<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S1</td>
<td>Contrast-Enhanced Ultrasound I – Clinical Investigations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S3</td>
<td>Ultrasound of the Head and Neck – Clinical Investigations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S4</td>
<td>Pediatric Ultrasound I – Clinical Investigations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S6</td>
<td>Neurological/Nephrology/Musculoskeletal Ultrasound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S7</td>
<td>Safety/Technology/Physics Techniques and Physics of Ultrasound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S8</td>
<td>New Techniques in Ultrasound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S10</td>
<td>Elastography and Ultrasound I – Clinical Investigations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S11</td>
<td>Education and Teaching in Ultrasound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S12</td>
<td>Gynaecological Ultrasound I – Clinical Investigations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S14</td>
<td>Ultrasound in Emergency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S15</td>
<td>Interventional Ultrasound and Miscellaneous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S17</td>
<td>Ultrasound of the Gastrointestinal Tract</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S18</td>
<td>Abdominal Ultrasound – Clinical Investigations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S19</td>
<td>Contrast-Enhanced Ultrasound II – Clinical Investigations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S20</td>
<td>Prenatal Ultrasound I – Clinical Investigations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S22</td>
<td>Breast and Chest Ultrasound – Clinical Investigations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S23</td>
<td>Prenatal Ultrasound II – Clinical Investigations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S25</td>
<td>Gynaecological Ultrasound II – Clinical Investigations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S26</td>
<td>Elastography and Ultrasound II – Clinical Investigations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S28</td>
<td>Contrast-Enhanced Ultrasound III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S30</td>
<td>Abdominal Ultrasound – Clinical Investigations and Case Reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S32</td>
<td>Contrast-Enhanced Ultrasound – Clinical Investigations and Case Reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S34</td>
<td>Education in Ultrasound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S37</td>
<td>Elastography and Ultrasound I – Clinical Investigations and Case Reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S42</td>
<td>Gynaecological Ultrasound I – Clinical Investigations and Case Reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S46</td>
<td>Interesting Case Reports of all Disciplines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S49</td>
<td>Ultrasound of the Head and Neck and Vascular Ultrasound – Clinical Investigations and Case Reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S51</td>
<td>Interventional/Neurological and Pediatric Ultrasound – Clinical Investigations and Case Reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S53</td>
<td>Prenatal Ultrasound – Clinical Investigations and Case Reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S57</td>
<td>Elastography and Ultrasound II – Clinical Investigations and Case Reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S59</td>
<td>Contrast-Enhanced Ultrasound – Clinical Investigations and Case Reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S60</td>
<td>Education in Ultrasound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S62</td>
<td>Elastography and Ultrasound I – Clinical Investigations and Case Reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S64</td>
<td>Gynaecological Ultrasound I – Clinical Investigations and Case Reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S67</td>
<td>Interesting Case Reports of all Disciplines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S70</td>
<td>Ultrasound of the Head and Neck and Vascular Ultrasound – Clinical Investigations and Case Reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S71</td>
<td>Prenatal Ultrasound – Clinical Investigations and Case Reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S72</td>
<td>Young Investigators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S75</td>
<td>Authors’ Index</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

S75  Authors’ Index
DEGUM 2016

40. Dreiländertreffen DEGUM, ÖGUM, SGUM
28th Euroson Congress of the EFSUMB

Date/Venue: 26.–29. Oktober 2016, Congress Center Leipzig
DEGUM Kongresspräsident: Andreas Hj Hagendorff
EFSUMB Congress President: Odd Helge Gilja

Contrast-Enhanced Ultrasound I – Clinical Investigations

SL1-1 Dynamic Contrast-Enhanced Ultrasound (CEUS) and elastography assess deltoid muscle integrity after reverse shoulder arthroplasty

Fischer C1, Krammer D1, Schmidmaier G1, Hug A2, Weber MA1, HTRG – Heidelberg Trauma Research Group
1Orthopädische Universitätsklinik Heidelberg, Zentrum für Orthopädie, Unfallchirurgie und Paraplegiologie, Heidelberg, Germany; 2Universitätsklinik Heidelberg, Zentrum für Paraplegiologie, Heidelberg, Germany; 3Universitätsklinik Heidelberg, Diagnostische und interventionelle Radiologie, Heidelberg, Germany

Purpose: The outcome after reverse shoulder arthroplasty (RSA) depends on the condition of the deltoid muscle, which we assessed with novel ultrasound modalities and electromyography (EMG). Contrast-enhanced ultrasound (CEUS) and acoustic radiation force impulse (ARFI) were applied to compare perfusion and elasticity of the deltoid muscle to the clinical and functional outcome. Material and methods: 64 patients (mean age 72.9 years) treated with RSA between 2004 and 2013 were recruited. The deltoid muscle was examined with EMG and ultrasound; functional scores such as Constant (CS) and ASES were assessed. Among other CEUS parameters, Wash-in Perfusion Index (WiPI), Time To Peak (TTP) and Rise Time (RT) were compared between the operated and contralateral shoulders as well as between patients with above- and below-average outcome. The stiffness of the deltoid muscle was analyzed with ARFI. Results: After RSA, both the deltoid perfusion (WiPI, Δ = -12 ± 22%, p = 0.0001) and shoulder function (CS, Δ = -14 ± 24, p < 0.0001) were inferior compared to the contralateral side. This perfusion deficit was associated with a limited range of motion (TTP and anteversion: r = -0.290, p = 0.022). Deltoid perfusion was higher in patients with above- versus below-average outcome (RT, Δ = 33 ± 13%, p = 0.038). The operated deltoid muscles showed higher stiffness than contralateral (ARFI, Δ = 0.2 ± 0.9 m/s, p = 0.0545). EMG excluded functionally relevant axillary nerve injuries in the study population. Conclusion: CEUS revealed reduced mean perfusion of the deltoid muscle after RSA. Reduced perfusion was associated with limited range of motion and below-average outcome. Functional shoulder impairment after RSA might be predicted by non-invasive CEUS as surrogate parameter for the integrity of the deltoid muscle.


Schellhaas B1, Wildner D1, Pfeifer L1, Göertz RS1, Hug A2, Neurath MF1, Strobel D1
1University Hospital Erlangen, Department of Internal Medicine 1, Erlangen, Germany
2University Hospital Erlangen, Department of Internal Medicine 1, Erlangen, Germany

DoI: 10.1055/s-0036-1587711

Purpose: To develop a contrast-enhanced ultrasound algorithm (LI-RADS-CEUS) for the diagnosis of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) in patients at risk. Materials and methods: A contrast-enhanced ultrasound algorithm (LI-RADS-CEUS) was designed analogous to CT- and MRI-based LI-RADS. LI-RADS-CEUS was evaluated retrospectively in 50 patients at risk with confirmed diagnosis of HCC or Non-HCC lesions (test group) with subsequent validation in a prospective cohort of 50 patients at risk for HCC (validation group). Results were compared to histology, CE-CT and CE-MRI as reference standards. Results: Tumour diagnosis in the retrospective versus prospective patient cohort (n = 50/50) were 46/41 HCCs, 3/3 intrahepatic cholangiocellular carcinomas (ICCs) and 1/6 benign lesions. Diagnostic accuracy of LI-RADS-CEUS for HCC, ICC and Non-HCC-non-ICC-lesions was 89%. For the diagnosis of HCC, diagnostic accuracy was 93.5% (43/46 cases) in the test group and 95.1% (39/41 cases) in the validation group. Sensitivity, specificity, positive (PPV) and negative predictive value (NPV) were 94.3%/66.6%/94.3% and 66.6%, respectively (mean values from both cohorts). Histological findings of HCC were available in 40 versus 23 cases (in total: G1/G2/G3: 15/35/13). Arterial hyperenhancement was seen in 68/87 (78.2%) of HCCs. Arterial hyperenhancement with subsequent portal venous or late phase hypoenhancement was seen in 66% of HCCs. Conclusion: LI-RADS-CEUS offers a CEUS algorithm for standardised assessment and reporting of focal liver lesions in patients at risk for HCC. Arterial hyperenhancement in CEUS is the key feature for the diagnosis of HCC in patients at risk, whereas washout is not a necessary prerequisite.
SL1-3  Contrast enhanced ultrasound as a first line imaging method in the evaluation of FLL in daily practice. A large monocentric experience. Moga TV1, Ivasca CS2, Pienar C2, Popescu A1, Sirli R1. 1University of Medicine and Pharmacy “Victor Babes”, Timisoara, Romania

Background: Contrast enhanced ultrasound (CEUS) has become the first line imaging method in our center, used for the characterization of focal liver lesions (FLL) after it proved to be a cost-efficient method (1). We present you a monocentric experience in the evaluation of focal liver lesions by CEUS in daily practice routine in our center.

Material and methods: The retrospective study performed between September 2009-December 2015, included 2037 patients, in whom CEUS was performed. We evaluated 2427 FLL “de novo”. The evaluation by CEUS was considered conclusive if the FL had a typical enhancement pattern following contrast bolus as described in the European Guidelines for the use of CEUS, issued by the European Federation of Societies of Ultrasound in Medicine and Biology (EFSUMB) (2). Results: From the 2427 FLL examined by CEUS, a positive diagnosis of malignant vs. benign could be established by CEUS in 2138/2427, (88.1%): 49.9% (1068) benign and 50.1% (1070) malignant, the latter with typical wash-out pattern in the late phase. In 289/2427 (11.9%) cases, CEUS was inconclusive, other methods being required (CT, MRI or biopsy) for the final diagnosis. From the total of 2427 lesions evaluated by CEUS, we were able to provide the correct classification in 1931 (79.6%) of cases. From all the FLLs evaluated by CEUS, 442 (22.9%) were hepatocellulare carcinomas; 490 (25.4%) were liver metastases; 373 (19.2%) hemangiomas; 257 (13.4%) focal fatty liver alterations; 75 (3.9%) FNH; 1.2% (22) Adenomas, 82 (4.2%) hepatic cyst; 48 (2.5%) liver abscesses; 80 (4.1%) regenerative nodules; 0.5% (10) Cholangiocarcinoma; 0.1% (2) other malignant lesions; 2.5% (48) other benign lesions.

Conclusion: CEUS demonstrated its efficiency as a good first-line imaging method for the characterization of focal liver lesions detected by ultrasound, with a positive diagnosis in 79.6% cases and differentiation between malignant and benign lesions in 88.1% cases.

SL1-4  Diagnostic accuracy and interobserver agreement of contrast-enhanced ultrasound in the evaluation of residual lesions after treatment for malignant lymphoma and testicular cancer Peil-Grun A1, Hausenritter I1, Gög C2 1Klinik Sonnenblick Lehrkrankenhaus der Universitätsklinik Marburg, Marburg, Germany; 2Universität Marburg, Marburg, Germany; 1Universitätsklinik Marburg, Marburg, Germany

Purpose: To calculate the diagnostic accuracy and interobserver agreement of contrast-enhanced ultrasound (CEUS) in the evaluation of residual lesions after treatment for malignant lymphoma and metastatic testicular cancer.

Materials and methods: Between May 2004 and October 2010 an experienced sonographer performed CEUS in 52 patients with residual lesions after treatment for malignant lymphomas and metastatic testicular cancer. Final judgement on presence or absence of active disease was based on histological findings and/or clinical follow-up. To quantify the diagnostic accuracy of the CEUS we calculated sensitivity, specificity, likelihood ratios and predictive values. A second, equally well experienced sonographer reassessed the results of the CEUS in every patient. To quantify the interobserver agreement we calculated the proportion of agreement and the Kappa statistic. Results: Sensitivity was 72.7% (95% CI: 43.4–90.3%), specificity was 87.8% (95% CI: 74.5–94.7%), positive likelihood ratio was 5.96 (95% CI: 2.43–14.63) and negative likelihood ratio was 0.31 (95% CI: 0.12–0.82). The observers agreed in 84.6% (95% CI: 71, 4–92.7%) of cases, Kappa statistic was 0.76 (95% CI: 0.60–0.91)

Conclusion: Our preliminary study indicates that contrast-enhanced ultrasound might be helpful in the evaluation of residual lesions after chemotherapy for malignant lymphoma and metastatic testicular cancer. Based on the results we provide required sample sizes for an adequately powered phase 3 diagnostic accuracy study.

SL1-5  Dynamic contrast-enhanced ultrasound (CEUS) after open and minimally invasive locked plating of proximal humerus fractures Fischer C1, Frank M1, Hug A2, Weber MA3, Schmidmaier G4 1Orthopädische Universitätsklinik Heidelberg, Zentrum für Orthopädie, Unfallchirurgie und Paraplegiologie, Heidelberg, Germany; 2Universitätsklinik Heidelberg, Zentrum für Paraplegiologie, Heidelberg, Germany; 3Universitätsklinik Heidelberg, Diagnostische und interventionelle Radiologie, Heidelberg, Germany

Purpose: Closed reduction and locked plate fixation of proximal humerus fractures with the minimally invasive deltoit-splitting approach intends to minimize soft tissue damage although axillary nerve injury has been reported. The aim of this study was to assess the deltoid muscle perfusion with dynamic contrast-enhanced ultrasound (CEUS) as novel technique and evaluate its relation to the functional and neurologic outcome after open (ORIF) and minimally invasive (MIPO) fracture fixation.

Material and methods: 50 patients, 30 with deltoit-splitting MIPO and 20 with deltoit-splitting ORIF approach were examined 6–49 months after surgery. Only patients with a healthy, contralateral shoulder were selected. Shoulder function, satisfaction as well as psychosocial outcome were assessed with established scores (Constant, DASH, Simple Shoulder Test, ASSES, SF-12). Electromyography (EMG) of the deltoid muscle was performed by nerve damage. Ultrasound of both shoulders included CEUS and Power Doppler after deltoid muscle activation via active abduction for two minutes.

Results: None of the examinations and scores showed significant differences between ORIF and MIPO patients, the psychosocial outcome was similar. The fracture types were equally distributed in both groups. The normalized Constant Score was 76.3±16.8 in the ORIF and 81.0±16.1 in the MIPO group (p=0.373). Deltoid muscle perfusion in CEUS and Power Doppler revealed no differences between both approaches. EMG excluded functionally relevant axillary nerve injuries. Compared with the contralateral shoulder, Constant- and ASSES-Scores (p≤0.001 for both ORIF and MIPO) as well as the deltoid muscle perfusion (ORIF p=0.035; MIPO p=0.030) were significantly worse for both approaches.

Conclusions: Convincing consensus of functional, ultrasonographic and neurologic examinations demonstrated comparable outcomes after deltoitropical and deltoit-splitting approach. The quantification of the deltoid muscle perfusion with CEUS indicates that the proclaimed benefits of the MIPO approach on soft tissue might not be as great as expected.

SL1-6  Liver function assessment using sonazoid, correlation analysis with conventional biochemical marker ICG R15 Cho JH1, Gwon HJ2 1Dong-A University Hospital, Busan, Korea, Republic of

Purpose: We analyzed the pattern of time-intensity curves (TICs) of the liver parenchyma on contrast-enhanced ultrasonography (CEUS), using Kupffer cell specific contrast agent; Sonazoid. The aim of the present study is to assess the diagnostic accuracy of the parameters of the time-intensity curves (TICs) for assessment of liver function.

Methods and Material: Between June 2013 and October 2014, total 52 patients (44 men, 8 women) who underwent contrast enhanced ultrasonography and indocyanine green (ICG) tests due to focal liver lesion requiring surgical or ablational treatment were enrolled. We evaluated the hemodynamic-related parameters of TICs such as rise time (s), time to peak (s), peak intensity (dB), time from peak to one half (s), area under curve (dB*s), mean transit time (s). And compared these parameters with the conventional serologic test, indocyanine green retention rate at 15 minutes (ICG R15).

Results: There were no significant relationship between rise time (s), time to peak (s), peak intensity (dB), area under curve (dB*s) and mean transit time (s). And compared these parameters with the conventional serologic test, indocyanine green retention rate at 15 minutes (ICG R15).

Conclusion: None of the examina-
Ultrasound of the Head and Neck – Clinical Investigations

SL2-1

The complexity of the application TIRADS

Alekseyev Y1, Beitaiov P1, Sergeeva E1, Sokolova E1, Yanovskaya E1
1Yaroslavl State Medical University (YSMU), Surgery, Yaroslavl, Russian Federation; 2Yaroslavl State Medical University (YSMU), Yaroslavl, Russian Federation
DOI: 10.1055/s-0036-1587717

In last years the TIRADS is widely used in evaluating thyroid nodules. Merit of the system is the creation of a standard image assessments and regulation of subsequent decisions, but score 10 US criteria is subjective and depends on the device and the qualification of doctor. The aim of the study was to explore the subjectivity of each of the criteria. For this purpose a double blind study was performed. 145 patients with thyroid gland nodes were examined. Five doctors (independently) examined each patient. Doctors had no information on the results of studies of other professionals. Examination reports were analyzed by qualitative and quantitative indicators, conducted mathematical analysis. Pearson criterion ($r^2$) was evaluated the statistical significance of the differences of the frequencies of the criteria. Correlation matrix has been formulated on the basis of the calculation of the coefficient k Kendall on each of the expert and throughout the group. Results: The most subjective criteria were the volume of thyroid ($p = 0.00001$), the shape nodule ($p = 0.0002$), location ($p = 0.06477$), vascularization ($r = 0.0753$) and borders ($r = 0.07510$). More objective were echotexture ($r = 0.6244$) and contours of nodules ($r = 0.8791$). Subjective were the number of nodules ($p = 0.4535$), echodensity ($r = 0.30048$), calcifications ($r = 0.54568$) and liquid component ($r = 0.6121$). The analysis of the number of matches and how widely values ($t$ Kendall) found that less subjective were echodensity and strength of ties varies considerably. The experts gave a different case. Sonographic features of location, relationship of tumor to the capsule and presence of protrusion that related to local aggressiveness were evaluated. The difference of the distribution of the tumor location and without HT were examined. Results: The histopathologically confirmed HT was present in 29.1% (58/199) patients. There was a significant difference in gender with a greater proportion of females in PTC coexisting HT (86.2% vs. 64.5%, $p<0.003$). ETE was reported in the patients with HT with a frequency of 5.2% (3/58), whereas 24 (17%) of 141 patients without HT presenting ETE at the time of surgery ($p<0.038$). Otherwise, there was no significant difference in age, size, multiplicity, and lymph node involvement between the patients with and without HT. When compared with those tumors without concurrent HT, PTCs coexisting HT were more frequently located in the isthmus (15.5% vs. 6.4%) and confined within the gland without abutting on the capsule (24.1% vs. 10.6%), though significant difference in the distribution of tumor locations, various degree of contact between tumor and capsule, and presence of tumor protrusion were not found between groups. Conclusions: The study indicated that concurrent HT was associated to a decreased risk of ETE in patients with PTC, suggesting a potential protective effect on local tumor progress.

SL2-2

ARFI imaging© in the parotid gland – is it useful in different disease?

Mansour N1, Hafsa B1, Knaup A1
1Klinikum rechts der Isar, Technische Universität München, ENT-Department, Munich, Germany
DOI: 10.1055/s-0036-1587718

Purpose: To evaluate ARFI imaging© in the parotid gland and different parotid gland diseases. Material and methods: 143 patients with parotid gland tumours, 50 patients with primary Sjögren’s syndrome (pSS), and 78 patients with healthy parotid glands. ARFI values were measured in 27 patients of the 64 PA (42.2%), in 50 patients of the 79 WT (63.3%), and in all patients of pSS (100%) and healthy parotid tissue (100%). ARFI values in healthy parotid tissue (1.92 ± 0.62 m/s) were significantly lower than in PA (2.4 ± 0.6 m/s, $p = 0.05$), WT (2.32 ± 0.69 m/s, $p < 0.05$), or pSS (3.0 ± 0.97 m/s, $p < 0.0001$). Conclusion: ARFI imaging© is feasible in healthy parotid tissue and the diffuse disease of the parotid tissue like pSS, while it is not regularly reproducible in neoplastic lesions of the parotid gland.

SL2-3

Special US pattern of thyroid lesions; “nodule within the nodule”

Fernandez Sanchez J1
1Robert-Bosch-Krankenhaus, Radiology and Nuclear Medicine, Stuttgart, Germany
DOI: 10.1055/s-0036-1587719

Purpose: The technical improvement of modern ultrasound (US) equipment allows a better evaluation of the sonographic structure of the thyroid and of the thyroid nodules (TN). The aim of this prospective study is an evaluation and presentation of a new US-pattern of the thyroid lesions denominated “nodule within the nodule”. Methods: Thyroid US with 18 MHz transducer in 540 patients. In case of solid TN, the presence of additional circumscribed thyroid lesions within the nodule was studied. The uptake of such TN at thyroid scan with 99 m-Tc-Pertechnetate and/or the histology after surgery was evaluated. Results: 1920 TN with diverse US pattern were detected. 24 lesions were slightly hypoechogenic till isoechoic nodules (diameter between 15 – 35 mm) with hypoechogenic halo and peripheral vascularization, which showed additional small nodules (diameter between 5 – 10 mm) within the TN, mainly hypoechogenic nodules with microcysts and a peripheral perfusion of diverse degree. These 24 TN showed at the thyroid scan a normal uptake compared to the parangional tissue or a hypercaptopization. Conclusion: The special US pattern of thyroid lesions called “nodule within the nodule” is seldom, but it should be known and be taken into consideration in every thyroid US in order to avoid erroneous reports or false US descriptions. The pattern “nodule within the nodule” corresponds to scintigraphic lesions with normal uptake or toxic thyroid adenomas.

SL2-4

Concurrent Hashimoto’s thyroiditis is associated to less frequency of extrathyroidal extension in papillary thyroid carcinoma

Hu M1, Zhu Q1
1Beijing Tongren Hospital, Capital Medical University, Department of Diagnostic Ultrasound, Beijing, China
DOI: 10.1055/s-0036-1587720

Purpose: Papillary thyroid carcinoma (PTC) presenting with aggressive evidence such as extrathyroidal extension (ETE) is indicative of immediate surgical management. This study was aimed to investigate the difference of ETE identified between the patients diagnosed with PTC with and without concurrent histopathologically proven Hashimoto’s thyroiditis (HT). Material and Methods: Totally 199 consecutive patients underwent total thyroidectomy combined with central cervical lymph node dissection between January 2015 and December 2015 were enrolled. All were pathologically confirmed with PTC. Medical record was reviewed for size, multiplicity, lymph node involvement, and ETE for each case. Sonographic features of location, relationship of tumor to the capsule and presence of protrusion that related to local aggressiveness were evaluated. The difference of the distribution of the tumor location and without HT were examined. Results: Histopathologically confirmed HT was present in 29.1% (58/199) patients. There was a significant difference in gender with a greater proportion of females in PTC coexisting HT (86.2% vs. 64.5%, $p<0.003$). ETE was reported in the patients with HT with a frequency of 5.2% (3/58), whereas 24 (17%) of 141 patients without HT presenting ETE at the time of surgery ($p<0.038$). Otherwise, there was no significant difference in age, size, multiplicity, and lymph node involvement between the patients with and without HT. When compared with those tumors without concurrent HT, PTCs coexisting HT were more frequently located in the isthmus (15.5% vs. 6.4%) and confined within the gland without abutting on the capsule (24.1% vs. 10.6%), though significant difference in the distribution of tumor locations, various degree of contact between tumor and capsule, and presence of tumor protrusion were not found between groups. Conclusions: The study indicated that concurrent HT was associated to a decreased risk of ETE in patients with PTC, suggesting a potential protective effect on local tumor progress.

SL2-5

Brain imaging in newborn and infant, the method we choose

Stroescu R1, Bizere T2, Boia M2, Cerbu S4, Marginean O1
1“Louis Turcanu” Emergency Hospital for Children, Pediatrics, Timisoara, Romania; 2“V. Babes” University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Timisoara, Romania; 3“Louis Turcanu” Emergency Hospital for Children, Neonatology, Timisoara, Romania; 4“Louis Turcanu” Emergency Hospital for Children, Radiology, Timisoara, Romania
DOI: 10.1055/s-0036-1587721

The availability of increasingly performant methods for investigating the neonate and infant brain led to early diagnosis of cerebral pathologies. Aims: Evaluating the diagnostic imaging of cerebral pathology investigations. Material and methods: A retrospective study was conducted over a period of two years (2013 – 2015). 1450 patients were included aged 0 to 18 months, average 3.4 months. All patients were investigated by ultrasonography. Of these, 200 patients (13.8%) performed a CT examination and a smaller number of 75 patients (5.17%) a MRI investigation.
40 (2.75%) of patients were evaluated using all 3 methods. Results: Most patients had minor pathology; they were monitored by ultrasound. Patients diagnosed with hydrocephaly were investigated by CT prior to surgery and 15% underwent MRI. 3 patients with clinical suspicion of stroke required CT, 2 patients with vascular malformation were subject to all 3 methods, and one patient with a brain tumor was also examined using all 3 methods. Discussion: Additional investigations were not justified for patients diagnosed with hydrocephaly. Conclusions: Most cases did not require further investigation; we consider that ultrasound examination is sufficient in case of hydrocephaly. Additional investigations have an important role in trauma, white matter lesions, tumor and vascular pathology.

**Clinical implication of texture analysis as a prognostic factor of papillary thyroid microcarcinoma**

*Kwak JY1, Kim SY2, Kim EK3*

1Yonsei College of Medicine, Severance Hospital, Radiology, Seoul, Korea, Republic of

DOI: 10.1055/s-0036-1587722

**Purpose:** We investigated the value of texture analysis as a prognostic factor for pathologic extrathyroidal extension, lymph node metastasis, and high TNM stage.

**Methods:** This retrospective study was approved by the Institutional Review Board, and the requirement to obtain informed consent was waived. 363 patients (mean age, 43.8 ± 11.3 years; range, 16–72 years) who underwent staging US and subsequent thyroidectomy for conventional PTMC ≤ 10 mm between May and July 2013 were included. Each PTMC was manually segmented and its histogram parameters (Mean, Standard deviation, Skewness, Kurtosis, and Entropy) were extracted with Matlab software. Multivariate logistic regression analysis was performed to evaluate factors associated with pathologic extrathyroidal extension, lymph node metastasis, and high TNM stage.

**Results:** Kurtosis ≥ 6.364 (Odds ratio, 2.496; 95% confidence interval (CI), 1.292–4.821, P = 0.006) and extrathyroidal extension on US (Odds ratio, 2.501; 95% CI, 1.508–4.147, P < 0.001) were independently associated with pathologic extrathyroidal extension. Younger age (Odds ratio, 0.963; 95% CI, 0.941–0.985; P = 0.001) and lymph node metastasis on US (Odds ratio, 7.362; 95% CI, 3.572–15.175, P < 0.001) were independently associated with pathologic lymph node metastasis. Mean ± 102.642 (Odds ratio, 2.271; 95% CI, 1.019–5.062, P = 0.045) and older age (Odds ratio, 1.144; 95% CI, 1.105–1.184, P < 0.001) were independently associated with high TNM stage. **Conclusion:** Texture analysis can be used to predict pathologic extrathyroidal extension and high TNM stage in patients with PTMC.

**Pediatric Ultrasound I – Clinical Investigations**

**SL3-1**

**Pediatric musculoskeletal ultrasound – age- and sex-related normal B-mode findings of the knee**

Windschall D1, Trauzedd R2, Haller M3, Krumrey-Langkammerer M4, Nimtz-Talasa A5, Berendes R6, Ganser G7, Nirschl C8, Schoof P9, Trauzeddel RF10, Palm-Beden K11, Lehmann H12

1Asklepios Klinikum Weissenfels, Kinder- und Jugendmedizin, Weissenfels, Germany; 2Helios Klinikum Berlin-Buch, Department of Pediatric Rheumatology, Berlin, Germany; 3Practice for Pediatrics and Pediatric Rheumatology, Gündelfingen, Germany; 4German Center for Pediatric Rheumatology, Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany; 5Practice for Pediatrics and Pediatric Rheumatology, Frankfurt (Oder), Germany; 6St. Marien Children’s Hospital, Landshut, Germany; 7Clinic for Pediatric Rheumatology St. Josef Stift, Sendenhorst, Germany; 8Asklepios Klinikum Weissenfels, Weissenfels, Germany; 9Practice for Pediatrics and Pediatric Rheumatology, Munich, Germany; 10Charité University Medicine, Berlin, Germany; 11Clinic for Pediatrics and Neonatology, Justus Liebig-University Gießen, Gießen, Germany

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**Purpose:** Musculoskeletal ultrasound (MSUS) is an important tool for evaluating disease activity, therapeutic progress, and remission status of rheumatic diseases in children. Knowledge of age-related normal findings is essential when interpreting pathological findings such as those seen in juvenile idiopathic arthritis. The most commonly affected joint in childhood arthritis is the knee. **Materials and methods:** To evaluate normal findings of the knee joint, we age-related stages of musculoskeletal development in the knee in 440 healthy children between 1 and 18 years of age using high-resolution B-mode MSUS. We determined approximate age- and sex-related norms for suprapatellar recess size, ossified patella size, and distal femoral intercondylar cartilage thickness.

**Results:** In almost all age groups, over 64% of children had visible fluid accumulation in the suprapatellar recess. Significant correlations were found between chronological age and the size of the suprapatellar recess and the length of the ossified patella (p < 0.05). An age-dependent decrease in intercondylar cartilage thickness of the distal femoral epiphysis was found in children between 10 and 18 years of age. **Conclusion:** High-resolution B-mode MSUS is an excellent tool for assessing joint and skeletal development in children. Our reference data can be used to discriminate better between normal physiological findings and pathological abnormalities.

**SL3-2**

**4-year follow-up of ultrasound-based diagnosis and non-surgical treatment of developmental dysplasia of the hip in mongolia: a prospective cohort study**

Baumann T1, Munkhuu B2, Chulambaatar B3, Schmid R4, Essig SK1

1Gruppenpraxis für Kinder und Jugendliche, Solothurn, Switzerland; 2National Center for Maternal and Child Health, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia; 3Kinderarztpraxis Baar, Baar, Switzerland; 4Institute of Primary and Community Care, Luzern, Switzerland; 5Swiss Paraplegic Research, Nottwil, Switzerland

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**Purpose:** Avascular necrosis of the femoral head and residual dysplasia can occur after non-surgical treatment of developmental dysplasia of the hip (DDH). Both are indications for surgical procedures and cause pain and early osteoarthritis despite interventions. We therefore aimed to determine their prevalence in a prospective cohort study of Mongolian newborns. **Materials and methods:** Hips of all children born within one year in the largest pediatric hospital of Mongolia (n = 8356) were examined by ultrasound at a median age of one day. If DDH was present, the patient was treated with a Tubinger splint (n = 107). All treated children could be discharged with healthy type 1 hips after monthly checks by ultrasound. A representative sample of 51/107 children treated was followed up at the age of 3–4 years with conventional radiography. We determined 1) the formation of the femoral head (condensed) and joint space (narrowed) as signs of avascular necrosis; and 2) the acetabular angle (≥28 degrees in ≤3-year-old participants or ≥25 degrees in >3
years) as sign for residual dysplasia. Furthermore, we asked the parents about the use of swaddling. Results: No child showed signs of avascular necrosis. One child had a sign of residual dysplasia (acetabular angle 25.8 degrees on the left hip at age 3.5 years). Angles in all other children were below thresholds and highly variable, ranging from 11.1 to 26.2 degrees. They were slightly higher in girls than boys, and on the left compared to the right. Swaddling behavior did not affect the results. Conclusion: Ultrasonographic diagnosis of DDH and treatment with Tubinger splints within the first few weeks of life is safe and efficient in preventing surgical interventions.

Adaptation of the Graf hip ultrasound system for a newborn DDH screening program in the humanitarian Swiss Mongolian Pediatric Project (SMOPP)

Schmidt R1, Essig S2, Munkhhuu B3, Rechymann E2, Baumann T1
1Boarer Kinderartzpraxis, Baar, Switzerland; 2Institute of Primary and Community Care, Luzern, Switzerland; 3National Center for Maternal and Child Health, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia; 4Gruppenpraxis für Kinder und Jugendliche, Solothurn, Switzerland
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Purpose: In Mongolia, a developing country in Central Asia, SMOPP has introduced a strategy for early detection and treatment of developmental dysplasia of the hip (DDH). A big screening study with 8356 newborns showed a high incidence of DDH (2%) and a remarkable treatment success with a simple and safe reusable abduction device. In the study, we had employed the gold standard in DDH classification of Graf differing 10 types. Yet, for daily use in our program, it proved to be rather complicated and extensive. Furthermore, different types of dysplasia did not lead to different treatment strategies. In order to simplify the instructions of the screeners and their evaluations, SMOPP developed an adaption of the Graf method. Method: We adapted the Graf system for use in a DDH screening program in newborns to 4 different types according to the therapeutic consequences: A = none; B = control; C = conservative; D = surgical. Results: The simplification of the Graf method could quickly be implemented and found high acceptance amongst the performing doctors. It helped to compensate the huge turnover of users in governmental hospitals and it will facilitate the implementation of a nationwide screening program. The selected age group (first days of life) allows a narrowing of treatment strategies, so the adaption does not result in an increase of individual risks. All screening doctors are supervised by experts with profound knowledge of the original Graf method. Conclusion: The SMOPP adaption of the Graf method is instructed to screeners and shows good acceptance. It will be used in the national newborn DDH screening program in Mongolia.

Paediatric musculoskeletal ultrasound – Examination of the joint capsule shape in healthy children and adolescents

Trauzeddel R1, Windschall D2, Lehmann H1, Nirschl C2, Ganser G1, Palm-Beden K3, Berendes R2, Haller M1, Krumrey-Langkammerer M2, Schoof P1, Nimtz-Talake A3, Trauzeddel R4,5
1Helios Hospital Berlin-Buch, Department of Pediatric and Adolescent Medicine, Berlin, Germany; 2Astekleios Hospital Weissenfels, Department of Pediatrics, Weissenfels, Germany; 3University Medicine Gießen, Department of Pediatrics, Gießen, Germany; 4North-Western German Centre for Rheumatology, Department of Pediatric and Adolescent Rheumatology, Sendenhorst, Germany; 5Sankt Marien Children’s Hospital, Department of Pediatrics, Landshut, Germany; 6Children and Adolescent Practice, Gundelfingen, Germany; 7German Center for Pediatric and Adolescent Rheumatology, Garschuchten-Parkkirchen, Germany; 8Pediatric Practice, Munich, Germany; 9Pediatric Practice, Frankfurt/Oder, Germany; 10Charité University Medicine, Anesthesiology and Intensive Care Medicine, Berlin, Germany
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Purpose: In an age- and sex-related multicentre study, we examined the formation of the capsule of shoulder, elbow, hip and ankle joints. The evaluation was performed in a longitudinal scan in healthy children and adolescents between 2 and 18 years of age. The shape of the capsule was classified into concave, straight or convex in relation to the bone surface located dorsally of the capsule. Results: We evaluated 447 study participants, 245 of them being girls. They were classified into six age groups, which constituted three age ranges. For the shoulder and ankle joints, we found a predominantly concave form in all age groups. Regarding the elbow joint, particularly the younger age groups showed both a concave and a straight capsule formation with a concavity increasing with age. In external rotation, the hip joint capsule showed a predominately concave or straight form, whereas the capsule had a rather convex or straight shape in the neutral position of the joint. Conclusion: A convex joint capsule shape can also be found in healthy children and adolescents. It, therefore, cannot be interpreted separately as a sonographic sign for a joint effusion or a synovia inflammation.

Standardized joint-ultrasound for individualization of prophylaxis in hemophilias: Easy-to-learn-ultrasonography (HEAD-US) of joints and correlation with function and clinics

Sigl-Kraetzig M1,2, Bauerfeind S1, Wildner A3, Seuser A4,5
1Institut für pädiatrische Forschung und Weiterbildung, Blaubeuren, Germany; 2Pädiatrische Praxis und Hämophiliebehandlungseinheit, Blaubeuren, Germany; 31 x 1 IT Solutions, Berlin, Germany; 4Institut für Bewegungsanalyse, Bonn, Germany; 5Zentrum für Prävention, Rehabilitation und Orthopädie, Bonn, Germany
DOI: 10.1055/s-0036-1587727

Purpose: In Haemophilic Arthropathy the extent of synovitis is detected as a sign of the activity, osteochondral defects are quantifiable as a sign of progression by ultrasound. In 2013 an easy-to-use standardized ultrason protocol (HEAD-US) for examination of early joint changes in Haemophilic Arthropathy was published by C. Martinoli. The results of the first clinical trial to correlate clinics, functional and structural changes in Haemophilic Arthropathy are shown here. Material and methods: In 2012–2015 we have included more than 200 young german patients with hemophilia A or B or vWD from different German haemophilia treatment centers in the HaemarthroSonoPilot trial (DRKS00004483, informed consent, ethical approved by the LÄK Baden-Württemberg). Standardized Ultrasound of the elbow, knee and ankle joints was performed and rated with the HEAD-US score. Results: The investigations in the presented pilot study showed correlation of the sonographic diagnostics with the measurement of a clinical orthopedic examination in haemophilic arthropathy depending on age. Through the joint sonography changes were even partially already seen before that stood out in the clinical investigation. Conclusions: It may be useful if haemophilia treaters in future apply an easy to learn standardized ultrasonography (HEAD-US) to individualize the therapy under close control and evaluation of joint changes.

The use of abdominal ultrasound as a screening method in the neonatal and infant period – is it useful?

Stroescu R1,2, Bizerza T1,2, Cerbu S1,2, Boia M3,4, David V5,5, Marginean O1,2
1“Louis Turcanu” Emergency Hospital, Pediatrics, Timisoara, Romania; 2V. Babes University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Timisoara, Romania; 3“Louis Turcanu” Emergency Hospital for Children, Radiology, Timisoara, Romania; 4“Louis Turcanu” Emergency Hospital for Children, Neonatology, Timisoara, Romania; 5“Louis Turcanu” Emergency Hospital for Children, Surgery, Timisoara, Romania
DOI: 10.1055/s-0036-1587728

Introduction: Over the last few years abdominal ultrasound has become a very useful and accessible method for exploring the pediatric gastrointestinal pathology. Study objective: Assessing the need to perform an abdominal ultrasound in the neonate and infant prior to a surgical procedure, in order to find evidence of malformative or tumoral pathology. Methods: Abdominal ultrasounds were performed on 769 patients hos-
pitalized in our clinic during July 2013 – March 2015. The patients were aged between 0 – 1 years, with an average of 3 ± 2.5 months. Of these, 450 patients (58.51%) received a routine abdominal ultrasound without any clinical evidence to justify this investigation. Results: The most common pathology was that of the reno-urinary tract: renal malformations – 1 case (cystic renal dysplasia), IInd and IIInd degree hydronephrosis – 75 cases (16.67%), IIIrd and IVth degree hydronephrosis – 18 cases (4%); other findings consisted mainly in ovaly cysts – 18 cases (4%); vascular portal malformations – 5 cases (1.1%), digestive malformations (midgut cyst) – 2 cases (0.4%), tumoral pathology – 10 cases (2.2%), congenital spleen cyst – 1 case. Conclusions: The relatively high prevalence of abdominal pathology (75 cases, 28%) detected accidentally by performing routine abdominal echography in these patients has not changed the therapeutic approach in 92% of cases. 6 cases were subject to surgical referrals. 2 cases required immediate surgery (neuroblastoma and nephroblastoma), while other 2 cases would undergo surgery at a later stage.

Conclusions: Abdominal ultrasound during the neonatal period and infancy is important in order to establish a complete diagnosis and subsequent monitoring of these cases.

Neurological/Nephrology/Musculoskeletal Ultrasound

SL4-1

Comparison of freehand B-mode and power-mode 3D ultrasound for visualisation and grading of internal carotid artery stenosis

Petz J1, Weinreich A2, Saur D3
1University Hospital Leipzig, Neurology, Leipzig, Germany

Purpose: Currently, colour-coded duplex sonography (2D-CDS) is clinical standard for detection and grading of internal carotid artery stenosis (ICAS). However, unlike angiographic imaging modalities, 2D-CDS assesses ICAS by its haemodynamic effects rather than luminal changes. Aim of this study was to evaluate freehand 3D ultrasound (3DUS) for direct visualisation and quantification of ICAS. Materials and methods: Thirty-seven patients with 43 ICAS were examined with 2D-CDS as reference standard and with freehand B-mode respectively power-mode 3DUS (Curefab CS, Curefab Technologies GmbH, Munich, Germany). Stenotic value of 3D reconstructed ICAS was assessed by calculating distal diameter respectively distal cross-sectional area (CSA) reduction percentage and inter-rater as well as intramethod agreement were calculated. Results: Inter-rater agreement was best for power-mode 3DUS and assessment of stenotic value as distal CSA reduction percentage (intraclass correlation coefficient [ICC] 0.90) followed by power-mode 3DUS and distal diameter reduction (ICC 0.81). Interrater reliability was poor for B-mode 3DUS (ICC, distal CSA reduction 0.36; distal diameter reduction 0.51). In comparison to 2D-CDs intermethod reliability was good and clearly better for power-mode 3DUS (ICC, distal diameter reduction: Ex1 0.85, Ex2 0.78; ICC, distal CSA reduction: Ex1 0.63, Ex2 0.57) than for B-mode 3DUS. For power-mode 3DUS and assessment of stenotic value of ICAS as distal diameter reduction percentage, positive predictive value for differentiation between moderate and high-grade ICAS was 0.81 (Ex1) and 0.76 (Ex2) while negative predictive value was 0.92 (Ex1) and 0.91 (Ex2). Conclusions: Non-invasive power-mode 3DUS is superior to B-mode 3DUS for imaging and quantification of ICAS and might ideally complement 2D-CDS as initial vascular diagnostic in stroke patients. Thereby, more invasive and time-consuming imaging modalities like computed tomography angiography might be restricted to those cases of ICAS where a clear discrepancy for stenotic value is found between 2D-CDS and power-mode 3DUS.

SL4-2

Reference values for the cross-sectional area of the vagus nerve in healthy subjects – preliminary results of a high-resolution ultrasound study

Petz J1, Belau E1, Weiße D1
1University Hospital Leipzig, Department of Neurology, Leipzig, Germany

Purpose: To assess age-related reference values for the vagus nerve (VN) and to examine interrater reliability. Herewith, we report preliminary results. Materials and methods: Both VN’s of 26 healthy subjects (18 female, mean age 31 ± 7 years) were examined with high-resolution ultrasound using a 15 MHz ultrasound transducer (Esatec MyLab Five, probe LA435). Cross-sectional area (CSA) of each VN was assessed at 2 points: at level of the distal common carotid artery before beginning of the bulb (proximal measuring point) and at level of the thyroid gland (distal measuring point). Each subject was examined by 2 sonographers experienced in peripheral nerve ultrasound. Results: Median CSA of the VN at the proximal level was significantly larger on the right (examiner 1/examiner 2: 2.9 ± 0.7 mm² [mean ± SD]/2.6 ± 0.5 mm²) in comparison to the left side (2.2 ± 0.6 mm²/2.3 ± 0.5 mm²; both p < 0.001; Wilcoxon signed-rank test). At the distal level, median CSA of the right was also significantly larger (2.8 ± 0.9 mm²/2.5 ± 0.4 mm²; both p < 0.001; Wilcoxon signed-rank test). Interrater agreement (intraclass correlation coefficient) was moderate for the proximal (0.63, 95% confidence interval: 0.43 – 0.77) as well as for the distal (0.69, 95% confidence interval: 0.51 – 0.81) measuring point. Conclusion: With restrictions due to the preliminary character of our data, we found a significant difference in CSA between the right and left VN, which further emphasises the need for side-specific reference values. However, because of special anatomical characteristics like the pulsating common carotid artery and the internal jugular vein in direct vicinity, even experienced sonographers of a faculty might consider a training to obtain a good interrater reliability.

SL4-3

Accuracy of high-resolution ultrasound in carpal tunnel syndrome

Ivanovski S1, Bozinoska Smicheska M2, Vasilevska Nikodinovska V3
1St. Erasmo Hospital for Orthopedic Surgery and Traumatology, Radiology, Ohrid, Macedonia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of; 2St. Erasmo Hospital for Orthopedic Surgery and Traumatology, Radiology, Ohrid, Macedonia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of; 3University Surgical Clinic “St. Naum Ohridski”, University “Ss. Cyril and Methodius”, Skopje, Radiology, Skopje, Macedonia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of

Purpose: The aim of this study was to evaluate the diagnostic efficiency of high-resolution ultrasound in diagnosis of carpal tunnel syndrome compared to electromyography exam (EMG). Materials and methods: 36 wrists of 20 patients were prospectively evaluated using high resolution ultrasound. 14 patients were female and 6 male. Control group consisted of 17 asymptomatic volunteers (34 wrists). Ultrasound exam was performed the same day right after the EMG, by a radiologist experienced in MSK ultrasound. High resolution linear transducer was used. The radiologist was blinded to EMG results. Ultrasound diagnostic criterion for carpal tunnel syndrome was cross section area of median nerve of 10 mm² or more measured at proximal carpal tunnel (at the level of pisiform bone). Sensitivity, specificity and accuracy of the method were evaluated. Results: Majority of the patients, 80% had bilateral carpal tunnel syndrome. Ultrasound showed true positive finding in 31 of 36 cases of carpal tunnel identified by EMG. Sensitivity was 86.1%. Specificity was also high, 88.2%. 30 of 34 cases were correctly recognized as normal by ultrasound. Positive predictive value was 88.6%, and negative predictive value was 85.7%. Accuracy of the method was high, 87.1%. Conclusion: Ultrasound in comparison to EMG shows high sensitivity, specificity and accuracy in diagnosis of carpal tunnel syndrome. Due to its availability, easiness of use and cost of the exam it can be used as a reliable method of choice for quick and accurate evaluation of carpal tunnel syndrome.

SL4-4

Is 2D shear wave elastography (2D-SWE) useful in the assessment of chronic kidney disease? – A 2 center pilot study

Bob F1, Crgorarac M2, Sporea I1, Ivanac G3, Popescu A1, Brkljačić B1, Širli R1, Crgorarac M1, Grosu I1, Schiller A1
1University of Medicine and Pharmacy “Victor Babes” Timisoara, Internal Medicine 2, Timisoara, Romania; 2Dubrava University Hospital, Nephrology, Zagreb, Croatia; 3Dubrava University Hospital, Clinical Department of Diagnostic and Interventional Radiology, Zagreb, Croatia

Purpose: The results published so far regarding elastography of the kidney (mainly point shear wave speed measurements) are not always consistent. The present study aims to evaluate another elastographic method (2D-SWE, Axiplorer, Supersonic Imagine), performed independently in two centers. Material and methods: The study was performed in two Nephrology Clinics from Croatia and Romania on a total of 58 subjects.
Objective: To investigate the effect of medication therapy on ultrasound picture of affected joints at gouty arthritis. Methods: General clinical examination, ultrasound examination of the affected joints. Results: There have been examined 84 patients with gouty arthritis. The monitoring group consisted of 20 healthy volunteers of appropriate age and gender. All patients were divided into two groups. 1 group (40 people) received a daily dose of 400 mg of allopurinol, 2 group (44 people) – allopurinol of 400 mg and atorvastatin of 20 mg for 8 weeks. Before treatment patients of group 1 had been diagnosed with: micro calcification sand dual circuit of cartilage in 95%, joint effusion in 83%, subchondral bone erosions in 82.5%, tophus in 32.5%. After 8 weeks micro calcification sand dual circuit were visualized in 70% (p < 0.05), effusion in 42.5% (p < 0.01), erosion in 70%, tophus in 74.5%. Patients of group 2 before treatment had been detected with: micro calcifications and dual circuit of cartilage in 95%, joint effusion in 80%, subchondral bone erosions in 82.5%, tophus in 32.5%. After 8 weeks micro calcifications and dual circuit were visualized in 52.5% (p < 0.01), effusion in 30% (p < 0.01), erosion in 52.5% (p < 0.05), tophus in 15% (p < 0.05). Conclusions: Arthrosograhic changes in patients with gouty arthritis are presented by micro calcifications and dual circuit of cartilage, effusion in the joints, erosions and tophus. Medication therapy by allopurinol improves ultrasound picture in 8 weeks of treatment (frequency of detection of micro calcifications and effusion has been significantly reduced). Additional receiving of atorvastatin allows to reliably reduce the frequency of detection of erosion and tophus. Therefore rthrosograhic is recommended to be used in the dynamic monitoring of the effectiveness of medication treatment of gouty arthritis.

Conclusion: Evaluating our patients, we found that previously ruptured tendons still showed deficiencies in elasticity as evaluated by ARFI sonography after a long period of healing. No significant differences were found between non-operatively and operatively treated tendons. Further investigations need to be performed in order to correlate ultrasound findings with clinical scores, biomechanical, and histological parameters.
per unit sometimes including 3–4 transducers (checking time 5 min each only). **Conclusion:** These results are in accordance with published literature data and show that these kind of tests must be introduced mandatorily to guarantee optimal image quality. In general the testing intervals should depend on the system’s operating-hours and carried out for 24/7 machines/transducers optimally monthly for others at least once a year. **Reference:** EFSUMB Technical Quality Assurance Group, Guideline for Technical Quality Assurance of Ultrasound devices (B-Mode) – Version 1.0, 2012. Ultraschall in Med 2012; 33: 544 – 549.

**SL5-3 Reduction of defective transducers by implementing regular technical quality assurance tests**

Widner S1, Kollmann C2

1AGES GmbH, Referenzzentrum für technische Qualitätssicherung im BKFP, Vienna, Austria; 2Medical Univ. Vienna, Center for medical physics and biomedical engineering, Vienna, Austria

**Purpose:** Transducers are the most common error source for diagnostic ultrasound devices. Therefore regular technical quality assurance is intrinsic to be able to detect such faults at an early stage. With the implementation of a regular technical quality assurance concept for diagnostic ultrasound devices in the Austrian Mammography Screening Program, the amount of defective transducers has been reduced significantly. **Material and methods:** Within two years 198 radiology departments including 237 ultrasound devices and 255 linear transducers were evaluated. Analysis of DICOM images from extensive initial tests, additional tests and monthly consistency checks was performed using in-house software in terms of transducer defects such as weak/dead elements, cyst resolution and penetration depth. **Results:** Initially detected transducer defects revealed a total of 23.5% at screening start. Two years later the amount of defective transducers could be reduced significantly to 13.5%. Additional analysis of initial test data in terms of cyst resolution and penetration depth showed large divergences as a result of suboptimal preset settings. **Conclusion:** It could be shown that technical quality assurance is intrinsic to overcome high numbers of transducer defects. Most of these defects can be detected at a much earlier stage by performing regular quality checks as implemented in the screening program. With such checks a high quality of ultrasound devices and equipment can be ensured, improving quality of diagnoses for physicians as well as patients.

**SL5-4 A blood mimicking fluid for clot-detection experiments with ultrasound**

Fuhrmann T1, Schlesinger A2, Schultz M2, Jenderka KV3

1University of Applied Sciences Merseburg, Engineering and Natural Sciences, Merseburg, Germany; 2GAMPT mbH, Merseburg, Germany

**Purpose:** Monitoring of coagulation tendencies is important during many therapies, e.g. during dialysis or heart surgery with extracorporeal blood circulation. The monitoring could be done with ultrasound which can help physicians to make informed decisions on treatments. To ensure safety and to get administrative approval of the ultrasound measurement lots of experiments are necessary. Therefore a fluid that mimics rheological as well as acoustical properties of blood as closely as possible is necessary. **Material & methods:** We want to model the early stages of coagulation and therefore adapted a recipe of a blood mimicking fluid (BMF). The constituents of the BMF are polyamide particles with diameters 5 μm as erythrocyte and 20 μm to 60 μm as small clot mimics. Surfactant is added to suspend the particles. Water, glycerine, and dextran mimic the blood plasma. Their amount was adjusted to represent rheological and acoustical properties of blood as closely as possible. Experiments were performed to examine the fluids properties. Among others, viscosity was measured with a rheometer, speed of sound and the absorption coefficient in pulse-echo-mode, and density with a pycnometer. **Results:** The haematocrit of the BMF is up to 30 Vol% (polyamide particles). Viscosity and density strongly agree with that of blood, speed of sound is somewhat higher (1680 m/s), and the attenuation coefficient is much stronger than that in blood. The latter is due to different impedances of polyamide particles and erythrocytes. **Conclusions:** It is essential to find a blood mimicking fluid that closely reproduces rheological, acoustical and to some extent mechanical blood properties in larger vessels and during coagulation. Our BMF overcomes difficulties as suspensibility at higher haematocrit concentrations or air bubbles in the solution. Concerning all aspects, this recipe is an adequate mimic for research to be used at higher haematocrit values.

**SL5-5 Descriptive analysis of errors in internal ultrasound studies level DEGUM III for the period 03/2006 – 03/2013**

Lesker H1, Görg C2

1Klinikum Leverkusen, Gastroenterologie, Leverkusen, Germany; 2Universitätshäklinikum Gießen/Marburg, Klinik für Innere Medizin, Schwerpunkt Hämatologie, Onkologie und Immunologie, Marburg, Germany

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**Purpose:** To analyse and describe errors in internal ultrasound and to investigate these with regard to basic factors of influence. **Material and methods:** Diagnostic errors (n = 154) met the inclusion criteria and were analysed retrospectively. Errors were distinguished in the categories major and minor errors (with/without consequences for the patients) as well as preventable and non-preventable errors. Factors of influence like 1. device-related factors, 2. patient-related factors, 3. external factors and 4. observer related factors were differentiated. **Results:** Major errors occurred at n = 43 patients (27.9%); minor errors occurred at n = 111 patients (72.1%). In n = 40 cases (26%) the errors were considered as preventable and in n = 116 cases (74%) as non-preventable. The following factors were influential for the error rate: CEUS, Age of patient, ultrasound conditions, organ regions, daytime, incorrect ultrasound-requirements. **Conclusion:** The retrospective analysis of errors provides useful approaches for the prevention of errors. The standardised application of a prospective detection, documentation and analysis of errors in every ultrasound laboratory is demanded.

