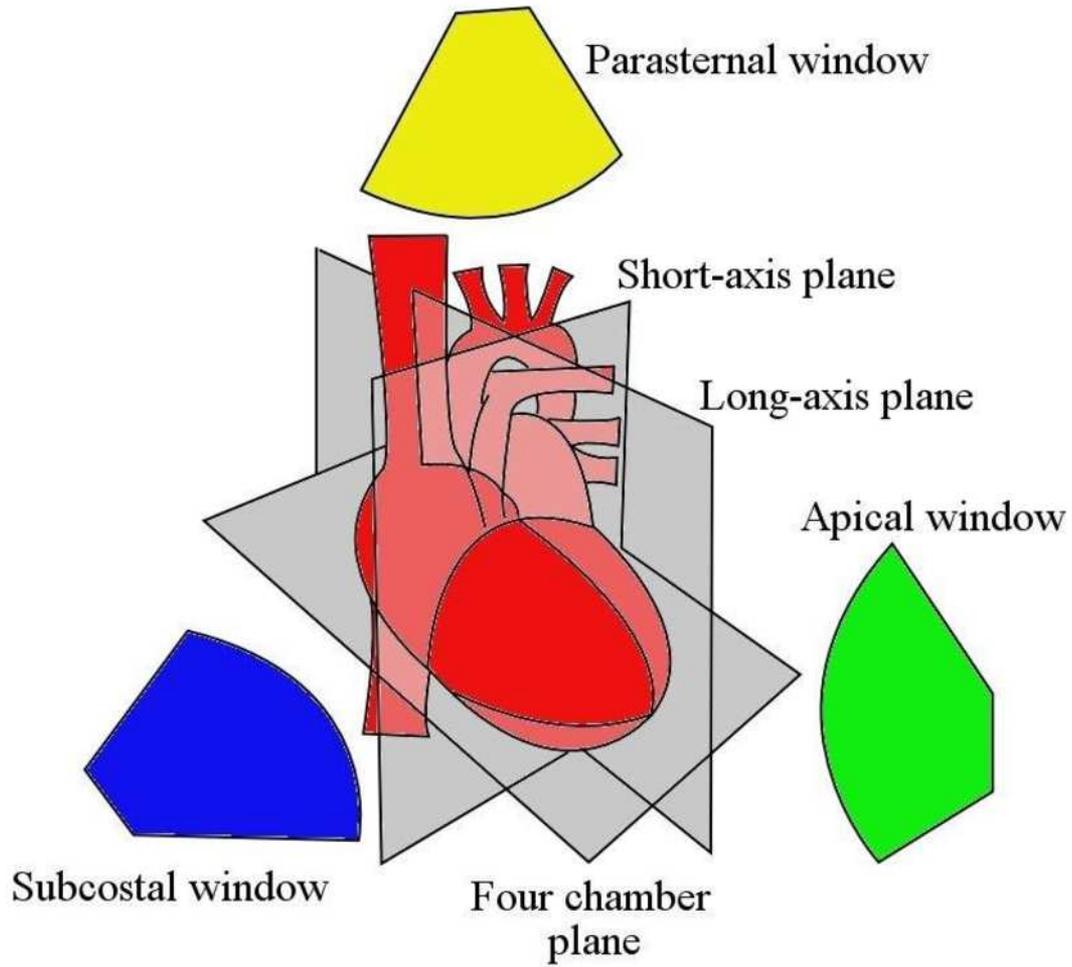
Lisastruktuurid (tuumorid, trombid jm) mis võiksid soone valendiku läbitavust mõjutada

Perspektiivid:

Lisada uuringule

- kopsu UH? Vt 04/03/20 dr Kocyse kopsu UH ettekannet.
- ehhoKG subkostaalselt 4-kambri vaade?





D-Sign on Ultrasound

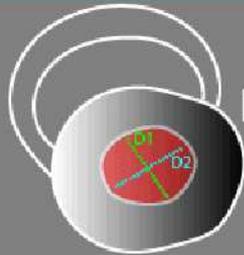
Right Ventricular Pressure vs Volume Overload

POCUS 101

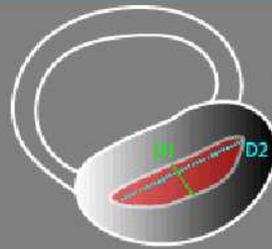
Eccentricity

Index (EI)

