
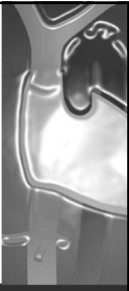


Imaging and Doppler of Veins:  
IVC, Hepatic Veins, SVC

**Bonita Anderson**  
DMU (Cardiac), MAppSc (Med Ultrasound), ACS, AMS, FASE

Organized by  
  
 Chapter of Echocardiography  
 Singapore Cardiac Society

**Echo 2018**  
 SINGAPORE  
 27-28 October  
[www.echosingapore.com](http://www.echosingapore.com)




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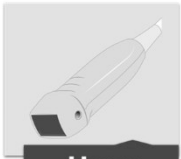


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**How** **What** **When**

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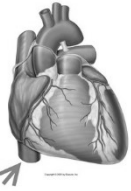
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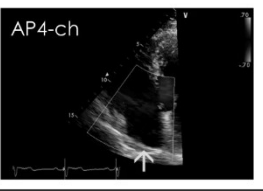
**IVC**




**PLAX RVIN**



**AP4-ch**



**PSAX**



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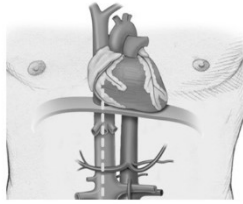
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## Subcostal View

- Subxiphoid region
- Rotate to 12 o'clock
- Angle towards right
- Long axis of IVC



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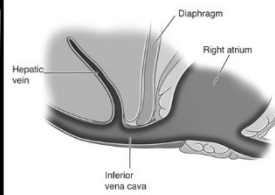
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## IVC & Hepatic Vein



Adapted from  
[https://access.emergencymedicine.mhmedical.com/data/books/m3/m3\\_c006/016a-c.png](https://access.emergencymedicine.mhmedical.com/data/books/m3/m3_c006/016a-c.png)

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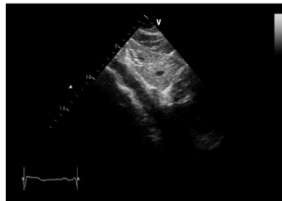
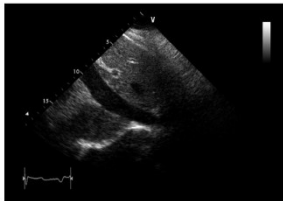
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## IVC vs. Abdominal Aorta



### IVC:

- Size varies with breathing
- Courses horizontally

### Abdominal aorta:

- Systolic contractions
- Courses vertically

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**Imaging tip** IVC vs. Abdominal Aorta

**IVC:**

- Size varies with breathing
- Courses horizontally
- Blue continuous flow towards RA

**Abdominal aorta:**

- Systolic contractions
- Courses vertically
- Red systolic flow towards lower limbs

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**! Exceptions**

**Systolic pulsations of IVC (severe TR)**      **Blue flow in Abdo Ao (severe AR)**

Patel KD, et al. CASE (Phka). 2017 Jun 26;1(3):119-121

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**SVC**      **SVC**

**Subcostal Bicaval**

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- Right supraclavicular fossa
- Rotate to 12 o'clock
- Steep inferior tilt

The anatomical illustration shows the right supraclavicular fossa with labels for the Right Lung, Superior Vena Cava, and Left Lung. A probe is shown in the supraclavicular fossa.

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SVC from RSC

The ultrasound images show the SVC from the RSC position. The right image shows a color Doppler flow measurement of 27.8 cm/s. The left image shows a grayscale B-mode view of the vessel.

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The icons represent: How (ultrasound probe), What (ultrasound monitor with a person), and When (person on a gurney).

**How**      **What**      **When**

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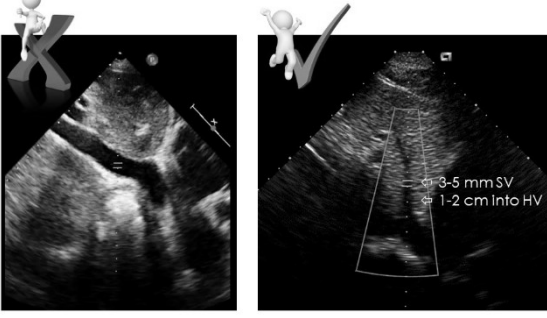
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### PWD Examination IVC/HV





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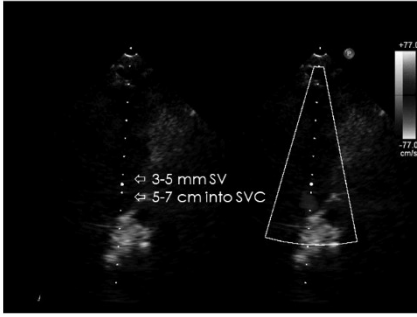
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### PWD Examination SVC





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### PWD of HV & SVC

**Normally:**

- 🔗 **Venous flow:** continuous throughout the cardiac cycle
- 🔗 **Inspiration:** flow "sucked" into the RA
- 🔗 **Flow direction:** from subcostal & RSC fossa for HV and SVC into RA is directed away from the transducer
- 🔗 **Profiles are similar:** 3-4 waveforms