**New Techniques in Ultrasound**

**SL6-2 Combined optoacoustic and ultrasound tomography for investigation of inflamed finger joints**

Fournelle M1, Trethor S1

1Fraunhofer IBMT, Sankt Ingbert, Germany

**DOI:** 10.1055/s-0036-1587739

Arthritic diseases, including rheumatoid arthritis, psoriatic arthritis and osteoarthritis, have a prevalence between 2 and 3% and lead to joint destruction and deformation resulting in a loss of function. Current diagnostic methods rely on B-scan and Doppler ultrasound, x-ray or MRI, which have the drawbacks of low sensitivity and high user-dependency, involvement of ionizing radiation and high costs, respectively. We propose a new approach based on a combination of ultrasound and optoacoustic tomography for high sensitivity imaging of inflammation induced hypervascularization on finger joints. Optoacoustic signals are generated upon absorption of pulsed light in tissue according to the local absorption coefficient. The optical energy is converted into broadband acoustic waves by means of the optoacoustic effect. Pressure signals can be detected using different kinds of transducers. In our system, a tomographic setup consisting of 4 arc-shapes transducer arrays based on high-bandwidth cMUTs (capacitive micromachined ultrasound transducers), which can independently be moved, allows imaging of all 3 finger joints (full tomographic view of DIP and PIP, top/bottom view of MCP). Signals are generated with a wavelength-tunable pulsed OPO (optical parametrical oscillator) laser system and acquired with the latest version of IBMT’s ultrasonic ultrasound platform DiPhAS. The system has been evaluated using different phantom structures. The resolution of the combined US/OA imaging system was characterized to be less than 200 μm. Vessel mimicking phantoms embedded in optically scattering media (gel phantoms) were imaged as well. The system has shown to be able to perform combined high-resolution acoustic and optoacoustic imaging in different studies. The platform has furthermore been tested according to different safety standards (acoustic, optical, electrical, EMC). Currently, hardware optimization steps with respect to a further improvement of the sensitivity are performed and a pilot patient study will be initiated soon to demonstrate the clinical potential of the technique.
SL6-3
Possibilities of contrast-enhanced ultrasound (CEUS) for evaluation of the success of percutaneous treatments of malignant liver lesions using special perfusion software
Wiesinger 1, Jung EM 2
1Uniklinikum Regensburg, Radiologie, Regensburg, Germany
2Retrospective analysis of 79 patients (66 male, 13 female; 30–84 years) with 140 malignant liver lesions (size 9 mm–10 cm). The lesions were metastases in 45 cases and HCC lesions in 95 cases. The success of percutaneous interventional treatments (IRE n = 40; RFA n = 33; MWA n = 36; TACE n = 31) was evaluated by CEUS using perfusion imaging using special perfusion software. CEUS was performed after bolus injection of 1–2.4 ml of sulfur hexafluoride microbubbles. Regions of interest (ROI) were manually placed in the center, and the margins of the lesions as well as in the surrounding tissue. Using perfusion software (PPT) mean Transit Time (mTT), Rise-Time, and wash-in rate were calculated in the ROIs. Results: There were significant differences in all cases between the center compared to the surrounding liver tissue for the main perfusion parameters (Peak, Rise Time, wash-in) (p < 0.001). There were also significant perfusion differences for Peak and wash-in when comparing defect and margins (p < 0.001), and in Peak, Rise Time, and Wash-in when comparing liver tissue to the defect and the defect in comparison to the margins for completely treated lesions.

Conclusion: Combination of CEUS with perfusion imaging using special perfusion software enables a very critical analysis of successful treatment by percutaneous interventional procedures of malignant liver lesion.
Clinical relevance Statement: A combination of CEUS with perfusion imaging is a radiation-free possibility of controlling the success of percutaneous ablation therapies in malignant liver lesion. There are no contra-indication for ultrasound contrast-media so far.

SL6-4
The “Pumping Probe Technique” and complete sealing stent – a new simple method for the detection and treatment of ureteral fistulae
Neymeyer J 1, Weintraub A 2, Salem F 3, Heydenrych A 4
1Universitätsmedizin Charité Berlin, Urology – FF3C, Berlin, Germany;
2Soroka University Medical Center in Beer Sheva, Gynecology & Obstetrics, Beer Sheva, Israel;
3Eichsfeld Klinikum, Urology, Kleinbartloff OT Reifenstein, Germany;
4The University of Auckland, MBChB, Auckland, New Zealand;
5Universitätsmedizin Charité Berlin, Gynecology & Obstetrics, Berlin, Germany

Purpose: Ureteric fistulae after gynecological surgery are a typical post-operative (PO) complication. In the past, fistula detection was performed by X-Ray or CT. The aim of this study is to show that ultrasound using the novel “Pumping Probe Technique” (PPT) is an alternative method of detecting fistulae. The use of a new intermural complete sealing ureteric stent prevents leakage, covers the tissue and allows the tissue to heal without further measures. The stent will then be removedatraumatically after wound healing is complete. Methods: In 19 cases between June 2012 to April 2016 we used the new PPT in both endoluminal sonography and elastography to visualize ureteric fistulae. The technique involves the forward and backward movement of an ultrasound probe to generate pressure in the fistula, thus leading to a movement of the fluid within so that it can be detected. We found 15 ureterico-vaginal fistulae, three ureterico-rectal fistulae and 1 artery-ureteric fistula using this method. Each patient was then treated with the implantation of a 120 mm, 30Fr self-expanding covered stent (Allium/North Medical (TM)) under radiological control. Results: A fistula was detected by elastography in only 12 of the cases, however using ultrasound 17 of 19 were visualized, both imaging modalities were performed with the new PPT. X-Ray and CT were then used to confirm the diagnosis. In 17 of the 19 cases the fistula was successfully closed and the stent could be removed 8 weeks later. Conclusions: Endoluminal sonography and elastography using the novel PPT detected approximately 90% of the fistula cases. The subsequent management of ureteric fistulae with stents can be performed gently, safely and quickly. The cure rate was high at 90%. This minimally invasive technique as well as the comfort of the implanted stent leads to high levels of patient satisfaction.

SL6-5
Performance of Fetal Intelligent Navigation Echocardiography (FINE, 5DHeart©) in congenital heart defects – experiences from a retrospective single center study
1Charité – Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Campus Charité Mitte, Department of Obstetrics, Berlin, Germany;
2Charité – Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Division of Pediatric Cardiology, Berlin, Germany;
3University Hospital of Schleswig-Holstein, Campus Luebeck, Ob/Gyn, Prenatal Medicine, Luebeck, Germany;
4Sidra Medical and Research Center, Obstetrics & Gynecology Department, Doha, Qatar;
5Charité – Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Campus Charité Mitte, Urology and Urogynaecology Department, Berlin, Germany

Purpose: Congenital heart defects (CHD) are among the most common malformations as well as the main cause of malformation related childhood mortality. Although ultrasound is nowadays available almost everywhere, the majority of congenital heart defects are diagnosed postnatally. Fetal intelligent navigation echocardiography (FINE, 5D Heart©) was developed to assist physicians in the extraction of examinations planes in accordance to national and international guidelines from a STIC (spatio-temporal image correlation) volume data set. Material and methods: In our retrospective study STIC volumes of patients with a fetus affected by congenital heart disease (n = 35) were examined. After seven predefined anatomical structures were labeled, a sort of “map” of the fetal heart was automatically constructed by the algorithm and nine examination planes in accordance with the guidelines of the German Society for Ultrasound in Medicine (DEGUM), International Society of Ultrasound in Obstetrics and Gynecology (ISUOG) and the American Institute of Ultrasound in Medicine (AIUM) were extracted. The examined heart defects include tetralogy of Fallot, atrioventricular septal defects (AVSD), double outlet right ventricle (DORV), Hypoplastic left heart syndrome and other major structural heart defects. The volume data sets of the affected fetuses were analyzed with the FINE algorithm and the resulting planes have been examined. Results: The results whether the heart defect is detectable will be demonstrated. Conclusions: Preliminary results confirm and expand previously published data that the algorithm in combination with the standard 2D ultrasound could be a valuable tool to identify CHD and moreover to improve prenatal counseling and multidisciplinary management of the delivery.

Fig. 1: Pumping Probe Technique
Elastography and Ultrasound I – Clinical Investigations

**SL7-1 Results of the DEGUM-multicenter study evaluating strain elastography for differentiation of thyroid nodules**

Friedrich-Rust M1, Vorländer C2, Dietrich CP, Kratzer W3, Blank W4, Schüler A5, Broja N6, Cui XW7, Herrmann E7, Bojunga J1

1Klinikum der J.W. Goethe Universität, Medizinische Klinik I, Frankfurt am Main, Germany; 2Abteilung für endokrine Chirurgie, Bürgerhospital Frankfurt, Frankfurt, Germany; 3Caritas Krankenhaus Bad Mergentheim, Bad Mergentheim, Germany; 4Universitätsklinikum Ulm, Ulm, Germany; 5Krankenhaus am Steinberg, Reutlingen, Germany; 6Helfenstein Krankenhaus in der Landeshauptstadt Darmstadt, Germany; 7Institut für Biostatistik und Medizinische Modellierung, Universität Frankfurt, Frankfurt, Germany

**Purpose:** Many patients with thyroid nodules are presently referred to surgery not only for therapeutic but also for diagnostic purposes. Strain elastography (SE) enables the ultrasound-based determination of tissue elasticity. The aim of the present study was to evaluate the value of SE for differentiation of thyroid nodules in a prospective multicenter study.

**Material and methods:** The study was registered at clinicaltrials.gov and was approved by the local ethical committees of all participating centers. All patients received an ultrasound (US) of the thyroid gland including Colour Doppler US. In addition all nodules were evaluated by SE (Hitachi Medical Systems) using qualitative image interpretation of colour distribution (SE-ES), strain value and strain ratio. **Results:** Overall, 602 patients with 657 thyroid nodules (567 benign, 90 malignant) from 7 centers were included in the final analysis. Sensitivity, specificity, NPV, PPV, +LR were 21%, 73%, 80%, 11%, 0.8 for colour Doppler US; 69%, 75%, 94%, 30%, 2.9 for SE-ES; 56%, 81%, 92%, 32%, 2.9 for SE-strain value: 58%, 78%, 92%, 30%, 2.6 for SE-strain ratio, respectively. Diagnostic accuracy was 71% for both strain value and strain ratio of nodules. **Conclusions:** SE as an additional ultrasound tool improves the value of ultrasound for the work-up of thyroid nodules. It might reduce diagnostic surgery of thyroid nodules in the future.

**SL7-2 Rapid and sustained improved systems of liver stiffness values in HCV-infected patients treated with direct-acting antiviral drugs**

Atta D1, Deterding K2, Cornberg J3, Mamis MP4, Gebel M5, Cornberg M6, Wedemeyer H7, Pottoff A1

1Hannover Medical School, Dept. of Gastroenterology, Hepatology and Endocrinology, Hannover, Germany; 2University of Beni Suef, Gastroenterology, Hepatology and Endocrinology, Beni Suef, Egypt

**Background:** The use of interferon-free antiviral therapy in patients with chronic HCV infection is associated with high rate of sustained virological response (SVR). The aim of this study was to evaluate changes of liver stiffness (LS) using Acoustic Radiation Force Impulse Imaging (ARFI) elastography and transient elastography (TE) during antiviral treatment and to evaluate its role in relation to SVR. **Patients and methods:** In total 337 chronic HCV-infected patients (mean age 59 years, 42% females) were included in this prospective single center study. Genotype 1 accounted 78%, 92%, 30%, 2.6 for SE-strain ratio, respectively. Diagnostic accuracy was 71% for both strain value and strain ratio of nodules. **Conclusions:** SE as an additional ultrasound tool improves the value of ultrasound for the work-up of thyroid nodules. It might reduce diagnostic surgery of thyroid nodules in the future.

**SL7-3 Evaluation of 2D-wave elastography for characterisation of focal liver lesions running title: 2D-SWE and liver lesions**

Fitting D1, Gerber L1, Srikumarrajah K1, Luhne S1, Klein S1, Weiler N1, Kyriakidou G1, Bojunga JH1, Hansmann ML2, Bon D1, Albert J1, Zeuzem S5, Friedrich-Rust M1

1University Hospital Frankfurt, Zentrum für innere Medizin, Medizinische Klinik I, Frankfurt am Main, Germany; 2J.W. Goethe-University Hospital, Institute of Pathology, Frankfurt, Germany; 3J.W. Goethe-University, Institute of Biostatistics and Medical Modeling, Faculty of Medicine, Frankfurt, Germany

**Purpose:** The aim of this prospective study was to evaluate 2D-wave-elastography (2D-SWE) for characterisation and differentiation of benign and malignant focal liver lesions (FLLs). **Material & methods:** Patients referred to our ultrasound unit for surveillance of chronic liver disease or work-up of incidentally detected FLLs were prospectively included. B-mode ultrasound and 2D-SWE (Aixplorer® France) was performed for one FLL in each patient. Liver histology obtained by biopsy and/or contrast-enhanced imaging was used as reference method. The Mann-Whitney test was used to assess the stiffness difference between the groups. **Results:** 140 patients with FLL were included. 2D-SWE acquisitions failed in 34 FLLs (24%). Therefore, 106 patients with FLL could be analysed, 42/106 (40%) with benign and 64/106 (60%) with malignant FLLs. 58/106 (55%) FLLs were localized in the right liver lobe. The median stiffness for benign FLLs was 16.4 (2.1 – 71.9) kPa (in detail: 16.55 kPa for 18 focal nodular hyperplasia (FNH), 16.35 kPa for 18 hemangioma, 9.8 kPa for 3 focal fatty sparing (FJS), 8.9 kPa for 1 adenoma, 20 kPa for one regenerative node and 29 kPa for one cholangiobroma) and for the malignant FLLs 36 (4.1 – 142.9) kPa (in detail: 44.8 kPa for 16 hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC), 70.7 kPa for 7 cholangiocarcinoma (CCC) and 29.5 kPa for the 41 metastasis) (p <0.001). Malignant FLLs were significantly stiffer than benign FLLs (p = 0.006). CCCs were the stiffest malignant FLLs with significantly higher values as compared to HCCs and metastases (p = 0.033 and p = 0.0079). No significant difference in stiffness could be observed between the different benign FLL entities. No significant difference was observed whether 2D-SWE included the whole FLL, only the periphery or only the hardest area of the FLL. **Conclusions:** 2D-SWE provides further characterising information for interpretation of FLLs and may be useful at least in differentiation of CCCs and HCCs.

**SL7-4 Reliability and validity of elastography in circumscribed objects: Acoustic-Radiation-Force-Impulse-quantification with fixed Region-of-Interest versus Shear-Wave-Elastography with variable Region-of-Interest – Phantom study**

Chouari K1, Seliger G2, Kanze C2, Dridi Y1, Jenderka KV1, Wilmke A1, Schirko M1

1Universitätsklinikum Halle (Saale), Klinik und Poliklinik für Geburtshilfe und Pränatalmedizin, Halle (Saale), Germany; 2Universitätsklinikum Halle (Saale), Klinik und Poliklinik für Radiologie, Halle (Saale), Germany; 3Hochschule Merseburg, FB Ingenieur- und Naturwissenschaften, Merseburg, Germany; 4Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg, Institut für Medizinische Epidemiologie, Biometrie und Informatik, Halle (Saale), Germany

**Purpose:** Elastic properties of circumscribed tissue e.g. tendons, lymph nodes, myometrium are in focus of clinical interest. Current elastography systems employ several measurement techniques regarding the application of radiation force, measurement and imaging. The purpose of the study is the comparison of reliability and validity of Acoustic-Radiation-Force-Impulse (ARFI)-quantification versus Shear-Wave-Elastography (SWE) and the assessment of precision of SWE with variable Region-Of-Interest (rROI) in elasticity phantoms. **Material and methods:** The ultrasound (US) elastography phantom Model 488 (CRS, USA) was used. Targets of varying stiffnesses (8, 14, 45, 80kPa) and diameters (20/10 mm) were examined. Three US-Systems and four probes were applied (Sie-
Ultrasound based elastographic methods for the prediction of esophageal varices in liver cirrhosis

Purpose: Ultrasound based elastographic methods are non-invasive techniques for the evaluation of liver stiffness (LS) that might be useful in the assessment of portal hypertension. The aim of this study was to evaluate the performance of 4 ultrasound based elastographic methods for predicting the presence of esophageal varices (EV) in patients known with liver cirrhosis.

Material and method: The study included 109 consecutive subjects diagnosed with liver cirrhosis (with clinical, biological, ultrasound, endoscopic or histological signs of liver cirrhosis), in whom LS was evaluated in the same session by means of 4 elastographic methods: transient elastography (TE) (M and XL probes), ARFI (VTQ), 2D-SWE and 2D-SWE.GE. Reliable LS measurements were defined as: for TE, VTQ and 2D-SWE.GE the median value of 10 measurements and for 2D-SWE the median value of 3 measurements acquired in a homogenous area. In 60 patients out of 109 all 4 elastographic methods had valid measurements and were included in the final analysis. Results: 20/60 patients from the study group had EV while 40/60 had not. The mean LS values for patients without EV were lower as compared to those of patients with EV: TE 21.1 ± 9.24 vs. 29.43 ± 11.23, P = 0.005; 2D-SWE (20.24 ± 12.60 vs. 24.38 ± 15.24, p = 0.26), ARFI (2.54 ± 0.71 vs. 2.69 ± 0.64, p = 0.42), 2D-SWE.GE (12.06 ± 6.52 vs. 12.95 ± 3.49, p = 0.49). TE had the best performance for predicting EV. The following cut-off were established for predicting the EV: TE > 21.1 kPa, Se: 94.4%, Sp: 57.1%, NPV: 48.6%, PPV: 96%, AUROC = 0.76, p < 0.0001; ARFI (VTQ): > 2.01 m/s, Se: 88.9%, Sp: 45.6%, NPV: 48.6%, PPV: 96%, AUROC = 0.56, p < 0.002; 2D-SWE: > 13.7 kPa, Se: 100%, Sp: 48.6%, NPV: 100%, PPV: 37.5%, AUROC = 0.61, p = 0.05; 2D-SWE.GE: > 13.48 kPa, Se: 77.8%, Sp: 64.3%, NPV: 87.1%, PPV: 48.3%, AUROC = 0.69, p = 0.01. Conclusion: LS values assessed by any ultrasound based elastographic methods are higher in patients with EV as compared to those without EV, but TE seems to be the most predictive for the presence of EV.

Conclusions: Elastography is an established method and widely used, e.g. for the assessment of liver fibrosis. In the estimation of elastic properties of circumscribed tissue, the different measurement techniques performed by commercial elastography systems show a strong susceptibility for observational errors, depending on the ROI and the ARFI-quantification/SWE. A renewed evaluation of the method appears necessary, as the non-standardized conditions provide deviating results likely affected by diameter of the target and artifacts caused by surrounding tissue.
Teaching ultrasound: do you credit for participation or test knowledge?

Karniel E1,2, Rieder Y3, Barzilai M4, Karako E2, Tepper R5
1Tel Aviv Medical Center, Internal Medicine Ward no. 9, Tel Aviv, Israel; 2Tel Aviv University, Sackler School of Medicine, Tel Aviv, Israel; 3Simultech, Medical Simulation Center, Clalit Health Services, Meir Hospital, Kfar Sava, Israel; 4Department of Radiology, Clalit Health Services, Carmel Medical Center, Haifa, Israel; 5Department of Medical Technology Implementation, Clalit Health Services, Tel Aviv, Israel

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Teaching ultrasound courses for non-radiologists are giving credit for participation without testing for the actual knowledge and practical skills that were achieved by the participant. We present a structured teaching concept for ultrasound teaching for internal medicine physicians in Israel, including observed bedside practice and formal knowledge testing. **Intervention and methods:** A basic ultrasound training program for internal medicine physicians, with a total duration of 3–4 months is continuously being offered to hospitals owned by Clalit Health Services (the largest HMO in Israel). The course includes four steps: (1) A 6-hour bedside course of basic ultrasound skills for fluid identification (pericardium, pleura, peritoneum, and bladder); (2) Four-hour personal training on a computerized ultrasound simulator; (3) Bedside practice with a trained sonographer, corresponding to a pre-specified list of skills (3–6 weeks); (4) Final exam (1.5 hours). The final exam tests for 4 skills: (i) Spatial orientation: the participant is required to precisely re-capture ultrasound images/videos using a phantom; (ii) Pattern recognition: the participant is required to explain anatomic and pathologic findings on a given image/video; (iii) Real-time sonography on a simulator, with focused questions (i.e., “Is there pericardial effusion?”); and (iv) Operational skills (“Knobology”). **Results:** Ninety-three physicians from 28 internal medicine wards in 8 general hospitals of Clalit Health Services across Israel, started the ultrasound training program. Forty-nine doctors (52%) were examined up to date (March 2016). With the examined participants, 2 physicians (4%) needed additional practice in order to pass the exam. **Conclusion:** In 761 pregnant women, of whom 292 were analyzed in the 1st, 475 in the 2nd and 407 in the 3rd trimester, cIMT and FMD were assessed using high-resolution ultrasound and an automated reading program and AVR was calculated using a specific retinal vessel analyzer. All women underwent UTA Doppler ultrasoundography and pulsatility index (PI) was used. The area under (AUC) the receiver operating curves (ROC), detection (DR) and false-positive rates (FPR) for the different PMPEs were calculated: 1st T: cIMT, AVR, MAP, 2nd and 3rd T: cIMT, FMD, UTA-PI, MAP and a PMPE for daily use (PMPEdu): cIMT, MAP and UTA-PI. **Purpose:** To evaluate the performance of a 1st, 2nd and 3rd trimester (T) prediction model for preeclampsia (PMPE) by a combination of carotid intima media thickness (cIMT), flow-mediated dilatation (FMD), retinal arteriolar-venular ratio (AVR), mean arterial pressure (MAP), and uterine artery (UTA) Doppler. **Methods:** We performed the combined screening in 761 pregnant women, of whom 292 were analyzed in the 1st, 475 in the 2nd and 407 in the 3rd trimester. cIMT and FMD were assessed using high-resolution ultrasound and an automated reading program and AVR was calculated using a specific retinal vessel analyzer. All women underwent UTA Doppler ultrasoundography and pulsatility index (PI) was used. The area under (AUC) the receiver operating curves (ROC), detection (DR) and false-positive rates (FPR) for the different PMPEs were calculated: 1st T: cIMT, AVR, MAP, 2nd and 3rd T: cIMT, FMD, UTA-PI, MAP and a PMPE for daily use (PMPEdu): cIMT, MAP and UTA-PI.

Gynaecological Ultrasound I – Clinical Investigations

**SL9-1**

Carotid intima-media-thickness precedes the clinical onset of preeclampsia and persists postpartum: A longitudinal study

Brückmann A1, Seeger C2, Lehmann T3, Schlembach D4, Schleußer E5
1GesaTal Medical Center, Department of Prenatal Diagnosis and Preventive Medicine, Erfurt, Germany; 2University Hospital Jena, Friedrich-Schiller-University, Department of Obstetrics, Jena, Germany; 3University Hospital Jena, Friedrich-Schiller-University, Institute of Medical Statistics, Jena, Germany; 4Vivantes Hospital, Department of Obstetrics, Berlin-Neukölln, Germany

**Purpose:** Carotid intima media thickness (cIMT) is an established marker for endothelial dysfunction and cardiovascular risk. This prospective study aimed to assess differences in cIMT before the onset of preeclampsia and postpartum. **Material and methods:** We longitudinally measured cIMT in 417 pregnant women (31 ± 5 years), in the first (T1: 11.4 ± 1.9 wks), second (T2: 21.5 ± 2.3 wks) and third trimester (T3: 32.5 ± 2.9 wks) and postpartum (21.6 ± 23.6 wks), using high-resolution ultrasound and an automated reading program. Comparisons were made with univariate ANOVA, data are expressed as mean (SD). **Results:** 56 women (32 ± 5 years) who later developed preeclampsia had a higher cIMT [T1: 0.47 ± 0.16/T2: 0.45 ± 0.14/T3: 0.43 ± 0.12 (p < 0.01)] throughout pregnancy compared with 618 women who did not develop preeclampsia (NP) [T1: 0.32 ± 0.09/T2: 0.33 ± 0.10/T3: 0.33 ± 0.09], adjusted for age, body mass index, mean arterial pressure and family history of cardiovascular disease. This difference in cIMT persisted postpartum [PE: 0.55 ± 0.11/ NP: 0.36 ± 0.10 (p < 0.01)]. **Conclusion:** This study documents increased carotid arterial remodeling, by measuring intima media thickness, in women who later developed preeclampsia. This difference preceded the clinical signs of preeclampsia and persisted postpartum.

**SL9-2**

Prediction of preeclampsia by maternal carotid intima-media-thickness, blood pressure, flow-mediated dilatation and uterine artery Doppler

Brückmann A1, Seeger C2, Lehmann T3, Schlembach D4, Schleußer E5
1GesaTal Medical Center, Department of Prenatal Diagnosis and Preventive Medicine, Erfurt, Germany; 2University Hospital Jena, Friedrich-Schiller-University, Department of Obstetrics, Jena, Germany; 3University Hospital Jena, Friedrich-Schiller-University, Institute of Medical Statistics, Jena, Germany; 4Vivantes Hospital, Department of Obstetrics, Berlin-Neukölln, Germany

**Purpose:** To evaluate the performance of a 1st, 2nd and 3rd trimester (T) prediction model for preeclampsia (PMPE) by a combination of carotid intima media thickness (cIMT), flow-mediated dilatation (FMD), retinal arteriolar-venular ratio (AVR), mean arterial pressure (MAP), and uterine artery (UTA) Doppler. **Methods:** We performed the combined screening in 761 pregnant women, of whom 292 were analyzed in the 1st, 475 in the 2nd and 407 in the 3rd trimester. cIMT and FMD were assessed using high-resolution ultrasound and an automated reading program and AVR was calculated using a specific retinal vessel analyzer. All women underwent UTA Doppler ultrasoundography and pulsatility index (PI) was used. The area under (AUC) the receiver operating curves (ROC), detection (DR) and false-positive rates (FPR) for the different PMPEs were calculated: 1st T: cIMT, AVR, MAP, 2nd and 3rd T: cIMT, FMD, UTA-PI, MAP and a PMPE for daily use (PMPEdu): cIMT, MAP and UTA-PI. **Results:** The mean maternal age was 31 ± 5 years. 96 women (32 ± 5 years) later developed PE, including 39 early onset, 57 late onset, 10 superimposed PE cases. The 3rd T: PMPE yielded the best DR for preeclampsia (90.6%, FPR: 0.23%, AUC: 0.92), followed by the 2nd T PMPE (DR: 76.8%, FPR: 0.23%, AUC: 0.85) and 1st T PMPE (DR: 69%, FPR: 17.1%, AUC: 0.84). The DRs of the PMPEdu were slightly different [1st T (DR: 73.7%, FPR: 0.62%, AUC: 0.83), 2nd T (DR: 73.2%, FPR: 19.3%, AUC: 0.85), 3rd T (DR: 86.8%, FPR: 18.9%, AUC: 0.91)]. **Conclusion:** This further combination of cIMT, MAP, UTA-PI, MAP and AVR was better 1st, 2nd and 3rd trimester predictors of preeclampsia than any individual marker. Since the combination of cIMT, MAP and...
Sonographic weight estimation in small for gestational age fetuses

Faschingbauer E1, Raabe E2, Heinrich J1, Schneider M1, Beckmann M1, Schild R1, Schmid M1, Dammer U1, Mayr A1, Kehl S1

1University of Erlangen, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Erlangen, Germany; 2Diakonie Hospitals, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Hannover, Germany; 3University Hospital Bonn, Institute of Medical Biometrics, Informatics and Epidemiology, Bonn, Germany; 4University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Medical Informatics, Biometry and Epidemiology, Erlangen, Germany

Purpose: To determine the accuracy of sonographic weight estimation (WE) for small for gestational age (SGA) fetuses, and to further differentiate the evaluation between fetuses being symmetric and asymmetric SGA. Material and methods: The accuracy of WE in SGA fetuses (n = 898) was evaluated using 14 sonographic models and was further differentiated between symmetric (n = 750) and asymmetric (n = 148) SGA fetuses. SGA fetuses were considered to be asymmetric with a head circumference to abdominal circumference ratio above the 95th percentile. The accuracy of the different formulas was compared using means of percentage errors (MPE), medians of absolute percentage errors (MAPE), and proportions of estimates within 10% of actual birth weight. Results: Results for the subgroup of asymmetric SGA fetuses differed significantly from the subgroup of symmetric SGA fetuses. MPE values were closer to zero with most of the formulas in the asymmetric SGA group. Apart from the Siemer, Shepard, Merz and Warsof equations, all formulas showed an underestimation of fetal weight in asymmetric SGA fetuses. In contrast, in the symmetric SGA group, all of the formulas commonly used for fetuses in a normal weight range showed a systematic overestimation of fetal weight. Overall, the best accuracy was achieved using the Sabbagha equation (MPE 1.7%; SD 9.0%; MAPE 6.0%). Conclusions: An accurate WE in SGA fetuses is feasible using the Sabbagha formula. However, one has to be aware of the significant differences in WE between symmetric and asymmetric SGA fetuses.

Update reference charts: Fetal biometry between the 15th and 20th week of gestation

Kubiak K1, Koch R2, Klockenhbusch W3, Steinhard J4, Schmitz R1

1St. Franziskus Hospital, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Münster, Germany; 2University of Münster, Institute of Biostatistics and Clinical Research, Münster, Germany; 3University Hospital of Münster, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Münster, Germany; 4Heart and Diabetes Center North Rhine-Westphalia, Department of Fetal Cardiology, Bad Oeynhausen, Germany

Purpose: Reference charts for biometric parameters are a substantial implement of prenatal ultrasound screening. Inaccurate reference charts lead to faulty clinical decisions. In our daily practice we observed an over- and underestimated of biometric parameters. The aim of this study was to derive reference charts between the 15th and 20th weeks of gestation for biparietal diameter (BPD), occipito-frontal diameter (OFD), head circumference (HC), abdominal circumference (AC), and femur length (FL). Commonly used charts and the new Ultraschall in Med 2016; 37: S13

Vascular biopsy of the placenta using VOCAL2 ultrasound software in the prediction of IUGR

Birdir C1, Baron A1, Fyse J1, Enkewe A1, Mazi N2, König A1, Kimmig R1

1University of Duisburg-Essen, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Essen, Germany; 2University of the Basque Country, Fetal Medicine Unit, Obstetrics and Gynecology Service, Biocruces Health Research Institute, Hospital Universitario Cruces, Baracaldo, Spain

Purpose: Firstly, to investigate the potential value of placental vascular biopsy using VOCAL2 software at second and third trimester to define the pregnancies at risk with intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR). Secondly, to prove an effective and novel method to use the software, enabling significant, efficient and easily reproducible results during the scan. Materials and methods: Placental vascular image biopsy was taken using VOCAL2 software, prospectively, during the scan, using a practical approach by optimised machine settings (21 cases with IUGR, 233 controls). This enabled the examiner to take the image in 5 seconds. The 3D power Doppler measurements such as placental vascularisation index (VI), flow index (FI) and vascularisation flow index (VFI) were calculated using the machine software. To compare the placental function with the new measurements, the Doppler measurements of the uterine arteries, umbilical artery and middle cerebral artery were performed. The 5. percentile in birth weight was taken as cut-off to define the IUGR. Linear regression analysis was used to estimate the difference of each placental vascular index between IUGR and control pregnancies after adjusting for gestational age. Results: Placental VI, FI and VFI were significantly lower in IUGR pregnancies than in controls (p = 0.03, p = 0.014, p < 0.001). Mean uterine artery and umbilical artery PI were higher in IUGR foetuses at the time of the measurements. After adjusting both FI and VFI for gestational age, they remained lower in the IUGR group than in controls (p = 0.011 and p < 0.001). Conclusion: Placental vascular biopsy is easy to perform at second and third trimesters of pregnancy to assess the placental function.

MRI-fusion sonography for the evaluation of Trans Vaginal Colposuspension treatment success

Neymeyer J1, Asbach P2, Weinerberger S3, Weintraub A3, Heydenrych A1, Weichert A1

1Charité Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Urology – PF3C, Berlin, Germany; 2Universitätsmedizin Charité Berlin, Radiology, Berlin, Germany; 3Soroka University Medical Center in Beer Sheva, Gynecology & Obstetrics, Beer Sheva, Israel; 4The University of Auckland, MBChB, Auckland, New Zealand; 5Universitätsmedizin Charité Berlin, Gynecology & Obstetrics, Berlin, Germany

Purpose: Trans Vaginal Colposuspension (TVC) is a novel, minimally invasive technique for the treatment of stress urinary incontinence (SUI). To reconstruct the pubourethral or pubovesicular ligaments we use an...
MRI visible suturable mini sling (SlimSling) which allows for the preservation of normal anatomy without any mesh material under the urethra. To follow up the success of this procedure we use MRI fusion sonography along with a clinical evaluation of outcomes. By using MRI fusion sonography we are able to see the fixation points and the mesh position angle which in not possible with traditional imaging. The aim of this study is to show that MRI fusion sonography is a superior tool for evaluating the treatment success of TVC. Methods: Between August 2013 and April 2016 116 patients underwent a TVC procedure. Peri and postoperative complications were recorded. Patients were followed up at six weeks, three and six months and objective and subjective outcomes were evaluated. All patients underwent magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and then MRI fusion sonography to evaluate the position of the mesh sling following the procedure. Results: We found that with ultrasound alone the correct angle of the sling was not able to be measured accurately but with the addition of MRI fusion the outcome of the procedure is easily measurable. Visualization of the 3 mm prolene mesh sling is easier using MRI fusion and a larger field of view is obtained. The paraurethral fixating points of the mesh are seen in only 68% of cases but with MRI fusion nearly 96% are seen. The imaging shows that the traction angle of the sling is the same as the normal anatomy. Conclusion: MRI fusion sonography allows for measurable follow up of TVC performance and also proves that it is a good alternative to traditional colposuspension or midurethral slings.

Comparison of Ultrasound-guided interscalene block vs. analgesode for shoulder reduction in a Swiss University Emergency Department

Schöll E1, Feissli S1, Bingisser R1
1University Hospital Basel, Department of Emergency Medicine, Basel, Switzerland
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Purpose: Patients presenting with traumatic shoulder dislocation in the Emergency Department (ED), often get procedural sedation for shoulder reduction. Recent studies report the possibility of Ultrasound-guided interscalene block (US-ISB) in the ED, done by Emergency physicians (EP), to facilitate reduction without analgosedation. The aim of this study was to compare US-ISB vs. procedural sedation for shoulder reduction especially considering patient safety and length of stay in the ED. Material and methods: We included adult out-patients with traumatic shoulder dislocation, two part fracture-dislocation (greater tuberosity), or dislocated shoulder prosthesis. Exclusion criteria for US-ISB were refusal by the patient, associated b哈尔ical plexus or axillary nerve palsy, infection at the injection site, or allergies to local anesthetics (LA). Ultrasound-guided single-shot LA was placed beneath the epineural sheath of the three trunks of the brachial plexus. US-ISB were performed by two EP and one emergency fellow resident who are trained in the technique. In the US-ISB group no further analgesics or sedatives were given. Reduction maneuvers were done by emergency fellow residents. The time of ED-entry and post-reduction radiography has been taken as start- and endpoint. Results: From January 2014 to March 2016 we included 145 out-patients (34 females, 111 males), median age 36.2 years (min. 17.0, max. 94.8). Underlying pathologies: dislocations 126 (86.9%), fracture-dislocations 17 (11.8%), and two dislocated shoulder prosthesis (1.4%). Depending on the availability of the three trained interventionists, US-ISB (30) or procedural sedation (115) has been used. The time between ED-entry and post-reduction X-ray was significant shorter in the US-ISB group (mv 94 min) vs. sedation-group (mv 106 min), using the independent samples t-test. Complications (intravascular injections, neural lesions, later infections) were not seen in the US-ISB-group. Conclusion: US-ISB for shoulder reduction in the ED is a safe and effective method. Teaching priority for EP’s should therefore focus on this technique.

Detection of pneumothoraces in patients with multiple blunt trauma: use and limits of eFAST

Sauter T1, Hoess S1, Lehmann B1, Exadaktylos A1, Haider D2
1University Hospital, Inselspital, Emergency Department, Bern, Switzerland
DOI: 10.1055/s-0036-1587758

Background: Trauma patients are commonly evaluated in the trauma room by extended focused assessment with sonography for trauma (eFAST). Little is known about the location or size of these missed PTXs in trauma patients with multiple blunt trauma and clinical predictors for successful detection are unclear. Methods: This cross-sectional study includes all patients with multiple blunt trauma and PTX who were admitted to the emergency department of a level 1 trauma centre in Bern, Switzerland between June 1, 2012 and September 30, 2014 (n = 109). Demographic data, imaging modalities, medical data on admission and preclinical suspicion of pneumothorax were compared in patient groups with and without PTXs detected in eFAST, compared with CT, using the Mann-Whitney U or Pearson’s chi-square tests. Univariate binary logistic regression models were used to identify predictors for detection of PTXs. Results: The group of missed PTXs contained significantly fewer ventral PTXs (30 (47.6%) vs. 4 (9.3%), p < 0.001), but more apical and basal PTXs (7 (11.1%) vs. 15 (34.9%), p = 0.003; 11 (17.5%) vs. 18 (41.9%), p = 0.008, respectively). The PTXs missed in the eFAST examination were smaller on both sides (left side: 30.2 ± 17.4 vs. 12.1 ± 13.9 mm; right side: 30.2 ± 10.1 vs. 6.9 ± 10.2 mm, both p < 0.001). In univariate analysis, we found that the preclinical suspicion of PTX was associated with the detection of PTXs in eFAST in all PTXs (p < 0.001, OR 10.487 (2.117; 51.944)). Conclusion: Our study demonstrates that missed PTXs are smaller and in more atypical locations than those detected in eFAST. Missed PTXs less often need treatment with thoracic drainage. Preclinical suspicion of PTX is strongly associated with the detection of PTX in eFAST and deserves special attention.

Emergency ultrasound in German emergency departments. Results from a national survey

Böer J1, Lindner P2, Heinzmanna A1, Kunzmann T1, Lomberg L1, Blank W1, Möckel M2
1Klinikum am Steinenberg, Zentrale Notaufnahme, Reutlingen, Germany; 2Charité Universitätssmedizin Berlin, Berlin, Germany; 3Klinikum am Steinenberg, Medizinische Klinik I, Reutlingen, Germany; 4Klinikum Stuttgart, Interdisziplinäre Notaufnahme, Stuttgart, Germany
DOI: 10.1055/s-0036-1587759

Purpose: Evaluation of the current state of ultrasound use in German emergency departments (ED). Methods: Online-Survey by SurveyMonkey© for 3 months. Members of DGGU and DEGUM were asked to complete the questionnaire. Responses were collected and anonymized. Results: 135 valid answers from different hospitals were received. 85% of the hospitals have 2 or more ultrasound machines in the ED. 1/3 of the examinations are done by residents without supervision from an expert sonographer. Among the most frequent US-examinations are chest-US, echo/FEEL-echo/FEEL and FAST. The parasternal short-axis view is used in all hospital EDs, the parasternal long-axis view very often. Special ultrasound examinations including gut sonography are used in some EDs, but the respective use differs widely. Conclusion: To ensure high US quality in the ED, levels of competence and training programs need to be established. Contrast enhanced ultrasonography is rarely used in EDs even though 50% have the technical possibility. Further research is required which examination types are needed most and how education should focus.
Analysis of left atrial auricle morphology and function to detect considerable risk factors regarding the prevention of stroke

Hagendorff A,1 Farese G,1 Stöbe S,1 Jurisch D,1 Pfeiffer D1
1University of Leipzig, Department of Cardiology/Angiology, Leipzig, Germany
DOI: 10.1055/s-0036-1587760

Atrial Fibrillation (AF) is one of the main risk factors for cardio-embolic stroke. The aim of the present study was to define morphological and functional parameters of the left atrium (LA) and the LAA to get a better risk stratification regarding the stroke risk estimation in the low risk group according to the CHA2DS2-VASc-Score. In 331 patients (pts) transesophageal and transthoracic echocardiography was performed to characterize LA and LAA morphology and function. The following parameters were determined: left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF), left ventricular end-diastolic pressure (E/e'), biplane LA-volume, LAA morphology (3D-TEE), LAA filling and emptying velocities in the proximal and distal LAA. In pts with SR (n = 242) mean LVEF was 61±2, 10% mean LA volume 57 ml ± 25, mean E/e'-ratio 13 ± 7, proximal mean LAA flow 82 cm/s ± 30, distal mean LAA flow 64 cm/s ± 24. In pts with SR 18pts (7%) showed a reduced LAA flow < 30 cm/s. The LAA morphology could be described by the chicken wing-LAA (37%), the windsock-LAA (56%), the cauliflower-LAA (6%) and the cactus-LAA (1%). A significant statistical correlation to the LAA morphology to the development of neurological events could not be observed in the present cohort. In pts with AF (n = 89; 27% of all pts) mean LVEF was 49±13, mean LA volume was 82 ml ± 32, mean E/e'-ratio 16±8, proximal mean LAA flow 51 cm/s ± 35, distal mean LAA flow 41 cm/s ± 33. In pts with history of neurological event a higher coincidence of reduced LVEF, increased LA volume, increased E/e', and reduced proximal and distal mean LAA flow were observed. In patients with SR and without cardiovascular risk factors, e.g. hypertension and diabetes mellitus, increased LA volumes and reduced LAA flow velocities seem to be major risk factors for the development of cerebral ischemia despite of normal LVEF. Currently, these pts are not considered as risk pts by the CHA2DS2-VASc-Score.

Interventional Ultrasound and Miscellaneous

Percutaneous ultrasound-guided cyst sclerotherapy in patients with polycystic liver disease

Potthoff A,1 Sandkühler F,1 Sandkühler B,1 Manns MP1
1Medizinische Hochschule Hannover, Gastroenterologie, Hepatologie & Endokrinologie, Hannover, Germany;
2Städtisches Klinikum Wolfenbüttel, Klinik für Innere Medizin – Gastroenterologie, Wolfenbüttel, Germany
DOI: 10.1055/s-0036-1587761

Purpose: Polycystic liver disease (PCLD) is a genetic disease causing hepatomegaly and local cystic complications. To date, there is no established medical therapy for PCLD. We present our results of percutaneous cyst sclerotherapy in patients with PCLD. Material and methods: 301 pat. with PCLD were followed by our centre between 2001 – 2008 and retrospectively analysed. Mean age was 50 ± 11 years with 19% male. Additional polycystic kidney disease was found in 63%. All pat. received a special questionnaire to report their subjective follow-up. Follow-up was 33 ± 27 months. 31 pat. underwent liver transplantation during this period. A total of 31 pat. died during follow-up. Cyst sclerotherapy was performed in pat. with a minimum cyst size of 8 – 10 cm or with symptomatic cysts. For sclerotherapy, cyst fluid was aspirated with a 20G needle under ultrasound-guidance. Around 10% of the aspirated volume was then administered into the cyst in form of 1% ethoxysclerol. In cysts with aiameter of > 15 cm, cyst drainage was performed to empty them first and perform cyst sclerotherapy via drainage thereafter. In infected or sanguinous cysts, they were rinsed with NaCl 0.9% instead of sclerotherapy. Results: A total of 322 cyst therapy sessions of 903 cysts with a mean diameter of 8.1 ± 3.7 cm was performed in 149 pat. (50%). This included 705 sclerotherapies, 33 drainages and 110 cyst rinsing therapies. Indications for cyst therapy were especially symtomatic cysts (67%) and cyst size (48%). The questionnaire of 150 pat. could be analysed, 85 of them underwent cyst therapies leading to a subjective improvement of symptoms in 88% of them. Complications of cyst therapy were noted in 26% of cases, mostly local pain (16%) or inflammatory signs (16%). Bleedings occurred in < 1%. Conclusion: Percutaneous ultrasound-guided cyst sclerotherapy is easy, effective, cheap and with few complications to improve symptoms of patients with PCLD.

The study of feasibility of predicting the microwave ablation energy of uterine leiomyomas by three-dimensional power Doppler

Zhang J,1 Li Y,1 Xiong B,1 Xu C,1 Liu H,1 Xu R1
1Chinese PLA General Hospital, Beijing, China
DOI: 10.1055/s-0036-1587762

Purpose: To evaluate the feasibility of predicting the microwave ablation (MVA) energy of uterine leiomyomas by three-dimensional power Doppler (3D-PD). Methods and materials: 42 uterine leiomyomas in 41 patients who underwent ultrasound-guided Percutaneous Microwave Ablation (PMA) for treatment of uterine leiomyomas were studied from March 2014 to March 2015. Before PMA treatment, the uterus of patients was scanned by 3D-PD ultrasonography. Vascularization flow index (VFI) of 3D-PD of leiomyomas was calculated by virtual organ computer aided analysis (VOCAL) program. The average of three measurement was used for evaluating the richness of blood flow in the leiomyomas and the leiomyomas which mean diameter were more than 5 cm were treated with quantitative ablation energy of 50 w * 300 s and single antenna with 11 mm tip was used. Immediately after ablation the contrast-enhanced ultrasound (CEUS) was performed. The non-perfused volume (NPV) was measured as the volume of quantitative ablation. Relationship between VFI value of 3D-PD and quantitative energy required and unit volume (EPV) was analyzed statistically. Results: 42 leiomyomas (41 patients) were analyzed. Average VFI was 1.96 ± 1.63 and average ablation volume was (39.49 ± 22.68) cm³. Average EPV was 589.47 ± 399.36 (J/cm³). EPV was positively correlated with VFI value (r = 0.61, p = 0.00). When unit volume of leiomyoma was ablated, the leiomyoma with large VFI values needed higher microwave energy than that with small VFI values. Conclusions: The more richness of blood vessel in the leiomyomas the more microwave energy was need for ablation unit volume. The value of VFI of uterus leiomyomas can be used to predict the PMA energy before ablation.

Manual versus automatic image fusion of real-time ultrasonography and MR/CT images for radiofrequency ablation of hepatic tumors: A preliminary report of a randomized prospective trial

Chai MH1, Choi JF1, Rha SE1, Byun JY1
1Seoul St. Mary’s Hospital, The Catholic University of Korea, Radiology, Seoul, Korea, Republic of
DOI: 10.1055/s-0036-1587763

Purpose: To compare the registration error, time required for image fusion and technical success rate of manual and automatic image fusion of ultrasonography (US) and MR/CT images for radiofrequency ablation (RFA) of hepatic tumors. Materials and methods: 26 consecutive patients with hepatocellular carcinomas (HCC) or colorectal liver metastases (CRLM) were prospectively enrolled in this study. Patients are randomly assigned to a) manual image fusion group, or b) automatic image fusion group. Two interventional radiologists performed RFA for hepatic tumors with manual or automatic image fusion of real-time US and MR/CT. Time for image registration (s), number of point locks, registration error (cm) and technical success rate were compared between manual group and automatic group. Mann Whitney U-test and Fisher’s exact test was performed for statistical analyses and p-values less than 0.05 were considered as statistically significant. Results: 15 HCCs and one CRLM were treated using manual image fusion and 13 HCCs and one CRLM were treated using automatic image fusion. Mean sizes of hepatic tumors were 1.67 cm for manual fusion and 1.54 cm for automatic fusion (p = 0.623). Averages of time for image registration, number of point locks and registration error were 156.5 s, 3.1 and 0.76 mm for manual group, and 201.3, 3.0 and 0.80 mm for automatic group, respectively, and there were no significant difference (p-value = 0.5582, 0.8218 and 0.8058). Technical success rate was 100% (16/16) for manual group and 92.9% (13/14) for automatic group and there was no significant difference between each other (p = 0.4667). Conclusion: Technical performance of manual and automatic image fusion is comparable for RFA of hepatic tumors.

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Purpose: Ultrasound guided puncture is the preferred method for histological sampling of liver lesions. Nevertheless, data evaluating factors influencing the outcome of this procedure are scarce. Therefore we aimed to evaluate predictors of a successful ultrasound guided liver mass puncture.

Material and methods: Retrospective analysis of all liver mass punctures performed in 2012–2013 in a university hospital was performed. Patient, lesion (depth and size) and technical characteristics of the biopsy as well as final diagnosis and complications were recorded. Successful biopsy was defined by histological accordance of clinical and sonographical preemptive diagnosis. Clinically relevant complications determined by hypovolaemic shock, need for operation or transfusion were recorded. Variables are expressed as proportions, means (SD) or medians (range) as appropriate. Univariate analysis and multivariate logistic regression analysis was performed to evaluate predictors of success. Multivariate analysis included only the variables which were a priori available.

Results: 195 patients were included, in 154 (79%) cases the lesion was accurately punctured, although a final diagnosis resulting from histological examination of material gained was only made in 144 (74%) cases. No patients had clinically relevant complications. Univariate analysis of factors influencing the outcome of this procedure are scarce. Therefore we aimed to evaluate predictors of a successful ultrasound guided liver mass biopsy. No patients had clinically relevant complications. Univariate analysis as shown on the table. In multivariate analysis only distance of the lesion to the liver surface and needle size were independent predictors of successful puncture.

**Tab. 1: Univariate Analysis**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Successful biopsy no</th>
<th>Successful biopsy yes</th>
<th>p Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Repeat biopsy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>41/173 (24%)</td>
<td>132/173 (76%)</td>
<td>0.039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>10/22 (45%)</td>
<td>12/22 (55%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMI</td>
<td>28.3 (25.7–30.5)</td>
<td>25.2 (22.3–28.3)</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>68 (46–71)</td>
<td>65 (55–73)</td>
<td>0.031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>24/102 (24%)</td>
<td>78/102 (76%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>27/93 (29%)</td>
<td>66/93 (71%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size of lesion</td>
<td>19 (12–35)</td>
<td>32 (20–50)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depth of lesion</td>
<td>30 (21–47)</td>
<td>14 (10–24)</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from liver surface</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(mm)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liver cirrhosis</td>
<td>16/40 (40%)</td>
<td>24/40 (60%)</td>
<td>0.043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>35/153 (23%)</td>
<td>118/153 (77%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asciules prior to</td>
<td>2/30 (73%)</td>
<td>28/30 (93%)</td>
<td>0.006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>puncture</td>
<td>49/163 (30%)</td>
<td>114/163 (70%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>25/125 (20%)</td>
<td>100/125 (80%)</td>
<td>0.010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needle size</td>
<td>26/69 (38%)</td>
<td>43/69 (62%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16G</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18G</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of</td>
<td>2 (1–2)</td>
<td>1 (1–2)</td>
<td>0.036</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>punctures during the</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>procedure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biopsy length</td>
<td>1.5 (1.5–2)</td>
<td>2.0 (1.5–2.5)</td>
<td>0.031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>according to</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sonographer (cm)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biopsy length</td>
<td>1.5 (0.8–2.0)</td>
<td>1.8 (1.2–2.5)</td>
<td>0.057</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>according to</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pathologist (cm)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fragmented</td>
<td>22/88 (25%)</td>
<td>66/88 (75%)</td>
<td>0.870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>29/107 (27%)</td>
<td>78/107 (73%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusions: Needle size and the distance of the lesion to the liver surface are independent predictors of a successful liver mass biopsy.
Objective: To scrutinize the performance and reliability of the 5DHeart™ technology for standardized assessment of the fetal heart throughout pregnancy. Methods: In this prospective study we enrolled 485 uncomplicated singleton pregnancies undergoing targeted 1st and 2nd trimester ultrasound examination including STIC volumes of the fetal heart. All volumes were obtained with the fetus in an appropriate position (spine located between 4 and 8 o’clock), absent or minimal fetal breathing/movement and satisfying image quality. All data sets were stored and re-evaluated using the FINE software (Fetal Intelligent Navigation Echo-cardiology) in order to rule out the visualization rates of nine reconstructed cardiac planes. Results: A total of 461 patients were eligible for final analysis. The mean gestational age (GA) was 18.4 weeks (11.3 to 26.0 weeks). One to four STIC volumes were obtained per patient (mean 1.4 exams). In 80% of all volumes > 6 planes were sufficiently visualized, and in 369/461 cases all planes were adequately displayed and labeled or not more than one diagnostic plane failed. Although the rate of non-visualized planes decreased with decreasing GA we were able to reconstruct 6 or more planes in 65% of all first trimester volumes (compared to > 94% in 2nd trimester). With advancing GA the number of properly visualized planes again decreased due to marked acoustic shadowing. Those planes that were difficult to obtain merely comprised the ductal and aortic arch in our cohort (regardless the GA). Conclusion: 5DHeart™ technology facilitates reliable assessment of fetal cardiac anatomy even when applied as early as the first trimester, and might therefore aid early diagnosis of CHD even in unexperienced hands. With ongoing pregnancy the visualization rate of all diagnostic planes needed for complete fetal echocardiography improves rapidly (from 14 weeks onwards) and dropped substantially beyond 32 completed weeks.

Purpose: Evaluation of ultrasound-guided high-intensity focused ultrasound (HIFU) in patients with inoperable pancreatic cancer to reduce tumor volume and tumor-associated pain. Material and methods: Fifteen patients with locally advanced inoperable pancreatic cancer and tumor-associated pain symptoms were treated by HIFU (n = 6 stage III, n = 9 Stage IV UICC). Thirteen patients underwent simultaneous standard chemotherapy. HIFU System (Chongqing, China HAIFU Company) was used with an ultrasound device for real-time imaging. Clinical evaluation was performed by imaging (US, CT, MRI) and validated standardized questionnaires (NRS, BPI) before and up to 24 months after HIFU. Results: HIFU treatment was performed in all patients in spite of presence of biliary and/or duodenal stents (4/15) and tumor-induced vascular encasement of abdominal vessels (15/15). The mean treatment time was 111 min, sonication time 1103 s and total energy 386,768 J. Post-interventional imaging showed a devaskularisation of treated tumor regions with a significant average volume reduction of 63.8% after 3 months. A significant pain relief was achieved in twelve patients following HIFU therapy (n = 6 completely, n = 6 partially). Conclusion: US-guided HIFU can effectively be used for local tumor control and relief of tumor-associated pain in patients with locally advanced inoperable pancreatic cancer.

