

RAPP

RHEUMATOLOGY ADVANCED PRACTICE PROVIDERS

Second Annual National Conference

September 30 – October 2, 2021 Phoenix, AZ



Ultrasound Boot Camp!!

Nate Mathews, RMSK Kyle George, PA-C McKenna Syphus, RMA

Disclaimer

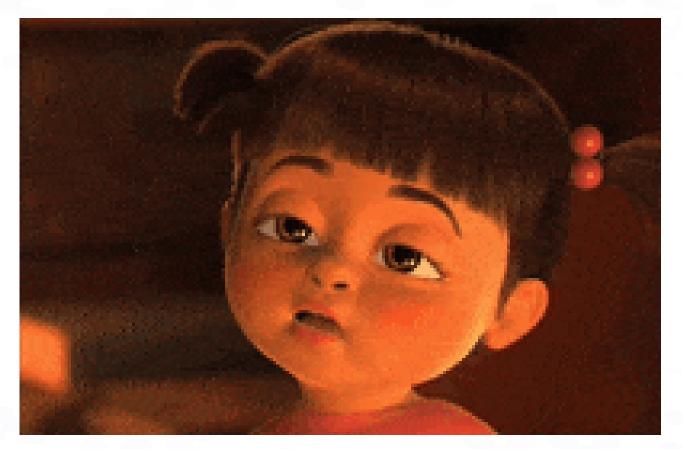
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Disclosures

> None



BORING!!!

Greetings, Everyone!!

Hi in English

hi

Hi in Mandarin



About Me

Joseph "Nate" Mathews, RMSK

- > Meridian, ID
- > Certified in MSK US in 2012
- > RMSK Pioneer
- ➤ Worked in Rheumatology for 21 years



The ARDMS proudly congratulates the Pioneer group of new RMSK Registrants.

LARISA LIKVER PATRICK LING LAUREN LOWN ROGER LOWN SYED MAHMOOD DANIEL MALONE

SEAN MARTIN JOSEPH MATHEWS

JASJIT MAVI

ROXANE MCGONIGAL WILLIAM MEDFORD VIJAY MEHTA PATRICK MEYERS JULIA MICHALEK ROBERT MONACO RANDY MOORE ARMOND MORADIAN MARK MUILENBURG SEAN MULVANEY THOMAS NABITY JR SHAZIA NASIM HO YIN NGAI JOHN NITSCHE SHAHIDA PARVEEN LEONARDO PIRILLO PRESTON POLLOCK ADRIANA POP-MOODY NARAYANA PRASAD TIMOTHY PROVEDA JAMES PROVO MARTHA PYRON ALBERTO RAMOS CRUZ BLAKE RANDLES HALEEMA RAUF JEFFREY RAYBORN DAVID RILEY

BRIAN ROBERTSON

2012 RMSK Pioneer Registrants

JAMES ROBLES

ROY SETTERGREN NOREEN SU IOT SIEVERS JAYASHREE SINHA DR JONAS SKARDIS STEVEN SKUROW JAY SMITH LISA SMITH WAYNE SMITH DAVID SOTO QUIJANO DAVID SPINNER HEINRICH STIENE RICHARD STRIANO ZANET SWART AASIM SYED RYAN SZEPIELA LIAQAT TALPUR JOHN TASSONE PHILIPPA TATGE HELEN TAYLOR SHAWN TIERNEY BRIAN TOLLEFSON PAUL TORTLAND MICHELE TRAVES LINDSEY UNDERWOOD JAMES VANHUYSEN CHRISTOPHER VISCO ANANDA WALALIYADDA RANMALI WALALIYADDA ERIC WATSON JOHN WATSON KIMBERLY WEEKS DAVID WESTERDAHL THOMAS WILKINS AMY WILKINSON AARON WILLIAMS WING KEUNG WU RALPH YACHOUI

JACOB SELLON

JAMIE MALONET SEAN MARTIN **JOSEPH MATHEWS** JASJIT MAVI MATTHEW MCFIROY

(Hey, that's Me!!)

About Me

- > 1 Wife
- ➤ 3 Kids
- > 1 Pooch Named Finn
- ➤ I Love Technology
- ➤ The HOLIDAY (Really)
 Come at me, Bro...









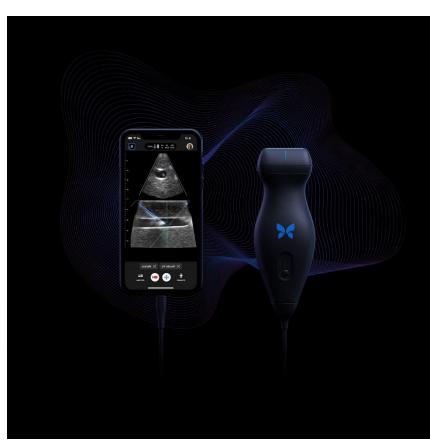
theHoliday



The MVP of this Presentation







Musculoskeletal Ultrasound and You:



Alright, What's All This Then?

Ultrasonography is a medical imaging technique that uses high frequency sound waves and their echoes. The technique is similar to the echolocation used by bats, whales and dolphins, as well as SONAR used by Submarines.

In a typical ultrasound, millions of pulses and echoes are sent and received each second. The probe can be moved along the surface of the body and angled to obtain various views.

The Parts

- Central Processing Unit
- > Transducer Probe
- > Control Panel
- Display
- UltrasoundTransmission Gel(the goo)













The Bicameral Mind







A Bit About Axes (Because I Like Axes)

Not this kind

BackGround

x + -

This Kind

Subject-

Foreground

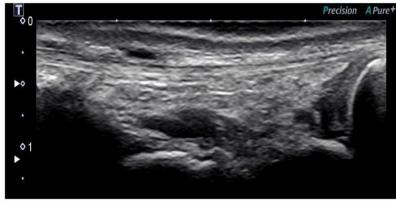




The Long and Short of it

DORSAL VIEW OF COMPARTMENT 1 LONG AXIS

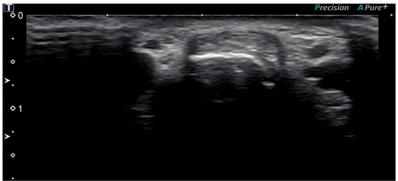




Structures of interest: radius, scaphoid, trapezium, extensor pollicis brevis and abductor pollicis longus in view

DORSAL VIEW OF COMPARTMENT 1 SHORT AXIS





Structures of interest: radius, scaphoid, trapezium, extensor pollicis brevis and abductor pollicis longus in view



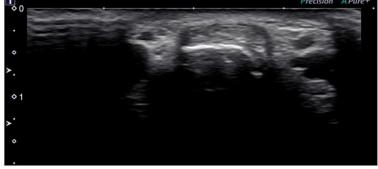
The Long and Short of it





Structures of interest: radius, scaphoid, trapezium, extensor pollicis brevis and abductor pollicis longus in view





Structures of interest: radius, scaphoid, trapezium, extensor pollicis brevis and abductor pollicis longus in view

Terminology (Oh, EWWWW, DAVID!!)

