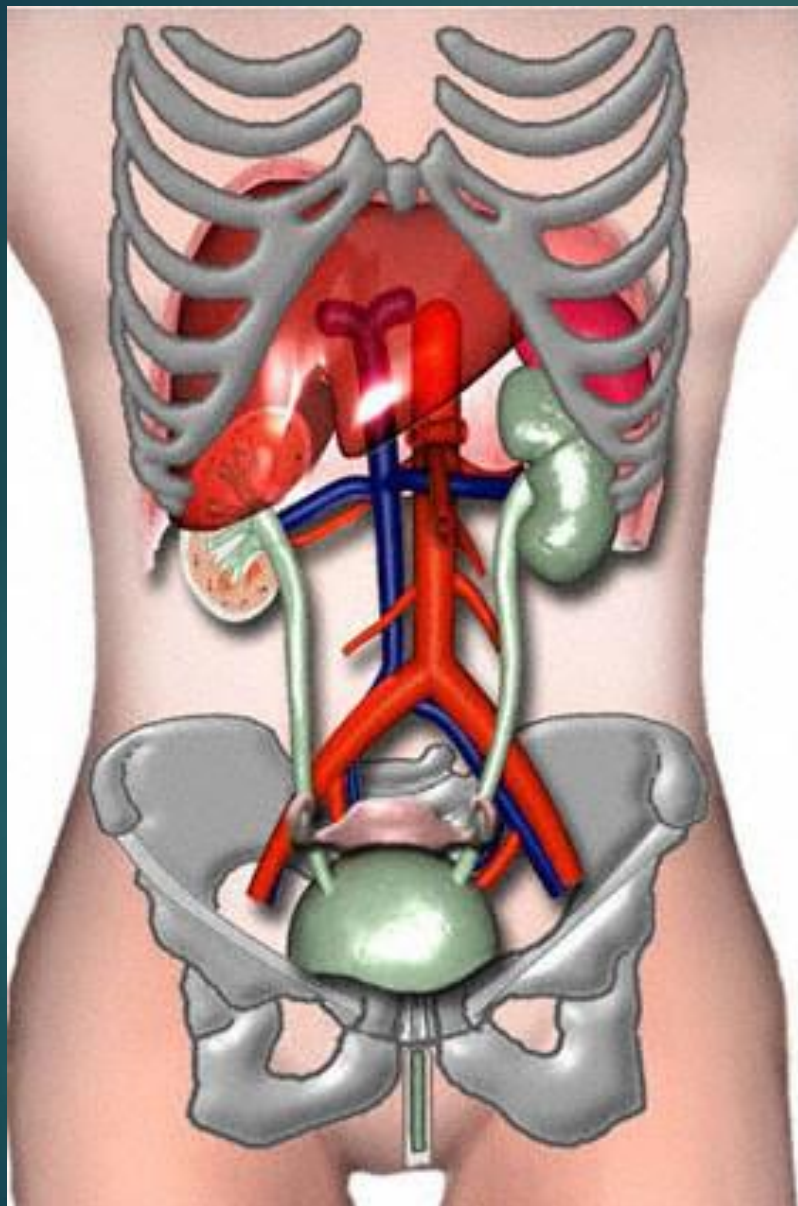




ADDOME

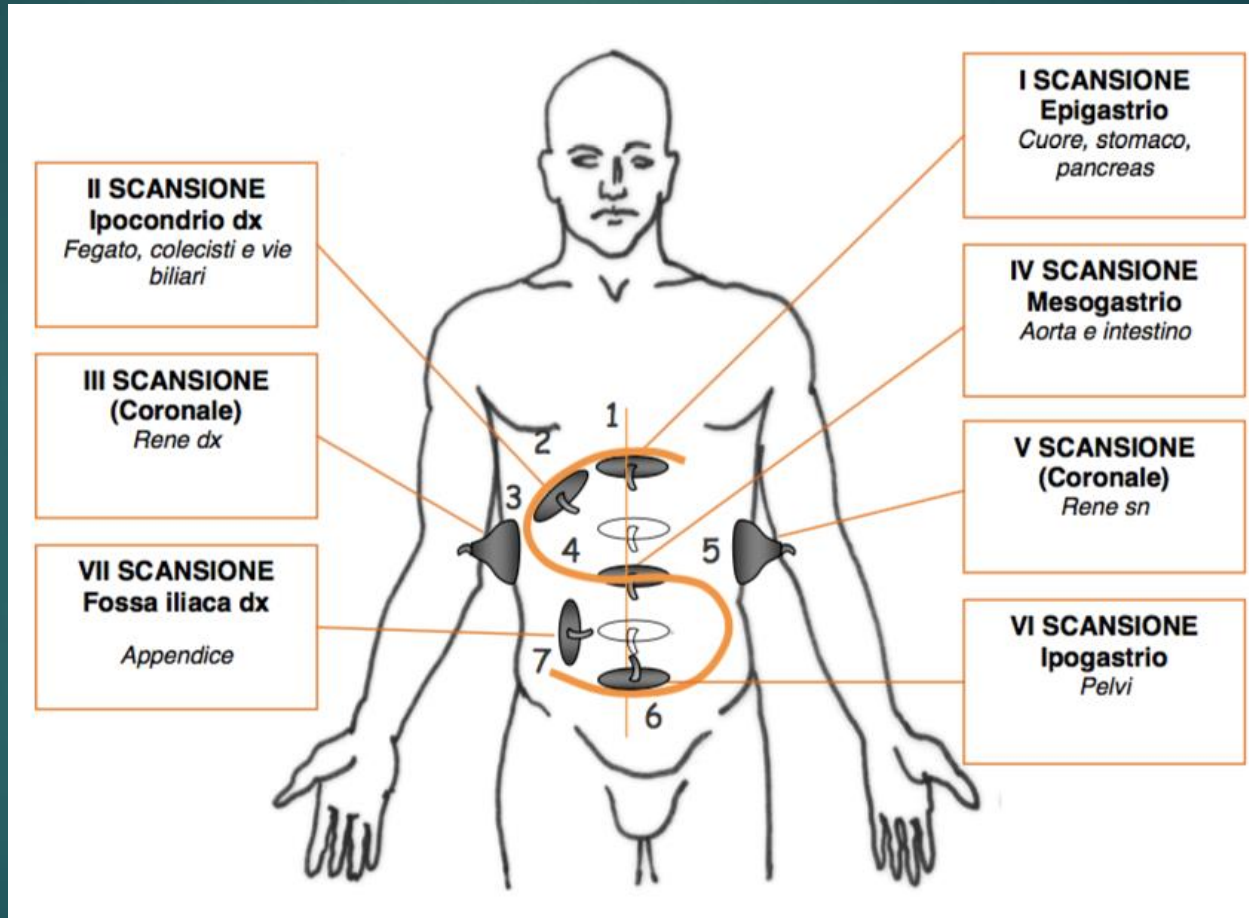
SEMEIOTICA E TECNICA ECOGRAFICA

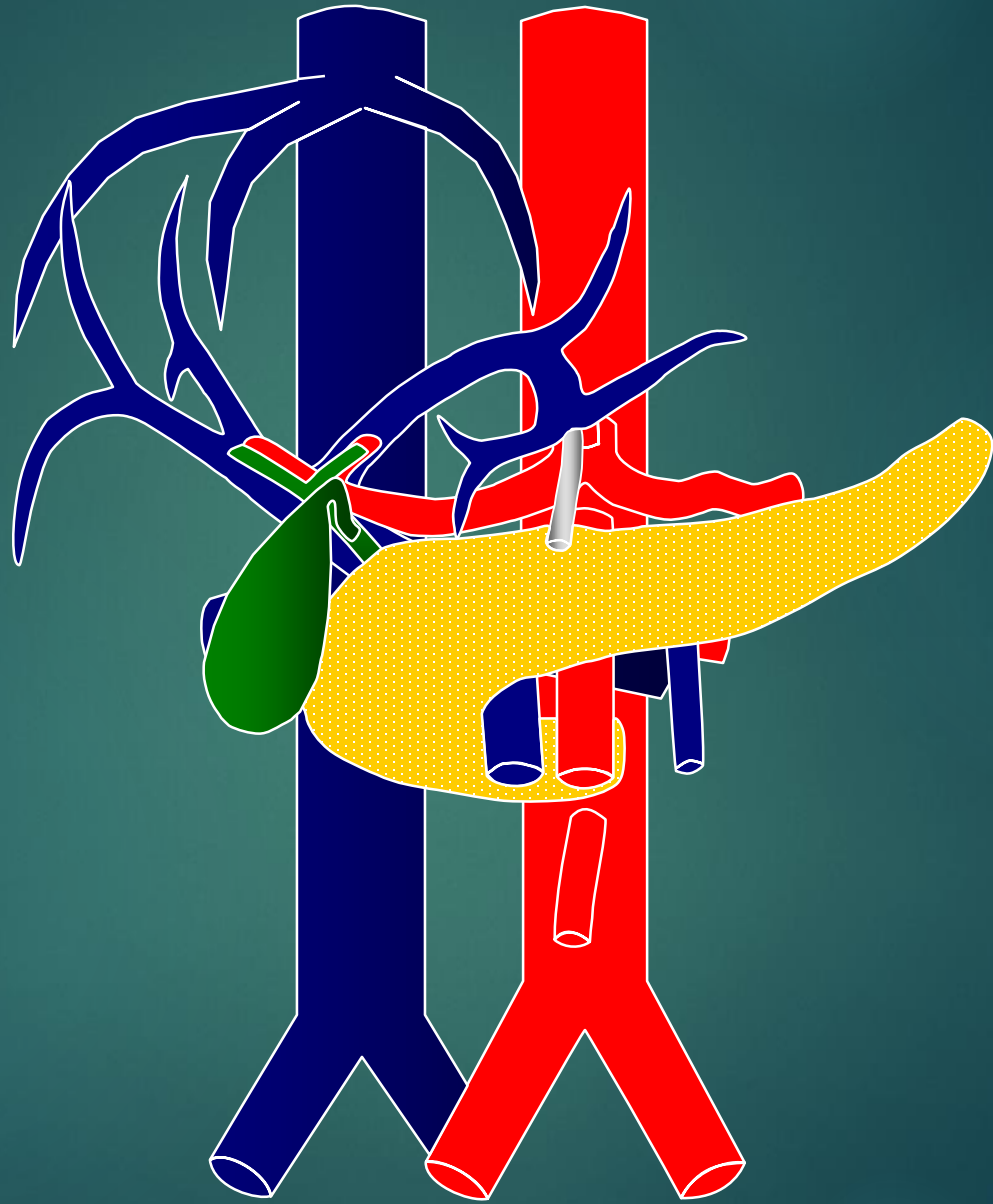




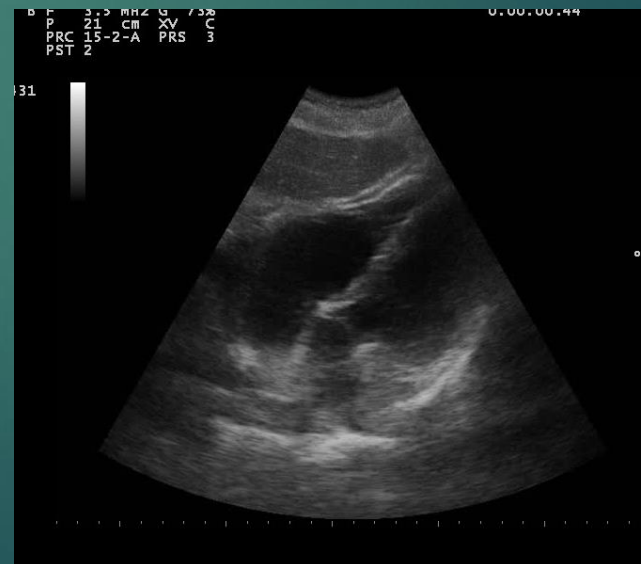
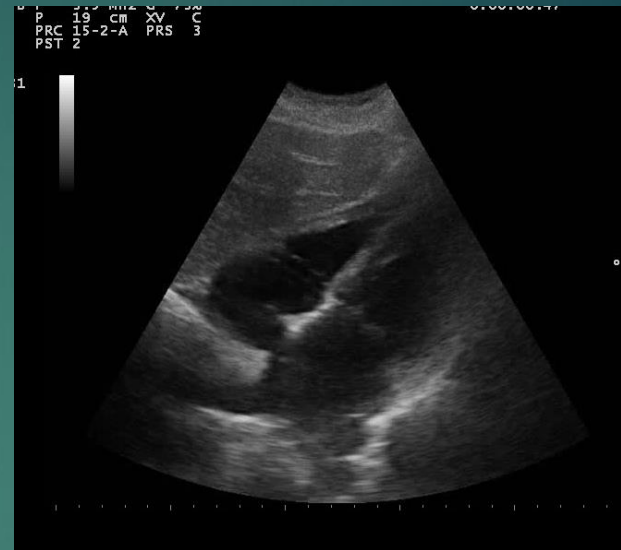
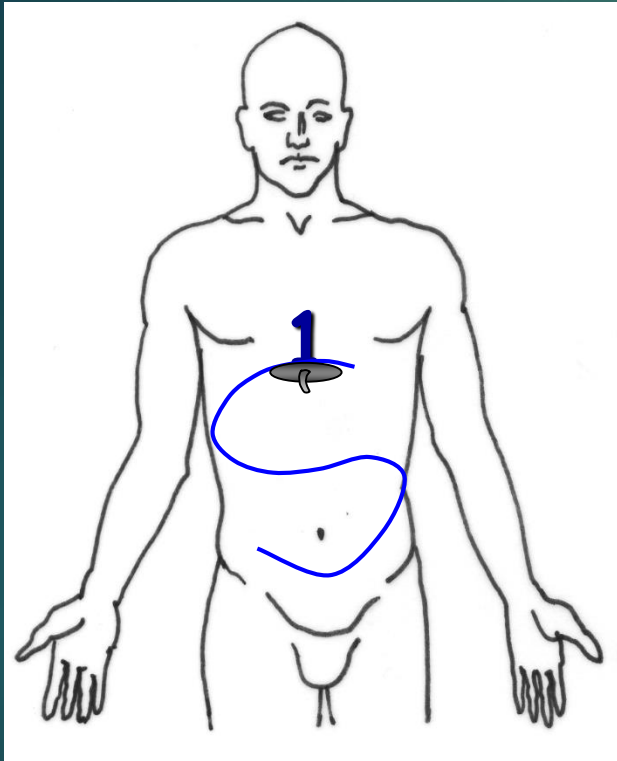
Fegato
Colecisti , VB
Reni
Spazio del Morrison
Pancreas
Milza
Aorta
Vescica
Pelvi M-F

Proposta di protocollo a 7 scansioni sequenziali mirate con "schema a \$"

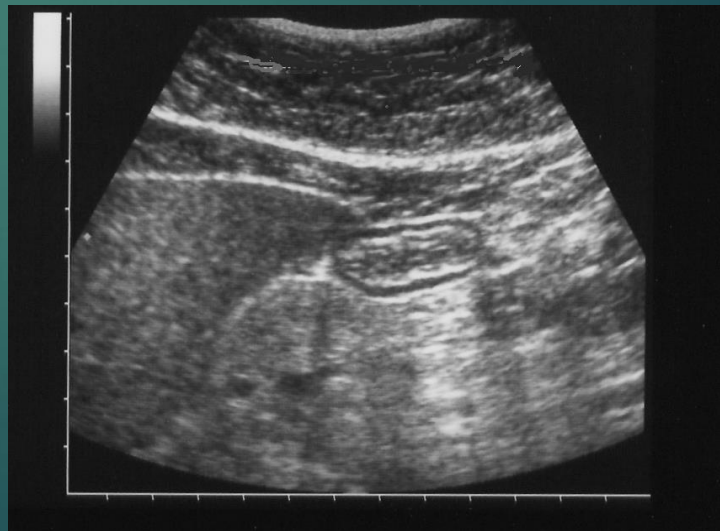
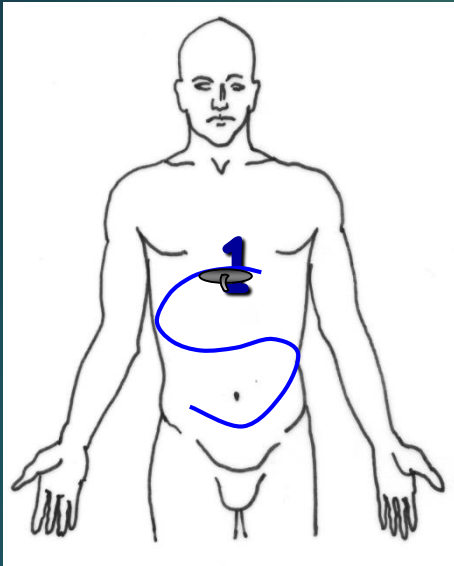




