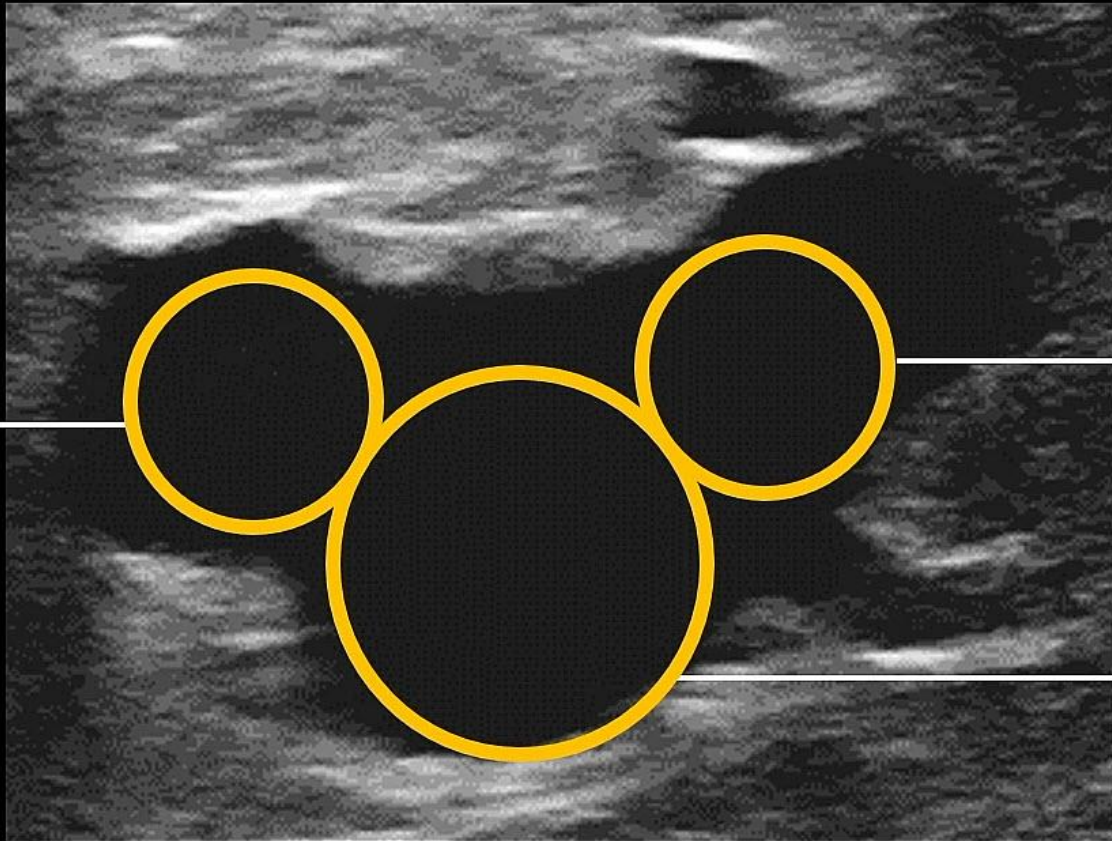


A microscopic view of blood components, including numerous red blood cells (erythrocytes) and several platelets (thrombocytes). The red blood cells are biconcave discs, and the platelets are small, irregularly shaped cells. The background is a rich red color.

Lower Extremity DVT Ultrasound

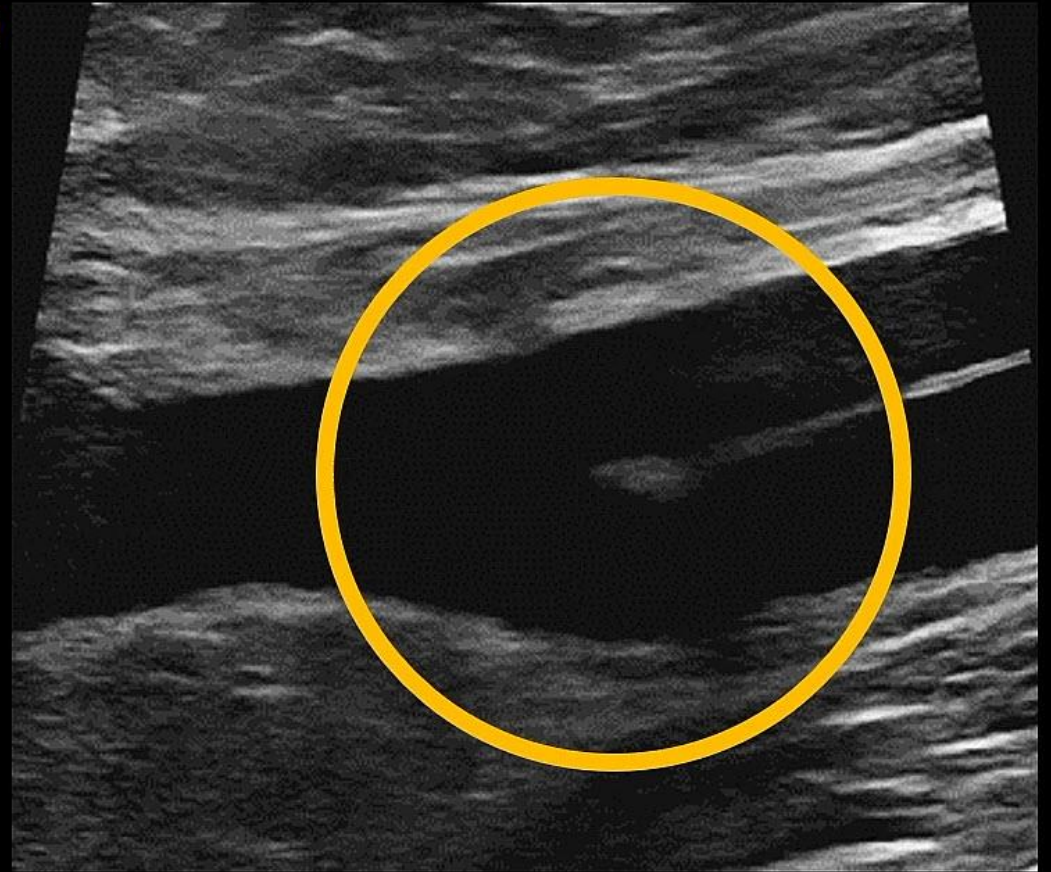
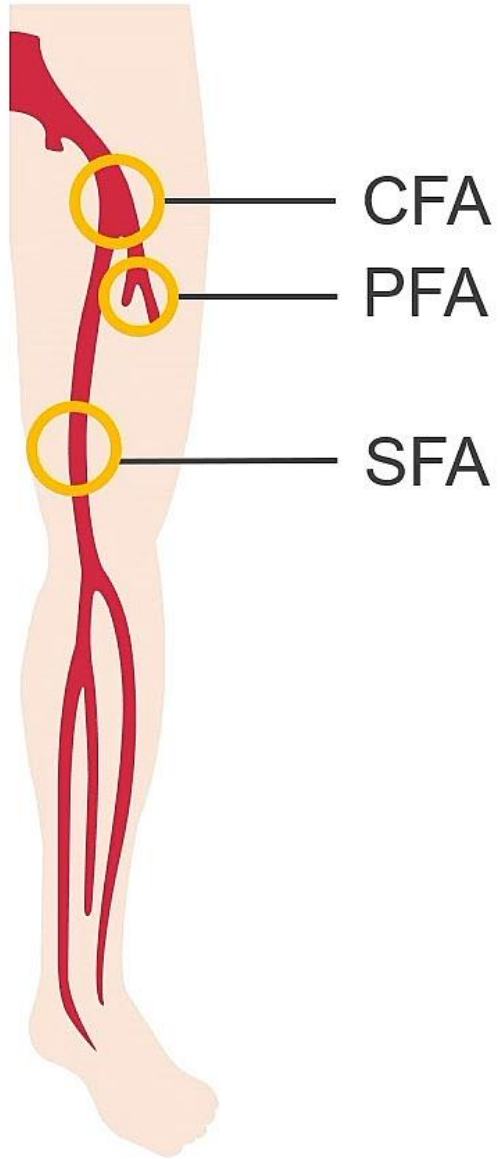
Tutor:
Dr. Wisam Aziz Yousif

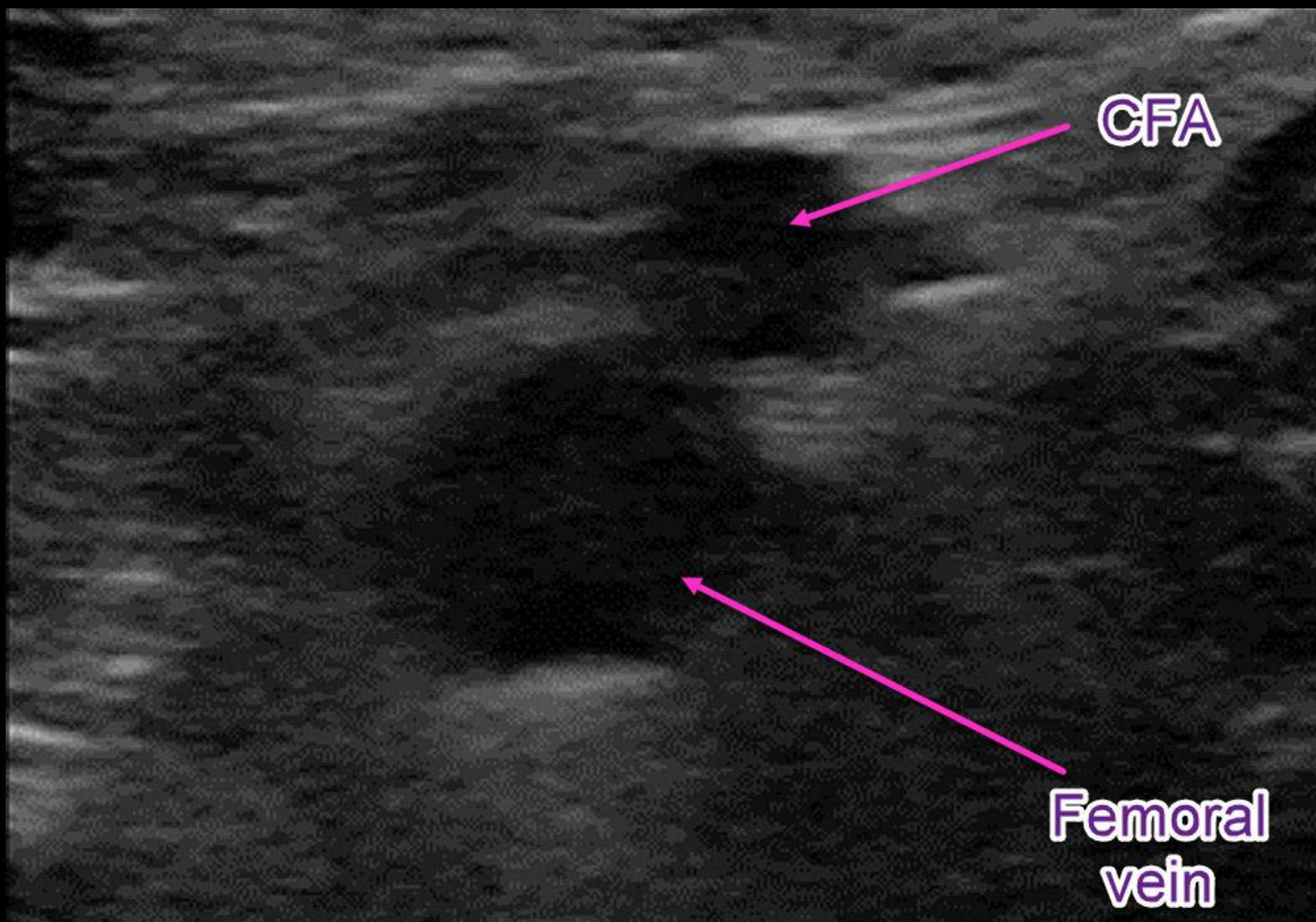


Common femoral
artery (CFA)

Saphenofemoral
junction (SFJ)

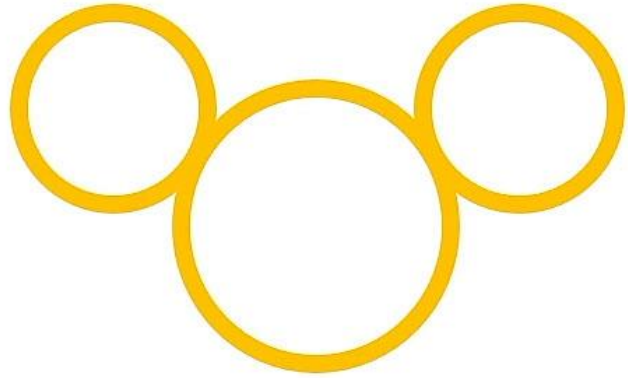
Common femoral
vein (CFV)