Introduction: Detection of vascular complications in the first post-operative week after liver transplantation are very important. In particular an early diagnosis of hepatic artery thrombosis is essential in decision-making to go for early re-intervention or re-liver transplantation. Therefore abdominal sonography is performed several times in the first post-operative week, to look for patency of the hepatic artery, portal vein and liver veins. Hand-held devices might be expected to facilitate bedside abdominal sonography. In this study we compared sonography with regular machines, with tablet-sonography. Methods: In the first week after liver transplantation, sonography of the liver vessels was performed at day 0 (immediately after transplantation and arrival at the ICU), day 1 and day 7. Sonography was performed with Hitachi Avius or Hitachi Preirus systems; when the authors were on duty, Philips Visiq system (tablet) was also being used. Good patency was considered when: the Doppler signal of the proper hepatic artery was quantifiable, the maximal velocity in the portal vein was above 15 cm/s, and the qualitative Doppler signal in the liver veins was obvious. Results: In the study period January-February-March 2016, 21 liver transplants were performed in 21 patients. Hepatic artery thrombosis was detected in one patient immediately after transplantation, for which successful thrombectomy was performed. There were 63 sonography moments, whether day 0, day 1 or day 7. During 31 moments the authors were able to perform sonography; at all 31 moments good patency of all liver vessels could be demonstrated, outcomes with tablet-sonography were completely in accordance with ‘regular’ sonography: 7 moments were at day 0, 13 at day 1, and 11 at day 7. Conclusion: First impression of tablet sonography suggests good applicability for the investigation of liver vascular, which is comparable to regular sonography in the setting of ‘first week after liver transplantation’.
Presentation of histologically confirmed mesenteric masses in B-mode imaging and contrast enhanced ultrasound (CEUS): a 10 year retrospective study in 69 patients

Trenker C1, Görg C2, Neesse A1
1Universitätsklinikum Gießen und Marburg, Standort Marburg and Philippsuniversität Marburg, Klinik für Hämatologie, Onkologie und Immunologie, Marburg, Germany; 2Universitätsklinikum Gießen and Marburg, Standort Marburg, Interdisziplinäres Ultraschallzentrum, Marburg, Germany; 1Universitätsklinikum Göttingen, Göttingen, Germany

Purpose: Analysis of mesenteric masses in B-mode imaging and contrast enhanced ultrasound (CEUS). Patients/Methods: from January 2006 to January 2016, n = 69 patients with mesenteric masses were examined by B-mode imaging, followed by CEUS. The contrast enhancement of the lesions was evaluated in comparison to the enhancement of the parenchymal organs. Histological diagnosis was available for all cases. Malignant diagnoses included lymphoma, GIST, NET, sarcoma and metastases, whereas benign cases consisted of mesenteritis, lymph nodes, adipose tissue, panariculitis and others. Results: In B-mode imaging the lesions presented hypoechoic in n = 46 (67%), hyperechoic in n = 14 (20%), and with a complex echo pattern in n = 9 (13%). Histopathology revealed n = 45 (65%) malignant lesions and n = 24 cases (35%) with benign diagnoses. Malignant mesenteric lesions presented with arterial hyperenhancement in n = 10 (22%), isoenhancement in n = 24 (53%), a hypoenhancement in n = 7 (16%), a complex enhancement in n = 3 (7%) and n = 1 (2%) were anechoic. In the parenchymal phase, 40 cases (89%) of mesenteric lesions showed a hypoenhancement. The enhancement pattern was homogeneous in n = 29 (44%). In benign mesenteric masses arterial hyperenhancement was observed in n = 2 (8%), an isoenhancement in n = 9 (38%), a hypoenhancement in n = 10 (42%) and lesions were anechoic in n = 3 (13%) of the cases, followed by a hypoenhancement (n = 21, 88%) in the late phase. The enhancement was homogeneous in n = 16 (67%) benign lesions. Conclusion: Mesenteric masses were predominantly (65%) malignant. In B-mode sonography and CEUS, malignant and benign masses show a similar contrast behavior with a predominant parenchymal hypoenhancement. Therefore, histology must be obtained in order to correctly diagnose unclear mesenteric masses.

Intrahepatic vessel imaging using novel contrast settings: Low MI Harmonic Imaging and B-Flow CEUS

Weskott N1
1Klinikum Sidoah-Oststadt-Heidehausen, Hannover, Germany

Patients and methods: After bolus injection of 1.4 mL SonoVue a subcostal sweep of the right or left liver lobe was performed with the advent of the first bubbles using a harmonic mode of an AO of 10% (HIREC). By this the intrahepatic arterial tree can be imaged. At an AO of 8% to 10% a sweep during the late arterial or portal venous phase is being performed with a low MI B-Flow (BFC). US device: GE LOGIQ E9 CA1 Mode. Waveform: 47.7 kg/m2. Height (H), weight (W), waist (WC) and interrupted by the mass. The basement of lesions were wide and connected with the gallbladder wall. Almost all the gallbladder carcinomas showed washout from hyper-enhancement to hypo-enhancement quickly after contrast agent administration. The CEUS patterns of Gallbladder benign uplift venereal change lesions showed quick and homogeneous hyper-enhancement at the early arterial phases. The CEUS appearances of Gallbladder benign uplift venereal change lesions were regular. The wall of gallbladder was succession, without intermittent phenomenon. The basement of lesions were narrow or no basal department. Almost the Gallbladder benign uplift venereal change lesions showed washout from hyper-enhancement to hypo-enhancement slowly after contrast agent administration. The biliary mud without enhanced. Result: It was significant different between benign and malignant gallbladder diseases of CEUS characteristics (P < 0.05). (3) Compared with pathological examination, the sensitivity, specificity and accuracy of CEUS in gallbladder carcinomas diagnosis was 96.6% (28/29), 99.4% (353/355), 99.2% (381/384) respectively. Conclusions: CEUS has an important clinical value in diagnosis of gallbladder carcinoma. Keywords: Contrast-enhanced ultrasound, Gallbladder carcinoma, Differentiating diagnosis.

Real-time grey scale contrast-enhanced ultrasonography in diagnosis of gallbladder cancer

Si Q1, Zhang W1, Qian X2
1Nanjing Jingdu Hospital, Nanjing, China

Objective: To explore the clinical value and characteristics of contrast-enhanced ultrasound (CEUS) in diagnosis of gallbladder carcinoma. Materials and methods: 384 patients with benign and malignant gallbladder disease were examined by CEUS. The characteristics of CEUS were analyzed and compared with pathological examination. All the fundamental ultrasound examinations were performed by the Siemens Sequoia512 or Philips IU22, which were matched with contrast pulse sequence (CPS) imaging technique. Results: (1) The CEUS patterns of Gallbladder carcinomas showed quick and heterogeneous hyper-enhancement at the early arterial phases. The CEUS shape of the gallbladder carcinomas were irregular. The wall of gallbladder was irregular thick and interrupted by the mass. The basement of lesions were wide and connected with the gallbladder wall. Almost all the gallbladder carcinomas showed washout from hyper-enhancement to hypo-enhancement quickly after contrast agent administration. The CEUS patterns of Gallbladder benign uplifting venereal change lesions showed quick and homogeneous hyper-enhancement at the early arterial phases. The CEUS appearances of Gallbladder benign uplifting venereal change lesions were regular. The wall of gallbladder was succession, without intermittent phenomenon. The basement of lesions were narrow or no basal department. Almost the Gallbladder benign uplifting venereal change lesions showed washout from hyper-enhancement to hypo-enhancement slowly after contrast agent administration. The biliary mud without enhanced. (2) It was significant different between benign and malignant gallbladder diseases of CEUS characteristics (P < 0.05). (3) Compared with pathological examination, the sensitivity, specificity and accuracy of CEUS in gallbladder carcinomas diagnosis was 96.6% (28/29), 99.4% (353/355), 99.2% (381/384) respectively. Conclusions: CEUS has an important clinical value in diagnosis of gallbladder carcinoma. Keywords: Contrast-enhanced ultrasound, Gallbladder carcinoma, Differentiating diagnosis.

Evaluation of adipose tissue distribution by ultrasonography and its relationship to metabolic disturbances in obese patients

Bucks B1, Brimas G1, Kareiva A1
1Vilnius University, Department of General Surgery, Vilnius, Lithuania; 2Vilnius University, Faculty of Chemistry, Vilnius, Lithuania

Purpose: The aim of the study is to find out the relation between ultrasonographic measurements of abdominal adipose tissue and metabolic syndrome in obese patients. Material and methods: 52 obese patients (31 women, 21 men) were recruited in prospective study. Mean age 42.6 yrs, mean BMI – 47.7 kg/m2. Height (H), weight (W), waist (WC) and hip (HC) circumferences, body mass index (BMI), waist to hip ratio (WHR), systolic (SBP) and diastolic (DBP) blood pressures, and fasting plasma glucose of all participants were recorded. Subcutaneous (SAT) and visceral (VAT) adipose tissue thickness was assessed by ultrasonography. Results: VAT thickness was different between men and women (7.85 cm vs. 12.37 cm, p < 0.001). In the patients with metabolic syndrome visceral fat thickness was higher compared with metabolically healthy individuals (6.69 cm vs. 10.12 cm, p = 0.04). There was strong correlation between WC and VAT (r = 0.93) in the group of patients without metabolic syndrome. In the metabolic syndrome group there was a positive association between W (r = 0.39), BMI (r = 0.38), WC (r = 0.44), HC (r = 0.56) and SAT thickness; VAT correlated with W (r = 0.66), BMI (r = 0.41), WC (r = 0.63), WHR (r = 0.54), SBP (r = 0.33), DBP (r = 0.34) and fasting plasma glucose (r = 0.64). Conclusion: SAT and VAT thickness is related with metabolic diseases in obese patients. The ultrasonography may potentially provide an additional data for the assessment of adipose tissue, especially visceral and their influence on metabolic syndrome.

Abdominal Ultrasound – Clinical Investigations

SL13-1

SL13-3

SL13-4

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**SL13-5**

**Duplex abdominal examination in portal vein obstruction: how much can we rely on?**

Georgescu D1, Georgescu L2, Muntean M3, Ligezan D1

1University of Medicine and Pharmacy, V Babes, Internal Medicine, Timisoara, Romania; 2County Hospital, Urology, Timisoara, Romania

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**Purpose:** Assessment of ultrasound imaging diagnostic particularities related to a group of patients with portal vein obstruction of various etiologies. **Patients and methods:** From January to December 2015, 26 patients, 17 men (65.38%) and 9 women (34.61%) aged 60.12 ± 11.82 years, hospitalized in an Internal Medicine Clinic, met the criteria for portal vein obstruction. They underwent clinical examination, lab works up, upper and lower digestive endoscopy, abdominal duplex ultrasound (General Electric, Logic S7, high resolution ultrasound machine, 3.5–5Mhz, convex array probe), thoracic and abdominal CT or MRI exams. **Results:** 23 patients (88.46%) were diagnosed with portal vein thrombosis (PVT) and 3 patients (11.53%) with portal cavernoma. Duplex exam revealed in 14 patients (53.84%) liver cirrhotic pattern and associated hepatocellular carcinoma, in 19 cases (73.07%), secondary ascites and collateral venous circulation, 5 liver metastases (19.23%), 2 pancreatic cancers (7.69), 12 patients (46.15%) had main portal vein obstruction. In 11 cases (42.3%), extensions have been reported to: inferior vena cava (IVC) in 1 case, portal branches (5), or mesenteric veins (5). The obstruction was complete in 19 cases (73.07), with absence of color and power Doppler signal, no spectral pulsatility and partial in 4 cases (15.38); 17 cases displayed features of chronic echoic thrombus (65.38%), 6 with recent, hypechoic aspects (19.23), 21 cases (80.76%) were first diagnosed or under suspicion by us exams (12 main portal, 5 portal branches, 1 IVC, 3 portal cavernoma). The others 5 (19.23), were diagnosed by abdominal CT/MRI exams. **Conclusions:** Duplex ultrasound exam could give clues regarding the etiology of PVT, or may provide direct and indirect data of severity, duration and local consequences of PVT. In this series, diagnostic sensitivity of main PVT, right and left branches was about 80%, but significantly lower in cases of extension to mesenteric or splenic veins.

**SL13-6**

**Value of ultrasonography in the diagnosis of inguinal hernia – a retrospective study**

Maienbacher T1, Kaltenbach T1, Händel M1, Seufferlein T1, Gräter T1, Hennemann D2, Formentini A3, Kratzer W1

1Universitätsklinikum Ulm, Klinik für Innere Medizin I, Ulm, Germany; 2Universitätsklinikum Ulm, Klinik für Diagnostische und Interventionelle Radiologie, Ulm, Germany; 3Universitätsklinikum Ulm, Klinik für Viszeralchirurgie, Ulm, Germany

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**Purpose:** Diagnostic imaging of inguinal hernia has a high priority. Nevertheless, the ultrasound is not listed in the most recent guidelines of the European Hernia Society as a routine procedure. Aim of the study was to investigate in a retrospective cohort the importance of ultrasound diagnostic of hernias. **Materials & Methods:** Ultrasound findings, patient data and surgical reports of patients with sonographic documentation of inguinal hernia from April 2006 to March 2016 were collected and analyzed. **Results:** In the period 2006–2016 hernias were diagnosed in 321 patients, 82.6% were male. The average age of patients with a positive result was 56.5 ± 17.9 years. **Conclusions:** Ultrasonography has a high status in the routine diagnosis of inguinal hernia. The high value of sonography with little false-positive results will be presented.

**SL14-2**

**Is CEUS a tool in a beginner’s hand? How much a CAD prototype and a pseudocoloring pattern can help in characterizing the malignancy of FLL?**

Moga TV1, Sirli R1, Popescu A1, David C2, Cui V2, Sporea I1

1University of Medicine and Pharmacy “Victor Babes”, Timisoara, Romania; 2Electronics and Telecommunications Faculty, “Politehnica” University, Timisoara, Romania

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**Background and aim:** CEUS improved the characterization of focal liver lesions (FLLs), but is an operator-dependent method. The goal of this paper was to test a computer assisted diagnosis (CAD) prototype and to see its benefit in assisting a beginner in evaluation of FLLs. **Material and method:** 97 good quality CEUS videos (34% hepatocellular carcinomas (HCC), 12.3% hypervascular metastases (HiperM), 11.3% hypovascular metastases (HipoM), 24.7% hemangiomas (HMG), 17.5% focal nodular hyperplasia (FNH)) were used to develop a CAD prototype based on an algorithm that tested a binary decision based classifier and a pseudocoloring technique that improved the wash-in/wash-out pattern. Two young MDs (1 year CEUS experience), two experts and the CAD prototype, reevaluated 50 FLLS CEUS videos (diagnosis of benign vs. malignant), in order to evaluate the diagnostic gap beginner vs. expert, first blinded to clinical data. **Results:** I-Beginner misdiagnosed 4/10-FNH, 3/10-HCC, 2/10-HMG, 1/10-HiperM, 1/10-HipoM. After knowing the clinical data 2/10-FNH, 1/10-HCC were misdiagnosed. II-Beginner misdiagnosed: 3/10-FNH; 3/10-HCC, 2/10-HMG, 1/10-HiperM. Unblinded: all correctly diagnosed except 1/10-HCC, 1/10-HMG. I-Expert: only 1/10-FNH, 1/10-HCC, 1/10-HMG misdiagnosed. Unblinded, all lesions were correctly diagnosed. II-Expert: 1/10-FNH, 1/10-HCC misdiagnosed. Unblinded, only 1/10-FNH was misdiagnosed. The CAD classifier managed a 75.2% overall correct classification rate. The overall classification rates for the evaluators, before and after clinical data were: I-beginner-78.5%; 94.2; II-82.6%; 96.1 expert-94%; 100% II-96.1; 98%. **Conclusions:** The CAD prototype can assist a beginner operator for a better CEUS diagnostic accuracy. The integration of clinical data in the CAD algorithm may be also beneficial.

**SL14-3**

**Quantitative analysis of the uptake from ultrasound contrast agents (CEUS) in hypechoic splenic lesions**

Blank V1, Görg C1

1University Hospital Gießen and Marburg and Philipps University Marburg, Interdisciplinary Center of Ultrasound, Marburg, Germany

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**Purpose:** Focal splenic lesions are rare. They are divided in the fundamental ultrasound among others by their echogenicity. Differentiation according to their dignity is often difficult. Histological confirmation is usually not due to the supposedly benign etiology. The purpose of this study was the evaluation of contrast enhanced ultrasound (CEUS) characteristics from hypechoic splenic lesions using quantitative measurement methods. **Material and methods:** In the retrospective, clinical-sonographic study n = 51 hypechoic splenic lesions (26 female, 25 men) could be included. The contrast enhancement of the lesions was quantitatively analyzed in 7 time slots. The dignity of the lesions was performed in n = 14 patients (27.5%) by a histopathologic diagnosis and in n = 37 (72.5%) patients by imaging follow-up investigations with measurement of the lesions size. **Results:** Both benign and malignant splenic lesions showed in the CEUS in the average a hypechoic enhancement. In malignant splenic lesions, however, there was a significantly lower uptake of the contrast agent (p < 0.001) compared to benign splenic lesions (figure 1). If the hypechoic lesions showed an isoechoic or a hypechoic enhancement pattern in one or more time slots, this was highly significant for a benign lesion (p = 0.0004). Additional the male sex, an inhomogeneous echo texture in the fundamental ultrasound and a malignancy of an other region were significantly correlated with a malignant tumor of the spleen. **Conclusion:** Malignant lesions are described in the literature often with a pronounced hypechoic enhancement compared to benign lesions. The classical division into a hypo- and hypechoic enhancement does often not help in the differentiation of splenic lesions because both benign and malignant splenic lesions usually show a hypechoic enhancement. In this case, the quantitative analysis of CEUS can be helpful. The fact, that a iso- or hypechoic enhancement is highly associated with a benign lesion can be also valuable.
Conclusions: the sensitivity, specificity and accuracy of CEUS in gallbladder carcinomas characteristics (P < 0.05). (3) Compared with pathological examination, different between benign and malignant gallbladder diseases of CEUS administration. The biliary mud without enhanced. (2) It was significant hyper-enhancement to hypo-enhancement slowly after contrast agent baseline of lesions were narrow or no basal department. Almost the bladder benign uplift venereal change lesions were regular. The wall of enhancement at the early arterial phases. The CEUS appearances of gallbladder carcinoma.

Fig. 1

Real-time grey scale contrast-enhanced ultrasonography in diagnosis of gallbladder cancer

SL14-4

Purpose: To explore the clinical value and characteristics of contrast-enhanced ultrasound (CEUS) in diagnosis of gallbladder carcinoma. Materials and methods: 384 patients with benign and malignant gallbladder disease were examined by CEUS and the characteristics were compared with pathological examination. All the fundamental ultrasound examinations were performed by the Siemens Sequoia Acuson512 or Philips IU22. The frequency used in the mode of gray-scale US was 7 to 12 MHz, with 4 to 8 MHz in the modes of CEUS, respectively. The contrast agent was Sonovue. The process of CEUS was divided into three phases, arterial phases (after injection to 10 s), portal phases (35 s to 120 s), parenchymal phases (120 s to 360 s). Results: (1) The CEUS patterns of gallbladder carcinomas showed quick and heterogeneous hyper-enhancement at the early arterial phases. The CEUS shape of the gallbladder carcinomas were irregular. The wall of gallbladder was irregular thicken and interrupted by the mass. The base of lesions were wide and connected with the gallbladder wall. Almost all the gallbladder carcinomas showed washout from hyper-enhancement to hypo-enhancement quickly after contrast agent administration. The CEUS patterns of Gallbladder benign uplift venereal change lesions showed quick and homogeneous hyper-enhancement at the early arterial phases. The CEUS appearances of gallbladder benign uplift venereal change lesions were regular. The wall of gallbladder was succession, without intermittent phenomenon. The base of lesions were narrow or no basal department. Almost the gallbladder benign uplift venereal change lesions showed washout from hyper-enhancement to hypo-enhancement slowly after contrast agent administration. The biliary mud without enhanced. (2) It was significant different between benign and malignant gallbladder diseases of CEUS characteristics (P < 0.05). (3) Compared with pathological examination, the sensitivity, specificity and accuracy of CEUS in gallbladder carcinomas diagnosis was 96.6% (28/29), 99.4% (353/353), 99.2% (381/384) respectively. Conclusions: CEUS has an important clinical value in diagnosis of gallbladder carcinoma.
First trimester intervention in twin reversed arterial perfusion (TRAP) sequence – does size matter?
Rothlisberger M1, Striez B2, Gottschalk I1, Geipel A1, Gembuch U1, Berg C1,2
1Universitätsklinikum Köln, Bereich für Pränatale Medizin und Gynäkologische Sonografie, Cologne, Germany;
2Universitätsfrauenklinik Köln, Abteilung für Geburtshilfe und Pränatalmedizin, Bonn, Germany
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Objective: To evaluate the outcome of first trimester intervention (12–13 weeks of gestation) in pregnancies complicated by TRAP sequence undergoing intrafetal laser ablation (IFL) prior to 14 weeks of gestation at the University of Bonn were retrospectively analysed for intrauterine course and pregnancy outcome.

Results: In the study period twelve patients were treated by IFL. In all cases one intervention sufficed to disrupt the perfusion of the TRAP twin. In the absence of birth, in premature rupture of membranes (PPROM) or haemorrhage occurred. In five pregnancies (41.7%) daily follow up scans demonstrated intrauterine death of the pump twin at a mean of 67.2 ± 20.0 hours (range 48 – 96) after intervention. The remaining 7 pregnancies continued until birth of a healthy infant at term. A comparison of survivors and non-survivors identified a significant difference in the median discordance between the crown-rump length (CRL) of the pump twin and the upper pole-rump length (URL) of the TRAP twin (0.56 vs. 0.36; p < 0.005). A CRL/URL ratio > 0.48 identified all 7 survivors (p < 0.05). All other assessed parameters were not significantly different.

Conclusion: Although technically feasible, IFL in TRAP sequence performed in the first trimester has a significant fetal loss rate. A large TRAP twins size and a small pump twins size seems to be associated with an unfavourable outcome of IFL.

Changes in prenatal care after the introduction of insurance coverage for noninvasive prenatal testing (NIPT) in Switzerland
Vinante V1, Keller B1, Lapoire O1, Manegold-Brauer G1
1University Hospital Basel, Department of Prenatal Medicine and Gynecologic Ultrasound, Basel, Switzerland
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Purpose: Prenatal care has been significantly influenced by the introduction of noninvasive prenatal testing (NIPT) for aneuploidies in 2012. In Switzerland starting from July 2015 the national insurance companies cover NIPT as a second line screening for women who are at an intermediate or high risk after first trimester screening (FTS). The aim of this study was to describe the changes in prenatal testing after the integration of NIPT into national health care plans.

Methods: Retrospective analysis including all women with singleton pregnancies who presented for FTS between July 2014 and December 2015 (n = 887). After FTS the women where categorized into three risk categories for aneuploidy: low risk (<1:1000), intermediate risk (1:1000 – 1:100) and high risk (>1:100). We assessed the decision on prenatal testing according to risk category. The year before, and 6 months after the introduction of insurance coverage were evaluated.

Results: 573 FTS were carried out before the introduction of insurance coverage for NIPT (group 1) and 314 after (group 2). In group 1, 9% had NIPT as compared to 22.9% in group 2. In group 2 52.3% of the high risk patients, 72.4% of women with an intermediate risk and 8.0% of the low risk patients had NIPT. The number of invasive procedures decreased by 5.7%. In group 2 81.8% of the women with a high risk who chose NIPT had a normal ultrasound exam. Conclusions: We observed a notable increase of NIPT and a further decrease of invasive procedures after the introduction of insurance coverage for NIPT. The greatest increase was within the intermediate risk category. Invasive procedures now are mostly chosen in the presence of abnormal ultrasound findings.
SL15-6
Comparison of HD-live 3D and 2D imaging of the fetal face and its social-psychological impact on maternal/paternal-fetal relationship building
Brickmann A¹, Geise S²
¹GesaTal Medical Center, Department of Prenatal Diagnosis and Preventive Medicine, Erfurt, Germany; ²University of Erfurt, Department of Communication Science, Erfurt, Germany
DOI: 10.1055/s-0036-1587785

Purpose: Medical research has a long tradition in analyzing the value of HD-live/3D-imaging of the fetal face (FF) that provides fundamental information allowing the diagnosis of several fetal diseases. Although ultrasound images are not only used in medical examinations, but become an integral part of the expectant parents’ social life, few researchers have focused on their social-psychological dimensions. We therefore conducted a comparative study analyzing the expecting parents’ perception, understanding and utilization of HD-live/3D versus 2D-imaging. Methods: A randomized longitudinal study of 29 nulliparous pregnant women and 15 of their partners (20–35 years) separated into two groups (G1, G2), was performed at the prenatal-diagnosis center Erfurt, in cooperation with the department of communication science, University of Erfurt. At first-trimester screening (T1), G1-participants received 2D FF-images, while G2-participants received HD-live/3D FF-images. After image-reception, participants underwent standardized and qualitative in-depth interviews at T1 and were questioned again 12–14 days later together with their partner (T2). Interviews were recorded, dimensioned analyzed and inductively refined. Results: G1 consisted of 15 women and 6 of their partners; G2 of 14 women and 9 partners. Participants of both groups reported FF-imaging to be ‘visual evidence’, nurturing subjective feelings of security, supporting further integrative social and socio-psychological functions (e.g. family function), reinforcement of mother/father-relationship-building. Especially 3D-images are socially shared, encouraged communication and strengthened social interactions. While G1-participants primarily saw 2D FF-imaging as ‘technical’ visual representation, similar to radiological imaging, G2-participants reported earlier and closer emotional bonding to the fetus, what especially helped fathers to put themselves in the position of ‘being a father.’ Conclusions: HD-imaging rather than 2D imaging shows that the antenatal emotional maternal/paternal-FF-bonding and the perception of pregnancy as new life situation as well as to the parents’ individualization of their changing social roles, especially among men.

SL15-3
MR-navigated ultrasound with supine breast MRI for suspicious enhancing lesions not identified on second-look ultrasound in breast cancer patients
Kim TH¹, Kang DK¹, Jung YS²
¹Ajou University Hospital, Department of Radiology, Suwon, Korea, Republic of; ²Ajou University Hospital, Department of Surgery, Suwon, Korea, Republic of
DOI: 10.1055/s-0036-1587788

Purpose: This study evaluated the usefulness of MR-navigated US for evaluation of MRI-detected lesions not visible on second-look US and analyzed differences of the lesion to nipple distance between supine and prone position. Methods: Of the 831 consecutive patients who were diagnosed as breast cancer and examined with breast MRI from June 2013 to September 2015, we included 40 lesions in 37 patients who underwent MR-navigated US for MRI-detected lesions which were not visible on second-look US. First MRI was performed in prone position using a 1.5-T imager and second MRI was performed in a supine position for MR-navigated US. Results: Of 40 lesions, 31 (78%) were identified with MR-navigated US, whereas 5 (13%) lesions disappeared on supine MRI and 4 (10%) showed no correlation on MR-navigated US. Of 31 lesions with pathologic confirmation, 7 (23%) were malignant, 2 (6%) were high risk lesions and 22 (71%) were benign lesions. Comparing the US findings of benign and malignant lesions, orientation of the lesion showed significant difference (p = 0.045), whereas lesion shape, margin and echo pattern were not significantly different between two groups (p = 0.088, p = 0.094 and p = 0.412, respectively). Median difference of lesion to nipple distance on supine and prone MRI was 8 mm (0 – 34 mm) in horizontal direction and 5 mm (0 – 39.5 mm) in vertical direction. Thirteen lesions showed more than 1 cm difference in both horizontal and vertical direction. Conclusion: MR-navigated US is useful for the evaluation of MRI-detected lesions which were not visible on second-look US in breast cancer patients.

SL16-1
Breast and Chest Ultrasound – Clinical Investigations

Axillary Ultrasound (AUS) Excludes Clinical Lymph Node Disease In Early Breast Cancer
Düran A¹
¹Vivantes Humboldt Krankenhaus Berlin, Department Obstetrics Gynecology, Berlin, Germany
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Background: It has been observed, that the caudal Axilla on the border to pectoralis muscle is predictive for the sentinel node and the sonomorphology of lymph nodes has been the subject of multiple publications, usually dealing with malignant melanoma. In the context of Sentinel lymph node biopsy (SLNB) in breast cancer patients, the following study examines the feasibility of the sonographic differentiation of the Sentinel lymph node (SLN) from neighboring non-SLNs and whether Axillary Ultrasound (AUS) is a useful addition or alternative to current methods of lymphatic mapping. Methods: During a prospective study performed from January 9/2005 to April 9/2005 including 404 breast cancer patients (Tis-T4), the SLNB was performed using Patent blue+/- 99Tc-Nanocoll. In addition to and independent of this method, the axilla was sonographically examined for “lymphatic mapping” resulting from the US findings of benign and malignant lesions, orientation of the lesion to nipple distance on supine and prone MRI was 8 mm (0 – 34 mm) in horizontal direction and 5 mm (0 – 39.5 mm) in vertical direction. Thirteen lesions showed more than 1 cm difference in both horizontal and vertical direction. Conclusion: MR-navigated US is useful for the evaluation of MRI-detected lesions which were not visible on second-look US in breast cancer patients.

SL16-2
Ultrasoundographic features of male breast disease
Rong X¹, Zhu Q², Jia W³, Ma T¹, Wang X², Cao N², Ji H¹
¹Beijing Tongren Hospital, Capital Medical University, Beijing, China
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Purpose: To describe the ultrasonographic features of male breast disease. Material and methods: Between December 2006 and October 2015, ultrasound examinations were performed in 600 male patients who presented with breast enlargement, pain, and/or lump. Of these patients, the ultrasonographic features of 136 histopathologically proven male patients were retrospectively evaluated. Breast Imaging Reporting and Data System (BI-RADS) category assessments were recorded for each ultrasound examination. Results: The final diagnoses were: 9 primary breast cancer, 113 gynecomastia, 7 lipoma, 6 chronic mastitis, 1 fibroadenoma. Of 136 cases, 118 lesions (86.8%) were classified as BI-RADS category 2, 5 lesions (3.7%) were classified as BI-RADS category 3, 13 lesions (9.6%) were classified as BI-RADS 4 or BI-RADS 5. The sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value, negative predictive value and accuracy for detection of malignant breast masses of BI-RADS ultrasonography were 100%, 96.9%, 69.2%, 100%, 90.4% respectively. On sonography, eight of 9 cancers were solid and hypoechoic, one was complex mass with mixed solid and cystic components. The shape of the malignant masses was irregular (n = 8) or oval (n = 1). The margins were well-defined in 1, speculated in 3, microlobulated in 5 of the malignant masses. Color Doppler flow imaging (CDFI) revealed hypervascularity in 5 masses, moderate vascularity in one mass, mild vascularity in 2 masses. All the malignant masses were corresponded to BI-RADS category 4 or 5. The presence of abnormal axillary lymph nodes was noted in five cases by sonography. The five patients had axillary lymph node involvement by final pathology. The distribution of the sonographic patterns of gynecomastia were 28 nodular (64%), 24.8% 30 dumbbell-shaped lesions, 25% diffuse glandular (55/113; 48.7%). Conclusions: Male breast has a wide spectrum of diseases. Ultrasonography is useful for differentiating male breast cancer from benign diseases.

SL16-3
MR-navigated ultrasound with supine breast MRI for suspicious enhancing lesions not identified on second-look ultrasound in breast cancer patients
Kim TH¹, Kang DK¹, Jung YS²
¹Ajou University Hospital, Department of Radiology, Suwon, Korea, Republic of; ²Ajou University Hospital, Department of Surgery, Suwon, Korea, Republic of
DOI: 10.1055/s-0036-1587788

Purpose: This study evaluated the usefulness of MR-navigated US for evaluation of MRI-detected lesions not visible on second-look US and analyzed differences of the lesion to nipple distance between supine and prone position. Methods: Of the 831 consecutive patients who were diagnosed as breast cancer and examined with breast MRI from June 2013 to September 2015, we included 40 lesions in 37 patients who underwent MR-navigated US for MRI-detected lesions which were not visible on second-look US. First MRI was performed in prone position using a 1.5-T imager and second MRI was performed in a supine position for MR-navigated US. Results: Of 40 lesions, 31 (78%) were identified with MR-navigated US, whereas 5 (13%) lesions disappeared on supine MRI and 4 (10%) showed no correlation on MR-navigated US. Of 31 lesions with pathologic confirmation, 7 (23%) were malignant, 2 (6%) were high risk lesions and 22 (71%) were benign lesions. Comparing the US findings of benign and malignant lesions, orientation of the lesion showed significant difference (p = 0.045), whereas lesion shape, margin and echo pattern were not significantly different between two groups (p = 0.088, p = 0.094 and p = 0.412, respectively). Median difference of lesion to nipple distance on supine and prone MRI was 8 mm (0 – 34 mm) in horizontal direction and 5 mm (0 – 39.5 mm) in vertical direction. Thirteen lesions showed more than 1 cm difference in both horizontal and vertical direction. Conclusion: MR-navigated US is useful for the evaluation of MRI-detected lesions which were not visible on second-look US in breast cancer patients.
Introduction: Breast cancer is the most common malignancy of the female population. Recently, however, we meet more often with the occurrence of breast cancer in women between 30 and 40 year. For women this age range is not preventive screening mammography, sonography and only clinical examination-examination by touch. Material and methods: In the period from 1.5. 2005 to 31.12. 2015 we performed mammographic and sonographic examinations/more than 56,000 mammograms, while more than 120,000 sonographic examination. Preventive examination completed asymptomatic women without clinical findings. Young women and girls were examined by sonography, next if necessary mammographically too. During the monitored period, we diagnosed 328 new cases of breast cancer. In a retrospective study, we worked with a set of 328 patients. All cases are histologically verified. The age distribution of patients with newly diagnosed cancer we transparently stored in tables and graphs. We focused on women in the age group to 45eyr old, we analyzed the different findings, especially with respect to the possibility of diagnosing palpable, clinically and clinically only. Results: The patients presented were finally correctly diagnosed, treated with a relatively good prognosis. Their diagnosis, however, could be faster and smaller tumors. However, despite the fact that Slovakia has enacted preventive investigation of the breast young women from the 20 to 40th of clinically and sonographically, encountered in practice, often with cases of breast cancer diagnosed late. Conclusion: Case report we highlight the diversity of clinical symptoms and the possibility of imaging diagnostic techniques in the diagnosis of breast disease of young women. We also want to draw attention to some underestimation of clinical symptoms, while revaluation results of sonographic examinations. An important factor is the quality of the ultrasound device and effective consultation and cooperation with other diagnostic departments.

Objectives: Patients with a diagnosed systemic connective tissue disease require regular monitoring from the point of view of interstitial lung disease. The main aim of this work is a description of the criteria for pulmonary fibrosis and the degree of the severity of the fibrosis during the course of interstitial lung disease through the LUS (lung ultrasonography). Materials and Methods: 52 patients with diagnosed diffuse interstitial lung disease were qualified for this research, together with 50 volunteers in the control group. The patients in both groups were over 18 years of age and were of both sexes. The results of the TLU of the patients underwent statistical analysis and were compared to High-Resolution Computed Tomography (HRCT) results. Results: As a consequence of the statistical analysis, we defined our own criteria for pulmonary fibrosis in TLU: irregularity of the pleura line, tightening of the pleura line, artifacts of Am line and subpleural consolidations < 5 mm. As a result of the conducted research, a scale of severity of pulmonary fibrosis was devised (UI – Ultrasound Fibrosis Index), enabling a division to be made into mild, moderate and severe cases. Conclusions: Transthoracic Lung Ultrasonography (TLU) gives a new outlook on the diagnostic possibilities, non-invasive and devoid of ionising radiation, of pulmonary fibrosis. This research work has allowed to discover two new ultrasound symptoms of pulmonary fibrosis (blurred pleural line and Am lines).

Purpose: Imaging-guided percutaneous fine needle aspiration biopsy (FNAB) is routinely used for the diagnosis of pulmonary lesions. Computed tomography (CT) is the most common imaging modality used for guidance followed by ultrasound (US). To date there are few data about the use of this technique for the characterization of pulmonary lesions and above all about percutaneous US-guided fine needle aspiration cytology (FNAC). This is considered a reliable method for the diagnosis of malignant lesions despite it has some limitations, such as inadequate sampling and a limited value in the differentiation between benign and well-differentiated malignant lesions. The purpose of this study is to determine the safety and the accuracy of percutaneous ultrasound-guided FNAC of pulmonary lesions. Materials and methods: We retrospectively collected 164 percutaneous ultrasound-guided FNAC images, consecutively performed from 2010 to 2015 in our centre, namely 2010 – 21 (7.4%), 2011 – 15 (5.8%), 2012 – 30 (13.0%), 2013 – 24 (12.7%), 2014 – 37 (16.1%), 2015 – 37 (17.2%). Aspirations were performed with 22-G spinal needle. Results: Tumour malignant cells were found in 107 cases of FNAC performed with ultrasound guidance (Tab 1)

In detail, in 2015 of 27 positive cases 11 aspirations were diagnostic for non-small-cell lung carcinoma (NSCLC), in particular 7 adenocarcinoma and 4 squamous cell, and 1 for small-cell lung carcinoma (SCLC); in none of these cases relevant complications occurred. Conclusion: Percutaneous ultrasound-guided ultrasound-guided FNAC for pulmonary lesions is a safe technique which allows to visualize images in real-time for an accurate device placement. It also provides a specific diagnosis in most of the patients with pulmonary lesions.
pleural drainage. Postnatally, 4 fetuses required sequestrectomy because of total sequestration. Sonographic evaluation of regression (partial or complete) prior to delivery was false in 3 of 10 fetuses. All neonates survived healthy. **Conclusion:** Intrafetal laser ablation of the feeding vessel is an effective and successful treatment of BPS with rare necessity for preterm rupture of membranes. But intrauterine sonographic assessment of regression and prediction of postnatal need for sequestrectomy is less reliable.

**Purpose:** Discordant echogenicity and thickness between the donor and recipient placenta has been proposed as an additional sonographic sign of twin-twin transfusion syndrome (TTTS) and twin anemia polycythemia sequence (TAPS). Prenatal criteria of TAPS are increased (> 1.5 MoM) peak systolic velocity in the middle cerebral artery (MCA-PSV) in the donor twin and a decreased (< 1.0 MoM) MCA-PSV in the recipient. The aim of this study was to quantify the placental echogenicity discrepancy in TTTS and TAPS cases correlated with MCA-PSV Doppler findings in both twins. **Material and methods:** We retrospectively evaluated eight patients with TTTS and suspected anemia/polycythemia (n = 6) or TAPS-alone (n = 2) without or before fetoscopic laser treatment. All cases had difference in echogenicity of the placental part of the donor and recipient twin which were visible on the naked eye and shown on the same digital image. Prenatal placent al echogenicity was quantified 40 times using an image processing program and the Doppler values of the MCA-PSV stored at the same examination were correlated to the placental brightness. The sonographic placental thickness was measured 42 times. **Results:** All patients fulfilled the prenatal TAPS criteria. The mean placental echogenicity discrepancy was significant higher than in the recipient group, 132.9 (STD 19.8) versus 52.7 (STD 19.1), respectively (p < 0.0001). Furthermore, we found a positive correlation between placental echogenicity and thickness in TTTS and TAPS cases correlated with MCA-PSV Doppler findings in both twins. **Conclusions:** The significant discrepancy of echogenicity between the placenta of the recipient and the donor correlates with the MCA-PSV, respectively. The prenatal quantification of sonographic placental brightness and thickness may help to investigate the severity of anemia/polycythemia in monochorionic twins.

**Purpose:** The aim of this study was to compare transabdominal choriocarcinoma villus sampling, transcervical choriocarcinoma villus sampling and amniocentesis. **Material and methods:** We evaluated 142 neonates who presented in our centre between 2005 and 05/2015 with surgery or catheter intervention within 48 hours postpartum and compared 30-day survival and perinatal outcome in patients with prenatal versus postnatally diagnosed CHD. Results: In 135 of 142 neonates we had information about 12 fetuses postnatal diagnosis. 15 were lost for follow up within 30 days postpartum. In the group with prenatal diagnosis of CHD and intervention within 48h, the majority had hypoplastic left heart syndrome (HLH) (47.1%), in the group with postnatal diagnosis the majority had transposition of great arteries (d-TGA) (53.8%). 30-day-survival was 78.5% in the group with prenatal diagnosis versus 89.1% in the group with postnatal diagnosis without significant difference. Rate of caesarean section was significantly higher in patients with prenatal diagnosis than postnatal diagnosis (56.7% vs. 33.8%). Patients with postnatal diagnosis needed more often intubation before intervention (32.9% vs. 53.8%), mean umbilical arterial pH was significantly lower (7.29 vs. 7.33) and pre-intervention lactate showed tendency to higher levels than in patients with prenatal diagnosis (34.5 vs. 53.2 mg/dl). There was no difference in length of hospital stay between the prenatally and postnatally diagnosed groups (21.6 vs. 19.5 days). **Conclusion:** 30 days survival showed no difference between the two groups. Prenatal diagnosis seems to influence modus of delivery and pH, lactat levels and need for intubation postpartum. Long time follow up is necessary to evaluate differences in survival and outcomes.

**Purpose:** The aim of this study was to compare transabdominal choriocarcinoma villus sampling, transcervical choriocarcinoma villus sampling and amniocentesis with trisomy 21 the left and right nasal bone was measured in the multiplanar 3D mode after aligning the fetal head into an exact upright posi-
tion to get a true profile. All scans were performed using E8/E10 GE equipment (Zipl, Austria) with a 5–8 MHz 3D abdominal or a 5–9 MHz 3D vaginal transducer. Gestational age was between 10+3 and 14+0 weeks of gestation. Results: In the normal fetuses 151 cases had the same nasal bone length on both sides. In 43 cases a difference of up to 5 mm between the left and right nasal bone could be observed and in 3 cases even absence of the nasal bone on one side was found. In the 12 fetuses with trisomy 21, 3 cases showed bilateral hypoplasia of the nasal bones and 9 cases absence of nasal bones on both sides. Conclusions: Three-dimensional ultrasound is a useful tool in the evaluation of the nasal bones in the first trimester. Because 23% of the normal cases showed a difference between the left and right nasal bone length, it is important to measure the nasal bone length on both sides consequently.

**SL17-6**

**Increased nuchal translucency at a crown rump length <45 mm**

Kreiselman1, P., Ludwig A1, Thomsen Y1, Hackelöer B1, Krapp M1
1amedes-experts Hamburg, Prenatal Medicine, Hamburg, Germany
DOI: 10.1055/s-0036-1587797

**Aim:** Nuchal translucency (NT) measurement is established for risk evaluation of chromosomal abnormalities between a crown rump length (CRL) of 45 to 84 mm. According to the german regulations the first ultrasound screening takes place between 9th and 11th week of gestation. This results in cases with increased NT and CRL < 45 mm, where risk calculation is impossible. In this retrospective study we analysed the outcome of these cases. **Methods:** Between July 2010 and September 2015 we identified 24 pregnancies with a CRL from 35 to 45 mm and a NT above the 95th centile adjusted for a CRL equivalent of 45 mm. Measurement of CRL and NT was performed by four FMF London certified examiners. The outcome was evaluated by data base analysis and direct contact to the patient. **Results:** Median CRL was 43 mm (35.4 – 44.9 mm) with a median NT of 3.9 mm (2.5 – 6.6 mm). Median maternal age was 29 years (14 – 38 years). In 17 of 24 cases (71%) the pregnancy resulted in a delivery of a healthy child. In one of these cases a minor ventricular septal defect (VSD) was found. In one case the normal pregnancy progressed until the 16th week (57%) an invasive procedure was performed for fetal karyotyping revealing six fuses (25%) with chromosomal disorders resulting in the termination of pregnancy. In one case with normal karyotype further sonograms revealed a complex syndrome with hypoplastic cerebellum. In all cases without karyotyping outcome was normal at delivery. The NT in all cases with abnormal karyotype was ≥ 3.9 mm. Discussion: In cases with NT < 3.9 mm and CRL ≤ 45 mm it is very likely, that a healthy child will be born. Lacking the possibility of risk calculation non-invasive prenatal testing (NIPT) may be the first choice for these pregnancies.

**SL18-1**

**Significance of the size of fetal anterolateral neck cysts in early gestation**

Meyberg-Solomayer G1, Takacs 2, Hamza A1, Radasa J1, Solomayer E1
1University of Saarland, Department of Ob/Gyn, Homburg/ Saar, Germany
DOI: 10.1055/s-0036-1587798

**Purpose:** To recognize the association between the size of the fetal anterolateral neck cysts and nuchal translucency, chromosomal aberration and fetal malformations. **Material and methods:** We examined a consecutive collective of 51 fetuses with lateral neck cysts that presented between the 11 and 17 weeks of gestation in the years 2009 to 2016 in our department. The volume of the nuchal cysts was measured. We examined thereafter the statistical association between the cyst volumes, increased nuchal translucency, chromosomal aberrations and fetal anomalies. **Results:** 21 cases had bilateral lateral neck cysts, while 5 had a unilateral lateral. 26 fetuses had a chromosomal aberration, 9 fetuses had structural malformations without genetic anomaly and 16 fetuses had a normal outcome. All cases with a normal nuchal translucency had a normal outcome (n=11), 5 fetuses with an increased nuchal translucency in early gestation had a normal outcome. All fetuses with a chromosomal abnormality or structural malformations had an increased nuchal translucency (n=3). The cyst volume significantly correlated with the outcome (normal cases 13.6 mm3, abnormal cases 136 mm3; p < 0.001), the nuchal translucency (105.5 mm3; p < 0.001), chromosomal aberration (97.6 mm3; p < 0.001) and fetal malformations (296 mm3; p < 0.001). A cyst volume of less than 2.4 mm3 was always associated with a favorable outcome regardless of the diameter of the nuchal translucency. **Conclusion:** In addition to the nuchal translucency in early gestation, in case of their presence, anterolateral nuchal cysts play a significant role in predicting the fetal outcome.

**SL18-2**

**Longitudinal analysis of myocardial function and cerebral perfusion in fetuses with left heart defects**

Degenhardt J1, Koch J2, Wolter A1, Enzenberger C3, Rauwcki A1, Graupner O1, Ast-Fledner R1
1University Hospital of Gießen and Marburg, Justus-Liebig-University, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Gießen, Germany; 2University Hospital, Klinikum rechts der Isar, Technische Universität, Obstetrics and Gynecology, München, Germany
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**Purpose:** Fetuses with left heart defects leading to reduced or retrograde flow of the aortic arch show decreased resistance in the cerebral arteries and reduced head growth. Aim of this study was to evaluate a linkage of these parameters alterations of fetal myocardial function. **Methods:** Longitudinal examination (20 – 26, 27 – 33 an 34 – 40 weeks of gestation) of fetuses with left heart defects (HLH, HLHC, critical aortic stenosis). Head circumference, umbilical artery and middle cerebral arterial pulsatility index and the cerebro-placental ratio (CPR) were measured. Myocardial function was assessed by measuring mitral annular plane systolic excursion (MAPSE) and tricuspid annular plane systolic excursion (TAPSE) in M-Mode and isovolumetric contraction time (ICT), ejection time (ET) and isovolumetric relaxation time (IRT) in pulsed wave tissue Doppler imaging (PW-TDI), E’, A’ and A’ wave peak velocity and the systolic downward motion (S’) were measured. E’/A’ ratios and myocardial performance index (MPI) were calculated. **Results:** 75 fetuses with left heart defects with retrograde or antegrade arch flow were included. Fetuses with retrograde arch flow presented with a significant decrease in head growth between the second and third examination as well as a reduced CPR. Fetuses with antegrade arch flow in the aortic arch did not show these alterations. Parameters reflecting myocardial function did not change over pregnancy and did not differ between fetuses with antegrade or retrograde arch perfusion. **Conclusion:** Fetal myocardial function did not change over pregnancy and was independent of flow direction in the aortic arch in fetuses with left heart defects.

**SL18-3**

**Methamphetamine abuse in pregnancy – Prenatal sonographic findings**

Nitzschke K1, Urban H1, Dinger J1
1University Hospital Dresden, TU Dresden, Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Dresden, Germany; 2University Hospital Dresden, TU Dresden, Department of Neonatology and Pediatric Intensive Care, Dresden, Germany
DOI: 10.1055/s-0036-1587800

**Purpose:** Drug abuse, particularly methamphetamine (METH) is very common in Saxony (Germany). Official reports show an increase since METH is cheap and easy available. It is a strong central nervous system stimulant, that is mainly used as a recreational drug and is associated with a high potential for abuse and dependence. The impact of prenatal METH exposure on pregnancy and development in childhood is unknown. Material and methods: At the University Hospital of Dresden, pregnancy data and sonographic fetal findings from all METH consuming pregnant women between 2011 and 2015 were retrospectively analyzed. **Results:** The number of MENT using pregnant women is continuously rising since 2011 and effects 1% of deliveries since 2013 at the University hospital Dresden. Between 2011 and 2015 105 MENT using women were seen during pregnancy, 94 of them delivered in our hospital. Beside METH abuse 79% of women admitted nicotine and 30% Cannabis abuse. In 24% of cases pregnancy was detected late or without prenatal care. 32.9% were premature pregnancies, 26.6% small for gestational age (SGA) und 8.5% of cases intrauterine growth retardation. 4 cases were stillbirth. 38% of women received specialized DEGUM II ultrasonic differential screening. Sonographic abnormalities showed a broad spectrum: intracranial septal defects (VSD), complex heart defects, left lip and palate and sporadic kidney abnormalities. Congenital was the high rate of microcephaly (6.4%). **Conclusion:** METH use is an increasing problem in...
Saxony and problems especially arise because of a higher rate of premature or SGA-pregnancies. Specific METH related fetal abnormalities were not detected. Association with a higher rate of microcephaly might be possible. Often women were seen late in pregnancy and ultrasonic differential screening was difficult to assess. More research needs to be done to evaluate the impact of METH abuse on intra- and postnatal development of children.

**Measurement and evaluation of fetal fat layer in the predication of Macrosomia in pregnancies complicated with gestational Diabetes**

**Elessawy M1, Harders C1, Eckmann-Scholz C1**

1University Hospitals Schleswig-Holstein, Campus Kiel, Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Kiel, Germany; 2Diabetologikum – Kiel, Kiel, Germany; 3Medical Research Institute, University of Alexandria, Department of Biomedical Informatics and Medical Statistics, Alexandria, Egypt

**Objectives:** To explore the addition of fetal fat layer as a soft tissue marker to the biometric values (biparietal diameter, abdomen circumference and femur length) with close monitoring of the blood sugar level of the pregnant women with GDM and BMI changes during the 31, 34 and 37 gestational weeks to improve the detection of macrosomia. **Methods:** We conducted a prospective observational study at the Department of Obstetrics, University Hospitals – Campus Kiel, Germany in collaboration with diabetic clinic staff. The examinations were performed at 31, 34 and 37 week of gestation. The clinical outcomes of pregnancy and birth weight were collected from the obstetric record. All the women enrolled had an early pregnancy ultrasound scan previously to confirm gestational age. Participants underwent a third-trimester scan and an extra measurement fetal fat layer was added. **Results:** In total, 71 women were initially enrolled into the study. The mean age of the study population was 32.26 (SD 5.06) years with 60% primigravidas. In terms of predication of macrosomia, 10 babies with birth weight > 4000 kg, 8 babies had an interquartile range IQR< 30%. Using the cut-offs proposed by Wong et al. (1999), the sensitivity was 81.6% and the specificity was 63%.

**SL18-6**

**Pregnancy outcomes after preivable preterm premature rupture of membranes**

**Küver V1, Boos V2, Dröge U1, Henrich W1, Weichert A1**

1Klinik für Geburtsmedizin, Universitätsmedizin Charité Berlin, Berlin, Germany; 2Klinik für Neonatologie, Universitätsmedizin Charité Berlin, Berlin, Germany

**Objective:** A current assessment of the gestational outcomes in pregnancies complicated by preivable preterm premature rupture of membranes (preivable PPROM) (<24 weeks of gestation) and neonatal survival after expectant treatment. **Study design:** The perinatal data was collected for the last five years regarding patients with preivable PPROM, including the short-term neonatal outcomes. **Results:** 63 patients with 83 fetuses (46 singletons and 37 multiples) were hospitalized. A total of 37.5% (n=24) patients opted for termination of pregnancy (TOP), 19% (n=12) suffered a miscarriage, while 42.8% (n=27) proceeded to a live birth; including 18 singletons and 21 neonates from multiple pregnancies after an average latency period of 39 days (range 2 – 126 days). Of the life born infants 81.6% survived the perinatal period. The most common neonatal sequelae were NEC, Macrosomia, dysplasia, and connal infection. The overall survival, not including elective termination but including miscarriages, was 56.3%.

**Evaluation of liver fibrosis using Transient Elastography in non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH) patients**

**Mare R1, Sporea I1, Popescu A1, Sirlt R1, Sima A1, Timar R2**

1Victor Babes University of Medicine, Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Timisoara, Romania; 2Victor Babes University of Medicine, Department of Diabetes and Metabolic Diseases, Timisoara, Romania

**Purpose:** The purpose of this study was to assess by Transient Elastography (TE) the severity and dynamics of liver fibrosis in NASH patients. **Material and methods:** We conducted a prospective study on 890 NASH patients, diagnosed based on: ultrasound examination ("bright liver" with posterior attenuation); biological tests (increased aminotransferases level); no history of alcohol abuse; negative viral hepatitis B or C markers. In each patient ten liver stiffness measurements (LSM) were performed, either with M (3.5 Mhz) or Xl (2.5 Mhz) probe. Reliable measurements were defined as: median value of 10 LSM with a success rate SRe 60% and an interquartile range IQR< 30%. Using the cut-offs proposed by Wong (1), NASH patients were divided into 3 categories: < 7.9 kPa (absence of severe fibrosis); values ranging between 7.9 kPa and 9.6 kPa ("gray zone" in which biopsy is recommended) and > 9.6kPa (severe fibrosis). **Results:** Out of 890 patients, reliable measurements by either probe were obtained in 76.5%. Older age, female gender and higher BMI were associated with unreliable TE measurements. The analysis of liver fibrosis distribution was performed in 681 NASH patients with reliable LSM. Using the proposed cut-offs, 69.5% of the patients did not have severe fibrosis, 11.5% had F2 or F3 fibrosis being in the “gray zone” and 19% had severe fibrosis. In 49 patients the dynamics of fibrosis was evaluated. Over a period of at least 2 years, fibrosis progression was observed in 12.2%, 75.6% had stable fibrosis, and 12.2% had an improvement in fibrosis stage. **Conclusions:** Approximately 20% of NASH patients had LSM...
Spleen Stiffness measured by point Shear Wave Elastography (pSWE) – Comparison between VTTQ/Acoustic Radiation Force Impulse (ARFI) and ElastPQ

Schall R1, Kratzter W1, Grätzer T2, Hänle M3, Tasdemir S1, Jäger H1, Elasto-Study Group Ulm
1Universitätsklinikum Ulm, Klinik für Innere Medizin I, Ulm, Germany; 2Universitätsklinikum Ulm, Klinik für Diagnostische und Interventionelle Radiologie, Ulm, Germany; 3Universität Ulm, Division of Neurophysiology, Ulm, Germany
DOI: 10.1055/s-0036-1587805

Purpose: A comprehensive comparison between Acoustic Radiation Force Impulse (Siemens Acuson S3000) and ElastPQ (Philips EPIQ 7) by means of spleen stiffness (SS) measurement. Standard values of spleen stiffness measured with pSWE until today have been generated solely by means of ARFI. In former studies, measurement of SS is recommended in the lower pole of the spleen. Material and methods: In 200 healthy subjects (78 male) 122 female, mean BMI 22.56 ± 2.57 kg/m², mean age 27.93 ± 8.13 years, mean fasting time 5.34 ± 1.84 hours) SS was measured in 3 defined regions of the spleen using VTTQ/ARFI and ElastPQ (lower pole LP, mid region MR, upper pole UP). Shear wave velocities (SWV) were compared between both techniques, furthermore regarding region of measurement, probands gender, BMI, alcohol intake and fasting time. Results: Values measured with ElastPQ are significantly lower than measured with VTTQ/ARFI (mean SWV in m/s): ElastPQ: UP 2.30 ± 0.87, MR 1.89 ± 0.38, LP 1.88 ± 0.40; VTTQ/ARFI: UP 2.53 ± 0.58, MR 2.53 ± 0.44, LP 2.05 ± 0.54). There is no significant correlation between the values measured with both techniques in the LP (p = 0.3799) or in the MR (p = 0.0618). Correlation can be verified in the UP (p < 0.0001). However, correlation in the UP is not verifiable when BMI is > 25 kg/m² or age > 30y. Considering standard values for spleen stiffness generated with VTTQ/ARFI do not equally apply to ElastPQ, which should be considered when diagnosing patients with portal hypertension and during their follow-up. Due to the lack of correlation, no valid conversion factor can be calculated.

