		Point of Care Ultrasound Ima	ige Aquisitio	on Criteria (m	odified from the	ASA POCUS certifi	cate)			
		The POCUS Certificate program offe								
	Acquisition training (PART 4 of the program) in order to provide competency. The following elements will used as a guide									
		to evaluate resident performance whe	pret images bu	t to						
		good image aquisition skills by the pe	erformer. Essen	tially this means	we are evaluating	the skill of obtaining	g good quality i	mages		
		by using the following criteria on each organ system. This document also satisfies criteria for the OSCE content on POCUS.								
	1		CAR	DIAC			Complete	Incomplete		
	Α	Parasternal long-axis view:								
ы		i. Axis:								
Ă		a. The following structures are visibl	e: LV, LA, RV, LV	/OT, aortic valve	and mitral valve					
CARDIAC		b. Functional findings: Both aortic &	mitral valve are	both seen openi	ng at appropriate p	part of the cardiac cy	cle			
υ Ο		ii. Gain: The blood is relatively black								
		iii. Depth: Able to see at least descend	ding thoracic ao	rta						
	в	Parasternal short-axis view:								
AC		i. Axis:								
CARDIAC		a. The following structures visible: LV	at mid-ventric	ular level.						
A C		ii. Gain: The blood is relatively black								
		iii. Depth: Able to see deep enough to	visualize pariet	al pericardium						
	С	Apical 4-chamber view:								
CARDIAC		i. Axis:								
RD		a. The following structures are visibl	e: LV, RV, RA, LA	A, mitral and tricu	ispid valve.					
A C		b. Functional findings: The tricuspid & mitral valves both seen opening in diastole.								
		ii. Gain: The blood is relatively black								
	iii. Depth: able to see deep enough to see just posterior to the atria									
AC			, ,							
CARDIAC	D	Subcostal 4-chamber view:								
СA		i. Axis:								
		a. The following structures are visible	e: LV, RV, RA, LA	, tricuspid. The m	itral valve may be	seen.				
		b. Functional finding: The tricuspid valve is seen opening in diastole gain.								
		ii. Gain: The blood is relatively black								
Ŷ		iii. Depth: able to see deep enough to	just posterior to	o parietal perica	dium deep to the l	V				
CARDIA					-					
AF	Е	IVC (long-axis) view:								
Ŭ		i. Axis:								
		a. The following structures visible: IV	/C in the long ax	is (and NOT the	aorta or hepatic ve	in), and liver.				
		ii. Gain: The blood is relatively black								
AC		iii. Depth: Able to see deep enough to	see behind the	IVC to see if ther	e is liver tissue or s	spine there				
CARDIAC		(i.e., if liver posterior to IVC, this supports the identification of the structure as being the IVC whereas if spine is								
CA		posterior, this would support the iden	tification of thi	s structure as be	ing the aorta)					
	2		LU	NG			Complete	Incomplete		
45	Α	Anterior or antero-lateral lung view								
LUNG		i. Axis:								
Ľ		a. Cranial & caudal ribs/rib shadows a	are visible							
		b. You should be able to visualize whe	ether lung slidin	g is present or al	osent					
		ii. Gain: gain should be low enough to see pleural line distinct from surround structures								
(1)		iii. Depth: if B-lines are visible, sector depth should be enough to see the B-lines obliterate at least 2 A-lines								
UNG		(>10cm). If only A-lines are visible, yo								

	В	Postero-lateral lung view							
		i. Axis:							
		a. The following structures are seen: diaphragm, spine cau	al to the diaphragm, supradiaphra	agmatic space					
U	ii. Gain: gain should be high enough to see liver/diaphragm as relatively echogenic structures								
LUNG									
		iii. Depth: should be set deep enough to see the spine							
	3	GASTRIC	Complete	Incomplete					
<u></u>		Video clips are preferred but still images will be considered							
GASTRIC	and a RLD clip unless supine shows either solids or a grossly distended antrum (in which a supine view								
Ğ		of the antrum alone is sufficient)							
		i. Axis:							
		a. The following structures are visualized: liver, antrum in	Ill circumference, aorta (exception	n when there is					
		recent solid intake in which case the aorta may be obscured by air artifact in the antrum)							
ы С		ii. Gain: should be set so that the liver appears of medium echogenicity (grey) and the content of aorta							
GASTRIC		appears anechoic							
6A G		iii. Depth: should be set deep enough to see the aorta, or whether the set deep enough to see the aorta, or whether the set deep enough to see the aorta and the set deep enough to set deep enough to see the set deep enough to see the aorta and the set deep enough to see the aorta and the set deep enough to see the aorta and the set deep enough to se	ere it is expected to be						
_				Ormulate					
	4	Focused Assessment with Sonograp	y in Trauma (FAST) exam	Complete	Incomplete				
ST	A	Right Upper Quadrant (RUQ) / Morison's Pouch view							
FAST		i. Axis: a. The following strucutres should be visible: diaphragm, he							
		<b>ii. Gain:</b> should be appropriate to allow visualization of free	tissues						
		iii. Depth: appropriate to visualize spine, but not beyond sp	16						
۲	-								
FAST	В	Left Upper Quadrant (LUQ) / Spleno-renal recess view							
		i. Axis:							
	a. The following strucutres should be visible: diaphragm, spleno-renal interface, and inferior tip of spleen are visible								
		ii. Gain should be appropriate to allow visualization of free fluid as distinct from surrounding tissues							
⊢		iii. Depth: appropriate to visualize spine, but not beyond sp							
FAST	~								
"	С	Pelvic view: Transverse							
		i. Axis:							
		a. The following strucutres should be visible: male pelvis: e	Vesicles						
		and/or prostate. Female pelvis: entire bladder is visualiz							
FAST		iii. Gain: set low enough to permit screening for free fluid p	sterior to the bladder.						
μ	_								
	D	Pelvic view: Sagittal							
		i. Axis:							
		a. The following strucutres should be visible: female pelvis							
H		In both females and males, if the bladder is distended then the maximal size of bladder should be visible							
FAST		(i.e., anterior-posterior dimension of bladder similar in this view to the maximal anterior-posterior dimension of bladder							
		seen in accompanying transverse view)							
		ii. Gain: set low enough to permit screening for free fluid po	terior to the bladder						
			AR	cocuts, MD Upda	ted 9/21/2022				