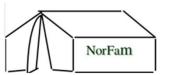
MSK Point of Care Ultrasound

Robert Forsey NorFam, Goose Bay



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Link for MSK imaging

- https://www.essr.org/subcommittees/ultrasound/
 - This site has images and technical guidelines for the six joints noted below

S Ankle

S Knee

S Elbow

Shoulder

8 Hip

S Wrist

Disclosure of Commercial Support -none to declare but willing to consider...

This program has received no commercial financial support
No relationships that may introduce potential bias and/or conflict of
interest to declare

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Objectives

- Basic principles of MSK POCUS
- Identify intact vs. disrupted* cortex
- Look at some joints and tendons
- Visualize the MCL of thumb
- Find the scapholunate junction
- Measure an Achilles tendon thickness

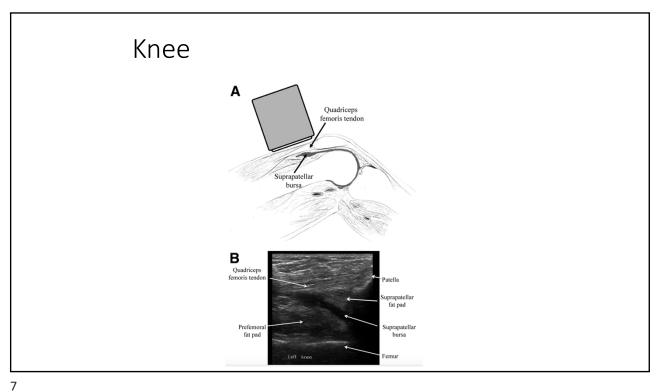
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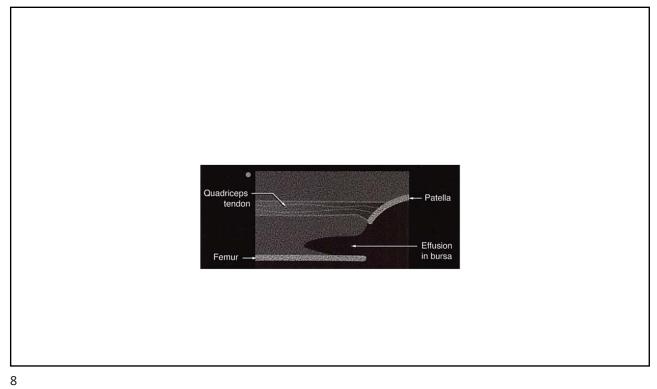
Tips

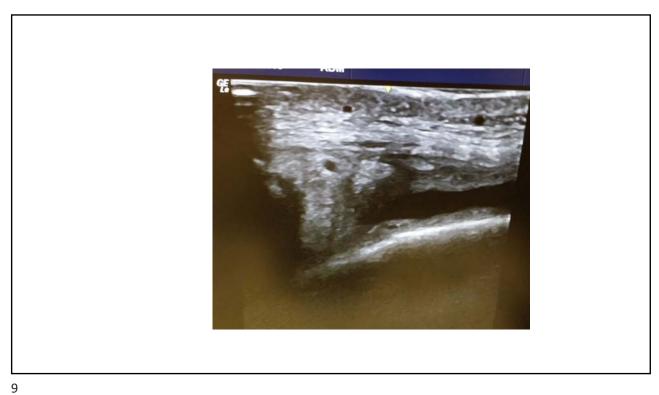
- Positioning
- Palpation
- Transducer-high freq linear usually
- Transducer-low freq curvilinear for deep
- To see an effusion "Don't push", or "see your layer of gel"

