



## Detection of pneumothorax in patient with ultrasound guided internal jugular catheter insertion. A Quirino Memorial Medical Center Experience

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### Abstract:

Pneumothorax is the presence of air in the pleural cavity which may impair ventilation. Prompt and accurate diagnosis of pneumothorax in the management of a critical patient can prevent life-threatening situation. Different diagnostic modalities have been used in order to diagnose such disease such as X-rays, Ultrasound and CT-Scan. The upright anteroposterior chest radiography has traditionally been used to detect pneumothorax through the presence of decreased lung markings peripherally and a mediastinal shift to the contralateral side, this diagnostic modality, however small occult pneumothoraces may be missed during a busy trauma scenario and is not always be feasible to use in critically ill patients. Computed tomography, the gold standard for the detection of pneumothorax, requires patients to be transported out thus compromising their hemodynamic stability and delaying the diagnosis. Beside, it is an expensive modality and may involve radiation hazards. Thoracic sonography has been a reliable technique for the evaluation of thoracic diseases, one such application is for diagnosing pneumothorax. Sonographic signs, including 'lung sliding', 'B-lines' or 'comet tail artifacts', 'A-lines', and 'the lung point sign' can help in the diagnosis of a pneumothorax. It has a higher sensitivity than the (CXR) for the detection of a pneumothorax. Moreover, ultrasound machines have become more portable and easier to use, allowing rapid evaluation of unstable patients even at bedside. These advantages combined with the low cost and ease of



use, have allowed thoracic sonography to become a useful modality in many clinical settings. Unlike x-rays, ultrasound does not involve radiation exposure to the patients. **OBJECTIVES:** The study aims to assess the sensitivity and specificity of ultrasound as compared with X rays in diagnosis of pneumothorax in patient with ultrasound guided internal jugular catheter insertion. Another objective of the study is to determine the sonographic appearance of pneumothorax.

### Biography:

Dr. Krishna Budhathoki is working at The Philippine College of Radiology, Philippines.

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