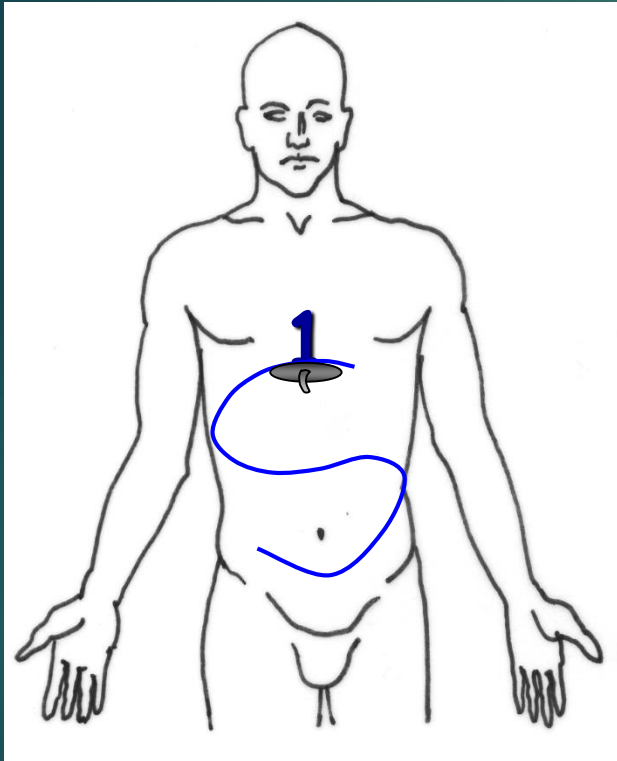
1) EPIGASTRIO: cuore, stomaco, pancreas

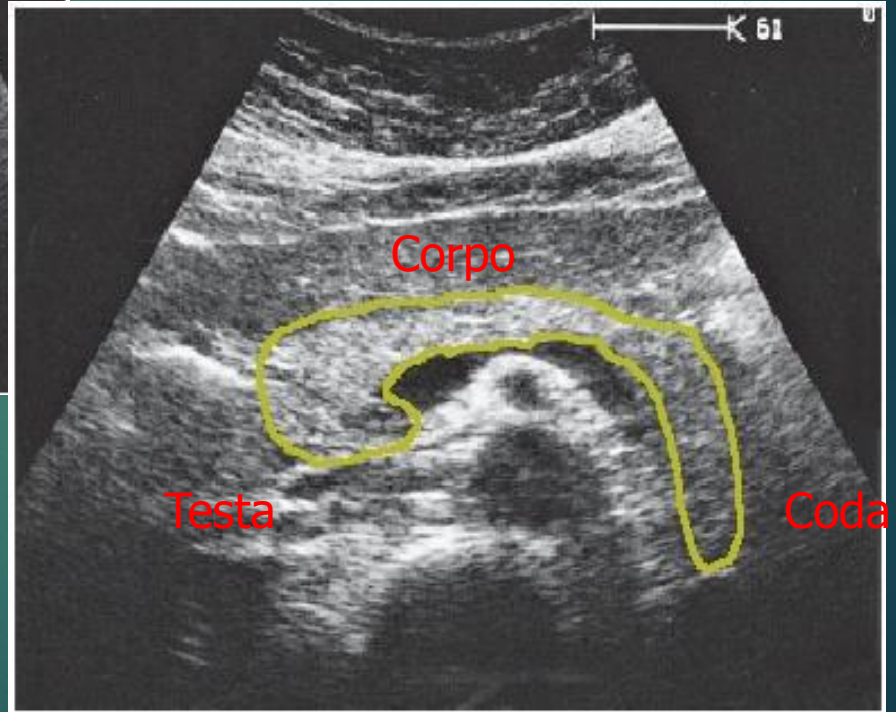


1) EPIGASTRIO: cuore, stomaco, pancreas

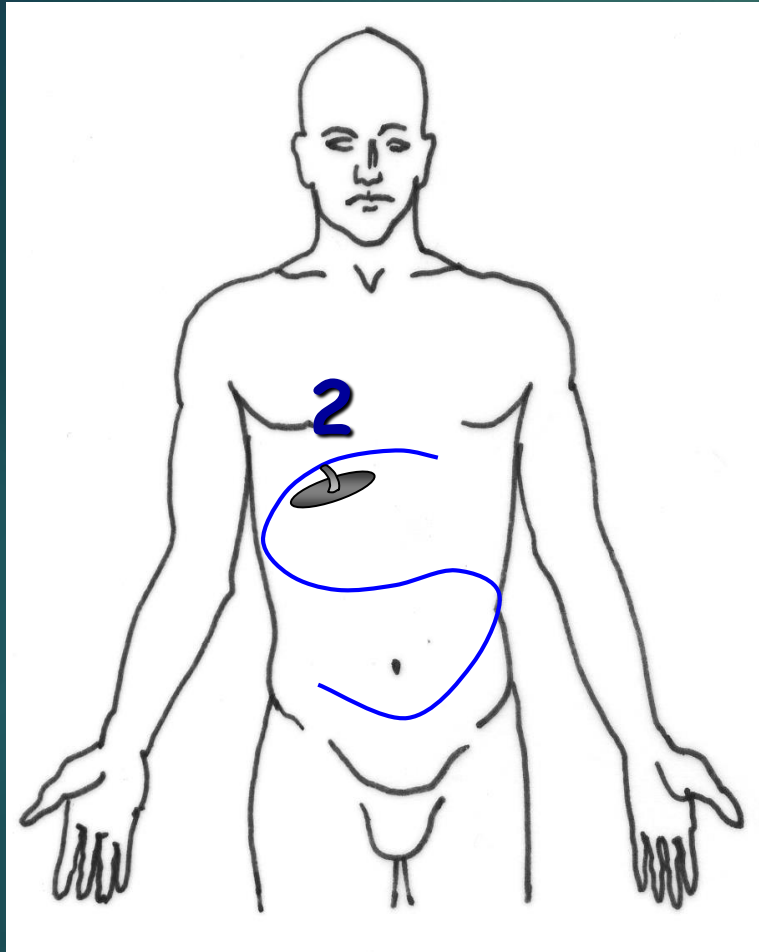


1) EPIGASTRIO: cuore, stomaco, pancreas





2) IPOCONDRIO DX: fegato, colecisti, vie biliari



Quadrante Addominale Superiore dx

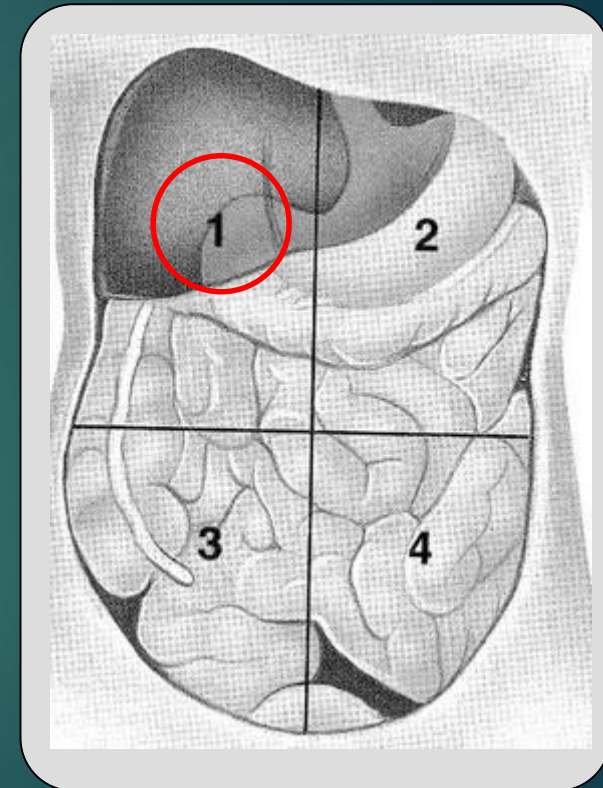
Fegato, colecisti e vie biliari

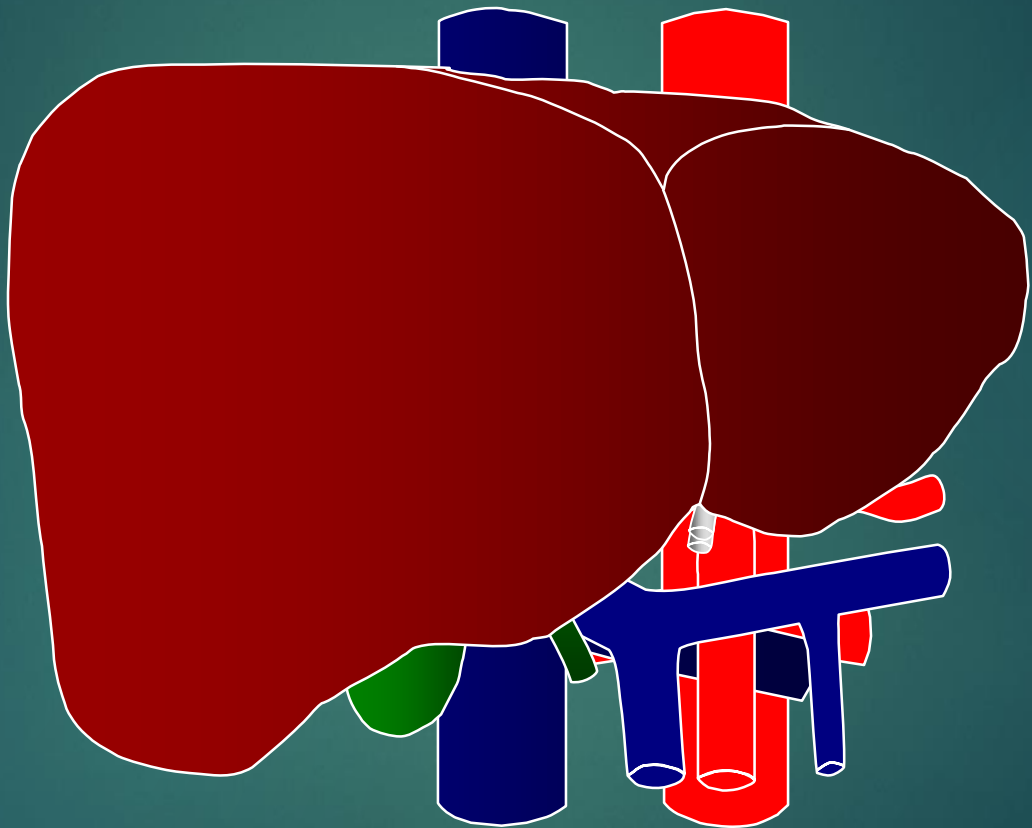
Rene dx

Sfondato pleurico dx

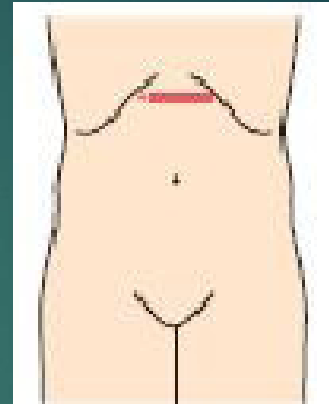
Recesso peritoneale epato-renale

(tasca del Morrison)

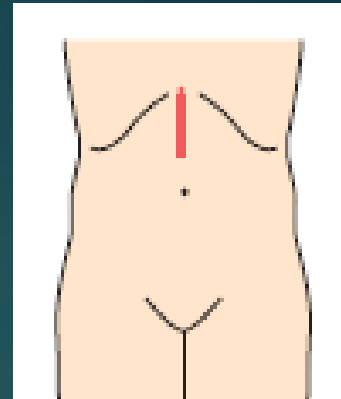




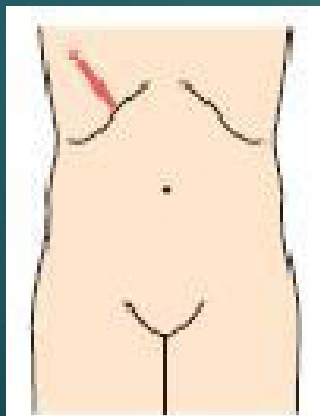
Scansioni



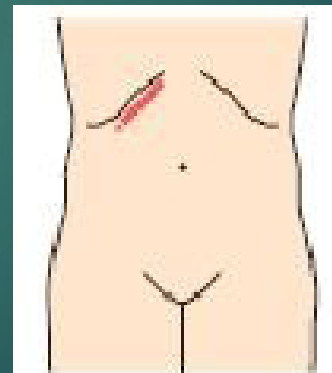
Upper abdominal transverse scan



Upper abdominal longitudinal scan



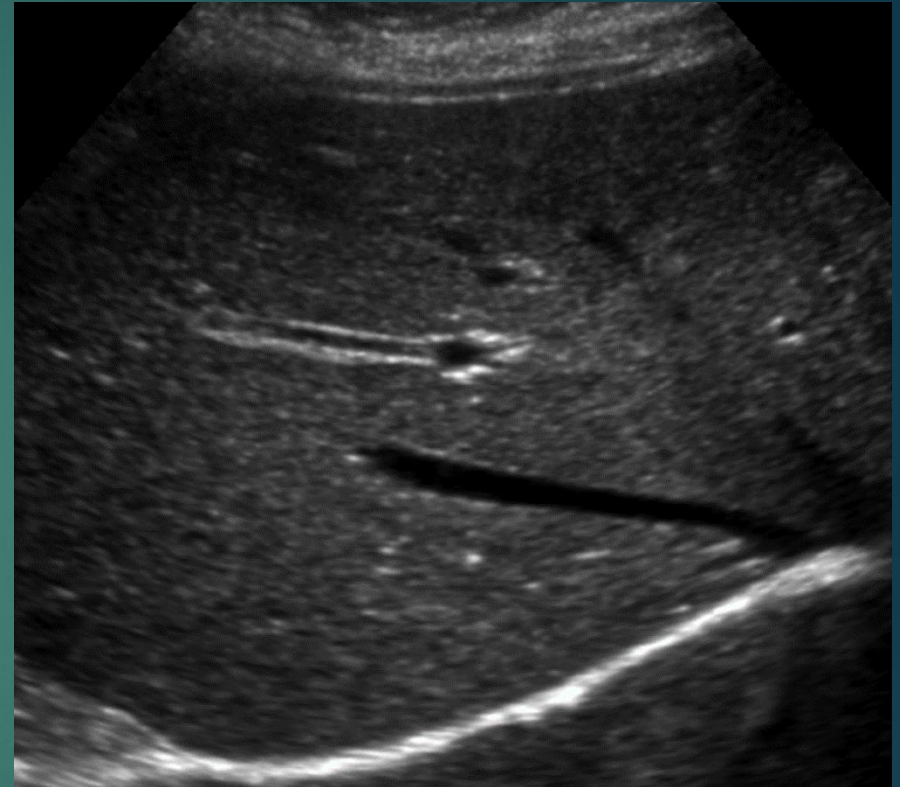
Intercostal scan



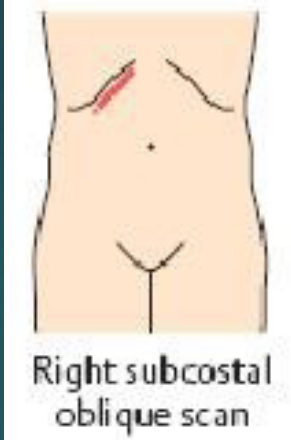
Right subcostal oblique scan



Profili
Parenchima
Vasi



V sovraepatiche
Rami portali

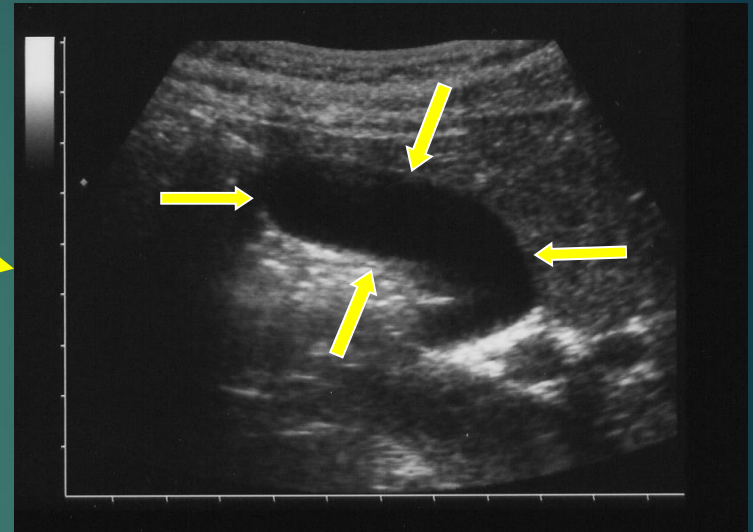
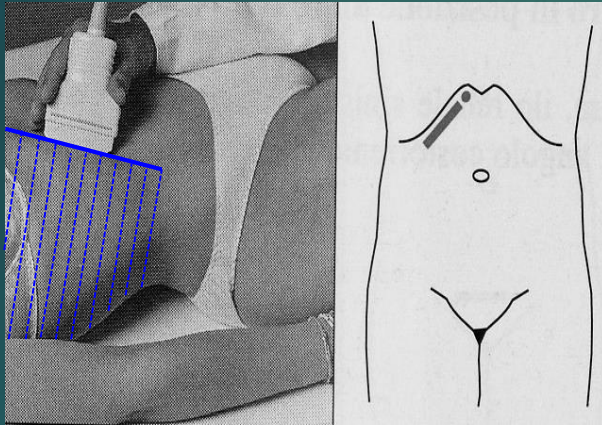