$$EI = D2/D1$$



Normal
 $EI \leq 1$



RV Overload
"D Sign"
 $EI > 1$

Normal

Pressure Overload

Volume Overload

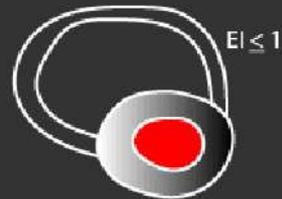
Systole



$EI \leq 1$



$EI > 1$
D Sign



$EI \leq 1$

Diastole



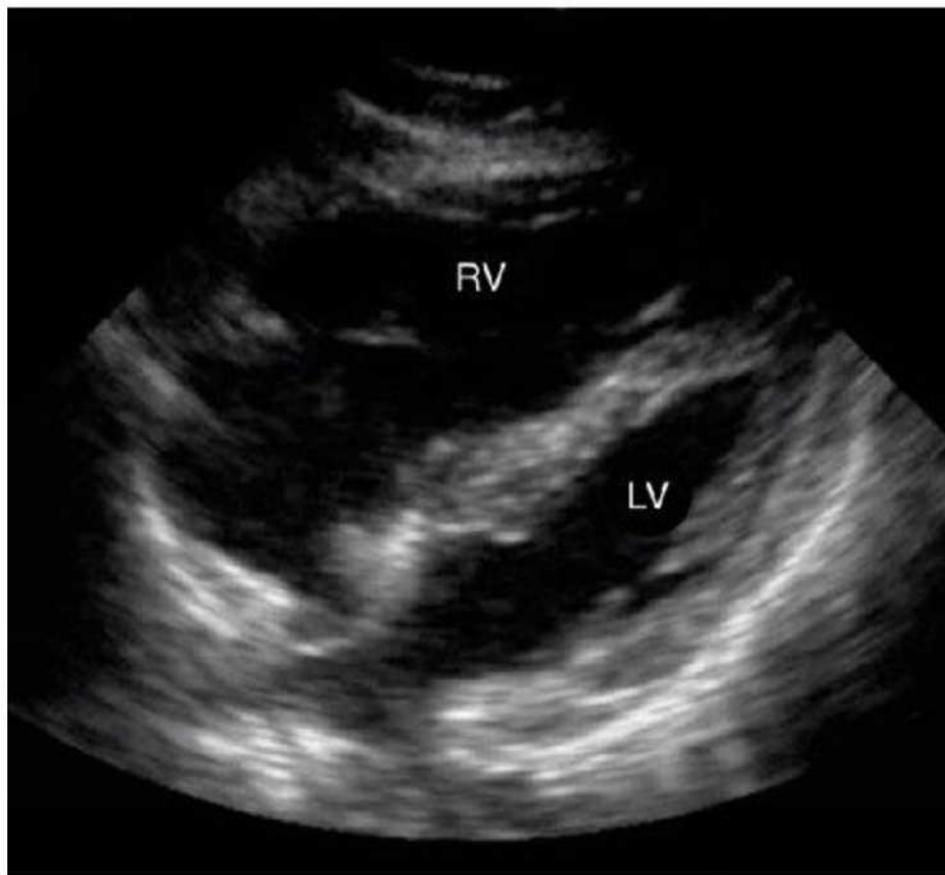
$EI \leq 1$

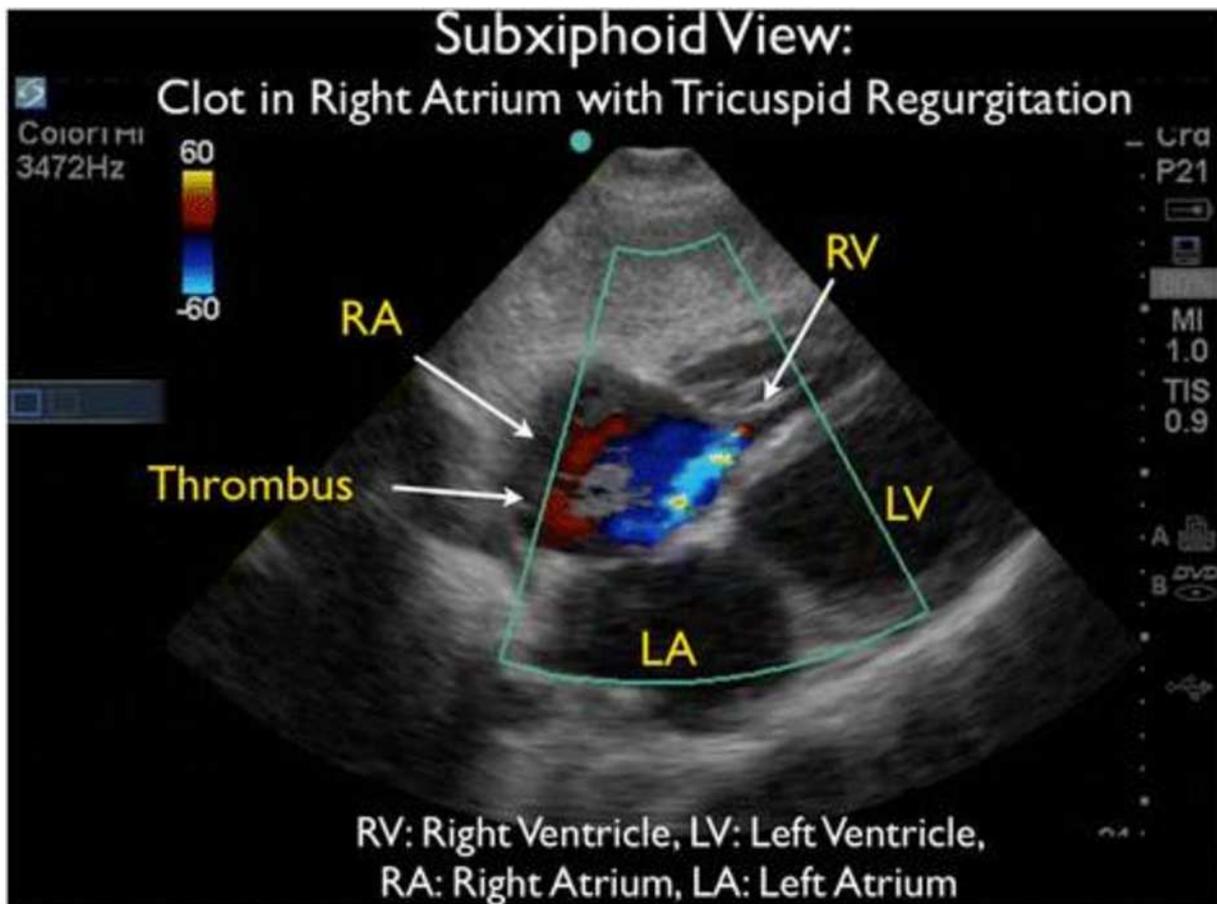


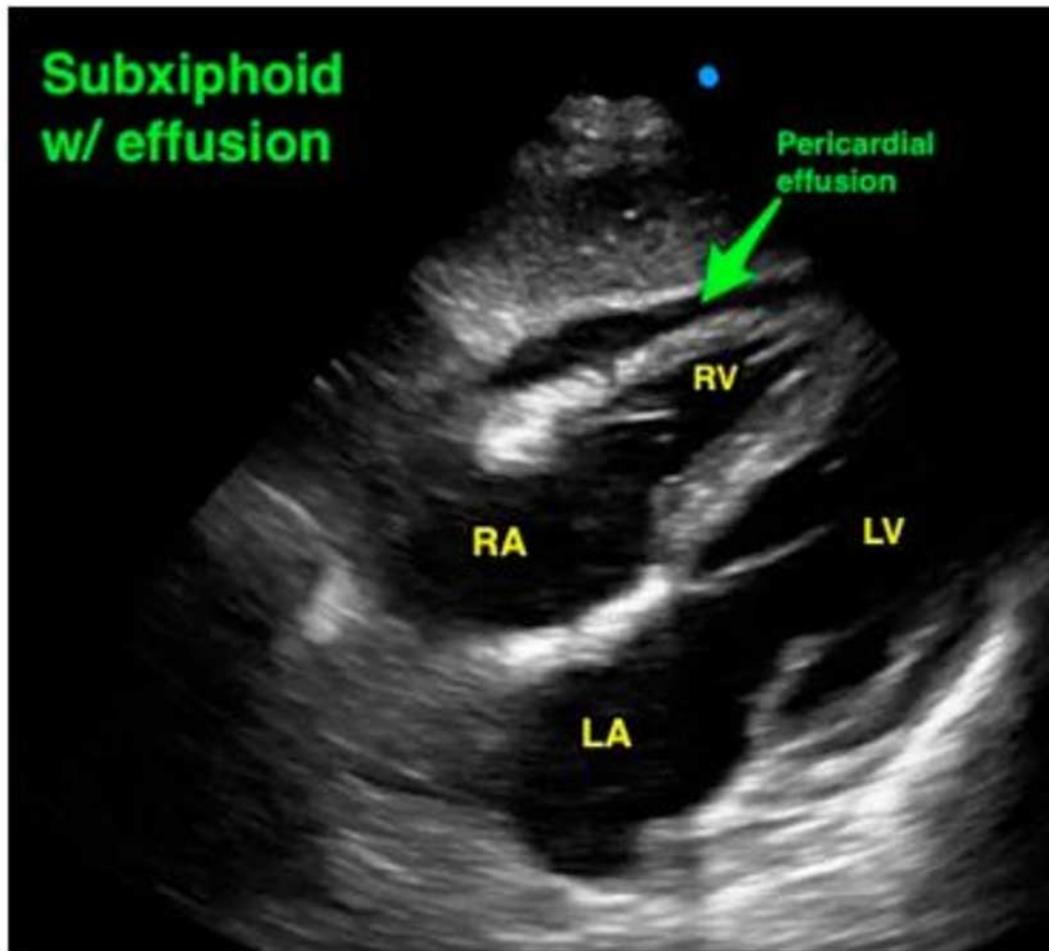
$EI > 1$
D Sign



$EI > 1$
D Sign







Tänan kuulamast!

Allikad

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7142196/pdf/13089_2020_Article_163.pdf

https://www.pocus101.com/vexus-ultrasound-score-fluid-overload-and-venous-congestion-assessment/#When_to_use_POCUS_for_Venous_Congestion

<https://pubs.rsna.org/doi/epdf/10.1148/rg.297095715>

<https://academic.oup.com/ejcmimaging/article/24/2/177/6872580>

<https://theultrasoundjournal.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s13089-021-00232-8>

<https://academic.oup.com/ejcmimaging/article/24/2/177/6872580>

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