The performance of 2D SWE.GE compared to transient elastography for the evaluation of liver stiffness

Sporea I1, Bende F1, Sirli R1, Popescu A1, Danila M1, Mare R1, Stepan AM1, Lupusora R1
1University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Victor Babes", Gastroenterology, Timisoara, Romania
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Aim: To evaluate the performance of 2D-SWE.GE in noninvasive fibrosis assessment as compared to a validated method-Transient Elastography (TE). Material and Method: Our study included 255 consecutive subjects with or without chronic hepatopathies (only compensated liver disease evaluated for decision regarding treatment), in which liver stiffness (LS) was evaluated in the same session by means of 2 elastographic methods: TE (M or XL probes) and 2D-SWE.GE (LOGIQ E9, General Electrics Healthcare). Reliable LS measurements were defined as follows: for TE – the median value of 10 measurements with a success rate of ≥ 60% and an interquartile range< 30% and for 2D-SWE.GE – the median value of 10 measurements acquired in a homogenous area and an interquartile range (IQ)< 30%. Results: Reliable LS measurements were obtained in 241/255 (94.5%) subjects by 2D-SWE.GE, and in 240/255 (94.1%) by TE (p = 0.997). The final analysis was performed on 229 subjects with valid measurements by both methods. Based on TE cut-off values (F1 = 6–7.2 kPa, F2 = 7.3–9.6 and F4 = 14.5 kPa), we divided our cohort into 3 groups: F2: 62/229 (27%); F3: 44/229 (19.3%); F4: 4 = 123/229 (53.7%). We found a strong correlation between the LS values obtained by the 2 methods: r = 0.833, p < 0.0001. The mean values obtained by 2D-SWE.GE considering TE cut-off values as reference were: F0-F1: 5.88 ± 1.39; F2-F3: 9.86 ± 2.21; F4: 13.57 ± 2.76 (p = 0.001). The best cut-off values for 2D-SWE.GE were: F2 = 6.7 kPa (AUROC = 0.975, Sensitivity = 96.87%, Specificity = 87.1%) and for F4: 10.7 kPa (AUROC = 0.911, Sensitivity = 81.68%, Specificity = 84.37%). Conclusions: 2D-SWE.GE and TE (using M and XL probes) had good feasibility (94.5% and 94.1%), with no statistical differences between them (p = 0.097). There was a strong correlation between the two methods, with LS values significantly increasing with the severity of fibrosis. The best 2D-SWE.GE cut-off values for predicting F ≥ 2 and F ≥ 4 were 6.7 kPa, and 10.7 kPa.

Shear wave elastography of peripheral muscle stiffness in patients with congestive heart failure – A new diagnostic ultrasound method to detect muscular deficits

Hehrlein C1, Marselskaja M2, Berber M2, Bode C2
1University Hospital Freiburg, Dept. of Cardiology and Angiology I, Freiburg, Germany; 2University Hospital Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany
DOI: 10.1055/s-0036-1587807

It is well established that patients (pts) with chronic heart failure often suffer from severe peripheral muscular weakness resulting in difficulties performing daily life tasks. Reduced oxygen delivery, lowered lactate turnover and mitochondrial capacity are thought responsible for a diminished contractility of peripheral muscles in heart failure pts. To date, only invasive muscle biopsies are suitable to diagnose this condition. Purpose: We sought to investigate whether shear wave elastography (SWE) is useful tool in identifying weaknesses in extension (stretch) and flexion of peripheral muscles. Material and methods: 25 subjects were enrolled into the study (10 CHF pts with congenital heart failure (CHF, age 66.1 ± 12.4) and reduced LV-function and 10 control persons (CP, age, 63.3 ± 11.5, p = n.s.) without heart failure met the inclusion/exclusion criteria. SWE of the peripheral muscles was performed using a Loqiq E9 XDClear ultrasound machine (GE Healthcare) applying a 9-linear array scanner. Applying a standardized protocol, resting kPa, exercise kPa and difference (△) between resting- and exercise kPa of the muscles were measured at a range of 0–300 kPa. Data are expressed as mean ± SD and were compared using the unpaired Student’s t-test with Bonferonis correction when appropriate. Results: Resting kPa of the muscles was not different in CHF and CP subjects, neither in flexors (16.7 ± 2.7 vs. 18.7 ± 3.2 p = n.s) nor in extensors (12.6 ± 3.9 vs. 14.4 ± 3.6, p = n.s.). Exercise kPa of the gemaments showed, however, was markedly reduced in CHF– compared with CP pts (58.9 ± 19.9 vs. 88.0 ± 25.7, p = 0.001). △ kPa was reduced as well in CHF pts (46.3 ± 23.3 vs. 73.7 ± 16.8, p = 0.005) when compared with CP. Conclusion: Shear wave elastography appears to be an extremely valuable tool to diagnose peripheral muscular deficits during exercise in patients with congestive heart failure.

Shear wave elastography: interobserver agreement and influencing factors for liver stiffness measurement

Jang WK1, Yoon K2, Hwang JA1, Lee JE1, Kim JB1
1Samsung Medical Center, Radiology, Seoul, Korea, Republic of; 2Hanyang University Guri Hospital, Radiology, Gyeonggido, Korea, Republic of
DOI: 10.1055/s-0036-1587808

Purpose: To evaluate the interobserver reproducibility of 2-dimensional shear wave elastography (2D-SWE) in measuring liver stiffness and to investigate the clinical and measurement factors related to the reproducibility. Material and methods: This study used the cohort of rheumatoid arthritis patients who have been treated with methotrexate and were enrolled under informed consent between August 2011 and August 2012. Two staff radiologists performed SWE by turns at the same date. The measurement was repeated 5 times, and the median value was considered as the liver stiffness. We investigated clinical factors such as age, sex, serum cholesterol, ALT level, BMI, and waist circumference. We also considered the mean standard deviations (SD) of region of interest and mean size of ROI (ROI) as a measurement factor to investigate the relationship with LS. To investigate interobserver agreement of LS and SD between the first and second observations, we calculated concordance correlation coefficient. To explore the interobserver difference, we calculated the absolute difference of liver stiffness between two consequent observations. As well as the clinical factors, SD and ROI were considered as possible influencing factors. Uni- and multivariate linear regression analyses were also performed. Result: One hundred and seventy six patients (M:F = 40:136, age 66.1 ± 9.3 years) were subsequently enrolled. Concordance correlation coefficients for LS and SD were 0.76 and 0.62, respectively. Univariate linear regression analysis showed that BMI,
waist circumference. SD, and ROI had significant correlation with interobserver difference of liver stiffness (p < 0.026, p < 0.015, p < 0.001, and p < 0.001, respectively). On the other hand, multivariate linear regression analysis revealed that only SD and ROI had significant correlation with interobserver difference of liver stiffness (p < 0.001 and p = 0.021, respectively).

**Conclusion:** Interobserver agreement of liver stiffness measurement using 2D-SWE was moderate to good. Mean SD and mean size of ROI were significant factors related to interobserver difference.

### Inter/intra-observer reproducibility of a 2D-Shear Wave Elastography (Logiq E9 system from GE) technique and the impact of ultrasound experience in achieving reliable data

M. Moga1, C. Pienar1, A.M. Stefan1, A. Popescu1, R. Sirli1, D. Măile1, I. Sporea1

1University of Medicine and Pharmacy “Victor Babes”, Timisoara, Romania

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The aim of this paper was to evaluate the reproducibility of a new SWE technique - 2D-SWE.GE and the impact of ultrasound experience in acquiring reliable measurements, since no recommendation are available. Liver stiffness measurements were made in 60 healthy subjects by 2D-SWE.GE using Logiq E9. Three examiners, (one with both ultrasonographic and elastographic experience of more than one year – E1; one with only ultrasonographic experience for more than one year – E2; and one without any experience – E3) performed 10 valid measurements for each subject and a median and interquartile range (IQR) were calculated (m/s). The inter-observer reproducibility was assessed by calculating the interclass correlation coefficients (ICCs) for median and IQR. For the intra-observer reproducibility, we calculated, for each examiner, the medians for the first five and the last five measurements, respectively. We then calculated, for each examiner, the ICCs for the two medians. The final study group included 58 subjects: 56.9% women with a mean age of 32.69 ± 13.37 years and mean BMI 22.68 ± 3.96 Kg/m². 92.7% were healthy volunteers and 8.3% had compensated liver cirrhosis. The analysis revealed that only SD and ROI had significant correlation with interclass correlation coefficients (ICCs) for median and IQR. The ICCs for median values of valid measurements were excellent both between E1 and E2, and E1 and E3 (0.872, 95% CI: 0.784 – 0.924 vs. 0.842, 95% CI: 0.735 – 0.907), p < 0.0001. The ICCs for IQR were only fair between E1 and E2 (0.411, 95%CI: 0.033 – 0.645, p = 0.018) and between E1 and E3 (0.443, 95% CI: 0.055 – 0.672, p = 0.004). The agreement between measurements was excellent for each examiner, however the ICCs were higher for the more elastographic experienced examiner; 0.956, (95% CI: 0.925 – 0.974) vs. 0.853 (95% CI: 0.920 – 0.972) vs. 0.984 (95% CI: 0.973 – 0.991). The good ICCs for the median values show that 2D-SWE.GE is a reproducible method for liver stiffness measurements; however experience plays a role in obtaining reliable results.

### Contrast-Enhanced Ultrasound III

#### SL19-6

**Therapeutic response assessment of high-intensity focused ultrasound (HIFU) ablation for pancreatic cancer: Utility of contrast-enhanced ultrasonography (CEUS)**

M. Rauch1, M. Marinova1, I. Lakhotia1, H. Schild1, H. Strunk1

1University Hospital Bonn, Radiology, Bonn, Germany

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**Purpose:** To investigate the utility of contrast-enhanced ultrasound (CEUS) in the assessment of the therapeutic response to high-intensity focused ultrasound (HIFU) ablation for pancreatic cancer. **Material and methods:** 28 patients (11 female, 17 male, mean age 66 years, range 47 – 82) with pancreatic cancer (mean 3.5 cm, range 2.2 – 6.6 cm; mean 17.7 cm², range 3.2 – 60.6 cm²) were treated with ultrasound-guided HIFU. All patients underwent CEUS and contrast-enhanced MRI (CERMI) before and after HIFU. Following HIFU, CEUS and CEMRI were performed after 6 weeks (n = 17) and 3 (n = 15), 6 (n = 7), 9 (n = 3) and 12 (n = 3) months. CEUS and CEMRI were compared by two investigators evaluating the presence or absence of residual unablated tumour, size and volume changes compared to pre- and post-HIFU-ablation. The lesions’ contrast enhancement characteristics were graded using a four-point scale (0 - none, 1-mild, 2-moderate, 3-intense). **Results:** CEUS was impeded early after HIFU due to edema in the acoustic pathway in 6/28 patients. A lack of contrast enhancement in the treated regions in terms of successful ablation was achieved in all patients. A mild ringlike peripheral enhance-

#### SL20-1

**Diagnostic value of contrast-enhanced transabdominal ultrasound and contrast-enhanced endoscopic ultrasound in pancreatic cystic tumors**

Y. Xu1, S. Yang2, M. Liu1, A. Wang2, X. Linghu2

1Chinese PLA General Hospital, Department of Interventional Ultrasound, Beijing, China; 2Chinese PLA General Hospital, Department of Gastroenterology, Beijing, China

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**Purpose:** Pancreatic cystic tumors account for approximately 1 – 2% of pancreatic tumors. Contrast-enhanced ultrasound has now been used for the differential diagnosis of pancreatic cancer. This research aimed to investigate the diagnostic value of contrast-enhanced transabdominal ultrasound (CEUS) and contrast-enhanced endoscopic ultrasound (CE-EUS) in pancreatic cystic tumors. **Material and methods:** We prospec-

### Fig. 1: CEMRI and CEUS after HIFU of pancreatic cancer
tively reviewed database of patients diagnosed with pancreatic cystic tumors between April 2015 and October 2015 in our institute. The inclusion criteria were as follows: patients who underwent conventional ultrasonography, CEUS, CE-EUS, CT/MRI, endoscopic ultrasound guided-fine needle aspiration and were pathologically diagnosed with pancreatic cystic tumor. One radiologist with more than 20 years’ experience in contrast-enhanced ultrasound read all the patients’ imaging and made diagnosis. We compared the diagnostic results from CEUS and CE-EUS with that of histopathology and made comparisons between the diagnostic efficacy of CEUS and CE-EUS. **Results:** A total of 55 patients were enrolled in this study. Diagnosis included pancreatic cystadenoma (n = 36), pancreatic pseudocyst (n = 6), intraductal papillary mucinous neoplasm of pancreas (n = 5), solid-pseudopapillary tumor of pancreas (n = 3), pancreatic cyst (n = 3), and pancreatic cystadenocarcinoma (n = 2). The diagnostic accuracy of CE-EUS was significantly higher than that of CEUS (78.2% vs. 85.5%, P = 0.004). For 36 cases with pancreatic cystadenoma, CEUS and CE-EUS showed comparable diagnostic accuracy of 80.6% and 88.9% (P = 0.25). **Conclusion:** CE-EUS is more effective in the diagnosis of pancreatic cystic tumor than CEUS.

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**Performance of Contrast Enhanced Ultrasound (CEUS) in the diagnostic of focal liver lesions – monocentric experience**

Siri R1, Ivascu SC2, Moga T1, Popescu A1, Danila M1, Sporea I1

1University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Timisoara, Romania

**Background and aims:** To evaluate the diagnostic performance of contrast-enhanced ultrasound (CEUS) in assessing focal liver lesions (FLLs) in a large monocentric experience. **Methods:** The study included 721 patients (57.8% male, mean age 59.6 ± 13.1 years) with 874 FLLs (mean diameter of 4.5 ± 3.1 cm), which were first characterized by CEUS and then were finally evaluated by a ‘gold-standard’ method (contrast-enhanced CT, contrast-enhanced MRI or histology). The CEUS diagnosis was based on the FLLs’ enhancement pattern following contrast bolus, according to the European Guidelines on CEUS. Using the “gold-standard” methods, we calculated the sensitivity (Se), specificity (Sp), and accuracy (Ac) of CEUS for the diagnostic of FLLs. **Results:** From de 874 FLLS, CEUS was conclusive for the benign vs. malignant nature of the lesions in 776 (88.8%) cases. Using CT, MRI or histology, we established the final diagnostic of the lesions as follows: 246 (28.1%) hepatocellular carcinomas (HCC), 223 (25.5%) liver metastasis, 124 (14.2%) hemangiomas, 30 (3.4%) adenomas, 37 (4.2%) hepatocellular scars, 25 (2.9%) other malignant lesions. For benign liver lesions, CEUS had 78.3% Se, 94.8% Sp, and 87.4% Ac. For the diagnosis of malignant lesions, CEUS had 82.9%Se, 86.4% Sp, and 84.2% Ac. For HCC, CEUS had a 65%Se, 91.4%Sp, and 81.8% Ac. For the diagnostic of liver metastases, CEUS had 74.4%Se, 82.3%Sp, and 86.7%Ac. For liver hemangiomas, CEUS achieved 73.3%Se, 95.6%Sp and 91.1% Ac. For FNH, CEUS had 72.7%Se, 97.3%Sp and a diagnostic Ac of 95%. **Conclusions:** CEUS is a reliable diagnostic, being able to differentiate between malignant and benign lesions in 88.8% cases. The best accuracy was observed for diagnosing hemangiomas and FNHs (91% and 95%, respectively), and the lowest for HCCs (approximately 82%).

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**Contrast Enhanced Ultrasound (CEUS) in hemangiomas – atypical behavior**

Danila M1, Ciocea C1, Popescu A1, Siri R1, Sporea I1

1University of Medicine and Pharmacy “Victor Babes”, Department of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Timisoara, Romania

Hemangioma is the most common benign liver tumor with typical behavior in CEUS. Sometimes, washout can be noted in the late phase of CEUS examination, posing problems of differential diagnosis with hypervascular malignant tumors. The aim of this paper is assessing the incidence of atypical behavior of hemangiomas in CEUS examination. **Material and methods:** We studied a group of 103 patients (62 women and 41 men, average age 54.7 ± 10.3 years), where CEUS was performed starting from the suspicion in standard ultrasound of liver hemangioma (typical/atypical aspect in CEUS), and the use of CEUS. Using the EFSUMB criteria (peripheral nodular enhancement progressing in a centripetal direction in the arterial phase, hyperenhancement in the portal and late phase). **Results:** Typical appearance in CEUS was recorded in 90.2% of cases. In 9.8% of cases, the result was inconclusive due to the washout described in the late phase. In all cases with conclusive result, a second imaging technique was performed (CT/MRI), which confirmed the diagnosis. Central thrombosis, defined as the lack of enhancement of the lesion was found in 15 cases (14.5%). CEUS sensitivity in the diagnosis of hemangioma was 91.1% and specificity of 98.8%. Hemangiomas were more frequent in the female population (F/B = 1/5). **Conclusions:** In 90.2% of cases, the hemangioma has typical loading pattern in CEUS. The presence of late washout may cause difficulties in diagnosis of hemangiomas (in our group in 9.8% of cases). Central thrombosis is common in hemangiomas (14.5% in the studied group). The sensitivity of contrast enhanced ultrasound in diagnosing hepatic hemangioma was 91.1%.
Systemic and regional hemodynamics in children and adolescents with bone sarcomas of upper and lower limbs

The aim: To study the hemodynamic of upper and lower extremities taking into account of cardiac output and volume of tumors in patients with bone sarcomas. Patients and methods: Analysis of data obtained during the initial ultrasonography examination of the 56 patients aged 8–18 years with morphologically proven bone sarcomas of extremities was performed. Were estimated: cardiac output (CO), volume of blood flow in main femoral and subclavian artery (Q ml/min), indices – resistance and pulsation (RI, PI), as well as size of their percentage deviations for the affected limb compared with the contralateral (3Q, SRI, SPI). Results: In system “organism-tumor” were noted the change in cardiac output with increasing tumor volume (r = 0.42, p < 0.05), so-called “systemic effects of the tumor” on the background of the interdependence of volume blood flow in the main artery of the affected and healthy limbs (r = 0.67; p < 0.05). Herewith a negative correlation between index value of 3Q and blood flow to the healthy limb – Q (r = –0.39; p < 0.05), is confirmation, that one of component of hemodynamic changes there is redistributive blood flow. The volume of malignancies and SRI, SPI (r = 0.33–0.37; p < 0.05) also correlated (r = 0.33–0.37; p < 0.05). That is, there has been a decrease in regional vascular tone in affected limbs. Conclusion: Pathological mechanisms of hemodynamic support of affected limb may include systemic increase in CO, regional changes in vascular tone and against this background – the redistribution of certain volumes of blood between from healthy to affected limbs. The values of indicators:3Q, SRI, SPI can serve as additional diagnostic criteria for bone sarcomas of the extremities.

Carcinomas of the pancreas and their ultrasound characteristics

Purpose: The purpose of the present study was to determine the ultrasound characteristics of pancreatic carcinomas. Patients and methods: The data of 11 patients with pancreatic carcinomas (8 men/3 women, aged from 55 to 81 years) who were admitted to the Department of Radiology of the National Medical Radiology Research Center, Ministry of Health of Russia, Ultrasound, Moscow, Russian Federation, were analyzed. The diagnosis of the disease was confirmed in 9 cases by histological examination and in 2 cases by long-term monitoring of the patient. The size of the tumor was determined by ultrasound examination. The following characteristics were considered: shape, size, echogenicity, vasculature, cystic component, and presence of calcification. Results: The most common shape of the tumor was irregular (80%), followed by elliptical (20%). The size of the tumor varied from 4 to 15 cm. The echogenicity of the tumor was heterogeneous (90%), with hyperechoic and hypoechoic areas. The majority of tumors (73%) had vascularization on ultrasound examination, and 36% of patients had cystic components. In 6 cases (54.5%), there were calcifications in the tumor. Conclusion: The ultrasound characteristics of pancreatic carcinomas are diverse and can be used for differential diagnosis.

Accessorial spleen within the pancreatic tail as differential diagnosis to pancreatic tumour

Accessorial spleens are often incidental findings in abdominal ultrasound. Because of their echogenicity and behavior in contrast enhanced ultrasound they can be misjudged as malignant tumours if found in an atypical location. Material and methods: During routine abdominal ultrasound a small round slightly hypoechoic lesion without halo was detected within the pancreatic tail of three persons (size 8–20 mm). EUS and CEUS have been performed as well as contrast enhanced MRI, which showed a hypoenhancing lesion without washout. Two lesions have been punctured, one lesion has been operated (pancreatic tail resection and splenectomy). Results: All three lesions were histologically confirmed as being accessorial spleens within the pancreatic tail. Conclusion: Accessorial spleen in the pancreatic tail is an important differential diagnosis to NET tumors of the pancreas. Accessorial spleens show a moderate hypoenhancement and washout together with the normal spleen tissue during CEUS. A histological/cytological diagnosis by EUS puncture should be performed before operation is performed.

Vascular and stromal changes in colorectal liver metastasis: Implications for targeted therapy

Purpose: To evaluate the vascular and stromal changes in colorectal liver metastasis (CRLM). Patients and methods: A total of 11 patients with CRLM were included in the study. The mean age of the patients was 62 years (range: 40-72). The median number of metastases was 4 (range: 1-12). All patients underwent pre-operative ultrasound (US) and contrast-enhanced CT (CECT). Results: In all patients, CECT showed hypervascular nodules with a diameter of 1-2 cm. US revealed hypoechoic nodules with a diameter of 1-2 cm. Conclusion: Vascular and stromal changes in CRLM can be evaluated using US and CECT. These changes can be used to assess the response to targeted therapy and to guide the treatment.
PS1-07

Features superb microvascular imaging (SMI) in the technical differentiation of focal liver formations
Korneev K1,2, Dvorochenko V1, Shchelkov A3, Senkin Y4, Zhdanov A5, Kolchina T6, Bryukhanov V6
1State oncological Centre, Ultrasound, Irkutsk, Russian Federation; 2State medical postgraduate University, Oncology, Irkutsk, Russian Federation; 3State Academy of Postgraduate Education, Oncology Department and State Oncological Centre, Irkutsk, Russian Federation
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Purpose: To evaluate the diagnostic accuracy of superb microvascular imaging (SMI) in the differential diagnosis of focal liver lesions tumors in clinical practice.

Material and methods: Standard method - SMI, was performed in a total of 44 patients with focal liver lesions in ultrasound device (Sonitron 2000, Artison corporation®) compared with standard protocol for lipofectamine 2000 (Invitrogen). GFP (Green Fluorescent Protein) was acquired via FACS analysis. The best parameters were collected in clinical routine.

Results: SMI was used in all cases of clinical routine. Patients' age varied from 18 to 65 years. The majority of patients had a normal liver scan. In 3 cases (6%) was focal nodular hyperplasia (FNH) with typical hypoechoic pattern in ultrasound images and normal histological findings. In 5 cases (11%) was hepatocellular carcinoma with typical hyperechoic pattern in ultrasound images and histological findings. In 10 cases (23%) was metastasis with typical hyperechoic pattern in ultrasound images and histological findings. In 12 cases (27%) was cirrhosis with typical hypoechoic pattern in ultrasound images and histological findings. In 1 case (2%) was hemangioma with typical hyperechoic pattern in ultrasound images and histological findings. In 14 cases (32%) was fatty liver with typical hypoechoic pattern in ultrasound images and normal histological findings.

Conclusion: SMI can be used in the differential diagnosis of focal liver lesions tumors in clinical practice.
pro-apoptotic gene TRAIL in a liver cancer model HepG2. The future goal, in our vision, is the translation in animal model of our system, in order to evaluate the in-vivo effect of plasmidic gene therapy in hepatocarcinoma cells.

**Contrast-Enhanced Ultrasound – Clinical Investigations and Case Reports**

**PS2-01**

**Diagnostic assessment of acute respiratory distress syndrome with lung ultrasound – comparison with Computed Tomography-preliminary data**

Wielander A1, Bardach C1, Agarwal P1, Tombel P2, Thuerk F1, Braun C1, Boehme S2, Kaniusas E3, Herold C1, Prosch H1

1Medical University of Vienna, Department of Radiology and Image Guided Therapy, Vienna, Austria; 2Medical University of Vienna, Department of Anaesthesia, Vienna, Austria; 3Institute of Electrodynamics, Microwave and Circuit Engineering, Vienna, Austria; 4Veterinary University of Vienna, Department of Anaesthesia, Vienna, Austria

**Objectives:** Lung ultrasound (LUS) is increasingly used in intensive care medicine to monitor invasive ventilation, however little data exists on the comparison of common lung ultrasound (LUS) findings in Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (“b-lines”, consolidations) with the imaging gold standard Computed Tomography (CT). Therefore the aim of our study was to examine these findings under controlled conditions at different Positive End Expiratory Pressure (PEEP) levels in healthy and diseased piglets and compare them with dynamic CT scans.

**Methods:** After approval of the ethics committee, 8 piglets were studied during pressure controlled mechanical ventilation before and after surfactant depletion injury. Inspiratory, expiratory and dynamic CT scans and ultrasound examinations were performed at defined PEEP levels (0, 5, 15) by one radiologist. (curved transducer 3.5 MHz, in oblique/transverse orientation at approx. 5th/6th intercostal space ventral and dorsal in the anterior, dorsal and posterior areas respectively, and at lower PEEP levels on the right side in 6 pigs). Offline evaluation of the CT images and ultrasound images was performed in separate sessions, blinded to the results.

**Results:** Transesophageal ultrasound evaluation of lung consolidations as compared with CT showed an excellent correlation. Higher B-line counts were present in the diseased lung (compared with healthy lung), dorsally (compared with ventrally), and at lower PEEP levels (compared with higher PEEP levels). No CT correlate for the B-lines could be identified.

**Conclusion:** Transesophageal assessment of consolidations for dynamic modification of respiratory management seems feasible with excellent CT correlation. B lines seemed to be influenced by respiratory parameters and position, however, no CT correlate could be found.

**PS2-02**

**Sonographic appearance of bronchial carcinoma in atelecasis versus flooded lung**

Lesser T1, Wolfram F1

SKH Waldklinikum, Klinik für Thorax und Gefäßchirurgie, Gera, Germany

**Background:** Sonography of central lung tumours is limited, when surrounded by gaseous lung. Only in cases of bronchial- pleural invasion or when atelectatic lung serves as acoustic contact it becomes imageable. Further it has been shown that One Lung Flooding (OLF) is safe and enables sonographic examination. For ultrasound guided interventions the tumour demarcation from lung tissue is essential. Therefore the visualization of lung tumours in flooded and atelectatic condition was assessed.

**Methods:** Human lung lobes received from surgery after lobectomy was used in 13 cases (10 NSCLC bronchial carcinomas, one CRC lung metastasis, one SCC and benign Hamartom-Hamartonia). Tumors were sonographically examined first in atelectatic lung than after flooding transpleurally (Micromaxx, Sonosite, USA) and endobronchially. Flooding was performed with isotonic NaCl 0.9% until a hydrostatic pressure of 20 cmH2O was reached. Rate of tumour detection and sonomorphology was assessed.

**Results:** Sonographic examination under atelectasis was limited by residual gas in non-collapsed bronchi. Tumors were detectable in 42.6% and additional transesophageal scans from the surrounding lung tissue in 15%. Tumors and atelectatic tissue presented mostly isoechoic. After flooding, 71.4% of lung lobes could be completely examined. All tumors were visualized by ultrasound after flooding. Tumors were predominantly hypoechoic, polycyclically configured with finger-shaped runners, well-demarcated from surrounding lung. Endobronchial tumor growth and destruction of bronchial wall was observed. Vessels and bronchi differentiated themselves as echoless structures within the parenchyma.

**Discussion:** Tumors were detectable centrally in lung and differentiated from the surrounding lung parenchyma after OLF. Infiltration of the tumor into adjoining functional structures was also identifiable. This information is essential for sonographic guided interventions where its use for FUS ablation has been shown. Further studies are required exploring US guidance for therapeutic applications (RF, SEEDS) or diagnostics (Biopsy) under OLF in-vivo, justifying the additional invasivity of OLF.

**PS2-03**

**The greater omentum mimics chest tumor – case report**

Buda N1, Koski W1, Rogaza K1, Tomaszewski D1, Lakomy J1

1Medical University of Gdansk, Chair and Clinic of Internal Medicine, Connective Tissue Diseases and Geriatric, Gdansk, Poland; 2Medical University of Gdansk, Ultrasound & Biopsy Laboratory, Department of Paediatrics, Haematology & Oncology, Gdansk, Poland; 3Medical University of Gdansk, Chair and Clinic of Allergology and Pneumonology, Gdansk, Poland; 4Medical University of Gdansk, Chair and Clinic of Thoracic Surgery, Gdansk, Poland; 5Medical University of Gdansk, Chair and Department of Pathology, Gdansk, Poland

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Mild tumours of the chest wall appear rare. The most often mild lesions are lipomas. Differing with malignant lesions and stating the certain recognition require imaging tests and also often the histopathological examination and even the surgical treatment. Here was presented the case of 57-year old man with a tumour in the left pleural cavity, burden with nicotinism and a coronary. In the subjective and objective examination were found: the persistent cough and a deterioration in the effort tolerance. In order to verify the lesion’s nature (mild or malignant) was performed the classical imaging tests (US and CT) and CEUS. On the basis of the conducted imaging tests its was found the features of lipoma. During the intraoperative examination were found the displacement and formation into pathological mass of the left pleural cavity’s greater omentum. The prognosis in case of the mild lesion diagnosis in the pleura is very good. However at the stage of diagnosis, mild lesions should be differentiate from more frequent metastatic cancer lesions or diffuse malignant mesothelioma. In diagnostics are useful imaging tests like: US, CEUS, CT or MRI. CEUS is worth noting because this is the test allowing to assess the lesions’ nature in the pleural cavity more accurately. Moreover it is deprived of ionizing radiation and it is cost less. In the event of doubt, we should try to establish the histological diagnosis in order to exclude the malignant neoplastic process.

**PS2-04**

**Elevation of the value of contrast-enhanced ultrasonography (CEUS) in radiology departments in Germany**

Sengül A1, Kratzer W1, Seufert F1, Tasdemir S2, Stroszczynski C1, Beer M1, Cremer T1

1Universitätsklinikum Ulm, Klinik für Innere Medizin I, Ulm, Germany; 2Universitätsklinikum Regensburg, Institut für Röntgendiagnostik, Regensburg, Germany; 3Universitätsklinikum Ulm, Klinik für Diagnostische und Interventionelle Radiologie, Ulm, Germany

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**Purpose:** Contrast Enhanced Ultrasound (CEUS) is established methodically for years and is an increasingly important pillar in diagnostic imaging of different organ systems. However, the modality is rarely performed by radiologists, but more often within other disciplines. The present questionnaire study aims to evaluate the current value of CEUS in radiology and to stimulate a re-evaluation of the establishment of this method within the discipline.

**Materials and methods:** A total of 560 medical directors of radiological departments throughout Germany were contacted and a 3-page questionnaire was presented. On the basis of 37 questions on 5 sets of issues (general structures, CEUS and interdisciplinarity, CEUS in pediatric radiology, education/training, prospect), the importance of the directors and especially of CEUS within the current value was requested.

**Results:** The response rate was 42.3%. A comprehensive statistical analysis of the issues was performed, including subgroup analyzes.
Overall, it was found that CEUS is indeed practiced in relatively few radiology departments (26.6%), but the significance of the method is perceived by a total of 81.8% by radiologists and is mostly esteemed in the medium to high range of importance. Even more than half of the pollees (54.9%) would support to incorporate the method within the radiology specialist training. **Conclusions:** The nationwide questionnaire survey to collect the value of CEUS in radiology revealed a very high response rate. Future work is needed to assess the perception of the importance of the subject area through the radiological discipline. A large discrepancy between the currently low rate of application of the method within radiology and the still relatively high assessment of the significance of CEUS by many radiologists could be shown. The statistical analyses of the issues offer important political aspects of this topic within the radiological discipline.

**PS2-05 Age-dependency of cardiac morphology and function: results of the LIFE-Adult-Study – analysis of the echocardiographic sub-study**

Stöbe S1, Hagendorff A1, Zeynalova S2, Tautenhahn S2, Wörner S2, Farese G1, Jurisch D1, Pfieffer D1, Löfller M1

1University of Leipzig, Department of Cardiology/Angiology, Leipzig, Germany; 2University of Leipzig, LIFE – Leipzig Research Centre for Civilization Diseases, Leipzig, Germany; 3University of Leipzig, Institute for Medical Informatics, Statistics, and Epidemiology (IMISE), Leipzig, Germany

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In the NORRE study (EHJ/CVI (2014) 15, 680 – 690) normal values determined by echocardiography were published in healthy subjects (n = 734) with mean age of 46±13 years (range: 20 – 78). Left ventricular (LV)-volumes showed good correlations to the participants’ (pts’) age. LV-volumes were decreased and LV ejection fraction (EF) was increased according to the increase of the pts’ age. A significant correlation between age and LV-mass was only found in women. Left atrial (LA)-volumes did not significantly change with age. Parameters of diastolic function showed a strong age-dependency (decrease of E/A-ratio; increase of E/E‘-ratio). In the present LIFE-Adult analysis echocardiographic parameters were evaluated in the NORRE cohort consisting of 773 pts (326 males and 447 females; median age: 51 years), standardised transthoracic echocardiography was performed according to the national and international recommendations. The following parameters were analysed: LV- and LA-volume analyses by M-Mode measurements and 2D-LV planimetry, maximum E- and A-velocity, E/A-ratio and E/E‘-ratio. The cohort was divided in age related subcohorts between 20 – 40, 41 – 50 and 51 – 60 years. Mean LV-diameter was 54±5 mm (males) and 49±4 mm (females). There was no age-dependency in males, but a tendency of LV-diameter increase in females. Mean LA diameter was 39±4 mm in males and 35±4 mm in females. Mean LA-diameter-index was 20±2 mm²/m² (males) and 20±3 mm²/m² (females) showing Age-dependency of an increasing LA-diameter in males and females. LV mass-index was 100±20 g/m² (males) and 83±19 g/m² (females) showing a tendency of increasing LV mass-index with age in males and females. Subsequently, septal and posterior wall thickness slightly increases with age. No differences of LVEF with increase of the pts’ age could be observed. E/A-ratio was decreased and E/E‘-ratio was increased with increase of the pts’ age. The analysis of the echocardiographic parameters of the LIFE-Adult trial showed differences of the age-dependency in comparison to the NORRE data.

**PS2-06 Detection of cardiotoxicity in patients with breast cancer treated with chemotherapy**

Tünnemann-Tarr A1, Stöbe S1, Pfieffer D1, Varga A1

Hagendorff A1

1Universität Leipzig, Cardiology-Angiology, Leipzig, Germany; 2University of Szeged, Cardiology, Szeged, Hungary

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**Purpose:** The aim of the present study was to detect early cardiac changes in patients receiving chemotherapy with respect to the conventional and deformation parameters of 2D echocardiography. **Material and methods:** Thirty patients with breast cancer receiving cardiotoxic chemotherapy (taxane: paclitaxel/docetaxel) underwent 2D echocardiography during cardiotoxic chemotherapy at a 6-month follow-up. Systolic function (left ventricular ejection fraction and global longitudinal strain) and diastolic function (septal E/E‘) were analyzed with 2D echocardiography.

**Results:** For left ventricular ejection fraction and global longitudinal strain no significant differences were detected 6 month after the start of the chemotherapy. According to our results, myocardial dysfunction induced by cardiotoxic chemotherapy can be detected by early diastolic alterations. The E/E‘ was significantly higher after 6 month than before the chemotherapy as a marker of the diastolic dysfunction (E/E‘mean, 9.24 ± 3.4 vs. E/E‘mean, 11.32 ± 4.8, P: 0.002, paired sample t-test). **Conclusion:** To detect myocardial dysfunction by global longitudinal strain and left ventricular ejection fraction potentiell requires a longer follow-up. E/E‘ seems to be the one of the sensitive parameters to detect early myocardial damage during chemotherapy.

**PS2-07 A new diagnosis tool for the evaluation of liver fibrosis: Parametric Arrival Time imaging (PAT) methodology**

Lupusory R1, Sporea I1, Popescu A1, Sirli D1, Danila M1, Moga T1, Bende F1

1University of Medicine and Pharmacy “Victor Babes”, Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Timisoara, Romania

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**Introduction:** Liver biopsy is the “gold standard” method for staging liver fibrosis, but it’s an invasive procedure and is associated with risk of some complications. There are also noninvasive techniques for assessment of liver fibrosis such as elastography and biological tests, but these techniques can fail or generate false measurements depending on subjects conditions: food intake, ascites, obesity, etc. The **aim of this study is to determine whether liver fibrosis can be evaluated using the parametric arrival time imaging (PAT) using contrast enhanced ultrasonography (CEUS).** **Material and method:** Ultrasonography was performed using the LOGIQ E9 (GE Healthcare, Chalfont St. Giles-UK) system. CEUS using Sonovue as contrast was performed in each subject. Liver scanning during the first 30 s following the injection of contrast agent through the cubital vein were saved as raw data on hard disk. The examination was performed with the patients in left lateral position with the right arm elevated above the head and the patients were instructed to hold their breath for some seconds. Images showing liver parenchyma and the right kidney were sent to the LOGIQ E9 system. The PAT analysis software of the ultrasound system. A parametric color scale was used: red-first 5 seconds, yellow 5 – 10 seconds, green 10 – 15 seconds, blue 15 – 20 seconds, purple 20 – 25 seconds, brown 25 – 30 seconds.

**Results:** A ratio of the arrival parametric time was calculated between the kidney and the liver. Previous studies showed that, the faster the contrast arrives in the liver as compared with the kidney, the higher is the severity of fibrosis. This ratio is compared with liver stiffness assessed by Transient Elastography (performed before the CEUS examination).

**Conclusion:** Our preliminary study on 10 patients showed that the method is feasible, but more patients are needed to draw a conclusion.

**PS2-08 Analysis of coronary sinus, coronary arteries and left ventricular function during carillon device implantation**

Stöbe S1, Tarr A1, Jurisch D1, Hagendorff A1, Pfieffer D1

1University of Leipzig, Department of Cardiology/Angiology, Leipzig, Germany

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**Purpose:** The Carillon device, which is used for constraining of the CS transmitted to the mitral valve and mitral annulus. To stabilise the procedure the knowledge about the size and anatomy of the CS in relation to the mitral annulus is crucial. 30 consecutive patients with sinus rhythm were investigated by TEE to test the visualisation of CS and branches of the coronary arteries in the posterior region of the mitral annulus as well as the feasibility of speckle tracking of the left ventricle. A novel image acquisition protocol for sufficient analysis of these features should be worked out in these patients. The ostium region of the CS, the middle part of the CS in the posterior mitral annulus as well as the distal CS between anterolateral mitral commissure and left atrial appendage can be acquired in ZOOM multidimensional data sets with highest spatial resolution. The completion of this proposed protocol was possible in 80% of the patients’ cohort with sinus rhythm and in 6 of 8 Carillon patients. The complete CS visualisation succeeds in 70%, the determination of the coronaries in 50% and the TEE adjustment of the
CEUS in gunshot wound of the liver – first experience in military mission

Richter C1, Schwabe K2, Grunert M3, Friemert B4
1Bundeswehrkrankenhaus Ulm, Klinik für Innere Medizin – Gefäßzentrum der Bundeswehr, Ulm, Germany;
2Bundeswehrkrankenhaus Ulm, Klinik für Allgemein-, Viszeral- und Thoraxchirurgie, Ulm, Germany;
3Bundeswehrkrankenhaus Ulm, Klinik für diagnostische und interventionelle Radiologie und Neuroradiologie, Ulm, Germany;
4Bundeswehrkrankenhaus Ulm, Klinik für Unfallchirurgie und Orthopädie, Ulm, Germany;
DOI: 10.1055/s-0036-1587832

Purpose: Computed tomography (CT) is the gold standard technique in gunshot injuries imaging. In military missions and in case of mass casualties availability of CT scanning and capacity of airborne transporting may be limited. FAST (Focused Assessment with Sonography in Trauma) remains the primary imaging examination in abdominal trauma. Contrast-enhanced ultrasound (CEUS) could close the diagnostic gap between CT scanning and FAST and back-up shortage of diagnostic availabilities. Material and methods: We report a case of gunshot wound of the liver during military mission in Afghanistan. FAST and CT scanning were done as first diagnostic imaging. CEUS was performed additionally in the emergency room by CX 50 Philips ultrasound system and SonoVue contrast agent. CEUS was repeated after each following operation and also done intraoperative to estimate the damage of the liver and hematoma. Results: The wound tract extension of traumatic gunshot wound could not be estimated on first CEUS examination due to aerodermectasia and gas echo extended along the wound track. Subsequent CEUS after first operations were done revealed that the wound track echo was enhanced in majority. CEUS effectively detect the wound tract, hematoma, and the liver area injured by the gunshot and could accurately reveal necrotic tissue in the injured area and differentiate it from normal tissue. Conclusions: Application of CEUS may provide important imaging for gunshot wound debridement in its follow up and avoid repeated CT scannings. Thus may spare time and transport capacity in military missions. CEUS is an interesting diagnostic tool in blunt and gunshot trauma of the abdomen.

Education in Ultrasound

US B-mode and CEUS (Contrast-Enhances Ultrasound) patterns in n = 62 patient with traumatic and spontaneous non-traumatic (n = 33) and traumatic (n = 29) splenic ruptures: a comparative study between 12/2003 and 2/2010

Rösling M1, Görg C2
1Interdisziplinäres Ultraschallzentrum Marburg, Marburg, Germany;
2DOI: 10.1055/s-0036-1587833

Introduction: Both US B-mode and CEUS are well established procedures when diagnosing traumatic splenic ruptures (TSR). It is uncertain whether spontaneous splenic ruptures (SSR) and TSR differ concerning clinical, B-Image and CEUS pattern and prognosis. Material and methods: Between 12/2003 and 2/2010 n = 33 SSR and n = 29 TSR were diagnosed in an medical university ultrasound laboratory. All patients were examined with B-Image and CEUS. Clinical data, US B-mode and CEUS pattern incl. Grading and course were retrospectively analysed and compared. Results: There were significant differences concerning clinical data, such as age, underlying disease and splenomegaly. No differences could be shown between Grading of TSR and SSR neither in B-Image nor in CEUS. As expected, CEUS was significant superior to B-Image concerning the grading of splenic ruptures and in certain subgroups the choice of therapy was therefore influenced by CEUS. The mortality within 4 weeks was significantly higher in SSR than in TSR. Conclusion: There are differences between SSR and TSR especially concerning clinical data (age, course and prognosis). Regarding the sonographic pattern SSR and TSR show identical lesions. When suspected splenic rupture, CEUS should always be performed.

A low cost 2D/3D ultrasound training model for the characterization of mesh properties

Neymeyer J1, Weintraub A2, Weinberger S1, Heydenreich A1, Weichert A3
1Universitätsmedizin Charité Berlin, Urology – PF3, Berlin, Germany; 2Soroka University Medical Center in Beer Sheva, Gynecology & Obstetrics, Beer Sheva, Israel; 3The University of Auckland, MBCchB, Auckland, New Zealand;
4Universitätsmedizin Charité Berlin, Gynecology & Obstetrics, Berlin, Germany;
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Purpose: Mesh implants are widely used in Pelvic organ prolapse (POP) repair surgery. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and 2D/3D ultrasound (US) can identify the mesh material used and may provide additional information on mesh type, location, and morphology. This knowledge can help in surgical planning and counseling as well as in complication management. To the best of our knowledge, to date, there is no model for training operators in US mesh identification. The aim of this study is to report on a low cost, home-made US mesh identification training model. Methods: An aggar gel of 2% – 5% gives US and MRI representations that are equally artifact-free. Five different polypropylene MRI visible meshes and four PVDF MRI visible meshes were included in this study from two different manufacturers. Copper sulphate was incorporated into the agar gel for better MRI visibility. A house hold plastic container was filled with...
a 5 cm layer of 3.5% agar gel upon which the different meshes were placed parallel to one another. These were covered with a 2 cm layer of the 3.5% agar gel. After cooling and consolidation of the agar, MRI and 2D/3D US were performed on the model and the mesh properties were recorded. Results: The MRI and 2D/3D US images obtained were able to identify mesh type, mesh location, and morphology (figure). The data obtained was compared with the mesh properties that are defined by the manufacturers. There was complete compatibility between the mesh properties and US images. Conclusions: We were able to create a low cost, home-made training model for US mesh identification training.

Ultrasound education for medical students using e-learning and self-directed hands-on training

Stauffert N1, Hempel D2, Schleifer J3, Recker F3, Schröder T4, Reusch S5, Breitkreutz R6

1University Hospital Frankfurt, Frankfurt, Germany; 2University Hospital Jena, Jena, Germany; 3University Hospital Bonn, Bonn, Germany; “Hospital Frankfurt Hoehst, Frankfurt, Germany; “KH Oldendorf Bad Soden, Bad Soden, Germany; 4Ultrasound Network in Acute and Critical Care, Frankfurt, Germany

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Purpose: Ultrasound training is time and cost intense limiting its distribution especially during medical school curriculums. We wanted to assess whether the two-point compression technique (2-pc) used to diagnose deep vein thrombosis (dvt) can be learned without an instructor.

Material and methods: 30 medical students were recruited for the study. They were given access to a novel e-learning curriculum including podcasts for 6 days. A pre-test was required to enter the self-directed hands-on training (sHT). All students were given pocket cards designed for this study showing the 2-pc with physiologic and pathologic findings. The sHT took place without an instructor being present. At the end of the sHT students were asked to perform a 2-pc, which was filmed (test A) and evaluated later by experienced instructors. The control group (n = 24) had a class-room lecture and HT with an instructor. Statistical analysis with Mann-Whitney-U-Test.

Results: 23 students completed the study protocol of the experimental group, control n = 24. The control group performed significantly better in test A (mean 82.7, Cl 74.7 – 90.7) compared to the experimental group (mean 65.7, Cl 59.9 – 72.6; p = 0.0009). Regarding preparation, sequence of 2-pc and scan of the inguinal and femoral region there was no difference between both groups. Conclusion: Theoretical basis of DVT can be transferred using e-learning. A learning pathway solely consisting of e-learning and self-directed HT achieves acceptable results regarding practical skills but is inferior to HT with an instructor. Regarding the sequence of the exam, preparation of the machine and the patient a self-directed learning pathway showed equivalent results. Interactive e-learning curricula and other media such as pocket cards should be incorporated into ultrasound education.

Enhancing ultrasound peer-to-peer teaching: criteria for a student ultrasound tutor

Recker F1, Lindner F2, Blank V3

1Universitätsklinikum Bonn, Sono Education Academy, Bonn, Germany; 2Universitätsklinikum Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany; 3Universitätsklinikum Leipzig, Interdisziplinäre Ultraschalleinheit, Leipzig, Germany

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Purpose: The importance of teaching ultrasound (US) during medical studies is steadily increasing. Nearly all German medical universities provide theoretical and practical classes. Besides different contents, group sizes and the duration, the concepts vary due to the person, who supervises the trainees. It has been shown that students, dedicated and trained in specific skills, could encourage curricular teaching. Especially in skills-labs they are indispensable. Furthermore, the most successful ultrasound projects in Germany are acting on the basis of peer-to-peer-teaching. Nevertheless, standardised procedures are essential to make sure, that these tutors are able to teach their fellows with reliable knowledge and practical skills. Material and methods: The working group students in the DEGUM (German Society for Ultrasound in Medicine) has developed a catalogue of criteria which shall be used for the qualification of a student ultrasound teacher. This draft focuses on a three-stage-training: (1) theoretical knowledge, (2) profound practical skills in performing an examination and (3) learn how to teach it. Among a complete basic and advanced ultrasound skill training, the tutor should create a unique didactic training focusing on special needs for peer-to-peer teaching in ultrasound. Subsequently one has to pass a clinical internship of at least 2 – 4 weeks, undertaken by an level II-III certified ultrasound trainer of the DEGUM.

Results: To ensure high-quality education, a standardised training for student tutors is required. From the viewpoint of the working group, this catalogue of certification contains the minimum demand for establishing a field of price a quality standard in the field of ultrasound peer-to-peer teaching regarding on profound theoretical, practical and didactic knowledge. Conclusion: Taken this catalogue as a manual, it could be an important contribution to enhance the quality of peer-to-peer teaching. This causes in a unified and well-structured education in US, likewise as an element of quality assurance in general.

Ultrasound in acute kidney injury – Showing them how it’s done in 4 hours

Goldfuss C1, Stiegelt A1, Krstevska L1, Albuszies C2, Kössel S1

1CGR Klinikum Rüsselsheim, Anästhesiologie, Rüsselsheim, Germany; 2DGU Germany

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Purpose: Due to its worldwide increasing prevalence and mortality, acute kidney injury (AKI) has become an immensely important health care challenge. About 10% of AKI cases are caused by postrenal obstruction, with ultrasound (US) being the procedure of choice for diagnosis. Therefore we developed FARIUS (focused on acute renal injury with US), a 4 hours course to educate students and physicians in diagnosing postrenal obstruction via US aiming for an expertise similar to an experienced US examiner.

Material and methods: FARIUS was developed as a 4hours programme for training in renal US. After positiv voting of the local peer-teaching committee US was performed. FARIUS participants (20 students, 13 physicians) with those of 10 experts (2 ICU physicians, 3 urologists, 1 nephrologist and 4 internal specialists). Following, we present the results of two quality parameters, (i) defining length (cm) of the right kidney of a female volunteer, (ii) diagnosing postrenal obstruction by evaluating images from real US examinations. Results and Answers were analyzed for comparability, correctness, specificity, sensitivity, positive and negative prediction. Statistical analysis (Wilcoxon, p < 0.05) with SPSS™ and Excel 2013™.

Results: (i) FARIUS: n = 33; mean = 10.25; SD = 0.94; min = 7.5; max = 12.3; Expert: n = 10; mean = 10.15; SD = 0.46; min = 9.7; max = 11.3. Statistical analysis did NOT reveal a significant difference between groups (p = 0.908). (ii) Evaluation of US images reveal 86.3% (12.9 of 15) correct answers (min = 8; max = 15; SD = 1.9); high sensitivity (98.8%), moderate specificity (80.0%), positive prediction 71.2%, negative prediction 99.2%.

Conclusion: We could demonstrate that, after completing FARIUS, participants were able to provide renal US examination concerning postrenal obstruction at a similar quality level as experts. Identification of pathologic results had a high sensitivity and excellent negative prediction. Thereby treatment of ICU patients with AKI can be more independent from external conditions while offering equal diagnostic quality.
A low cost training model for MRI-Ultrasound fusion guided biopsy

Neymeyer J1, Weintraub A2, Guenzel C3, Cash H1, Heydenrych A4
1Universitätsmedizin Charité Berlin, Ultrasound – PFZC, Berlin, Germany; 2Soroka University Medical Center in Beer Sheva, Gynecology & Obstetrics, Beer Sheva, Israel; 3The University of Auckland, MBChB, Auckland, New Zealand; 4Universitätsmedizin Charité Berlin, Gynecology & Obstetrics, Berlin, Germany
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Purpose: Ultrasoundography (US)-guided biopsy may be used for the diagnosis of a wide variety of other bladder and pelvic suspicious lesions, however magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)-US fusion combines the superior diagnostic accuracy of MRI for detecting suspicious lesions with the cost effectiveness and familiarity of US biopsy. To the best of our knowledge to date there is no model for training operators in MRI-US fusion guided biopsies. The aim of this study is to report on a model for fusion guided biopsies including an MRI visible phantom that is invisible on US.

Methods: A regular matrix for image phantoms is made from agarose gel (3% to 5%). Three phantom mediums were created (with Copper sulphate, Ferric hydroxide and medical mineral mud). After cooling and consolidating, these phantom mediums were cut to 0.5 cm cubes. An agar gel of 2–5% gives US and MRI representations that are equally artifact-free. A house hold plastic container was filled with a 2–3 cm layer of agar gel. Some phantom particles were placed on the agar gel and then covered with an additional 2–3 cm layer of agar gel (figure).

Results: The MRI-US fusion images were able to identify and localize the phantom particles. While the agar particles including Ferric hydroxide and medical mineral mud were visible by both MRI and US, the Copper sulphate agar particles were visible only by MRI. Artifacts were also assessed: enthesopathies were found in 16 joints, tendinitis in 17 joints, tendosynovitis in 2, wrists in 1 patients. We observed synovitis in 11 (61.1%) joints, in 72.7% it was symmetrical, in 22.2% it was heterogeneous with hyperechogenic inclusions. The double-contour phenomenon was observed in 16 (88.8%) joints. Periarticular tissue involvement was also assessed: enthesopathies were found in 16 joints, tenosynovitis – in 17 joints, tendinitis – in 9 joints. Conclusion: Ultrasound imaging utility in gout patients in routine rheumatologic practice.

Ultrasound of gout in routine rheumatologic practice

Khadyeva E1, Kirllova E1, Abdakirov R2, Anasieva M3, Sacharukova E2, Abdulganieva D2
1Kazan State Medical University, Kazan, Russian Federation; 2Kazan State Medical University, Kazan, Russian Federation; 3Republican Clinical Hospital, Kazan, Russian Federation
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Purpose: Sonography for medical examination is a widely used technology. However, the proper handling of the ultrasound transducer and the understanding of the resulting data is highly dependent on the physician's skills and require a long training, which is not necessarily part of the academic medical career. Thus, students of the university Bonn successfully established an ultrasound academy, the Sono Education Academy (S. EA), to practice an examination with ultrasound scanners. This program will be enhanced by introducing an application for mobile devices, which gives students the opportunity to learn about ultrasound and test their theoretical knowledge.

