

Certificate in Clinician Performed Ultrasound (CCPU) Syllabus

Rapid Cardiac Echocardiography (RCE)

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Rapid Cardiac Echocardiography (RCE) Syllabus

Purpose

This unit is designed to cover the theoretical and practical curriculum for Rapid Cardiac Echocardiography. The Rapid Cardiac Echocardiography unit aligns with the College of Intensive Care Medicine's Focused Cardiac Ultrasound requirement in the Intensive Care syllabus (CICM FCU). The FCU will be a mandatory requirement for CICM trainees in order to obtain their Fellowship of CICM. Doctors who complete the CICM FCU requirement or any critical care doctor who obtains RCE via the ASUM pathway will be considered by CICM and ASUM to have equivalent qualifications. To be awarded the RCE CCPU by ASUM, doctors will need to complete the other CCPU requirements such current ASUM financial membership and successful completion of the online physics module. The RCA will no longer be offered by ASUM. However, doctors with RCA already awarded will be considered to have satisfied RCE/FCU criteria.'

Prerequisites

Learners should have completed the Applied Physics in Ultrasound unit.

Course Objectives

On completing this course learners should be able to demonstrate:

- Perform safe and accurate basic echocardiographic examinations,
- Demonstrate proficient image acquisition and optimization, utilising all standard views.
- Recognise normal cardiac anatomy, physiology and the anatomical relationship of the heart to surrounding organs and structures.
- Identify major cardiovascular pathology, particularly the more common life threatening cardiovascular abnormalities.
- Integrate echo into advanced life support protocols.
- Recognize the limitations of the course and situations when a referral for a second opinion is indicated.

Course Content

The course will present learners with the following material:

General & Technical Knowledge:

- Ultrasound Physics
- Common artefacts
- The ultrasound machine and Instrumentation
- Probe and preset selection
- Image optimisation adjusting depth, frequency, gain, TGC
- Freeze, scroll, measure, label,
- Save images and measurements, echo loop acquisition

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Basic Critical Care Echocardiography:

- Applications and limitations of transthoracic echocardiography in the critically ill patient
- Principles of 2D Echo Examination
- Acoustic Windows
- Imaging Planes
- Normal 2D Echocardiographic Anatomy
- Parasternal, apical and subcostal views
- Normal 2D Echocardiographic Measurements

Cardiac Anatomy & Physiology:

- Left Heart Assessment
 - Left ventricle chamber size, wall thickness & contraction
 - M-mode and its limitations
 - o Left atrium size
 - Mitral valve normal 2D echo anatomy
 - o Aortic valve normal 2D echo anatomy
 - Aortic root
- Right Heart Assessment
 - o Right Ventricle chamber size, wall thickness & contraction
 - o Interventricular septum position, shape & movement
 - o Right Atrium size
 - Tricuspid valve normal 2D echo anatomy
 - o TAPSE
- Pericardium
 - Pericardial contour
 - o Pericardial effusions
- Inferior Vena Cava
 - Size and shape: AP diameter
 - Respiratory variation (collapsibility/ distensibility)
- Other structures
 - Lung
 - o Pleural effusion
 - o Liver
 - Stomach

Major Critical Pathology:

Assessment of Volume Status and recognition of hypovolaemia:

- LV and RV chamber size and contraction
- LA and RA size

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Measurement of IVC size and respiratory variation

Recognition of LV systolic failure:

- LV size including chamber dimensions and wall thickness
- Assessment of global LV contraction
- Basic assessment of segmental LV contraction
- Assessment of ejection fraction

Recognition of RV systolic failure, acute and chronic cor pulmonale/pulmonary hypertension:

- RV size, shape and wall thickness
- Assessment of global RV contraction
- Use of tricuspid annular peak systolic excursion (TAPSE)
- Position, shape and movement of interventricular septum

Identification of Pericardial Effusion and Tamponade:

- Understanding of tamponade physiology
- Identification and quantification of pericardial effusion
- Differentiating pericardial and pleural effusions
- Recognising 2D signs of tamponade, including diastolic collapse of the RV free wall and RA wall, and inferior cava size and collapsibility.

Other Pathology:

- Thoracic aortic dissection and aneurysm
- Aortic root and ascending aorta diameter
- Abnormal aortic valve morphology and movement
- Pericardial effusion
- Pleural effusion
- Differentiation from pericardial effusion

Limitations and Pitfalls:

The curriculum does not cover:

- Assessment of LV diastolic function
- Evaluation of valvular function
- Assessment of LV filling pressures
- Calculation of cardiac output
- · Calculation of pulmonary artery pressures
- Assessment of constrictive pericarditis

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Training

- Recognised through attendance at an ASUM accredited RCE 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 RCE 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 at least eight (8) hours of teaching time of which at least five (5) 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 unit 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.