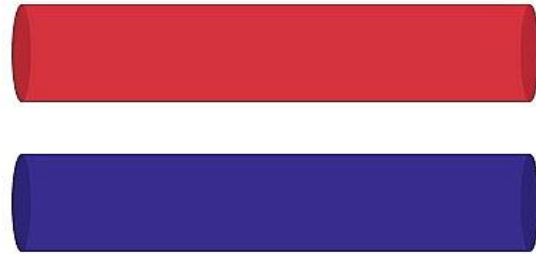


CFA

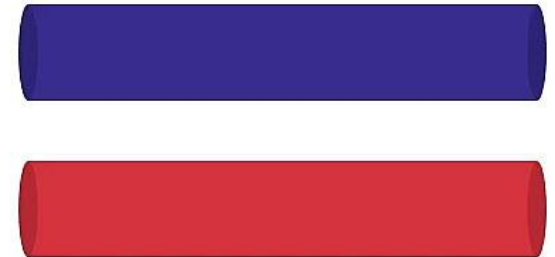
Femoral
vein



CFA



SFA



Popliteal artery

SWOLLEN leg





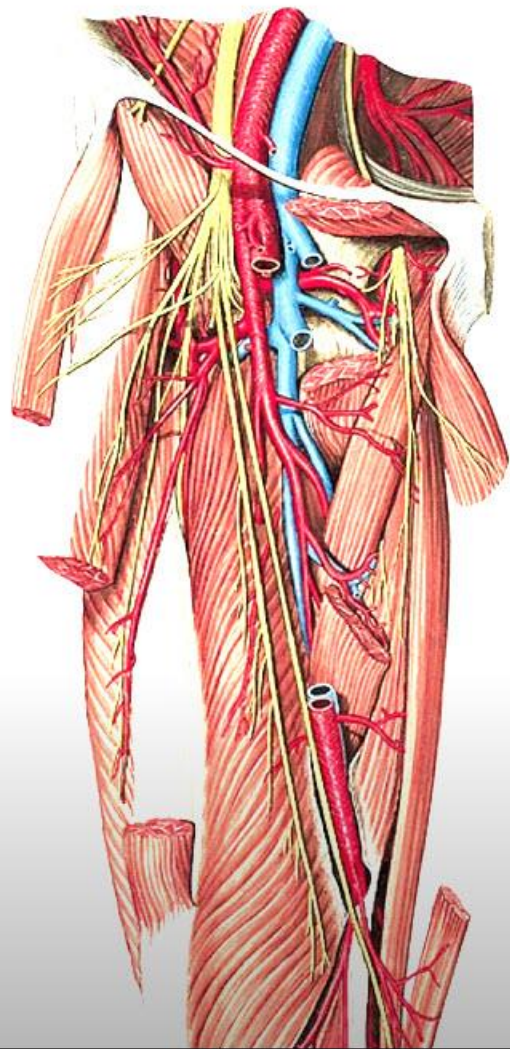
FEMORAL VEIN



FEMORAL VEIN

CFV

SFV



Anatomy

Vein **Lateral**

Artery

Nerve **Medial**

PROXIMAL DVT = Popliteal and Above

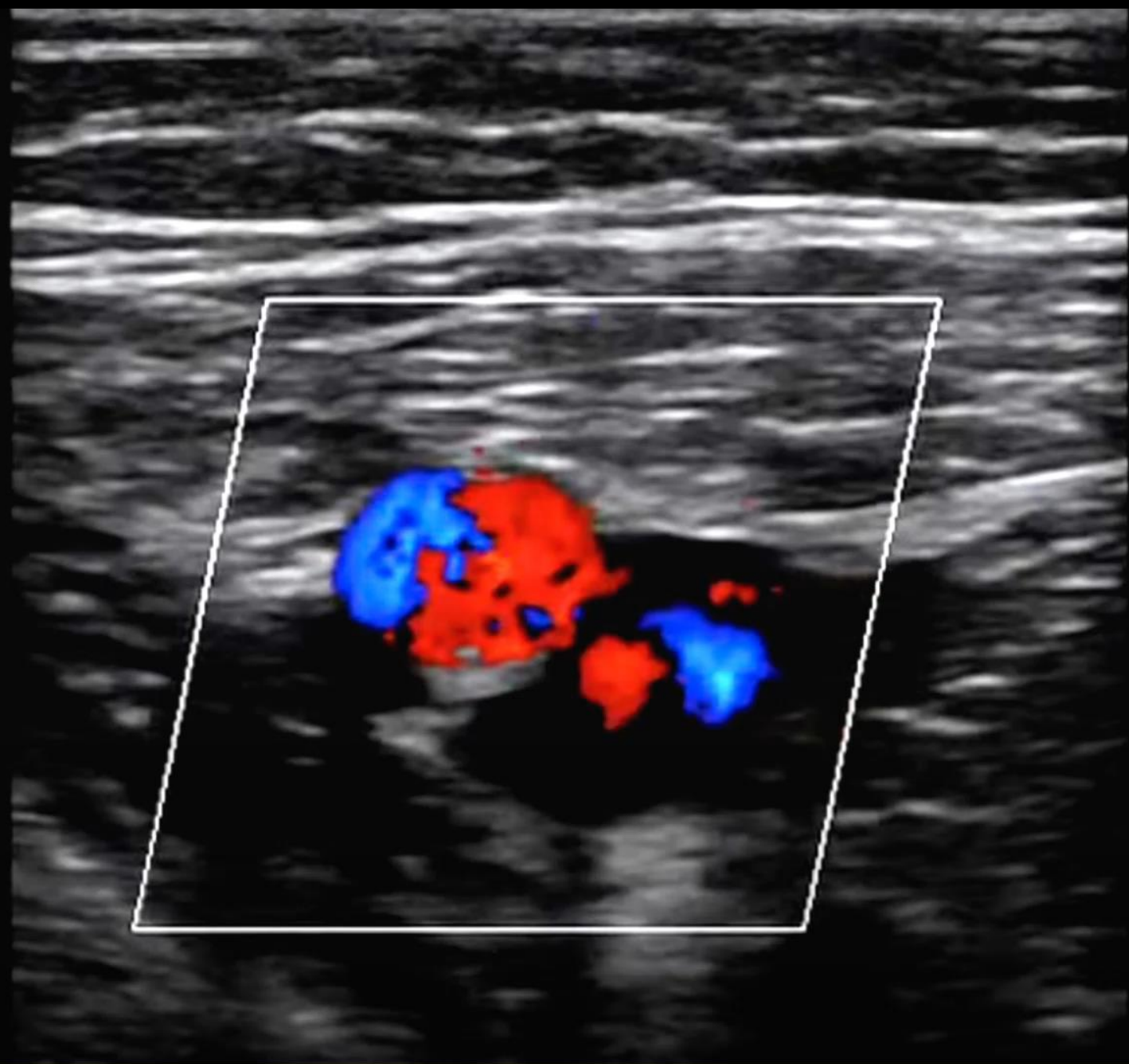
3 TECHNIQUES

- 1 Color Doppler
- 2 Augmentation
- 3 Compression

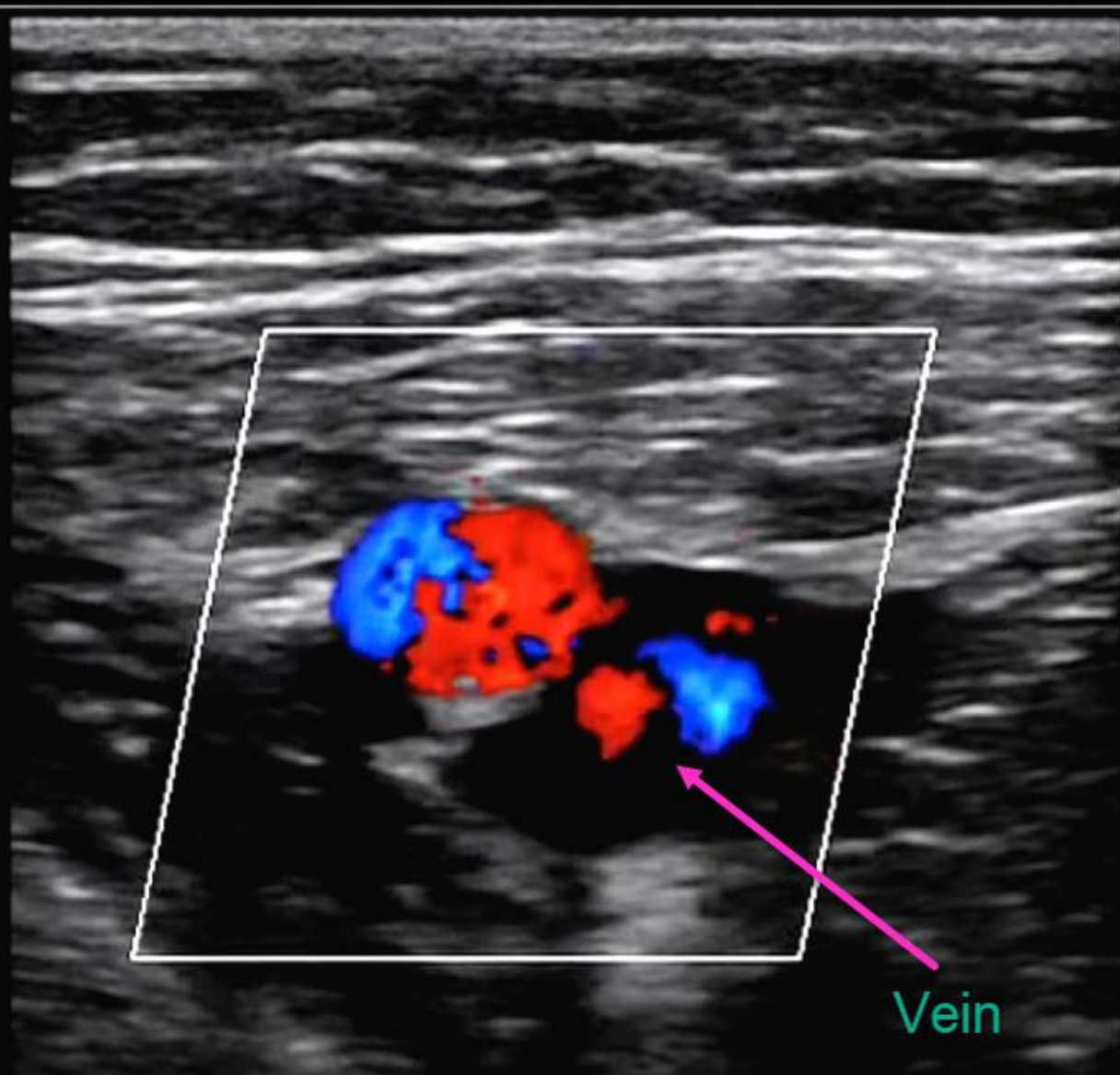
Color Doppler did **NOT** detect any additional Proximal/Calf DVT

ONLY use Vein **COMPRESSIBILITY**.

