

In the ICU, hypotension can include evaluation of the aorta, but in the trauma setting and FAST aorta is not typically evaluated, but fluid resulting from aortic rupture may be seen in the other views

Name:

When blood originates in the left upper quadrant from splenic injury, the next location fluid will accumulate is the hepatorenal space		
The diaphragm is important to identify in order to make sure the fluid is in the abdomen or in the thoracic compartments		
5		

If fluid is found anterior to the descending aorta (sometimes called rat tailing), then it is pericardial fluid. If the anechoic space goes posterior to the aorta, then it is a left pleural effusion		
Retroperitoneal fluid is hard to detect on FAST exam until there is a large amount that may also involve other quadrants		

1. Which of the following is not evaluated during a typical FAST exam?

- A. Pericardial space
- B. Hepatorenal space
- C. Splenorenal space
- D. Aorta

2. In a patient with splenic rupture, after blood accumulates in the splenorenal space, where does it move to next?

- A. It does not accumulate in other locations
- B. Hepatorenal space
- C. Left paracolic gutter
- D. Right paracolic gutter

3. When identifying fluid, what is the most important structure to identify?

- A. Kidney
- B. Fluid echogenicity
- C. Diaphragm
- D. Fluid volume

4. What structure must you identify on cardiac evaluation to distinguish between pericardial fluid and left pleural fluid?

- A. Pericardium
- B. Lung line
- C. Descending aorta
- D. Pleural line

5. Which location is most difficult to detect fluid on FAST exam?

- A. Splenorenal
- B. Pericardia
- C. Retroperitoneal
- D. Hepatorenal