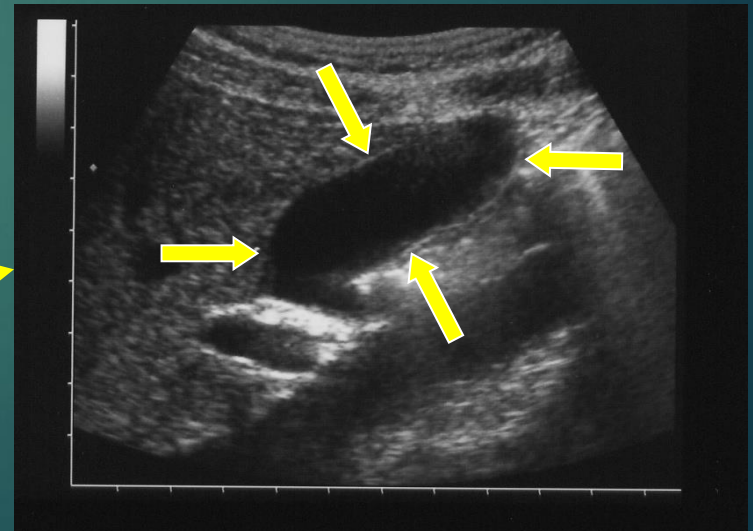
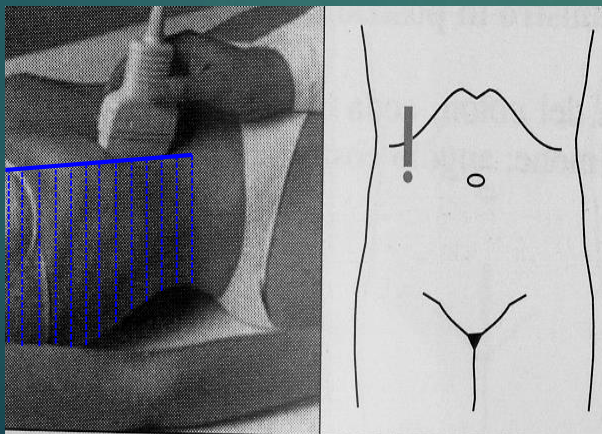
Colecisti



scan sottocostale



scan longitudinale





Aspetto piriforme
(fondo, corpo, infundibulo)

Anecogena

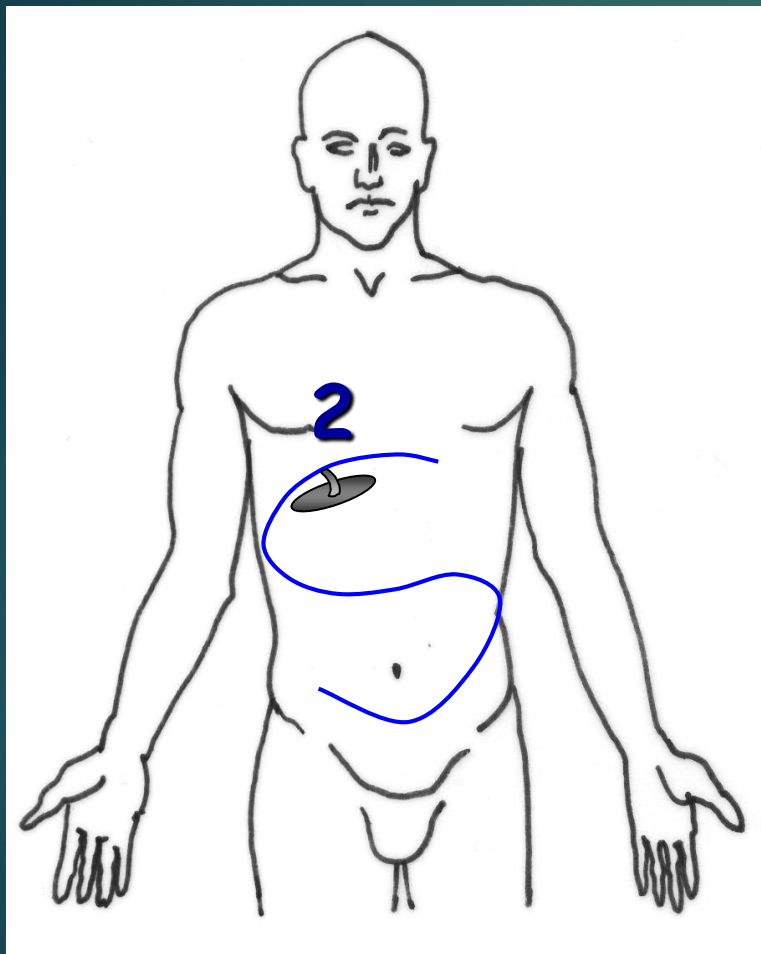
Pareti sottili (< 3-4 mm)

