

# Certificate in Clinician Performed Ultrasound (CCPU) Syllabus

**Basic Echocardiography in Life Support** 

**Disclaimer and Copyright:** Content within this curriculum was accurate at the time of publication. This curriculum is subject to Australian copyright law. Apart from any use as permitted by law, no part of this curriculum may be copied, adapted, reproduced or distributed without written permission from The Australasian Society for Ultrasound in Medicine (ASUM). All enquires to be directed to <a href="mailto:education@asum.com.au">education@asum.com.au</a>.

# Basic Echocardiography in Life Support (BELS) Syllabus

# **Purpose**

This unit is designed to cover the theoretical and practical curriculum for Basic Echocardiography in Life Support.

#### **Prerequisites**

Learners should have completed the Applied Physics in Ultrasound unit.

### **Course Objectives**

On completing this unit learners should be able to understand:

- Normal heart and IVC appearance, including IVC collapsibility, pericardial fluid and chamber collapse
- Learners will be able to identify and discuss:
  - Sonographic signs of tamponade
  - Sonographic signs of cardiogenic shock
  - Sonographic signs of massive pulmonary embolism
  - Sonographic signs of sepsis and hypovolemia
  - The role of echo in cardiac arrest and its integration into ALS protocols
- Learners will be able to demonstrate the ability to interpret ultrasound in the following settings:
  - Echocardiography in the shocked or arrested patient
  - Fluid volume estimate in the shocked patient
- Learners will be able to demonstrate the following skills:
- 2-dimensional (B mode) Image acquisition:
  - Imaging the heart in parasternal long, parasternal short, apical 4 chamber and subcostal views.
  - Imaging IVC in longitudinal and transverse planes and assess IVC size and collapsibility
- Image interpretation:
  - Qualitative assessment of IVC, LV/RV size, LV contractility and volume status
  - Recognition of cardinal ultrasound findings in shock / arrest.
- Clinical correlation:
  - Integration of clinical picture and BELS findings
  - The role of BELS in guiding ongoing resuscitation

#### **Course Content**

The unit will present learners with the following material:

- The course will present basic normal heart, IVC and pericardium anatomy. It will also address IVC collapsibility, pericardial fluid and pericardial chamber collapse.
- The course will present the sonographic signs of:
  - Tamponade
  - Cardiogenic Shock
  - Massive pulmonary embolism

Page 2 of 7 03/20

- Sepsis and hypovolemia
- The course will present the appropriate techniques, physical principles and safety including:
  - Appropriate transducers, artifacts, windows, standard images, image
  - o optimisation in the context of a shocked patient
  - Imaging the heart in parasternal long, parasternal short, apical 4 chamber and subcostal views.
  - o Imaging IVC in longitudinal and transverse planes and assess IVC collapsibility
  - Qualitative assessment of LV contractility
  - Appropriate integration of ultrasound in the setting of shock and cardiac arrest
  - Course faculty must include a member with experience in leading patient resuscitation teams during cardiac arrest / peri-arrest setting.

# **Limitations and Pitfalls:**

Understand the limitations of ultrasound of heart and IVC in general, and BELS in particular, in the resuscitation and stabilisation of the shocked / arrested patient. Specific limitations of BELS include:

- Time: unlike a formal echocardiogram, the BELS exam is specifically a brief, time-limited exam.
- Technology: 2-dimentional (B mode) only. No use is made of M-mode or Doppler imaging, and there is little time to perform quantitative measurements.
- Role: resuscitation only. BELS is unable to rule out more subtle pathology such as valve disease or segmental wall motion abnormalities.

# **Training**

- Recognised through attendance at an ASUM accredited Basic Echocardiography in Life Support course. (Please see the website for accredited providers)
- Evidence of the satisfactory completion of training course is required for unit award.

#### Teaching Methodologies for the Basic Echocardiography in Life Support courses

All courses accredited toward the CCPU will be conducted in the following manner:

- A pre-test shall be conducted at the commencement of the course which focuses learners on the main learning points.
- Each course shall comprise least six (6) hours of teaching time of which at least four (4) hours shall be practical teaching. Stated times do not include the physics, artefacts and basic image optimization which should be provided if delegates are new to ultrasound.
- Learners will receive reference material covering the course curriculum.
- The lectures presented should cover substantially the same material as the ones printed in this curriculum document.
- An appropriately qualified clinician will be involved in both the development and delivery of the unit and course (they do not need to be present for the full duration of the course).
- The live scanning sessions for this unit shall include sufficient live patient models to ensure that
  each candidate has the opportunity to scan. Models will include normal subjects and patients with
  appropriate pathologies. If the latter are unavailable, there will be at least one image interpretation
  station with cineloops demonstrating the appropriate pathology.
- A post-test will be conducted at the end of the course to ensure the required learning objectives are met.

