Abdomen

Clinical Protocol

1. Aorta: Long images of aorta with AP measurements (prox, mid, and dist).

2. IVC: Long image. Include AP measurement if over 3.75 cm. If IVC filter or catheter seen, localize with respect to hepatic/renal veins.

3. Pancreas: Images to include head, uncinate process, body, and tail.
   – Document any pancreatic abnormalities, including peripancreatic fluid, adenopathy, masses, calcifications. Image distal common bile duct in region of pancreatic head.
   – Measure pancreatic duct if seen.

4. Liver: Long and trans images of right, left, and caudate lobes.
   – Must show hepatic veins, portal veins, and color Doppler waveform of main portal vein
   – Largest single measurement (cm).
   – If liver has nodular appearing contour, image liver surface with high frequency linear probe.

5. Gall Bladder: Long and trans images in two positions (supine and LLD) when possible.
   – If GB absent, image GB fossa.
   – Take wall measurement.
   – Evaluate for pericholecystic fluid.
   – Evaluate for presence/absence of sonographic Murphy’s sign.
   – Measure any masses/polyps in two directions.
   – Note stones/sludge and check for mobility.

6. Biliary System:
   – Evaluate/image intrahepatic ducts along right and left branches of portal vein.
   – Measure/document bile duct at porta hepatis.
   – When visualized, measure/document common bile duct at pancreatic head.

7. Kidneys: Long images (medial, mid, lateral) and trans images (upper, mid, lower) of both kidneys.
   – Record max measurement (long and trans) of kidneys.
   – Image comparison to adjacent liver/spleen.
   – Single color Doppler image of kidneys.
   – If absence of right kidney, image renal fossa.
   – If hydronephrosis seen, also show ureteral jets.
   – If stones present, measure largest dimension of largest stone.


9. Spleen: Long and trans spleen images to include long measurement.
   – If spleen larger than 13 cm, measure in three dimensions.
   – If splenule noted, take measurements in three dimensions and try to show vascular attachment to spleen.

10. Image right and left lower quadrants. Image right and left hemidiaphragm/pleural space.
INDICATIONS

| Aorta | Prox ____________ cm  
|       | Mid ____________ cm     
|       | Dist ____________ cm    |
| IVC   | ☐ Normal ☐ Occluded     
        | ☐ Dilated              |
| Pancreas | ☐ Normal ☐ Partially Visualized ☐ Not Visualized |
| Liver | ____________ cm         
        | ☐ Normal echotexture    
        | ☐ Fatty ☐ Coarsened     |
| Portal Vein | ☐ Hepatopetal ☐ Thrombus ☐ Hepatofugal |
| Gall Bladder | ☐ Normal ☐ Absent       
              | Wall thickness ____________ cm        
              | ☐ Stones ☐ Mobile                  
              | ☐ Pericholecystic fluid            
              | Sonographic Murphy’s (when appropriate) ☐ Negative ☐ Positive ☐ Cannot evaluate |
| Biliary | Common Duct ____________ cm |
| Right Kidney | ☐ Hydro (then image jets)  
               | ____________ x ____________ cm        
               | Long ____________ Trans             |
| Left Kidney | ☐ Hydro (then image jets)  
              | ____________ x ____________ cm        
              | Long ____________ Trans             |
| Spleen | ____________ cm         |

Comments

SONOGRApher CONFIRMATION: My signature confirms that instructions have been provided to the conscious patient regarding this exam, that US utilizes sound waves rather than ionizing radiation, and that coupling gel is used to improve the quality of the exam.

Sonographer’s Signature

Name / MR # / Label