American College of Physicians - Internal Medicine Meeting 2025 New Orleans, LA

Ultrasound-Guided Paracentesis

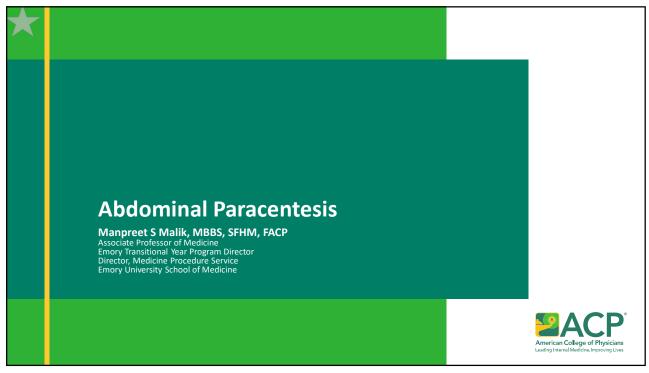
Faculty Information

Director: Manpreet S. Malik, MD, Member
Stephanie Eizember, MD
Christopher Hillhouse, MD, Member
Maria Antonietta Mosetti, MD, FACP
Toby Terwilliger, MD, Member
Kathryn Flynn Resident/Fellow Memher

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Faculty

Stephanie Eizember, MD

Assistant Professor of Medicine Associate Section Chief, APPs and QI UT Health, San Antonio

Toby Terwilliger, MD

Assistant Professor, Procedure Service attending, Grady Memorial Hospital Emory University School of Medicine

Christopher Hillhouse, MD

Assistant Professor, Medical Director for Cardiovascular Units Procedure Service attending, Grady Memorial Hospital Emory University School of Medicine

Maria A Mosetti, MD

Assistant Professor,
Medical Director of Hospital Medicine
Director, Clinical Ultrasound Course for IM
residency
University of Miami

Kathryn Flynn, DO

Chief Resident, Walter Reed National Military Medical Center Bethesda, MD



3

Benefits of US in Paracentesis

- Detection of Peritoneal Free Fluid
 - Overall diagnostic accuracy of 58% of physical exam (Cattau 1982, McGibbon 2003)
 - Ultrasound detects 100-600ml (Goldberg 1970, Abrahms 1999)
- ↑ <u>Success</u> of paracentesis (Nazeer 2005)
 - 95% with U/S vs. 61% without U/S
- ↓ <u>Failed</u> attempts
 - 13 of 15 failed attempts became successful
- ↓ <u>Unnecessary</u> attempts
 - 14 of 56 (25%) too little fluid



Benefits of US in Paracentesis

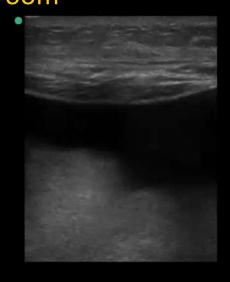
- Bleeding complications
 - Most common complication of paracentesis (Sharzehi, 2014)
 - 0.27% with U/S vs. I.25% without U/S (Mercaldi 2013)
 - † Hospital mortality with bleeding (12.9% vs. 2.9%)
 - ↑ Costs (\$19K) and LOS (4.3 days, p<0.0001) with bleeding
 - 10% of Selected Sites have Vessels (Barsuk 2017)
 - 0.5% minor bleeding risk with US, despite INR/plts (Lin 2005)



5

"I could throw a dart into that from across the room"