- **Anisotropy** an artifact seen when the beam is not perpendicular to the tissue surface. It is due to beam scattering and results in the tissue (usually tendons) appearing hyporeflexive or dark. BE CAREFUL!! This can simulate pathology
- **Refraction** and artifact depicting real structures in incorrect positions (this occurs when the beam bends at the interface of two materials
- Attenuation the loss of energy as US wave propagates through a tissue
- **Reverberation** occurs when the beam bounces between an object and the transducer causing repetition echoes below the object
- **Echogenicity** the ability of an object to return as US pulse as and echo (how we describe the images seen on US)
 - **Hyperechoic** appearing white
 - Anechoic appearing black
 - **Hypoechoic** appearing dark gray
 - Midechoic appearing as varying shades of gray



Echogenicity of Interesting Structures (Tissue Characteristics)

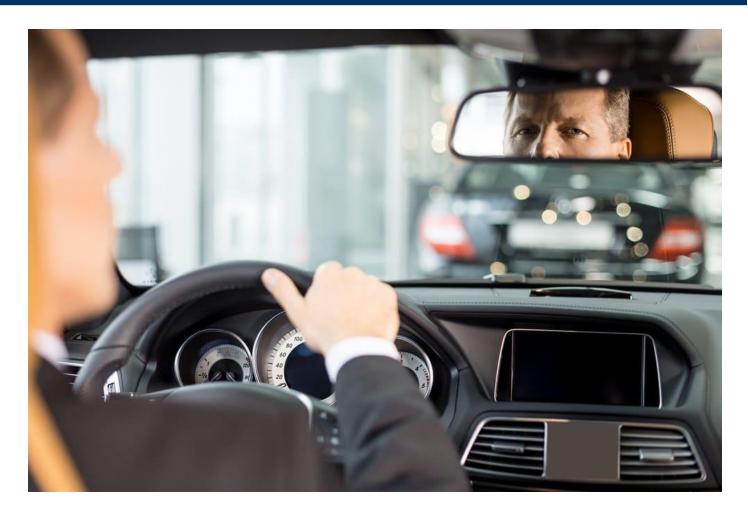
- ➤ Bone surface Hyperechoic with Posterior Acoustic Shadowing
- Bursae Hypoechoic or anechoic
- Cartilage
 - > Hyaline: Anechoic
 - Meniscal: Mildly Hyperechoic
 - > Fibrocartilage: Mildly Hyperechoic
- Connective tissue Midechoic and mildly irregular
- Ligaments Hyperechoic with multidirectional fibrillar pattern

Echogenicity of Interesting Structures (Tissue Characteristics)

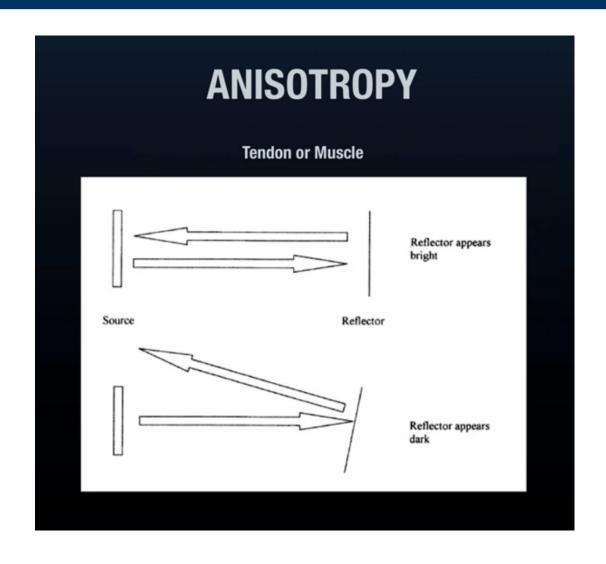
- Muscles midechoic with hyperechoic lines (fascial planes, septae, epimysium, paramysium)
- Nerves mildly hyperechoic ("Honeycomb appearance" of fascicles)
- Subcutaneous fat (midechoic and irregular (globular appearance)
- Synovium midechoic
- ➤ Synovial Fluid as With any fluid seen with ultrasound it is anechoic, it will also be displaceable incompressible.
- ➤ Tendons hyperechoic exhibiting indistinct parallel fibular pattern. A key tissue that displays the artifact known as anisotropy (which can be helpful and harmful)

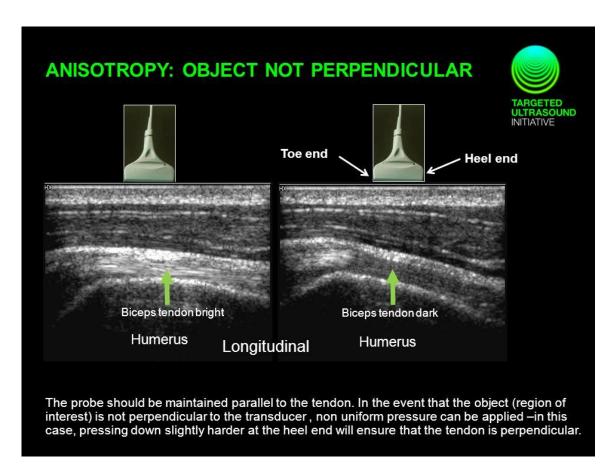
Image Reflection





Anisotropy





The Big Physics Takeaway!!! (You, in the back, WAKE UP FOR THIS!!)

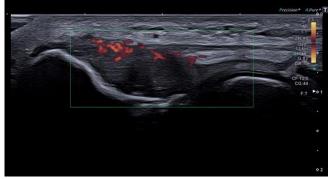
- ➤ Frequency As frequency goes up, Resolution goes up, but Penetration (depth) decreases
- ➤ Depth As Depth increases (goes deeper), Frequency and Resolution go down
- ➤ Resolution Increases with frequency, Decreases with greater depth
- ➤ For Superficial Soft Tissue, High Frequency Results In Higher Resolution!!

Okay, Why? (2 Tool Boxes)

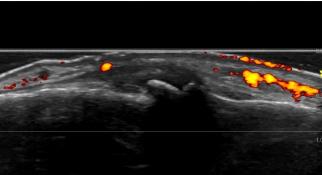


- Smoking gun?
 - Inflammation (Synovitis)
 - Erosive Damage (RA)
 - > Enthesitis (PsA)
 - Osteophytosis (OA)







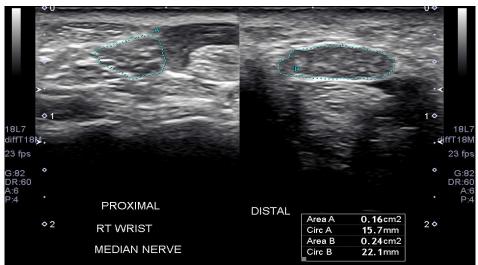


- Smoking gun?
 - Inflammation (Synovitis)
 - Erosive Damage (RA)
 - > Enthesitis (PsA)
 - Osteophytosis (OA)
 - **Effusion**
 - Double Contour (Gout)
 - Chondrocalcinosis (Pseudogout)
 - Median Nerve Impingement (Carpal Tunnel Syndrome)