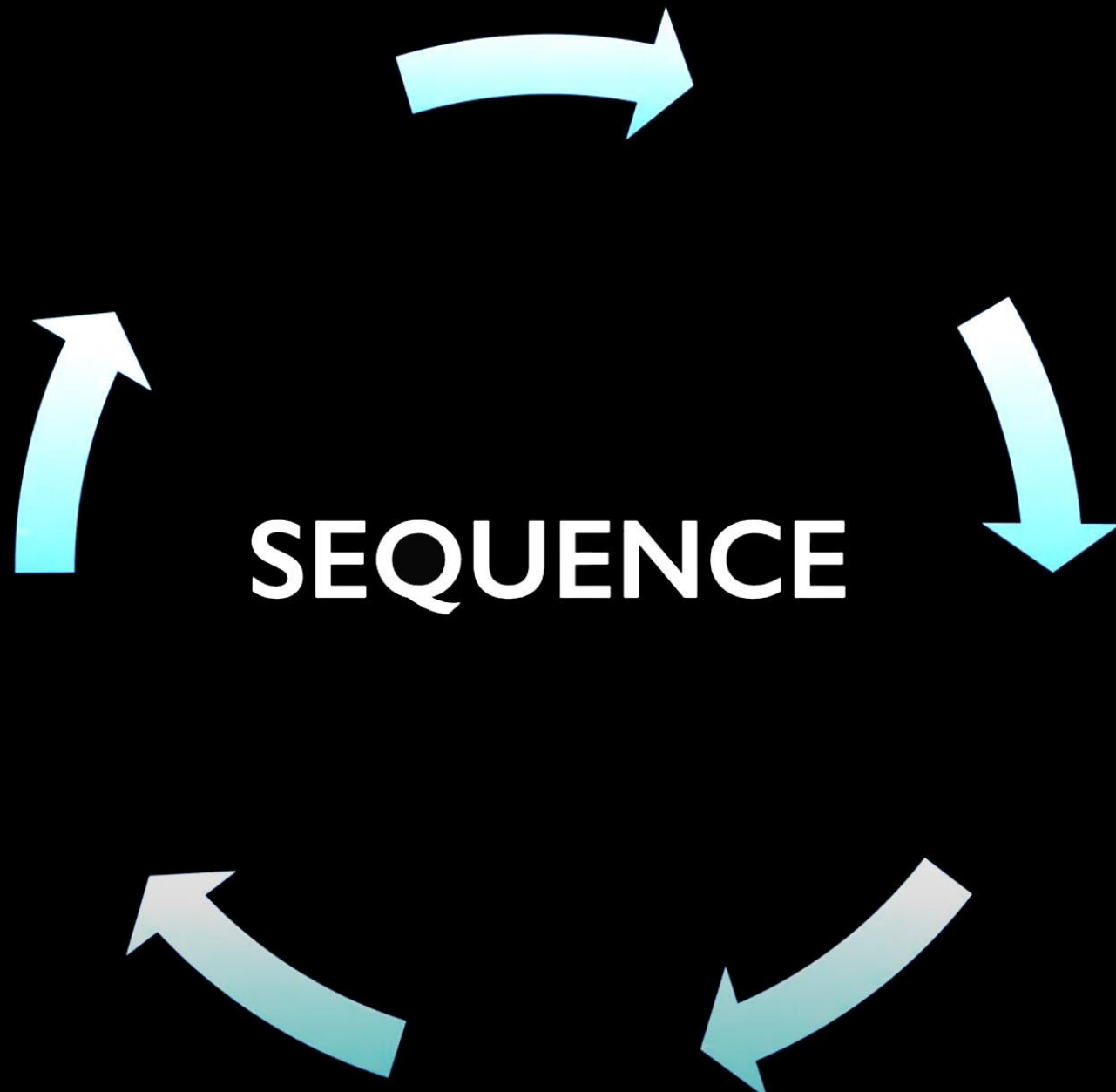
100% Sensitive for PROX DVT



1 Color Doppler



3 Compression:



PROX

Inguinal Canal



RIGHT LEG

Start at Inguinal Canal

Locate
Common Femoral
ARTERY and **VEIN**

A
R
T
E
R
Y

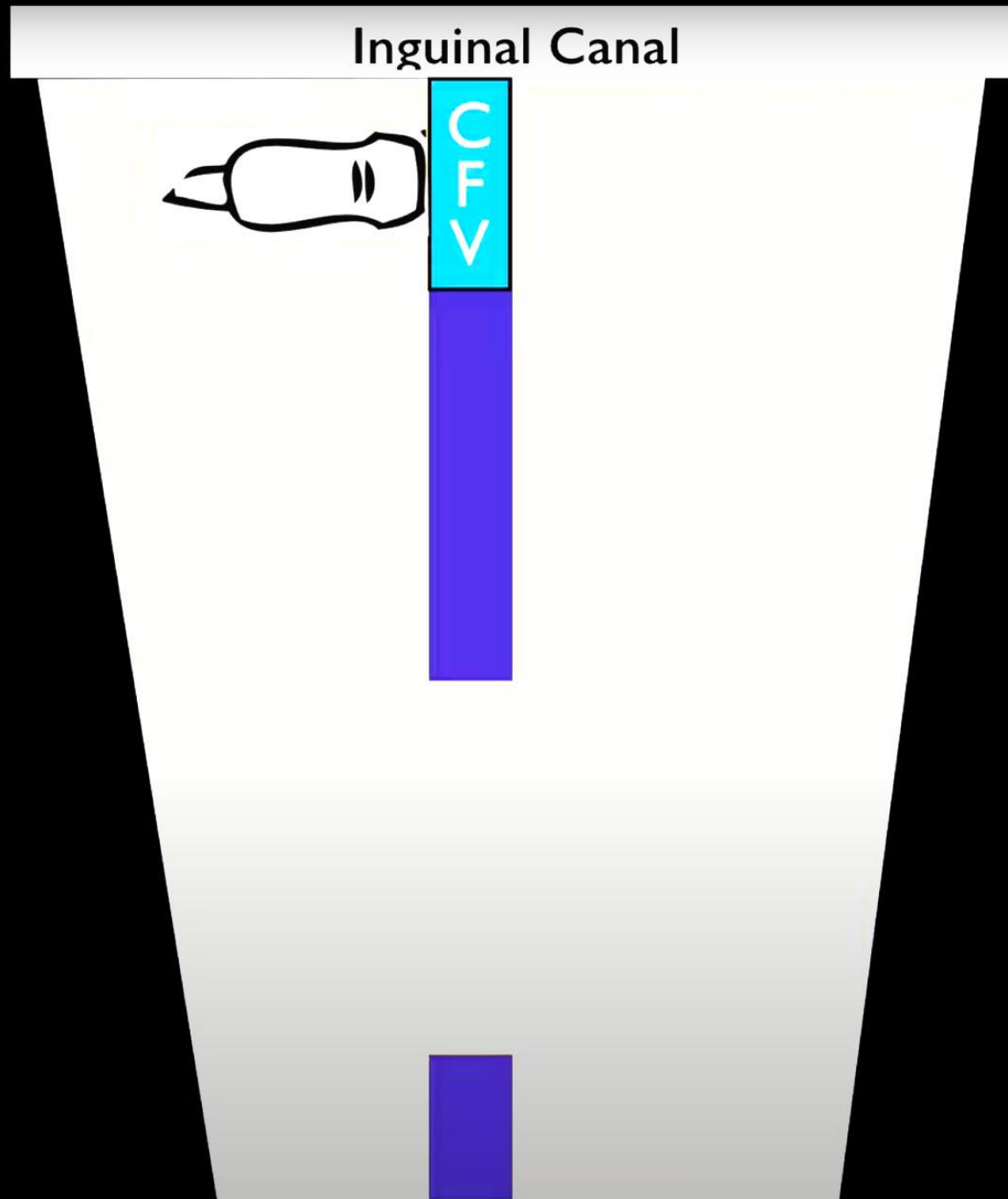
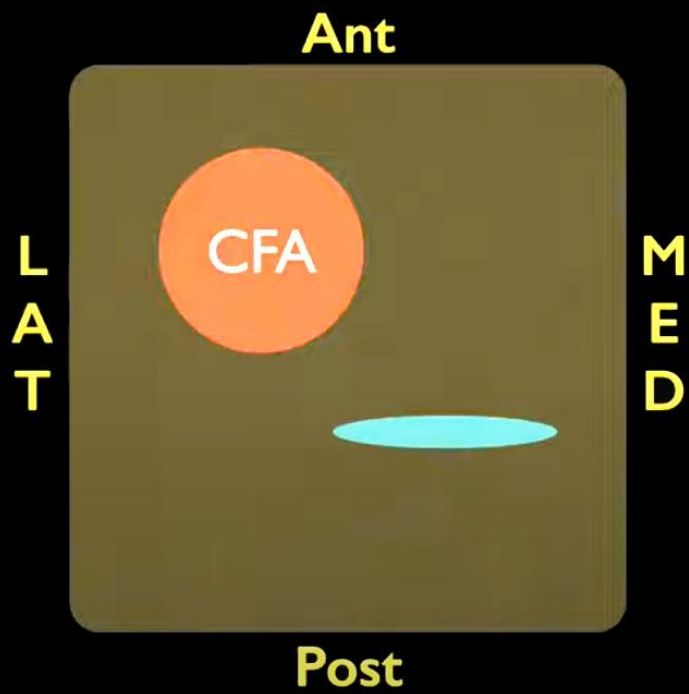
V
E
I
N

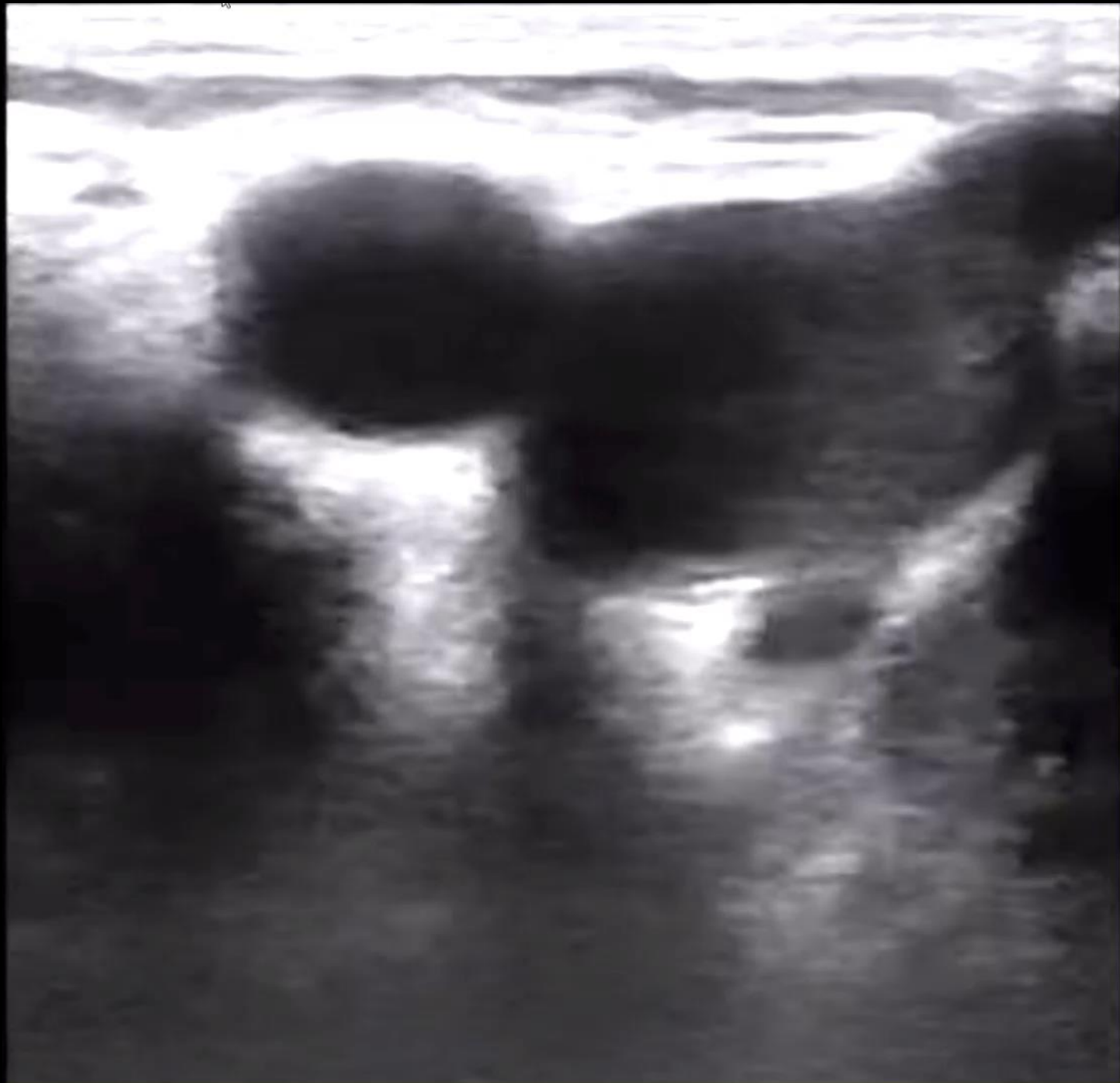
Lat

Med

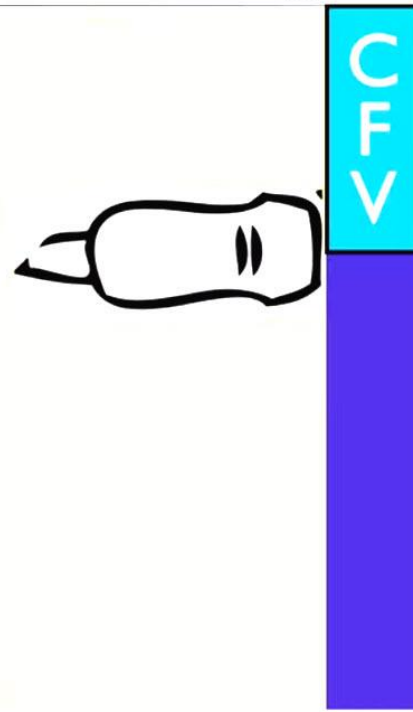
Distal

COMMON FEMORAL VEIN





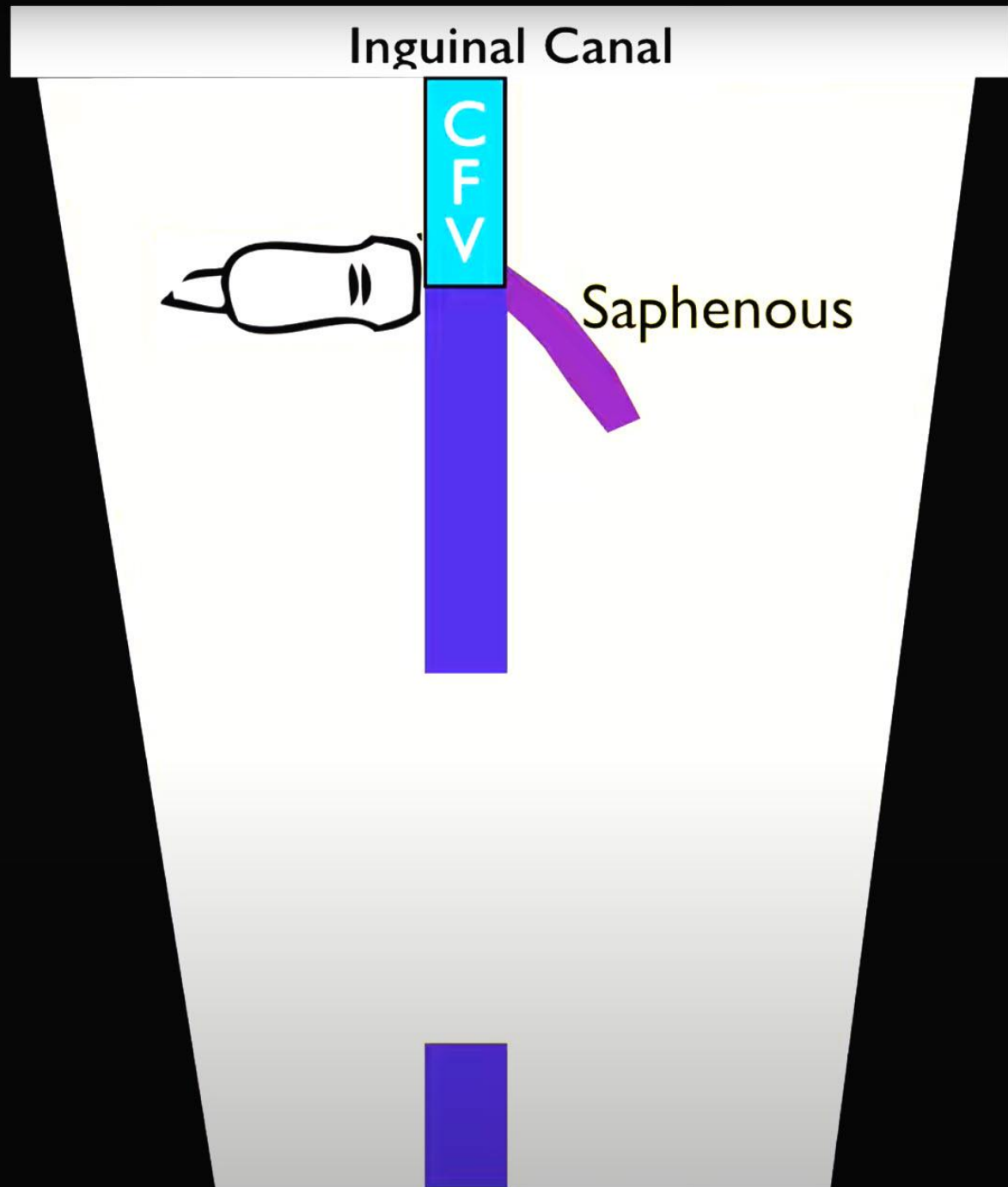
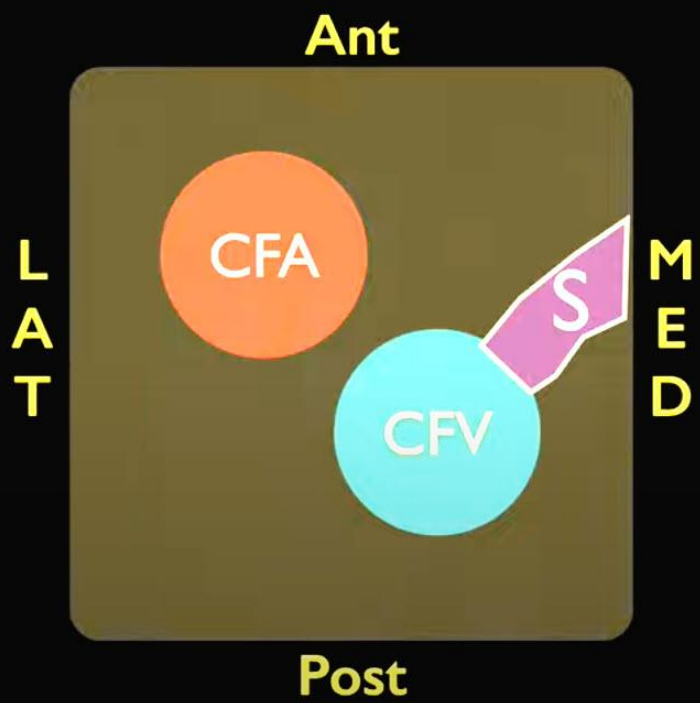
Inguinal Canal