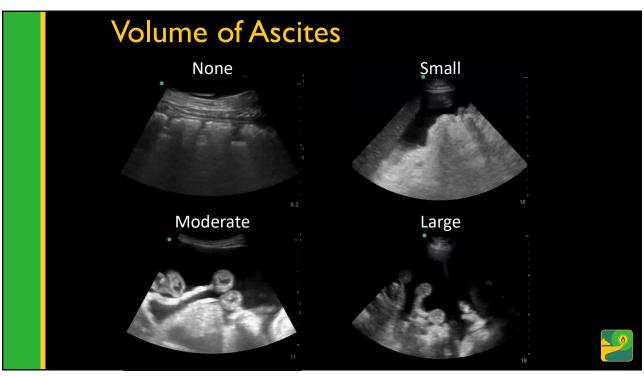


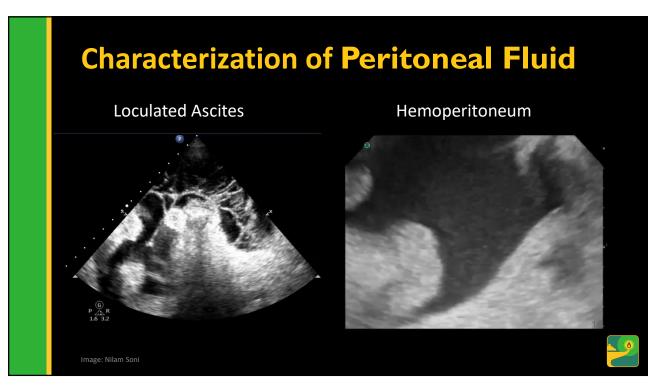
Pre-procedure Ultrasound Evaluation *Paracentesis*

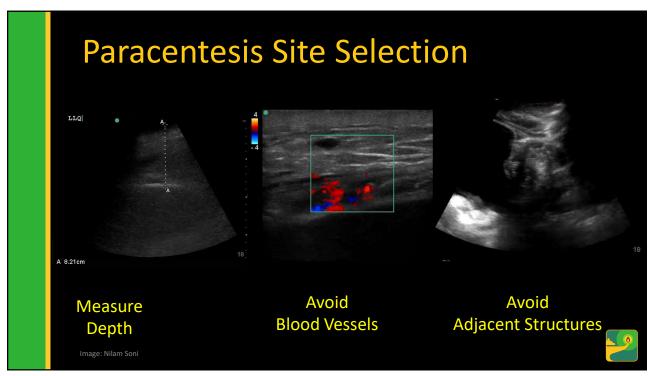
- 1 Peritoneal Free Fluid
 - Volume
 - Character
- 2 Paracentesis Site Selection
 - Largest, shallowest collection
 - Depth
 - Vessels

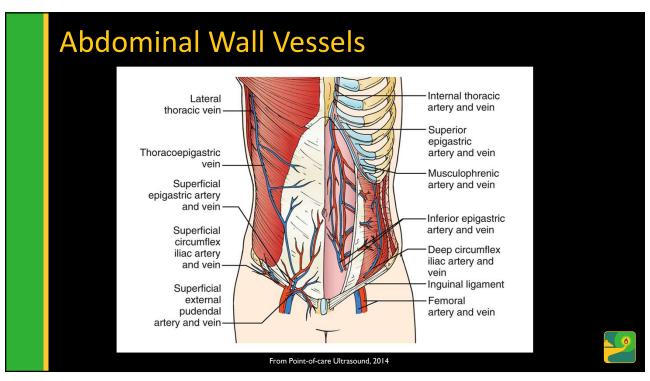


7



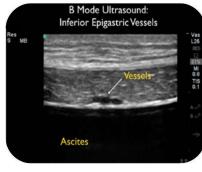


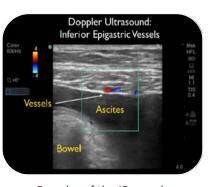




Vascular Evaluation

The Society of Hospital Medicine's Positional Statement recommends evaluating abdominal wall vasculature with the vascular probe (5-11Hz) with power and or color doppler to screen for vessels. A low-frequency transducer capable of color flow Doppler ultrasound may be utilized in patients with a thick abdominal wall.