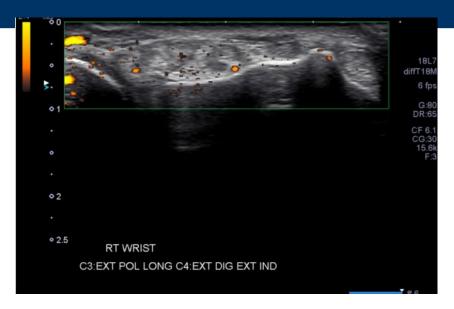


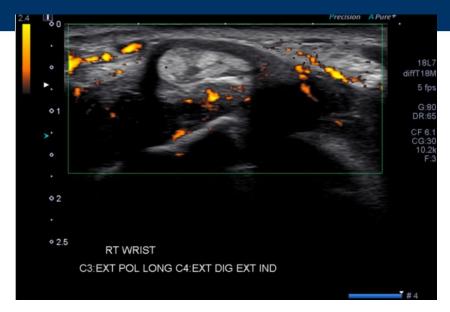




- **➤**Imaging Modalities
 - >Ultrasound
 - >X-Ray
 - >MRI
 - >CT
 - > Why US vs MRI, X-Ray, CT?
 - > Oblique Angles
 - > Dynamic Imagery
 - Doppler Signal (Active Inflammation)
 - > Ability to Measure Erosive Damage

Synovitis (Grade 1, 2 & 3)





Grade 1 (Single Vessel Signals)



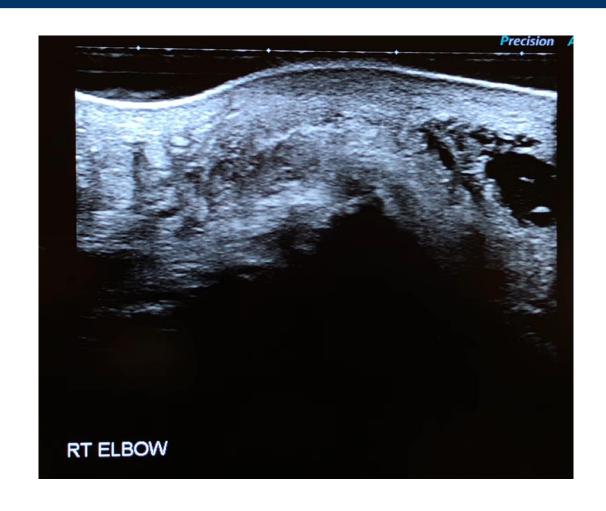
Grade 2 (Confluent Vessel Signals)

Grade 3 (>50% of synovium covered with vessel signals)

- Ways MSK Ultrasound adds value to your practice
 - > High-definition ultrasound imaging narrows the differential
 - > Real-Time Ultrasound Takes Away the Guesswork
 - > A Confident Diagnosis Directs the Most Effective Treatment
 - > Capturing Ultrasound Images Documents Actual Progress
 - ➤ Progression of disease
 - Quantification of active synovitis
 - ➤ Accurate Measurement of erosive damage
 - > Improvement or remission of disease
 - Efficacy of treatment

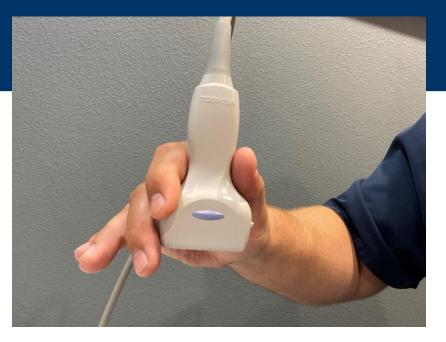
Okay, Why ELSE?

- Interventional Medicine
 - Confident assessment of problem area
 - ➤ Simple Injection
 - ➤ Aspiration
 - Accurate Placement of Needle
 - Shortest, most concise path to affected area



Okay, Smarty Pants... How?

- Light Touch
- ➤ Move Slowly
- ➤ LOTS OF GEL #GELISCHEAP
- Relaxed Grip





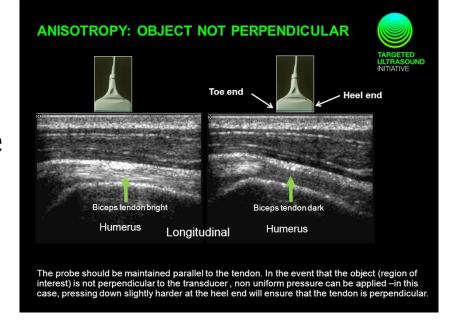
5 Motions For Success







- 2. Heel-Toe
- 3. Fan





5 Motions For Success



- 1. Rock
- 2. Heel-Toe
- 3. Fan
- 4. Slide (Sweep)
- 5. Compress

Major Pathology

- Synovitis
 - ➤ Grade o (No Signal)
 - ➤ Grade 1 (Single Vessel Signals)
 - ➤ Grade 2 (Confluent Vessel Signals)
 - ➤ Grade 3 (>50% of synovium covered with vessel signals)

- > Enthesitis
- Osteophytosis
- Erosion (≥1 mm on 2 axes)
- > Effusion
- Rotator Cuff Rupture
 - > Partial-Thickness
 - > Intrasubstance
 - > Full-Thickness
 - > Complete

Minor Pathology

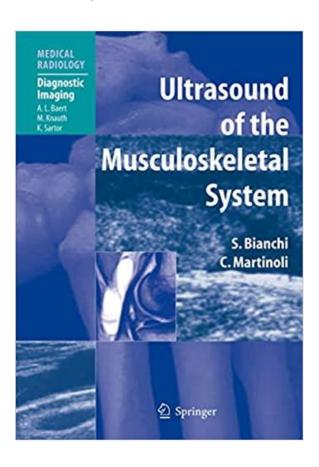
- Synovial Hypertrophy
- Synovial Proliferation
- Tenosynovitis (active)
 - Preclinical RA
 - Peritendinous fluid/tissue thickening
- Early Erosive Damage
 - > <1 mm
 - > Early RA

- Joint Space Narrowing
 - > Mild
 - > Moderate
 - > Significant

Resources (These are a few of my favorite things)



<u>Ultrasound of the Musculoskeletal</u> <u>System</u> by Bianchi & Martinoli

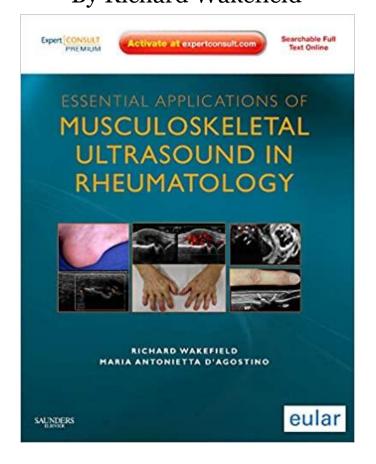


Essential Applications of

Musculoskeletal Ultrasound in

Rheumatology

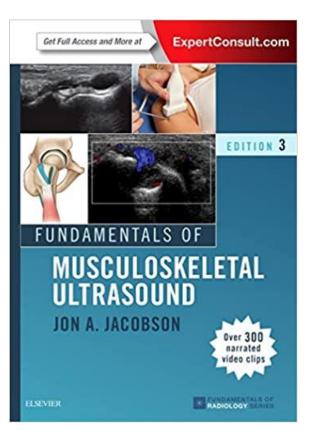
By Richard Wakefield



Fundamentals of

Musculoskeletal Ultrasound

By Jon A. Jacobson





Thank you

Me too chair, me too







1920s: In 100 years we will have flying cars

2020s:





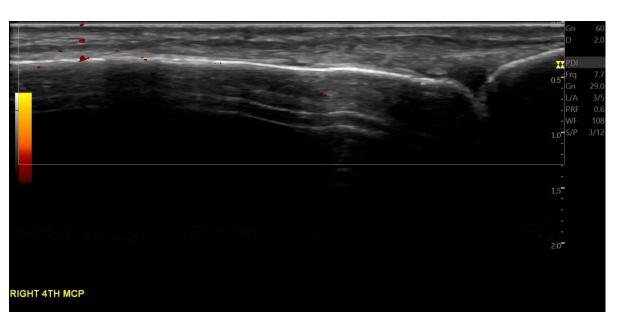


Sources

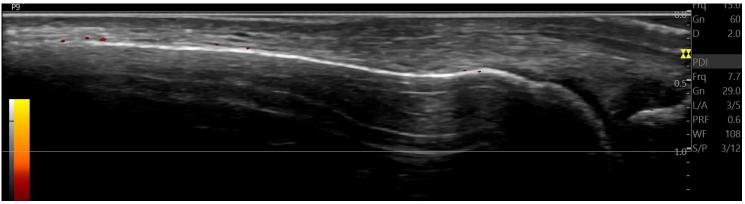
- https://us.medical.canon/products/ultrasound/aplio-i-series/
- https://www.pocus101.com/ultrasound-machine-basicsknobology-probes-and-modes/
- https://www.ultrasoundcases.info/cases/musculo-skeletal-jointsand-tendons/shoulder/biceps-tendon-rupture/
- https://www.essr.org/subcommittees/ultrasound/
- https://www.jacobsonmskus.com/video-links
- https://www.ultrasoundcases.info/enthesopathy-6328/
- https://www.pocus101.com/ultrasound-machine-basicsknobology-probes-and-modes/

Some More Gravy...