Methods: The application will be developed for the mobile operating system iOS. Xcode will be used as integrated development environment based on the programming language Swift. A newsletter of the ongoing events and programs at S.E.A will keep students updated. An interactive multiple choice test will be provided so that a recapitulation of already learnt knowledge is possible at anytime. One further feature will be the import of ultrasound images and videos which were taken in the lesson. Retrospectively, the images and data can be analyzed by examining image parameters such as resolution and using simple statistical methods. The application provides a platform for self-studies and facilitates students to understand the ultrasound technology by interactive lessons. It extends S.E.A courses in terms of a blended learning approach.

Results: The courses of S.E.A. has been successfully realized and surveys have given a very positive feedback. The resulting data of the courses are exported as video and image data files and can be easily uploaded on the smartphone. An application will simplify this procedure and give access to image processing. Conclusion: The future prospect of the S.E.A program and its application is broad and constantly growing. It will serve as a helpful exchange platform for students.

Ultrasonography (US)-guided biopsy may be used for the diagnosis of a wide variety of other bladder and pelvic suspicious lesions, however magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)-US fusion combines the superior diagnostic accuracy of MRI for detecting suspicious lesions with the cost effectiveness and familiarity of US biopsy. To the best of our knowledge to date there is no model for training operators in MRI-US fusion guided biopsies. The aim of this study is to report on a model for fusion guided biopsies including an MRI visible phantom that is invisible on US.

Methods: A regular matrix for image phantoms is made from agarose gel (3% to 5%). Three phantom mediums were created (with Copper sulphate, Ferric hydroxide and medical mineral mud). After cooling and consolidating, these phantom mediums were cut to 0.5 cm cubes. An agar gel of 2–5% gives US and MRI representations that are equally artifact-free. A house hold plastic container was filled with a 2–3 cm layer of agar gel. Some phantom particles were placed on the agar gel and then covered with an additional 2–3 cm layer of agar gel (figure).

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Imaging remission by musculoskeletal ultrasound leads to a better functional outcome – results of the us 7-score implementation study in early rheumatoid arthritis

Glömm AM, Ohrndorf S, Fischer I, Strunk J, Schmidt W, Hartung W, Sattler H, Kelner H, Schmitt C, Burmester GR, Backhaus M.*

Background: Novel treatment options together with a treat-to-target strategy present new challenges to imaging procedures in terms of therapy monitoring. Objectives: To evaluate the functional outcome measured by Health Assessment Questionnaire (HAQ) as the primary outcome in patients with early rheumatoid arthritis (RA) who were treated by standard clinical care (clinical cohort) in comparison to patients in whom treatment decisions were additionally based on musculoskeletal ultrasound (US) imaging.

Methods: Clinical ultrasound examination of 18 months and compared between the two study cohorts. Treatment decision was made according to local standard of care (SOC) with a treat-to-target goal of DAS28 < 3.2. In the US cohort, imaging remission criteria were defined as Gray-scale US ≤ 2 and Power Doppler US ≤ 0 per joint level. In a subgroup analysis, US patients were analyzed separately regarding imaging remission status and the parameters outlined above.

Results: Data of 313 patients (US-cohort [n = 166], clinical cohort [n = 147]) demonstrated a reduction of HAQ, DAS28, VAS and laboratory activity (ESR, CRP) to low disease activity status 18 months after the beginning/change of antirheumatic therapy according to SOC. The results of functional and clinical outcome in both cohorts did not show significant differences. However, subgroup analysis of the US-cohort with imaging remission resulted in a significantly lower HAQ, DAS28 and VAS compared to patients not fulfilling these US remission criteria.

Conclusions: Treatment strategies by a treat-to-target approach in early RA patients reduced disease activity and improved functional outcome of HAQ irrespective of imaging guidance. However, patients with imaging remission by US exhibited a significantly better functional outcome and lower disease activity status.

Elastography and Ultrasound I – Clinical Investigations and Case Reports

Intraoperative US of liver tumors using acoustic radiation force impulse (ARFI, shear wave) elastography and contrast enhanced ultrasound (io-CEUS) for optimization of surgical resection

Platz Batista da Silva N, Hornung M, Lang S, Stroszczyński C, Jung EM

Background: Intraoperative US during elective liver tumor surgery performed by one experienced radiologist using multifrequency linear probes (6–9 MHz). Localisation and characterization by B-mode, ARFI and low-dose CEUS. ARFI values for characterization of tissue stiffness collected placing 5 ROIs in the tumor’s center and 5 ROIs in the surrounding tissue. Tumor characterization by low-dose CEUS after bolus injections of

Purpose: Intraoperative US characterization of liver tumor morphology and surrounding tissue before surgical resection using ARFI and CEUS.

Material and methods: Intraoperative US during elective liver tumor surgery performed by one experienced radiologist using multifrequency linear probes (6–9 MHz). Localisation and characterization by B-mode, ARFI and low-dose CEUS. ARFI values for characterization of tissue stiffness collected placing 5 ROIs in the tumor’s center and 5 ROIs in the surrounding tissue. Tumor characterization by low-dose CEUS after bolus injections of
max. 5 ml sulphur hexafluorid microbubbles. Wash-in-/wash-out kinetics analyzed in arterial, portal venous and late venous phase (-5 min). Findings correlated to histopathology after tumor resection. **Results:** Retrospective analysis of DICOM-US data (08/2015 – 03/2016) of 24 patients w/30 liver lesions ranging from 0.5 – 5.25 cm in size. Histology showed 27 malignant and 3 benign lesions. Signs of malignancy were found in all 27 malignant tumors displaying late wash out up to 5 min in Io-CEUS. All 3 benign lesions displayed benign findings in Io-CEUS without late wash out. ARI values ranged from 0.85 to 6.99 m/s (mean 3.3 m/s, SD ± 1.84) in tumors’ center. ARI values in surrounding liver tissue ranged from 1.02 to 3.58 m/s (mean 2.33 m/s, SD ± 0.56). According to histopathology after surgical resection ARI could correctly detect fibrosis, cirrhosis (>1.8 m/s) or steatosis in patients’ liver in 22/30 cases. Assuming a cut off value of 2.5 m/s for malignancy ARI could correctly characterize 17 of 27 malignant lesions. Sensitivity was 63%, specificity 100%. Findings of Io-CEUS and ARI lead to immediate changes in surgical approach in 20/30 cases, including 3 cases w/non-resectability and 11 cases w/intraoperative ablation (RFA etc.). **Conclusion:** Intraoperative US diagnostics and consequently liver tumor surgery can definitely be optimized by modern US performed by an experienced examiner.

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**Fig. 1: ARI of a metastasis**

**PS4-02**

**Point shear wave elastography is comparable to transient elastography for the assessment of liver fibrosis in patients with chronic hepatitis B or C infection**

van Tilborg M1, Sporea I2, Youssoufi N3, Mare R2, Hanssen BE3, de Knegt RJ1

1Erasmus University Medical Center Rotterdam, Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Rotterdam, Netherlands; 2Policlinica praxis, Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Timisoara, Romania

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**Background:** Non-invasive evaluation of liver fibrosis is important in determining prognosis in patients with chronic hepatitis B (HBV) and C (HCV) virus infection. Transient elastography (TE) (FibroScan; Echosens, Paris, France) is a well-established method for assessment of liver stiffness (LS). Point shear wave elastography (pSWE) (ElastPQ, Philips) is a new technique that measures the speed of a shear wave to determine LS. This method could result in more accurate assessment of liver fibrosis due to real time imaging. Our aim was to determine if pSWE is comparable to TE in the assessment of LS.

**Methods:** A retrospective international multicentre study was conducted. Patients with chronic HBV and HCV infection for whom a paired TE and pSWE LS measurement was available, were enrolled. Successful TE was defined as 10 successful measurements with an interquartile range (IQR) of ≤30% of the median. At least 10 successful ElastPQ measurements were needed. A Bland-Altman assessment for agreement was used. In addition we used linear correlation and regression analysis. **Results:** For 265 patients both a successful TE and pSWE were available. The majority was female (54%), mean age was 52.9 (19 – 79) and had chronic HCV infection (67%). The overall median LS with TE and pSWE was 10.7 kPa (range: 2.7 – 75) and 7.5 kPa (0.72 – 44.1). Mean difference between TE and pSWE was 1.28 kPa. TE failed in 17 patients (6.4%) and pSWE failed in 3 patients (1.1%). There was a strong linear correlation (spearman’s rho: 0.85, p < 0.001) between TE and pSWE. The Bland-Altman analysis (figure 1) showed a mean bias of 0.25 kPa with limits of agreement -0.5 to 1.07. Regression analysis did not show a significant difference between the two methods (p = 0.191). **Conclusions:** There is good agreement between TE and pSWE in the assessment of LS among patients with chronic HBV and HCV.

**Fig. 1: Bland and Altman plot**

**PS4-03**

False negative results of real time strain elastography in thyroid nodular disease

Stoian D1, Cucanescu M2, Crainu M3, Panuia S3, Varcus F4

1Victor Babes University of Medicine, Obstetrics Gynecology, Timisoara, Romania; 2Victor Babes University of Medicine, Microbiology, Timisoara, Romania; 3Victor Babes University of Medicine, Surgery, Timisoara, Romania

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Strain elastography is a diagnostic method that adds quality in the evaluation of benign versus malignant thyroid nodules. Meta-analysis are suggesting overall sensitivity of 0.85 with a pooled specificity of 0.80. The present study is a retrospective analysis of the main causes of false positive and false negative results in thyroid nodular disease. **Material and method:** 433 thyroid nodules, that were operated, were evaluated by conventional ultrasound and real time elastography (RTE), with linear multifrequency probe, Hitachi Preirus Machine, Hitachi Inc., Japan: qualitative (Rago criteria) and semiquantitative evaluation (strain ration threshold of our center of 4.28) were performed. The pathologist was blinded to the ultrasound result. Retrospective analysis of the elastography evaluation was made. The mean nodule volume was 2.14 ml (range 0.78 ml to 10.45 ml). Results: 134/433 cases were malignant, 251/434 being benign. The sensitivity of RTE was 82.02%, specificity of 83.94%, accuracy of 83.37%. We observed 48 benign cases with false positive RTE results: 23/48 were Hurthle cell proliferations, without vascular involvement, 8/19 being classified as proliferating lesions with uncertain evolution potential, 5/48 follicular proliferation and 8/48 mixomatous thyroiditis and 12/48 autoimmune thyroid disease with high fibrotic content. There were also 24 false negative results: 19/24 cases were papillary micro carcinoma and 5/24 were follicular carcinoma. There is to mention that 10/19 papillary micro carcinoma were observed in nodules with diameter larger than 3/5 cm. **Conclusion:** Potential evolutive Hurthle cell proliferation and papillary micro carcinoma are the most common cases of false results in RTE.

**PS4-04**

Point shear wave elastography in congenital metabolic liver diseases

Özbek SS1, Kalkan Ucar S2, Kavukcu G1, Coker M3, Tansel S1, Kurt E2

1Ege University, Radiology, Izmir, Turkey; 2Ege University, Pediatrics, Izmir, Turkey; 3Menemen State Hospital, Radiology, Izmir, Turkey

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**Purpose:** To evaluate hepatic and splenic shear wave velocity (SWV) values in patients with congenital metabolic liver diseases. **Materials & Methods:** Eighty-four patients with different types of congenital metabolic liver diseases (Group 1) and 29 age, gender, body mass index-

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matched control patients with other metabolic disorders and normal liver functions (Group 2) were enrolled in this study. Hepatic and splenic SWV values were obtained by two sonologists with high interobserver agreement, using standard point shear wave elastography (pSWE) technique. The sonographic examinations were performed without being informed with clinical diagnoses. Results: Group 1 consisted of 21 patients with sphingolipidoses, 30 patients with mucopolysaccharidosis, 10 patients with glycogenoses and 23 patients with other known metabolic diseases. Hepatic and/or splenic enlargement was significantly more common among the patients of Group 1. The SWV values obtained in the livers of the patients in Group 1 had a significantly higher median value (1.36 m/s; IQR = 1.23 – 1.56) than the ones obtained in Group 2 (1.26 m/s; IQR = 1.16 – 1.37). Median splenic SWV values of Group 1 and Group 2 were 2.74 m/s (IQR = 2.52 – 3.02) and 2.65 m/s (IQR = 2.46 – 2.72), respectively. The difference among them was not significant. Similarly, the ratios of splenic/hepatic SWV values were 1.94 m/s (IQR = 1.68 – 2.22) and 2.01 m/s (IQR = 1.83 – 2.26), respectively, and did not differ significantly. Further analysis of pSWE parameters among the patient subgroups and control group did not yield any significant difference. Conclusion: We concluded that congenital metabolic liver diseases result in higher hepatic SWV values compared to other diseases of metabolism, suggesting increased liver stiffness due to disease processes.

Two-Dimensional Us Elastography for focal lesions in liver phantoms: influencing factors for stiffness measurement of small lesions

Jaeong WK, Hwang JA, Lee JE, Kim JB

Samsung Medical Center, Radiology, Seoul, Korea, Republic of

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Purpose: To determine accuracy and influencing factors of stiffness value of focal lesions in the phantoms using 2-D USE. Materials and methods: Using two customized phantoms with different elasticity (4 ± 1 kilopascal [kPa], mimicking normal liver; 15 ± 2 kPa, mimicking liver cirrhosis [LC]) which have 9 spherical hypoechoic inclusions with same elasticity (23 ± 3 kPa), different size (20 mm, 15 mm and 10 mm in a raw) and different depth (3 cm, 5 cm and 7 cm). Mean stiffness and standard deviation (SD) in ROI were acquired, and the shape of inclusion was also assessed with a qualitative 5 graded scoring system about target visualization on color map. As possible influencing factors, the type of background phantom, depth of inclusions, size of inclusions, and observers were considered. We compared, by Kruskal-Wallis test, and performed multiple regression tests to detect significant influencing factors about 2-D USE. Results: Measured mean stiffness value was significantly higher in LC phantom (10.50 kPa in normal, 13.81 kPa in LC; p < 0.013), inclusions in 7 cm of depth (10.94 kPa in 3 cm, 11.20 kPa in 5 cm and 15.59 kPa in 7 cm; p < 0.001). In multiple regression analysis in mean stiffness, there was significant difference of mean stiffness in type of phantom, depth and size of inclusions. Mean SD in ROI was also significantly larger in 7 cm of depth (0.86 kPa in 3 cm, 1.23 kPa in 5 cm and 3.94 kPa in 7 cm; p < 0.001). In multiple regression analysis for SD in ROI, there were significant differences in type of phantom and depth of inclusions. Morphologic score was significantly different only in aspect of the size of inclusion bodies (p < 0.001). Background stiffness was not different according to depth or observers (p = 0.491 and 0.522, respectively). Conclusion: 2-D USE for focal lesion evaluation could be influenced by different background stiffness, deep position of the lesion, and small size of lesion.

Point Shear Wave Ultrasound Elastography to quantify liver stiffness with Esato MyLab Twice compared to 2D-Shear Wave Elastography with Supersonic Imaging

Mulazzani I, Salvatore V, Matassoni F, Granata R, Ferrari A, Bolondi L, Piscaglia F

1University of Bologna, Dept of Medical and Surgical Sciences, Bologna, Italy

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Purpose: Several manufacturers have implemented their ultrasound (US) equipments with shear wave elastography (SWE) very recently, so that there is still a lack of data about clinical performances of many of them in evaluating liver stiffness (LS). Since the introduction of first SWE device, the number of biopsies has dramatically dropped, hence new techniques can be hardly validated versus histology. Possibly already validated systems should be considered as reference standards. The aim of this study is to investigate the correlation between point SWE (pSWE) on MyLab Twice (Esato, Genova, Italy) and two-dimensional SWE (2DSWE) on Aixplorer (SuperSonic Imagine, Aix-en-Provence, France) as reference. Materials and methods: Consecutive healthy and liver disease patients (regardless of etiology) accessing the US lab were considered.
Liver stiffness measured with the new technique of Shear Wave Elastography in patients with primary sclerosing cholangitis – A prospective comparison with transient elastography
Meinerz S1, Schramm C1, Lohe AW1, Wiegard C1
1University Medical Center Hamburg-Éppendorf, Hamburg, Germany
DOI: 10.1055/s-0036-1587854

Purpose: Elastography is a well-established non-invasive method to evaluate fibrosis and cirrhosis in chronic liver disease. The aim of this study was to evaluate the new technique of Shear Wave Elastography (SWE) in a homogeneous cohort of patients with primary sclerosing cholangitis (PSC). Methods: In total 49 patients with PSC were included in this study. Clinical characteristics, B-mode ultrasound, Transient Elastography (TE – Echosens, FibroScan) and Shear Wave Elastography (GE, Logiq E9) of the right and left liver lobe and spleen were obtained in patients with primary sclerosing cholangitis (PSC). Patients were previously diagnosed with PSC mainly by magnetic resonance cholangiopancreatography (MRCP), laboratory findings and/or liver biopsy. Results: The relationship between both liver stiffness techniques SWE and TE was well described using an exponential correlation (R²= 0.65) (Picture). The values of liver stiffness measured by SWE did not increase exponentially as the values measured with TE did (Maximum TE 70 kPa vs. SWE 22 kPa). The stiffness of the right and left liver lobe measured by SWE were moderately correlated (R²= 0.50). This could be explained either by unclear regions at interest resulting in difficult measurements or by differing stiffness of both sites. The stiffness of the right liver lobe measured by SWE did not correlate with the stiffness of the spleen. Conclusion: In a homogeneous cohort of patients with primary sclerosing cholangitis stiffness of the right liver lobe measured by Shear Wave Elastography correlated well with the technique of transient elastography. The reasons for moderate correlation of liver stiffness in the right and left liver lobe need to be further studied including histological fibrosis staging. Further studies with greater numbers of patients are required.

Liver stiffness measured with the new technique of Shear Wave Elastography in patients with primary sclerosing cholangitis and cirrhosis: A meta-analysis of diagnostic accuracy

Comparative study between two 2D-Shear Waves Elastography techniques for the assessment of liver stiffness: 2D-SWE.SSI vs. 2D-SWE.GE
Bende Fi, Sporea I1, Sirili R1, Popescu A1, Danila M1, Mare R1, Lupusoru R1
1University of Medicine and Pharmacy “Victor Babes”, Gastroenterology, Timisoara, Romania
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Aim: The aim of this study was to compare the feasibility of two 2D-Shear Waves Elastography (2D-SWE) methods for the assessment of Liver Stiffness (LS) and also to compare the methods with a validated one – Transient Elastography (TE). Material and method: Our study included 130 consecutive patients with chronic hepatopathies (HCV-90%, HBV-6%, others-4%), in which LS was evaluated in the same session by means of two 2D-SWE techniques: 2D-SWE.GE (LOGIQ E9, GE Healthcare) and 2D-SWE.SSI (Aixplorer® ultrasound system, SuperSonic Imagine) and also by...
an elastographic reference method: Transient Elastography (TE) – FibroScan, EchoSens (M and XL probes). Reliable LS measurements were defined as follows: for 2D-SWE:GE: the median value of 10 measurements acquired in a homogenous area and an interquartile range (IQR)<30%, for 2D-SWE:SSI: the median value of 3 measurements acquired in a homogenous area and for TE: the median value of 10 measurements with a success rate of ≥60% and an interquartile range<30%. Spearman’s rank correlation coefficient (r) was used to assess the correlation between 2D-SWE.SSI (r = 0.746, p < 0.0001) and between 2D-SWE.SSI and TE (r = 0.712, p < 0.0001). The correlation between 2D-SWE.SSI and 2D-SWE:GE was r = 0.604, p < 0.0001, with no significant differences between 2D-SWE.GE and TE was r = 0.746, p < 0.0001, and between 2D-SWE.SSI and 2D-SWE.SSI LS values (r = 0.712, p < 0.0001). The correlation between 2D-SWE.GE and 2D-SWE.SSI LS values (r = 0.712, p < 0.0001). There was no significant correlation between 2D-SWE.GE and TE was r = 0.746, p < 0.0001, and between 2D-SWE.SSI and TE was r = 0.604, p < 0.0001, with no significant differences between them (p = 0.0565). Conclusion: Both 2D-SWE techniques have a good feasibility for the noninvasive liver fibrosis assessment and both have a strong correlation with TE. LS values obtained by 2D-SWE.GE are significantly lower than those obtained by 2D-SWE:SSI.

Background: Liver biopsy is the “gold standard” for diagnosing liver fibrosis, but it also can be diagnosed by means of noninvasive techniques, either biological tests or elastographic techniques. Aim: The aim of this study was to compare the performance of five ultrasound elastographic techniques and FibroTest in diagnosing compensated HCV liver cirrhosis. Material and Methods: We performed a prospective study, including 54 consecutive patients diagnosed with HCV liver cirrhosis. All patients were evaluated by five elastographic techniques: Transient Elastography (TE)–FibroScan, EchoSens, Virtual Touch Quantification (VTQ)–Acuson S2000, Siemens, ElastPQ–Affinity, Philips, 2D Shear Waves Elastography [Axiplorer, Supersonic Imagine (SSI)] and the LOGIQ E9 (GE Health-care, Chalfont St. Giles-UK) in the same session, while FibroTest was performed within a month. Results: Our cohort included 54 subjects (34 women and 20 men), mean age of 59.9 ± 7.9. Reliable LSM by means of VTQ, ElastPQ, 2D-SWE.GE were obtained in 54/54 subjects, by means of TE in 51/54 subjects (94.4%) and by means of SSI in 49/54 subjects (90.7%), so the final analysis included 46/54 subjects (85.2%). TE elastography had 95.6% accuracy, VTQ – 89.1%, ElastPQ – 82.6%, 2D-SWE.GE – 78.2%, SSI – 86.9%, and FibroTest – 82.6% for the diagnosis of liver cirrhosis. There were no significant statistical differences between FibroTest vs. TE (p = 0.25), FibroTest vs. VTQ (p = 0.55), FibroTest vs. ElastPQ (p = 0.95), FibroTest vs. SSI (p = 0.77), FibroTest vs. 2D-SWE.GE (p = 0.78) respectively. Neither between TE vs. VTQ, ElastPQ, SSI, VTQ vs. ElastPQ, VTQ, SSI, 2D-SWE.GE, ElastPQ vs. SSI, 2D-SWE.GE, or SSI vs. 2D-SWE.GE all p-values were > 0.05. Significant statistical differences were found only between TE and 2D-SWE.GE (95.6% vs. 78.2%, p = 0.03). Conclusion: In this preliminary study, all ultrasound based elastographic methods had good performance for the diagnosis of compensated liver cirrhosis and this seem to be similar with FibroTest.

Background and aim: According to the manufacturer’s recommendations, in order to obtain reliable liver stiffness values, 10 valid measurements need to be performed. The aim of this study was to evaluate whether 5 LS measurements are as useful as 10. Material and method: 109 consecutive subjects with or without chronic hepatopathies were included in the study, in whom liver stiffness (LS) was evaluated by 2D-Shear Waves Elastography implemented on the LOGIQ E9 system (GE Healthcare, Chalfont St Giles – UK). 10 valid measurements were performed in each case, and the mean, median, standard deviation (SD), and interquartile range (IQR) were calculated. We compared the first 5 measurement group with the 10 measurement group. We used the following 2D-SWE.GE cut-off values: F0: 2.8; F2: 4.3; F3: 109 (39.5%); F4: 3109 (25%). Group I (F 0-F2): 109/270 (35.5%). We found no significant statistical differences between the LS measurements in the three groups, neither for median (p = 0.06), mean (p = 0.72), IQR (p = 0.59) or SD (p = 0.41). There was also no significant differences between the LS measurements in the 3 groups of fibrosis F0-F2-F3-F4 (all p > 0.05). Conclusion: 5 valid measurements may be enough to quantify the liver stiffness by 2D-SWE.GE without significant loss of accuracy even in patients with advanced liver disease.
The influence of food intake on liver stiffness measurements obtained by two 2D-SWE methods

Popescu A1, Lupusoru R1, Bende F1, Mare R1, Siril R1, Danila M1, Mogu T1, Pienar C1, Stepan AM1, Sporea I1
1Victor Babes University of Medicine and Pharmacy Timisoara, Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Timisoara, Romania
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Purpose: The aim of the study was to assess the influence of food intake on liver stiffness values obtained by two 2D-SWE techniques 2D-STE and 2D-SWE.GE. Material and methods: 2 groups of healthy volunteers in whom liver stiffness measurements were performed first in fasting condition, followed by measurements made at 30 minutes, 1 h, 2 h after food intake, were included in this study. All subjects received the same standard solid meal. Group 1 included 50 subjects (39 female, 11 male) in whom the liver stiffness was assess by 2D Shear Waves Elastography- Aixplorer, Supersonic Imaging (SSI)], valid measurements being defined as the median value of 3 measurements in a homogenous area. Group 2 included 33 subjects (20 female, 13 male) in whom the liver stiffness was assess by 2D-SWE.GE-(LOGIC E9, General Electric), valid measurements being defined as the median value of 10 measurements. For both groups the mean values of liver stiffness on fasting, at 30 minutes, 1 h, 2 h after food intake, were included in this study. Results: For both groups the mean values of liver stiffness on fasting, at 30 minutes, 1 h, 2 h after food intake were calculated and compared. Results: In both groups there were no statistical differences between the liver stiffness obtained after food intake neither for 2D-SWE, nor for 2D-SWE.GE: 2D-STE – fasting vs. 30 minutes (5.73 ± 1.18, 5.64 ± 1.07, p = 0.69), fasting vs. 1 h (5.73 ± 1.18, 5.56 ± 0.96, p = 0.43), fasting vs. 2 h (5.73 ± 1.18, 5.61 ± 0.95, p = 0.57); 2D-SWE.GE – fasting vs. 30 minutes (5.24 ± 0.23, 5.47 ± 0.16, p = 0.42), fasting vs. 1 h (5.24 ± 0.23, 5.22 ± 0.23, p = 0.90), fasting vs. 2 h (5.24 ± 0.23, 5.20 ± 0.24, p = 0.91). Conclusion: Our preliminary results show the food intake did not significantly increased the LS values obtained by 2D share wave elastography techniques.
Results: controls. Adjusted for each other. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) analysis was performed to estimate odds ratios (OR), 95% confidence intervals (95% CI). The PE group was divided into early-onset PE (EO-PE) and late-onset PE (LO-PE). From the regression model, the value in each case and control was expressed as a multiple of the expected median (MoM). The Mann-Whitney test was used to determine the significance of differences in the median MoM in each outcome group from that in the controls. Results: In the PE group, compared to controls, maternal serum concentrations of copeptin, MR-proANP and PCT were not significantly different. Conclusion: The maternal serum copeptin, MR-proANP and PCT levels are higher in EO-PE and LO-PE patients, but the difference is not significant. Thus, their levels in first trimester are not proven to be effective markers to screen for PE.

Impact of maternal serum levels of Visfatin, AFP, PAPP-A, sFlt-1 and PlGF at 11–13 weeks gestation on small for gestational age births
Bördic C1, Fryze J1, Nögen S2, König A1, Kimmig R1, Schmidt B1, Gelhau A1
1University of Duisburg-Essen, Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Essen, Germany; 2University of Duisburg-Essen, Institute of Medical Informatics, Biometry and Epidemiology, Essen, Germany
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Purpose: Investigating potential value of maternal serum Visfatin, sFlt-1, PlGF, AFP, PAPP-A levels at first trimester for prediction of small for gestational age (SGA) at birth. Materials and methods: Measurements were performed in 20 SGA and 65 control cases. Logistic regression analysis adjusted for age and weeks of pregnancy at data collection was performed to estimate odds ratios (OR), 95% confidence intervals (95% CI) and p-values separately for each potential predictor. A multiple regression model was used to assess the impact of all promising predictors adjusted for each other. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) analysis was used to indicate the ability to discriminate between SGA cases and controls. Results: There was an association of serum PlGF levels (OR 0.53 per IQR increase in sFlt-1/PlGF; 95% CI 0.33–0.87) with SGA at birth. Conclusion: Associations between SGA and lower PlGF, Visfatin levels as well as increased sFlt-1/PlGF ratio and smoking status were detected which may contribute to predict SGA.

Carotid artery stiffness precedes the clinical onset of preeclampsia and persists postpartum: A longitudinal study
Brückmann A1, Seeliger C2, Lehmann T1, Schlembach D1, Schleyer F2
1GesaTal Medical Center, Department of Prenatal Diagnosis and Preventive Medicine, Erfurt, Germany; 2University Hospital Jena, Friedrich-Schiller-University, Department of Obstetrics, Jena, Germany; 3University Hospital Jena, Friedrich-Schiller-University, Institute of Medical Statistics, Jena, Germany; 4Vivantes Hospital, Department of Obstetrics, Berlin-Neukölln, Germany
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Purpose: Arterial stiffness is associated with an increased risk of cardiovascular events and preeclampsia is linked with profound changes in the maternal cardiovascular system. The aim of this prospective study was to characterize differences in several arterial elasticity parameters throughout pregnancy and postpartum in relation to preeclampsia development. Materials and methods: We longitudinally assessed pulse wave velocity (PWV), 8-stiffness index (RSI), incremental elastic modulus (IEM), diameter (D) and pressure difference (dp), compliance coefficient (CC), diameter distensibility (DD) and compliance (DC), cross-sectional distensibility (CSD) and compliance (CSC) of the carotid artery in 406 pregnant women (31 ± 5 years), in the first (T1: 11.4 ± 1.9 wks), second (T2: 21.5 ± 2.3 wks) and third trimester (T3: 32.5 ± 2.9 wks) and postpartum (21.6 ± 2.6 wks), using high-resolution ultrasound and an automated reading program. Comparisons were made with univariate ANOVA, data are expressed as mean (95%CI). Results: 54 women (32 ± 5 years) who later developed preeclampsia had higher PWV: 7.9 (7.1 – 8.7), RSI: 1.8 (1.4 – 2.1) and IEM: 1242.1 (984.9 – 1493.3) throughout pregnancy compared with 352 women who did not develop preeclampsia [PWV: 6.7 (6.5 – 7.1), RSI: 1.3 (1.2 – 1.4) and IEM: 814.5 (730.6 – 898.4)], adjusted for age, body mass index, mean arterial pressure and family history of cardiovascular disease. These differences persisted postpartum. There were no differences in DD, dp, CC, DD, DC and CSC between the two groups. Conclusion: Increased maternal arterial stiffness, as assessed by pulse wave velocity, 8-stiffness index and incremental elastic modulus, precedes the development of preeclampsia and persisted postpartum.

A 32year old nulligravida was referred to our outpatient clinic in her 24th week of pregnancy with suspicion of placenta praevia. In our scan we could locate the placenta in the fundal area, but in the right adnexal region we detected a 17×9 cm inhomogeneous mass with cystic and non-cystic areas. The tumor presented with increased doppler perfusion but without papillary structures, No ascites was found. The contralateral ovary could be visualised. CA 12 – 5 was 78U/ml, CEA normal, AFP and ß-HCG highly elevated. Adnexectomy of the right ovary via a longitudinal adnexal laparotomy was performed and the histopathological evaluation of the tumor revealed a malignant yolk sac tumor of the ovary. After 4 weeks and in her 28th week of pregnancy we started chemotherapy with bleomycin, etoposide and cisplatin and applied 3 cycles in total. Regular scans of the fetus were performed, growth, doppler of the umbilical artery and amniotic fluid were normal. With 40 weeks she delivered vaginally a 3000 g male baby. In the follow up scan 6 weeks after delivery we detected a 5 cm inhomogeneous mass together with new ovarian tissue in the area of the left ovary without ascites, highly suspicious for a teratoma. ß-HCG and AFP were still normal, so we decided to excise only the tumor and preserve the main part of the ovary. Histologic analysis confirmed the diagnosis of a benign teratoma. Malignant tumors of the ovary in pregnancy are rare. Most of the tumors represent germ cell tumors. The treatment of the tumors in pregnancy follows similar protocols as in nonpregnant women but long term effects on the fetus are not clear. This is a rare case of a malignant yolk sac tumor and contralateral teratoma.
**PS5-06** Automated versus manual disinfection of transvaginal ultrasound probes – a clinical study

Willem S1, Schmitz R2, Hammer K2, Braun J2, Oelmez de Murcia K2, Möllers M2
1University Hospital Muenster, Hygiene, Münster, Germany; 2University Hospital Muenster, Gynaecology/Obstetrics, Münster, Germany
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Objectives: Disinfection of transvaginal ultrasound (TVUS) probes is currently under discussion in Europe. There is a potential risk of nosocomial infection, an appropriate disinfection method has to be used. Automated methods are relatively new in Europe and scientific background is scarce, so in this study we compared an automated method to our standard method. Methods: For this purpose, we designed a prospective randomised controlled clinical study. Currently, we are collecting samples from TVUS probes in our outpatient department. In one group disinfection is done with Antigermix (high level disinfection using UVC radiation) and in the other manually with Mikrozid sensitive wipes. Samples are taken before and after disinfection and are then analysed for microbial growth. Results: We are still evaluating our samples and will present our final results. Data will be evaluated separately for the probe handle and body. Conclusion: There is no doubt that disinfection of TVUS probes has to be adequate. Automated methods are easy to handle, meet the criteria of national hygiene recommendations but are expensive. Scientific background and guidelines of the leading ultrasound societies are needed to implement the most effective method as a standard.

**Reference values for carotid intima-media thickness and flow-mediated dilation in normal pregnancies from 8 to 41 weeks gestation and from 8 to 14 weeks postpartum**

Brückmann A1, Seeliger C2, Lehmann T2, Schlembach D4, Schleußner E2
1GesaTel Medical Center, Department of Prenatal Diagnosis and Preventive Medicine, Erfurt, Germany; 2University Hospital Jena, Friedrich-Schiller-University, Department of Obstetrics, Jena, Germany; 3University Hospital Jena, Friedrich-Schiller-University, Institute of Medical Statistics, Jena, Germany; 4Vivantes Hospital, Department of Obstetrics, Berlin-Neukoelln, Germany
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Purpose: To determine carotid intima-media thickness (cIMT) and flow-mediated dilation (FMD) and to describe the characteristic of both endothelial markers, throughout pregnancy and postpartum. Material and methods: A cross-sectional analysis of 566 low-risk singleton pregnancies, including 587 visits, was performed from 8 to 41 weeks’ gestation and from 8 to 14 weeks postpartum, using high-resolution ultrasound and an automated reading program. Results: When segregated for gestational age, the mean ± SD cIMT was 0.32 ± 0.09 in the first (1T), second (2T) and third trimester (3T) and 0.35 ± 0.09 at postpartum period (PP). The means for FMD were as follows: [1T: 7.6 ± 6.2; 2T: 8.5 ± 6.6; 3T: 7.7 ± 5.7; PP: 6.5 ± 4.9]. No significant changes from the midline in cIMT and of which one mutation has not been previously described. This allows early prenatal genetic diagnosis in their future pregnancies.

Conclusion: As exact prenatal genetic testing may not always be compelling in Joubert syndrome, the ability to identify the molar tooth sign in prenatal ultrasound before 17 weeks provides a valuable adjunct to differentiate between posterior fossa abnormalities, particularly Dandy-Walker malformation. Blake’s pouch cyst, isolated vermic hypoplasia, encephalocoele and to select appropriate genetic analysis.

**Maternal Acetylcholine-Receptor Autoantibodies causing recurrent fetal Arthrogryposis**

Verlohren S1, Ott CE2, Messel A1, Dane C1, Henrich W1
1Charité – Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Department of Obstetrics, Berlin, Germany; 2Charité – Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Neurology, Berlin, Germany
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Background: The foetal Arthrogryposis multiplex congenita is defined as the occurrence of malposition of two joints in at least two body regions. This descriptive definition comprises a multitude of genetic and non-genetic causes. The detection of the underlying aetiology is reported to be approximately 5%. A rare non-genetic cause of foetal Arthrogryposis is a maternal myasthenia gravis or maternal autoantibodies against the Acetylcholine-Receptor (AChR-AA). By passing the placenta, they cause foetal akinesia deformation sequence. Case report: A healthy 28-year-old primigravida presents in 13 weeks of gestation for first trimester screening. A cystic hygroma is detected and chorionic villous sampling was performed and revealed a normal female karyotype. In the 16 weeks scan, a fixed extension in the knee joints, a fixed flexion in the elbow joint is detected. In 21 weeks the patient is referred with hydrops fetalis and massive skin oedema. The liver function tests were abnormal and pregnancy was terminated due to impending mirror syndrome. Six months later the patient presents with a new pregnancy. The first trimester- as well as 16 weeks scan were uneventful. In the 22 weeks scan, the fetus exhibited extended legs, talipes on both sides, fixed flexion in the elbow joints, retrogynathia and polyhydramnios. The karyotype was normal. A genetic counselling was performed and maternal AChR-AA were determined, which were elevated 40x above normal. Due to progressive fetal akinesia including thorax deformation, pregnancy was terminated. Conclusion: Maternal AChR-AA constitute a rare cause of fetal Arthrogryposis, also in the absence of symptoms of myasthenia gravis in the pregnant mother. By passing the placenta, they cause foetal akinesia deformation sequence. Differential diagnostic workup, especially in recurrent cases, should include their evaluation. Knowledge about their presence allows for diagnostic intervention such as plasmapheresis before the subsequent pregnancy.

Purpose: Joubert syndrome (JS), a rare autosomal recessive disorder, is characterized by the molar tooth sign on an axial magnetic-resonance-imaging (MRI). This abnormality results from a complex brainstem malformation and co-occurs with agenesis/hypoplasia of the cerebellar vermis, that leads to an abnormal enlargement of the fourth ventricle (4V). The adverse outcome of JS is characterized by episodes of hyperpnea, abnormal ocular movement, hypotonia, ataxia and developmental delay. Variable features, including cystic kidneys have led to a broader classification, such as JS and related disorders. Results: We describe abnormal sonographic findings of 4V, brainstem and kidneys in one fetus with JS. A 26-year-old nulliparous woman was referred for evaluation after a nuchal translucency of 3.5 mm had been measured (1+4wks). The mid-sagittal view displayed: enlarged 4V/cisterna magna, increased BS/BSOB-ratio and horizontalization of the brainstem. A high risk for cystic posterior fossa malformations, particularly Dandy-Walker continuum, was suspected. The molar tooth shaped cerebellar peduncles on an axial view in the first trimester were noted in the sonographic imaging review. The kidneys appeared normal at this stage. Chorionic villus sampling was performed and revealed a normal male karyotype. Sonographic evaluation (15+4wks) showed marked vermic hypoplasia, deep interpeduncular fossa, brainstem dysplasia, echogenic kidneys. Confirmed by fetal-MRI (16+4wks). After termination of pregnancy (17+6wks), further fetal-DNA analysis revealed two mutations in the INPP5E-gene, which carry a high probability in causing JS in this family and of which one mutation has not been previously described. This allows early prenatal genetic diagnosis in their future pregnancies.

Conclusion: As exact prenatal genetic testing may not always be compelling in Joubert syndrome, the ability to identify the molar tooth sign in prenatal ultrasound before 17 weeks presents a valuable adjunct to differentiate between posterior fossa abnormalities, particularly Dandy-Walker malformation. Blake’s pouch cyst, isolated vermic hypoplasia, encephalocoele and to select appropriate genetic analysis.
PS5-10

3D Ultrasound measurements of the Bilateral nasal bone in the first trimester fetuses and fetuses with trisomy 21
Pashaj S², Merz E²
¹Maternity Hospital ”Koco Giaziheni” Hospital, Ultrasound Department, Tirana, Albania; ²Centre for Ultrasound and Prenatal Medicine, Frankfurt am Main, Germany
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Purpose:
Three-dimensional ultrasound with its different display modes allows an accurate demonstration of the ossified bones of the fetal face in the first trimester. In particular, the nasal bones can be evaluated on both sides and measured separately. The aim of this study was to establish the normal range for the left and right nasal bone and to demonstrate the development of the nasal bones in cases with trisomy 21 in the first trimester. Material and method: In 200 normal fetuses and 12 fetuses with trisomy 21 the left and right nasal bone was measured in the multi-planar 3D mode after aligning the fetal head into an exact upright position to get a true profile. All scans were performed using EB/E10 GE equipment (Erl, Austria) with a 5–8 MHz 3D abdominal or a 5–9 MHz 3D vaginal transducer. Gestational age was between 10+3 and 14+0 weeks of gestation. Results: In the normal fetuses 151 cases had the same nasal bone length on both sides. In 43 cases a difference of up to 5 mm between the left and right nasal bone could be observed and in 3 cases even absence of the nasal bone on one side was found. In the 12 fetuses with trisomy 21, 3 cases showed bilateral hypoplasia of the nasal bones and 9 cases absence of nasal bones on both sides. Conclusions: Three-dimensional ultrasound is a useful tool in the evaluation of the nasal bones in the first trimester. Because 23% of the normal cases showed a difference between the left and right nasal bone length, it is important to measure the nasal bone length on both sides consequently.

PS5-11

Cloacal dysgenesis sequence and myelomeningocele in maternal obesity and gestational diabetes
Lauten A¹, Fröber R², Schlegunfer E¹, Groten T³
¹Universitätsfrauenklinik, Obstetrics, Jena, Germany; ²Universitätsklinikum, Institut für Anatomie I, Jena, Germany
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Purpose: The risk of prenatal caudal regression syndrome in woman with obesity and gestational diabetes mellitus is fourhundredfold and in woman with BMI > 40 threefold higher in comparison to normal collective. This constellation is often found in pregnant women with a deficiency of folic acid. We describe a case of fetal malformation in obesity and gestational diabetes. Method: Case report. Result: The 25 years old woman (BMI 43) was her first pregnancy. At 22 of her life. Follow-up examinations have been uneventful until now. Conclusion: The close meshed interdisciplinary care in women with obesity and gestational diabetes mellitus should be carried out experienced. Especially in preparation of following pregnancies should be offered after child birth and should obtain 5 mg folic acid per day preconcepalion.

PS5-12

Growing renal mass: mesoblastic nephroma in pregnancy
Dany N¹, Frankenschmidt A², Stenzel M³, Pohl M⁴, Kurz P⁵, Prömpeler H¹
¹Unifrauenklinik Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany; ²Uniklinik Freiburg, Kinderurologie, Freiburg, Germany; ³Uniklinik Freiburg, Radiologie, Freiburg, Germany; ⁴Uniklinik Freiburg, Klinik für allgemeine Kinder- und Jugendmedizin, Freiburg, Germany; ⁵Uniklinik Freiburg, Pathologie Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany
DOI: 10.1055/s-0036-1587875

Case report: A 41-year-old GIII/PI presented for the first time at 30+3 weeks of pregnancy with a newly diagnosed fetal abdominal mass, which hadn’t been before. At prenatal sonography reveals a 66 × 56 × 66 mm left renal mass with abundant vascularisation and a macroscopic male fetus. The right kidney is normal in size and shape. The consulted pediatric nephrologist suspects a Wilms tumor or a mesoblastic nephroma. Fetal MRT shows a solid mass, 160 ml in volume, the radiologists suspect a mesoblastic nephroma. Because of the maternal pain and respiratory distress of the severe polyhydramnios amnioreduction is performed weekly. During the following three weeks the tumor grows from 160 ml to almost 400 ml. The case is presented to the pediatric oncology board; together, it is decided to allow the pregnancy to go to term despite the fast growth of the tumor. At 34+3 weeks of pregnancy, the spontaneous rupture of membranes occurs 3 days after the last amnioreduction. A cesarean section is performed at the mothers request without complication. The newborn is cyanotic without spontaneous breathing, Apgar 3/5, pH 7.31, BE -2.3. Intubation is necessary because of the respiratory failure caused by the big abdominal mass. On the 3rd day of life, left radical peritoneal nephrectomy and staging lymphadenectomy is performed. The operation proves to be difficult to carry out because of the extensive blood vascularisation of the tumor, with great loss of blood. The exchange of 1.5 times the total blood volume is necessary, the newborn receives catecholamine therapy for 2 days. Histology shows a mesoblastic nephroma with tumorseeding lymph nodes, SIOP Stade II. The newborn is discharged from hospital on day 22 of his life. Follow-up examinations have been uneventful until now.

PS5-13

Fatal neonatal hemochromatosis as a rare cause of intrauterine growth restriction
Schneider U¹, Muth P², Wieland P³, Vöigt C⁴, Doerfel C⁵, Gajda M², Mentzel HJ³, Proquitte H²
¹Klinik für Frauenheilkunde und Geburtshilfe, Universitätsklinikum Jena, Arbeitsbereich Pränatale Diagnostik und Fetale Physiologie, Jena, Germany; ²Klinik für Frauenheilkunde und Geburtshilfe, Universitätsklinikum Jena, Abteilung Geburtshilfe, Jena, Germany; ³Klinik für Kinder und Jugendmedizin, Universitätsklinikum Jena, Sektion Neonatologie, Jena, Germany; ⁴Klinik für Kinder und Jugendmedizin, Universitätsklinikum Jena, Sektion Kinderu rerologie, Freiburg, Germany; ⁵Klinik für Kinder und Jugendmedizin, Universitätsklinikum Jena, Sektion Kinderradiologie, Jena, Germany
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Neonatal hemochromatosis (NHC) is characterized by severe liver disease in the newborn accompanied by extrahepatic siderosis. This Gestational Alloimmune Liver Disease (GALD) is resulting from the placental transfer of maternal IgG antibodies against fetal hepatocytes. Diagnosis is often only made post mortem for the severe and unexpected occurrence [1]. A 27 years east-african patient (GIII/PII, 2 healthy children born at term in 2003/SVD and 2012/CS for cephalohpetic disproportion) was admitted for anhydramnios and symmetric IUUG (EFW 1020 g < 3rd perc.) at 31+0 wksGA. PROM could be excluded biochemically; sonographic assessment revealed an increased cardiothoraciac ratio and peak systolic velocity in the MCA, changing over time, with otherwise normal sonogram and fetomaternal Doppler findings. The patient has been known for severe anemia since 15 wksGA and presented with an unexplained increased maternal CRP serum level. Under the suspicion of occult PROM steroids were given accompanied by antibiotic coverage and delivery was performed at 32+0 wksGA. A preterm, asymmetrically dysmature, severely anemic boy was delivered in intact membranes (1190 g, 39 cm). Cardior-espiratory adaptation was impaired (Apgar 1/8/8, pHU 7.33). The infant presented with peripheral edema, reduced muscular tone and deranged hematologic and plasmatic coagulation parameters. Over the next days the clinical situation deteriorated despite neonatal intensive care from primary liver leading into fatal multi-organ failure after 7 days.
Laboratory tests revealed massive iron overload (ferritin 5300 μg/l; transferrin 0.6 g/l; transferrin saturation 100%). The suspected diagnosis of NHC was eventually confirmed on post-mortem liver biopsy. The risk of recurrence is up to 90%. Therefore, identification of GALD is of utmost importance since these patients benefit from therapy with immunoglobulins at narrow intervals during a consecutive pregnancy and from preterm delivery [1,2]. [1] Feldman AG, Whitthington PF. J Clin Exp Hepatol, 2013;3:313 – 20. [2] Lopriore E et al. Prenat Diagn, 2013;33:1221 – 5.

**Prenatal MRI: Is it still useful in the clinical management of fetal central nervous system malformations diagnosed by ultrasound?**

Stodolska S¹, Blondin D⁴, Hammer R°, Striegel R°, Ritgen J¹
¹Evangelisches Krankenhaus Hagen Haspe, Hagen, Germany;
²Städtische Kliniken Mönchengladbach GmbH, Mönchengladbach, Germany; ³Ärztliche Partnerschaftsgesellschaft für Praenatal-Medizin und Genetik, Düsseldorf, Germany; ⁴Ärztliche Partnerschaftsgesellschaft für Praenatal-Medizin und Genetik, Köln, Germany

**Introduction:** Ultrasound is an essential technique in the diagnosis of central nervous system abnormalities and to report its additional and differential value being used as a second line diagnostic procedure. Material and methods: This was a retrospective study based on 64 women in singleton pregnancies with recognized or suspected fetal central nervous system anomalies based on ultrasound evaluation. All patients underwent a following magnetic resonance imaging in order to confirm or exclude ultrasound diagnosis or to incorporate additional patients underwent a following magnetic resonance imaging in order to central nervous system anomalies based on ultrasound evaluation. All anomalies.

In 51.9 percent of the cases the diagnosis from ultrasound and MRI were the same. In 37 percent of the patients the diagnoses were also concordant, but magnetic resonance imaging brought additional information. In 88.9 percent of the cases diagnostic results have been confirmed by MRI. Lack of concordance between both techniques was found in 11.1 percent of the cases. Patient’s BMI, ultrasound findings condition such as oligo or anhydramnion or the size of 3 dimensional ultrasound did not show statistically significant results in this particular study. Conclusion: MRI plays a significant role as an addition to ultrasound in diagnosing fetal central nervous system anomalies. Our data supports the hypothesis that ultrasound alone is highly predictable, but magnetic resonance imaging can bring additional information or clarify a suspected finding. This sometimes can lead to a change in treatment approach and appropriate counseling. Taking this into consideration we can state that both the ultrasound and MRI should still be used as complementary techniques in prenatal diagnosis of central nervous system anomalies.

**Purpose:** To evaluate the role of magnetic resonance imaging in the diagnosis of central nervous system abnormalities and to report its additional and differential value being used as a second line diagnostic procedure.

**Results:** Fetal ultrasound was performed at mean gestational age of 21 weeks (range 12 – 33) and fetal magnetic resonance imaging at 27 weeks (range 21 – 35). In 51.9 percent of the cases the diagnosis from ultrasound and MRI were the same. In 37 percent of the patients the diagnoses were also concordant, but magnetic resonance imaging brought additional information. In 88.9 percent of the cases diagnostic results have been confirmed by MRI. Lack of concordance between both techniques was found in 11.1 percent of the cases. Patient’s BMI, ultrasound ultrasound conditions like oligo or anhydramnion or the size of 3 dimensional ultrasound did not show statistically significant results in this particular study. Conclusion: MRI plays a significant role as an addition to ultrasound in diagnosing fetal central nervous system anomalies. Our data supports the hypothesis that ultrasound alone is highly predictable, but magnetic resonance imaging can bring additional information or clarify a suspected finding. This sometimes can lead to a change in treatment approach and appropriate counseling. Taking this into consideration we can state that both the ultrasound and MRI should still be used as complementary techniques in prenatal diagnosis of central nervous system anomalies.

**Undergraduate teaching in ultrasound to medical students**

**Purpose:** Assessing and training ultrasound to undergraduate students of 3rd year medical assigned to Valme Hospital, University of Sevilla. Materials and methods: Descriptive study developed in February, March and April of 2012 by 48 medical students from 3rd year who studied the subject of Medical Pathology. They were divided into groups of 8, and each group was taught a Theoretical and practical 4-hour workshop. The contents was the protocol Focused Assessment With Sonography in Trauma (FAST) for detecting abdominal free-flowing liquid. The workshop was led by two emergency physicians with extensive training and experience in clinical ultrasound. After the theoretical explanation of each block, students practiced the basic plans using their peers as models for over 3 hours. Upon completion, students had to complete a questionnaire and they were asked, using a Linkert 5-point scale (very good = 5, very bad = 1), to evaluate the agreement or disagreement about their experience with the workshop. Their knowledge did not evaluate ultrasound. Results: 100% of students (50) evaluated the workshop as very good.

**Bedside ultrasound in the emergency department and abdominal pain**

Albega Montes M³, Oviedo García AA³, Patricio Bordomós M²
²Hospital de Valme, UCG Urgencias, Sevilla, Spain

**Purpose:** Abdominal pain is a common symptom in emergency room (ER), covering 10% of the assists. The delay in diagnosis and treatment adversely affects the patient’s prognosis. Transabdominal ultrasonography is most commonly used to obtain images of hepatobiliary, urogenital, and pelvic structures. However, improvements in ultrasound technology and increasing familiarity with ultrasonographic findings in a variety of gastrointestinal disorders, as Crohn’s disease (CD), are broadening its applications, and it is an aspect to be considered by emergency physicians (EP) in patients with recurrent abdominal pain. We present a case of CD, diagnosed at ER, through the use of ultrasound scanning by EP.

**Material and methods:** A patient with abdominal pain, with a final diagnosis of an CD. Results: 36 year old male, was admitted to the ER for the third time by abdominal pain. Emergency analytical were unre- markable, as in the preceding cases. Because of the pain the emergency physician underwent an ultrasound scan observing area terminal ileum same transmural thickening with luminal narrowing and decreased peri- stalsis, involvement of the mesenteric lymph nodes and multiple under- lying fat, suspecting CD. We entered the patient performing CT abdomen and ileo-colonoscopy confirmed the diagnosis. Conclusion: Bedside ultra- sound of the patient by the EP could be an useful tool in cases with abdominal pain whose clinical data and laboratory are unclear. Suspicion of CD, the sensitivity of ultrasound is nearly 90%, especially if ileal location, as in the case presented; being the specific data and the transmural segment thickening, and the presence of fistulae or abscesses. Stenosis exists ultrasound specificity is greater than 95%. Due to its great advantages such as low cost, accessibility, not irradiated and non invasive ultrasound should be considered in the diagnosis and monitoring of all CD, therefore EP must be trained to diagnose sonographically acute complications of this disease.
good and teachers, and 98% (49) assessed equally the teaching methodology. The students were excited about the practical part of the workshop, 98% of them (49) agreed that the usefulness and clinical applicability of ultrasound and its inclusion in medical training programs at undergraduate level would be essential. 100% of students suggested implementing more workshops as performed and in turn, that the workshop had been conducted had more hours and more educational content.

Conclusions: The vast majority of students were very satisfied with the workshop and, according to them, it should include training in clinical ultrasound in the formal curriculum of the Faculty of Medicine of Seville, since they believe will help them in their future practice as doctors, regardless of the specialty they will choose in the future.