Assessments

- Two (2) formative assessments of clincial skills, specificially related to the assessment of rapid cardiac echocardiography ultrasound
- One (1) summative assessment of clincial skills, specificially related to the assessment of cardiac echocardiography ultrasound

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

- Thirty (30) RCE scans, including ten (10) positives (demonstrating the above pathology)
- A maximum of 50% paediatric cases (14 years and under) 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>
 <u>Regulations</u>)

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• At the discretion of the ASUM CCPU Certification Board candidates may be allowed an alternative mechanism to meet this practical requirement

Please note: All assessments and logbooks are required to be completed by the Primary Clinical supervisor as outlined in the CCPU regulations.

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ASUM CCPU Competence Assessment Form Rapid Cardiac Echocardiography (RCE)

Candidate:				
Assessor:				
Date:				
Assessment type:	Formative (feedback & teaching giver Summative (prompting allowed but te	•		,
To pass the summ	ative assessment, the candidate must pass	all components	slisted	
Prepare patient		Competent	Prompted	Fail
	Position Consent/Explanation			
Prepare Environn	nent Lights dimmed if possible			
Prepare Machine				
	Correct Position			
Probe & Preset S	election			
	Can change transducer			
	Selects appropriate transducer			
	Selects appropriate preset			
Data Entry				
	Enter patient details			
Image Optimisation	on			
	sts machine to optimise image:			
,	Depth			
	Frequency (if required)			
	Focus (if required) Gain / TGC			
	Gailly TGC			
Image Acquisition Parasternal long				
Technique	Aligns on long axis			
Identifies (and mea	asures where appropriate*)			
(4.14.116	Left atrium*			
	Mitral valve			
	Anterior and posterior leaflets			
	Chordae tendinae			
	Papillary muscles			
	Left ventricle* (end diastolic and systolic			
	diameters) Aortic valve			
	Aortic root*			
	Interventricular septum*			

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	Dialet constricts			
	Right ventricle			
	Moderator band			
	Myocardium			
	Pericardium			
	Descending aorta			
	Lung			
Parasternal shor	t axis view	Competent	Prompted	Fail
Technique				
	Aligns on short axis and scans from base			
	to apex			
L.L CC				
Identifies	A anti-a coale ca			
	Aortic valve			
	Pulmonary valve and trunk			
	Right ventricle			
	Tricuspid valve			
	Right atrium			
	Interatrial septum			
	Left atrium			
	Mitral valve leaflets			
	Papillary muscles			
	Left ventricle			
	Right ventricle			
	Aligns in correct orientation			
Apical 4 & 5 char	mber view			1
Technique				
	Can adjust from 4 to 5 chamber view			
Identifies				
	Cardiac chambers			
	Cardiac valves			
	Inter ventricular and atrial septae			
Subcostal view				
Technique				
	Optimises view			
Identifies				
	Liver			
	Stomach			
	Myocardium and septae			
	Pericardium and pericardial space			
	Cardiac chambers			
	Cardiac valves			
Inferior vena cav	ra e			
Technique				
•	Attains longitudinal view			
	Attains transverse view			
	Measures appropriately			
Normal Physiolo		L	ı	
131111111111111111111111111111111111111	Describes normal LV size, function and			
	assessment			
	Describes normal MV / TV appearance			
	and function			

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	Describes normal AV appearance and function			
	Describes normal aortic root size Describes normal RV size, function and assessment			
	Describes normal IVC size, appearance and respiratory variation			
Pathology				
Describes change	s consistent with hypovolaemia	Competent	Prompted	Fail
	Cardiac chambers			
	Interatrial septum			
	IVC			
Describes change	es consistent with RV systolic failure			
_	RV size, shape, wall thickness			
	RV contractility incl. TAPSE			
	Interventricular septum			
Describes change	es consistent with LV systolic failure			
· ·	LV size, wall thickness			
	Reduced ejection fraction and its			
	assessment			
Describes appear	ance of pericardial effusion			
	Identification and quantification			
	Differentiates pleural and pericardial			
	effusions			
Tamponade				
	Understands the physiology			
	Describes 2D Changes on echo (RV / RA			
	/ IVC)			
Aortic root	Describes appearance of gracely dileted	_		
	Describes appearance of grossly dilated aortic root			
Valve	aortic root			
Dysfunction				
•	Describes appearance of grossly			
	abnormal valve function			
	Regurgitation			
	Stenosis			
Understands Lim				
	NOT designed to assess for valve			
	function Although group distinction may be			
	Although gross dysfunction may be detected it may be missed			
	NOT able to exclude dissection			
	NOT able to exclude pulmonary			
	embolism			
	NOT designed to assess for regional wall			
	motion abnormality			
	NOT designed to assess for diastolic			
	dysfunction			
	NOT designed to give measurements of			
Dogged Kaaning	left or right-sided pressures			
Record Keeping	Stores / prints appropriate images			
	Stores / prints appropriate images Writes appropriate report			
	May use report proforma			
	A construction of the construction	1	1	

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Machine Maintei	nance Cleans ultrasound probe appropriate Stores machine & probes safely and correctly		Competent	Prompted	Fail
	Assessment Only: rticularly good areas:				
Agreed actions	for development				
Examiner Signa	ture:	Candic	date Signature	<u> </u>	
Examiner Name	:				
Date					

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