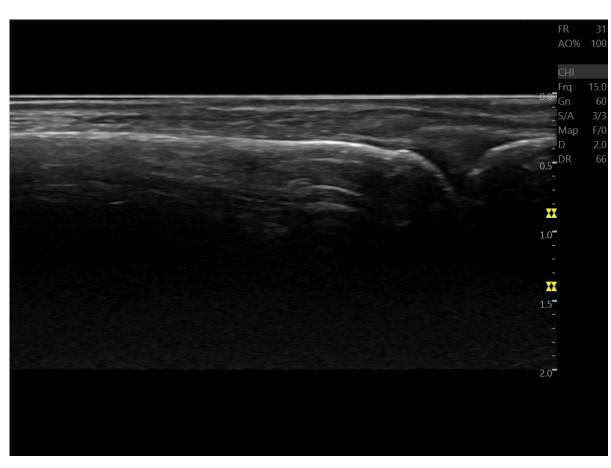
Synovial Proliferation

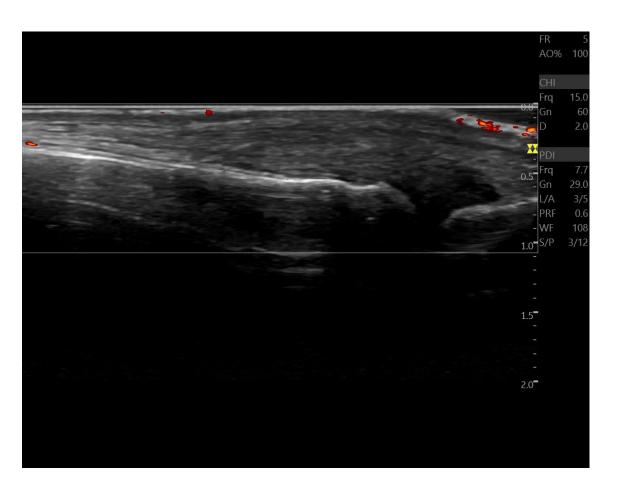






Synovial Hypertrophy

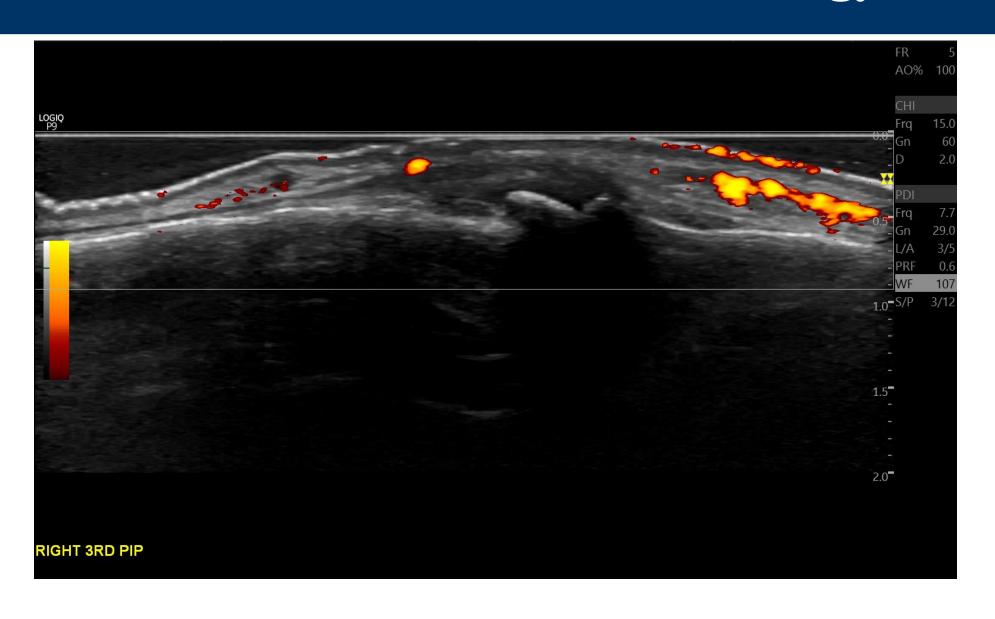




Normal

Synovial Hypertrophy

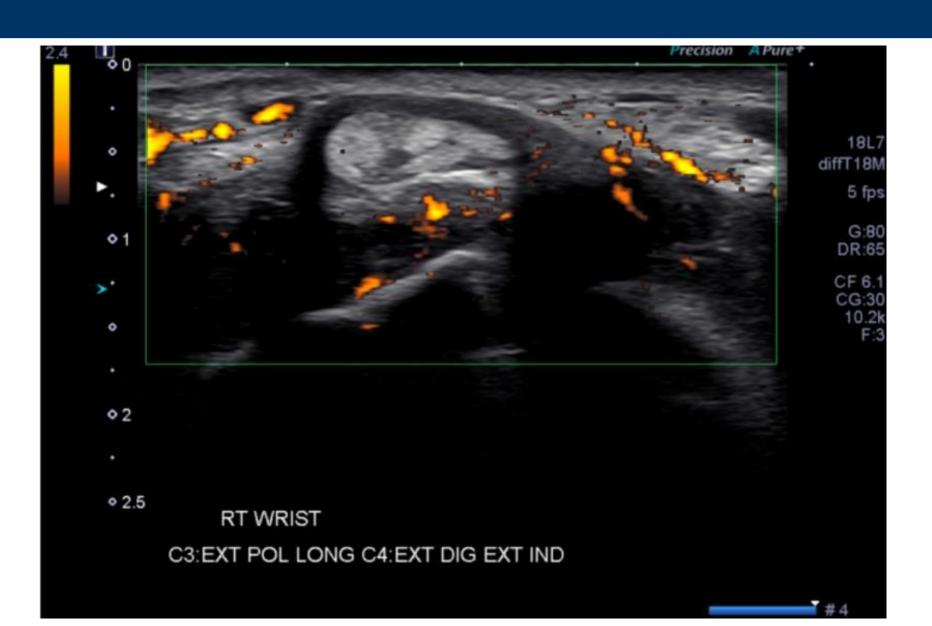
Miscellaneous PIP Pathology



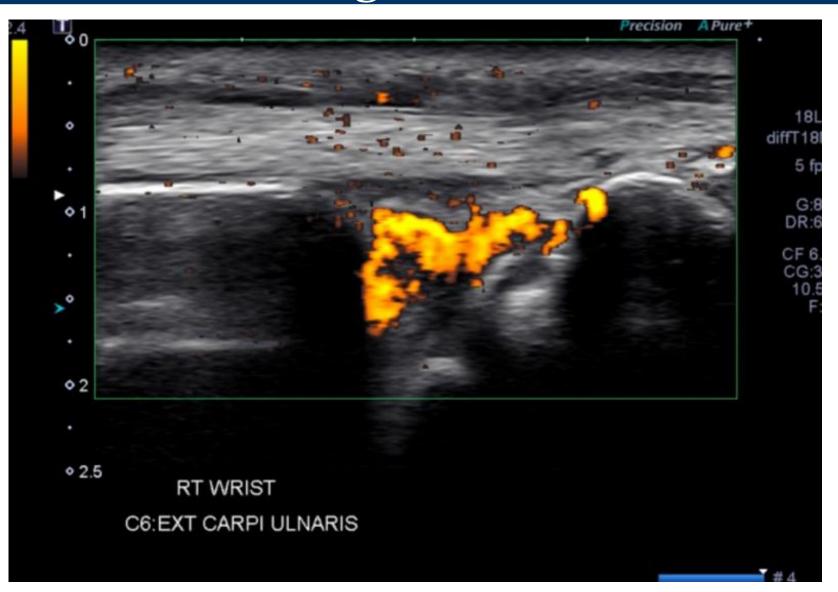
Grade 1 (Single Vessel Signals)



Grade 2 (Confluent Vessel Signals



Grade 3 (>50% of synovium covered with vessel signals)

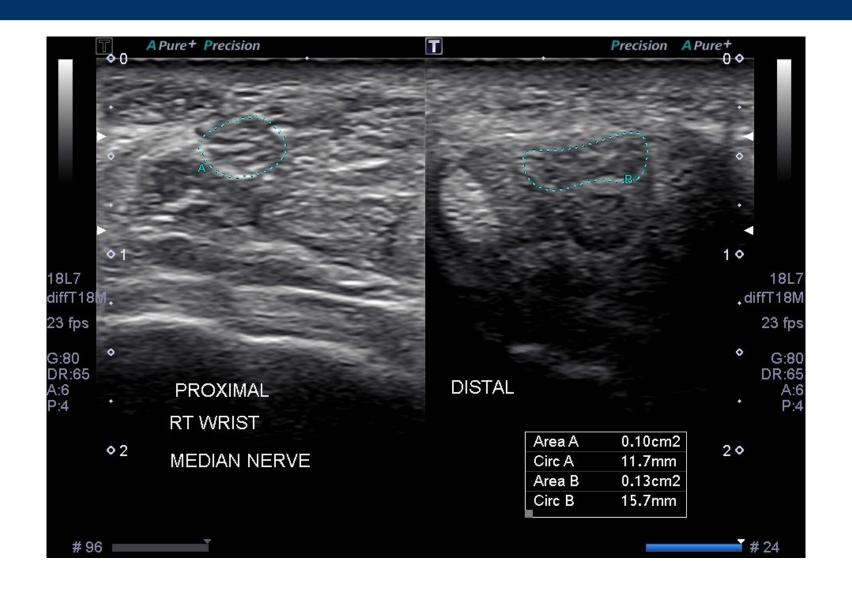


2nd MCP Marginal Erosion

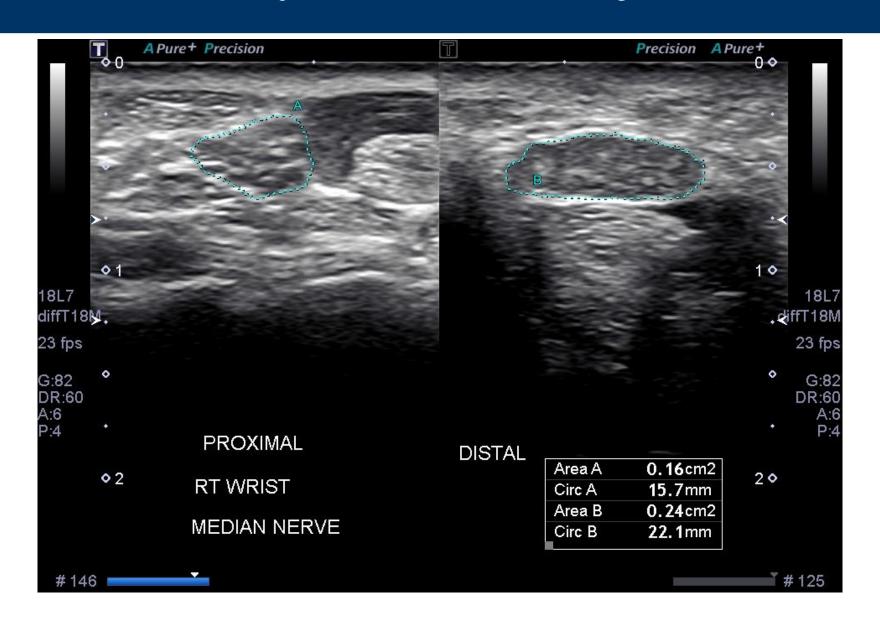




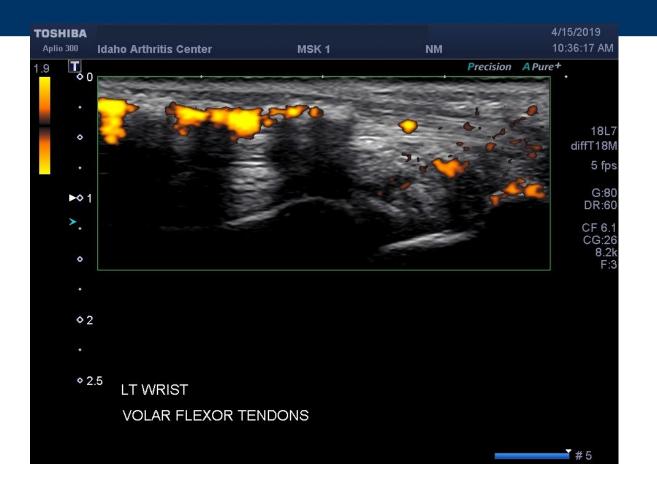
Carpal Tunnel Syndrome (Minor)



Carpal Tunnel Syndrome (Major)

