

WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE IN ULTRASOUND (POINT-OF-CARE) - ACADEMIC PERSPECTIVE

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Disclosures

None



Stethoscope

"That it will ever come into general use, notwithstanding its value, is extremely doubtful; because its beneficial application requires much time and gives a good bit of trouble both to the patient and the practitioner; because its hue and character are foreign and opposed to all our habits and associations."

Ultrasound

 "As we look to the proliferation of ultrasound instruments into the hands of untrained physicians, we can only come to the unfortunate realization that diagnostic sonography truly is the next stethoscope: used by many, understood by few."

John Forbes, MD The London Times 1834

Roy Filly, MD Radiology 1988



Point of care US has become an extension of the physical exam

- Emergency Medicine
- Critical care
- Anesthesia
- Vascular medicine
- OB/Gyn
- Rheumatology
- Resource limited setting
- During COVID-19





POCUS answers a specific question

Definition

- Goal-directed, bedside US examination performed by a healthcare provider to answer a specific diagnostic question or to guide an invasive procedure
- Specific POCUS applications
 - FAST (Focused Assessment with Sonography in Trauma) in ED
- Performed by non-radiologists
 - Can be performed by any qualifying healthcare professional (e.g. physicians, nurses, advanced practitioners)

Acquisition

- Performed immediately at bedside (no order, no technologist)
- Performed and interpreted by treating healthcare provider who bills for study
 - Make decision on treatment
- Billing requires archiving, QA, specific
 CPT code for reimbursement
- Smaller probes and reduced costs of equipment facilitates use



The genie is out of the bottle



Radiology

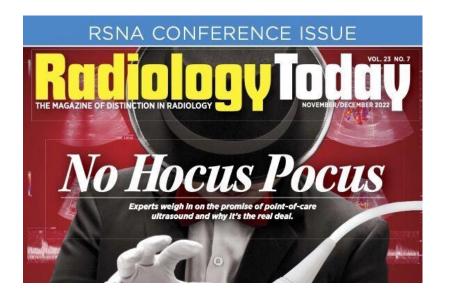


Emergency Medicine



POCUS needs to be performed with the same rigor and competence as in radiology department

- Clear distinction between POCUS and conventional US performed in radiology
- Standards for training, assessment, QA
- Credentialing guidelines
- Purchasing and maintenance of equipment
- Patient safety





Where do we go from here?

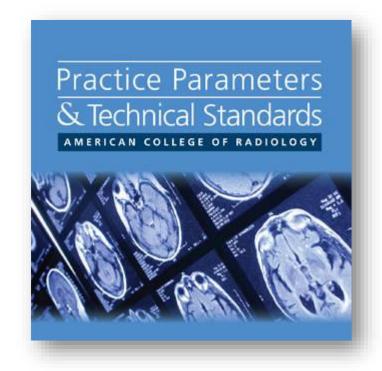








- ACR Practice Parameters for Diagnostic US
 - Qualification for Physicians
 - Residency in radiology or interventional radiology
 - For non-radiologists focusing on a specific anatomic area (e.g. obstetrical, thyroid, vascular): 200 hrs CME, 500 cases
 - No mention of POCUS
- ACR Commission on US and Society of Radiologists in US proposal on POCUS
- ACR Digest of Council Actions 2022-2023
 - The ACR believes that targeted point of care ultrasound examinations without formal training, adequate standards, and documentation can be detrimental to patient care, including the risk of the patient receiving an incorrect diagnosis from an improperly performed sonographic examination; adopted 2013 (Res. 22).





