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Extended FAST looks at the left and right thoracic regions for evaluation of fluid (likely hemothorax in the trauma setting) and pneumothorax. A pneumothorax seen in the lateral region indicates a fairly large pneumothorax and possible should have chest tube placed prior to CT confirmation

**Name:**

1. Extended FAST includes what imaging to the focused assessment with sonography in trauma (FAST)

- A. Pleural/Lung/Thoracic
- B. Large vessel injury (Aorta)
- C. Deep vein thrombosis evaluation
- D. Extended cardiac evaluation

2. Rare layering effect sometimes seen in hemothorax or highly cellular effusions, the effusion is separated into two phases of different echogenicity

- A. Hematocrit sign
- B. Sinusoid sign
- C. Jelly fish sign
- D. Comet tail artifacts

3. The bright white line between chest wall and aerated lung tissue is called:

- A. A line
- B. B line
- C. Pleural line
- D. Rib line

4. In the presence of a pneumothorax

- A. The pleural line disappears
- B. The lung sliding disappears
- C. A line disappears

5. What is the optimal depth for evaluating the pleural line for lung sliding?

- A. 15-20 cm
- B. 10-15 cm
- C. 7-10 cm
- D. 3-7 cm

Question	Your Answer	Correct Answer
1		

This is the definition of the hematocrit sign. Sinusoid sign means lung movement with respiration, Jellyfish means waving appearance of parts of lung in pleural fluid, and comet tail artifacts are shimmering/glimmering of the pleural line due to visceral and parietal pleural moving on each other

Review
This is the pleural line and basis for most of the examination of the lung. Lung sliding disappears and the pleural line appears as a solid white line
3-7 cm must be used to evaluate the pleural line. The other depths will have the pleural line visualized but is not optimal.