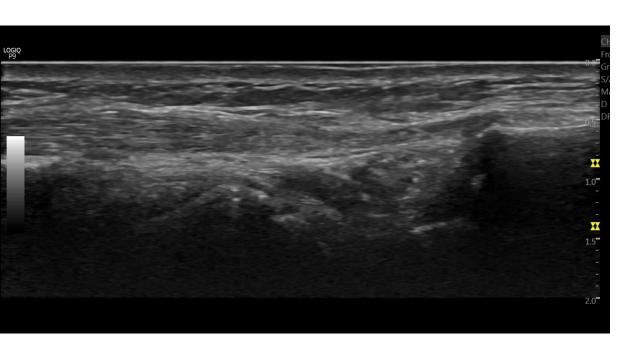


Calcific Tendinitis (Flexor Carpi Radialis)





1st Compartment Joint Space Narrowing, Capsular Distention & Intracapsular Hyperechoic Debris (Osteoarthritis)

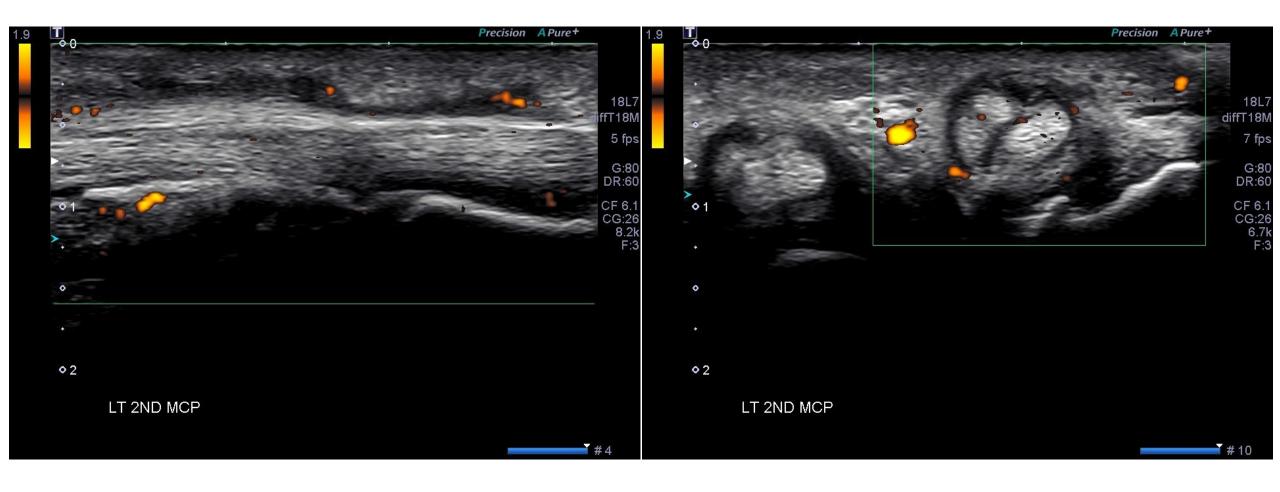




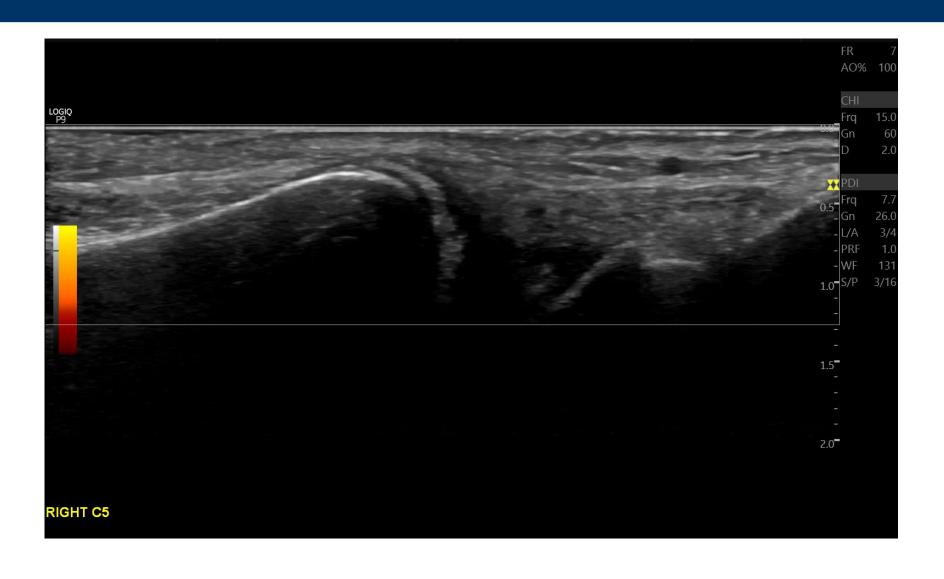
Normal

Pathology

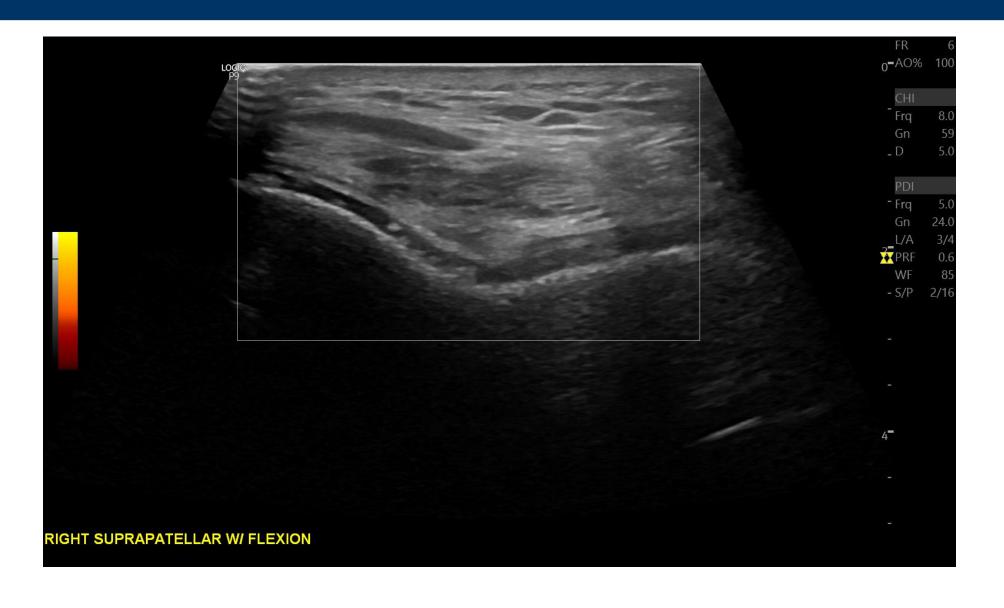
Flexor Tenosynovitis & Peritendinous Fluid Accumulation



Chondrocalcinosis (Pseudogout)



Chondrocalcinosis (Pseudogout)



Double Contour (Gout)