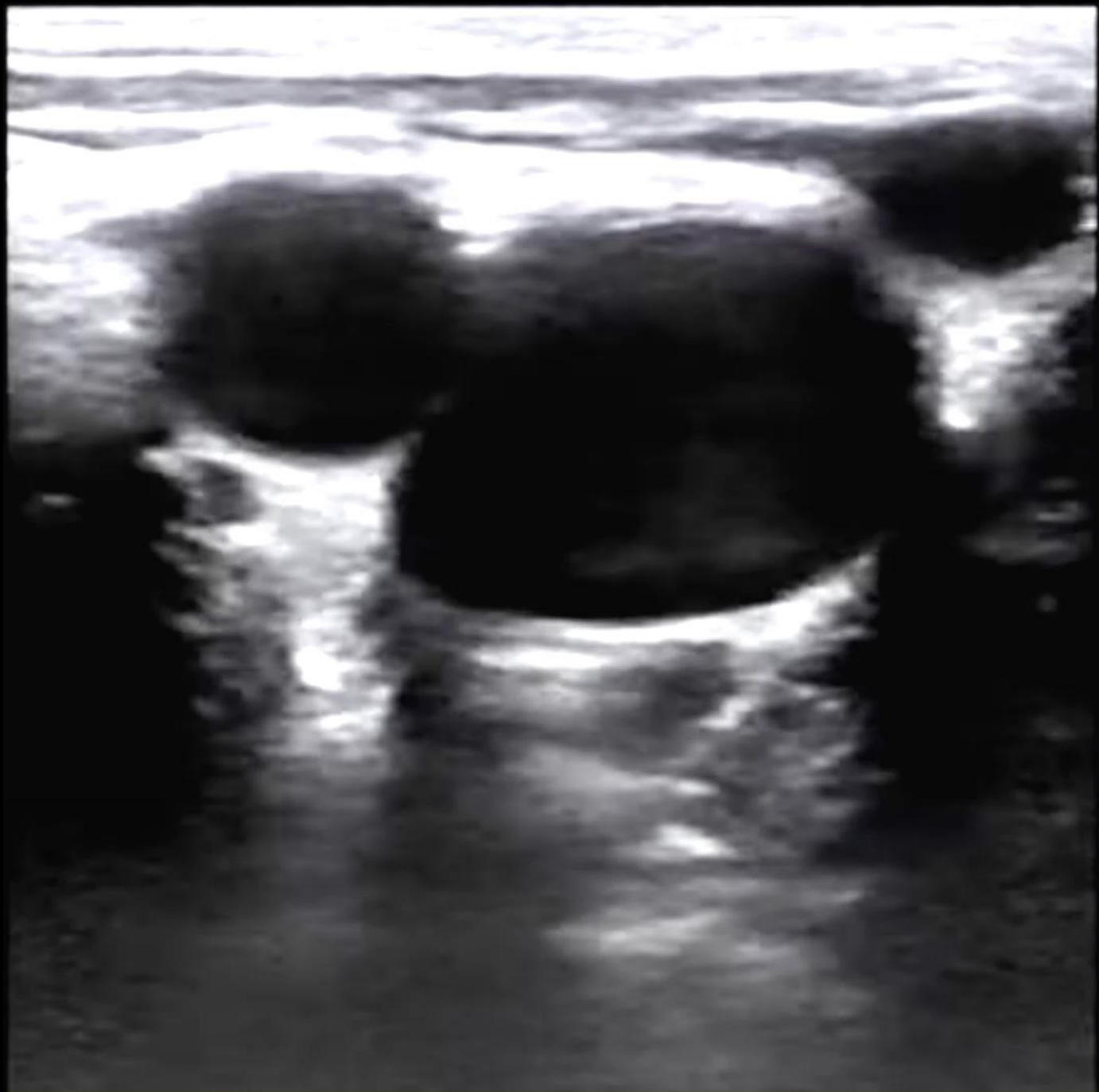


Scan 1-2cm
Distally



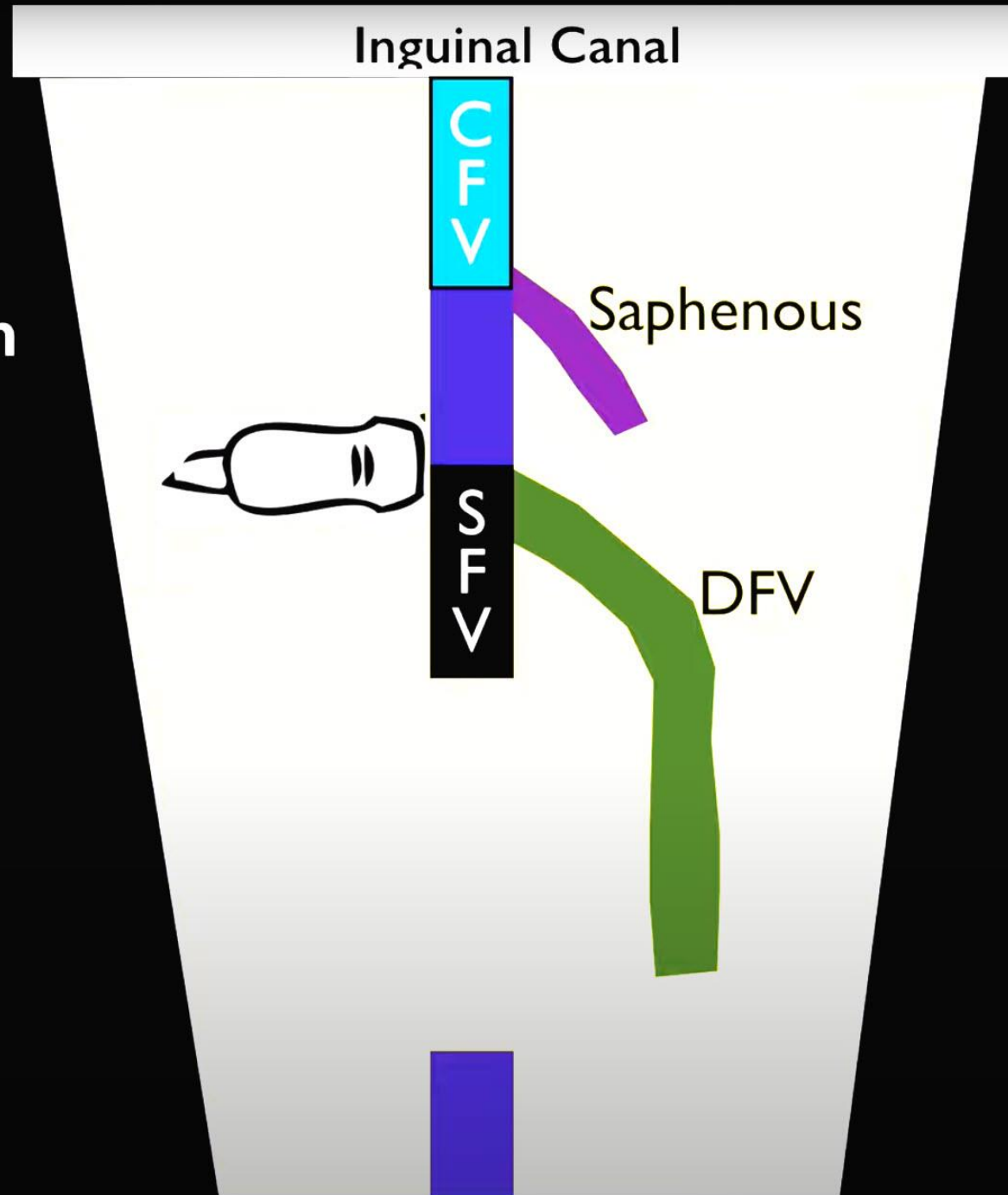
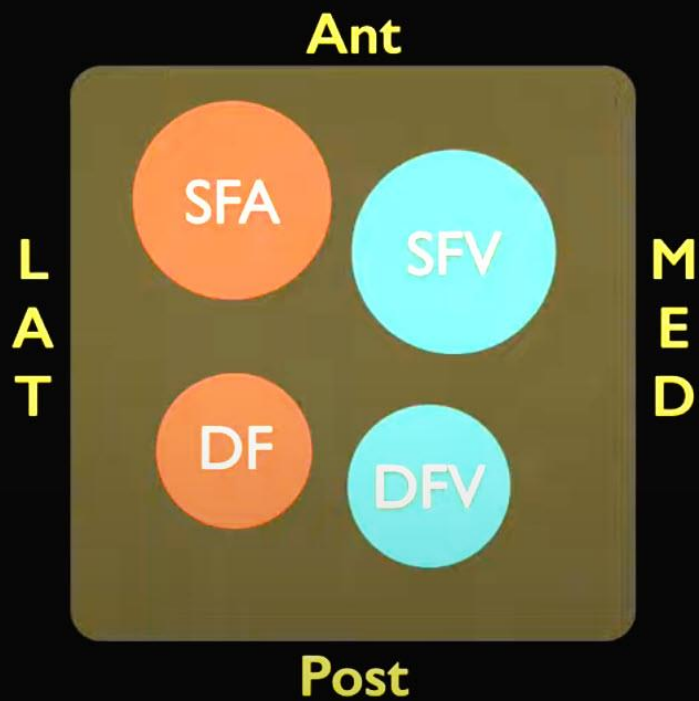
Saphenous Vein (superficial)





