Breathless Patient, Suspect Acute Pulmonary Embolism "Go Get An Echo"

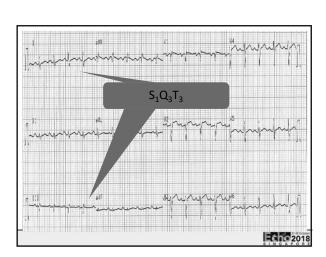
Protagonist: Aye! Echo Has the Answers 11:15 – 11:25

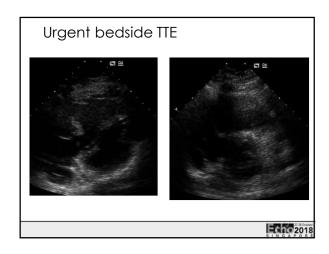


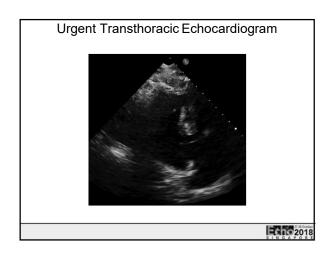
So you think you are having a bad day.....

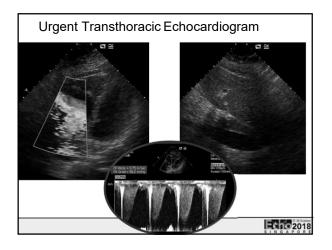


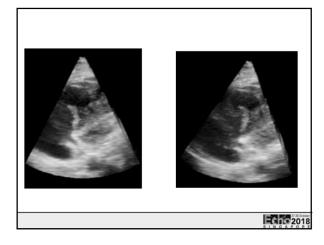
27-28 October 2018

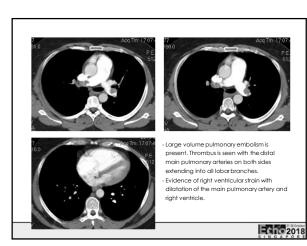


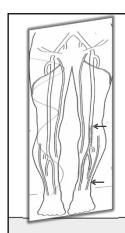










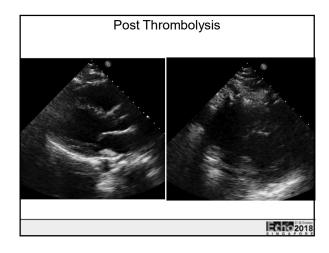


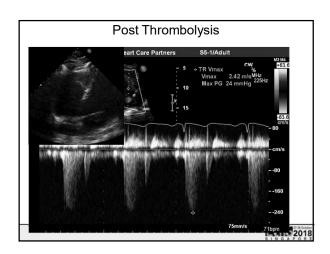
Left Leg Ultrasound

- Occlusive thrombus is present involving the peroneal and posterior tibial veins extending up to the popliteal vein to the level of the knee crease.
 No DVT is demonstrated above this.



27-28 October 2018 S I N G A P O R E

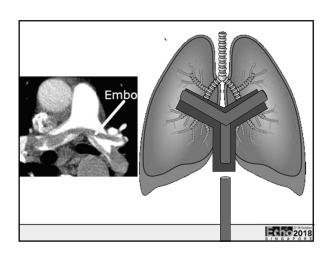


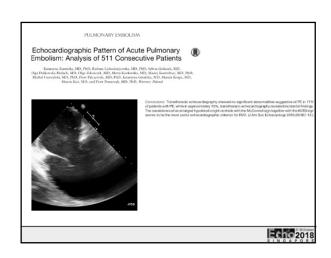


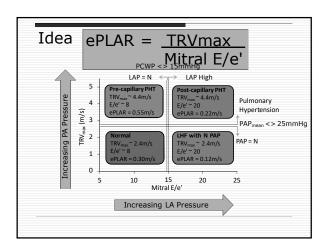


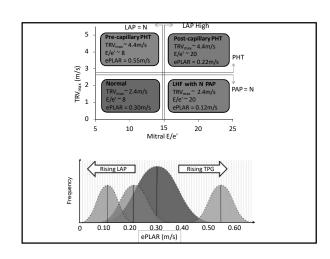








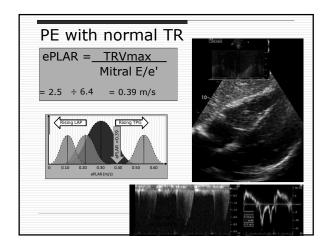


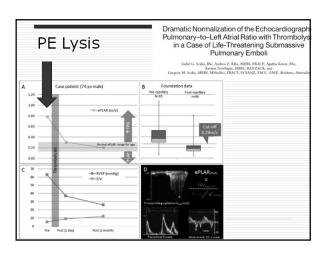


Pulmonary embolus

- ☐ Abrupt increase in TPG
- ☐ Often no increase in RVSP
- ☐ Some sub-massive PE cases have
 - Dilated RV, reduced function
 - Many have normal RV function and normal RVSP
- □ ePLAR may detect increased TPG with normal TR/RVSP







Echo in PE ■PE is a clinical syndrome of acute increase in trans-pulmonary gradient ■CTPA is basically a binary test – clot or not! ■Echo • Degree of hemodynamic distress - ePLAR • State of RV • Portable and acute ■Do I need to thrombolyse? ■Do I need to operate?

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•What do I need to do to save this life......