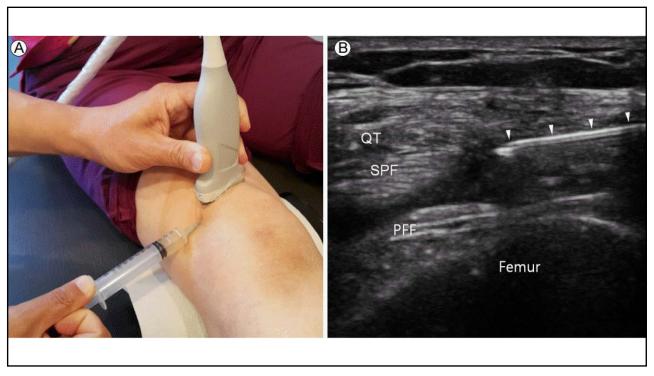
5

Joints





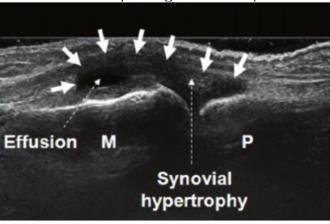




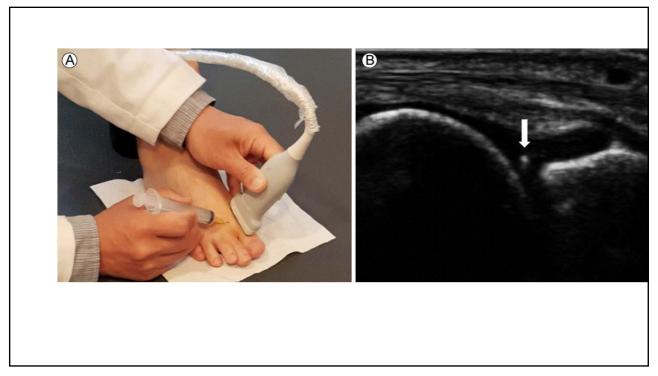
Injections Pearls

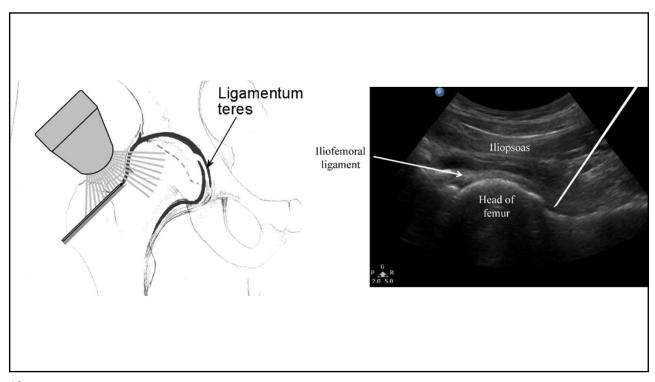
• the needle tip does NOT need to be inside the joint; just <u>under</u> the capsule surrounding the joint

• You should always see gel on the top



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Blind vs POCus guided injections

Accuracy Rates

- Via palpation (Cadaver): 40 100% accurate
- Via palpation (clinical): 25 100% accurate
- US guided (cadaver): 90 100% accurate
- US guided (clinical): 79 100%
- Hall 2013 The Accuracy and Efficacy of Palpation versus Image-Guided Peripheral Injections in Sports Medicine, Current Sports Medicine Reports, 12(5), 2013

Blind vs POCUS guided injections

Accuracy ranges for selected peripheral joint injections.

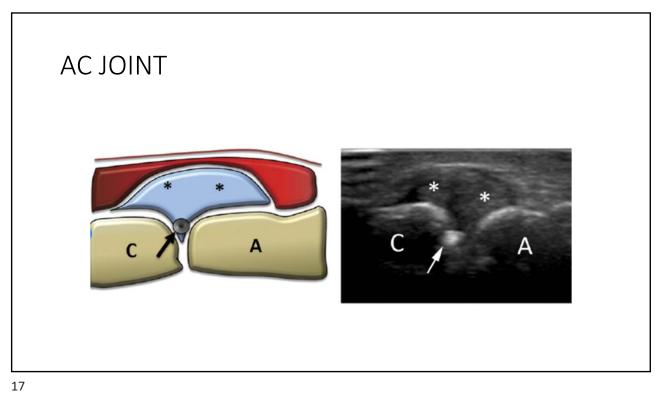
Joint	Palpation (Clinical)	US Guided (Clinical)
Glenohumeral	10% to 100% (7-9,11-14,16,17	97% to 100% (21–23)
Acromioclavicul	39% to 50% (29,30)	8) 100% (31)
Elbow	38% to 100% (7,41-43)	91% to 100% (41,42)
Wrist	25% to 97% (7,41,43)	79% to 94% (42,44)
Hip	51% to 78% (51-54)	100% (55–57,107)
Knee	40% to 100% (7,41,42,58–63)	75% to 100% (22,58,66–68)