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ORIGINAL ARTICLE | Clinical Practice Management

Check for updates

NYU Langone

Mapping the Ultrasound Landscape to Define Point-of-Care Ultrasound and Diagnostic Ultrasound: A Proposal From the Society of Radiologists in Ultrasound and ACR Commission on Ultrasound

Maitray D. Patel, MD^{a,b,c}, Mindy M. Horrow, MD^{a,d}, Aya Kamaya, MD^{a,e}, Mary C. Frates, MD^{a,f}, Nirvikar Dahiya, MD^{a,g}, Lauren Golding, MD^{b,i}, Wui K. Chong, MBBS^{b,j,k}, Marielia Gerena, MD^{b,j}, Sujata Ghate, MD^{b,m,n}, Phyllis Glanc, MD^{b,o}, Alyssa R. Goldbach, DO^{b,p}, Sonia Gupta, MD^{b,q}, Paul A. Hill, MD^{b,r}, Stephen I. Johnson, MD^{b,s}, Madison R. Kocher, MD^{b,t}, Eric Rubin, MD^{b,u,t}, Roya Sohaey, MD^{b,w}, Jeffrey T. Waltz, MD^{b,t}, Darcy J. Wolfman, MD^{b,x,y}, William D. Middleton, MD^{a,z}

J Am Coll Radiol 2021

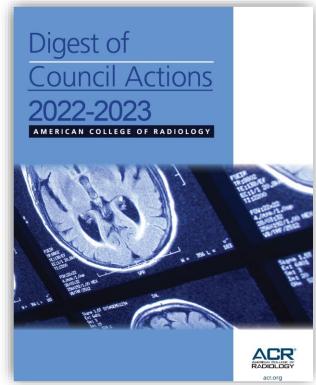
Framework with 4 distinct categories based on setting, comprehensiveness, completeness

- POCUS (part of patient E/M)
- Noncomprehensive Diagnostic US
- Partial-Comprehensive Diagnostic US
- Complete-Comprehensive Diagnostic US

Review of "limited US" CPT codes

¹⁰ – New POCUS Working Group (2022)

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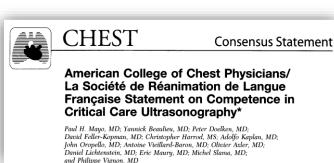
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Several societies have developed POCUS guidelines





Network Open.

Original Investigation | Statistics and Research Methods
Adherence to the Standards for Reporting of Diagnostic Accuracy (STARD)
2015 Guidelines in Acute Point-of-Care Ultrasound Research

Ross Prager, MD; Joshua Bowdridge, MD; Hashim Kareemi, MD; Chris Wright, MD; Trevor A, McGrath, MD; Matthew D. F. McInnes, MD, PhD

ONLINE ONLY JANUARY 2, 2019—POSITION STATEMENT

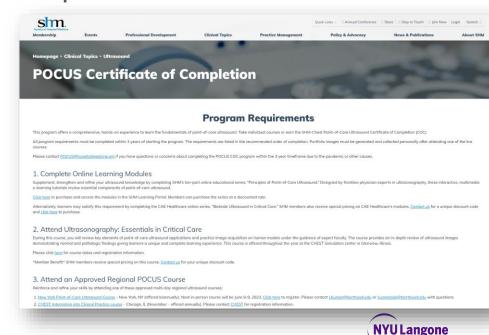
Point-of-Care Ultrasound for Hospitalists: A Position Statement of the Society of Hospital Medicine

Nilam J. Soni, MD, MS^{1,2*}, Daniel Schnobrich, MD³, Benji K. Mathews, MD⁴, David M. Tierney, MD⁵, Trevor P. Jensen, MD, MS⁶, Ria Dancel, MD¹⁸, Joel Cho, MD, RDMS, RDCS⁷, Renee K. Dversdal, MD¹⁰, Gregory Mints, MD¹¹, Anjali Bhagra, MD¹², Kreegan Reierson, MD⁴, Linda M. Kurian, MD¹³, Gigi Y. Liu, MD, MSC¹⁴, Carolina Candotti, MD¹⁵, Brandon Boesch, DO¹⁶, Charles M. LoPresti, MD^{17,18}, Joshua Lenchus, DO¹⁹, Tanping Wong, MD¹¹, Gordon Johnson, MD²⁰, Anna M. Maw, MD, MS²¹, Ricardo Franco-Sadud, MD²², Brian P. Lucas, MD, MS^{23,24}

Certificate programs require hands-on and e-learning

- Online Learning Module
- "Ultrasonography: Essentials in Critical Care" (3-day course)
- Approved regional 2-day courses
- Online Portfolio with POCUS images to be reviewed by expert
- Final Comprehensive Assessment
- Certificate of completion (not board certification)
 - can be used as guidance for credentialing and hospital privileges

American College of Chest Physicians & Society of Hospital Medicine



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What are the image portfolio requirements?