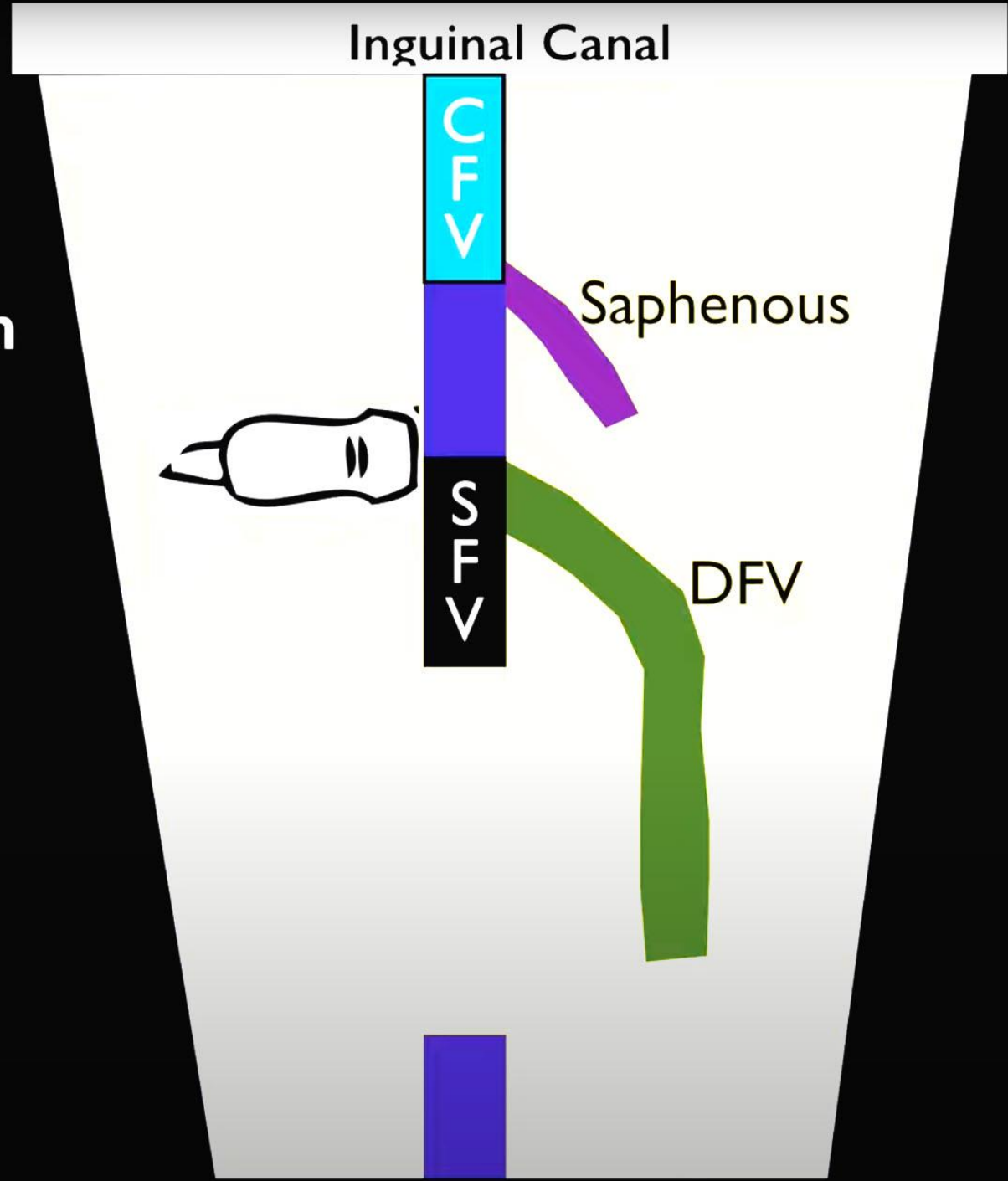
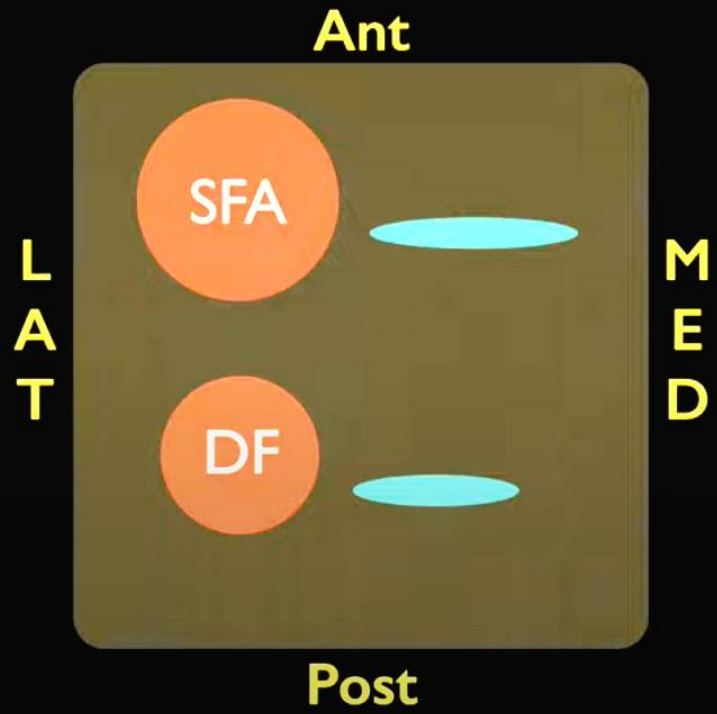
Deep Femoral Vein

Superficial Femoral Vein



Deep Femoral Vein

Superficial Femoral Vein



Inguinal Canal

CFV

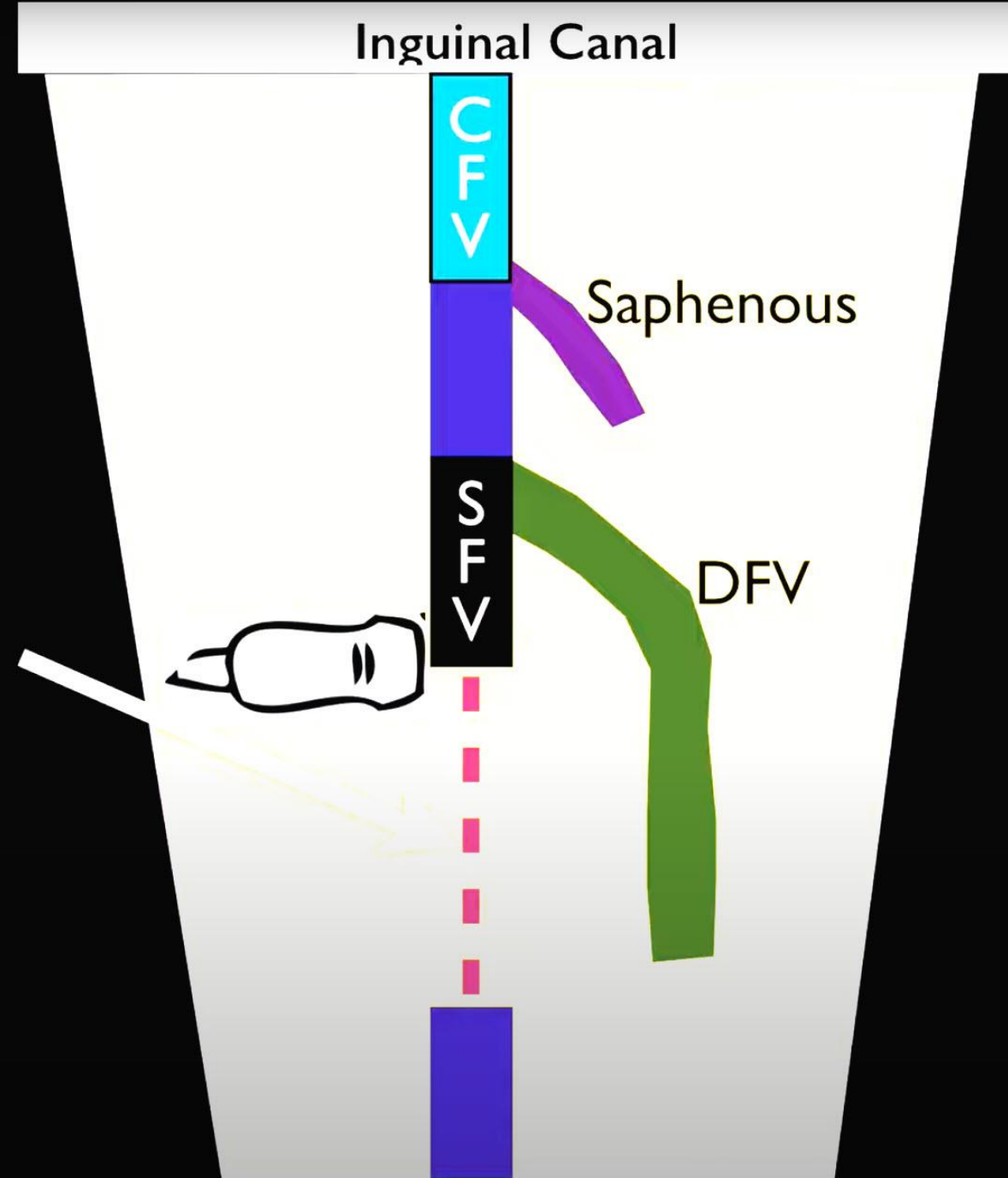
Saphenous

SFV

DFV

DFV DISAPPEARS

SFV Around Knee



ANTERIOR

Z

L
A
T

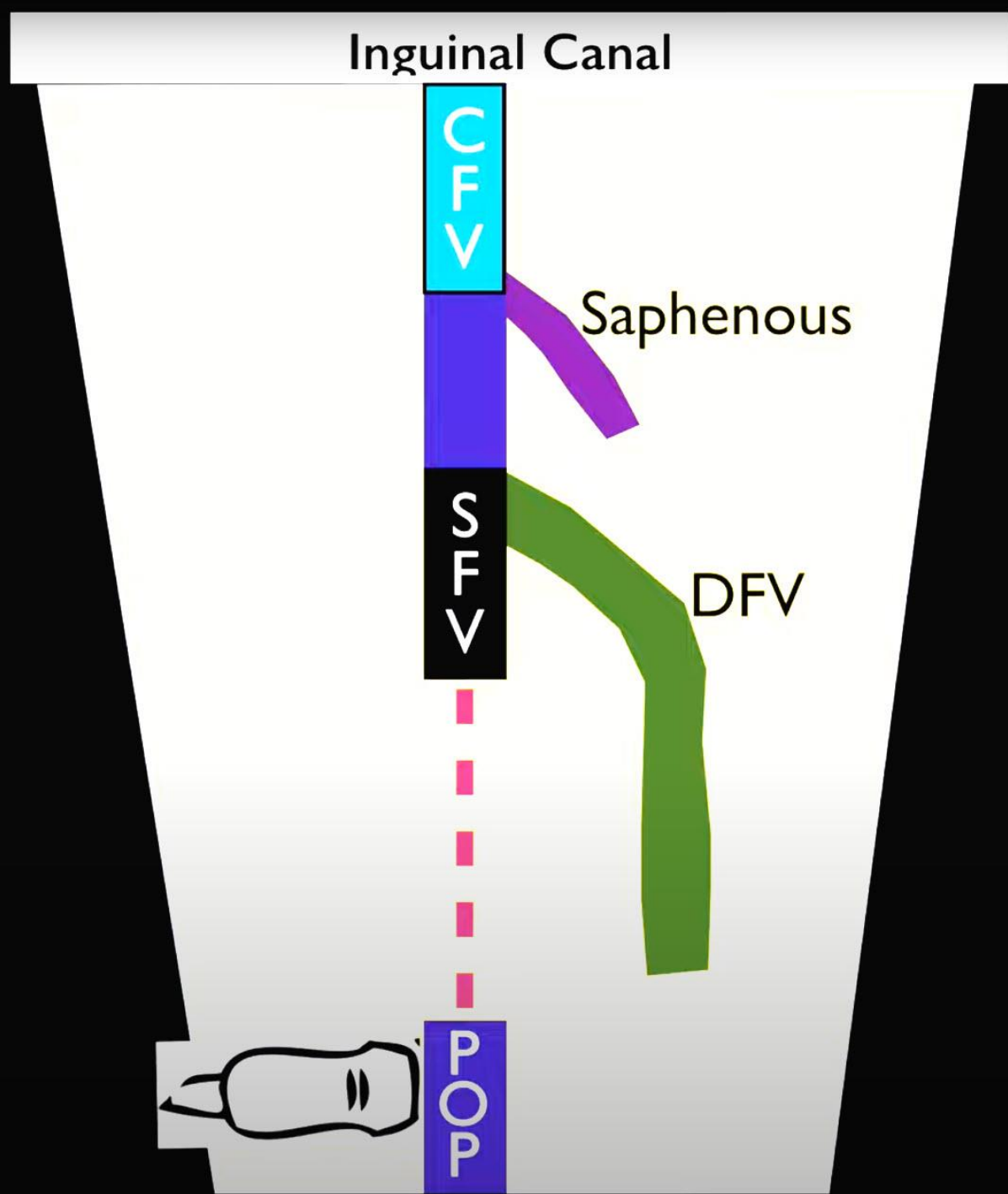


SFV

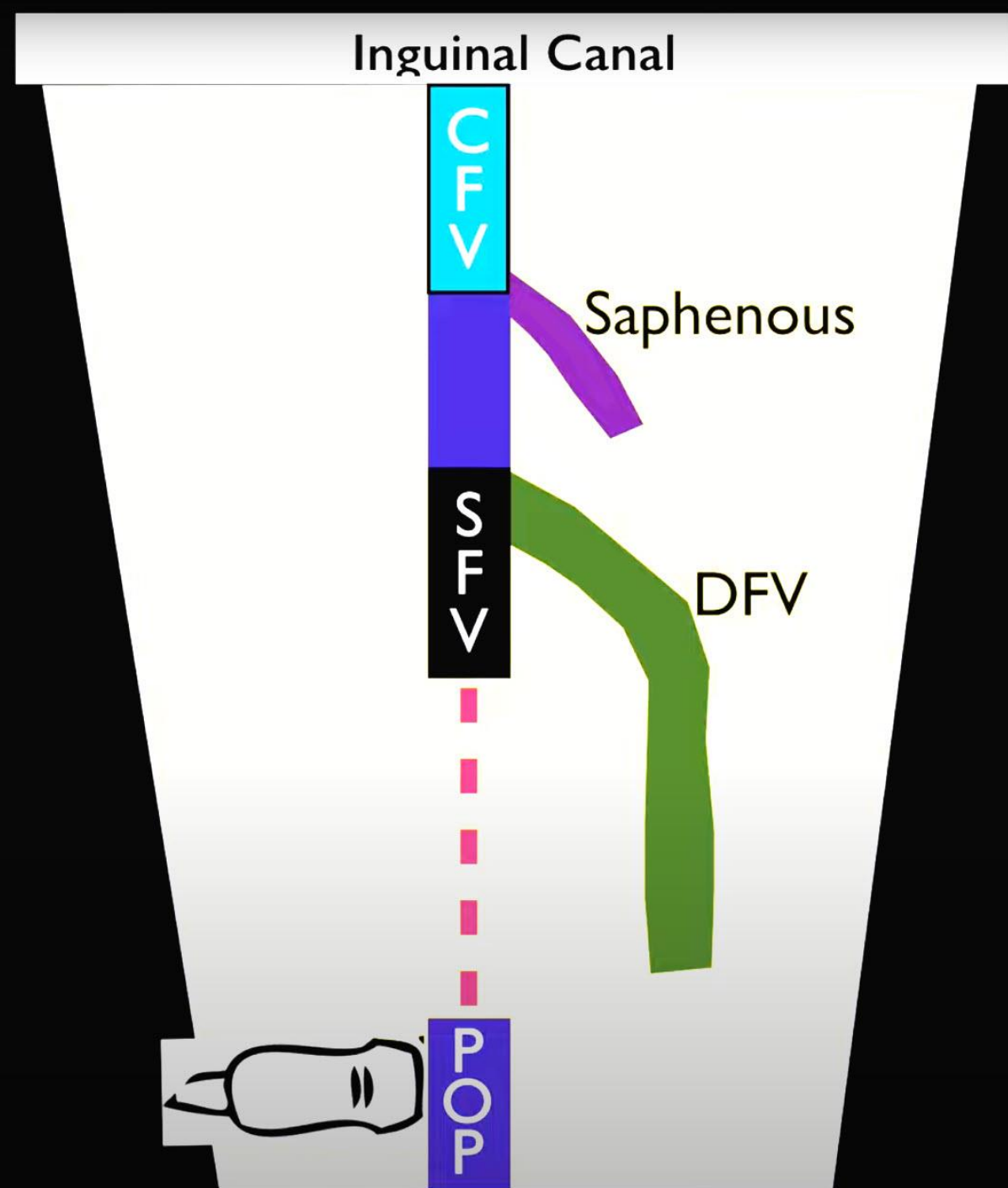
DFV

M
E
D

Popliteal Vein “Pop on Top”