**PS6-04**

**Usefulness of bedside ultrasound by emergency physicians in a patient with acute hepatitis**

Almagro Montes M1, Oviedo García MA1, Patricio Borodomó M1

1Hospital de Valme, UGC Urgencias, Sevilla, Spain

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Purpose: Case study of gallbladder ascariasis complicated with acute hepatitis, diagnosed at ED, through the use of US scanning by EP. Material and method: A patient with jaundice, with a final diagnosis of Ascariasis infestation assessing US, performed by EP. Results: 16-year-old male suffering malaise and jaundice for two days, without fever. He was hemodynamically stable, with extended jaundice. Abdomen was soft, depreessible, painless and non-palpable masses or organ enlargement, no signs of peritoneal irritation. The analytical tests showed AST 1488, LDH 552 and bilirubin of 9.1, along with coagulopathy with INR of 1.88. The emergency physician made an abdominal ultrasound scan, which showed an echogenic tubular image without posterior acoustic shadowing, mobile, several centimeters long and about 6 mm in diameter, compatible with Helminth infestation. The patient was admitted to the Infectious Diseases Unit. Within 24 hours of admission there was a rapid and progressive deterioration of the liver and renal function and overall severe liver failure, requiring an urgent liver transplant. Conclusions: Ascaris lumbricoides is the largest and most predominant of the human helminths. Infection occurs by ingestion of the embryonated eggs. The released larvae from the eggs in the intestine go into a pulmonary migration phase. The larvae attain sexual maturity within three months after reaching the small intestine. It is proven that ultrasound can diagnose this worm infestation hepatobiliary in up to 84% of cases, it may however, fail in cases where the parasite has died or the visualisation is hindered by the presence of stones. Ascariasis of the gallbladder is a very rare occurrence and its relationship with acute hepatitis has not been well studied, therein lies the importance of this case, along with the news of the diagnosis of a case of this type, for the use of ultrasound by the emergency physician.

**PS6-05**

**Gastrointestinal stromal tumor of the appendix, extremely rare, mostly benign**

Thomsen T1, Ernst M1, Gottschalk U1

1Westküstenklinikum Brunsbüttel und Heide gGmbH, Innere Abteilung, Brunsbüttel, Germany; 2Dietrich-Bonhoeffer-Klinikum, Klinik für Innere Medizin I, Neubrandenburg, Germany

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A 40 year old male was admitted for weight loss of 5 kilograms and abdominal pain. Diarrhea was denied. He had no further history of diseases. He reported a cigarette consumption of about 25 pack years. At physical examination we found slight tenderness of the abdomen, no other pathological findings. His general practitioner had already arranged a CT-scan of the thorax, which showed enlarged mediastinal and retroperitoneal lymphnodes without tumor growth in thorax and abdomen. The patient was sent for ultrasound guided puncture of the abdominal lymphnodes to our ultrasound laboratory. We found the lymphnodes being hyperechogenic and settled the puncture because of the typical aspect. We sent the patient for upper gastrointestinal endoscopy, which revealed duodenal lymphangiectasia. Histological analysis of mucosal specimens showed Whipple’s disease. The patient got antibiotics and recovered fully.

![Fig. 1: Hyperechoic lymph node in whipple’s disease](image-url)
Conclusion: Hyperechoic lymph nodes are seen at disturbed lymph drainage. One explanation is a high amount of fatty acids in the lymph. Hyperechoic lymph nodes are found in celiac disease, Crohn’s disease, AIDS, T-cell lymphoma, and carcinoma of the small intestine aswell, they are not pathognomonic for Whipple’s disease. Duodenal biopsy before ultrasound guided puncture is less invasive, was highly effective as diagnostic tool to clear up the differential diagnosis. It was helpful to avoid the invasive puncture.

Asymptomatic patient with an ectopic pregnancy @ 11 weeks

Vogeler F1, Dombrowski P2, Rahland F2

1Gynäkologie, Stralsund, Germany; 2Gund Kompetenzzentrum Stralsund, Germany

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Purpose: Ectopic pregnancy occurs in around 1–3% of all pregnancies and is still the most common cause of first trimester maternal death accounting for 73% of early pregnancy mortality. The incidence of ectopic pregnancy has increased markedly over the last three decades. Cases may be missed by asymptomatic patients and the absence of common clinical findings. Material and methods: Case report, literature review. Results: A 28-year-old woman was referred with a tubal ectopic pregnancy @ 11 weeks of gestation detected at her first visit for antenatal care. On admission vital signs were stable and no abdominal guarding or rebound tenderness was present. She had no history of a previous ectopic pregnancy. Transvaginal ultrasound scan revealed a viable right-sided tubal ectopic pregnancy with a CRL of 45 mm (Fig. 1) and an empty uterus with a thickened endometrium (Fig. 2). Laparoscopic intervention confirmed ultrasound findings (Fig. 3). Despite the large fetus the fallopian tube was not ruptured. The removal of the fetal body (Fig. 4) was followed by salpingectomy.

Fetal intrauterine volvulus in cystic fibrosis

Schulze W1, Armbrust R2, Märzheuser S3, Tucher E von1, Hinkson E1, Henrich W4

1Charité – Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Obstetrics, Berlin, Germany; 2Charité – Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Pediatric Surgery, Berlin, Germany

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Purpose: Up to 15% of fetuses with cystic fibrosis develop meconium ileus and 50% of these are associated with perforation, volvulus and atresia. Intrauterine volvulus is a life threatening condition and rarely diagnosed prenatally. We present a case of intrauterine volvulus associated with cystic fibrosis in a mother with a previously affected child. Case: The 26-year-old, gravida 2, para 1 was referred at 35+3 gestational weeks for the planning of delivery. In the first pregnancy she had caesarean section at term for fetal meconium ileus and ileal atresia, with the diagnosis of cystic fibrosis. In the current pregnancy the patient had normal first and second trimester ultrasound scans. Amniocentesis was not performed due to the presence of a retroplacental hemotoma. Ultrasound examination revealed polyhydramnion, dilated and aperistaltic bowel loops and ascites. In one section the bowel loops corresponded to the so-called “whirlpool sign”. By suspicion of a volvulus with meconium peritonitis, an urgent caesarean section was performed. A girl, 2490 g (APGAR 9/9/9, umbilical artery pH: 7.30) was delivered. She had a massively distended abdomen with luid discoloration. Laparotomy revealed a partial, 720° volvulus and a long-standing perforation in the right upper abdomen. The bowel was filled with meconium pellets. Fifteen cm of necrotic distal ileum were resected and a “double-barrel” ileostomy was performed. A reanastomosis was performed on the 4th postnatal day. The newborn suffered from an exocrine pancreas insufficiency and was diagnosed with cystic fibrosis. The baby was discharged on the 37th postnatal day. Conclusion: Cystic fibrosis induced meconium ileus can be associated with intrauterine fetal volvulus. Bowel obstruction may not be apparent at the time of anomaly delivery. The obstetric history led to a targeted ultrasound examination at presentation with a high index of suspicion of intrauterine volvulus necessitating delivery. Such timely intervention prevents fatal fetal outcomes.

Point of care echocardiography in the emergency room

Oviedo García AA1, Algabe Montes M1, Patricio Bordomás M2

1Hospital de Valme, UGC Urgencias, Sevilla, Spain

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Purpose: Apical hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (AHM) is a variant of hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, involving nearly exclusively apex. It is very common among Asian patients, predominantly in Japanese, which is considered relatively benign condition. However, severe clinical manifestations, including sudden cardiac death, severe arrhythmias and apical infarction have been described in case reports. The electrocardiographic changes (giant negative T waves) and associated symptoms (chest pain, palpitations, dyspnea...) often present as acute coronary syndromes. AHM diagnosis is based on the demonstration of myocardial hypertrophy in the apical region of the left ventricle, usually by echocardiography with classical image “ace of spades”, although in many cases the use of contrast necessary. We present a case of young patient admitted at ER with palpitations. Material & Methods: The most frequent morbid events in Eriksson et al study of AHM were atrial fibrillation (AF), probably related to left atrial enlargement and impaired LV relaxation. It is prudent to also closely examine the heart on bedside emergency echocardiography looking for the presence of left atrial enlargement. Results: 37 year old male, with a significant medical history, was admitted to the ER by palpitations. The electrocardiogram showed AF with deep, negative T-waves in leads V3-V6. Bedside emergency echocardiography (BEE) initially performed to look for left atrial enlargement, revealed apical hypertrophy, with apical cavity obliteration during systole. These findings were confirmed by contrast echocardiography. The patient was diagnosed with AHM (Yamaguchi’s syndrome) and started on beta-blocker therapy. Conclusion: In this case, BEE helped to identify an AHM. It was the findings on emergency ultrasound, performed and interpreted by EPs, that helped to identify the correct diagnosis and prompted the appropriate consultations to cardiologist, with a final diagnostic of AHM.
Ultrasound of the Head and Neck and Vascular Ultrasound – Clinical Investigations and Case Reports

PS7-01

The study of normal parathyroid echogenicity
Xia CX1, Zhu Q2, Fang JG2, Zhong Q2, Li Z2, Guo N2
1Beijing Tongren Hospital, Capital Medical University, Department of Clinical Ultrasound, Beijing, China; 2Beijing Tongren Hospital, Capital Medical University, Department of Head and Neck Surgery, Beijing, China; 3Beijing Aerospace General Hospital, Department of Clinical Ultrasound, Beijing, China

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Background: Some of the normal parathyroid can be shown on an ultrasound image. To our knowledge, however, either high or low echolic level of the normal parathyroid has been described without the confirmation of an experiment. Therefore, the echogenicity of the normal parathyroid was studied using intraoperative ultrasound. Materials and methods: Between October 2015 and January 2016, the parathyroid was examined in thyroidectomy procedures of 16 contiguous patients with thyroid disease using an intraoperative array 8–18 MHz probe sheathed with a sterilized covering. There were 12 female and 4 male patients with an age range of 29–74 years old (mean, 47 ± 15). After one thyroid lobe or whole thyroid gland was removed, the parathyroid was found out by the surgeon. Then the parathyroid was scanned directly and through frontally-padded muscle of the neck, respectively. Results: The pathology results were thyroid papillary carcinoma (n = 11), thyroid medullary carcinoma (n = 2), thyroid adenoma (n = 1), and thyroid nodular goiter (n = 1). Totally, twenty-five parathyroids were scanned in operation, including 8 right superior, 6 right inferior, 6 left superior, and 5 left inferior glands. All the parathyroids were visualized as hypechoic structures, being homogeneous in texture (n = 22, 88%) and oval (n = 20, 80%), round (n = 3, 12%), or strip-like (n = 2, 8%) in shape. The length, width, and thickness averaged 6.8 ± 2.9 mm (range, 4–18 mm), 4.3 ± 1.6 mm (range, 3–10 mm), and 3.5 ± 1.3 mm (range, 1–7 mm). Conclusion: The normal parathyroid was confirmed to have a hypechoic echogenicity, with most of them being homogenous and round-shaped, and measuring an average size of 6.8 ± 3.5 mm through intraoperative ultrasound.

PS7-02

Sonography of the hypoglossal nerve in the neck: visualization and first clinical experience
Meng S1,2, Reissig L2, Tzou CH2, Meng K2, Grisold W2
1KFJ Hospital, Radiology, Vienna, Austria; 2Med Univ Vienna, Anatomy, Vienna, Austria

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Purpose: The hypoglossal nerve provides the motor innervation for the tongue. A lesion of the nerve can lead to dysphagia, dysarthria, and finally to atrophy of the tongue. Established imaging protocols with MRI and CT solely include the assessment of the supposed path of the nerve and do not allow the direct visualization of the nerve. The aim of this study is to determine the feasibility of the direct sonographic visualization of the nerve and to evaluate it in a clinical setting. Material & methods: First, the nerve was marked with ink in 24 neck sides of 12 fresh human cadavers. Subsequently the nerve was exposed for confirmation. Second, the nerve was morphometrically assessed in healthy volunteers. Third, 2 resident physicians with little and intermediate experience in ultrasound scanned volunteers. Fourth, patients with motor symptoms of the hypoglossal nerve were examined. Results: The hypoglossal nerve was identified correctly in all cadaver specimens and all volunteers. We found a cross sectional area of around 1.9–2.1 mm². The resident physicians could locate the hypoglossal nerve correctly in 19/22 cases. Finally, we could depict pathological alterations of the nerve in clinical cases. Conclusion: A direct visualization of the hypoglossal nerve in the neck is reliably and reproducibly feasible.

PS7-03

Ultrasoundography of tertiary hyperparathyroidism: a pictorial review
Wong AL1, Abu Bakar R2, Tan LW3, Samanandra SK4
1Singapore General Hospital, Diagnostic Radiology, Singapore, Singapore

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Purpose: This didactic exhibit aims to
1. Review the efficacy of ultrasound in detecting parathyroid hyperplasia in tertiary hyperparathyroidism and post parathyroidectomy with autotransplantation
2. Recognize the abnormal sonographic appearances of parathyroid glands
3. Recognize the normal and usual ectopic locations of parathyroid glands.

Materials and methods: Ultrasound parathyroid scans in patients with tertiary hyperparathyroidism were retrospectively reviewed from the Picture Archiving System (PACS). A few ultrasound parathyroid scans in patients who had parathyroidectomy followed by autotransplantation were also analyzed. The sonographic appearances and locations of parathyroid glands were evaluated. Where available, correlation with laboratory results, other imaging modalities and histopathology will be presented. Results: Tertiary hyperparathyroidism is seen in patients with long-term secondary hyperparathyroidism with resultant hyperplasia of multiple parathyroid glands, usually seen in patient with chronic renal failure. The hypertrophied parathyroid glands could be easily identified with ultrasound scans, which can be found at the unexpected anatomic locations posterior to the thyroid gland. They appear hypechoic and oval or rounded in shape on ultrasound with the larger ones being multilobulated. Cystic component and calcification may be noted in the glands. Colour Doppler shows a characteristic extrathyroidal-feeding vessel and arc vascularity around the periphery of the glands. Conclusion: Ultrasound is a widely available cost effective first line imaging modality in detecting and locating the abnormal parathyroid glands in patients with tertiary hyperparathyroidism as well as in cases with recurrent hyperparathyroidism following parathyroidectomy. Recognition of abnormal sonographic features and normal as well as usual ectopic locations of the parathyroid glands helps in more thorough search of all abnormal parathyroid glands to achieve early diagnosis and necessary treatment.

PS7-04

Does Shear Wave Elastography (SWE) parameters improve the differentiation of the character of the thyroid lesions
Dobruch-Sobczak K1, Dedecius M2, Jakubowski W3
1Cancer Center and Institute of Oncology, M. Sklodowska-Curie Memorial, Department of Ultrasound, Warsaw, Poland; 2Cancer Center and Institute of Oncology, M. Sklodowska-Curie Memorial, Department of Oncological Endocrinology and Nuclear Medicine, Warsaw, Poland; 3Medical University of Warsaw, Department of Imaging Diagnostic, Warsaw, Poland

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The aims of study were to determine whether shear wave elastography (SWE) can improve the B-mode differentiation of thyroid lesions, determine the most accurate SWE parameter for differentiation, and assess the influence of microcalcifications (MCs) and chronic autoimmune thyroiditis (CAT) on SWE values. We examined 119 patients with 169 thyroid nodules who prospectively underwent B-mode US and SWE using the same US machine. The following parameters were assessed using SWE: mean elasticity within the entire lesion (SWE-whole) and the mean (SWE-mean) and maximum elasticities (SWE-max) for a 2-mm region of interest (ROI) in the stiffest portion of the lesion, excluding MCs. The discriminant powers of a GEE model including B-mode and SWE parameters were assessed and compared using the area under the ROC curve (AUC), in association with pathological verifications. In total, 50 and 119 malignant and benign lesions were detected. Multivariate logistic regression analysis for B-mode parameters revealed that MCs (odds ratio (OR), 4.3, hypechoegenicity (OR, 3.13), and irregular margins (OR, 10.82) were associated with a higher OR for malignancy, while that for SWE parameters revealed that SWE-max was an independent parameter for the same (OR, 2.95). The AUC for the B-mode model was 0.85, while that for the model combining B-mode and SWE parameters was 0.87. There was no significant difference in the mean SWE values between patients with and without CAT. The results of the present study suggest that SWE is a valuable tool for the characterization of thyroid nodules, with SWE-max being a significant parameter to differentiate.
Static and dynamic sonography of facial muscles in healthy subjects – intra-observer and inter-observer reliability in dependence of interval between measurements

Heinzl A1, Schüler T1, Volk G2, Guntinas-Lichius O1
1University Hospital Jena, ENT, Jena, Germany

Purpose: Are static and dynamic ultrasound measurements of facial muscles reliable when measuring with two week intervals? The intra- and inter-observer reliability has shown good results in facial muscle area measurements, but high variability in longitudinal and cross-diameter when measuring twice within 48 hours (Sauer, 2014). Short timeframes seem to improve the intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC), because the observer has the chance to remember the position of the probe and the ultrasound scan plane (Satiroglu et al. 2005). In clinical practise, patients are typically followed over larger time intervals. That is why this study was designed with measurement intervals of 14 days. Material and methods: Using an eZono4000, eZono, Germany, with linear probe L3 was performed on 10 volunteers (5 women; age: 21 to 27 years). Following a standardized examination protocol (Sauer, 2014), two different examiners (A.H. and T.S.) performed all scans and muscle segmentations at two time points with 14 days interval. The results of the intra-observer reliability were compared to the results recently obtained for a 2-day interval (Sauer, 2014). Results: The ICCs of the intra-observer reliability were lower than in recent studies (areas: ICC/median 0.815 – 0.986; 0.909; diameters: 0.162 – 0.988/0.678 with 2-weeks-interval; areas: 0.826 – 0.996/0.990; diameters: 0.221 – 0.991 – 0.860 with a 2-day interval). The ICCs of the inter-observer reliability were 0.476 – 0.968/0.866 for area and 0.931/0.633 for diameter with 2-weeks-interval vs. areas: 0.495 – 0.977/0.987; diameters: 0.931 – 0.606 with a 2-day interval. Conclusion: A longer timeframe in the intra- and inter-observer reliability creates lower ICCs (p < 0.002). Nevertheless they still showed a good reproducibility over time (especially for area measurements). As a result the standardized protocol can be applied to monitor changes in facial muscles over time even when performed by different examiners.

Static and dynamic sonography of facial muscles in healthy subjects – Impact of the process of manual muscle segmentation on inter-observer-reliability

Schüler T1, Heinzl A1, Volk G2, Guntinas-Lichius O1
1Jena University Hospital, ENT Department and Facial-Nerve Center Jena, Jena, Germany

Purpose: Identifying the impact of manual segmentation on the reliability of static and dynamic ultrasound measurements of facial muscles. The inter-observer-reliability (for scanning and manual segmenting by two independent observers) in recent studies has shown good results in area measurements (intra class coefficient (ICC)/median: 0.960 – 0.997/0.98), but high variability in longitudinal and cross-diameter (0 – 0.954/0.83 Sauer, 2014). The aim of this study was to figure out the impact of the muscle-segmentation on the ICC in contrast to the impact of the ultrasound scans. Material and methods: Bilateral scans of seven facial muscles and two masticatory muscles were performed on 10 volunteers (5 women; age: 21 to 27 years) using an eZono4000, eZono, Germany, with linear probe (L3 – L2). The scans were based on a standardized examination protocol (Sauer, 2014) and were made by two different examiners (T.S. and A.H.) at two separate time points. Both sets of ultrasound pictures were manually segmented by both examiners. Results: There was a high inter-observer-reliability (scanning and segmenting by two different examiners) in area measurements (0.49 – 0.98/0.91) and high variability in diameter measurements (0 – 0.91/0.66). The inter-rater-reliability (segmenting of the same scans by two different examiners) showed similar results with nearly the same ICCs (areas: 0.814 – 0.98/0.92; diameters: 0.12 – 0.95/0.75). Conclusion: The similar ICCs of inter-observer-reliability and inter-rater-reliability prove that most variability is due to the process of manual segmentation, not to the ultrasound scanning. Reversely, this means that the existing ultrasound protocol is already a good instruction to achieve reproducible images of facial muscles. To improve the reproducibility of the segmentation, especially of the longitudinal and cross-diameter measurements, based on the presented results, a new instruction focused on segmentation was developed. Using this segmentation-instruction is believed to further improve the reliability of quantitative ultrasound of facial muscles in future studies.
Values of severe pathology show allover smaller blood pressure drop in the sample volume (pressure drop ratio is smaller in same diameter ratio) in comparison to normal. This deviation fails smaller for moderate pathology, but increases for both pathological groups with larger diameter ratio.

Conclusions: The proposed algorithm illustrates reduction of pressure drop in V2 due to flow restriction in another location of VA and is recommended as screening parameter in standard extracranial vascular sonography. Particularly a reactively narrowed VA in pathological case can be distinguished from hypoplasia.

**PS7-09**

The influence of the hematocrit level in dogs and cats on the presentability and accuracy of the blood flow visualization

Kiefer I, Günther S, Niestert C, Köhler C, Alef M
1Klinik für Kleintiere/Universität Leipzig, Bildgebende Diagnostik, Leipzig, Germany; 2Kleintierklinik Wasbeck, Wasbeck, Germany
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Purpose: It is to be assumed, that beside the parameters like angulation, velocity and vessel size the appearance of the ultrasound image is also influenced by the number of reflectors. If this hypothesis is true, the diagnostic evaluation might be influenced in anemic patients.

Materials and methods: The presentability and accuracy of the blood flow visualization was analyzed on different flow phantoms also comparing CDI, PDI and B-Flow. The influence of the hematocrit level on the presentability and accuracy of the blood flow visualization was examined under standardized conditions. The flow phantoms consists of a plastic box, containing a tissue mimicking agent made of gelatin, starch and water and a silicone blood vessel imitation with a diameter of either 1 mm, 2 mm or 5 mm. Porcine blood was pumped through the vessel imitations at three standard Electrics). In order to evaluate the presentability of the vessels, a score system was created. The scores and the measured data were transferred into SPSS for Windows 11.5 and tested for normal distribution by the Kolmogorov-Smirnov-test. Subsequently, the scores were checked for significance by Chi²-test and the acquired data were evaluated by Kruskal-Wallis-test or t-test, respectively.

Results: Hematocrit had no significant influence on presentability and accuracy of all methods.

Conclusions: Anemic or hypovolemic patients need no other settings than normovolemic patients to investigate the bloodflow.
thrombin injection of p.a. TAVI is increasingly used in interventional cardiology and requires the use of large bore catheters (18 French). Our two reported cases are aimed to raise awareness of the increased risk of 1) development of p.a. in these patients, and 2) an increased risk for postinterventional embolic occlusions following therapeutic thrombin injections. Moreover, a short p.a. neck (<1 cm) can be considered as additional risk for embolic complications.

**Purpose:** We evaluated the effects of microwave ablation to malignancies. 

**Materials and methods:** A 7-years review of conductive microwave ablation at Department of Gastroenterology, Waldklinikum Gera, Germany. We evaluated microwave ablation in terms of success rate and complications. The results after microwave ablation (local recurrence or devitalized necrosis) were checked with contrast-enhanced ultrasound (CEUS) in specified intervals. 

**Results:** 59 microwave ablations of liver malignancies in 45 patients with curative intention were enrolled (5-times ablation in 2 patients, 3-times ablation in 1 patient, 2-times ablation in 3 patients because of recurrent malignancies; 3-times ablation in 2 patients because of several liver malignancies). The histological examination of the previously conducted percutaneous liver biopsy showed different entities (20 x HCC, 19 x CRC, 7 x breast cancer, 8 x cholangiocellular carcinoma, 3 x gastric carcinoma, once each RCC, ovarian cancer, ductal adenocarcinoma, urothelial carcinoma). One microwave ablation was accomplished at the kidney. The primary success rate (devitalized necrosis in CEUS) was 63%. The definitive success rate after several ablations was 80%. Major complications occurred in 5% (one skin necrosis, 2 hepatic abscesses) and the rate of minor complications was 7% (2 bleedings, one liver hematoma, one abdominell wall hematoma). 

**Conclusion:** Microwave ablation with the intention of a curative treatment is an effective and safe alternative for patients with malignancies of various entities up to a size of 5 cm, especially when there is an increased risk in surgical resection. The success rate is high with a low rate of complications. The follow-up examination with CEUS is safe and radiation-free and does not interfere with renal or thyroid function.

**Purpose:** A significant proportion of soft tissue tumors are peripheral nerve tumors. So far, it is difficult to make a diagnosis preoperatively. In recent years Neurosonography becomes increasingly important. The aim of the study is to work out morphological characteristics of peripheral nerve tumors in B-mode sonography, Superb Microvascular Imaging (SMI) and contrast enhanced ultrasound (CEUS) and to compare the results with histopathological findings. 

**Material and methods:** Within a prospective observational study a total of 11 cases with peripheral nerve tumors (54.5% women) were examined by B-mode, SMI, and CEUS. 

**Results:** Postoperative histopathology yielded 8 schwannomas (72.7%), 2 neurofibromas (18.2%) and one (9.1%) malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumor (NST). In B-mode, all examined tumors showed hypoechoic patterns. Often the incoming and outgoing nerve of a schwannoma can be depicted. Using conventional Doppler method moderate vasculization could be detected in 7 of 10 benign nerve sheath tumors (70%). However, no vasculization was detectable in the malignant peripheral NST. SMI showed vasculization in 10 of 11 nerve sheath tumors, a differentiation between benign and malignant tumor was not possible. By use of CEUS the nerve sheath tumor and the neurofibromas showed a slightly faster contrast-enhancement than the schwannomas. Altogether within 8 tumors vasculization could be detected. In the malignant peripheral NST a cystic area was detected by means of CEUS. 4 of 8 schwannomas showed a chaotic, early arterial, iris-like contrast uptake; 3 schwannomas revealed no contrast uptake. 

**Conclusion:** Peripheral nerve tumors can be depicted well by means of ultrasound and appear predominantly hypoechoic in B-mode. The highly sensitive Doppler method seems to be suitable for the characterization of peripheral nerve sheath tumors. CEUS exhibits to be very heterogeneous in those tumors. Studies with larger numbers of cases are needed to further evaluate the value of those sonographic methods in this context.
A 24 year old woman with a history of anterior cruciate and lateral ligament rupture of the right knee was referred to our hospital because of acute peroneal nerve injury with foot drop and toe lifter palsy on the right site after reconstruction surgery of both ligaments in an external hospital. Our neurosurgeon referred her to our neurosonomraphical consultation. Electromyography (EMG) and neurosonography of common peroneal nerve (CPN) were performed. A complete foot lifter paralysis and an incomplete deficiency of sensory components of superficial peroneal nerve were seen. EMG of the anterior tibial muscle suggested complete denervation. It showed massive pathological spontaneous and no volitional activity. During neurosonography of the CPN a hypochoicogenic structure was seen perforating and compressing CPN at the site of fibular head (picture 1 – B: yellow arrow pointing at CPN, C: black arrow pointing at perforating structure) We strongly recommended an operative exploration of the CPN at the fibular head. During surgery which was done both by a neurosurgeon (AG) and an orthopedic surgeon it became obvious that the tendon graft of the lateral ligament perforated the CPN at the fibular head (picture 1 – A: black arrow pointing at perforating structure, yellow loops around CPN, tweezers holding CPN). The loosened tendon graft was cut and pulled under the CPN and reinserted again. The elasticity of muscles in children with cerebral palsy will increase after the injection. In this pilot study strain elastography was able to show differences in muscle elasticity between rest and after activity. In a next step children with cerebral palsy will be evaluate before and after the injection of botulinium toxin A. It is to be expected that the elasticity in the muscles will increase after the injection.
Impact of endocardial fibroelastosis of the left ventricle on right ventricular function in fetuses with hypoplastic left heart syndrome

Gravenhorst S1, Wegl2, Enzensberger B3, Degenhardt J4, Kowacki A5, Wolter A3, Khuill M4, Schranz D4, Yerebakan C4, Kohl T2, Doele A6, Herrmann J7, Ast-Fliedner R8, on behalf of the Fetal Cardiac Imaging Research Group Germany

Klinikum rechts der Isar, Technische Universität München, Frauenklinik und Poliklinik, München, Germany; Justus-Liebig-University, Division of Prenatal Medicine, Department of Obstetrics & Gynecology, Gießen, Gießen, Germany; Philipps-University Marburg, Division of Prenatal Medicine, Marburg, Germany; Justus-Liebig-University, Department of Pediatric Cardiology, Gießen, Germany; Justus-Liebig-University, Pediatric Heart Center, Gießen, Gießen, Germany; Justus-Liebig-University, Department of Pediatric Heart Surgery, Gießen, Germany; Justus-Liebig-University, German Center for Fetal Surgery and Minimally-Invasive Therapy, Gießen, Gießen, Germany; Toshiba Medical Systems Europe BV, Neuss, Germany; IT Service Center, Statistical Consulting Service Unit, Gießen, Germany

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Purpose: Postnatal outcome of fetuses with hypoplastic left heart syndrome (HLHS) is determined by right ventricular function (RVF). Our study examines, whether there are differences in RVF of HLHS fetuses with endocardial fibroelastosis of the left ventricle (LV EFE) without LV EFE and controls during gestation. Material and methods: A prospective study was conducted with 10 gestational age matched fetuses in each of the three groups. M-mode was used to assess displacement of the tricuspid annulus (TAPSE), the ejection fraction (EF) and the shortening fraction (SF). PW-Doppler and PW-TDI derived velocities were assessed. Among others the early wave to early diastolic annular relaxation velocity (E/A') ratio and the myocardial performance index (MPI) were calculated. Conventional fetal Doppler parameters, the umbilical and middle cerebral artery pulsatility index (UA-PI, MCA-PI) and the CPR (cerebroplacental ratio) were obtained to test for possible correlations to cardiac function indices. Results: HLHS fetuses with LV EFE revealed significantly lower velocities, lower peak A' velocities and higher values for EF and SF compared to those without LV EFE (p < 0.05). Furthermore they showed significantly higher values for peak E wave velocity, E/E' and both EF and SF compared to healthy controls. In HLHS w/o LV EFE but not in HLHS LV EFE fetuses, TAPSE increased significantly during gestation. In HLHS fetuses with LV EFE peak A' velocity was significantly negatively correlated with UA-PI. HLHS fetuses w/o LV EFE showed significant positive correlations of TAPSE with CPR. Conclusions: Significant differences in RVF of HLHS fetuses with LV EFE, without LV EFE and healthy controls are present during gestation. These results might lend support to the notion of negative ventricular-ventricular interaction in case of HLHS with LV EFE possibly influencing surgical outcomes.

Influence of the frame rate (DICOM vs. acoustic frame rate) on strain analysis assessed by two-dimensional (2D) speckle tracking in fetal echocardiography

Enzensberger C1, Achterberg F2, Degenhardt J3, Wolter A4, Graupner G3, Kowacki A5, Herrmann J3, Ast-Fliedner R2

1Division of Prenatal Medicine, Department of OB/GYN, Justus-Liebig-University, Gießen, Gießen, Germany; 2Faulenkrink und Poliklinik der Technischen Universität München, München, Munich, Germany; 3Statistikberatung Gießen, Gießen, Germany

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Purpose: Frame rates (FR) used for strain analysis assessed by speckle tracking in fetal echocardiography show a huge variation. Due to higher heart rates compared to adults, much higher FR are requested in fetuses. The aim of this study was to investigate the influence of the FR on strain analysis in two-dimensional (2D) speckle tracking. Material and methods: A prospective cross-sectional study was performed. Based on an apical or basal four-chamber view of the fetal heart, cine loops were acquired on a Toshiba Apio 500 system. Each loop was digitally stored twice: firstly as a DICOM (digital imaging and communications in medicine) file with a FR of 30 frames per second (fps), secondly with the original FR (acoustic FR = AFR). For each loop, fetal global longitudinal peak strain values of both, left (LV) and right ventricle (RV), were assessed by 2D Wall Motion tracking. Strain analysis was performed offline by two investigators. Interobserver variability was analysed. Results: A total of n = 11 healthy fetuses with an echocardiogram performed between 19 and 34 weeks of gestation were included. The AFR was 126 ± 16 fps. Relatively high longitudinal peak strain values of both ventricles, there was no significant difference between DICOM FR and AFR (LV: -18.22% (DICOM FR) vs. -17.77% (AFR), RV: -16.30% (DICOM FR) vs. -15.28% (AFR); p > 0.05). The interobserver variability showed a strong agreement with an Intraclass Correlation Coefficient (ICC) of > 0.8. Conclusions: The influence of the FR on global longitudinal peak strain values in 2D speckle tracking seems to be less important than expected. For strain analysis in fetal echocardiography FR of ≥ 100 fps seem to be non-essential.

Diagnostic imaging in Linnaeus’s two-toed sloth (Choloepus didactylus) – pregnancy diagnosis and fetometry

Thielebein J1, Troll S1, Wuytsak D2, Kiefer I1

1Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg, Halle/Saale, Germany; 2Radiologische Praxis, Halle/Saale, Germany; 3Universität Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany

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Purpose: The knowledge of the reproductive physiology and biology of the two-toed sloth is fragmentary at best. So the data of the gestation period in the literature vary from 150 to 322 days. This study is intended to demonstrate the pregnancy diagnosis and the fetometry in the two-toed sloth with ultrasonography. Material and methods: The ultrasound investigations to visualize the genital system in this species can be performed transcuteanously or transcervically. Only the transcuteanous examinations can be performed without immobilization, if the animals are in...
medical training. The transcutaneous pregnancy examination is executed with a transducer frequency from 8 to 10 MHz. In total 23 pregnancies (n = 10 animals) were sure diagnosed. The ultrasound investigations were also used to detect the fetal development (n = 8 animals). **Results:** The first indication of an existing pregnancy is the visualization of the gestational sac at the end of the first month of pregnancy. With the beginning of the second month of the gestation period, the embryo is detectable. In the same gestation month the cardiac activity can also be recognized. The crown-rump length of the fetus is only measurable in the third month. For the following months the fetal development is represented on the biparietal diameter (BPD) and the abdominal diameter (AD). **Conclusion:** The total gestation period in a two-toed sloth lasts 330 to 350 days. In a range from 294 to 316 days, the fetal development could be visualized with ultrasound (n = 7 animals). A shorter fetal development of 265 days was registered in one female.

**PS9-06**

3D ultrasound evaluation of the fetal ear – comparison of an xMatrix probe with a conventional mechanical probe

Bärtl K1, Krämer U2, Möllers M3, Falkenberg MK4, Klockenbusch W5, Schmitz R6
1Universitätsklinikum Münster, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Münster, Germany; 2Heinrich-Heine-Universität Düsseldorf, Institut für Umweltmedizinische Forschung, Düsseldorf, Germany

**Purpose:** New 3D technologies like xMatrix probes promises superiority to conventional mechanical probes and may allow a more detailed and timesaving prenatal diagnosis. In a comparison study we evaluate the fetal ears. The aims of our study were to compare the following aspects of both techniques: (1) the ultrasound detail resolution, (2) the raw data acquisition time (AT) and (3) the influence of covariates. **Materials and methods:** 3D raw data volumes of the fetal ear were collected with the V6 – V6 (V6) and with the xMatrix (X6) probe and were stored after offline customization to a single picture. Two observers scored these images independently. Furthermore, the 3D raw data acquisition time (AT) was recorded. Concordance between observers, maternal age, body mass index (BMI), weeks of gestation and location of the placenta were evaluated. **Results:** Data volumes of 103 patients were analyzed. The X6 detected anatomic structures like the scapha (p = 0.0146), fossa triangularis (p = 0.0075) and cymba concha (p = 0.0025) more often. Mean AT of the X6 was shorter compared to V6 (p < 0.0001). A placenta location in the scanning field increased AT only for the V6 (p < 0.01). Concordance between observers was higher for the X6 in most cases. Detailed structures were less visible at the end of pregnancy for both devices. **Conclusion:** The comparison study demonstrated clear advantages of the new xMatrix technology concerning an advanced and fast examination of detailed structures like the fetal ear. Further assessments of the fetal ears with recent 3D technology generate important additional information in prenatal diagnosis.

**Fig. 1:** 3D images of fetal ears: left V6, right X6

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**PS9-07**

5DCNS+ approach for (semi-)automated evaluation of fetal cranial structures – a step toward to improve detection of CNS anomalies

Weichert J1, Gembiick M2, Weichert A2, Hartge D3
1University Hospital of Schleswig-Holstein, Campus Lübeck, Ob/Gyn, Division of Prenatal Medicine, Lübeck, Germany; 2Charité Universitätsmedizin, Department of Obstetrics, Berlin, Germany; 3Charité – Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Department of Pathology, Berlin, Germany

**Objective:** To scrutinize the performance and reliability of the 5DCNS™ algorithm for standardized assessment of the fetal cranial structures in 2nd and 3rd trimester fetuses. **Methods:** In this prospective study we enrolled 440 uncomplicated singleton pregnancies undergoing targeted second and third trimester ultrasound examination at a tertiary referral center. All volume data sets were obtained with the fetus’ head in an appropriate position (transverse plane, horizontal falk cerebri), absent or minimal fetal breathing/movement and satisfying image quality. After application of the 5DCNS+ software all images were scored and biometric measurements were compared with those obtained by standard 2D ultrasound assessment. **Results:** A total of 421 patients were eligible for final analysis. The mean gestational age (GA) was 18.4 weeks (ranging from 15.0 to 36.1 weeks). One to three separate volumes were obtained per patient (mean 1.1 exams) In > 80% of all volumes ≥ 8 diagnostic planes were sufficiently visualized. The rate of inappropriately visualized planes (≤ 6) increased with with advancing GA and was highest beyond 32 complete gestational weeks (complete exam including all 9 planes in 21% vs. 75.3% in 2nd trimester, p < 0.0001). There were no statistically significant differences between measurements derived from 5DCNS algorithm and those obtained from standard 2D approach. **Conclusion:** 5DCNS+™ technology facilitates reliable assessment of fetal CNS anatomy and might therefore aid early diagnosis of cranial anomalies particularly in early and advanced second trimester.

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**PS9-08**

Prenatal second trimester ultrasound diagnosis of cloacal extrophy

Tucher E von1, Nonnenmacher A1, Schönborn I1, Boral S2, Schulze W1, Heinrich W1
1Charité – Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Department of Obstetrics, Berlin, Germany; 2Charité – Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Department of Pathology, Berlin, Germany

**Purpose:** Bladder extrophy is rare and affects 1:30.000 – 50.000 live births, more often boys than girls. Prenatal diagnosis shows normal amniotic fluid with no visible bladder, but normal kidneys. Cloacal extrophy occurs in 1: 200 000 – 250 000 live births. Affecting the pelvic embryogenesis it results in the persistence of a common cloaca receiving ureters, ileum and a rudimentary hindgut in association with a wide range of urogenital tract anomalies, spinal dysraphism and imperforate anus. **Case:** A 27-year old II Gravida II Para presented for second trimester screening. Until then, the pregnancy had been uneventful. The parents were not related. The first child is healthy, family history was unremarkable. Ultrasound detected an infra-umbilical anterior abdominal wall defect with the non-visualization of the fetal bladder, agenesis of the left kidney and a right single umbilical artery. The column spine appeared strongly resembling the trunk of an elephant. After interdisciplinary counselling the parents decided to terminate the pregnancy. An autopsy confirmed an intestinal loop opened out into this. An X-ray was not performed. **Conclusion:** This case shows the feasibility of the prenatal diagnosis for midline abdominal and pelvic defects during the second trimester and confirms the elephant trunk-like image as an ultrasound criteria for the diagnosis of CE, allowing adequate prenatal counselling.
Fetal vanishing gastrochisis and neonatal short bowel syndrome

Tchirikov M1, Krapp M1
amedes-experts Hamburg, Prenatal Medicine, Hamburg, Germany
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Purpose: We report a rare case of vanishing gastrochisis. With an incidence of 1:4000 Gastrochosis and Omphalocele are the most common congenital abdominal wall defects. Gastrochisis is defined by a paraumbilical defect of the abdominal wall with protrusion of mainly intestine fetal organs. Material and methods: A 27 year old gravida I was referred at 13+5 week of gestation (WOG) with suspected gastrochisis. Detailed sonography confirmed this finding and revealed no further abnormalities. The patient denied first trimester risk calculation, NIPT and an invasive procedure. During the next examination at 21+4 WOG of fetoscopic laser coagulation was performed at 37+4 WOG. Primary cesarean section was performed at 37+4 WOG because of breech presentation. Result: A healthy newborn was delivered weighing 2940 g, APGAR 9/10/10 and umbilical artery pH 7.37. There was no abdominal wall defect, umbilical cord insertion was normal. Sonography revealed dilated small intestine and stomach with non-propulsive peristalsis. Explorative laparotomy revealed severe dilated small intestine commencing from the duodenoejejunal flexure extending blindly after 30 cm. Coecum and appendix were missing. Colon ascendens and transversum were atretic. An end to side anastomosis connected the rest of the small intestine with colon descendens. Because of the short bowel syndrome parenteral alimentation was necessary for the first week from 2.44 ± 1.35 to 1.47 ± 0.53 and after two weeks in the non-placental uterine artery (1.7 ± 0.56 vs. 0.97 ± 0.47) but did not affect Doppler profile of cerebral arteries and ductus venosus. The mean weight gain remained under the third percentile. However, the fetuses between 22 and 28 week of gestation did not have any sufficient benefit from infused commercial amino acids. The brain sparing to amino acids supplementation via a port system seems to improve the placental blood perfusion. The commercial amino acid nutrition formulas cannot be safely recommended for the prenatal supplementation of extreme preterm IUGR fetuses because of lack of some amino acids combined with extreme deviations to this in similar fetuses under physiologic conditions.

Response of severe IUGR human fetuses with brain sparing to amino acids supplementation via subcutaneously implanted port system with and without hyperbaric oxygenation

Tchirikov M1, Bepanova C2, Entezami M1
1amedes-experts Hamburg, Prenatal Medicine, Hamburg, Germany
DOI: 10.1055/s-0036-1587914

Objective: This study aims to treat severe placental insufficiency with amino acid and glucose intraumbilical supplementation via a port system and hyperbaric oxygenation (HBO). Study design: A prospective clinical study of 6 IUGR very preterm human fetuses with cerebroplacental ratio < 1 with long-term intraumbilical amino acid and glucose supplementation, using subcutaneously implanted port system (1.4 Bar, n = 1). Results: Fetal nutrition significantly reduced the pulsatility index in the umbilical artery after first week from 2.44 ± 1.35 to 1.47 ± 0.53 and after two weeks in the non-placental uterine artery (1.7 ± 0.56 vs. 0.97 ± 0.47) but did not affect Doppler profile of cerebral arteries and ductus venosus. The mean weight gain remained under the third percentile. However, the fetuses between 22 and 28 week of gestation did not have any sufficient benefit from infused commercial amino acids. The brain sparing to delivery interval could be prolonged to 24 [14; 33] days (median; range). The port system was successfully used in one case for fetal blood transfusion. The method was successfully improved by hyperbaric oxygenation without any adverse effects to the mother and her baby. Conclusion: The subcutaneously implanted perinatal port system can be used for a long-term intraumbilical administration of nutrients, blood and other medicine in humans. The intravascular treatment of growth restriction with fetal nutrition and HBO could prolong pregnancies with severe placental insufficiency and brain sparing for many weeks. The intraumbilical infusion seems to improve the placental blood perfusion. The commercial amino acid nutrition formulas cannot be safely recommended for the prenatal supplementation of extreme preterm IUGR fetuses because of lack of some amino acids combined with extreme deviations to this in similar fetuses under physiologic conditions.

Different outcomes in two cases of Dural Sinus Malformation

Schneider U1, Fiedler A1, Lesser A2, Kasparian G3, Intek J4, Proquitte H5, Fröber R6, Romeike B7, Mentzel H8
1Klinik für Frauenheilkunde und Geburtshilfe, Universitätsklinikum Jena, Arbeitsbereich Pränatale Diagnostik und Fetal Physiologie, Jena, Germany; 2St. Georg Klinikum Eisenach, Klinik für Frauenheilkunde und Geburtshilfe, Eisenach, Germany; 3Medical University of Vienna, Department of Imaging and Image-Guided Therapy, WKIn, Austria; 4Klinik für Kinder und Jugendmedizin, Universitätsklinikum Jena, Sektion Kinderradiologie, Jena, Germany; 5Institut für Anatomie I, Universitätsklinikum Jena, Jena, Germany; 6Institut für Pathologie, Universitätsklinikum Jena, Jena, Germany; 7Klinik für Kinder und Jugendmedizin, Universitätsklinikum Jena, Sektion Neuroradiologie, Jena, Germany
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Fetal Dural Sinus Malformation (DSM) is a rare condition with massive dilation of dural sinuses due to arteriovenous shunt. It most frequently involves the confluence sinuum above the cerebellum in the posterior fossa [1,2]. Clinical courses range from intrauterine demise (IUD) to live birth with normal neurological outcome depending on associated factors like sufficient collateral venous drainage, absence of addi-
tional structural abnormalities, brain insult, infarction, ventricular hemorrhage and cardiac failure. We report on two consecutive cases of DSM. In case 1 the diagnosis was made on post mortem pathologic examination after IUD at 21 wksGA. Sonographically the abnormality was classified as a brain tumor. In case 2 a mass was spotted during routine scan at 26 wksGA and assessed by Level 2 ultrasound accompanied by fetal MRI and telemedical expert consultation. The posterior fossa mass was with a size of 4.5 × 4.9 × 6.5 cm and signs of an intraluminal thrombus was associated with mild ventriculomegaly and downward-shift of the cerebellum. Both the size of the lesion and secondary features decreased with ongoing pregnancy. Delivery was performed 37+1 wksGA by planned cesarean section. (APGAR 9/10/10). Neonatal intensive care was required for respiratory complications due to borderline preterm delivery. Postnatal cMRI confirmed the diagnosis of thrombosis in the sagittal posterior sinuses decreasing in size in comparison to prenatal findings accompanied by hypoplasic transverse and sigmoid sinuses. Thrombosis of a DSM may lead to secondary intraventricular hemorrhage and hemorrhagic cerebral necrosis which had been the cause of IUD in case 1, where the Sinus confluens showed partial thrombosis. On the contrary, in the absence of severe complications DSM may lead to favorable perinatal outcome not even requiring neurosurgical or minimal-invasive radiologic intervention [3]. [1] Asai H, et al. J Neuroimaging 2014; 24: 603 – 606. [2] Barbosa M, Interventional Neuroradiology 2003;9:407–424. [3] Jagadeesan et al., J Neurosurg Pediatr 2015;16:74.

**Objective:** Gastroschisis is a congenital malformation characterised by the herniation of intestinal contents through a full thickness parautembryonal abdominal wall defect. The diagnosis can be made as early as first trimester and fast often in the second trimester by fetal ultrasound, to retrospectively analyze cases of gastroschisis diagnosed in the centre in years. 1992 to 2015, the prenatal diagnosis is important because of rapid and appropriate treatment both during and after pregnancy. **Specification:** Prenatal Diagnosis And Therapy Centre of a tertiary hospital in Lagos/Nigeria. **Material and methods:** We analysed 29 cases of fetal gastroschisis diagnosed in Prenatal Diagnosis and Therapy Centre, College of Medicine, University Of Lagos, Lagos/Nigeria between 1992 and 2015. **Results:** The age group less than 30 years were more involved in 11 and in 19 cases there were no complications observed during pregnancy. **Conclusion:** Early diagnosis is necessary as it allows monitoring for potential complication of gastroschisis and for prompt decision of elective preterm delivery at referral centre with the possibility of preparing neonatal and pediatric surgical team. **Keywords:** prenatal diagnosis, gastroschisis, congenital malformation.

**Study on augmented reality 4-D ultrasound in prenatal medicine**

*Mass S1, Sobotta C1, Ingl er M1*

1Westfälische Hochschule, Fachbereich Elektrotechnik und angewandte Naturwissenschaften, Gelsenkirchen, Germany

**Purpose:** The aim of the preclinical test was to evaluate an augmented reality (AR) based 4-D ultrasound system regarding its acceptance by pregnant women in prenatal medicine. **Material and methods:** The used hardware consists of a clinical ultrasound device (Esaote MyLab70 XVG; 4-D curved array transducer) and a tablet PC (Toshiba AT300SE) with an integrated camera device. The ultrasound device collects ultrasound volumes continuously using the 4-D transducer and renders them on a standard monitor screen. Furthermore the ultrasound device acts as an image server that holds the render results available for the tablet PC (client). The tablet PC collects these results via WLAN. The integrated camera enables to track an optical marker fixed to the transducer. Finally the tablet PC displays the rendered (virtual) ultrasound volumes as a 2-D texture under the (real) ultrasound transducer. Nine women in different states of pregnancy (12th–37th week) were scanned transcutaneously in supine position with the ultrasound device. During this examination they were able to watch the ultrasound volumes on a standard monitor screen. Afterwards they used the tablet PC and watched the rendered ultrasound volumes directly “inside” their abdomen (see figure 1). Finally they rated their acceptance of both visualization techniques on a scale 1 (poor) to 10 (very good).

**Elastography and Ultrasound II – Clinical Investigations and Case Reports**

*58-year-old patient with atypical peritoneal manifestation of diffuse amyloid deposition: presentation of systemic Amyloid Light-chain (AL) amyloidosis in B-mode imaging and contrast-enhanced ultrasound (CEUS)*

Trenker C1, Bartelt P1, Wissniowski T1, Görg C4

1Universitätsklinikum Gießen und Marburg, Standort Marburg, Klinik für Hämatologie, Onkologie und Immunologie, Marburg, Germany; 2Praxis für Allgemeinmedizin, Gladbach, Germany; 3Universitätsklinikum Gießen und Marburg, Standort Marburg, Klinik für Gastroenterologie, Marburg, Germany; 4Universitätsklinikum Gießen und Marburg, Standort Marburg, Interdisziplinäres Ultraschallzentrum, Marburg, Germany

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**Purpose:** Here, we present a case of with atypical peritoneal manifestation of diffuse amyloid deposition in B-mode imaging and contrast-enhanced ultrasound (CEUS). **Material and methods:** A 58-year-old patient in poor general condition presented for tumor search with an increased waist circumference, dysphagia, dyspepsia and weight loss. B-mode ultrasound presented interenteric throughout the mesentery and retroperitoneum an echogenic material surrounding the intestines, which impressed soft upon compression and was thus primarily interpreted as echogenic aszites. Additionally pleural effusions on both sides, as well as pericardial effusion were observed. In contrast-enhanced ultrasound (CEUS) the interenteric material presented with a homogenous enhancement. **Result:** For tumor staging a sonographically guided biopsy of inter-enteric material was performed. After positive Congo red staining, histological examination of the material showed the findings of systemic Amyloid Light-chain (AL) amyloidosis. The bone marrow biopsy revealed the diagnosis of a multiple myeloma type Igk kappa. **Conclusion:** This case describes the diagnosis of multiple myeloma with cardiac,
gastrointestinal, pulmonary and renal involvement of AL amyloidosis, as well as an atypical peritoneal, intertericent and retroperitoneal tumor manifestation of the disease. This peritoneal involvement of AL amyloidosis can be diagnosed using CEUS to establish hyperechoic solid lesions.

### P1-10 FNH in men – an important differential diagnosis in metastatic diseases

**Guth S**1, **Gocke C**1, **Cathoff A**1, **Gebhardt J**1, **Bamberger C**1

1Medical University Hamburg-Eppendorf, Medical PreventionCenter Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany

**Purpose:** Liver FNH (focal nodular hyperplasia) is much rarer in males than in females. In case of a malignant disease they can be misjudged as a liver metastasis, especially if not previously documented. **Material and methods:** During routine abdominal ultrasound we detected hyperechoic liver lesions of 14–18 mm in three men: one 47 year old with a large renal cell carcinoma, one 56 year old with a bronchial neoplasm and one 71 year old patient who was diagnosed with 4 malignant melanomas in the abdominal region one year later. Colour Doppler ultrasound, CEUS and abdominal MRI were performed in all three patients. **Results:** Colour Doppler Ultrasound and CEUS showed the typical characteristics of a FNH. Abdominal MRI confirmed the diagnoses in two cases, the third one was suspected to be a melanoma metastasis by the radiologist. A later performed surgical excision proved the lesion to be a FNH as well. **Conclusion:** The occurrence of FNH in men is much lower than in women. In a large study population of the Berlin-Charite of 292 patients with FNH only 8% were male. The influence of estrogens in growth of these lesions seems highly probable. We found three men between 47 and 71 years during routine ultrasound, who had an accompanying malignant disease. A correlation of FNH with malignant diseases is not described in the literature. Knowing the liver lesion being a FNH may have critical impact on therapeutic decisions.

### P1-11 Ultrasound aspects in acute pancreatitis

**Ciocea C**1, **Danila M**1, **Papescu A**1, **Bende F**1, **Siri R**1

1University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Victor Babes", Department of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Timisoara, Romania

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Acute pancreatitis is a pathology with an unpredictable evolution that can lead to serious complications with extremely fast dynamics. The aim of this paper is to evaluate the role of abdominal ultrasound in the diagnosis and monitoring of acute pancreatitis, but also in highlighting some ultrasound changes suggestive for moderate or severe forms of acute pancreatitis. **Material and method:** We performed a retrospective study in which were enrolled 343 patients with acute pancreatitis (56.2% men and 43.8% women), mean age 56.7 ± 17.9, admitted between January 2014 – December 2015. We followed: the etiology of acute pancreatitis and the role of ultrasound in the diagnosis of biliary pancreatitis, ultrasound changes over the evolution of the disease: ascites, hyperechoegenous omental bursa, peripancreatic fluid, areas of pancreatic necrosis and also the clinical evolution of the patient. **Results:** 58% of cases presented biliary etiology – suggestive ultrasound changes: gallstones, obstructive jaundice, followed by ethanolic etiology (15.8%) and acute pancreatitis due to hypertriglyceridemia (6.4%). Other causes (< 20%) were postERCP acute pancreatitis, non-A non-B, pancreas divisum etc. Transabdominal ultrasound detected changes in 94 patients (27.5%): ascites, hyperechoegenous omental bursa, peripancreatic fluid, areas of pancreatic necrosis. In all other cases (72.5%), pancreas had normal ultrasound appearance or could not be evaluated by ultrasound. Of the 94 cases with ultrasound changes, 12 (12.7%) progressed to severe forms of acute pancreatitis with development of organ failure. **Conclusions:** In our study, the most common etiology of acute pancreatitis was biliary followed by alcohol consumption. Ultrasonographic changes in acute pancreatitis (ascites, hyperechoegenous omental bursa, peripancreatic fluid, areas of pancreatic necrosis) were present in 27.5% of cases. Evaluation of the pancreas in acute pancreatitis can be difficult (in 41% of cases, the pancreas was not visible in ultrasound) due to associated conditions (meteorism, poor visualization of the pancreas, abdominal pain).