Diam AP < 4 cm

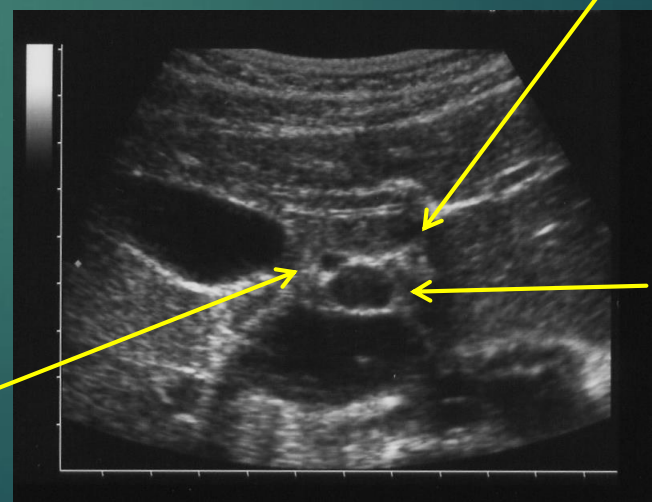
VBI non visibili

VBP visibile all'ilo

2) IPOCONDRIO DX: fegato, colecisti, vie biliari

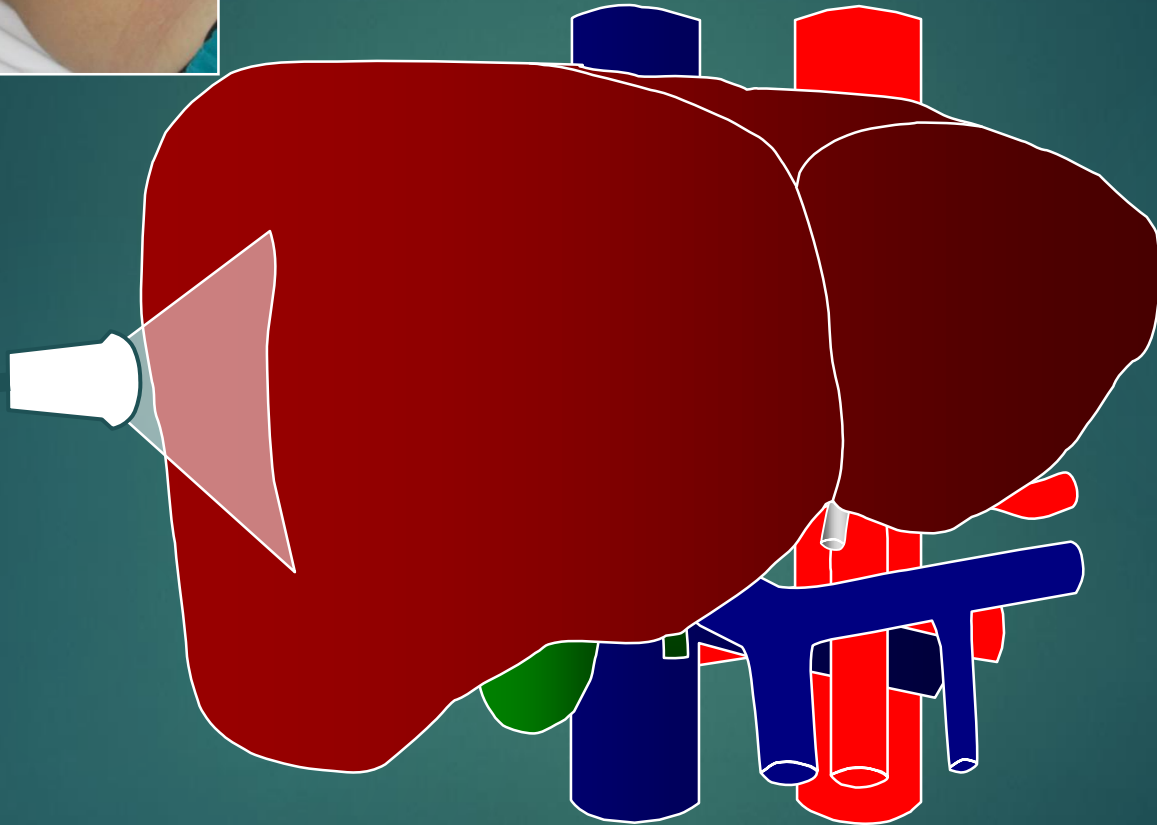


Arteria epatica

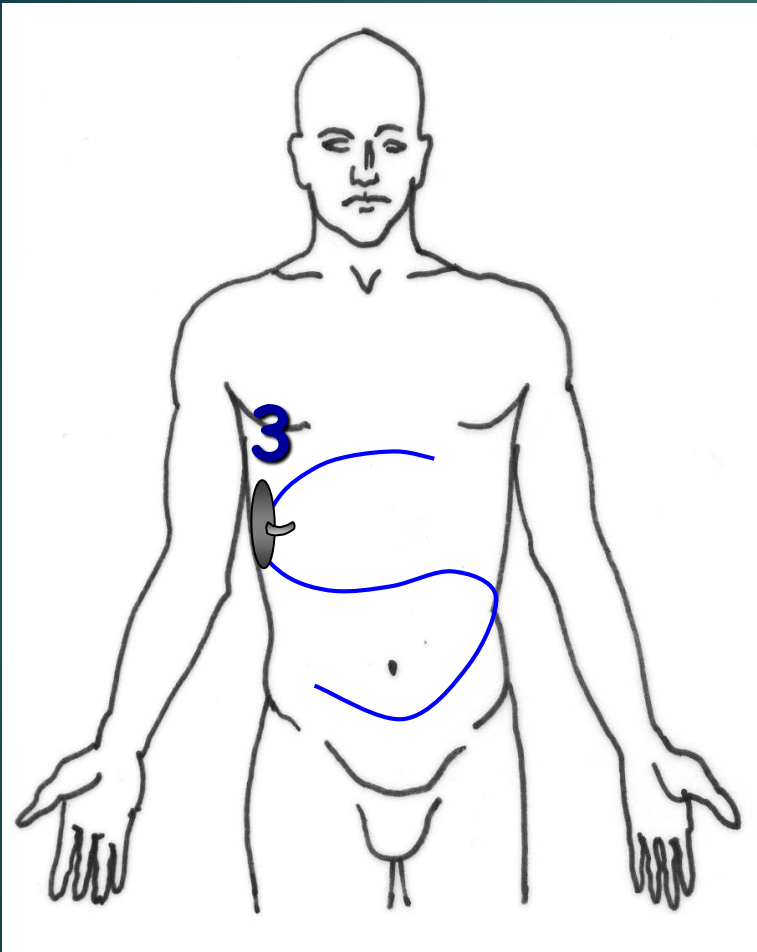


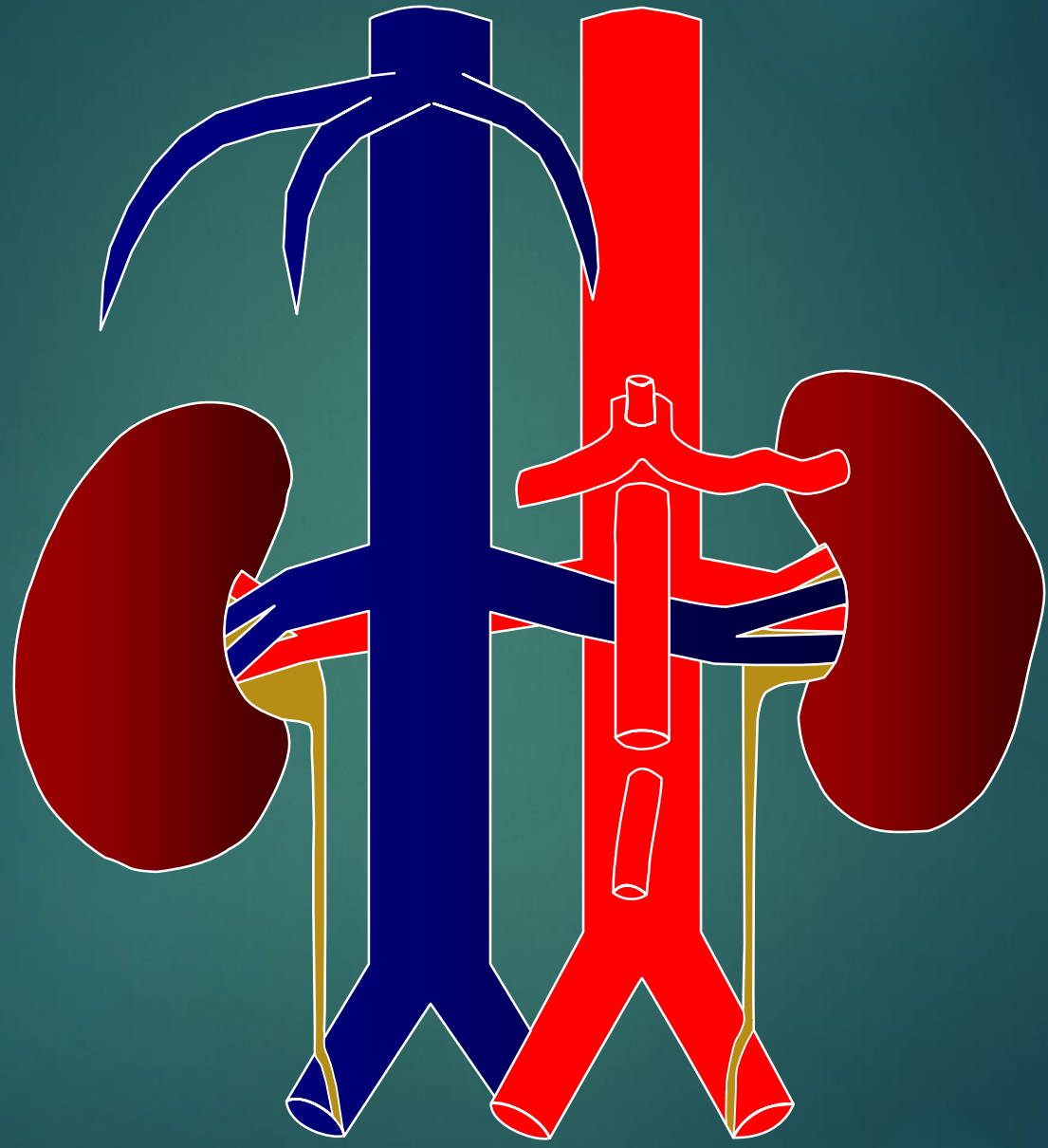
Vena porta

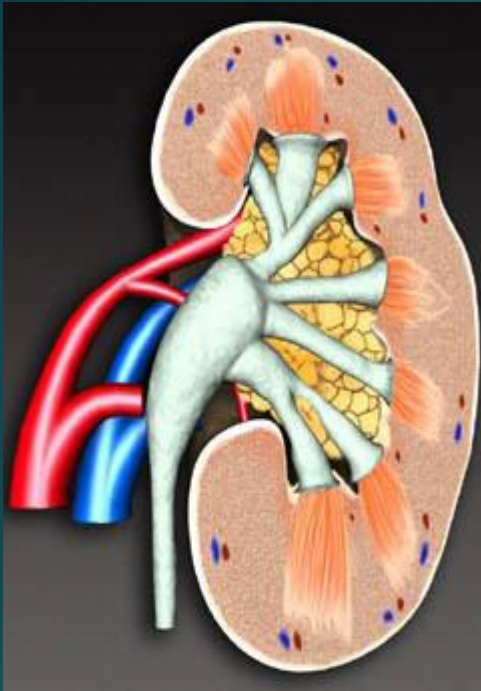
Via biliare principale



Colecisti





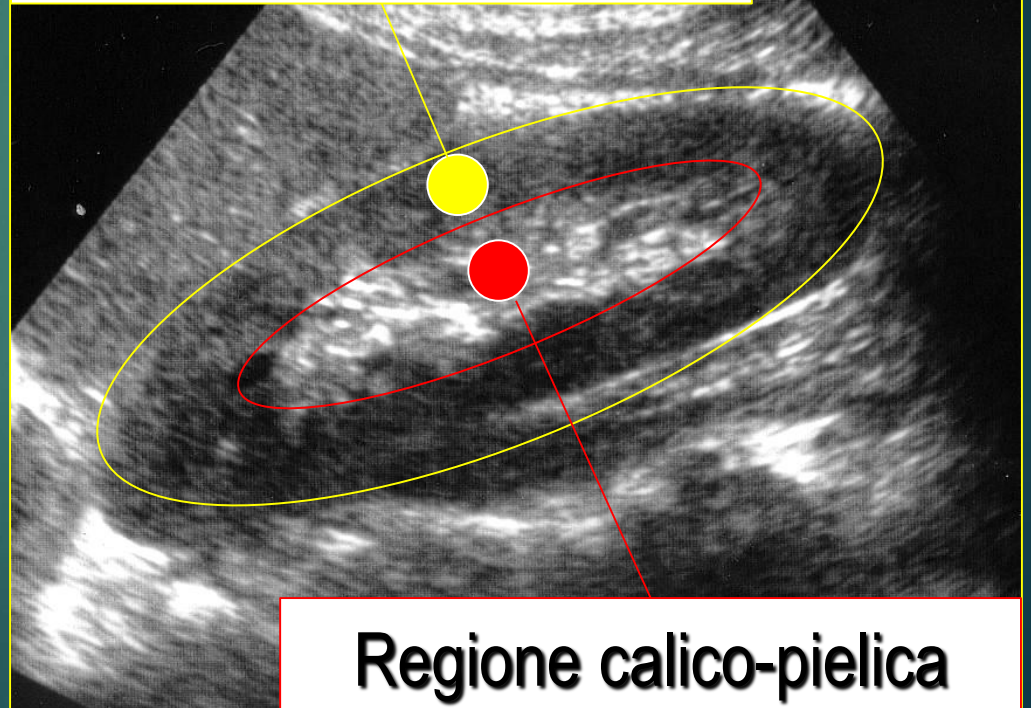


Rene

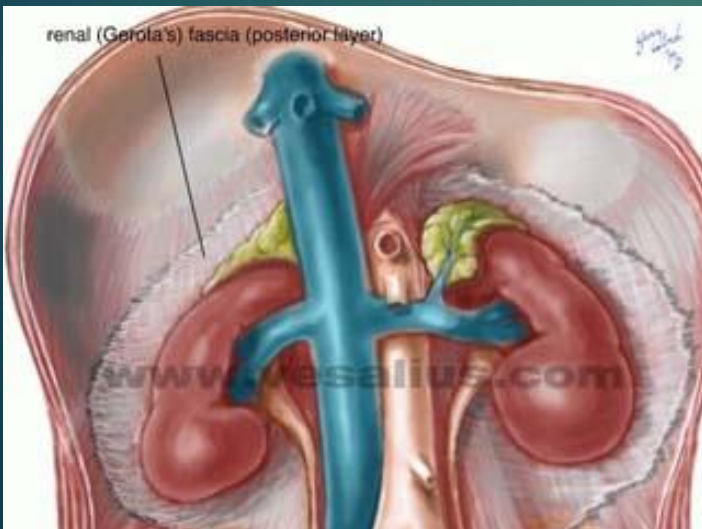
(scansione longitudinale)



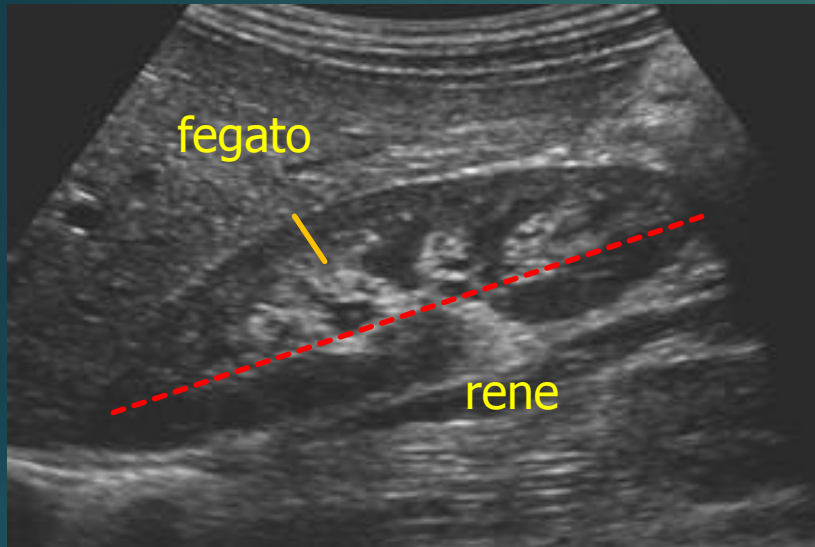
Regione cortico-midollare



Regione calico-pielica



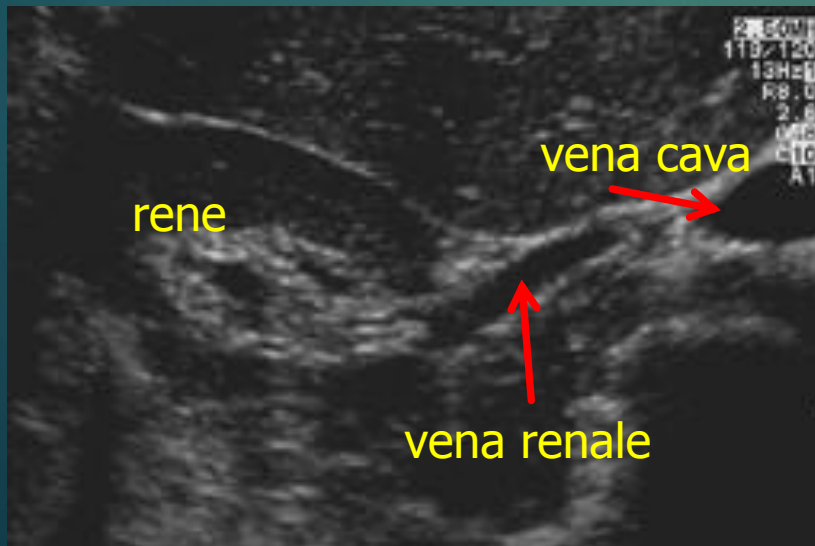
Morfologia Ecografica Renale



Longitudinale

Diametro bipolare (9-12 cm)

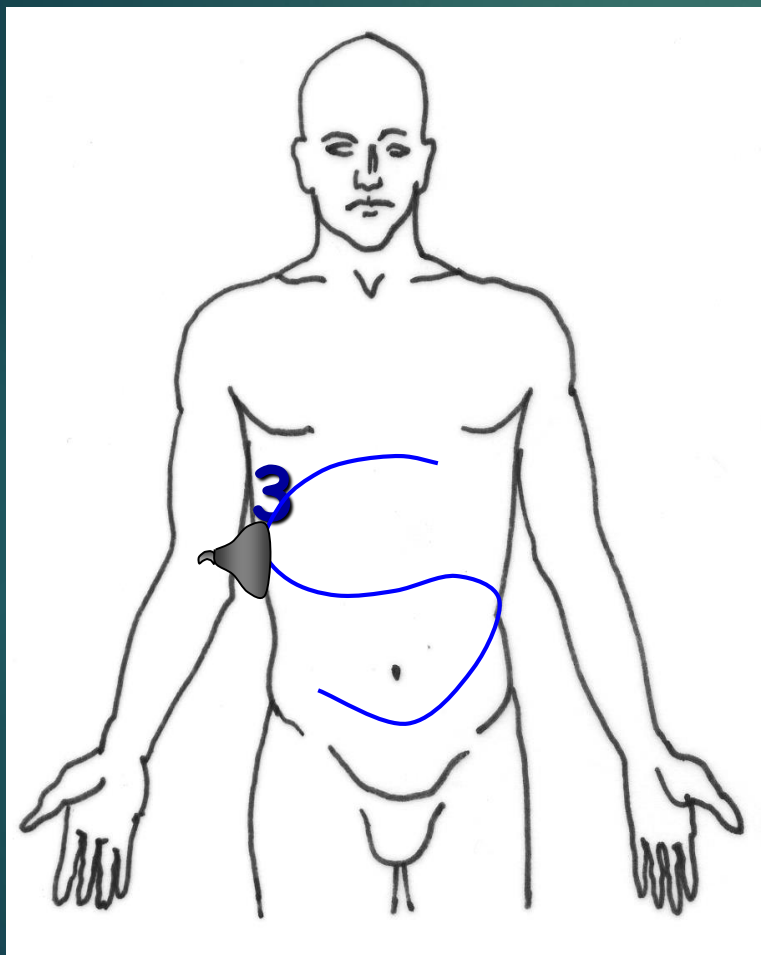
Parenchima (> 10 mm)