Scan 2cm
Above and Below
Popliteal Crease



M



— 2

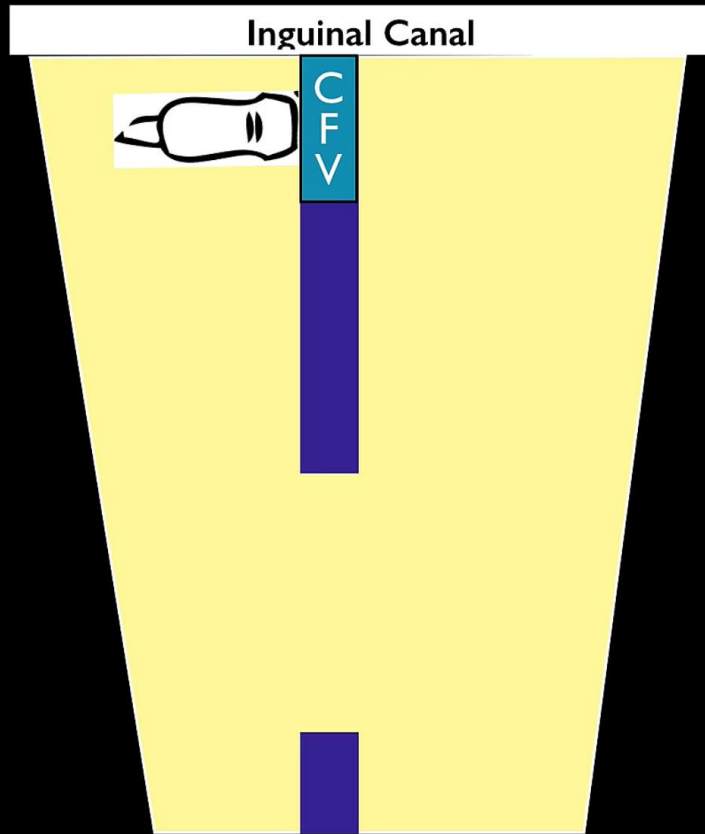
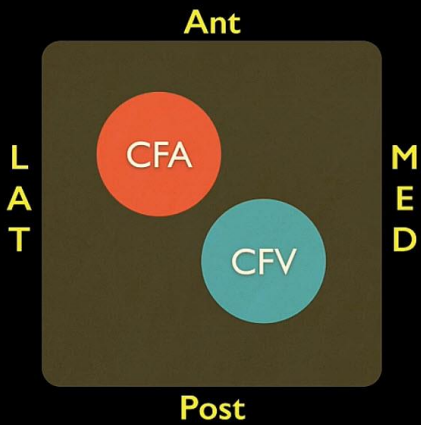
— 4

Abnormal Veinous Scan

ABNORMAL SCANS

DVT:

COMMON FEMORAL VEIN



ANTERIOR

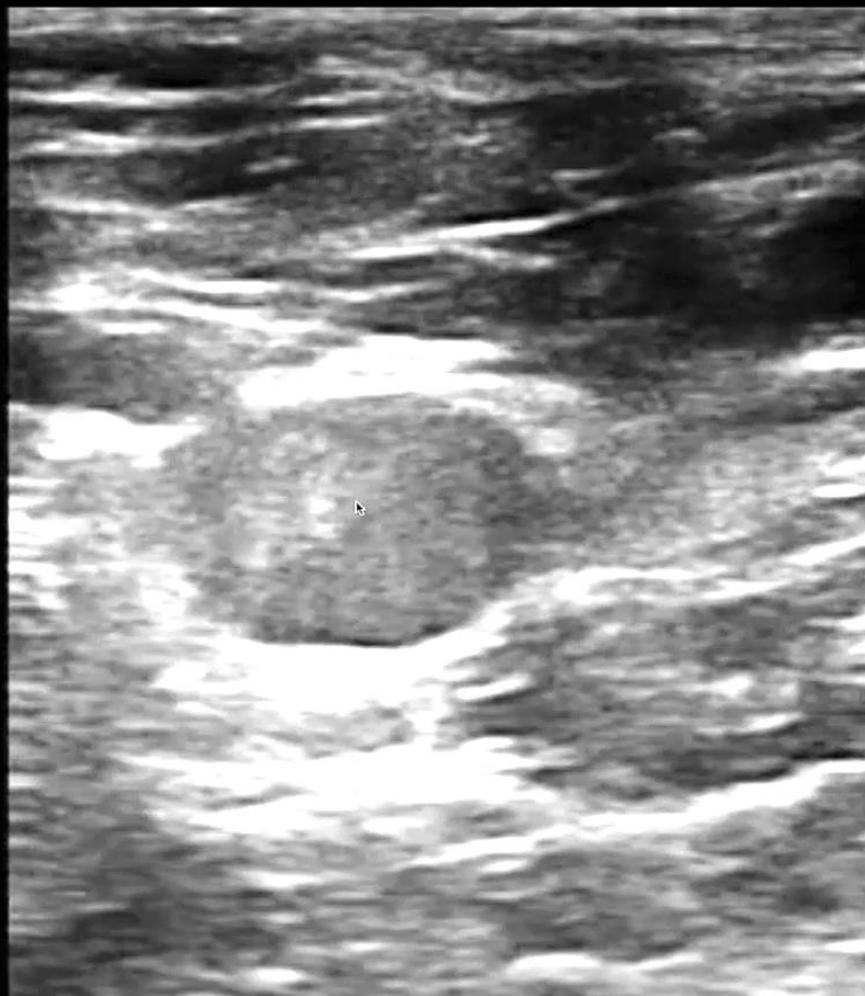


POSTERIOR

Do not do augmentation or hard compression as they can lead to dislodge of thrombus