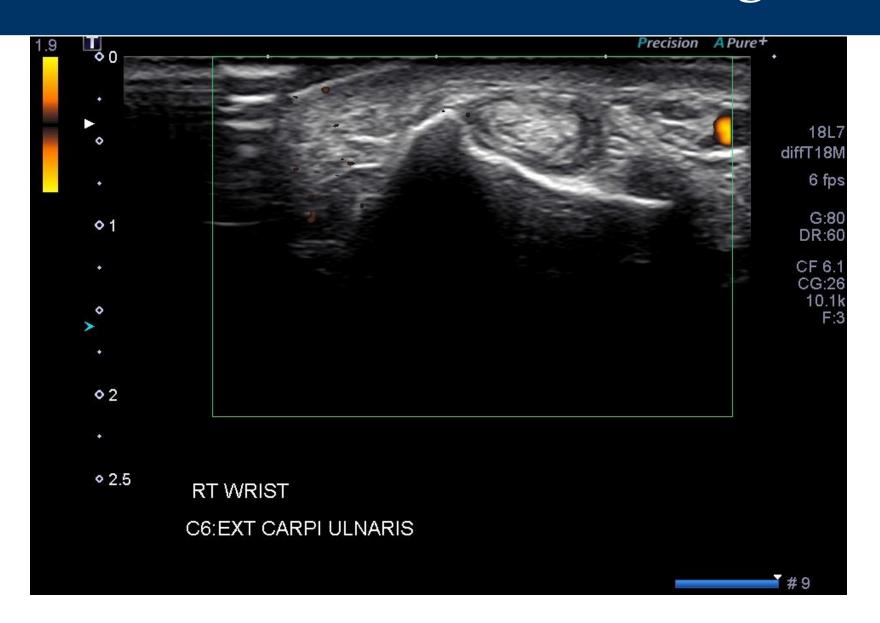




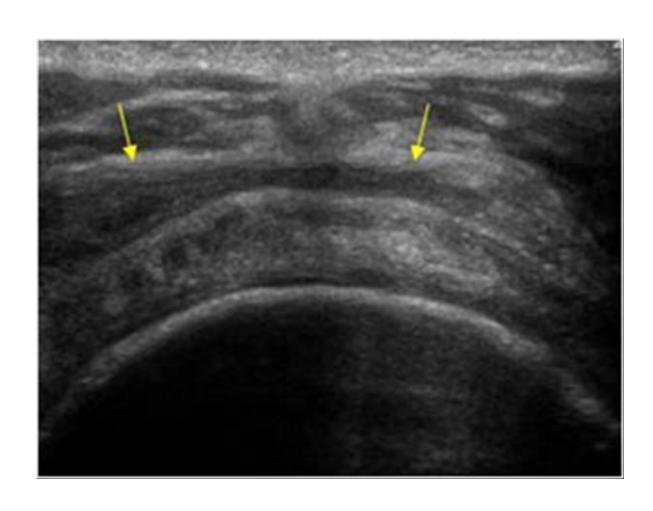


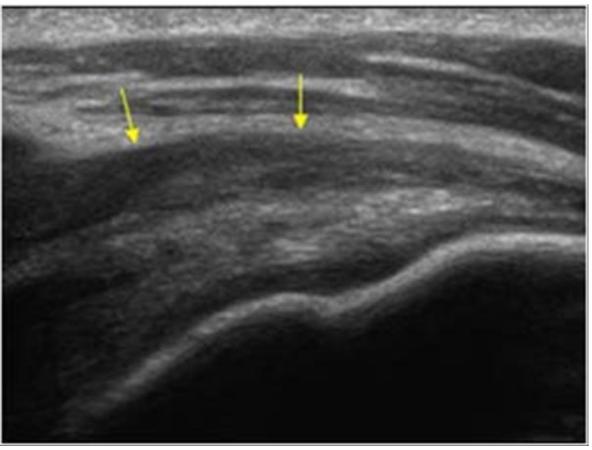


C6 Peritendinous Tissue Thickening (RA)

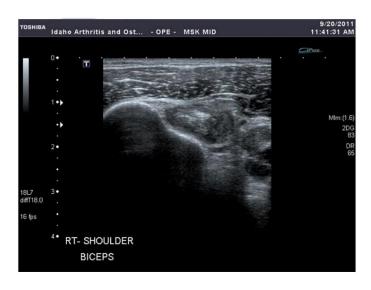


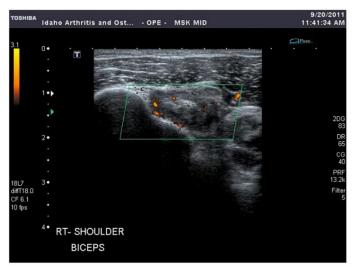
Subacromial Bursal Thickening & Bursal Effusion