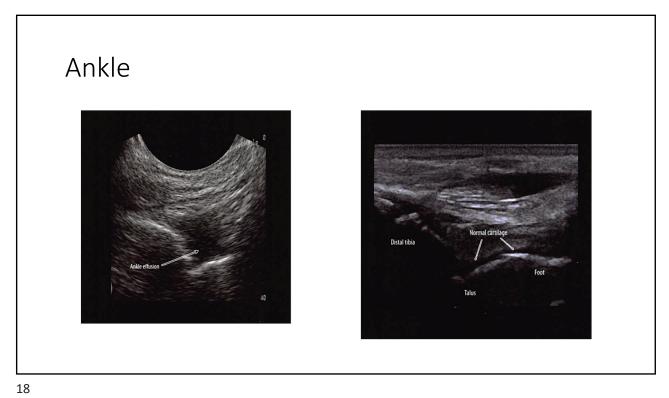
15

Greater trochanter





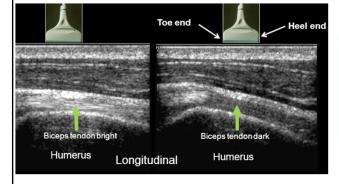




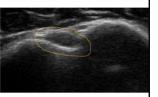
Ligaments and tendons

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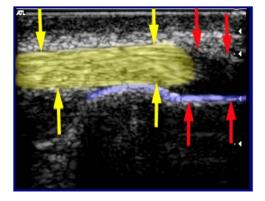
Anisotrophy- hypoechoic ≠ pathology

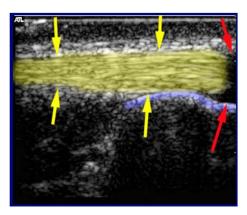






This Achilles tendon is fine!

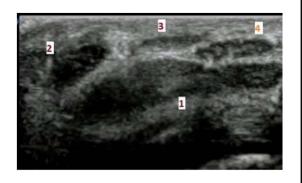




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Anisotrophy- friend and foe



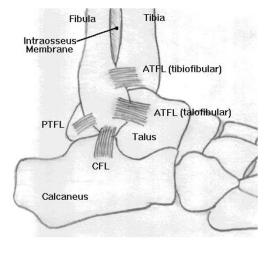


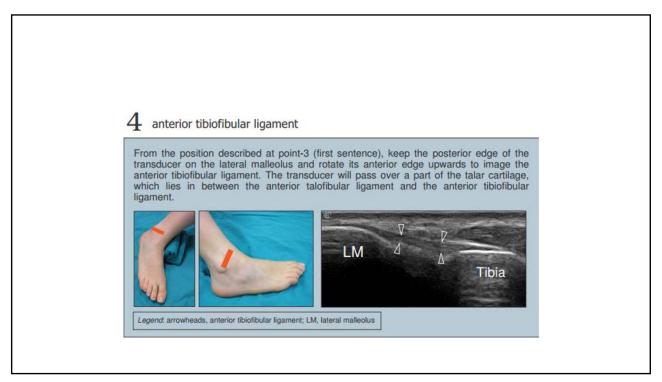
Hints

- Scan in two planes- transverse and longitudinal
- Dynamic- get the joint/ tendon moving
- Compare sides
- It helps to know anatomy, but POCUS helps you cheat
 - Makes terrible doctors decent and...

