PARALLEL SESSION 6:
POCUS

TIME: 13:45 - 17:15

16:45 - 17:00

Advantages of POCUS in Anaesthesia and ICU

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Abstract:

Point-of-care ultrasound (POCUS) refers to the use of ultrasonography at the patient's bedside by the attending physician for diagnostic purposes or to aid in performance of a procedure [1]. POCUS typically refers to a limited qualitative examination that is simple, rapid, and goal-oriented. It is a tool used most often to provide answers to acute "yes or no" clinical questions but can be more sophisticated based on the provider's qualifications.

It answers specific clinical questions that narrow differentials, guide clinical therapy, and direct consultations and appropriate disposition [2].

POCUS has been widely used in many disciplines as a rapid diagnostic tool, especially in emergency medicine, perioperative medicine, and critical care medicine [3]. Apart from diagnostic aids, POCUS is using to monitor the goal directed therapy, follow up of any clinical conditions, early detection of any immediate or post-procedural complications. [4].

Uses of POCUS in perioperative setting includes focused ultrasound of the heart and great vessels, examination of pulmonary, gastric and other abdominal structures, focused assessment for trauma examination, guidance for regional anesthetic or vascular cannulation procedures, pain management procedures and rapid diagnosis or confirmation of cause(s) of perioperative hemodynamic instability [5-6].

Point-of-care ultrasound use has spread rapidly over the past two decades. It has been anticipated that nearly all health care providers, including nurses, advanced practice providers, and physicians, will be using point-of-care ultrasound in their clinical practice over the next 10 years. It will replace the conventional bedside clinical examination tools like stethoscope. Health care systems throughout the world are striving to provide high-quality, cost-effective health care, and point-of-care ultrasound can contribute to achieving these goals by reducing procedural complications, expediting care, decreasing costs of ancillary testing, and reducing imaging that utilizes ionizing radiation. Realizing such objectives can further the ultimate goal of improving patient experience and health care outcomes. [7-10].