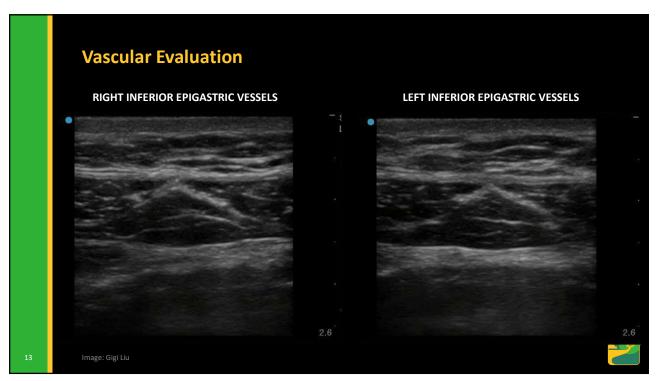


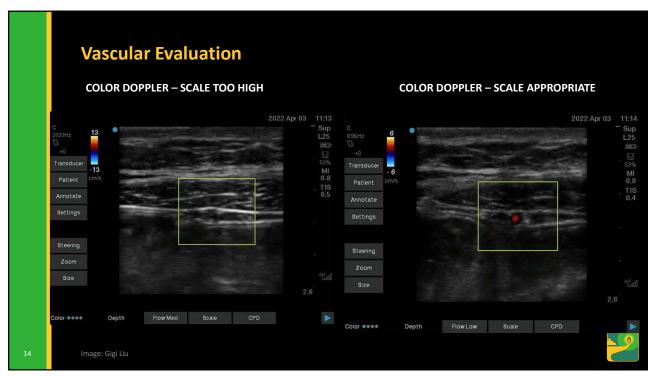
Inferior Epigastric Vessels

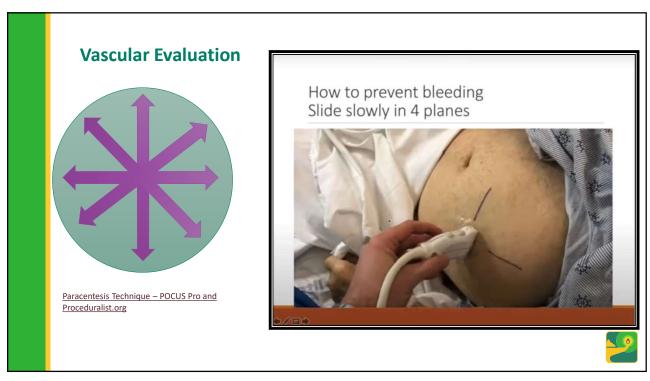
Doppler of the IE vessels

Cho J, Jensen TP, Reierson K, et al. Recommendations on the Use of Ultrasound Guidance for Adult Abdominal Paracentesis: A Position Statement of the Society of Hospital Medicine. J Hosp Med. 2019;14:E7-E15. Published 2019 Jan 2. doi:10.12788/jhm.3095