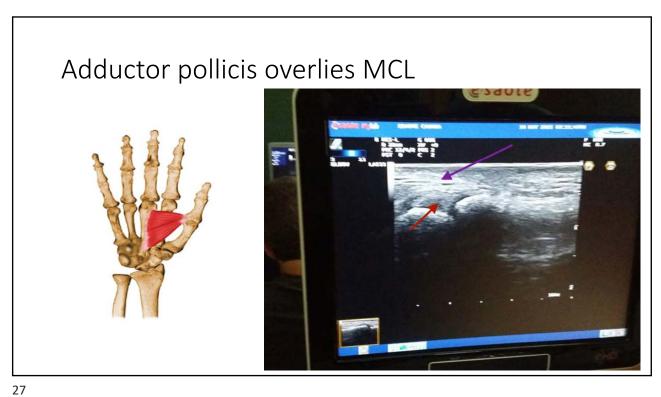
23

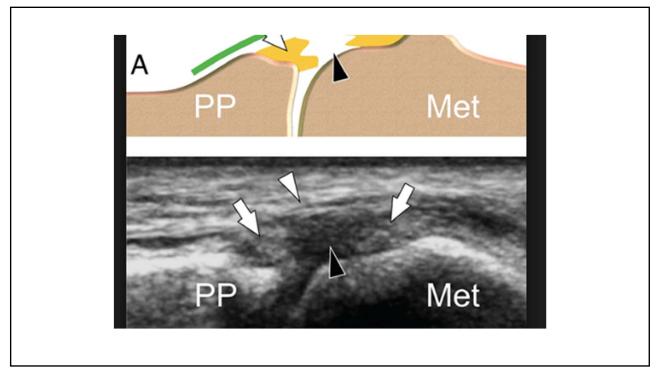


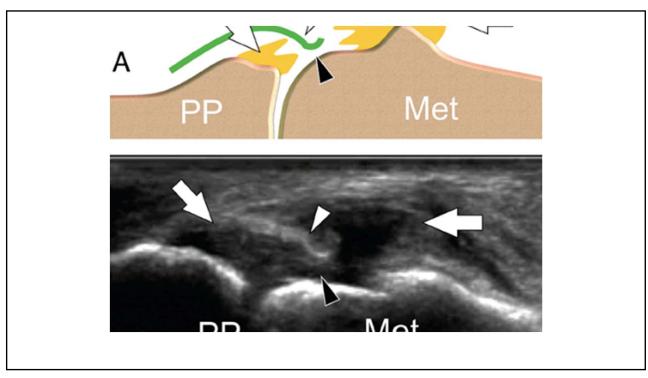


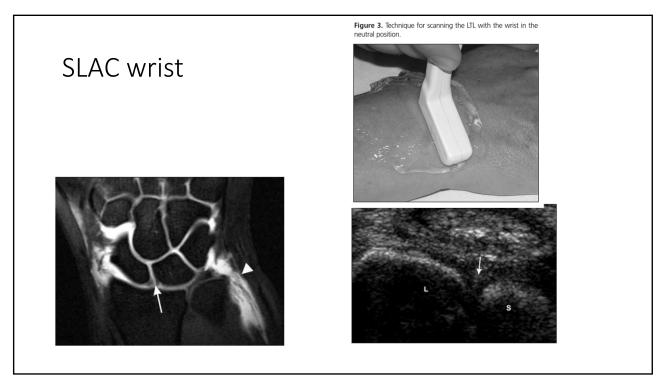


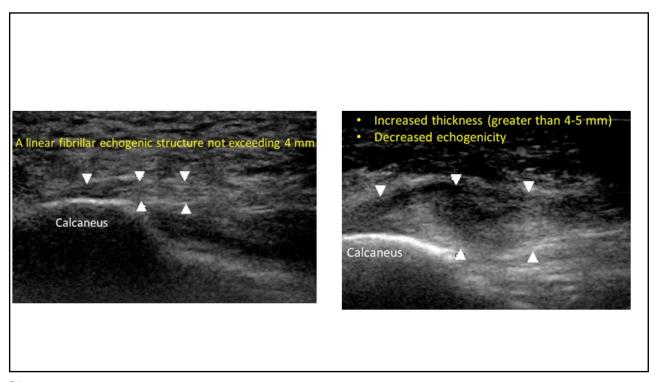
SKIER'S THUMB Tom Ular Colleteral Ligament