DVT in Common Femoral Vein on B-Scan

ANTERIOR



L
A
T

M
E
D

CFV uncompressible

ANTERIOR

Z

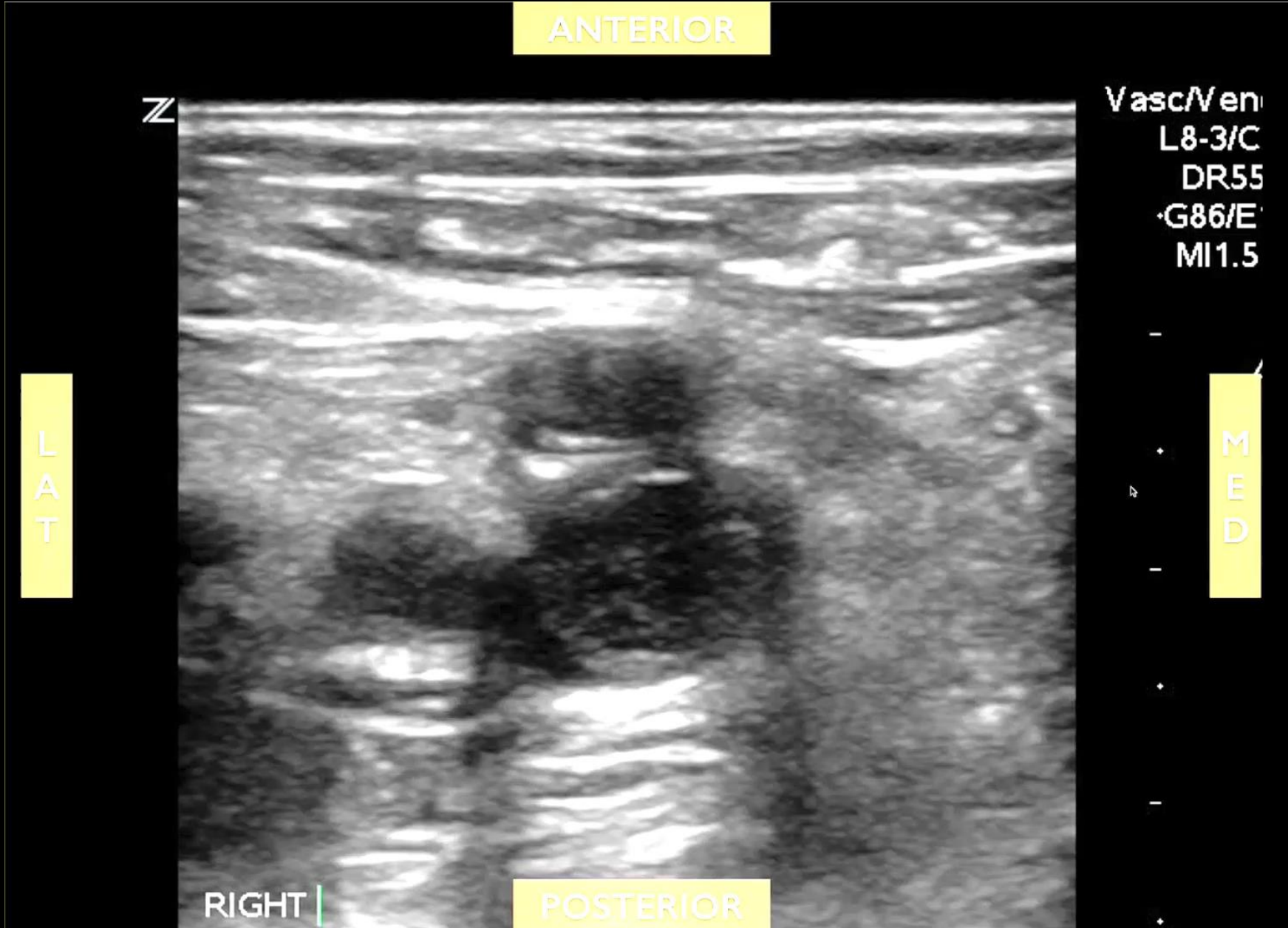
Vasc/Ven
L8-3/C
DR55
G86/E
MI1.5

L
A
T

M
E
D

RIGHT

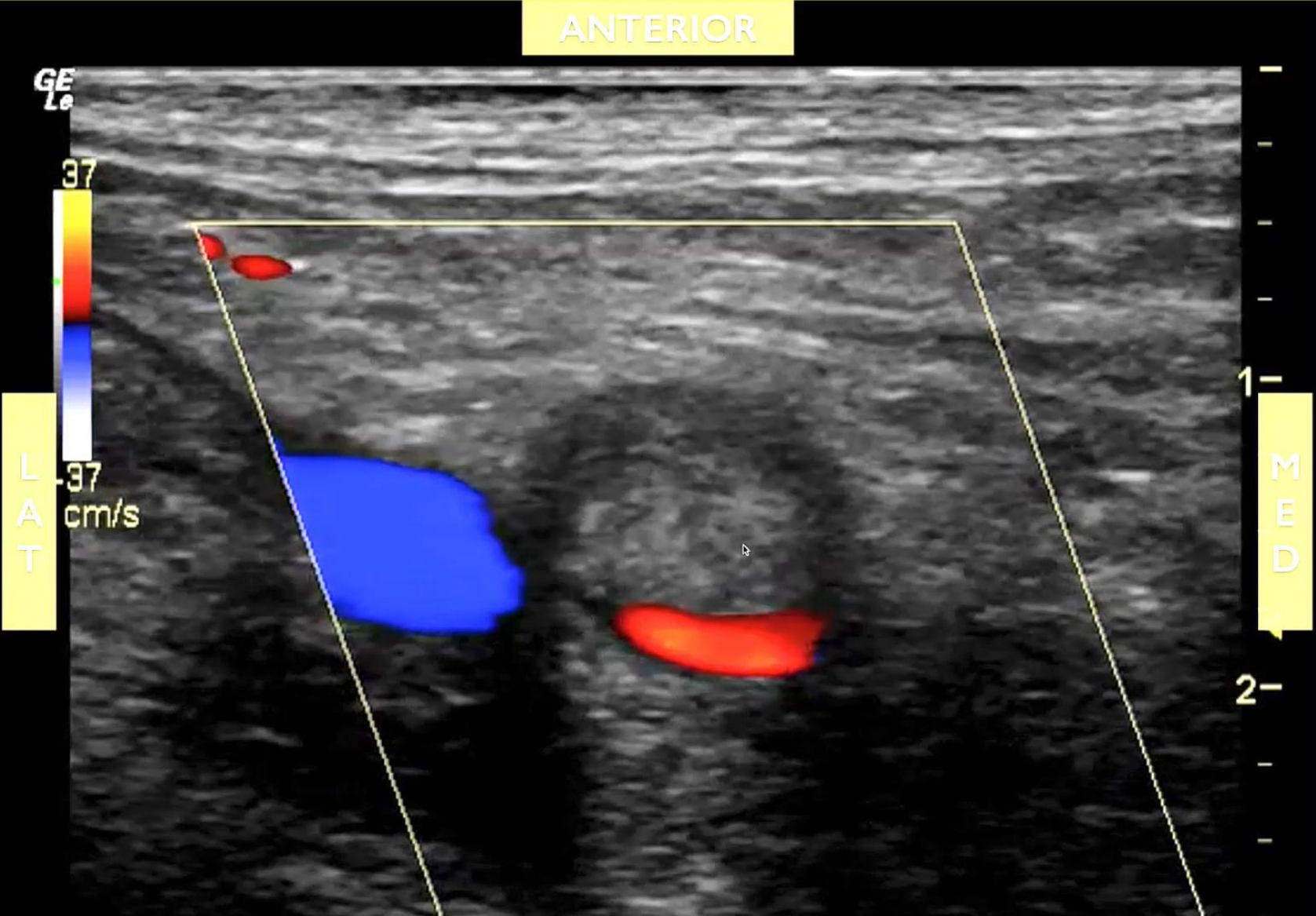
POSTERIOR



Uncompressible vein

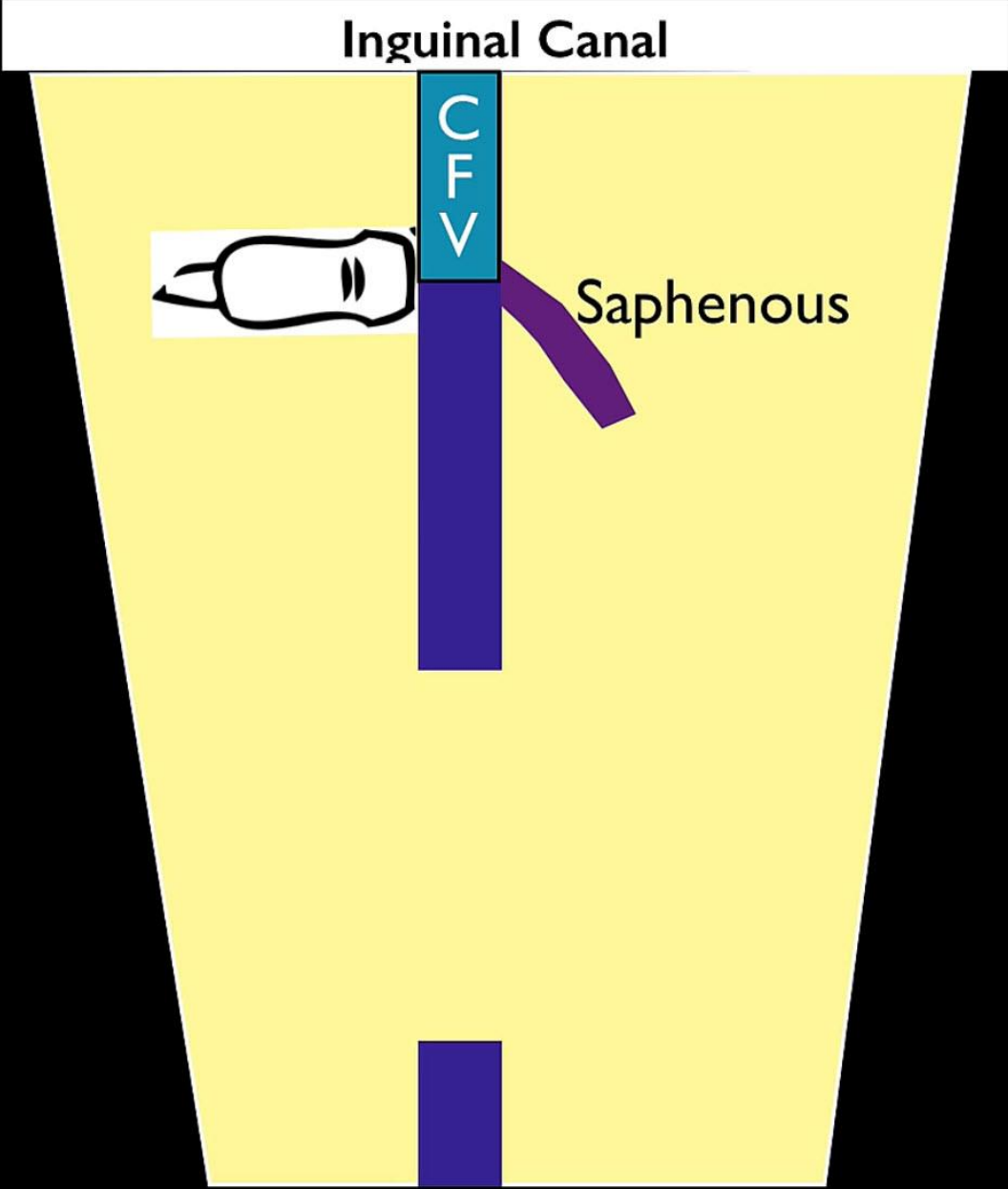
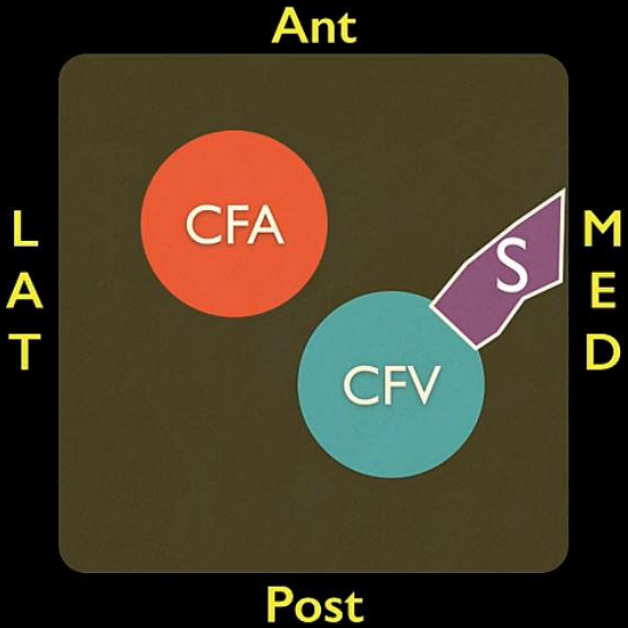


Color Doppler shows DVT



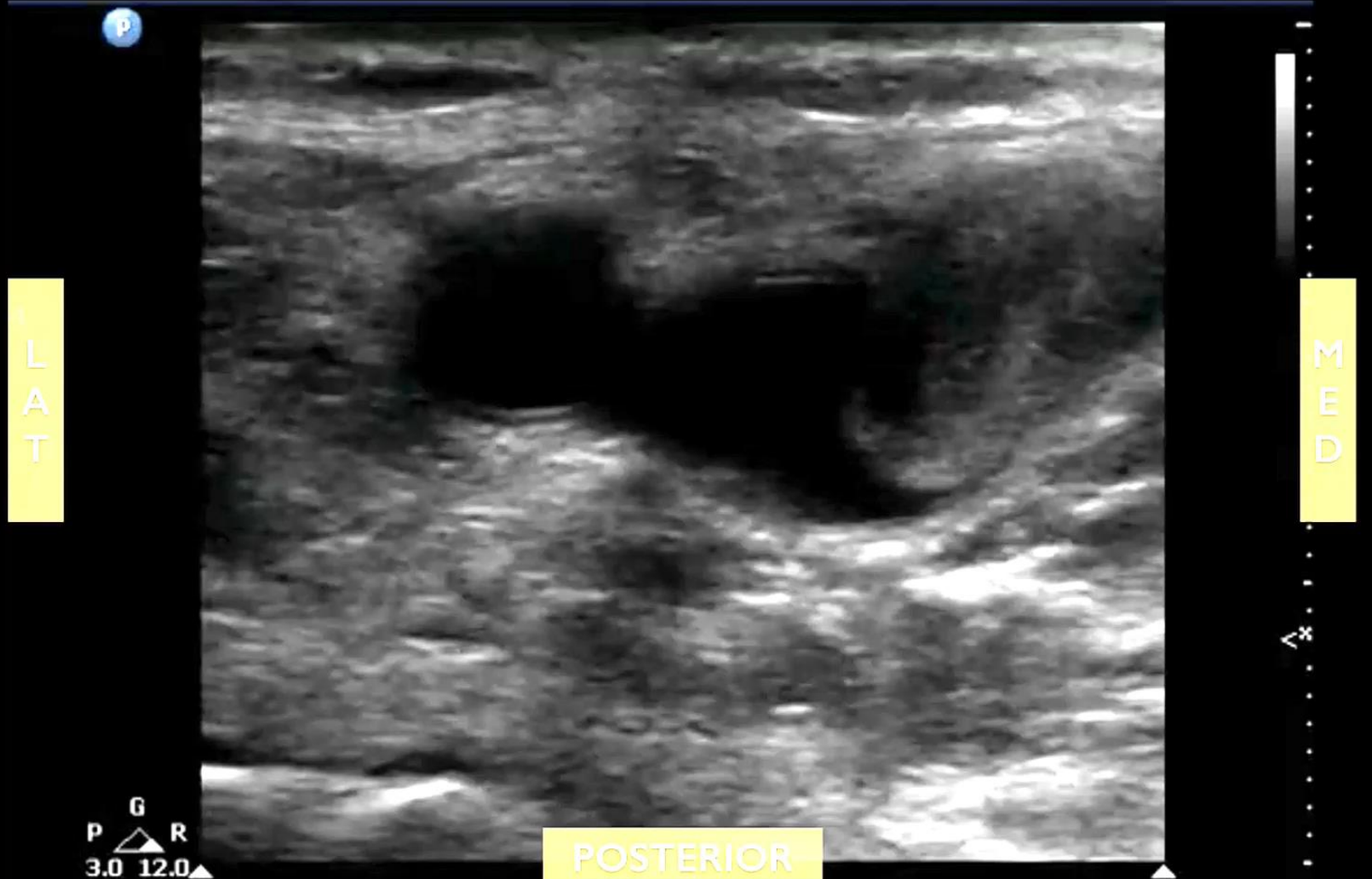
DVT on the junction between SV and Femoral vein

Saphaneous Vein (superficial)



FV / FV DVT

ANTERIOR

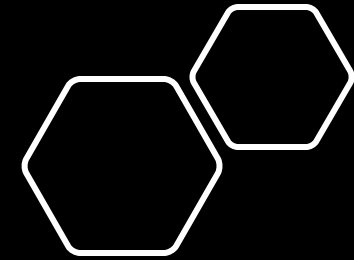
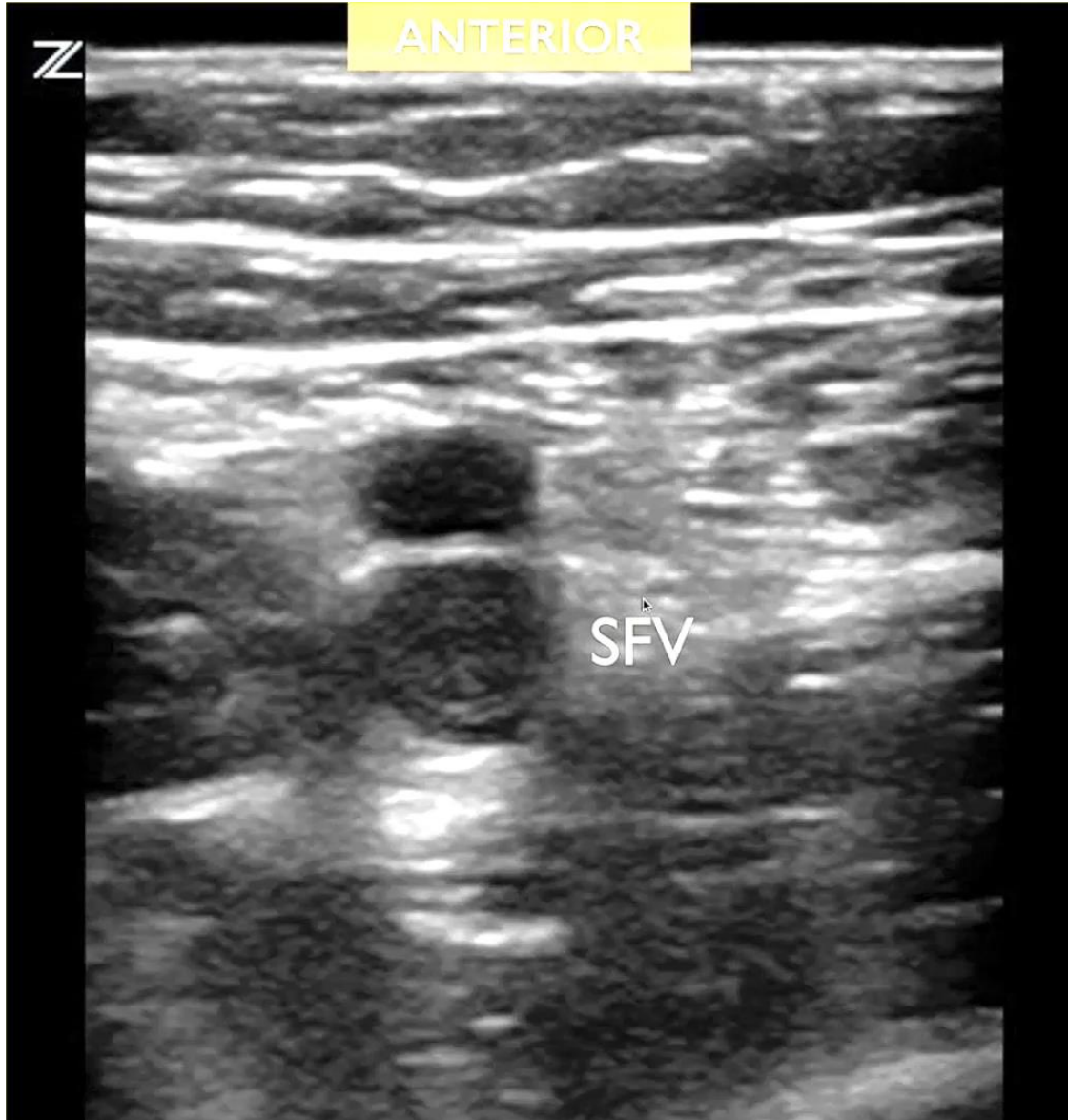