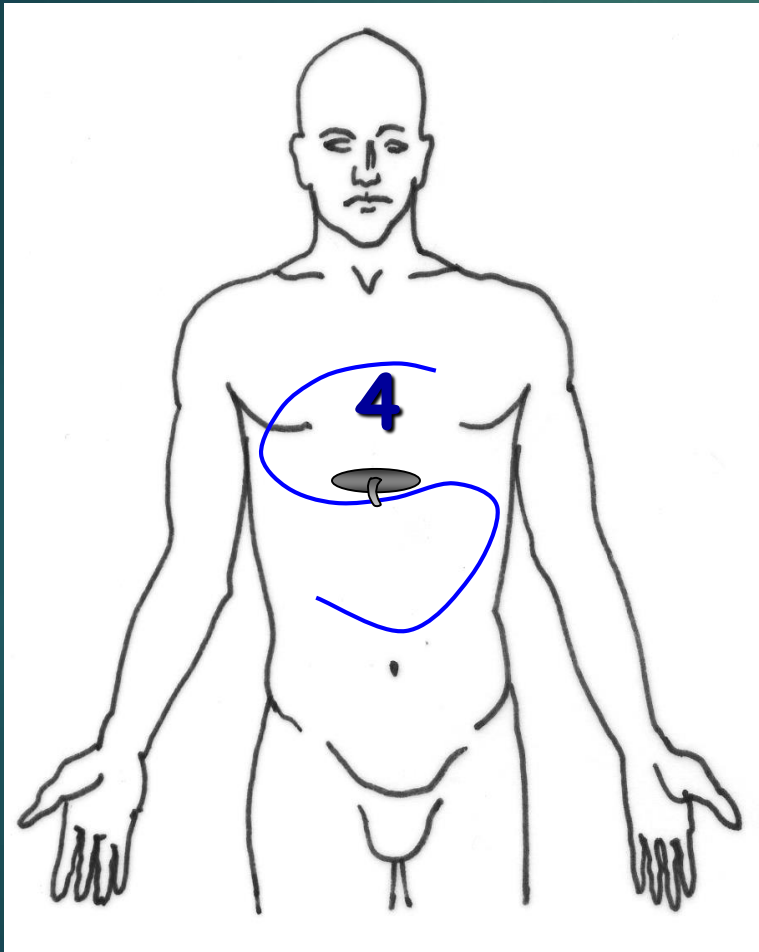
Trasversale

Parenchima
Seno pelico
Peduncolo vascolare
(vena e art. renale)