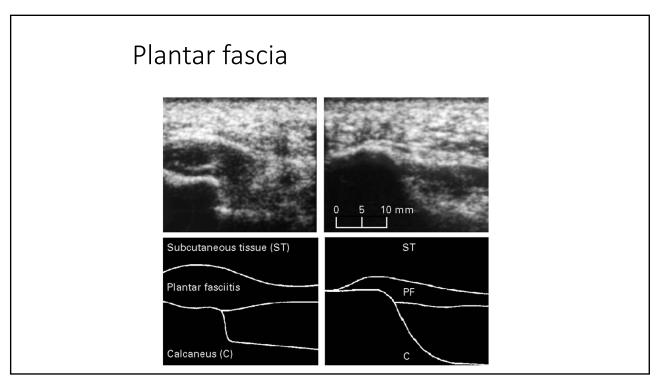


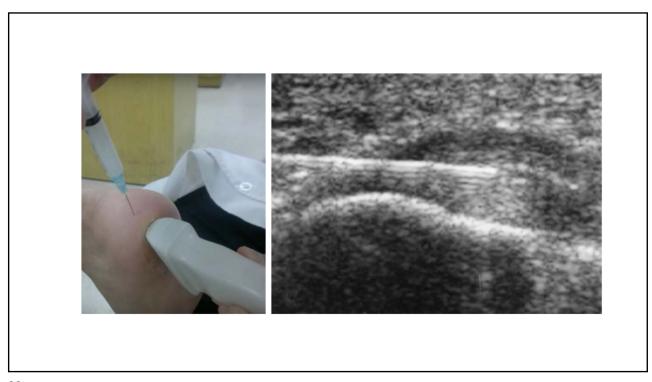


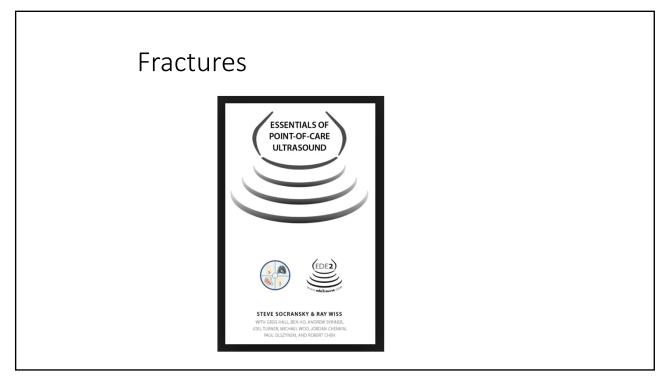






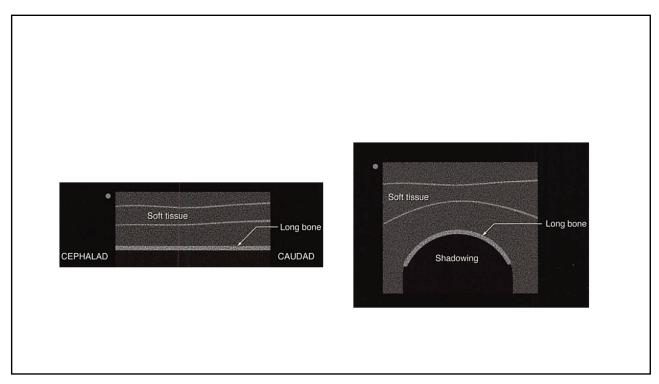


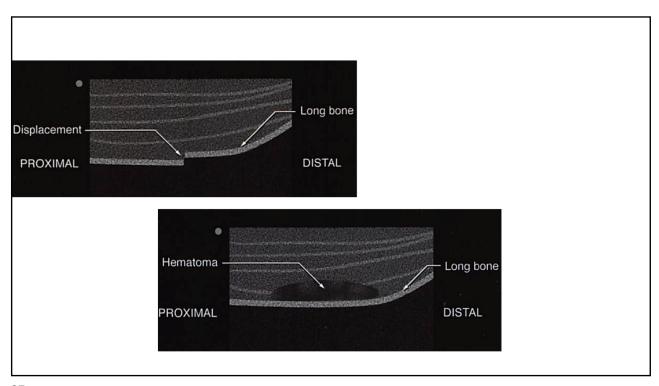




FRACTURE EDE - THE STEPS 1. Place the probe proximal to the area of possible fracture and identify the bone in the longitudinal plane. 2. Slide the probe from side to side to optimize the view. 3. Slide the probe distally looking for signs of fracture. 4. Return to the starting point and place the probe over the bone in the transverse plane. 5. Slide the probe distally looking for signs of fracture.

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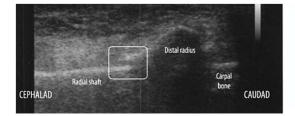


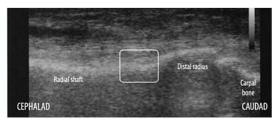


Cortical disruption- Labrador Cup



Distal radius





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Pitfalls

- Was it his ankle or his calcaneus?
- Don't skip an indicated plain film
- You can't see all of a bone
- In acute trauma everything is a mess

Foreign bodies