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### Systole

Systolic (S) forward flow due to:

- RA relaxation
- Descent tricuspid annulus
- Slight increase with inspiration

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### Late Systole

Ventricular reversal (VR) due to:

- Atrial V wave on RA pressure trace
- TV annulus returning to position
- **Absent on SVC trace**

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### Diastole

Diastolic (D) forward flow due to:

- Passive RV filling through open TV
- Normally lower than S velocity
- Slight increase with inspiration

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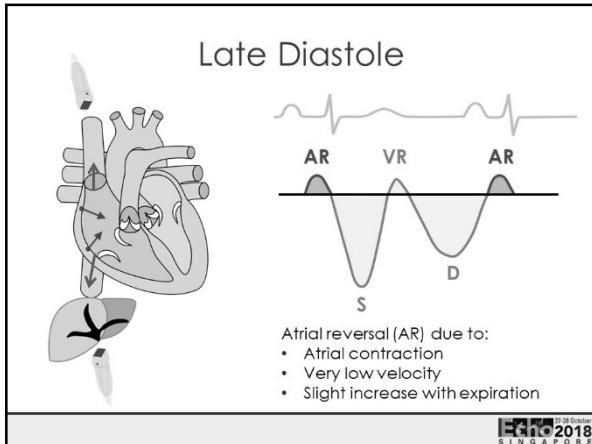
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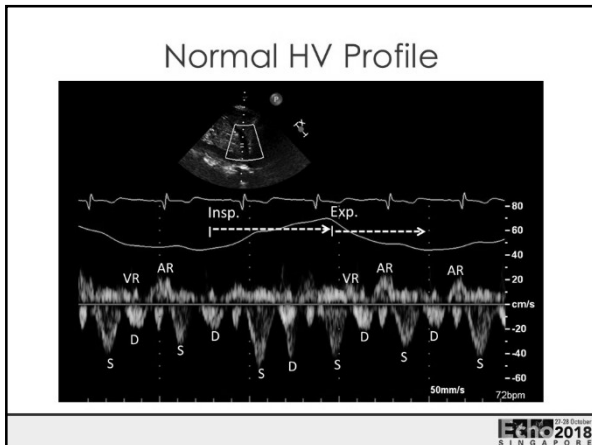
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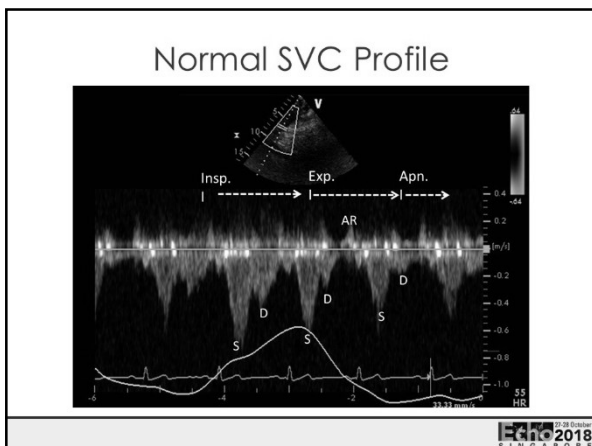
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<b>How</b>	<b>What</b>	<b>When</b>

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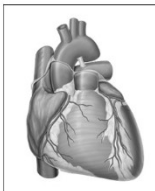

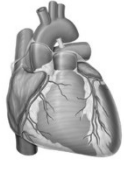
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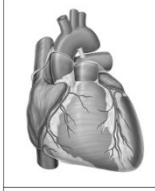

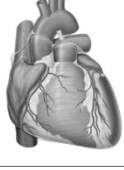
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RAP</li> <li>• Tamponade</li> <li>• Hypovolemia</li> <li>• CHD</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RAP</li> <li>• Tamponade</li> <li>• CP (vs RCM)</li> <li>• TR severity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RAP</li> <li>• Tamponade</li> <li>• CP (vs COAD)</li> <li>• Persistent LSVc</li> </ul>

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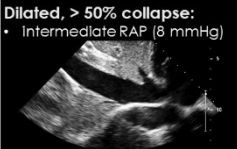

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### IVC & RAP (spontaneously breathing)

<p><b>Normal size, &gt; 50% collapse:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• normal RAP (3 mmHg)</li> </ul> 	<p><b>Normal size, &lt; 50% collapse:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intermediate RAP (8 mmHg)</li> </ul> 
<p><b>Dilated, &gt; 50% collapse:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intermediate RAP (8 mmHg)</li> </ul> 	<p><b>Dilated, no collapse:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• high RAP (&gt;15 mmHg)</li> </ul> 

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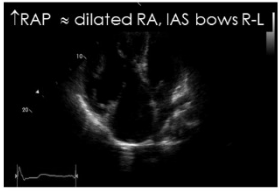
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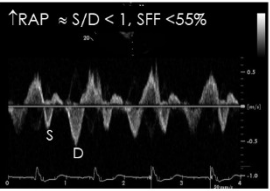
**Dilated IVC in absence of Elevated RAP**

