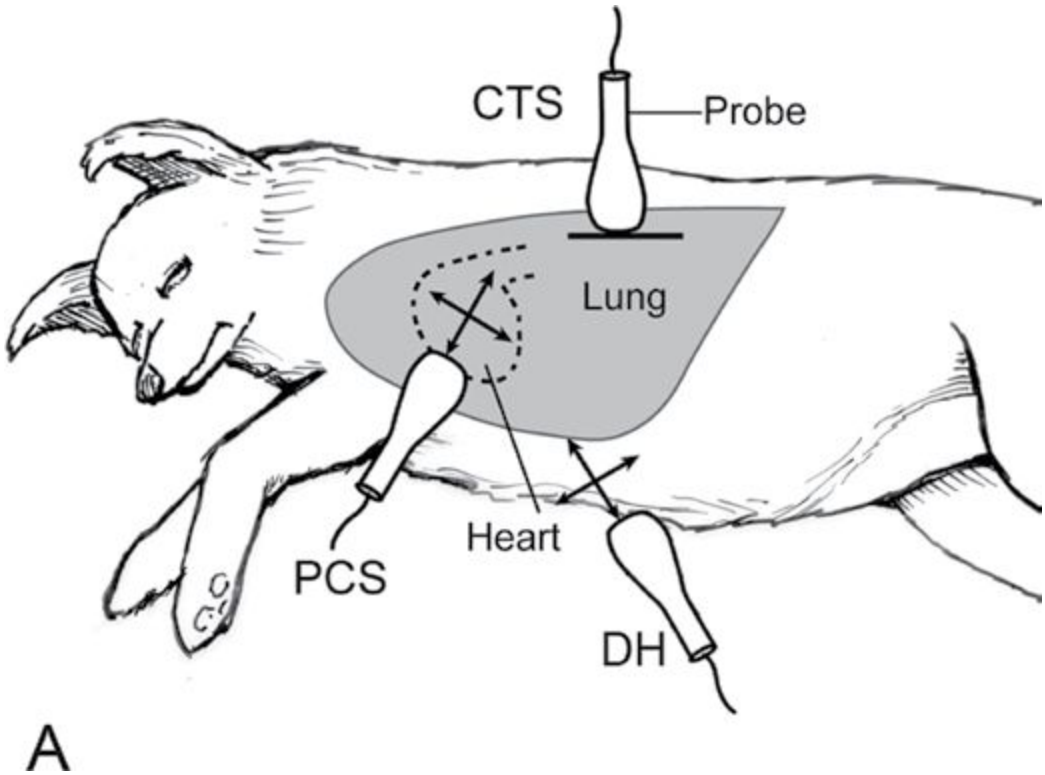
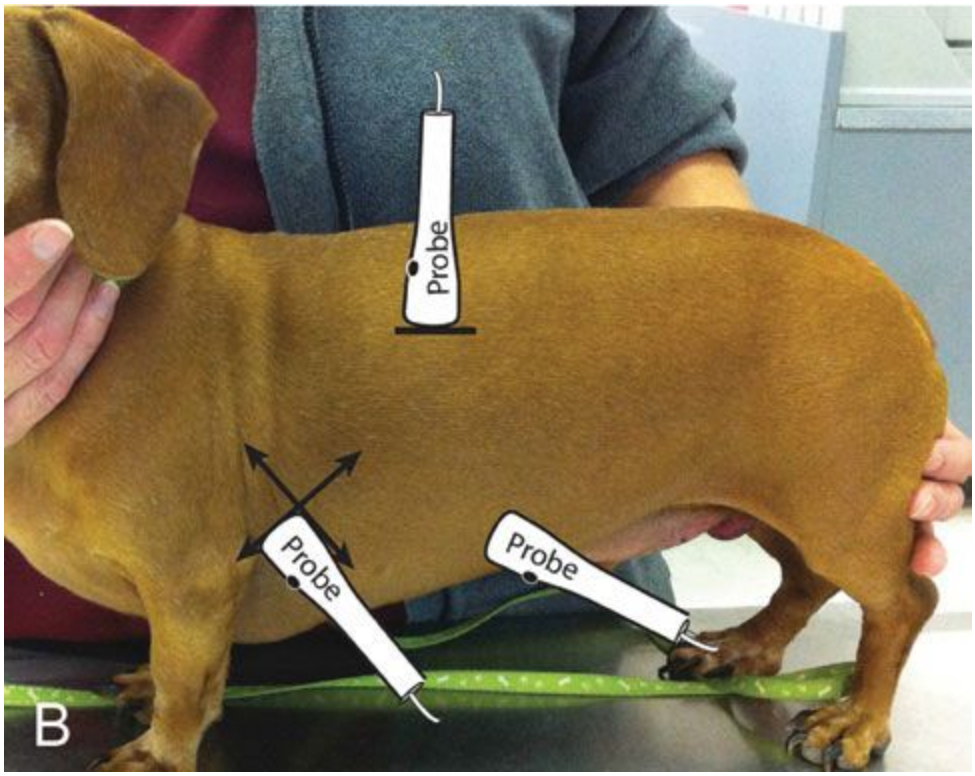
Main goals of TFAST exam:
Detecting pleural fluid
Detecting pericardial fluid
Detecting pneumothorax
Semi-quantifying pneumothorax
Assessing patient volume status
Assessing lung disease (with vetBLUE)

View:
5 main views:





Chest tube sites on both sides
Pericardial sites on both sides
Diaphragmatico-hepatic site

Make sure your patient is adequately restrained (muzzle, E collar, hand-held) while you are evaluating for the glide sign because your attention will be focused on the US screen and the patient's breathing pattern and not its mouth. Do not get bitten while watching the US screen for the glide sign.

