



I'm not robot



I am not robot!

FAST (Focused Assessment with The FAST examination evaluates four anatomic areas or potential spaces for the presence or absence of fluid. These include the hepatorenal recess (Morrison's pouch), the splenorenal recess, the rectovesical or rectouterine space, and the pericardial space. The most effective use of focused assessment with sonography in trauma has been rapid triage of hemodynamically unstable trauma patients to definitive intervention, leading to reduced time to appropriate intervention, shortened hospital stays, and lower costs. Focused assessment with sonography for the trauma (FAST) is a targeted ultrasound examination of traumatized patients. These include the hepatorenal recess or Morrison's pouch, the Learn the eFAST Exam to Evaluate your Trauma Patients using Ultrasound to Scan for Hemoperitoneum, Pneumothorax, Hemothorax, Tamponade! This activity describes the indications for FAST and highlights the role of the interprofessional team in the rapid evaluation of the trauma patient to help improve patient outcomes. Focused Assessment with Sonography for Trauma (FAST) scan is a point-of-care ultrasound (POCUS) examination performed at the time of presentation of a trauma patient. Prior to its development, more invasive, including surgical, procedures were required to evaluate these patients. FAST has high specificity (94%-96%) for detection of free fluid and/or solid organ injury; serial FAST examinations increase overall sensitivity (72%-93%). Sensitivity of eFAST for pneumothorax and hemothorax is higher than that of chest radiography (11%-21% vs 6%-77%). The FAST exam evaluates four anatomical areas or potential spaces for the presence or absence of intraperitoneal fluid. Once you have visualized the structures listed above, freeze the image and measure the liver span from the diaphragmatic surface to the inferior border, as pictured below. Skip to content. Tutorials Ultrasound in trauma: Surgeon's perspective นพ.ภาวิศ ศรีประสิทธิ์ ผศ.นพ.โกเมศวร์ ทองขาว(FAST) ค ว่า FAST ในอดีตย่อมาจาก Focused abdominal sonography in trauma ก่อนจะเปลี่ยนเป็นคำว่า Measure the liver span in the craniocaudal dimension. The objective of the FAST exam is to detect free POCUS Tip: sometimes, the ultrasound window is too narrow to capture the liver's diaphragmatic The results show that the use of ultrasound FAST performed by trained nurses is very effective, with a sensitivity of 95% (95% CI) and a specificity of 95% (95% CI). Focused Assessment with Sonography for Trauma (commonly abbreviated as FAST) is considered for patients with blunt abdominal trauma as the gold standard for The implementation of point of care ultrasound has significantly impacted the evaluation and treatment of patients. It is invariably performed by a clinician, who should be formally trained, and is considered as an 'extension' of the trauma clinical assessment process, to aid rapid ision In this scenario, a rapid, reproducible, portable, and noninvasive method such as ultrasound emerged, directed for detecting hemopericardium, hemoperitoneum, and hemopneumothorax, in a "point of care" modality, known as the focused assessment with sonography for trauma (FAST) protocol The FAST ultrasound examination is a proven and useful procedure for the evaluation of peritoneal spaces for bleeding after traumatic injury, particularly blunt trauma but including penetrating injury. The FAST ultrasound examination is a proven and useful procedure for the evaluation of peritoneal spaces for bleeding after traumatic injury, particularly blunt trauma but With respect to trauma resuscitation, FAST exam offers the opportunity for quick, serial exams to identify potentially fatal conditions, including peritoneal free fluid and Trauma Ultrasound and the FAST exam. Geoffrey E. Hayden, MD Director of Emergency Ultrasonography Vanderbilt Emergency Medicine.