- Eustachian valve
- Young athlete
- Large BSA
- Mechanical ventilation

↑RAP ≈ dilated RA, IAS bows R-L



↑RAP ≈ S/D < 1, SFF < 55%



Systolic filling fraction [SFF] = (S/S+D)

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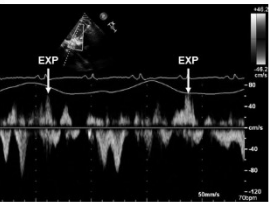
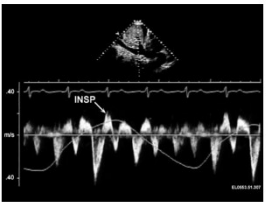
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### HV: CP vs RCM

<p><b>Constrictive Pericarditis</b></p> 	<p><b>Restrictive Cardiomyopathy</b></p> 
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Trace courtesy Joe K. Oh, Mayo Clinic

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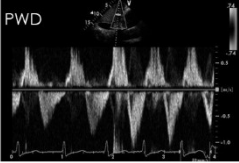
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### TR Severity & HV SFR

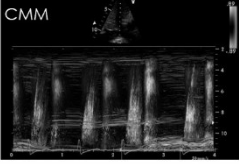





PWD



CDI



CMM



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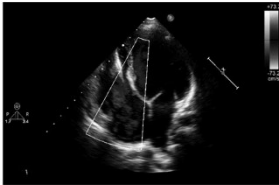
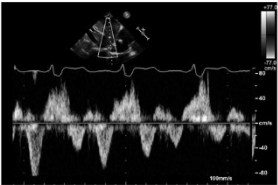
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Imaging tip

### Other Causes of SFR

- Abnormal RA compliance
- Junctional rhythm
- AV dissociation
- CHB
- Atrial arrhythmias
- Ventricular pacing



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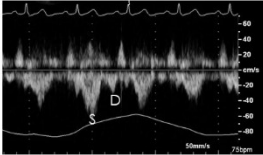
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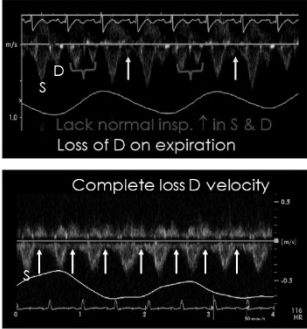
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### SVC in Tamponade


Normal





Lack normal insp. ↑ in S & D  
Loss of D on expiration

Complete loss D velocity



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**Imaging tip** For good respiratory traces

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### Persistent Left SVC (PLSVC)

- 80-90% cases: PLSVC drains into RA via CS\*
- Echo clue to PLSVC is a dilated CS

<https://thoracickey.com/anomalies-of-systemic-venous-drainage/>

\* Goyal SK, et al. Cardiovasc. Ultrasound. 2008; 6: 50.

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### Persistent Left SVC (PLSVC)

- Agitated saline into left antecubital vein
- PLSVC confirmed when CS fills with bubbles prior to RA

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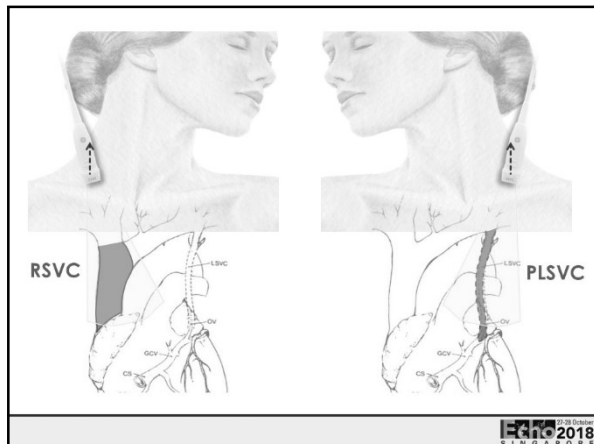
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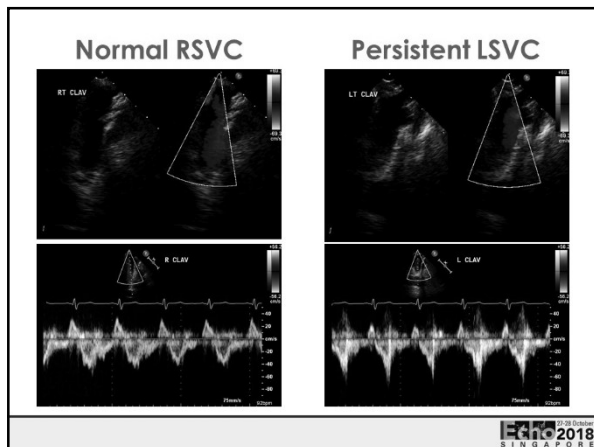
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### References and Further Reading

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