### P1-12 Ultrasonographic accuracy in detecting intestinal foreign body’s in dogs and cats

**Fromme V**1, **Köhler C**1, **Menzel AK**1, **Alef M**1, **Kiefer I**1

1Universität Leipzig, Klinik für Kleintiere, Leipzig, Germany

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**Purpose:** Vomiting after the suspected intake of foreign body’s or foreign material is a common reason for veterinary consultation. The foreign material can lead to intestinal obstruction and is an indication for immediate surgical removal. For diagnosing an ileus abdominal radiographs are taken routinely. The purpose of the study was to define ultrasonographic accuracy in detecting these intestinal obstructions due to a foreign body. **Materials and methods:** Dogs and cats underwent ultrasonographic examination of the entire abdominal cavity by two experienced radiologists when an ileus was suspected. The examiners had no further information about the history or clinical status of the patients. After the ultrasound the two examiners had to take the decision if the patients should be treated conservatively or with surgery. The animals without surgery received a clinical follow up, ultrasound and subsequent owner communication. **Results:** 81 patients, 24 cats and 59 dogs (16 intact males, 26 neutered males, 18 intact females and 21 neutered females) were included in the study. Radiologist number one examined 25 animals and radiologist number two 56. 8 patients were excluded from the study because of unsure follow up results. 73 animals were finally included, 21 of them were cats and 47 dogs 18 of these animals were diagnosed with obstructive ileus and send to surgery. In 17 of these 18 the ileus was confirmed and in one only enteritis was found. Of the remaining 56, 4 underwent surgery for other reasons and no ileus was identified. For the rest of the patients the ileus was excluded due to clinical follow up, ultrasound and subsequent owner communication. **Conclusions:** Ultrasound is a valuable and safe method for detecting obstructive intestinal foreign bodies. In both dogs and cats no ileus was missed. In only one patient the misdiagnose ileus was made.

### P1-13 Evolving cystic lesions

**Chean YRE**1, **Gazali NA**1, **Uppaluri SA**1

1Sengkang Health, Department of Radiology, Singapore, Singapore

**DOI:** 10.1055/s-0036-1587923

**Purpose:** This didactic exhibit aims to:
- Showcase different cases of cystic lesions that turn out to be malignant.
- Highlight the importance of utilising different functions/knobs in ultrasound to classify pathologies.

Highlight the importance of close monitoring and proper documentation of ‘benign- looking’ lesions. **Materials and methods:** Despite the availability of CT and MRI, ultrasound being non- ionising and relatively cheap, is an important tool in primary screening and surveillance. There is a broad spectrum of sonographic appearances of lesions, regardless of benignity or malignancy. Therefore, the operators’ skills in detecting various lesions by optimising the different functions/knobs available on the ultrasound machine help to sieve out the possible entities for the differential diagnosis. This competency in ultrasound will allow for timely management and treatment. Several ultrasound cases with notable discrepancy are reviewed retrospectively, with the intentions to identify the areas to be improved. The grey scale appearances and presence of vascularity were evaluated, and correlated with available CT, MRI and operation reports. **Results:** This pictorial review demonstrates the possible optimisation of sonographers’ techniques in image acquisition when detecting lesions. Possible strategies for improvement are demonstrated to increase diagnostic value in ultrasound imaging. **Conclusions:** The ability to optimise the different functions/knobs available on an ultrasound machine serves as an advantage in identifying various lesions and eventually classifying them further allowing for timely management and treatment.

### P1-14 Sonographic examination of the multicentric lymphoma in dogs

**Piesnack S**1, **Köhler C**1, **Menzel AK**1, **Fromme V**1, **Alef M**1, **Kiefer I**1

1Universität Leipzig, Klinik für Kleintiere, Leipzig, Germany

**DOI:** 10.1055/s-0036-1587924

**Purpose:** The diagnosis and staging of multicentric lymphoma include sonographic examination of the abdomen. Routinely the spleen, liver and...
abdominal lymph nodes are assessed. The aim of the present study was to evaluate whether the diagnosis “multicentric lymphoma” could be confirmed most likely on the basis of specific sonographic changes. **Materials and methods:** Retrospective analysis of data from 76 patients with multicentric lymphoma for which ultrasonographic images were available. Inclusion criteria were cytological or histological diagnosis of the multicentric lymphoma. Exclusion criterion was administration of cytostatic agents prior to diagnosis. **Results:** In all dogs with multicentric lymphoma the abdominal lymph nodes were massively rounded and enlarged. The nodal parenchyma of 73% of the 76 patients presented as hypoechoic. A moth-eaten pattern of the splenic parenchyma was diagnosed in 62 dogs. Only two patients displayed a physiological spleen. In 23 dogs the gallbladder was altered within the meaning of cholecystitis.

**Conclusions:** Sonographic changes of the spleen and abdominal lymph nodes are often diagnosed in dogs with multicentric lymphoma. Splenic moth-eaten pattern and enlarged, rounded and hypoechoic abdominal lymph nodes are combined an indicative parameter of malignancy. In contrast an abnormal appearance of the liver is no evidence that lymphoma is existing.

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**Contrast-Enhanced Ultrasound – Clinical Investigations and Case Reports**

**P2-10**

**Value of contrast enhanced ultrasound in evaluation of small hepatomas: a case series review**

Yong YR1, Teoh WC1

1Changi General Hospital, Department of Radiology, Singapore, Singapore

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**Purpose:** Contrast enhanced ultrasound (CEUS) is currently well recognized as an imaging modality for evaluation of hepatic lesions. There are various published guidelines which have recognised its use as a definitive diagnostic tool for hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) in high risk patients. However, this opinion may not be universally accepted. While we do not routinely use CEUS as a first line modality in high risk patients, we had observed and recognised its value as a problem solving tool; particularly for small sonographically detected lesions which measures less than 20 mm. **Methodology:** We reviewed 7 CEUS liver cases which were performed in our institution. These were patients who had hepatitis B or C cirrhosis. All subjects had a single ultrasound detected liver lesion which measured less than 20 mm on its longest axis. Initial contrast enhanced CT and/or MRI evaluation were inconclusive or not definitely conclusive of a hepatoma. These cases were referred for further evaluation with CEUS. **Results:** Six of the cases demonstrated arterial hyper enhancement and porto-venous washout on CEUS, which was specific for the diagnosis of HCC. The last case did not demonstrate arterial hyper-enhancement but showed definite late phase washout and was labelled as a suspected “hypovascular “hepatoma. Two cases, including the “hypovascular” lesion were resected and had histology evidence of HCC. Four cases which were treated by radio frequency ablation were de-novo lesions not seen in previous surveillance studies. The last case refused treatment, had disease progression and eventually developed multi-focal HCC. **Conclusion:** CEUS has demonstrated value in the diagnose of small HCCs. It serves as a troubleshooting tool, particularly when initial CT or MRI evaluation of small ultrasound detected lesions are non-conclusive or inconclusive. High temporal resolution of real-time ultrasound imaging and use of blood pool contrast agents are key contributory factors.

**P2-11**

**Interesting case: multiple abscesses of liver and spleen by rheumatoid arthritis man taking Methotrexat**

Kurdpour S1

1Vivantes Klinikum am Urban, Berlin, Germany

DOI: 10.1055/s-0036-1587926

A 52-year-old patient with a fever for a day. Patient has known, pvd, rheumatoid arthritis since 8 years and taking MTX (Methotrexat). Sonographic examination show multiple echo poor liver lesions. In the Son-Vue – Sonography show the lesions peripheral Enhancemat. The CT also multiple liver and spleen lesions with peripheral enhancement. Improvement of symptoms after pause of MTX and administration of antibiotic. **Result:** Sepsis with detection of Fusobacterium necrophorum in blood culture with multiple abscesses in the liver and spleen. Cause ofodontogen.

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**P2-12**

**Strain analysis in patients with Barlow’s disease**

Stöbe S2, Tarr A1, Jurisch D1, Hagendorff A1, Pfeiffer D1

1University of Leipzig, Department of Cardiology/Angiology, Leipzig, Germany

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The aim of the present study was to detect characteristic patterns of longitudinal strain curves in patients with Barlow’s disease. Standardised transthoracic echocardiography was performed in patients with Barlow’s disease (group I; n = 20) and in patients with mitral regurgitation due to Carpentier’s classification type I (group II; n = 20). Strain analysis by 2D speckle tracking was performed in all patients of both cohorts to obtain regional strain curve patterns and for determination of longitudinal strain values. The strain curves were compared to each other with respect to the segment which corresponds to the affected scallop of the mitral valve. The severity of mitral regurgitation was estimated by proximal isovelocity surface area, vena contracta and left ventricular systolic function. In 18 of 20 patients (90%) with Barlow’s disease the segmental strain curve of the affected scallop shows a characteristic positive peak (3.92 ± 1.79) at the beginning of the systole (Fig. 1). However, reduced strain values in these segments were not necessarily determined. The most affected scallop was the P2-scallop. Thus, the characteristic positive peak could be seen most often in the posterior segment of the left ventricle (Fig. 1). In group II a minor positive peak was only present in 2 of 20 patients (10%). In contrast to patients with Barlow’s disease (–21.39 ± 14.12) global peak systolic strain was reduced in these patients (–13.48 ± 6.15). In patients with Barlow’s disease the positive peak at the beginning of the systole can be defined as a characteristic echocardiographic sign. This has to be distinguished from positive peaks due to hypokinesia or dyskinesia. Artifact tracking in the far field in the region of the mitral valve annulus can also produce similar strain curves. Thus, accurate tracking of the myocardium using standardized views is the prerequisite for a correct analysis.

**Fig. 1:** Typical longitudinal strain pattern

**P2-13**

**Contrast enhanced ultrasound of the spleen in pediatric patients**

Groothues D1, Jung EM2, Vermehren J1, Knoppke B1, Meßler MP1

1University Hospital Regensburg, Department of Pediatrics, Regensburg, Germany; 2University Hospital Regensburg, Department of Radiology, Regensburg, Germany

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**Purpose:** Retrospective analysis of the diagnostic accuracy and safety of contrast enhanced ultrasound (CEUS) in children. Material and methods: Retrospective analysis of the diagnostic findings of CEUS in 9 pediatric patients. After written informed consent all patients underwent CEUS with a high-end ultrasound machine using sulfur hexafluoride microbubbles (Sonovue) and a multi-frequency probe (1–5 MHz, 6–9 MHz). **Results:** 9 patients (median age 12.4 years, min. 5.1 years, max. 16.2 years; male n = 4) underwent CEUS for the following reasons: demonstration of the perfusion of the spleen after partial embolization (n = 3) and after trauma (n = 1) and characterization of focal lesions (n = 5): one lesion was considered to malignant (histopathological diagnosis Hodgkin lymphoma), the remaining 4 were characterized as benign (hemangio- ma n = 2, cyst n = 1). No complications or side effects were observed. **Conclusions:** We could demonstrate that CEUS is safe and accurate for the examination of the spleen in pediatric patients.
**P2-14**

Correlation of the E/E'-ratio to NT-BNP: echocardiographic subanalysis of the LIFE-Adult-Study

Stöbe S1, Hagendorf A1, Zeynalova S2, Tautenhahn S2, Wirkner S2, Gerardo F1, Jurisch D1, Pfeiffer D1, Löffler M1

1University of Leipzig, Department of Cardiology/Angiology, Leipzig, Germany; 2University of Leipzig, Life – Leipzig Research Centre for Civilization Diseases, Leipzig, Germany; University of Leipzig, Institute for Medical Informatics, Statistics, and Epidemiology (IMISE), Leipzig, Germany

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The E/E'-ratio was used as a surrogate parameter for the estimation of the left ventricular enddiastolic pressure. It is assumed that chronic systolic and diastolic heart failure is associated with E/E'-values of more than 15 or at least with intermediate values between 9 – 5. The aim of the present retrospective analysis of the epidemiological echocardiographic cohort of the LIFE-Adult study (Leipzig Research Centre for Civilization Diseases) was to evaluate the correlation of NT-BNP (N-terminals propeptid BNP) values to the E/E'-ratio by the assessment of left ventricular diastolic function in this cohort. In 773 participants (pts) standardised transthoracic echocardiography was performed and in 748 pts NT-BNP was analysed. The E/E'-ratio was determined according to the international recommendations by measuring the maximum velocity of the early diastolic inflow by pulsed wave Doppler echocardiography and the basal septal maximum myocardial velocity by tissue Doppler echocardiography at early diastole. NT-BNP was determined using commercially available diagnostic tests. Pathological NT-BNP levels were assumed in the range >222pg/ml. Normal E/E'-ratios as well as normal NT-BNP levels were observed in 91% of all participants. In 1.4% of the pts elevated NT-BNP levels were found in the presence of normal E/E'-ratio. In contrast in 1.1% of the pts elevated E/E'-ratios were found in the presence of normal NT-BNP levels. Most of the pts with heart failure detected by NT-BNP values >222pg/ml also showed intermediate E/E'-ratios between 9 and 15 (42pts). In only 0.8% of the pts (5 pts) significantly elevated E/E'-ratios >15 and pathological NT-BNP levels could be observed (see fig). Only 4 pts with elevated NT-BNP values showed left ventricular systolic dysfunction. E/E'-ratio has to be verified to be suitable for the detection of heart failure patients. The present data show that E/E'-ratio of > 15 is not well correlated to increased NT-BNP levels.

**P2-15**

Analysis of echocardiographic parameters for the evaluation of Aortic Regurgitation

Stöbe S1, Hagendorf A1, Tarr A1, Jurisch D1, Pfeiffer D1

1University of Leipzig, Department of Cardiology/Angiology, Leipzig, Germany

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In the present study different approaches for the evaluation of aortic regurgitation (AR) in patients with chronic AR and in patient after TAVI were analysed. 55 patients with chronic AR and 15 patients with AR after TAVI were analysed by the conventional approach, semi-quantitative parameters and global left ventricular (LV) peak systolic strain (PSS). The conventional approach was performed by the assessment of the regurgitant fraction (RF), the regurgitant volume (RV), the effective and total stroke volume. In TAVI patients AR was additionally analysed by the proportion of the valvular defect to the aortic valve ring. Total SV determinations by Doppler echocardiography and biplane planimetry showed good correlations. The assessment of the effective SV using the pulmonary valve (PV) diameter and the VTI_PV or the mitral valve (MV) diameter and the VTI_MV showed less good correlations. Higher or preserved global LV PSS values were observed in chronic AR patients. However, in extremely dilated left ventricles global LV PSS values were reduced. The Pressure-Half-Time (PHT) could be determined in 80%, the proximal isovelocity surface area (PISA) in 21% and the vena contracta (VC) in 56% of patients with chronic AR. The PHT could be determined in 40%, the PISA in 0% and the VC in 40% of patients with AR after TAVI. The conventional analysis of AR in patients with chronic AR and in patients with AR after TAVI is feasible and suitable. Semi-quantitative parameters were less useful and will often lead to overestimation in patients with chronic AR and to underestimation of AR in patients after TAVI. Global LV PSS can be used as a descriptive parameter for the assessment of LV eccentric hypertrophy but cannot be used to characterise various stages of chronic AR. AR in patients after TAVI can be well analysed by the conventional approach.

**P2-16**

Echocardiographic analysis of left and right ventricular function in patients after mitral valve reconstruction

Stöbe S1, Langel M2, Jurisch D1, Tarr A1, Hagendorf A1, Pfeiffer D1

1University of Leipzig, Department of Cardiology/Angiology, Leipzig, Germany; 2St. Elisabeth and St. Barbara Hospital, Halle (Saale), Medical Clinic of Cardiology and Diabetology, Halle (Saale), Germany

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The aim of the present study was to analyse left (LV) and right ventricular (RV) function in patients after mitral valve reconstruction (MVR). Trans-thoracic echocardiography was performed in 31 patients with severe mitral valve regurgitation (MR) before and after MVR. Furthermore, patients were divided into several subgroups: firstly, asymptomatic (n = 7) and symptomatic (n = 24), secondly, isolated MVR (n = 18) and MVR with tricuspid valve reconstruction (TVR) (n = 7) or aortic valve implantation (AVI) (n = 6) and thirdly, paroxysmal atrial fibrillation (AF) (n = 23) and chronic AF (n = 8). LV dimensions and volumes were reduced after MVR. LV ejection fraction (EF) did not change after MVR. However, LV global longitudinal peak systolic strain (PSS) was reduced after MVR. In contrast to LV global longitudinal PSS values data of the free RV wall did not show reduced RV PSS values after MVR. However, TAPSE was significantly reduced after MVR. Parameters of diastolic function did not improve and systolic pulmonary pressure (sPAP) and pulmonary vascular resistance (PVR) were not reduced after MVR. LV function after MVR was mostly improved in patients with asymptomatic MR, with SR or paroxysmal AF and after isolated MVR than in symptomatic patients with MR, with chronic AF and MVR with TVR or AVI. Despite of improvement of LV function the reduction of TAPSE indicates impairment of longitudinal RV deformation. However, RV strain analysis after MVR indicates unchanged RV contractility. Thus, RV function should be analysed more accurately by 3D volumetric changes and radial deformation analysis. In addition, a moderate MR quantified by Vena contracta-method was observed in 6 patients after MVR (20%).

**Education in Ultrasound**

**P3-14**

Introduction of basic dermatologic ultrasound in undergraduate medical education

Alfageme F1,2, Cerezo E1,3, Roustan G1,2, Salgüero I2,3, Aguilo R1

1Dermatologic Ultrasound Teaching Centre, Ultrasound Learning Centre EFSUMB, Dermatology, Majadahonda, Spain; 2Hospital Universitario Puerta de Hierro Majadahonda, Madrid, Spain; 3Ecoregaficas Americas, Madrid, Spain; 4Aspeypo Mutua de Accidentes laborales, Madrid, Spain

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**Purpose:** Teaching ultrasound procedures to undergraduates has recently been proposed to improve the quality of medical education. We address the impact of applying standardized ultrasound teaching to our undergraduates. **Material and methods:** Medical students received an additional theoretical and practical seminar involving hands-on ultrasound screening during their mandatory practical training week in dermatology. The students’ theoretical knowledge was tested before and after the course. After the course, the students were asked to answer a course evaluation questionnaire. Tes was extracted from the Level 1 Spanish Society of Ultrasound Acreditation in Dermatologic Ultrasound. **Results:** The multiple-choice question scores after the course showed statistically significant improvement (53.4 vs. 87.4%; P < 0.001). The questionnaire revealed that students were satisfied with the course, felt that it increased their ultrasound knowledge, and indicated that they wanted monorheologic hands-on training in both dermatology and other medical fields. **Conclusion:** Using practical, hands-on medical teaching is an emerging method for undergraduate education that should be further evaluated, standardized, and developed.
P3-15
Pitfall at diagnosis: lymphnode tuberculosis as cause of fatigue syndrome and abdominal complaints
Thomsen T1
1Westküstenklinikum Brunsbüttel und Heide gGmbH, Innere Abteilung, Brunsbüttel, Germany
DOI: 10.1055/s-0036-1587933

We report the case of a 23 years old refugee from ethiopia. He was admitted to our hospital because of fatigue syndrome, weight los and abdominal pain. No coughing was reported by the patient. Clinical examination, laboratory tests, abdominal sonography and gastroscopy revealed acute gastritis. Quantiferon test was positive. The patient was discharged with recommendation for further treatment. Several weeks later the patient was readmitted because of progressive weight loss and fatigue syndrome. Now we performed extensive diagnostics with CT scan and found mediastinal lymph node enlargement. Bronchoscopy with aspiration of bronchial secretion revealed multiple bacteria, but no mycobacteria. We performed a transesophageal fine needle aspiration. Cyto- logical examination of the fine needle aspirate revealed bacterial overgrowth with multiple grampositive and gramnegative bacteria in the microbial tests plus mycobacteria. But PCR showed mycobacteria other than tuberculosis. We started antimicrobial treatment against the proven microbiologic agents and transferred the patient to a specialised lung clinic for further diagnostics and treatment. Bronchoscopy was repeated there and mycobacterium tuberculosis without resistance against tuberculostatic agents was secured. Tuberculostatic treatment was initiated. Two months after the transesophageal fine needle aspiration we got the result of the cultural testing of our this specimen. It showed mycobacterium tuberculosis aswell. Conclusion: 85% of patients with tuberculosis show pulmonary affection as first manifestation. 50% of extrapulmonary manifestation are found in lymph nodes. 20% of the affected lymph nodes are situated in the mediastinum. Diagnosis of tuberculosis in this case was challenging because of the presence of several non tuberculosis mycobacteria in the PCR of our fine needle aspirate. Culture secured tuberculosis. It remains gold standard, but it takes two months time.

P3-16
Ultrasound in the undergraduate medical curriculum: Designing the learning material
Altersberger M1, Pavléka P2, Sachs A1, Anner P1, Wagner-Menghin M1, Prosch H1
1Medical University of Vienna, Radiology, DEMAW, Vienna, Austria; 2Medical University of Vienna, Radiology, Vienna, Austria; 3Medical University of Vienna, Center for Brain Research, Vienna, Austria
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Purpose: During the last decades, ultrasound has been established as an effective diagnostic tool. Medical students learning ultrasound already as undergraduates clearly benefit in terms of understanding anatomy and pathology. Thus systematic training on how to perform clearly defined ultrasound standard views is important early in the undergraduate medical curriculum. However, as organizing practical ultrasound training is resource intensive, suitable learning material for preparation and review can alleviate shortage of practical training possibilities. For demonstrating practical skills videos have been shown to be effective, provided they show relevant aspects. The study describes our process of developing instructional ultrasound videos. Material and methods: Learning materials were designed in an interative process: (1) define learning goals (2) outline steps to be taken, written documentation (3) outline script for video recording (4) video editing (5) review with ultrasound experts and students (6) revise video editing. The videos consist of various compositions such as a video of the transducer next to the resulting ultrasound video (split screen). Students’ perception of the material is being surveyed asking about their preferences of learning material and instructional setting together with how the videos have helped them to prepare for the upcoming practical ultrasound assessment. Results: 11 concise ultrasound videos were created and implemented in curricular training at our university, which include instructions on a defined examination process, image optimization and 9 standardized ultrasound views. Although our recording system allows us to minimize the need for extensive post video editing by being able to choose the composition of video and audio signals on the fly during the recording process, multiple takes were needed as well as audio and video post processing. By means of an online questionnaire students’ perception of video material is currently being evaluated.

P3-17
Introduction of augmented reality in ultrasound training – The set up for the UppStudy (Ultrasound aPP Study)
Lato K1, Degregorio N1, Lato C1, Schoetter F1, Simon U2, Niemeyer P2, Thoma M2, Eisenberg J2, Schramm A1, Schwentner L1, Friebe-Hoffmann U1, Janni W1, Ebner F1
1Universitätsfrauenklinik, Ulm, Germany; 2Ulm Zentrum für Wissenschaftliches Rechnen (UZWR), Ulm, Germany
DOI: 10.1055/s-0036-1587935

Purpose: Virtual and augmented reality are upcoming new technical features used in the entertainment industry. Here the first theoretic preparations towards implementing an augmented reality based ultrasound training are presented.3D objects in a wavefront file format should be visualized like an ultrasound screen. Implementing the physical laws of reflection, intensity and absorption (Law et al 2011). Material & methods: We developed a raytracing-casting-based rendering method in order to approximate ultrasound propagation in piezoelectric homogenous media. In contrast to existing methods, which are based on volume data (like CT images), our scene geometries consist only of surfaces delimiting the volumes inside which the actual ultrasound propagation takes place. This enables interactive volume rendering within the resource constraints of modern smart phones, but also implies that material properties can only be associated with those boundary surfaces. To determine which material properties apply at each position the ray is sampled, we keep track of the currently active volume using a stack of volume IDs, which we accordingly modify on entering/exiting a volume through its surface. After determining the reflected energy at each point along the ray, we also add noise and blur in a post-processing step. Our surface-based rendering method thus requires only a compact 3D scene description, which however must contain only closed, non-overlapping surfaces, similar to our simplified test scene, consisting of a larger sphere (the “body”), enclosing a smaller box, which in turn contains a much denser small sphere. Results: The results enabled a sonographer to imagine the original 3D objects without a problem (graphic 1). Further optimizing of the algorithm is needed to enable a smooth calculation of more complicated objects like internal organs. Conclusion: Augmented/virtual reality simulation may open up more training possibilities for students to learn the mototical skills faster and more efficiently and also enable students to train on various pathologic findings.

Fig. 1: demonstration of the US screen of the 3D model

P3-18
Christian Doppler and the Doppler-Effect with a focus on the use in Ultrasound Diagnostic
Steffgen L1
1Trainings-Zentrum Ultraschall-Diagnostik, Mainleus, Germany
DOI: 10.1055/s-0036-1587936

Research on Christian Doppler unveiled new aspects of his life. The Doppler-Effect is used in many physical fields, even several Nobel Prices are associated with the Doppler Effect. Following the path of his observa-
Facing the Ultrasound education: Establishment of an unified and well-structured curriculum
Recker F1, Lindner F2, Klüsch S3, Herrmann P4, Knör P5, Blank V6
1Universitätsklinik Bonn, Sono Education Academy, Bonn, Germany; 2Universitätsklinikum Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany; 3Universitätsklinik Bonn, Sono4Students, Bonn, Germany; 4Universitätsklinikum Gießen, Sonokurs JLU Gießen, Gießen, Germany; 5Universitätsklinikum Leipzig, Interdisziplinäre Ultraschalleinheit, Leipzig, Germany
DOI: 10.1055/s-0036-1587937

Purpose: The role of medical ultrasound (US) is steadily increasing. Ultrasound is an inexpensive and readily available diagnostic method. Therefore ultrasound becomes even in medical schools more and more important in theoretical as well as in practical teaching. Following this development many medical schools offer now a basic training in ultrasound. The concepts varies both in time, scope and availability of capabilities. Material and Methods: The working group students in the DEGUM (German Society for Ultrasound in Medicine) has developed a catalogue of learning objectives, which is to represent the content minimum requirement and shall aid for a uniform and high-quality ultrasound training program. The basic principles for the development of this catalogue was the evaluation of various US-training concepts of medical universities in Germany, performed in 2014. Furthermore, the already existing concepts and topics for US-courses, established by DEGUM and the European Federation of Societies for Ultrasound in Medicine and Biology (EFSUMB) has been considered. Results: From the viewpoint of the working group, this catalogue of learning objectives, separated into theoretical and practical skills, contains the minimum requirements for learning abdominal ultrasound in medical studies and can be valuable for medical schools to establish an ultrasound training for students. Conclusion: The catalogue could make an important contribution to a unified and well-structured education in US, likewise as an element of quality assurance. Beyond, it could be the prospective basis for new course concepts.

Implementation of a novel iPhone and Android application for educational and training purposes in prenatal and pelvic ultrasound
Brückmann A1, Brückmann D1, Jung E1
1GesaTal Medical Center, Department of Prenatal Diagnosis and Preventive Medicine, Erfurt, Germany
DOI: 10.1055/s-0036-1587938

Purpose: Downloadable applications (apps) are becoming widespread across medical specialities. Recently, the advancement of smartphone technology has provided us with an excellent opportunity for the development of new apps, that may benefit education in obstetrics and gynecology (OB/GYN) globally. The aim of this study was to assess the usefulness of a novel ultrasound app, operating on Android and iPhone mobile platforms, among OB/GYN residents, participating in DEGUM courses. Material and methods: The app (You-Scan) was developed by Geektank Labs, using DICOM-stored ultrasound (US) sweeps, acquired during prenatal and pelvic US, to build an image data bank (US-scan) per case. A finger swipe across the screen allows to zoom in and forth through the US-scan. Multi-touch gestures allow to zoom in and out or to drag the US-scan. Color Doppler imaging or labeling is available within the US-scan, when enabled. After usage of this app in two separate US courses, an anonymous paper pencil survey was distributed to all 47 participating residents. Results: The ownership and usage of a smartphone was 100%. 16 (34.0%) residents think the app is very useful, 23 (48.9%) think it is useful. 15 (31.9%) see the app as a textbook replacement, 13 (27.7%) report willing to pay an even higher price and 11 (23.4%) downloaded the app after the course (iPhone: 7, Android: 4). Conclusion: OB/GYN residents participating in DEGUM courses find the novel ultrasound app a useful aide and endorse its implementation to support their education.

Effectiveness of sonoelastography in differential diagnosis of benign and malignant solid breast lesions
Arslan H1, Akdemir Z2, Islamoglu N2, Bulut MD1, Bora A1, Batur A1, Yavuz A1
1Yuzuncu Yil University Dursun Odabas Medical Center, Radiology, Van, Turkey; 2Van Training and Research Hospital, Radiology, Van, Turkey; 1Van Training and Research Hospital, Van, Turkey
DOI: 10.1055/s-0036-1587939

Aim: In the current study, we aimed to evaluate effectiveness of ultrasonographic elastography in differential diagnosis of breast lesions which were detected by B-mode ultrasonography, in terms of being malignant and benign.

Effectiveness of sonoelastography in differential diagnosis of benign and malignant solid thyroid nodules
Arslan H1, Akdemir Z2, Islamoglu N2, Bulut MD1, Bora A1, Yavuz A1, Batur A1, Özgökoç M1
1Yuzuncu Yil University Dursun Odabas Medical Center, Radiology, Van, Turkey; 1Van Training and Research Hospital, Radiology, Van, Turkey
DOI: 10.1055/s-0036-1587940

We aimed to evaluate effectiveness of ultrasonographic elastography in differential diagnosis of thyroid nodules.

Point shear wave elastography by acoustic radiation force impulse (ARFI) of rare chronic liver disease such as autoimmune hepatitis (AIH) and overlap-syndrome
Gaßmann L1, Pfeifer L1, Strobel D1, Wildner D1, Neurath M1, Goertz RS1
1Universitätsklinikum Erlangen, Medizinische Klinik 1, Ultraschall-Abteilung, Erlangen, Germany
DOI: 10.1055/s-0036-1587941

Purpose: Acoustic radiation force impulse (ARFI) elastography is a non-invasive method for evaluating liver fibrosis. Performance data on rare autoimmune liver diseases like autoimmune hepatitis (AIH) and overlap-syndrome are sparse. Therefore, ARFI shear wave velocities of the liver were ascertained and correlated with histological degree of fibrosis. Material and methods: In a retrospective analysis, a total of 28 patients (21 female, 7 male, mean age 49 years, range: 19 – 74 years) with AIH (n = 19) and overlap-syndrome (n = 9) have been evaluated by use of ARFI elastography and histological degree of fibrosis by Ishak. A minimum of 7 measurements of the right hepatic lobe were obtained. The ARFI shear wave velocities are expressed as meters per second (m/s) and were calculated as the mean ± standard deviation (range). Results: The mean ARFI values of all AIH patients showed 2.11 ± 1.01 m/s (range: 0.92 – 3.98 m/s) and correlated with the histological classification of fibrosis (r = 0.507, p < 0.05). The patients with an overlap-syndrome had an ARFI mean of 2.12 ± 0.74 m/s (range: 1.06 – 2.96 m/s), well correlating with the Ishak score (r = 0.813, p < 0.01). The mean ARFI values of all patients correlated well with the Ishak fibrosis score (r = 0.611, p < 0.01). These shear wave velocities of all patients correlated also with patient age (r = 0.365, p < 0.05) and negatively with platelet count (r = -0.449, p < 0.01). The diagnosis of relevant fibrosis (Ishak ≥ 2) had a cutoff-value of 1.58 m/s with a sensitivity of 82.4% and a specificity of 81.8%. Conclusion: Autoimmune liver diseases like AIH and overlap-syndrome revealed increased ARFI shear wave velocities values of the liver. Hepatic ARFI elastography correlated well with the degree of fibrosis and represents a helpful diagnostic adjuvant.
Ultrasound evaluation of coexistent thyroid and parathyroid lesions in end stage renal disease cases
Stoian D¹, Pantea I², Craciunescu M³, Schiller O⁴, Schiller A⁵
¹Victor Babes University of Medicine, Obstetrics Gynecology, Timisoara, Romania; ²Victor Babes University of Medicine, Surgery, Timisoara, Romania; ³Victor Babes University of Medicine, Microbiology, Timisoara, Romania; ⁴Braun Dialysis Center, Dialysis, Timisoara, Romania; ⁵Victor Babes University of Medicine, Internal Medicine, Timisoara, Romania
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Preliminary: the incidence of thyroid disease in cases operated for hyperparathyroidism is 2.5 – 17.6%. The current study is evaluating the series of secondary and tertiary hyperparathyroidism with thyroid and parathyroid lesions. Material: From series of 44 operated cases with renal secondary and tertiary hyperparathyroidism, with 10/44 associated thyroid nodules. Method: 2 B ultrasound, Power Doppler, and real time elastography with qualitative (Rado criteria) and computer assisted quantitative measurement of tissue elasticity with high accuracy linear probe, Hitachi Preirus Device, Hitachi Inc., Japan. Histopathology evaluation was performed in all cases. FNAB was performed in cases with associated thyroid nodules. Results: Pathology evaluation confirmed the association of thyroid carcinoma (papillary carcinoma) and parathyroid nodular hyperplasia in 4 cases. The other 6/10 cases were classified as benign thyroid pathology: 2 follicular adenoma, 2 autoimmune thyroiditis and 1 Hurtle cell adenoma. The thyroid cancer cases consist of 3 women (aged 57 and 61), and two men (40 and 42 years). Preoperative imaging showed proper localization of the hypertrophic/hyperplastic parathyroid glands but also proper description on the thyroid nodular disease. Ueno score 3 and 4 was observed in all four cases of thyroid parathyroid glands but also proper description on the thyroid nodular disease. The best correlation was seen at 2 cm with the 4C1 scan head. Realistic measurements were possible up to 6 cm. Only the 4C1 scan head was able to measure correct values up to 8 cm depth. The 6C1 scanheads of Siemens and Toshiba are limited to 6 cm. Realistic measurements with the Aplio 500 are only possible with the One Shot technique. Conclusion: Besides influence factors as compression there was a systematic underestimation in greater depth possibly due to loss of energy of a push pulse, that induces the shear wave. Realistic measurements were possible up to 6 cm.

Quality control of elastography measurements – influencing factors and pitfalls
Fuhrmann T¹, Kubale R², Krämer W³, Ströder J¹, Buecker A¹
¹Uniklinikum des Saarlandes, Radiologie, Homburg/Saar, Germany; ²Gemeinschaftspraxis für Radiologie, Pirmasens, Germany; ³Medicenter Pirmasens, Pirmasens, Germany
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Purpose: To evaluate the correctness of shear wave measurements of different vendors and scanheads. Material and methods: For comparing different US machines and scan heads we used the 2nd generation elastography phantom of CIRS (039) with 4 different stiffness values from 3.5 kPa (1), 10 kPa (2), 25 kPa (3) and 45 kPa (4) simulating the range from normal liver to severe fibrosis. 3 US machines with up to three scan heads (4 MHz, 6 MHz and 9 MHz) were compared (Siemens S 2000 and Aplio 500 in single shot technique (3.2 kPa, 9.7 kPa, 20.4 kPa, 41.2 kPa). With the 9L4 scan head, a systematic underestimation in greater depth possibly due to loss of energy of the push pulse, that induces the shear wave

Non-invasive assessment of liver fibrosis by means of Transient Elastography and Fibrotest in patients with HCV compensated liver cirrhosis
Sporea I¹, Mare R², Popescu A¹, Sîrî R³, Danilo M¹, Dan I¹, Deleanu A¹
¹Victor Babes University of Medicine, Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Timisoara, Romania
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Purpose: The severity of liver disease should be assessed prior to therapy. The purpose of the study was to evaluate the accuracy of FibroTest and Transient Elastography (TE) for predicting HCV liver cirrhosis (LC), in naive or treatment-experienced patients, with compensated liver disease. Material and methods: The study included 104 consecutive patients previously diagnosed with compensated HCV LC based on clinical, biologic, ultrasonographic, morphologic, laparoscopic or endoscopic (esophageal varices) criterias, who were considered for interferon free treatment (Viekirax/Exviera). Liver fibrosis was assessed during a two week period by means of TE (using M or XL probe) and by FibroTest. For TE reliable measurements were defined as median value of 10 liver stiffness measurements, with a SR<60% and an IQR<30%. For diagnosing cirrhosis by means of TE we used a cut-off value 12.5 kPa [1] and for FibroTest a value of 0.75. Results: Out of 104 patients, reliable measurements by TE were obtained in 93.3%, so that the final analysis included 98 patients (having valid TE and FibroTest). According to FibroTest cutoff, 74.5% (73/98) patients were correctly classified, while according to TE cut-off – 91.8% (90/98) patients (p = 0.002). Out of the 98 cirrhotics, 4.1% were misclassified by TE as having significant fibrosis (F2) and 4.1% with severe fibrosis (F3). When we evaluated the performance of FibroTest, 9.2% of patients with LC were misclassified as having F2, 13.3% as having F3, 3% as having F3/F4.16% (4/25) patients misclassified by FibroTest had grade I esophageal varices. Conclusion: The accuracy of FibroTest for predicting HCV liver cirrhosis in naive or treatment-experienced patients, with compensated liver disease was significantly lower than of TE (74.5 vs. 91.8%; p = 0.002).

The prevalence of liver steatosis, streatohepatitis and inflammation activity in a cohort of compensated HCV liver cirrhosis patients, according to FibroMax

Spera E1, Lupusoru R1, Mare R1, Sirl R1, Popescu A1, Dan I1, Deleanu A1, Danila M1
1University of Medicine and Pharmacy “Victor Babes”, Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Timisoara, Romania
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Background: The diagnosis of liver cirrhosis is based on clinical evidence of liver disease, laboratory abnormalities, liver stiffness assessed by non-invasive techniques such as elastography based techniques and biological tests. Aim: The aim of this study was to evaluate the prevalence of liver steatosis, fibrosis, streatohepatitis and inflammation activity as assessed by FibroMax in a cohort of compensated HCV liver cirrhosis. Material and methods: We performed a prospective study, including 109 patients diagnosed with HCV liver cirrhosis by means of elastography techniques, by clinical, biologic or endoscopic criteria. Using FibroMax test, fibrosis was staged as F0, F1, F2, F3, F4, steatosis as S0, S1, S2, S3, non-alcoholic steatohepatitis as N0, N1, N2, alcoholic steatohepatitis as H0, H1, H2, H3 and inflammatory activity as A0, A1, A2, A3. Results: Even if all patients had liver cirrhosis, false negative results of mild fibrosis (F=2) were present in 4/109 cases (3.6%), and of significant fibrosis (F>2) in 20/109 cases (18.4%), while cirrhosis (F4) was correctly diagnosed in 85/109 (78%). Without steatosis we found 14/109 (12.9%) cases, with mild steatosis (S=2) 29/109 cases (26.7%), moderate steatosis (S=3) was observed in 32/109 (29.3%) and severe steatosis (S3) in 34/109 cases (31.1%). Minimal alcoholic steatohepatitis (H1) was found in 6/109 cases (5.5%), moderate (H2) in 1.8% and 101/109 had no alcoholic steatohepatitis (H0). The distribution of non-alcoholic steatohepatitis was: N0: 47/109 (43.11%), N1: 12/109 (11.09%), N2: 50/109 (45.8%). Regarding activity: A0-A1 was found in 105/109 cases, A2 in 31/109 cases (28.4%), A3 in 66/109 (55%), A4 in 6.6% of cases. Conclusion: An important proportion of HCV cirrhotic patients also had associated liver injury besides fibrosis: severe steatosis, steatohepatitis and inflammation activity. Thus, FibroMax is useful to assess these modifications outside fibrosis evaluation.

Non-invasive liver fibrosis assessment in children: Two Dimensional Shear Wave Elastography and point Shear Wave Elastography

Pienar C1,2, Velea PI1, Ciuca I1, Moga TV1, Popescu A2
Spera E1
"Victor Babes" University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Pediatrics, Timisoara, Romania; "Victor Babes" University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Timisoara, Romania
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Aim: To compare the feasibility and performance of two ultragogic methods involving ultrasound shear waves in children: two dimensional shear wave elastography (2D-SWE) and point shear wave elastography (point SWE). Material and methods: We conducted a prospective study in children. Elastographic measurements of liver stiffness were performed using point SWE – Virtual Touch Tissue Quantification (VTQ) (Acuson S2000, Siemens) and point SWE – GE Logiq E9 (Samsung RS80A). Both linear (frequency: 14 MHz) and curvilinear (frequency: 1.8 MHz) systems were used. Methods: All systems used in this study obtained high reproducibility (ICC: 0.987–1,000) and interobserver agreement (ICC: 0.981–1,000). All four liver fibrosis phantoms could be differentiated by quantitative elastography, by all platforms (p < 0.001). In the Bland-Altman analysis the differences in measurements were larger for the phantom with higher Young modulus. All platforms had a coefficient of variation in the range 0.00 – 0.21 for all four phantoms, equivalent to low variance and high reproducibility (Table 1). Conclusion: When considering all four systems, both elastographic methods provide comparable results in children.

Quantification of tissue elasticity using three shear wave elastography platforms on liver fibrosis phantoms

Malulebecovic A1,2, Batman Mjølle A1, Gilj Oh1,2,3, Flesland Havre R1,2,4
1Haukeland University Hospital, Department of Medicine, Bergen, Norway; 2Haukeland University Hospital, National Centre for Ultrasound in Gastroenterology, Bergen, Norway; 3University of Bergen, Department of Clinical Medicine, Bergen, Norway
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Purpose: To assess the reproducibility of quantitative shear-wave elastography measurements, on four tissue-mimicking liver fibrosis phantoms with known Young’s modulus. Materials and methods: We tested three different shear wave elastography platforms: GE Logiq E9 SWE, Philips iu22 XM ARFI and Samsung RS80A. Both linear (frequency-9 MHz) and curvilinear (frequency: 7 – 1 MHz) probes were applied. The objects were four separate tissue mimicking liver fibrosis phantoms with different Young’s modulus within the range of biological soft tissue (2.7kPa, 11.5kPa, 24.8kPa, 46.3kPa). Two investigators performed all measurements in parallel. Each investigator made 10 separate measurements of each phantom. The results were evaluated for inter- and intraobserver variability, coefficient of variation, ICC and Bland-Altman using the median value for each platform. Statistical analysis was performed with SPSS. Results: All three elastography platforms showed excellent intraobserver agreement (ICC: 0.987–1.000) and interobserver agreement (ICC: 0.981–1.000). All four liver fibrosis phantoms could be differentiated by quantitative elastography, by all platforms (p < 0.001). In the Bland-Altman analysis the differences in measurements were larger for the phantoms with higher Young’s modulus. All platforms had a coefficient of variation in the range 0.00 – 0.21 for all four phantoms, equivalent to low variance and high reproducibility (Table 1). Median (min-max) elasticity measurements performed with three elastography platforms on liver fibrosis phantoms.

Tab. 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elastography system</th>
<th>Probe shape</th>
<th>Observer</th>
<th>Phantom 1</th>
<th>Phantom 2</th>
<th>Phantom 3</th>
<th>Phantom 4</th>
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<tr>
<td>Philips iu22 XM ARFI</td>
<td>A+B</td>
<td>1.99 kPa</td>
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<td>2.93 kPa</td>
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<td>B</td>
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<td>4.00 kPa</td>
<td>4.56 kPa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Samsung RS 80 A SWE</td>
<td>A+B</td>
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<td>3.19 kPa</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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Conclusion: All systems used in this study obtained high reproducibility in quantitative measurements in a liver fibrosis phantom and excellent interclass correlations.

Gynaecological Ultrasound I – Clinical Investigations and Case Reports

Fetal causes ascribed by intraabdominal bleeding and secondary fetal anemia treated by intrauterine blood transfusion (IUT) in the gestational age of 28 weeks

Voigt C1, Schneider U1, Seliger G2, Prouisse H1, Tchirkov M1, Schleußner E1
1Universitätsfrauenklinik, Jena, Germany; 2Universitätsfrauenklinik, Halle/Saale, Germany; 3Neonatologie Jena, Jena, Germany
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Purpose: Fetal causes refer to the accumulation of free fluid in the fetal abdomen. After the recognition of ascites in antenatal ultrasound, it is essential to establish whether this is an isolated fetal ascites or associated with hydrops. Methods: A 30-year-old woman (G II P 0, 27 + 4 SSW) was admitted for generalised pruritus and sonographically diagnosed
isolated fetal ascites. **Results:** The mother was blood group A and Rh positive. The prenatal organ screening was without pathological findings. Further we diagnosed an intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy (ICP) with an enormously level of bile acids (160 μmol/l). Antenatal TORCH, HIV, Treponema and Hepatitis screening were all normal. Fetal MRI detected no other organic abnormalities. The isolated intraabdominal ascites can be caused by blood or meconium. Intermittently the peak systolic velocity of the MCA was pathological. In the further course the fetus presents a suspect fetal heart rate. In a gestational age of 28 weeks, under the suspicion of intraabdominal bleeding we admitted the patient to the UKH for intrauterin blood transfusion (IUT). The concentration of foetal haemoglobin was determined in umbilical cord blood before (9 g/dl) and after (15.8 g/dl) the IUT. 105 ml of red blood cell concentrate were transfused. In the gestational age of 37 weeks our patient was born by secondary lower segment Cesarean section due to fetal distress (APGAR 8 – 8, 9, pHUA 7.29, 2750 g, 45 cm). Under suspicion of ileus one day after birth the explorative laparotomy was performed. Intraoperatively the newborn developed a pulmonary hypertension, the operation had to interrupted. In a second look laparotomy an atresia of jejunum with perforation and meconium peritonitis were detected. **Conclusion:** Fetal ascites can result from many different aetiologies, including gastrointestinal and genitourinary anomalies. Chromosomal abnormalities and viral aetiologies must also be considered.

**Case:** A 26 year old patient 2 gravida, 0 para was referred to our prenatal diagnosis unit at 22 weeks’ gestation because of a previous scan showing strong suspicion of thanatophoric dysplasia type 1. The parents were nonrelated. Family history was unremarkable. **Material and methods:** Abdominal sonography was performed using GE Voluson E8 RSA. Chromosome analysis from a sample of amniotic fluid was performed by optical microscopy. Amniotic fluid cells were subjected to a mutation analysis regarding the FGFR3-gene. A postpartum fetogramm was performed. **Results:** Fetal ultrasound scan showed skeletal abnormalities with short limbs and ribs, a hypochogenic cloverleaf skull, a narrow chest encasing hypoplastic lungs, gyration anomalies and rocker-bottom feet typical for thanatophoric dysplasia. The amniotic fluid index, umbilical artery doppler and fetal echocardiography were normal. After exessive interdisciplinary counselling, the patient opted for a fetocide. The stillborn girl of 205 g macroscopically exhibited the predicted features. Interestingly, a postpartum fetogramm hinted to osteogenesis imperfecta type 2 as the underlying pathology, displaying fractures of the upper extremities as well as multiple consolidated rib fractures and a retardation in the development of the frontal bone and the base of the skull as signs of bone fragility. Flattened vertebral bodies as typical for thanatophoric dysplasia were lacking. The postpartum cytogenetic report yielded unremarkable findings regarding the fetal karyotype. A molecular genetic analysis of the amniotic fluid cell culture regarding a mutation of the FGFR3-gene pathognomonic for thanatophoric dysplasia turned out to be inconspicuous. **Conclusion:** The feasibility of prenatal ultrasound for the diagnosis of lethal skeletal dysplasias is confirmed. Nevertheless differentiation might be difficult between thanatophoric dysplasia and osteogenesis imperfecta type II. The fetogramm proved to be helpful. For further confirmation an analysis of COL1A1/COL1A2-genes mutations, typical for osteogenesis imperfecta, might be considered.

**A case of antenatal-suspected thanatophoric dysplasia type 1 turning out as rather osteogenesis imperfecta type 2**

Figure 1: bilateral fetal hydrothorax

**P5-16**

**Additional congenital, structural and chromosomal anomalies were ruled out. Besides this the patient was diagnosed with gestational diabetes. According to the NICE Guideline, 2006 no invasive prenatal treatment was carried out. Under close surveillance ultrasound spontaneous resolution of pleural effusion was observed within 2 weeks.** (Fig. 2).

**P5-18**

**Conjoined twins @15+4 weeks**

**Purpose:** Conjoined twins is a rare phenomenon, the occurrence is estimated to range from 1 in 50,000 births to 1 in 200,000 births. Approximately 40% are stillborn, the overall survival rate is about 20%. The condition is more frequently found among females, with a ratio of 3:1. The most famous pair of conjoined twins was Chang and Eng Bunker (1811 – 1874), Thai brothers born in Siam. As a crowd puller in a circus they were billed as the famous Siamese Twins for many years. Hence the term “Siamese twins” came to be used as a synonym for conjoined twins.

**Noninvasive management of isolated bilateral fetal hydrothorax**

**P5-17**

**Purpose:** The incidence of fetal hydrothorax is estimated to be 1 in 15,000 pregnancies. In the absence of hydrops fetal medicine specialists consider invasive prenatal treatment not indicated. The evidence is limited, as it consists exclusively of case-reports. **Material and methods:** Case report, literature review. **Results:** Pregnant refugee from Syria was referred because of pleural effusion @ 33 weeks. Ultrasound scan revealed a female fetuses with isolated hydrothorax, polyhydramnios and the absence of hydrops (Fig. 1).

Data from literature review is given comparing survival with and without pleuroamniotic shunting. **Conclusion:** In this present case noninvasive management of isolated fetal hydrothorax seems to have been justified.
Material and methods: Case report and literature review. Results: A 30-year-old gravida 3, para 2 presented for her first antenatal visit at 15+4 weeks of gestation. Ultrasound showed a non-viable monochorial monoamniotic twin pregnancy with the signs of a hydrops fetalis. Further a polyhydramnion was present. The fetuses were not distinguished from one another at the thoracic-abdominal level. Ultrasound imaging was limited due to advanced state of fetal maceration. (Fig 1-3). Autopsy findings after induced abortion: the two fetal bodies fused at the lower chest, only sharing the liver with a conjoined umbilical cord, no further organ system was involved (Fig 4).

Conclusion: Though the advanced state of fetal maceration limited ultrasound its results were still consistent with autopsy.

P5-19
Asymptomatic rupture of the uterine scar – diagnosis during routine ultrasound check
Telalbasic S1, Schönborn I1, Henrich W1
1Charité – Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Klinik für Geburtsmedizin, Berlin, Germany
DOI: 10.1055/s-0036-1587952

Purpose: Asymptomatic ruptures of uterine scars after previous Cesarian Section (CS) are of utmost clinical importance even more so if a vaginal birth after CS (VBAC) is planned. Ultrasound is commonly used in pregnancy and widely available. The routine measurement of the lower uterus segment (LUS) could help detecting patients who should by no means attempt a VBAC as our case suggests. Case: A 38-year-old G4P3 was referred to our unit at 35 weeks and 2 days due to renal pyelectasis seen in the second trimester ultrasound. In all previous pregnancies the children were delivered by CS using a longitudinal incision in India.

The ultrasound showed a viable appropriately grown fetus in cephalic presentation showing a discrete bilateral pyelectasis. Our routine check of the uterine scar however, revealed an asymptomatic rupture of the anterior uterine wall with bulging of the amniotic membrane. The patient was admitted for observation. Four days later she developed local pain close to the uterine scar associated with contractions of the uterus. The CS was performed and a healthy male baby was born weighing 2650 g. The uterine scar showed a complete rupture with bulging amniotic membranes according to the sonographic findings measuring approximately 6 x 3 cm. The patient recovered normally. Mother and baby could be discharged 5 days after CS. Conclusion: Routine ultrasound which should include the measurement of the LUS after CS is able to provide reliable data which are important in risk management after CS.

P5-20
Repetitive circumvallate placenta as a cause for early preterm rupture of membranes? Presentation of a rare case
Hutter S1, Pavlik R1, Kainer F1, Küstner R1
1Klinikum der Universität München, Frauenklinik, Campus Innenstadt, München, Germany; 2Klinikum Hallerwiese, Nürnberg, Germany
DOI: 10.1055/s-0036-1587953

Purpose: Circumvallate placenta is a rare abnormality of placental development, which can cause severe perinatal complications. Prenatal diagnosis is difficult and includes sonographic and clinical features. Here we present a case of suspected repetitive circumvallate placenta. Materials and methods: A 32 year old patient IVG IP with a history of one spontaneous delivery and two cases of rupture of membranes in 18 weeks of gestation and consecutive loss of pregnancy presented at our department at 11 weeks of gestational age. Sonography revealed a massive retroamniotic hematoma surrounding the amniotic sac with an otherwise unremarkable fetus. In further course of pregnancy the hematoma disappeared slowly, mostly by vaginal bleeding. At 31 weeks of pregnancy PPROM and consecutive vaginal bleeding led to suspicion of placental abruption and cesarian section. Placental examination after birth revealed the diagnosis of circumvallate placenta. Results: Reevaluation of the previous cases of loss of pregnancy in second trimester revealed similar sonographic findings of extensive hematoma in first trimester with consecutive loss of pregnancy due to rupture of membranes at 18 and 20 weeks of pregnancy. However reevaluation of the sonographic images of the most recent pregnancy did not show definite signs of the latter diagnosed circumvallate placenta. Parameters for hemostaseology were within normal limits. Discussion: Though circumvallate placenta is a rare condition and prenatal diagnosis is demanding, anamnestic and clinical findings like early preterm rupture of membranes and first trimester vaginal bleeding must be suspicious for this diagnosis. So far only very few cases of repetitive circumvallate placenta have been described and further studies are necessary to elucidate the etiology of this suspected repetitive abnormal placenta development.

**P5-21**

**Idiopathic polyhydramnios and fetal gender**

*Birkle C1, Banke R2, Kimmig R1*

1University of Duisburg-Essen, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Essen, Germany; 2Bucharest University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Bucharest, Romania

**Purpose:** To determine the relationship between idiopathic polyhydramnios and fetal gender in the absence of fetal or maternal abnormalities.

**Materials and methods:** This was a retrospective population-based register study. 295 women with singleton pregnancies complicated by idiopathic polyhydramnios (amniotic fluid index (AFI) higher than 24 cm) were delivered at our institution from January 2002 till December 2012 were included. Only pregnancies with an uncomplicated outcome were accepted in this study. The incidence of the male to female fetuses was compared with the one in the general population. **Results:** Among pregnancies complicated by idiopathic polyhydramnios, the following gender distribution was found: 72.9% male and 37.1% female. The distribution in the general population was 51.5% female and 48.5% male. The mean AFI was significantly increased in male fetuses (p < 0.001). The increased AFI did not correlate with gestation age, fetal head circumference or estimated fetal weight. **Conclusions:** Idiopathic polyhydramnios is more frequent in male norm fetal sizes than in female ones.