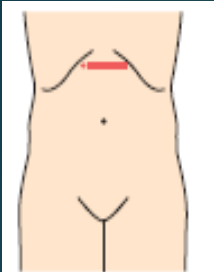
3) CORONALE: rene dx



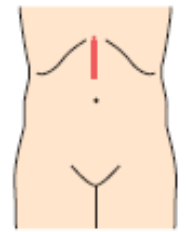
4) MESOGASTRIO: aorta ed intestino



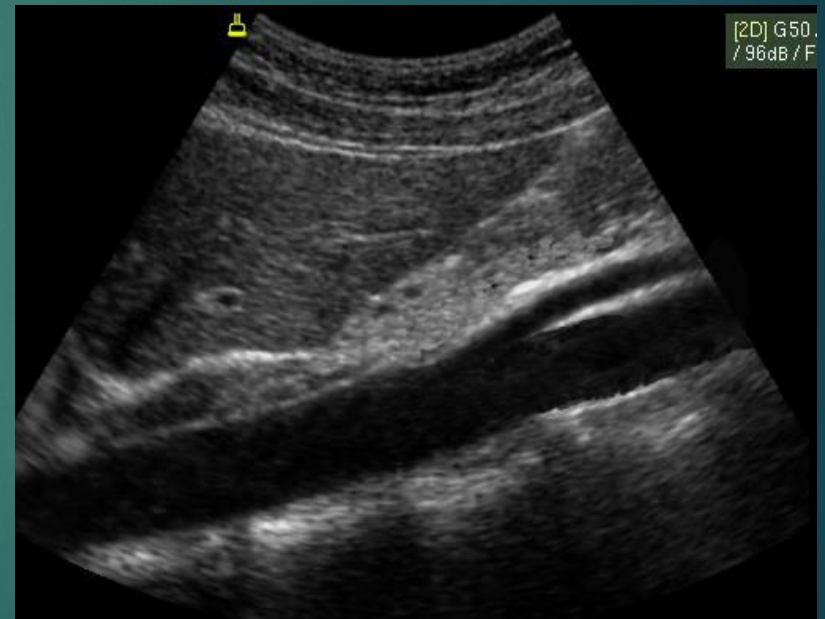
Aorta addominale



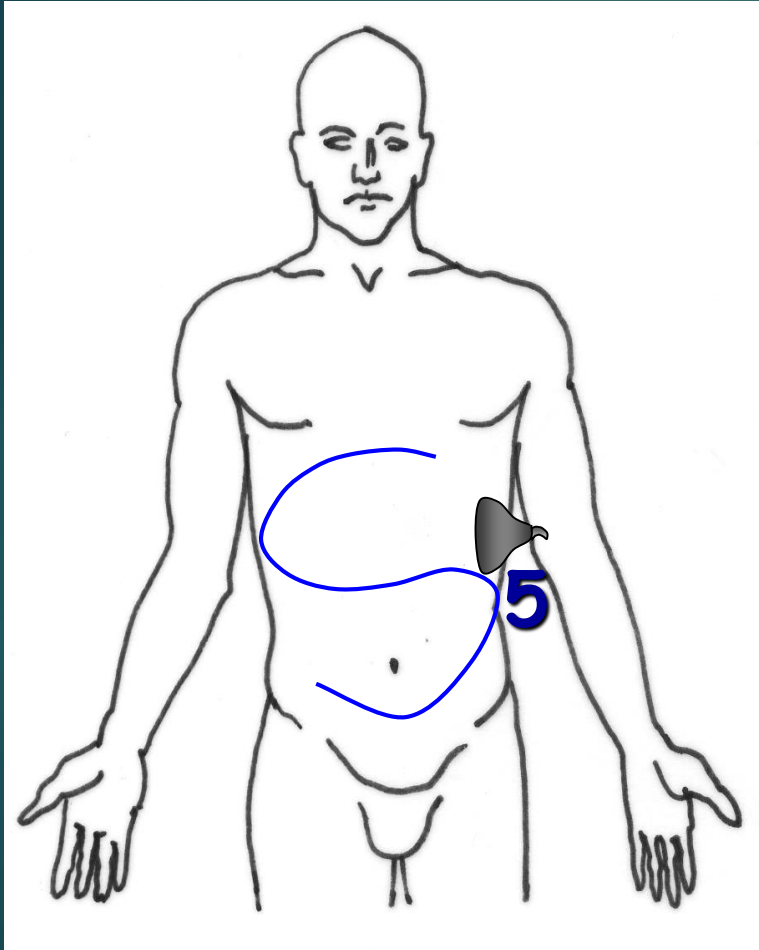
Upper abdominal transverse scan



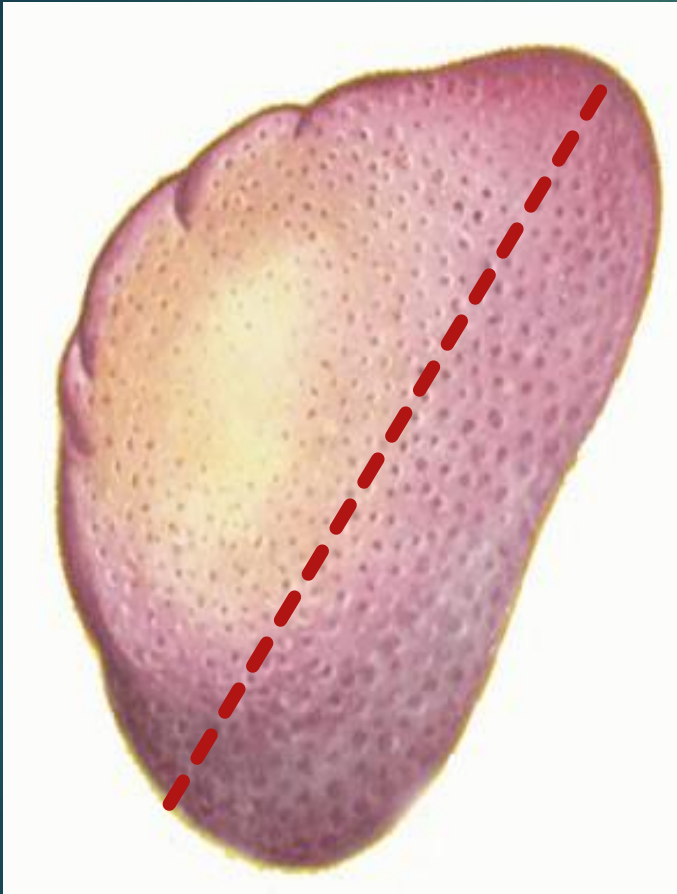
Upper abdominal longitudinal scan



5) CORONALE: milza e rene sinistro



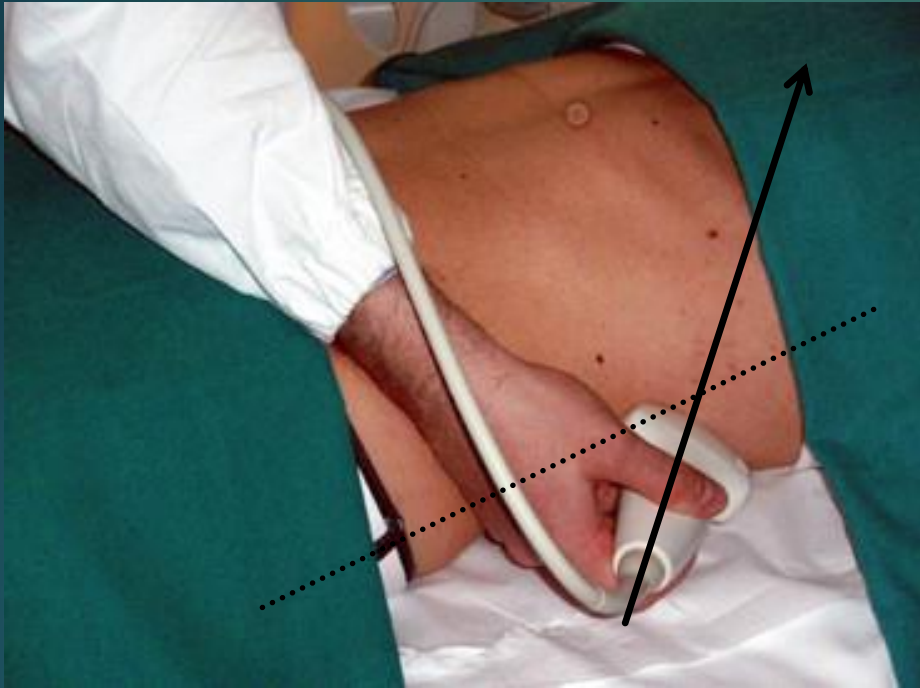
Anatomia della Milza



Rapporti con: coda Pancreas,
stomaco, Flessura colica, rene sn

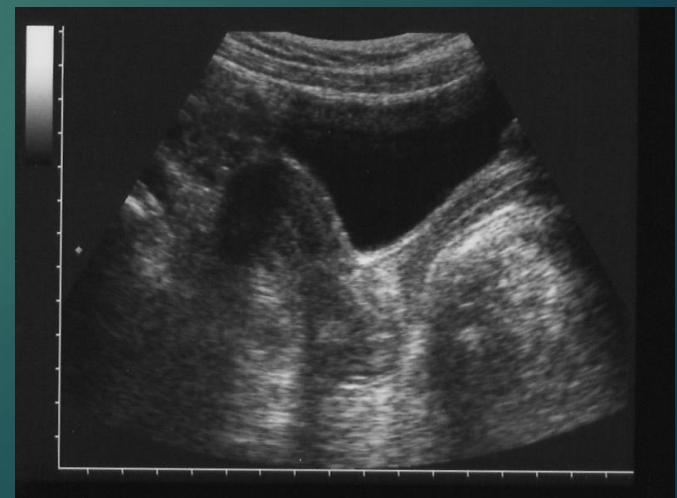
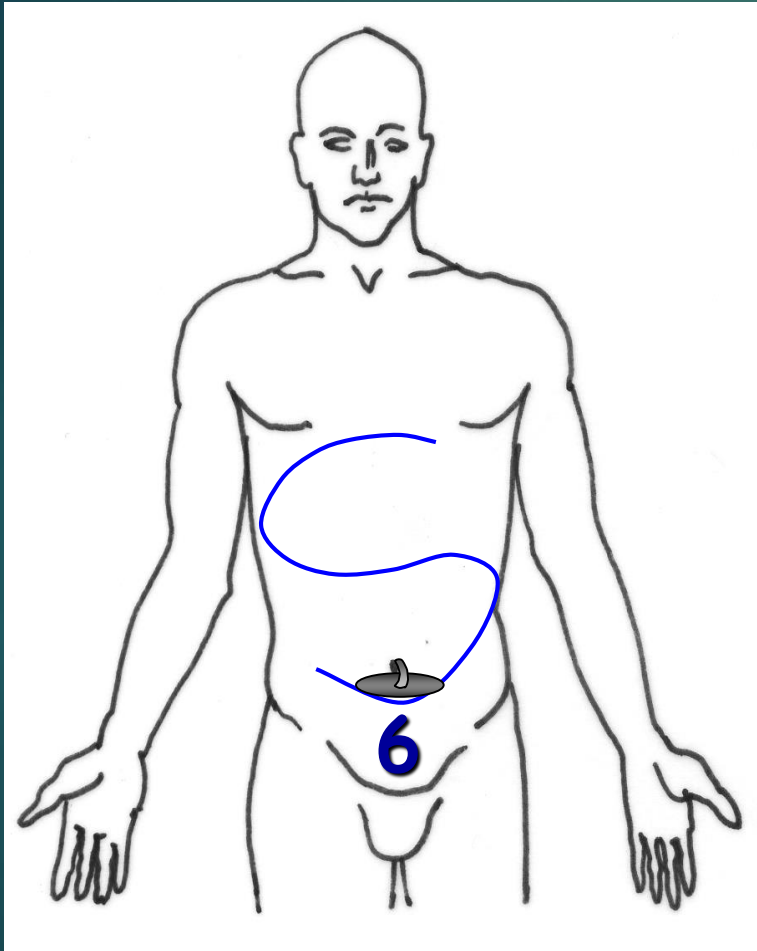
Diametro polo-polo ≤ 12 cm, area di sezione 45 cm²