Cardiac Images (20 studies with the following views per study)

- 1. Parasternal long-axis view
- 2. Parasternal short-axis view at the mid-ventricle/papillary level
- 3. Apical four-chamber view
- 4. Subcostal 4-chamber view
- 5. Inferior vena cava longitudinal view

Lung & Pleural Images (5 studies with the following image views per study)

- 1. Normal sliding with A-lines
- 2. Consolidation (with high suspicion for pneumonia)
- 3. Pleural effusion
- 4. B-lines (minimum of 1 B-line)

Abdominal Images (5 studies with the following image views per study)

- 1. Right kidney longitudinal view with hepatorenal recess
- 2. Left kidney longitudinal view with splenorenal space
- 3. Abdominal aorta transverse view
- 4. Abdominal aorta longitudinal view
- 5. Bladder transverse view
- 6. Bladder longitudinal view
- 7. Ascites in right or left lower quadrant

Lower extremity DVT Images (5 studies with the following views per study)

All images should be acquired in a transverse orientation and demonstrate compression at each level.

- 1. Right common femoral vein
- 2. Right common femoral vein Greater saphenous vein junction
- 3. Right femoral vein (superficial) Deep femoral vein junction
- 4. Right mid-/distal femoral vein (superficial)
- 5. Right popliteal vein
- 6. Left common femoral vein
- 7. Left common femoral vein Greater saphenous vein junction
- 8. Left femoral vein (superficial) Deep femoral vein junction
- 9. Left mid-/distal femoral vein (superficial)
- 10. Left popliteal vein

Skin & Soft Tissue Images (3 studies with the following image views per study)

- 1. Normal skin and subcutaneous tissue (thigh or abdominal wall)
- 2. Subcutaneous edema ("cobblestoning")

Radiology needs to work with other specialties to advance POCUS

- Can help with shortage of radiologists
- Education
 - Part of medical education
 - US training during residency
 - POCUS fellowships
- Quality & Safety
 - Credentialing guidelines
 - QA pathways





Hospital credentialing requires collaboration between radiology and other departments

- Training requirements
- Competency assessments:
 - Basic knowledge
 - Image acquisition
 - Image interpretation
- Clinical Integration
- Quality & Safety
- Image storage
- Purchasing and maintenance of equipment

Policy for Credentialing and Privileging in Point-of-Care Ultrasound by Internal Medicine Physicians Massachusetts General Hospital

January 20, 2018

Thomas Heyne, MD, MSt., Dept. of Medicine Andrew Liteplo, MD, Dept. of Emergency Medicine

Reviewed by Javier Romero, MD and James Brink, MD, Dept. Radiology, Jan 20, 2018

The protocols and procedures will be outlined below to which all participating IM faculty will be expected to adhere.

- I. Decision making with respect to Point-of-Care Ultrasound Scanning
- II. Scope of Practice
- III. Training Guidelines
- IV. Documentation/Quality Assurance
- V. Continuing Education



Standard operating procedures will ensure quality



Co-leaders: radiology and emergency medicine
Governance committee: representation from all specialties using POCUS

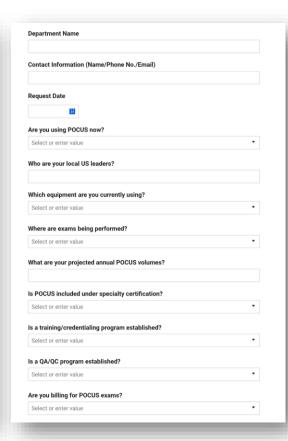


Standard operating procedures will ensure quality

POCUS Application

New Departments Wanting POCUS Capabilities:

- Connect with Drs. Lobo, Shen, and Dot meet and greet via email or Zoom
- Add representative to monthly governance committee meetings and share POCUS governance committee slide deck for background and reference
- Complete POCUS application link below (based on quality checklist) this activity is not rate-limiting and can be done concurrently while activities to support capability continue. Goal is to understand current state and establish program structure correctly early on.
- Meet with team to review POCUS application include POCUS leadership and IT/Biomed and possibly other core team members (revenue, infection control, MSO)
- Walk clinical space to observe how and where equipment will be used
- Present proposed program overview to POCUS governance committee
- Scope of practice (who, how, where)
- Training and credentialing requirements prior to use
- Imaging guidelines, archival, and exam documentation workflows
- Equipment management (inventory, cleaning)
- Billing



Detailed checklist facilitates implementation

1. Program supervision and outreach	Status
Ultrasound program is communicated and supported by respective department or service leaders	
Local program leader(s) identified (MD/Ops)	
Program onboarding and reference education materials and/or site developed	
2. Department privilege/ permissions requirements	
Setting of use/scope of practice and credentialing guidelines are defined and documented	
- Should align with national and or medical staff guidelines,	
- If no guidelines exists, a departmental/by service proposal is documented and approved	
MOC requirements are defined, documented, and approved	
Examinations for diagnostic or procedural purposes are performed or supervised by credentialed and	
privileged providers	
3. Clinical Quality Assurance	
A Quality Assurance approach is documented and deployed	
Ultrasound exams are appropiately supervised	
Ultrasound exams are reviewed for feedback regarding image acquisition, interpretation and	
documentation	
A workflow is documented and followed to review exam and patient data and corrected if required (e.g.	
confirm correct exam-patient association)	
4. Equipment	
Equipment used in clinical setting is purchased and approved following clinical department and or Hospital	
processes	
Vendors have a current agreement including BAA on file signed by authorized SHC personnel	
(HIMS/Compliance/IT)	
Equipment is recorded through Stanford Biomedical engineering Department	
-Equipment is following appropiate preventative maintenance as defined by manyfacturer and	
administrated by Biomedical Engineering department	
Tablet and cellphone used for clinical care are in compliance with SHC and regulatory policies (HIPAA-	
HITECH)	
- Mobile device management software is activated (SHC is using airwatch)	
- Application downloaded is reviewed and approved by SHC IT	

5. Infection Control

Guidelines for cleaning is communicated and followed as indicated by manufacturer or hospital guidelines Handheld ultrasound should not be used for invasive or use cases that requires High Level Disinfection (e.g. intraoral or endovaginal)

6. IT - Image archival and electronic health record integration

A workflow is defined for documentation of examinations findings and archival of associated images Vendor software application have been reviewed and approved by SHC IT security officer and Compliance/HIMS as appropriate

Images are archived into a Hospital IT approved system (e.g. a PACS or enterprise image archive)

Integration with the electronic medical record is supported by and according SHC IT guidelines

7. Billing

Billing requirements for performed ultrasound exams (for procedure and/or diagnostic purposes) are in compliance with Stanford, payers, local and federal requirements

ICD-CPT coding accurately describes services performed and are reviewed with clinic management and or coding department

Medical necessity, images, findings, interpretation and report must be documented in the medical record Images are stored and reproducible if requested

The study must be performed and interpreted by qualified individuals

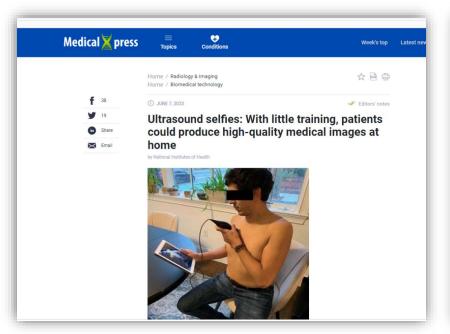
8. Training

A training/ curriculum is documented for attending and or supervising qualified providers (e.g. APPs)

A training/ curriculum is documented for residents and or fellows



In the future patients could perform their own POCUS exam at home





Duggan NM et al Sci Rep 2022





THANK YOU

Questions? Miriam.Bredella@nyulangone.org