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**P5-22**

**Outcome of fetuses with gastroschisis after modification of prenatal management strategies**

*Bauseler A1, Falkenberg M1, Funke K2, Möllers M1, Hammer K1, Steinhard J1, Mülter V1, Klockenbusch W1, Schmitz R1*

1University Hospital Muenster, Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Münster, Germany; 2University Hospital Ruessel, Paediatric Surgery, Münster, Germany; 2Zentrum für Pränatalmedizin und Humangenetik, Münster, Germany

**Purpose:** Several studies have been performed to evaluate prenatal predictors to improve the outcome of fetuses with gastroschisis. There are no standards in prenatal care since there are different guidelines. In our study we evaluated the outcome of fetuses with gastroschisis after modification of prenatal management strategies at the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology of the University Hospital Münster. **Methods:** In this explorative retrospective study of 39 fetuses with gastroschisis, we compared the clinical outcome between two management groups. In the first group (group 1, n = 14) prenatal diagnosis for delivery was confirmed by a subjective evaluation of the small bowel diameter and the wall thickness without established cut-off values for these parameters. In the second group (group 2, n = 25) certain limits for the small bowel diameter (25 mm) and the wall thickness (2.5 mm) were used for fetal surveillance. **Results:** No noticeable differences between the two groups regarding birth weight, weight centile, arterial pH, small bowel diameter, wall thickness, adverse bowel condition and re-operations could be observed. Regarding group 2, delivery was earlier (p < 0.011), and a lower rate of prenatal complications was observed (p = 0.016). **Conclusion:** To avoid adverse prenatal complications we recommend the close observation of fetuses with gastroschisis by sonographic monitoring of the small bowel diameter and the wall thickness.

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**P5-23**

**First trimester screening for Preeclampsia (PE) using FMF-London-Algorithm with placenta associated plasma protein-a (PAPP-A) and placental growth factor (PIGF)**

*Birkle C1, Ennekke A1, Iannaccone A1, Fryze J1, Gellhaus A1, Königer A1, Kimmig R1*

1University of Duisburg-Essen, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Essen, Germany

**Purpose:** To investigate the pregnancy outcomes of the high risk population after screening and off-label use of acetylsalicylic acid (ASA) 100 mg/day. **Materials and methods:** 343 patients were screened between August 2013 and August 2015 using the FMF-London-Software combining the maternal history with multiple of the median (MoM) – Results of PIGF, PAPP-A, mean arterial pressure and pulsatility index of uterine arteries. **Results:** 40 patients (12%) were screened positive for early-onset PE with a cut-off of 1:150. 26 patients (84%) accepted a prophylactic off-label therapy with ASA 100 mg/day. Among these patients, 5 patients (19%) developed late-onset PE, 1 patient (4%) early-onset PE, 3 patients (12%) with intrauterine fetal growth retardation (IUGR) before 34 weeks and 2 patients (8%) with IUGR after 3 weeks. **Conclusion:** The results of the multicenter ASPRE-Study need to be awaited to correlate our local results.

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**P6-10**

**Bedside Ultrasound in emergency department to a patient with recurrent abdominal pain**

*Oviedo Garcia A1, Algba Montes M1, Patricio Bordomas M1*

1Hospital de Valme, UGC Urgencias, Sevilla, Spain

**Purpose:** Gallbladder cancer (GC), is the most common biliary tract malignancy, representing 3% of malignant tumors, and has a high mortality, mainly related regional spread. Early detection remains difficult, and is often casual. We present a case of GC, diagnosed at emergency department, through the use of ultrasound scanning used by emergency physicians. **Materials and methods:** A patient with abdominal pain, with a final diagnosis of a GC. **Results:** 81 year old woman, was admitted to the emergency room after several consultations at its health center by right upper quadrant pain of several weeks duration, accompanied by fatigue, weight loss and a feeling of abdominal distention. On examination he had preserved the vital signs and had only found tenderness in the right upper quadrant, without signs of peritoneal irritation. Analytical emergency were unremarkable. Given the persistence of pain the emergency physician made an ultrasound scanning observing a large mass occupying the gallbladder bed, hypoechogenic lesions in liver parenchyma, and perihepatic free fluid. **Conclusion:** Most are adenocarcinomas (85–98%). The histological type with better survival is papillary adenocarcinoma. Produce liver metastases from expansion angiolymphatic own areas of direct hepatic infiltration. The presenting symptoms are non-specific and difficult to differentiate from other more prevalent diseases such as biliary colic or chronic cholecystitis. The most common symptom is pain in right upper quadrant of several weeks duration. On ultrasound, the gallbladder was anechoic, without any wall thickness, or jaundice or other constitutional symptoms usually appear advanced. **Ultrasoundography** is the method of initial diagnosis image, and when it is diagnosed in early stages is usually discovered incidentally by ultrasound for another reason, which can observe a large mass occupying the gallbladder bed with wall thickening. Furthermore, ultrasound is very sensitive for detecting dilatation of intra/extrahepatic bile duct and the presence of hepatic metastatic lesions or direct infiltration of the parenchyma.

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**P6-11**

**Bedside ultrasound in a Jaundice patient by emergency physicians**

*Algba Montes M1, Oviedo Garcia A1, Patricio Bordomas M1*

1Hospital de Valme, UGC Urgencias, Sevilla, Spain

**Purpose:** Abdominal ultrasound has proven to be a useful, safe, versatile, with appropriate experience, help earlier diagnosis and comprehensive management of patients seen in the emergency department. We present a case of Jaundice by biliary stent obstruction in patient with pancreatic neoplasia, through a bedside ultrasound by Emergency Physicians. **Material and methods:** We report the case of a patient of 64 years with pancreatic neoplasia barrier of 8 French plastic stent by ERCP for biliary drainage for 6 days as palliative treatment, admitted in Emergency Room by jaundice and abdominal pain in epigastria. **Results:** On arrival had malaise, was hypotensive, febrile, tachycardic and jaundice universal. The analyzes highlighted a bilirubin of 9.52 at the expense of direct fraction (8.60 mg/dl), and 22.500 leukocytes with neutrophilia. She underwent a bedside abdominal ultrasound where we found a central hyperchoic endoprosthesis image with acoustic shadowing, compatible with biliary lithiasis. The patient was derived for urgent endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography, sphincterotomy, removal of prosthesis, washing and placement 10 French prostheses, allowing a favorable evolution of the patient discharged within 72 hours without complications. **Conclusion:** The use of stents as temporary drainage of the bile duct as palliative treatment for pancreatic tumors is an effective, safe and effective, it also represents a decrease in short-term mortality in these patients, and survival increased disease-free. The use of ultrasound in
emergency allows us greater agility and speed in the diagnosis of pro-
thetic obstructions, allowing a more integrated management of the same.
As shown in the case that concerns us a bedside ultrasound by Emer-
gency Physicians favored a quick and agile diagnosis of biliary sepsis
patient suffering, allowing prompt treatment and an early solution to
the problem.

**P6-12** Axillary vein cannulation for central venous access in critical care
Algota Montes M1, Ovido Garcia AA1, Patricia
Bordomass M2
1Hospital de Valme, UGC Urgencias, Sevilla, Spain
2Hospital de Valme, UGC Urgencias, Sevilla, Spain

Purpose: The central veins that are usually cannulated are the jugular,
subclavian and femoral. As we know ultrasound guidance can reduce
complication rates and increase the success of cannulation. We present
a case of ultrasound-guided axillary vein placement catheter by Emer-
gency Physicians. This approach is not widely used among emergency
physicians. We set an objective to spread this technique among emer-
gency physicians because of its safety features for the patient. Material
and methods: A patient addicted to parenteral drugs, was admitted to
the ER in septic shock condition. Results: 52 year old woman addicted to
parenteral drugs, stage C3 HIV with 2 weeks duration fever. On arrival
had malaise, hypotensive, febrile, tachycardic... it was not possible to
catheterize a peripheral vein we performed a central line cannulation;
ultrasound-guided infraclavicular axillary vein. Less arterio-venous over-
lap and a greater distance between artery and vein and from vein to rib
cage should provide an increased margin of safety for central venous
 cannulation. We will describe step by step, accompanied by images, the
steps necessary to achieve infraclavicular axillary vein cannulation. Con-
cclusions: The ultrasound-guided axillary approach offers a number of
potential advantages over others central line cannulation. The anatomy
favours ultrasound guidance and less complications. Manual compression
of the axillary artery or surgical access is possible if arterial damage is
carried. The puncture site is further away from potential sources of in-
f ection in patients with tracheostomy, central chest wall burns or stern-
otomy wounds. Once mastered, this is a safe, useful, and reliable tech-
nique for central venous access, so the axillary vein is an alternative for
central venous cannulation, as can be seen in the case presented, an
effective alternative to US-guided IJV and SCV cannulation.

**P6-13** Septic shock patient and ultrasound in the emergency room
Algota Montes M1, Ovido Garcia AA1, Patricia
Bordomass M2
1Hospital de Valme, UGC Urgencias, Sevilla, Spain
2Hospital de Valme, UGC Urgencias, Sevilla, Spain

Purpose: Pyonephrosis (PN) is an uncommon disease that is associated
with supplicative destruction of the renal parenchyma in adults. Obstruc-
tion and upper urinary tract infection play a role in its etiology. Fever,
shivering, and flank pain are frequent clinical symptoms. Septic shock
and death can occur if the disorder is not treated with urgent surgery.
In this context percutaneous open nephroscopy or retrograde ureteral ca-
theter insertion is appropriate, so it is a very serious disease and emer-
gency physicians (EP) have a very important role in early diagnosis to
start antibiotic treatment and early referral to surgery. Material
and methods: A patient with fever, right flank pain and septic condition,
with a final diagnosis of a calculus PN, through the use of US scanning
used by EP. Results: 56 year old male, was admitted to the emergency
room by right flank pain and fever. On arrival had malaise, hypotensive,
febrile, tachycardic... in septic shock condition. Bedside emergency ab-
avalional US was performed by EP, demonstrating right moderate to se-
vere pelvocaliectasis due to a distal right ureteral stone. The patient
was started on empirical antibiotics and a retrograde ureteral internal stents
was placed by urologist. Conclusion: Identifying PN with early obstruc-
tive uropathy is clinically important in the emergency department be-
cause obstructive urolithiasis is an independent risk factor for inpatient
death; so PN is a life-threatening condition. Emergent bedside ultrasound
can do that EP may dramatically increase their ability to identify those
patients that need further investigation, consultation and ultimately in-
crease patient safety in emergency department. In the case presented
thanks to the implementation of emergency US by the EP came to a
prompt diagnosis of the case of septic shock, with a quick drainage
of the infection site, which it allowed rapid patient recovery.

**P6-14** Bedside echocardiography by emergency physicians in acute myocardial infarction
Ovido Garcia AA1, Algota Montes M1, Patricia
Bordomass M2
1Hospital de Valme, UGC Urgencias, Sevilla, Spain
2Hospital de Valme, UGC Urgencias, Sevilla, Spain

Purpose: Echocardiography is a non invasive diagnostic technique that
uses ultrasound waves to create images of the heart. It is comprised in
training programs in ultrasound medical emergency of prestigious inter-
national scientific societies, such as WINFOCUS (World Interactive Netz-
work Focused on Critical Ultrasound), and the American College of
Emergency Physicians (ACEP). The current scientific evidence supports
the use of echocardiography by emergency physicians for its speed, ag-
ility and safety for the patient. Material and method: Case study of the
diagnosis of an interventricular communication as mechanical complica-
tion of anterior septal myocardial infarction, using echocardiography
performed by Emergency Physician. We used a Sonosite M-Turbo, P21
probe of between 1 and 5 MHz, and echocardiography software. Results:
55 year old female, obese, hypertensive and diabetic, with poor quality of
life, attended at emergency room for oppressive chest pain with several
days of evolution, presenting sickness, sweating, tachycardia and severe
hypotension (70/30). Showing an ECG with ST segment elevation with Q
wave formation in the precordial leads (VI-V6). The EP performed a
bedside echocardiography, observing a discontinuity at the level of apical
interventricular septum with left-right shunt and dyskinesia at medium-
apical septum and anterior ventricle; fully compatible with the anterior
myocardial evolved, with break septal... a postinfarct interventricular
communication. Given this findings and her quality of life, the patient
was sent to have an urgent catheterization, starting with sedation and
analgesia. She finally died after 24 hours of arrival at the hospital.
Conclusions: Incorporating emergency echocardiography lowers the overall
service time, since the emergency physician can be more effective, effi-
cient and dynamic when handling "time-dependent" emergencies, pro-
viding greater clinical patient safety. Unfortunately, in this case the pa-
cient could not benefit from curative treatment, but avoided echocardi-
ography to undergo unnecessary interventionism, which would not have
prevented the fatal outcome.

**P6-15** Emergency physicians and clinical abdominal ultrasound in emergency room
Algota Montes M1, Ovido Garcia AA1, Patricia
Bordomass M2
1Hospital de Valme, UGC Urgencias, Sevilla, Spain
2Hospital de Valme, UGC Urgencias, Sevilla, Spain

Purpose: Abdominal pain is one of the symptoms which most often
brings patients to the Emergency Room, being nearly 10% of cases. The
delay in diagnosis and negative treatment influences the prognosis. Ab-
dominal ultrasound is a fast, portable, repeatable, cheap and non-inva-
sive method, that can provide abundant information to the emergency
physicians. Materials & Methods: Case study of the diagnosis of a sple-
nic infarction using an ultrasound scan performed by the emergency
physician. Results: 56 years old male, former drug injecting addict, fully
weaned for years, with HIV infection stage C3, with co-HCV infection,
good adherence of antiretroviral therapy, maintaining undetectable viral
load and CD4 count of 142 cells/ul, attended the emergency room with
abdominal pain on the left side, initially labelled as renal colic. The pa-
tient was clinically stable, the laboratory results and radiography were
normal, but the patient did not respond adequately to analgesic treat-
ment, so the emergency physician performed a point-of-care ultrasound
scan, observed a triangular image with peripheral base, hypoechoic in-
side, an apatite infarction, this data was compatible with spleen infarction,
the patient was left in observation and anticoagulated. The evolution was
favorable without further complications and he was discharged from the
hospital a few days after admission. Conclusions: Ultrasound in the
Emergency Room is a powerful tool, which together with its low cost and
the absence of adverse effects, is essential in our daily clinical prac-
tice. This is not to discuss the indications, in an urgent context of a
classical ultrasound that requires high professional qualifications that
must be performed by an experienced sonographer and involves the
use of a high-end equipment; but we firmly believe in this resource as an
extension of the emergency physician hand and it would be very benefi-
cial to integrate the ultrasound in the medical process of determin-
ing diagnosis for urgent diseases.
**Purpose:** Intestinal pneumatosis (IP) defined as the presence of gas within the bowel wall and the presence of gas in the portomesenteric vein complex, a rare clinical condition that are typically associated with intestinal ischemia (II) and a fatal outcome. We present a case of IP diagnosed at emergency room, through the use of US scanning by emergency physicians (EP).

**Material and methods:** A patient with abdominal pain, with a final diagnosis of a IP assessing US, performed by EP. 

**Results:** 82 years old woman, with abdominal pain from 12 hours. The patient presented malaise, affected by pain, hypotensive and tachycardic. The EP made a bedside abdominal ultrasound scan that showed many small echogenic mobile pictures that moved through the portal vein and its branches, and in the left hepatic lobe level we saw also multiple linear echogenic pictures in the portal branches with posterior acoustic shading. Suspecting IP and gas in the abdominal venous complex portomesenteric urgent contrast CT was made, which confirmed the diagnosis.

**Conclusion:** CT and US are the most commonly used imaging modalities in patients with acute abdomen and even if CT represents the gold standard in the evaluation of patients with II. However, there are some disadvantages associated with this technique, such as radiation exposure, potential nephrotoxicity and the risk of an allergic reaction to the contrast agents. Thus, not all patients with suspected bowel ischaemia can be subjected to these examinations. Despite its limitations, bedside ultrasound performed by EP could constitute a good imaging method as first examination in acute settings of suspected mesenteric ischemia. Ultra-sonography by EP, can be a useful tool in cases with serious diseases. Incorporate ultrasound in the ER lowers overall service times, since the EP is more effective, efficient and dynamic management “time-dependent” emergency, providing greater clinical patient safety.

**Purpose:** Autoimmune nonpuerperal mastitis

**Material and methods:** We want to present three cases of rare autoimmune mastitis nonpuerperal, the clinical picture, the ultrasound findings, therapy options and a comparison with the literature.

**Results:** All three patients stayed breast-conserving. One patient developed a contralateral breast cancer. Conclusion: It is a rare illness, often recurrent. Most commonly a cortisone therapy is done, smoking cessation seems necessary and complementary medicine an accompanying option. Individual treatment strategies similar to already described forms of therapy should be made.

**Purpose:** Bedside emergency renal ultrasonography (BERU) performed and interpreted by emergency physicians with limited training and experience is increasing in use and gaining acceptance. BERU concentrates on the focused presence or absence of hydronephrosis as is often seen in patients with acute flank pain secondary to renal colic. ED visit rates for urolithiasis increased from 178 to 340 visits per 100,000 individuals from 1992 – 2009. Therefore, it is a common condition in the ED. In many patients, BERU may obviate the need for further diagnostic workup and treatment of an emergency patient. We present a case of patient admitted at ED with right flank pain and hematuria, the typical presentation of renal colic.

**Material and methods:** renal calculi performed and interpreted by emergency physicians with limited training and experience is increasing in use and gaining acceptance. BERU concentrates on the focused presence or absence of hydronephrosis as is often seen in patients with acute flank pain secondary to renal colic. ED visit rates for urolithiasis increased from 178 to 340 visits per 100,000 individuals from 1992 – 2009. Therefore, it is a common condition in the ED. In many patients, BERU may obviate the need for further diagnostic workup and treatment of an emergency patient. We present a case of patient admitted at ED with right flank pain and hematuria, the typical presentation of renal colic.

**Results:** 53 year old male, was admitted to the ER by right flank pain and hematuria. Bedside emergency ultrasound initially performed to look for hydronephrosis, showed a large right renal mass, and prompted further workup with CT of abdomen and pelvis. While ultra-
sound is less sensitive than CT for detecting renal masses, it is a conve-
nient imaging modality with many potential benefits for the initial ED
workup of flank pain and hematuria. **Conclusion:** BERU helped to iden-
tify a renal mass in a patient who presented with hematuria and left
flank pain, initially thought to be renal colic on clinical evaluation. Like-
most renal tumors, this patients symptoms overlapped with the typical
presentation of renal calculi. It was the findings on clinical emergency
ultrasound, that helped to identify the correct diagnosis and promp-
ted the appropriate consultations to urologist, with a final diagnostic of Re-
nal Cell Carcinoma.

**P6-21**

Severe intracranial haemorrhage with cerebral parenchymal necrosis in fetal alloimmune thrombocytopenia – a case report

**Grimm K**, **Hirsch FW**, **Stepan H**, **Kähler C**

1Praxisklinik, Prenatal Diagnosis, Erfurt, Germany; 2University Hospital Leipzig, Pediatric Radiology, Leipzig, Germany; 3University Hospital Leipzig, Obstetrics, Leipzig, Germany

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**Purpose:** In fetal/neonatal alloimmune thrombocytopenia (FNAIT) ma-
ternal alloantibodies destroy fetal platelets, which harbour the paternal
inherited antigen (in 80% HPA-1a). The frequency is approximately 1:1000,
but FNAIT is supposedly highly underdiagnosed. In contrast to rhesus incompatibility, this disease may already occur in the first pregnancy.

Since screening is not available, FNAIT can not be currently diagnosed before
the occurrence of intracranial haemorrhage that may result in lifelong
disability or death. Our case report intends to emphasize the importance of
FAIT, especially with respect to future options in prevention and pro-
phylaxis. **Materials and methods:** We report on a 29-year-old pregnant
woman, IIUG/0P, who was referred to us in week 30 with suspected
hydrocephalus. The ultrasound showed an appropriately developed fetus
with isolated unilateral hydrocephalus. Hyperechoic intraventricular forma-
tions raised the suspicion of intraventricular haemorrhage. Addition-
ally, the cerebral cortex was narrow (9 mm), 3rd and 4th ventricle and the
other brain structures were unremarkable. **Results:** Maternal anti-
bodies against HPA-1a were detected and human platelet antigen geno-
typing of DNA extracted from the amniotic fluid and the inherited
paternal HPA-1a antigen on fetal platelets. Fetal cMRI confirmed intra-
cranial haemorrhage and revealed cerebral necrosis throughout the mid-
dle cerebral artery territory. Due to the poor prognosis and maternal
desire the fetal demise was induced. At this time, the child presented a
severe thrombocytopenia (11/nl). **Conclusion:** FNAIT is considered an
important differential diagnosis of intracranial haemorrhage and hydro-
cephalus and should always be clarified, in particular with regard to
therapeutic and preventive measures in the next pregnancy. The poten-
tial of a screening program and immune prophylaxis in HPA-1a-negative
women, similar to rhesus prophylaxis, will be investigated by the PROF-
NAIT study and implying a growing importance of FNAIT.

**P8-09**

Optic Nerve Sheath Diameter (ONSD) changes in patients with normal pressure hydrocephalus – a useful supplement to the spinal tab test

**Ertl M**, **Krois M**, **Aigner R**, **Schlachetzki P**

1Klinikum Augsburg, Neurology Department, Augsburg, Germany; 2University of Regensburg, Neurology Department, Regensburg, Germany

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Normal pressure hydrocephalus (NPH) is defined by the clinical triad of
characteristic gait disturbance, incontinence and cognitive decline. The
clinical diagnosis is supported by a specific imaging pattern. Therapy of
choice is cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) removal, for evaluation of permanent
shunting the spinal tab test is one of the established diagnostic tests. In
spite of exact patient selection a certain amount of patients don’t re-
respond significantly to CSF-removal. A possible explanation might be a
reduced compliance of the cerebral ventricles, which is already discussed
as part of the pathophysiolog of NPH. Ocular ultrasound with measure-
ments of the Optic Nerve Sheath Diameter (ONSD) is an elegant, non-
invasive technique to monitor intracerebral pressure (ICP) changes. There-
fore we tried to pursue the hypothesis that changes in the ONSD – as a correlate of the ventricular compliance – prior to spinal tab test
might predict the patients’ response to the test. Here we present the data
of a prospective study with 91 patients (31 patients with NPH and 60
healthy age matched volunteers). Ocular ultrasound might be a useful,
noninvasive supplement to the spinal tab test for selection of patients
suitable for shunt surgery.

**P8-10**

Neonatal ultrasound screening for newborns conceived via Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART)

**Mosalska R**, **Kalaidzhi R**, **Kostantinova V**, **Deneva S**, **Kontiksa S**

1Tokuda Hospital Sofia, Dept. of Neonatology, Sofia, Bulgaria; 2University of Regensburg, Neurology Department, Regensburg, Germany

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The ultrasonography is the most frequently used diagnostic method for
decision due to its high sensitivity, reliability and application without
any contraindications in emergency situations shortly after birth. **Purpose:** We sought to investigate the benefits of infantile ultrasonography in
newborns conceived via ART. **Material and methods:** 294 newborn
children born via ART received a cranial and abdominal ultrasonography as
well as an ultrasound screening for developmental dysplasia of the hip
(ODD) between the 3rd and the 5th day postpartum in the period
01.01.2007–31.12.2013. They were divided into 5 categories: gender,
gestational age, birth weight, birth mechanism and perinatal complica-
tions. The ultrasonography was performed with GE, Logiq200 Pro device
ultrasound machine with a 3.5–7.5 MHz transducer. **Results:** 95,6% of
the abdominal examinations showed no pathological findings. The most
frequent result among the 4.4% with positive findings was pyelectasis
(1.5%), followed by hydronephrosis 1(1.5)% and 2(2.0)%. The following
results were observed as well: hydronephrosis 4(4.5)%, multicystic
2(2.0)%, hydronephrosis 2(2.0)%, multicystic dysplasia (2 children),
left renal aplasia (1 child) and a right kidney cyst (1 child).3 newborns
were diagnosed with an adrenal hemorrhage, 4 children with pyloric
stenosis and 6 children with gastroschisis. The cranial sonography showed no pathological findings in 91% of the term babies.

The other 9% had a slight lateral cerebral ventricular dilatation. The re-
sults in the preterm newborn group showed that 7% had a cerebral
intraventricular hemorrhage 2nd degree and 5.8% had a 3rd degree
hemorrhage. 1.5% of all premature babies were diagnosed with periventric-
ular leukomalacia (PVL). The screening for DDH demonstrated DDH in
0, 5% of the children, unstable hips in 30% of them. **Conclusion:** The
neonatal ultrasound screening is an excellent and accessible tool to diag-
nose severe diseases and certain congenital malformations.
**P8-11**

The sonographic diagnosis of the tumoral calcinosis

Lehmann AKD1

1Heilos Klinikum Erfurt, Klinik für Kinder- und Jugendmedizin, Erfurt, Germany

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**Purpose:** Tumoral calcinosis shows a typical sonographic appearance but it is also a very rare disease with a high risk of misdiagnosis and an inadequate therapy. Sonography is an important imaging modality in the diagnostic procedure. The presentation of characteristic sonographic criteria for tumoral calcinosis increases the certainty of diagnosis and is the basis of a quick and proper therapy. **Method:** We present typical clinical aspects of this disease in connection with characteristic imaging findings especially using sonography. **Results:** Typical sonographic signs of tumoral calcinosis are massive extraosseous hyperechoic lesions of soft tissues with an acoustic shadowing phenomenon. The own demonstrated case impressively illustrates the possible manifestation during childhood. **Conclusion:** The sonographic examination is an essential pillar in the diagnosis of tumoral calcinosis syndrome. In adults but also in children the emergence of massive tumourlike calcium deposits in soft tissues is possible.

**P8-12**

Ultrasound examination of musculoskeletal adverse side effects after vaccination in babies

Grzegorz Veta D1, Georgieva D1, Dzaleva R1, Dimitrieva Kipruska S1, Poposka A1

1University Clinic for Orthopaedic Surgery, Skopje, Macedonia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of

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**Purpose:** The aim of this study was to evaluate the usefulness of ultrasound in follow-up of adverse side effects in musculoskeletal system after vaccination in babies. **Material and methods:** Patients were babies aged 0–12 months, who were referred for ultrasound screening for DDH. Inclusion criteria for US examination of both lower legs in a prospective trial, were babies with suspect of nodules or diffuse enlargement of muscles with the shot was given. The examination was carried out with a 7.5 MHz real-time linear probe using the apparatus SONOLINE Versa Ultrasound Imaging System, SIEMENS AG, Erlangen, BRD. X-ray and blood tests were performed in three babies with suspect of cellullites of thigh and osteomyelitis of femur. Clinical and ultrasound examination were performed by orthopaedic surgeons experienced in musculoskeletal ultrasound. **Results:** Redness, swelling, soreness and tenderness where the shots were given, were seen in most of the patients. Increased range of leg movements were associated in 3 patients with cellullites of thigh muscles and in one patient with osteomyelitis of femur. US examination showed nodules of different sizes and echogenicity or diffuse soft tissue enlargements in gluteal or anterolateral thigh region. Periosteal reaction of femur was also detected with US. Examination was used in follow-up of those patients on regular time interval or according to clinical signs. **Conclusion:** Ultrasound is useful and safe method in diagnosis and follow-up of musculoskeletal adverse side effects of vaccination in babies.

**P9-16**

Prenatal diagnosis of renal cysts and diabetes syndrome (RCAD) managed by continuation of pregnancy and adapted perinatal comfort care

Hildebrant MD1, Horling K2, Hildebrant H2, Feyerabend B3, Schwärzler P1

1Asklepios Hospital Barmbek, Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Hamburg, Germany; 2MVZ Harse Historiogkum GmbH, Pathology, Hamburg, Germany; 3Practice Dr. Hildebrant, Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Hamburg, Germany

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**Purpose:** Urogenital dysplasia is the third most common of all congenital malformations and can be detected by ultrasound at an early stage. If renal function is present the termination of pregnancy would be recommended. This can lead to versatile mental, social, and also healthy problems. Continuation of pregnancy and vaginal delivery with specialized perinatal palliation may be an appropriate option. For this reason we present a case of prenatally diagnosed complex renal dysplasia with fatal prognosis. **Material and methods:** After the cystic dysplastic kidney (CDK) was detected by ultrasound in the 18+5 week of gestation the patient (inconspicuous medical history) was closely followed up. A midwife, specialized on psychologic antenatal care, and neonatologists were involved in patient-centered care early. Amniocentesis and postmortem fetal examination of the urogenital tract were carried out.

**Results:** Ultrasound images showed a dystopic CDK in pelvic area and absence of bladder fillings. There was increasing oligohydramnion and restricted fetal growth during the entire period of gestation. Amniocentesis confirmed lack of renal function but no chromosomal abences. After stillbirth with 33 weeks of gestation the histopathological examination revealed dextral dystopic CDK combined with sinalter kidney.
ageneis, uterine ageneis, and unilateral paraganglioma in the abdomen and retroperitoneum”. The patient evaluated the pregnancy-continuation and the postpartum farewell to be positive. Conclusion: For some women with lethal fetal malformations performance of vaginal delivery and support of specific perinatal comfort care may be more favorable and ethical than pregnancy termination. Some genetic assays are pending and will be brought to the convention.

Young Investigators

E9-01

Primary liver tumors and percutaneous ablative treatment: an 18-year Bulgarian experience

Pavlov K1, Genov J1, Mitova R1, Grigorov N1, Tanева G1, Dimitrov D1, Spasov M1, Staychev S1, Satoi D2, Getsov Iv1, Terziev Iv1, Vladimirov B1, Danyanov D1, Korukov B2
1Clinic of Gastroenterology, University hospital “Tsaritsa Yoanna – ISUL”, Sofia, Bulgaria; 2Clinic of Surgery, University hospital “Tsaritsa Yoanna – ISUL”, Sofia, Bulgaria

Introduction: Prevalence of primary liver tumors (PLT), treatment options and aggressive decisions for better results has grown for the last decades in Bulgaria. We introduce our experience in our center of treatment:**shot-shot-large-volume** percutaneous ethanol (Shot-PEI), radiofrequency (RF) and microwave (MW) ablation of PLT. Purpose: To compare different techniques in terms of technical effectiveness, oncologic results and safety in the treatment of PLT. Methods: In 1997–2015 327 patients (80.4% male), aged 26–84 (mean 64.2), were diagnosed, using CEUS/ECT, histology/imunohistochemistry, with PEI (80/4% HCC, 9.0% cholangiocarcinoma, 0.7% mixed HCC/CC), and coexisted cirrhosis (Child A 59.7%; B 35.4%, 8.1% viral infection: HBV 53.3%; HCV 32.4%), solitary leision 69.4%, 52.6±5.5 cm, BCLC: A-21.7%; B-38.5%; C-32.2%, D-7.7%. RFA (monopolar/multipolar/expandable) was used in 40.1%, MWA-6.4%, shot-PEI-17.2%, 39% of RFA-treated lesions were> 5 cm; half of MWA-treated were large and/or difficult to located. Results: Follow-up was 1–72 months (mean 13), Complete destruction was achieved in 61.9%/59.5%/43% for MWA/RFA/Shot-PEI in 94.4%/54.1%/48.6% – for BCLC-A/B/C. Major complications occurred in 13.1%/7.7%/4.4%/0%/0% after Shot-PEI/monopolar/multipolar/expandable RFA/MWA reflecting learning curve. Local tumor progression (LTP) occurred after mean 12.2 months in 19.0% and 22.1% respectively after MWA/RFA; new lesions occurred in 13.1%/7.7%/4.4%/0%/0% after Shot-PEI/multipolar/expandable RFA/MWA. Conclusion: MWA is equal to RFA in terms of technical and oncologic effectiveness, offering advantage in difficult/risky locations. Expandable RFA ensures less LTP rates in medium-sized lesions. Patients with BCLC B-C could benefit from ablative-based treatment.

E9-02

The Value of ElastPQ for the Evaluation of Liver Fibrosis in Patients with B and C Chronic Hepatopathies

Mare R1, Speres I1, Popescu A1, Sirli R1, Danila M1, Stepan AM1, Lupusoru R1, Bende F1
1Department of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, “Victor Babes” University of Medicine and Pharmacy Timisoara, Romania

Purpose: The aim of this study was to evaluate the diagnostic performance of a point shear wave elastography using ARI technique- ElastPQ, in patients with B and C chronic hepatopathies, using Transient Elastography (TE) as the reference method, since it is a validated method for liver fibrosis assessment. Methods: The study included 193 consecutive subjects with chronic hepatopathies (32.6% HBV, 67.4% HCV) from whom 42.5% had liver cirrhosis. Liver stiffness (LS) was evaluated in the same session by means of 2 elastographic methods: TE (Fibroscan, Echoensos) and ElastPQ (Philips, Affinity) techniques. Reliable LS measurements were defined as follows: for TE - the median value of 10 LS measurements with a success rate ≥ 60% and an interquartile range ≤ 30%. For ElastPQ- the median value of 10 LS measurements in the liver parenchyma, at least 1 cm below the capsule, avoiding large vessels. For TE M and XL probes were used. For differentiating between stages of liver fibrosis we used the following cut-off values for TE - mild fibrosis (F1) - 6.1 kPa, moderate fibrosis (F2) - 7.2 kPa, severe fibrosis (F3) - 9.6 kPa and for liver cirrhosis (F4) - 14.5 kPa. Results: Reliable liver stiffness measurements were obtained in 93.8% (181/193) by means of TE and in 98.4% (190/193) with ElastPQ. In our cohort the ElastPQ values ranged from 2.32 to 44.07 kPa (median - 8.37 kPa). Based on TE cut-off values we divided our cohort into 4 groups: F1: 69/181 (38.1%); F2: 10/181 (5.5%); F3: 29/181 (16.1%); F4: 73/181 (40.3%). The areas under the receiver operating characteristic curve were: 0.90 ± 0.02 for patients with mild fibrosis (F1), 0.93 ± 0.02 for moderate fibrosis (F2), 0.95 ± 0.01 for severe fibrosis (F3) and 0.95 ± 0.01 for cirrhosis. The best cut-off values for discriminating mild, moderate, severe fibrosis and cirrhosis were 6.5, 7.2, 8.6 and 9.9 kPa respectively. Conclusion: ElastPQ is a method that seems to be good for the diagnosis of all stages of liver fibrosis with good diagnostic accuracy.

E9-03

Abstract title: Elastography and diffusion-weighted MRI in patients with normal, testicular microfilial and testicular cancer

Pedersen MB1, Nissen H1, Møller H2, Osther PJ1, Vedsted P4, Raafølten SR
1Department of Radiology, Vejle Hospital, Vejle, Denmark; 2Cancer Epidemiology and population Health, Kings College London, London, UK; 3Urological Research center, Fredericia Hospital, Fredericia, Denmark; 4Research Unit for general Practice, Department of public health, Aarhus University, Aarhus, Denmark

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Purpose: Today a combination of ultrasonography and elastography is becoming more and more applicable, and both techniques can help to improve an early detection of testicular cancer. Recently, studies have showed higher velocity stiffness in testicular tumours compared to normal testicular tissue. Ultrasound is the primary modality when investigating scrotum, however other modalities and techniques such as diffusion-weighted MRI can be a useful tool in evaluating testicular malignancies. The relationship between velocity stiffness and MRI diffusion is not well established. Our aim was to compare shear wave elastography with different diffusion techniques and evaluate whether any possible correlation can be shown. Results: The mean age from the three groups was 46.8 years. The mean tumour elasticity was 2.1 m/s (SD: 0.91) and the mean ADC with a Region of interest of 3.0 mm, and by freehand whole testicular volume. The patients were divided into three groups: 52 men with normal testicular tissue, 21 men with testicular cancer, and 53 men with testicular microfilial. Histology reports from the 21 men with testicular tumours showed 10 seminomas, 9 non- seminoma and 2 of unknown origin. The ADC values were measured in three different images with a region of interest of 3.0 mm, and by freehand whole testicular volume. Results: The mean age from the three groups was 46.8 years. The mean tumour elasticity was 2.1 m/s (SD: 0.91) and the mean ADC with a Region of interest of 3.0 mm, was 0.801 mm²/s (SD: 0.23), and with ADC freehand 0.851 (SD 0.22). Conclusion: Typically a high measured elasticity value indicates increased testicular stiffness, and a low MRI ADC indicates increased testicular stiffness in tumours. But there are exceptions.

E9-04

Role of transperineal ultrasonography (TPUS) in follow up of IBD patients with perianal disease

Amarosa A1, Terracciano P1, Petti P1, Sicimea D1, Bassa P1, Biscaglia C1, Valvarano R1, Andruh A1
1Gastroenterology Unit, I.R.C.C.S. “Casa Sollievo della Sofferenza” Hospital, San Giovanni Rotondo, Italy; 2Gastroenterology Unit, I.R.C.C.S. “Casa Sollievo della Sofferenza” Hospital, San Giovanni Rotondo, Italy

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Introduction: The assessment of perianal disease is very important in IBD patients. In clinical practice, the outcome of medical or surgical treatment is evaluated mainly on the basis of physicians’ subjective judgment. However, some objective scores for evaluating the efficacy of treatment have been proposed such as the Fistula Drainage Assessment (FDA) and the Perianal Disease Activity Index (PDAI). Specifically, FDA focuses on the total drainage of fistula: a significant clinical improvement is present when at least 50% of fistule is cured whereas complete remission is achieved when all fistule are closed at the digital pressure in two consecutive
visits. However, both FDA and PDAI give no information on the anatomical evolution of fistulae during medical treatment. Moreover, clinical examination of the perineum is generally unable to differentiate between simple and complex fistulae according to the AGA classification although this information is crucial to assess the relationship between fistulae and anal sphincters and to determine the clinical outcome of IBD patients with perianal disease. Nowadays, clinical evaluation combined with MRI findings is considered the gold standard method to evaluate the treatment outcome of the perianal disease. In fact, several studies have shown that MRI is useful in the pre-operative setting to determine the severity of fistulizing disease and could be used to study how fistulae evolve during medical treatment (1–3). Nevertheless, the use of MRI seems to be unfeasible in clinical practice especially during long term antibiotic therapy for active perianal disease. Recently, TPUS has been recognized as an accurate and reliable not only in diagnosing the perianal disease (4,5), but also in predicting the outcome of the disease during infliximab treatment (6).

Conclusion:
All systems used in this study provided a high reproducibility in quantitative measurements in a liver fibrosis phantom and excellent inter- and intra-class correlations. The GE Logiq E9 SWE had the best inter- and intra-class correlation, whilst Philips iu22XM ARFI and Samsung R580A provided elasticity measurements closest to the elasticity values provided by the manufacturer of the phantom. 

E9-06
The use of SMI in surveillance of endovascular aneurysm repair (EVAR)
Gorel B1, Pugh N2
1Department of Medical Physics & Clinical Engineering, University Hospital of Wales, Heath Park, Cardiff, UK
2Department of Vascular Surgery, University Hospital of Wales, Heath Park, Cardiff, UK
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Introduction: Endovascular aneurism repair (EVAR) is the treatment of choice in the repair of abdominal aortic aneurysms. Re-intervention rate is higher for EVAR patients compared with open repair requiring lifelong surveillance. The surveillance of EVAR patients after treatment is a common modality of computed tomography angiography (CTA), colour Doppler ultrasound (CDUS) and plain projection radiography. Due to high cumulative radiation dose and nephrotoxicity of CTA and the poor sensitivity of CDUS, other imaging strategies have been proposed. This study reports the use of a new imaging modality (SMI) for the surveillance of EVAR. Methods: A retrospective audit was conducted comparing endoleak detection rates with CTA and US (CDUS and SMI) over a 2 year period. A standard scanning protocol was adopted where the presence of endoleaks and the maximum diameter of the aneurysm sac were reported for CDUS, SMI and contemporaneous CTA scans. Results: Of the 195 EVARs scanned, 25 demonstrated an endoleak on SMI (13%) and 13 demonstrated an endoleak on CDUS (7%). Therefore SMI detected almost twice the number of endoleaks as CDUS (similar to literature results when comparing contrast enhanced ultrasound (CEUS) to CDUS). As a comparison of SMI with CTA, 49/195 patients had a contemporaneous CTA. 34 demonstrated no endoleak on SMI and 33 demonstrated no endoleak on CTA (US failing to detect 1 endoleak). Of the 15 SMI demonstrated endoleaks only 9 were visible on CTA (60% failure) and of the 6 undetected, at least 2 patients had expanding sac sizes (indication of late aneurysm rupture). Conclusion: SMI was demonstrated to be an effective and safe tool for endoleak detection. SMI surpassed CDUS in sensitivity and in some circumstances outperformed CTA where literature outlines similarity of SMI with CEUS. This has led to a change in our local surveillance protocol (replacing 1 and 6 month follow-up CTA scans with SMI).

E9-07
Echogenic Material in fetal gallbladder: Is there any association with dietary Na+ and Ca++ uptake?
Alguacil F1
1Bartin State Hospital, Turkey
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Purpose: To determine the prevalence of echogenic material in the fetal gallbladder, to analyse its association with perinatal factors such as maternal dietary Na, Ca ingestion and to present its sonographic findings and postnatal outcomes. Methods: We performed a prospective study with 5893 pregnant patients. Maternal and umbilical cord blood were taken after delivery in examined group and Na, Ca, PHT, calciumin, vit D

In vitro quantification of tissue elasticity using three shear wave elastography platforms on liver fibrosis phantoms
Mulabecirovic A1,2, Batman Mjelle A1,2, Gjila OH1,2, Flesland Havre R1
1National Centre for Ultrasound in Gastroenterology, Department of Medicine, Haukeland University Hospital, Bergen, Norway; 2Department of Clinical Medicine, University of Bergen, Bergen Norway
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Introduction: To assess and validate the reproducibility of quantitative elastography measurements, using shear-wave methods on four individual tissue-mimicking liver fibrosis phantoms with known Young’s modulus. Methods: We used three different shear wave elastography platforms: GE Logiq E9 SWE, Philips iu22 XM ARFI and Samsung RS80A. Both linear (high frequency) and curvilinear (low-frequency) probes were applied. The objects were four individual tissue mimicking liver fibrosis phantoms with different Young’s modulus within the range of soft biological tissue (2.7kPa, 11.5kPa, 24.8kPa, 46.3kPa). Two individual investigators performed all measurements in parallel. Each investigator made ten non-continuous measurements of each phantom. The platforms were evaluated for inter- and intra-server variability, coefficient of variation, ICC and Bland-Altman using the median value. Statistical analysis was performed with SPSS. Results: All three elastography platforms showed excellent intra-and interobserver agreement (interclass correlation 0.981 – 1.000 and intraclass correlation 0.987 – 1.000). All four liver fibrosis phantoms could be differentiated by quantitative elastography, by all platforms (p <0.001). In the Bland-Altman analysis the differences in measurements were larger for the phantoms with higher Young’s modulus. All platforms showed a cut-off value of PDAI ≤ 0.981 to predict the outcome of perianal disease after antibiotic treatment. Methods: All IBD patients with active perianal disease referred to our IBD unit for starting antibiotic treatment between January 2014 and December 2015 were included in this study. All enrolled patients underwent both gastroenterological and surgical evaluation. PDAI and FDA scores were calculated. According to Present’s study (7), a cut-off value of PDAI ≤ 0.5 was chosen to establish the clinical remission after medical treatment. TPUS was performed by an experienced operator. All patients were re-evaluated with the same protocol 30 days after the antibiotic treatment introduction. A Fleiss Kappa test was used to evaluate the agreement between FDA, PDAI and TPUS evaluations. Results: All IBD patients with active perianal disease referred to our IBD unit for starting antibiotic treatment between January 2014 and December 2015 were included in this study. All enrolled patients underwent both gastroenterological and surgical evaluation. PDAI and FDA scores were calculated. According to Present’s study (7), a cut-off value of PDAI ≤ 0.5 was chosen to establish the clinical remission after medical treatment. TPUS was performed by an experienced operator. All patients were re-evaluated with the same protocol 30 days after the antibiotic treatment introduction. A Fleiss Kappa test was used to evaluate the agreement between FDA, PDAI and TPUS evaluations. Conclusion: TPUS is an accurate and reliable index to accurately evaluate the short-term evolution and predict the outcome of perianal disease after antibiotic treatment. In the future we need to elaborate and validate a score useful for a more objective evaluation of TPUS findings in order to standardize the operators’ findings between the IBD units.
levels in both maternal and cord blood were determined. All of the placentas were sent for pathological examination. Perinatal data (antibiotic usage, maternal diseases, amount of dietary Na/Ca uptake) was obtained from all of the patients. Postnatal ultrasonography was performed in identified cases. **Results:** There was no echogenic material in fetal gallbladder before 29 weeks. In the subgroup of 1983 fetuses (29–42 gestational weeks), 13 fetuses were found to have echogenic contents in gallbladder with a prevalence of 0.6%. It was shown that all of the examined group was drinking the same water, a kind of well water. The analyses of the drinking water revealed a relatively higher Na+ ratio than the ordinary drinking waters (Ca++ level: 16 mg/L, and Na: 7.043 mg/L). Postnatal follow-up was carried out in all of the examined group and the echogenic material in the gallbladder was resolved in all of them within one month. **Conclusion:** Na+/Ca++ exchanger which is found in plasma membrane of hepatocytes and placenta are mainly responsible of Ca++ extrusion, which is a pro lithogenic factor. Therefore it may be postulated that increased Na+ uptake by drinking water causes Ca++ efflux to fetal gallbladder by Na+/Ca++ channels. Further experimental studies may reveal the exact mechanism of fetal gallbladder sludge/stone formation in fetuses with excess maternal intake of Na.

Patient-Specific Mechanical Characterization Of Abdominal Aortic Aneurysms Using 4D Ultrasound

**E9-08**

van Dessel Godj E1,2, Pettersen NJ3, Rutten MC3, van de Vosse FN4, van Sambeek MRHM5, Lopata RGP6
1Department of Biomedical Engineering, Eindhoven University of Technology, Eindhoven, the Netherlands; 2Department of Vascular Surgery, Catharina Hospital Eindhoven, Eindhoven, the Netherlands; 3Department of Ultrasound, Leiden University Medical Center, Leiden, the Netherlands; 4Department of Biomedical Engineering, Eindhoven University of Technology, Eindhoven, the Netherlands; 5Department of Vascular Surgery, Catharina Hospital Eindhoven, Eindhoven, the Netherlands

**Introduction:** Abdominal aortic aneurysms (AAA) are silent killers and the 13th cause of death in Western society. In this study, methods for wall stress analysis (WSA) and elastography (EL) were developed using 4D ultrasound (US) to determine patient-specific wall stresses and material properties. These techniques were introduced in the clinic and tested in a subgroup of patients in an ongoing study with 300 patients in follow-up.

**Methods:** In forty patients (AAA diameter 27–52 mm), 4D-US data were measured using a Philips IU22 (X6-1 transducer). The brachial blood pressure was measured using an arm cuff. The US data were manually segmented. The patient-specific geometry was tracked over time to estimate its displacement field using 3D speckle tracking. Subsequently the diastolic geometry was converted into a finite element model. WSA was performed assuming a neo-Hookean material model. The model was optimized by iteratively adapting the material properties until the model output matched the 3D displacements. For seven patients, computed tomography (CT) data were available and used to compare the US-based geometries and wall stresses. **Results:** The 4D-US based 99th percentile wall stress ranged between 198 to 390 kPa, and the patient-specific material property ($G_{inc}$) had a median of 1.1 MPa (IQR: 0.7–1.4 MPa). Geometry based on US data showed good similarity indices (0.90–0.96) with CT, and the 25th to 95th percentile wall stresses were in good agreement. Small aneurysms revealed stresses similar to those in large AAAs. Furthermore, the arterial stiffness increased with respect to AAA diameter. **Conclusion:** This study shows that 4D-US based WSA and EL of AAAs is feasible and has the potential to aid in AAA rupture risk assessment by identifying patients at risk, and to monitor patients over time by detecting changes in wall stress and material properties. Ongoing work includes a novel automatic segmentation and registration algorithm and long-term follow-up.

**Fig. 1:** a) Segmentation obtained from CT-data (blue) and US-data (red) with a similarity index of 0.96; b) The Von-Mises wall stress distribution is shown for a typical AAA geometry; c) The shear modulus ($G_{inc}$) is equally divided in three groups with respect to the anterior-posterior (A-P) diameter. The AAAs with a large diameter reveal a significant increase in wall stiffness compared to the small AAAs.

**E9-09**

**Relations between ultrasonographic, elastographic and electromyoneurographic parameters in patients with carpal tunnel syndrome**

Tataryte R1, Budenas A1, Dulciute T1, Duliute E1
1University of Lithuanian Health Sciences, Kaunas, Lithuania

**Introduction:** To test the new proposed ultrasonographic (US) diagnostic algorithm for carpal tunnel syndrome (CTS) (Goldberg G, 2016), to compare cross-sectional area (CSA), wrist-to-forearm CSA ratio (WFR) and the elasticity of the median nerve (MN) between 2 groups: healthy volunteers and patients with electrodagnostically proven CTS. **Methods:** 10 patients with CTS (20 hands) and 12 healthy volunteers (24 hands) underwent US of the MN. The CSA and MN strain was measured (MN strain was measured three times) by a radiologist (with 30 years of experience) and by medical resident. Examiners were blinded to the diagnosis of CTS and US measurements made by each other. The mean value was used for the analysis. Patients having had a prior wrist trauma, operation or rheumatic diseases were excluded. **Results:** Both hands in 10 patients diagnosed with CTS at the EMG service (9 women and 1 men, mean ± SD age 62.3 ± 5.3 years, range 56 – 72 years, 15 hands with mild, 2 moderate, 2 severe CTS) and in 12 healthy volunteers (8 women and 4 men, mean ± SD age 60.6 ± 8.7 years, range 51 – 82 years) were studied. CSA and WFR in the patients with CTS were significantly higher than those in the healthy volunteers (p < 0.05) according to both examiners. The MN strain in the patients with CTS were not significantly higher than those in the healthy volunteers (p > 0.05) according to both examiners. Sensitivity of the algorithm was 89%, specificity 24%. **Conclusion:** US can provide improvement in patients’ selection for the EMG examination. Yet our study suggests that selection criteria (CSA and WFR values) should be reconsidered separately by each clinic performing the examination. Elastography may not be helpful for diagnosing mild CTS.
A
Abdrakipov R S36
Abdulganiev D S36
Abu Bakar R S49
Abu Sheasha G S26
Achterberg F S54
Adinolfi LE S31
Afanasieva M S36
Agarwal P S32
Agazzi R S23
Aguiló R S60
Aigner R S70
Ajayi G S57
Akdemir Z S62
Akgündüz G S73
Albert J S10
Albuszies G S35
Alef M S30, S51, S58
Aleksandrov Y S3
Alfageme F S60
Algaba Montes M S46, S47, S48, S67, S68, S69, S68, S69
Alkatout I S26
Altersberger M S61
Altucci L S31
Amoruso A S72
Andriulli A S72
Anner P S61
Armbrust R S48
Arslan H S62
Asbach P S13
Ascione A S31
Attia D S10
Axt-Fliedner R S24, S25, S54
B
Backhaus M S37
Bader R S11
Baier F S54
Bamberg C S24
Bamberger C S58
Banica R S62
Bapaeva G S56
Bardach C S32
Baron A S13
Bartelt F S57
Barzilai M S12
Bas M S50
Batman Mjelle A S64, S73
Batur A S62
Bauerfeindt S S5
Baumann T S4, S5
Bauseler A S67
Becker WH S46
Beckmann M S13
Beckmann MW S54
Bedad Aali S S46
Beer M S32
Begun I S30
Beisircher R S52
Belau E S6
Belakow S S61
Bende F S11, S27, S33, S40, S41, S42, S58, S72
Berendes R S4, S5
Berg C S21, S23, S53
Bergner M S56
Bespalov P S30
Bingisser R S14
Birdir C S13, S43, S67
Biscaglia G S72
Bizerea T S3, S5
Blank V S19, S35, S62
Blank W S10, S14
Blohm M S24
Blondin D S46
Bob F S6, S39
Bode C S27
Boeckler D S53
Boehr J S14
Boia M S3, S5
Bojunga J S10
Bojunga JB S10
Bolondi L S39
Bon D S10
Boos V S26
Bora A S62
Boral S S55
Bossa F S72
Bota S S39
Bowkalow S S26
Bozinoska Smiceska M S6
Brandl U S53
Braun C S32
Braun J S44
Breitkreutz R S34, S35
Brenner M S20
Brimas G S18
Broljajić B S6
Broja N S10
Brückmann A S12, S22, S43, S44, S62
Brückmann D S44, S62
Bryukhanov V S31
Buckus B S18
Buda N S23, S32
Budenas A S74
Buecker A S63
Bulut MD S62
Bürkel K S55
Burmester GR S37
Byun JY S15
C
Cash H S36
Cerbu S S3, S5
Cerezo E S60
Chean YRE S58
Cho JH S2
Choi JI S15
Choi MH S15
Chulunbaatar B S4
Cioca C S29, S58
Ciucu D S64
Claessen M S17
Coker M S38
Corralberg J S10
Corrington M S10
Craciunescu M S38, S63
Craina M S38
Crnogorac M S6
Cui KW S10
D
Dahne F S50
Dame C S44
Dammer U S13
Damyanov D S72
Dan I S63, S64
Danila M S2, S11, S27, S28, S29, S33, S40, S41, S42, S58, S63, S64, S72
Dany N S45
David C S19
David V S5
de Knecht R S17
de Knecht RJ S38
De Sio I S31
Dedecjus M S49
Degheghardt J S24, S25, S54
Degregorio N S61
Deleau N S63, S64
Demandt N S26
Deneva S S70
der Wense A von S46
Deterding K S10
Di Francia R S31
Dieckmann A S53
Diemert A S24
Dietrich CF S10
Dimitrijeva Kirovska S S71
Dimitrov D S72
Dinger J S25
Dionysopoulou A S43
Dobruch-Sobczak K S49
Doelle A S54
Doerfel C S45
Dombrowski F S48, S65
Doryforou O S70
Dosti Y S10
Droge L S26
Dülcić SD T D S74
Durán A S22
Dür M S11
Duwe W S65
Dvornichenko V S31
Dzoleva R S71
E
Ebner F S61
Eckmann-Scholz C S26
Efremova I S30
Eichhorn KH S20
Eisenberg J S61
Eissler A S52
Eisswasy M S26
Enekwe A S13, S43, S67
Entezami M S50
Enzensberger C S24, S25, S54
Ernst M S47
Ertl M S70
Essig S S4, S5
Exadaktylos A S14
F
Falkenberg M S67
Falkenberg MK S24, S55
Fang JG S49
Fares G S15, S33
Faschingbauer F S13, S54
Feissli S S14
Fernandez Sanchez J S3
Ferrari A S39
Fejerabend B S71
Fiedler A S56
Fischer C S1, S2
Fischer I S37
Fischer T S11
Fitting D S10
Flesland Havre R S64
Flesland Havre R S73
Flor M S11
Foarse R S41
Follieri V S31
Formentini A S19
Fournelle M S8
Franci G S31
Frank M S2
Frankenschmidt A S45
Frankiewicz B S70
Friede-Hoffmann U S61
Friedrich-Rust M S10
Friemert B S34
Fröber R S45, S56
Fromme V S52, S58
Fruh A S43
Fryze J S13, S43, S67
Fuhrmann T S8, S63
Funke K S67
G
Gajda M S45
Galdiero M S45
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