Scansione obliqua intercostale



Ascellare posteriore (sede intercostale)
Sonda ruotata a 45° rispetto all'ascellare
Mirare alla spalla dx

6) IPOGASTRIO: vescica e pelvi

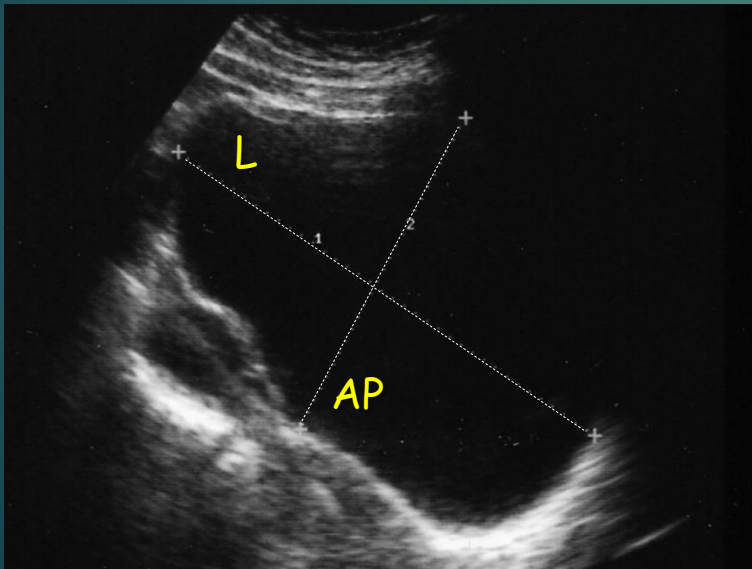


VESCICA

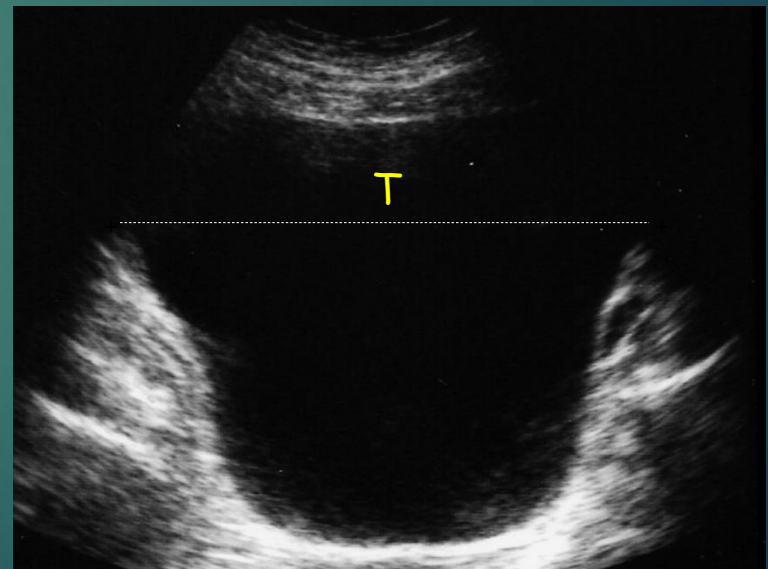
misure

Formula dell'ellissoide:

$$L \times AP \times T \times \pi/6$$



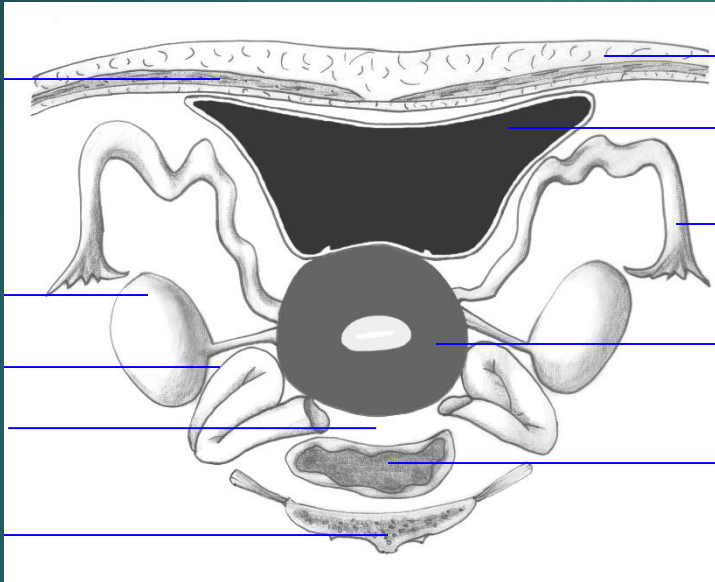
Scan longitudinale



Scan trasversale

ANATOMIA femminile

Retti
addome



Sottocute

Vescica

Tuba

Utero

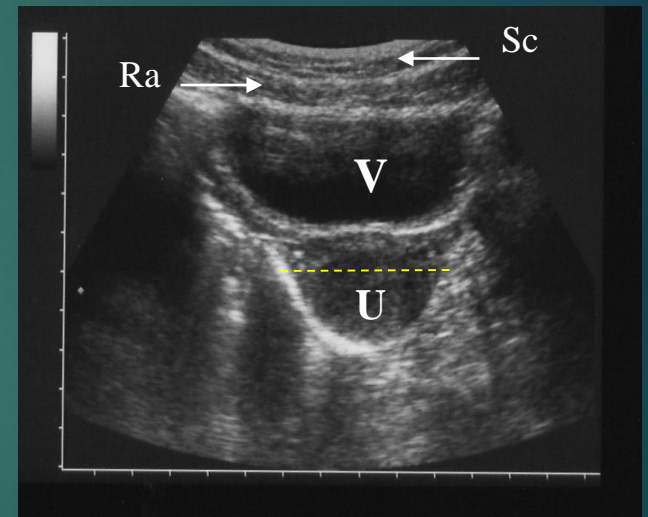
Retto

Ovaia

Ansa tenue

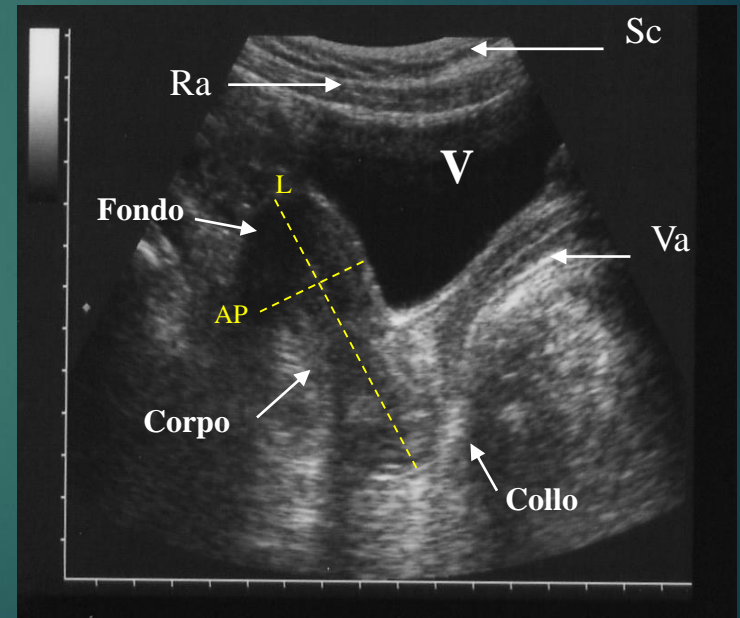
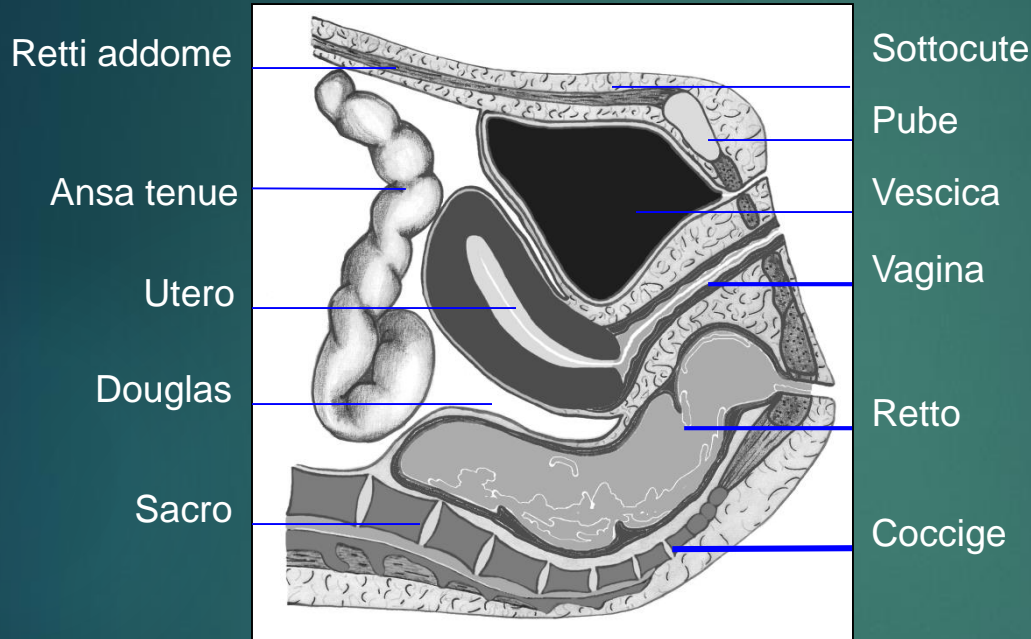
Douglas