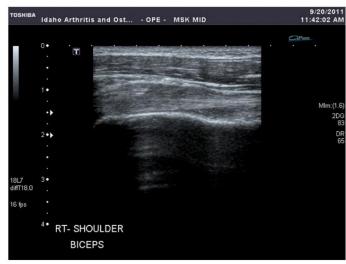




BICEPS TENDINITIS AND TENOSYNOVITIS









Patellar Tendinitis



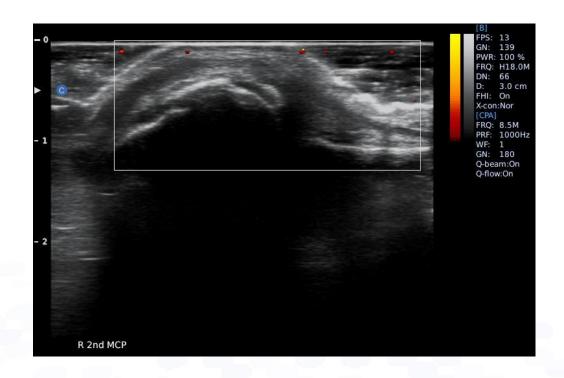


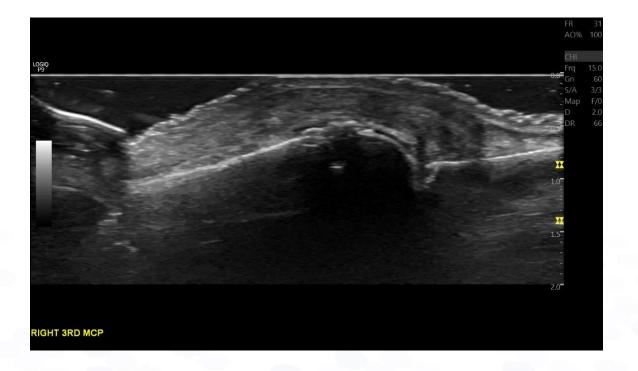




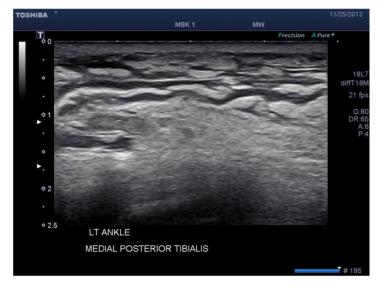


CHONDROCALCINOSIS





SOFT TISSUE SWELLING OF THE MEDIAL ANKLE





Synovial Hypertrophy & Soft Tissue Swelling

ANKLE SYNOVIAL HYPERTROPHY, SYNOVITIS

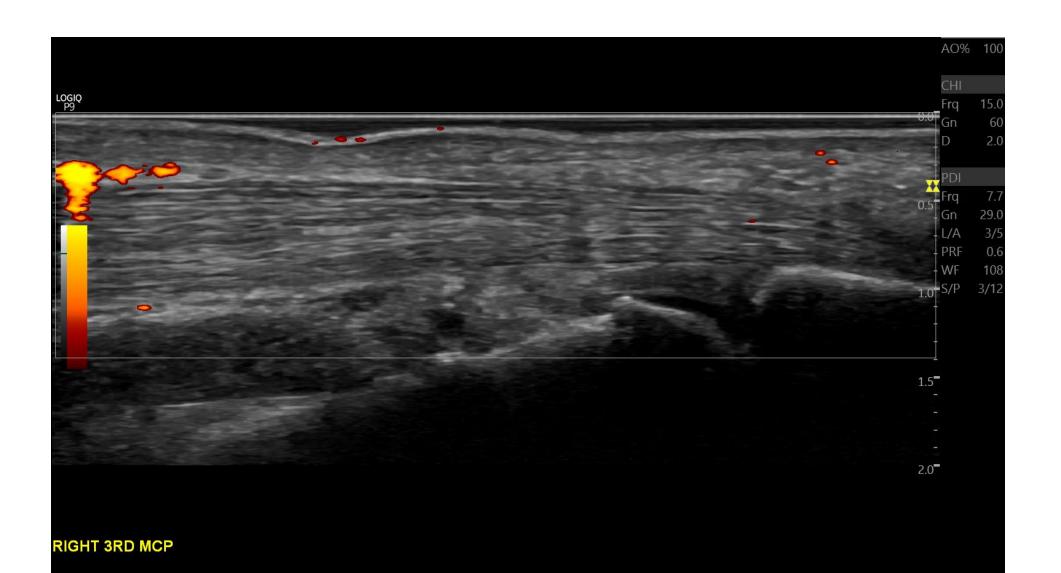








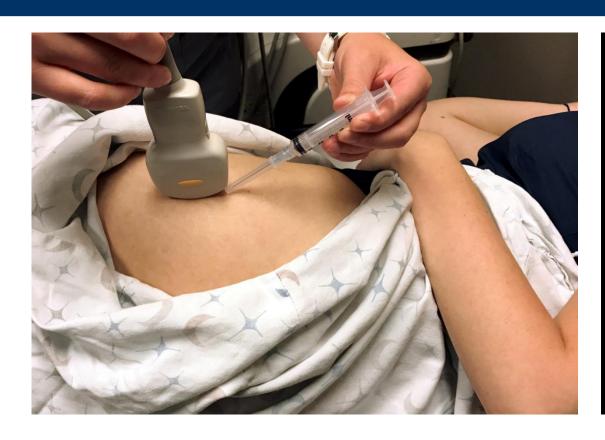
Tendon Hypertrophy

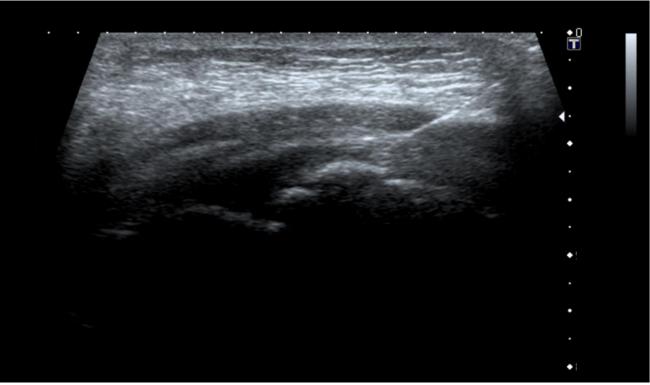


Subacromial Bursal Impingement



Greater Trochanteric Bursa Injection

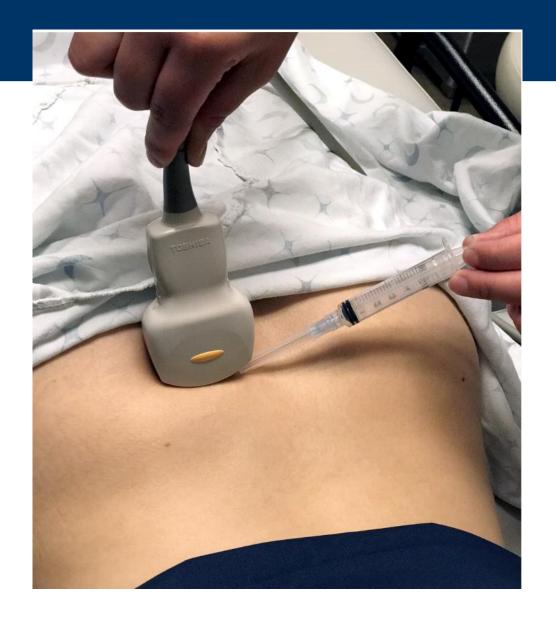




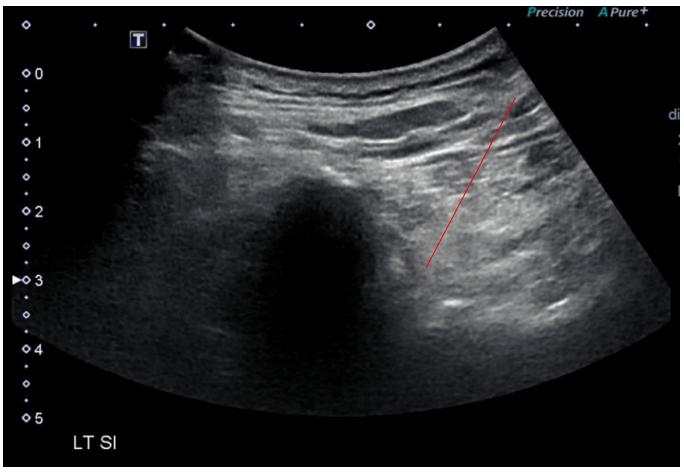
Hip Capsule Injection



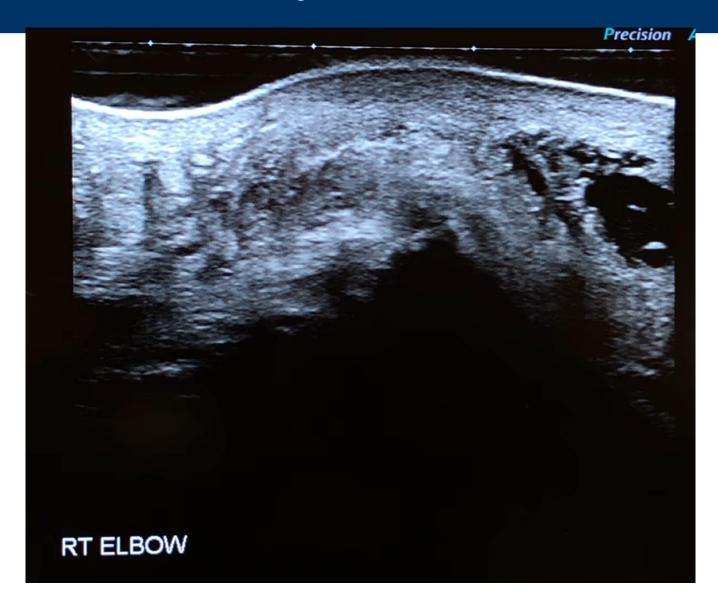




SI Joint Injection



Olecranon Bursa Injection



Subacromial Bursal Injection



2nd MCP Injection



Knee Injection