Page 3 of 7 03/20

#### **Assessments**

- Two (2) formative assessments of clincial skills, specificially related to the assessment of basic echocardiography in life support
- One (1) summative assessment of clincial skills, specificially related to the assessment of basic echocardiography in life support

All assessments are to be performed under the supervision of the Primary Clinical Supervisor using the competence assessment form supplied at the end of this document.

Please refer to section 8 of the <u>CCPU Regulations</u> for information regarding timing and exclusion of these assessments in the logbook.

#### **Logbook Requirements**

- Twenty-five (25) basic echocardiography in life support scans, including:
  - At least five (5) examinations need to be in the setting of cardiac arrest or haemodynamic compromise.
- Review at least a further twenty-five (25) examinations (may be performed by another operator or from an image bank – such as completing the online ASUM CCPU BELS image quiz).
- The total of fifty (50) cases must include at least two (2) cases of each of the following:
  - Tamponade,
  - Massive PE.
  - Left ventricular systolic failure,
  - Hypovolemia or distributive shock.
- A maximum of 50% paediatric (14 years and under) cases may be included in the logbook.
   Record in the column provided.
- All scans must be clinically indicated
- All cases must be compared with gold standard findings (such as comprehensive imaging, pathological findings or if these are unavailable then clinical course)
- All logbook cases must be signed off by a suitably qualified supervisor (see section 6 of the <u>CCPU</u> Regulations)
- At the discretion of the ASUM CCPU Certification Board candidates may be allowed an alternative mechanism to meet this practical requirement

# **Minimal Imaging Sets**

The following are proposed as minimal imaging sets for focused ultrasound examinations for the CCPU units. It is understood that in many cases more images should be recorded to fully demonstrate the abnormality. In some cases the patient's condition will not allow the full set to be obtained (e.g. during CPR), in which case the clinician should record whatever images are obtainable during the time available to adequately answer the clinical question without allowing the ultrasound examination to interfere with ongoing medical treatment. If local protocols recommend more images for a particular examination then these should be adhered to.

- Parasternal long axis
- Parasternal short axis at midpapillary level (+/- at mitral level and apex)
- Apical 4 chamber
- Subcostal long axis (+ subcostal short axis if not obtained from parasternal view)
- IVC long axis (+ IVC short axis if longitudinal views from lateral window).

Page 4 of 7 03/20

During CPR usually only a single window will be used such as subcostal (or less commonly a parasternal window). In these cases candidates must demonstrate they can obtain images without interfering with ongoing resuscitation.

Page 5 of 7 03/20



# **ASUM CCPU Competence Assessment Form Basic Echo in Life Support Ultrasound**

Candidate:									
Assessor:									
Date:									
Assessment type:		Formative (feedback & teaching given during assessment for education)   Summative (prompting allowed but teaching not given during assessment)							
To pass the s	ummative	assessment, the candidate must pass al	I components listed	d					
Prepare patient Position Informed			Competent	Prompted	Fail				
Prepare Environment Lights dimmed if possible		mmed if possible							
Probe & Preset Selection  Can change transducer  Selects appropriate transducer  Selects appropriate preset									
Data Entry	Enter pat	tient details							
Image Acquisition  NB - Candidates are encouraged to demonstrate that they can obtain and curvilinear (abdominal) probes, if available.  Images heart from the following windows:  subcostal  Parasternal long and short axes  Apical 4 chamber  IVC  Optimisation (depth, frequency, focus, gain		nl) probes, if available. following windows:  Il  Il  Inal long and short axes  Inches the chamber	uitable images using	both sector (ca	rdiac)				
Identifies:	Pericardi Right ver Left vent Right atri Left atriu IVC	ntricle ricle ium							
Without prom	Is the head is there as signs of the LV Is LV fundered Are there pressure	es and answers the following questions: art beating? a pericardial effusion (and if so, are there tamponade?) hyperdynamic? ction grossly reduced? e signs of RV Strain (elevated RV)? duced and collapsing?							

Page 6 of 7 03/20

	Is IVC distended with reduced collapsib	ility?					
Artefacts			Competent	Prompted	Fail		
	Identifies & explains the basis of commo	on artefacts					
Record Keeping							
	Labels & stores appropriate images						
	Documents any pathology identified Completes report						
	Describe findings briefly						
	Integrates ultrasound findings with clinic						
	assessment and explains how the findings might change management						
Machine Ma	intenance						
	Cleans / disinfects ultrasound probe						
	Stores machine and probes safely and	correctly					
Agreed action	ns for development						
Examiner Sig	nature:	Candidate Si	Signature:				
Examiner Na	me:	Candidate Name:					
Date:							

Page 7 of 7 03/20