Sacro



Scansione trasversale

ANATOMIA femminile



Scansione longitudinale

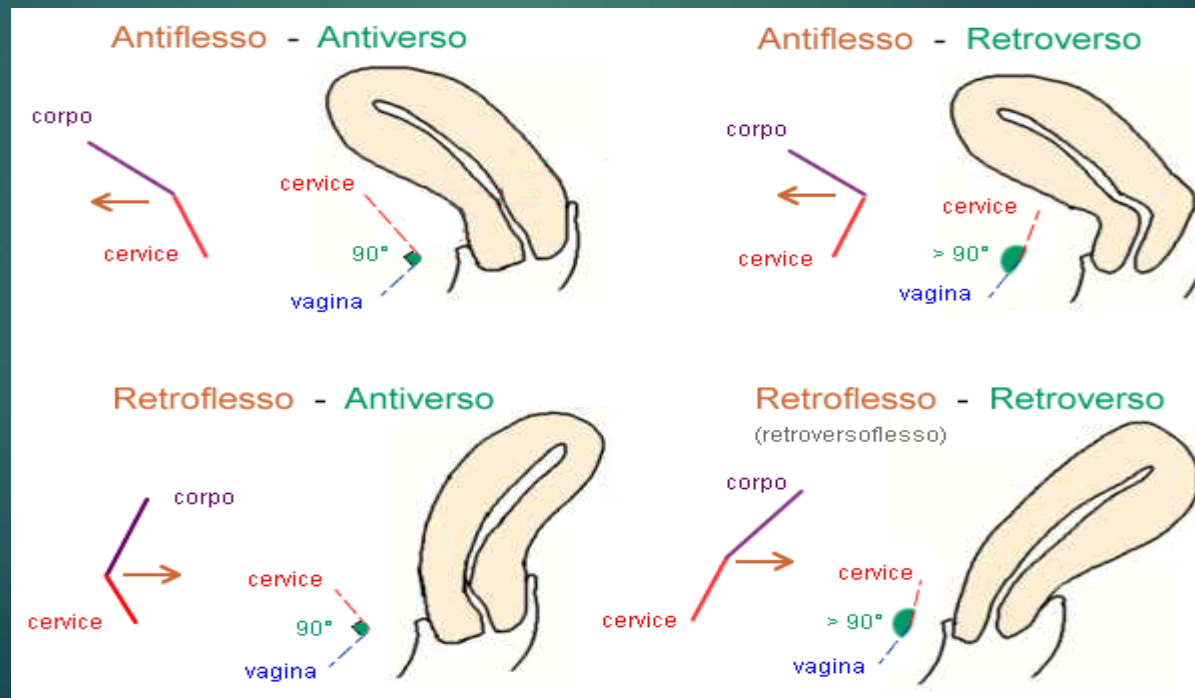
Flessione: angolo che si stabilisce tra l'asse del corpo dell'utero e l'asse del collo uterino:

- Antiflessione: l'angolo tra questi due assi è aperto in avanti, verso la sinfisi pubica e misura in genere 120° - 140°
- Retroflessione: l'angolo tra questi due assi è aperto all'indietro verso il retto

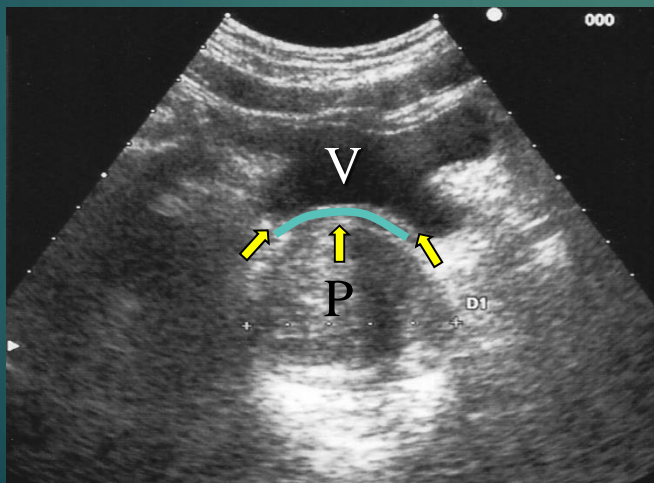
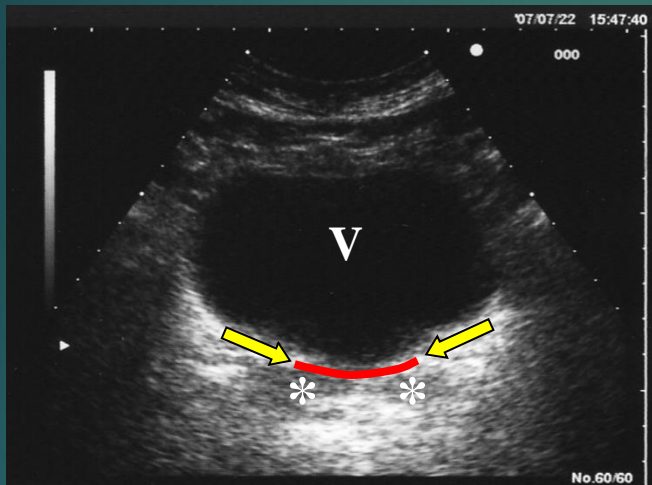
Versione: angolo che si stabilisce tra la vagina e il collo dell'utero:

- Antiversione: in condizioni normali l'angolo tra questi due assi è di 90°
- Retroversione: l'angolo tra questi due assi è maggiore di 90°

Generalmente l'utero è antiverso e antiflesso

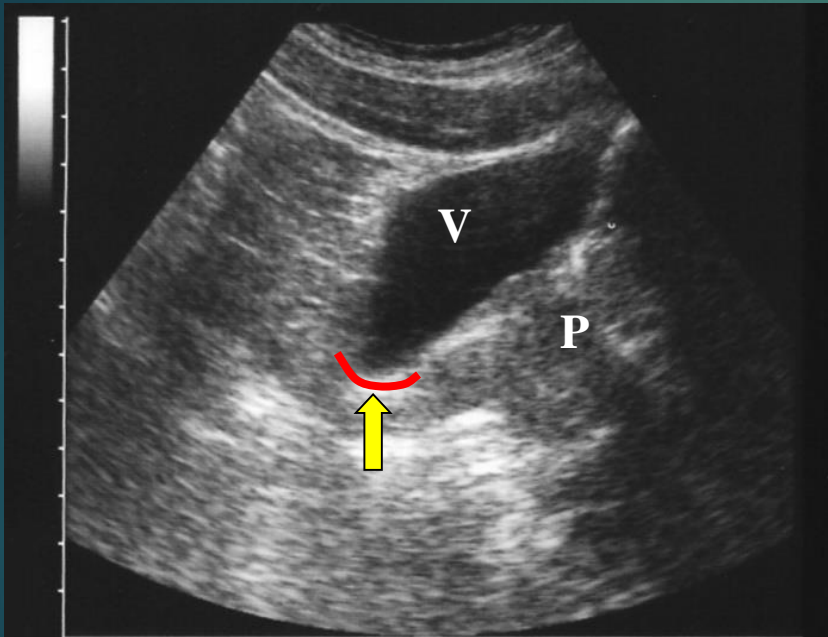


ANATOMIA maschile



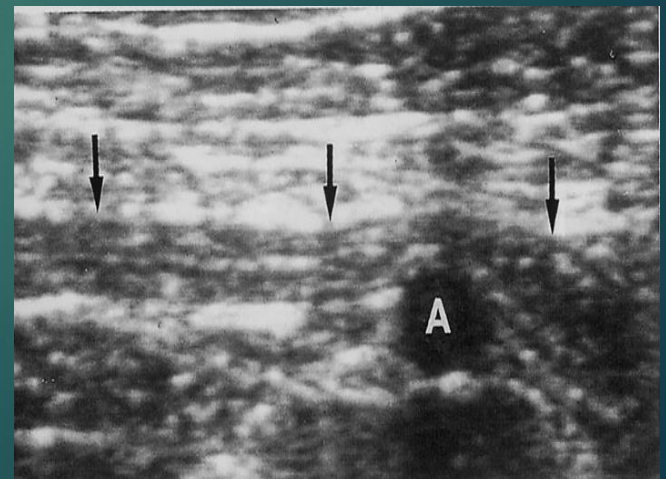
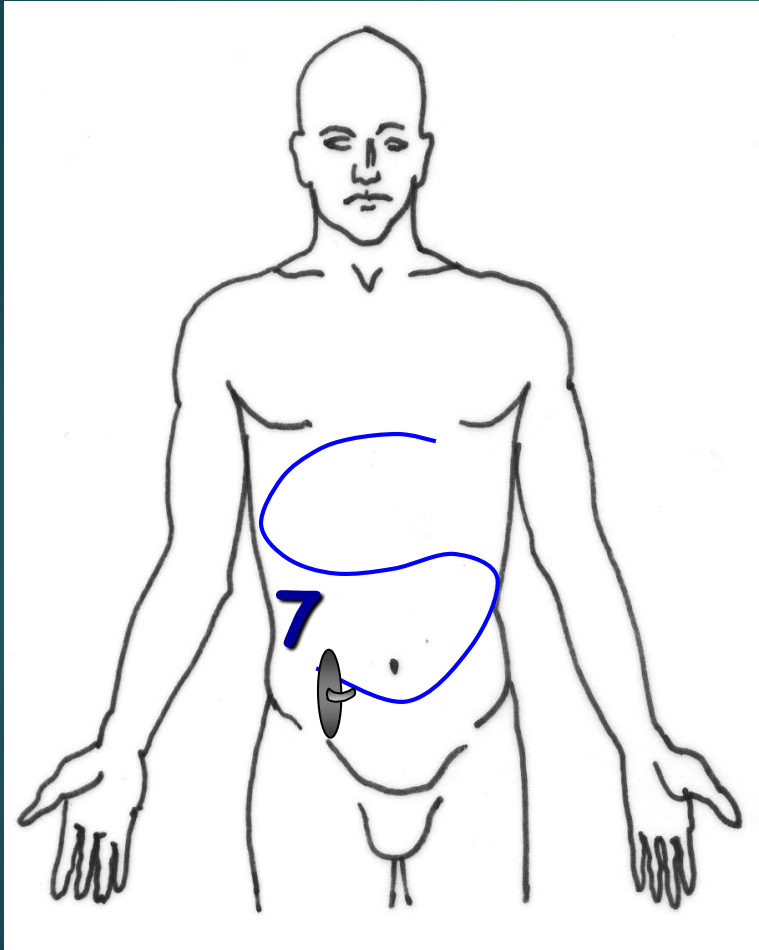
Scansione trasversale

ANATOMIA maschile



Scansione longitudinale

7) FOSSA ILIACA DESTRA: appendice





Grazie dell'attenzione