L
A
T

M
E
D

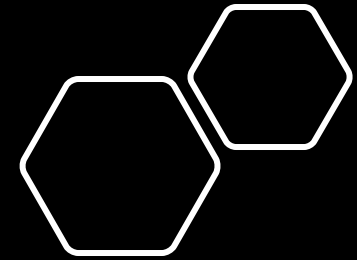
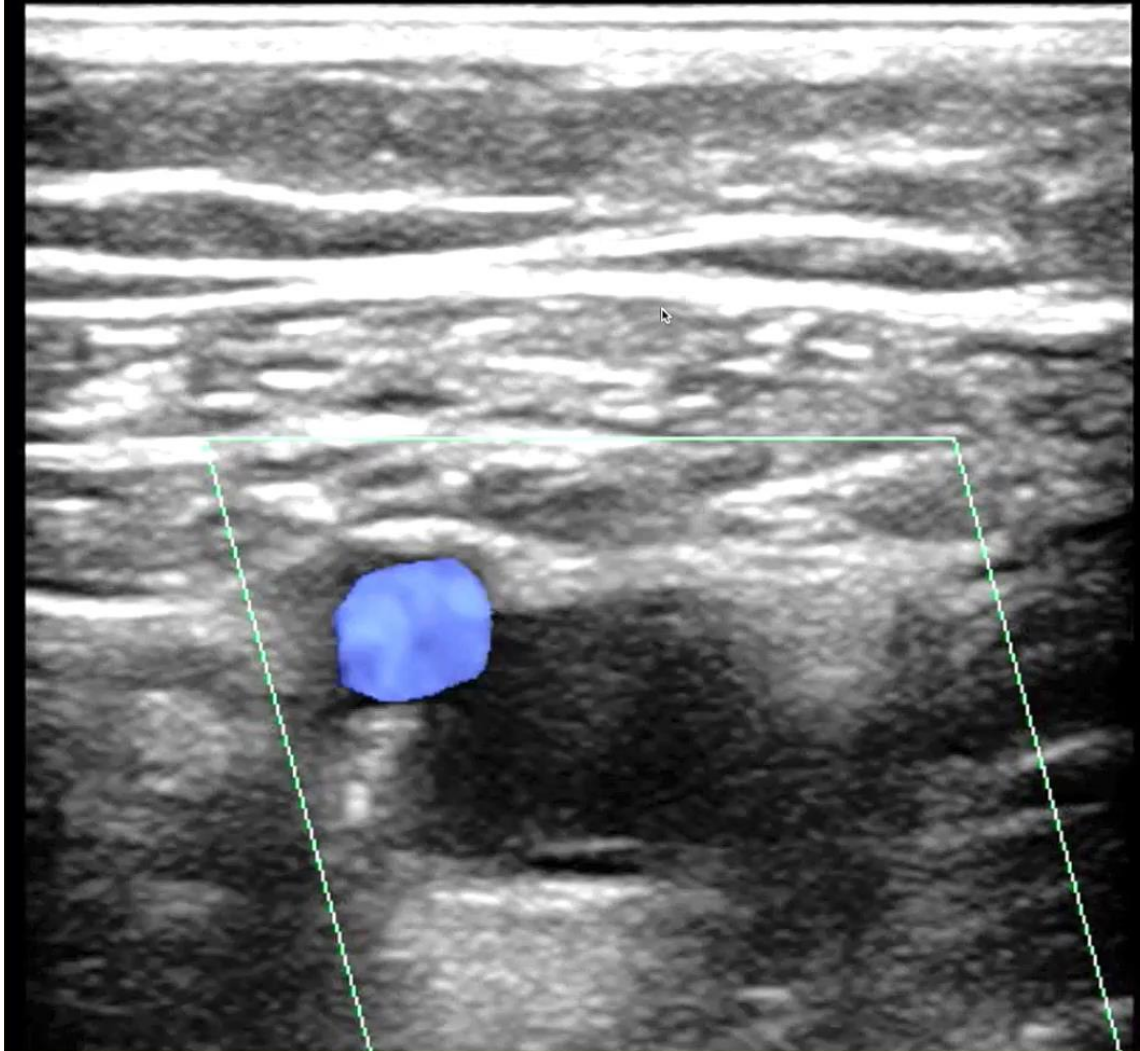
G
P R
3.0 12.0

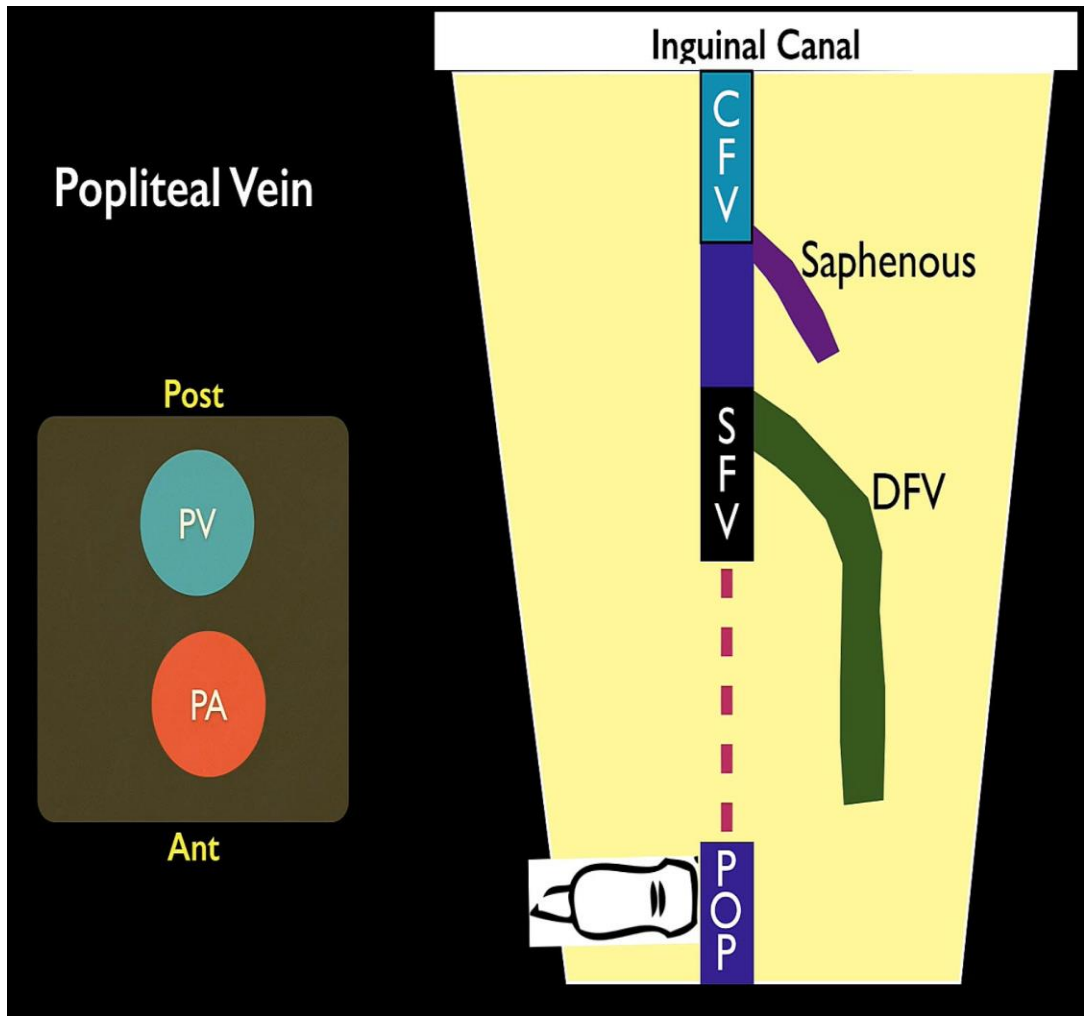
POSTERIOR



SFV
Thrombus

ANTERIOR



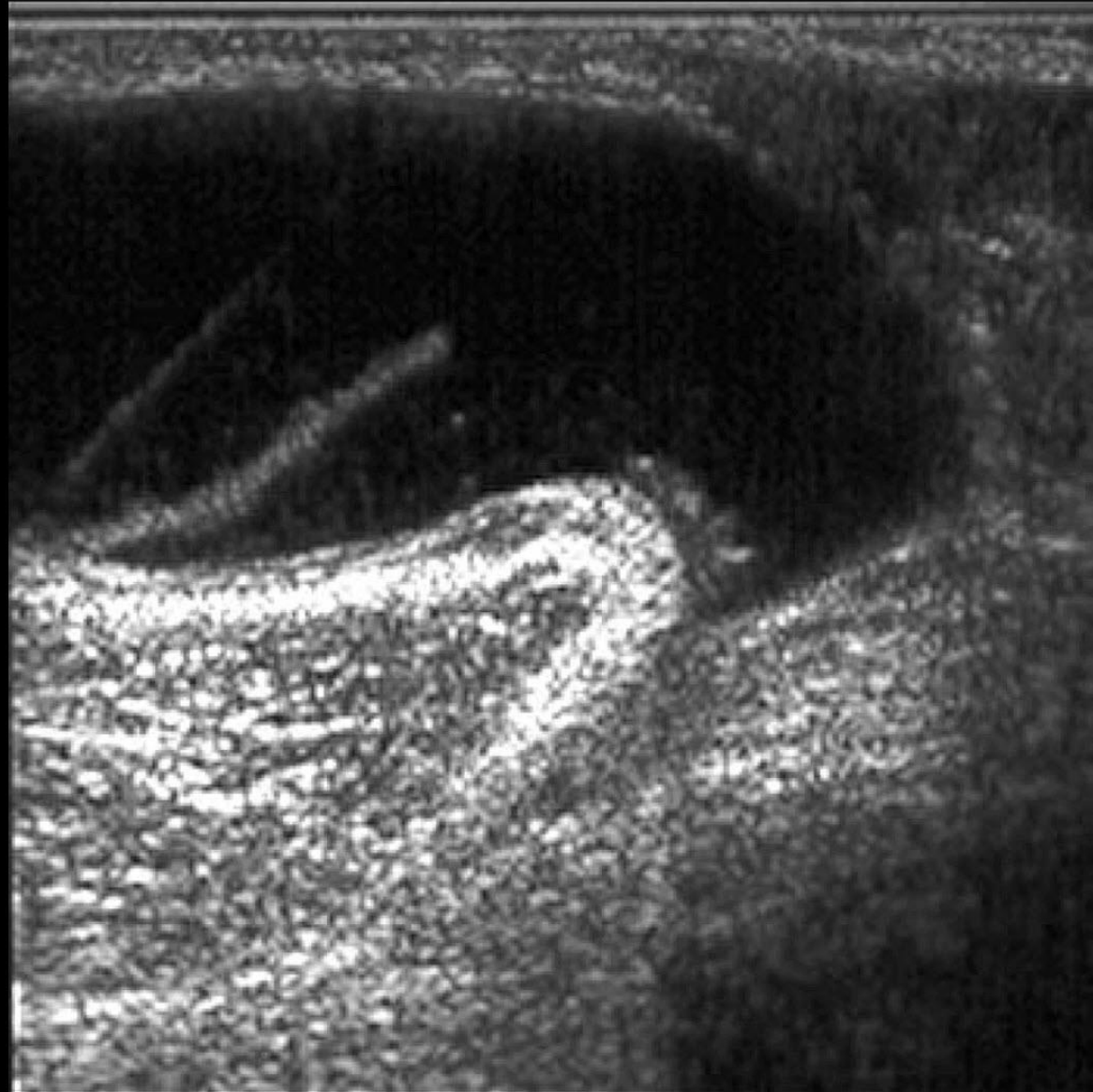


**Serial 2-Point Ultrasonography Plus D-Dimer vs
Whole-Leg Color-Coded Doppler Ultrasonography
for Diagnosing Suspected Symptomatic
Deep Vein Thrombosis**
A Randomized Controlled Trial

2098 Patients Randomized

Conclusion The 2 diagnostic strategies are equivalent when used for the management of symptomatic outpatients with suspected DVT of the lower extremities.

Baker's Cyst-**FALSE** Positive





SUMMARY

3-Point Ultrasound

Use COMPRESSION

Follow up Formal ultrasound

Thank you for Listening