CTS:
Used for diagnosis of pneumothorax

- Highest point of the chest, least gravity dependant when patient is in lateral or sternal
- Directly dorsal to the xiphoid process between the 8th and 9th intercostal spaces
    - Slightly more cranial in barrell chested dogs or patient with abdominal distension

Glide Sign

To-and-fro motion of the lung along the thoracic wall

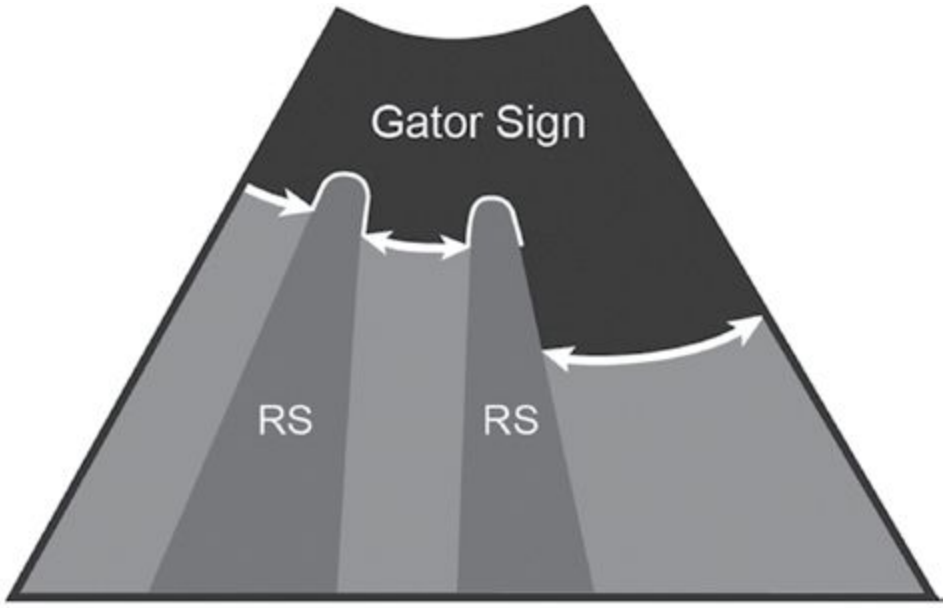
B-Lines

Represent a fluid-air juxtaposition within first 1-3 mm of lung surface
Represent lung contusions or interstitial edema

Step Sign

- Disruption of the normal continuity of the PP-line

- Pleural effusion, intercostal tears, rib fractures, subcostal hematomas, diaphragmatic hernia, anterior mediastinal mass, severe LA enlargement
- Caution with caudal area due to artificial step by diaphragm



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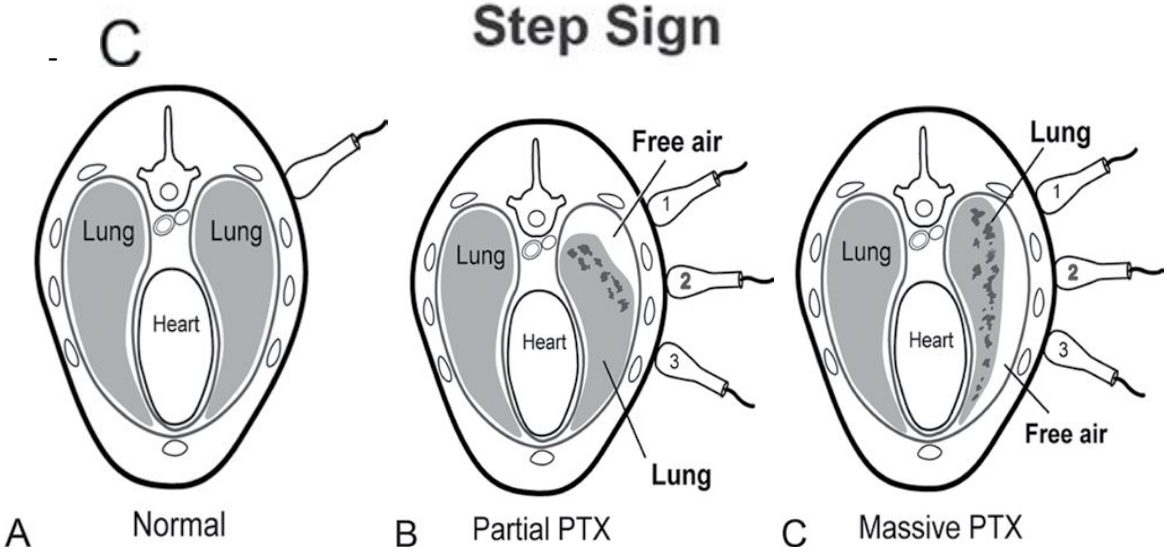

- The lung point is the location where the collapsed lung resumes contact with the thoracic wall
- Lung point increases the confidence of pneumothorax and can help semi-quantitate degree of pneumo

Questions:

The pericardial/chest tube site is the best place for initial assessment of pnuemothorax

Describe the cause of b-lines and at what anatomic site they represent disease

Name 4 different goals with TFAST evaluation

Answers

The pericardial/**chest tube** site is the best place for initial assessment of pnuemothorax

Describe the cause of b-lines and at what anatomic site they represent disease

Air-fluid interface occuring within 1-3mm of perual surface, representative of contusions or interstitial edema

Name 4 different goals with TFAST evaluation

Detecting pleural fluid
Detecting pericardial fluid
Detecting pneumothorax
Semi-quantifying pneumothorax
Assessing patient volume status
Assessing lung disease (with vetBLUE)