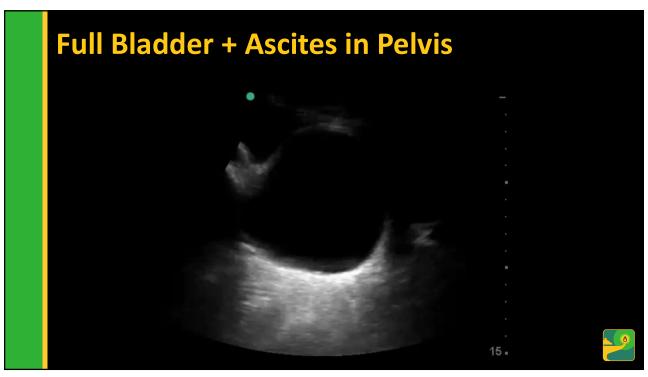


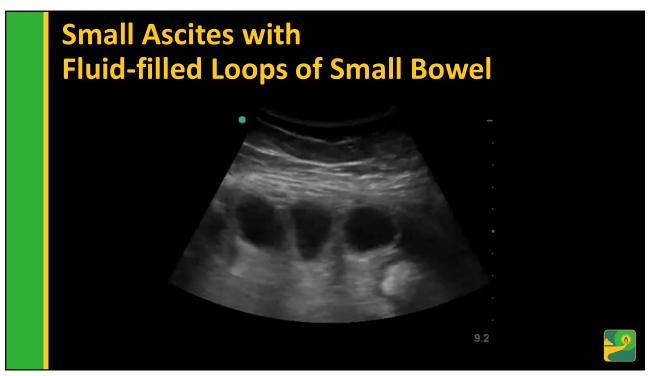


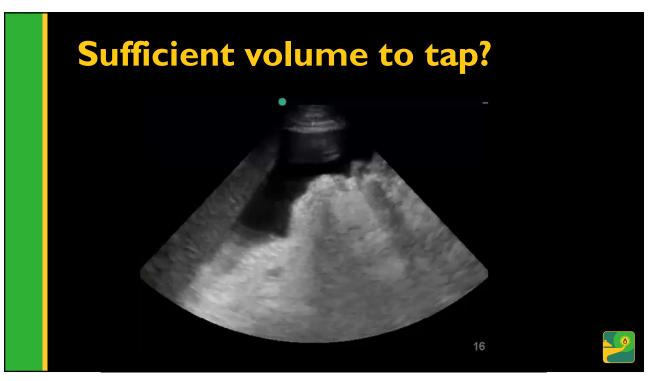


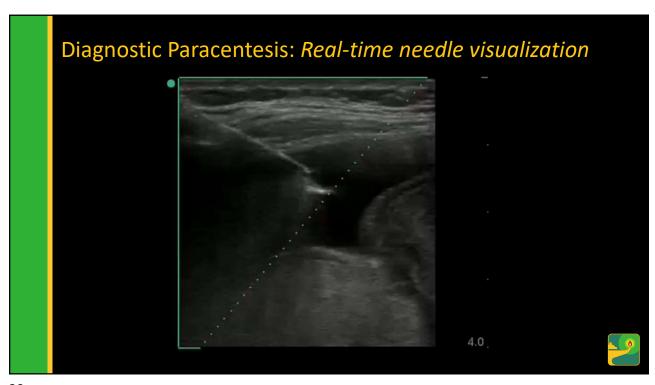












Technique: Areas of Focus

- Keep patient in same position as you scanned in.
- Anesthetize all layers carefully.
- Aspirate as you go in to pick up blood vessels missed by ultrasound.
- Insert Catheter at the same angle as scanning angle
- Insert 0.5cm to 1cm beyond the point where fluid is aspirated to prevent catheter coiling in subcutaneous layers or peritoneum.
- · Look for color of fluid.
- Use albumin early!

21

Let's practice!

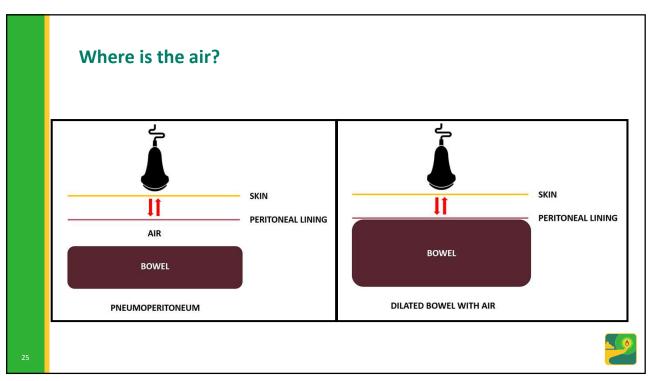
Contact info: Manpreet.malik@emory.edu
Twitter:@medmanny

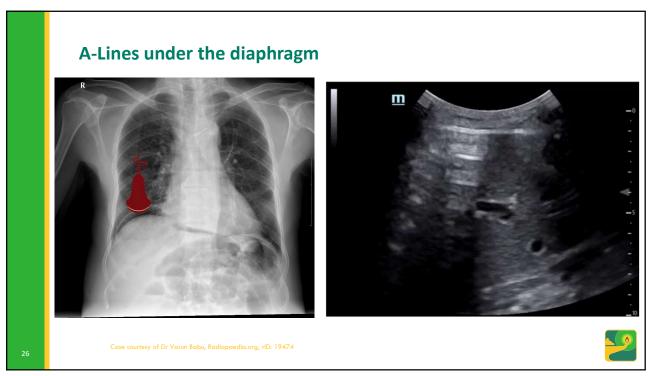




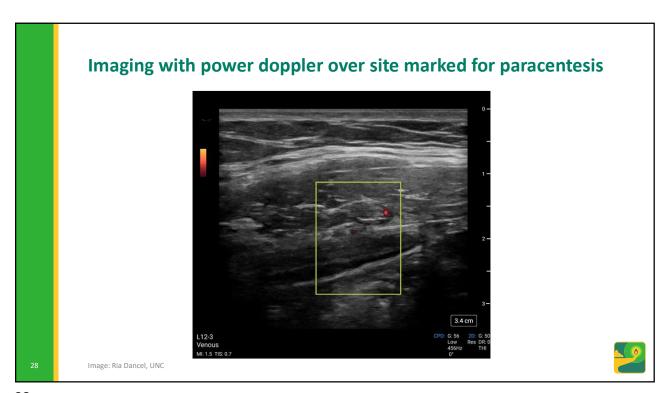












Stay Safe from "Landmines" for Paracentesis



Bowel

- Complex Ascites
- Abdominal A Lines
- Dilated Bowel
- Pneumoperitoneum
- Ileus/SBO



Perforation Bleeding

- Peritoneal Point
- Bubbles in Ascites
- Bowel Content
- Hematocrit Sign
- Bleeding Jet



Abdominal

- 360 Evaluation
- Low Doppler Scale
- Limitations with Ultrasound

