



Ecografia "Bedside" per la pratica clinica Infermieristica

La Nostra Famiglia
8 Novembre 2023

A photograph of a modern, multi-story atrium. The space is characterized by a large glass facade that allows natural light to flood the interior. The architecture features a central staircase with a light-colored carpet and metal railings. The atrium is decorated with several potted plants, including tall green plants and smaller trees. The overall atmosphere is bright and open, with a mix of natural and artificial lighting.

Dott. Gian Carlo Calligari

“Ecografia per la
valutazione della dinamica
vescicale”



FORMAZIONE

ESPERIENZA

COMPETENZA

Non ci può essere **COMPETENZA** senza una **FORMAZIONE** che permetta di svolgere con giudizio obiettivo e adeguata comprensione la propria professione

METODO

PASSIONE

UMILTA'

METODO

Procedimento organico di regole e principi in base al quale si svolge una attività pratica

“Point-of-care ultrasound in medical education--stop listening and look.”

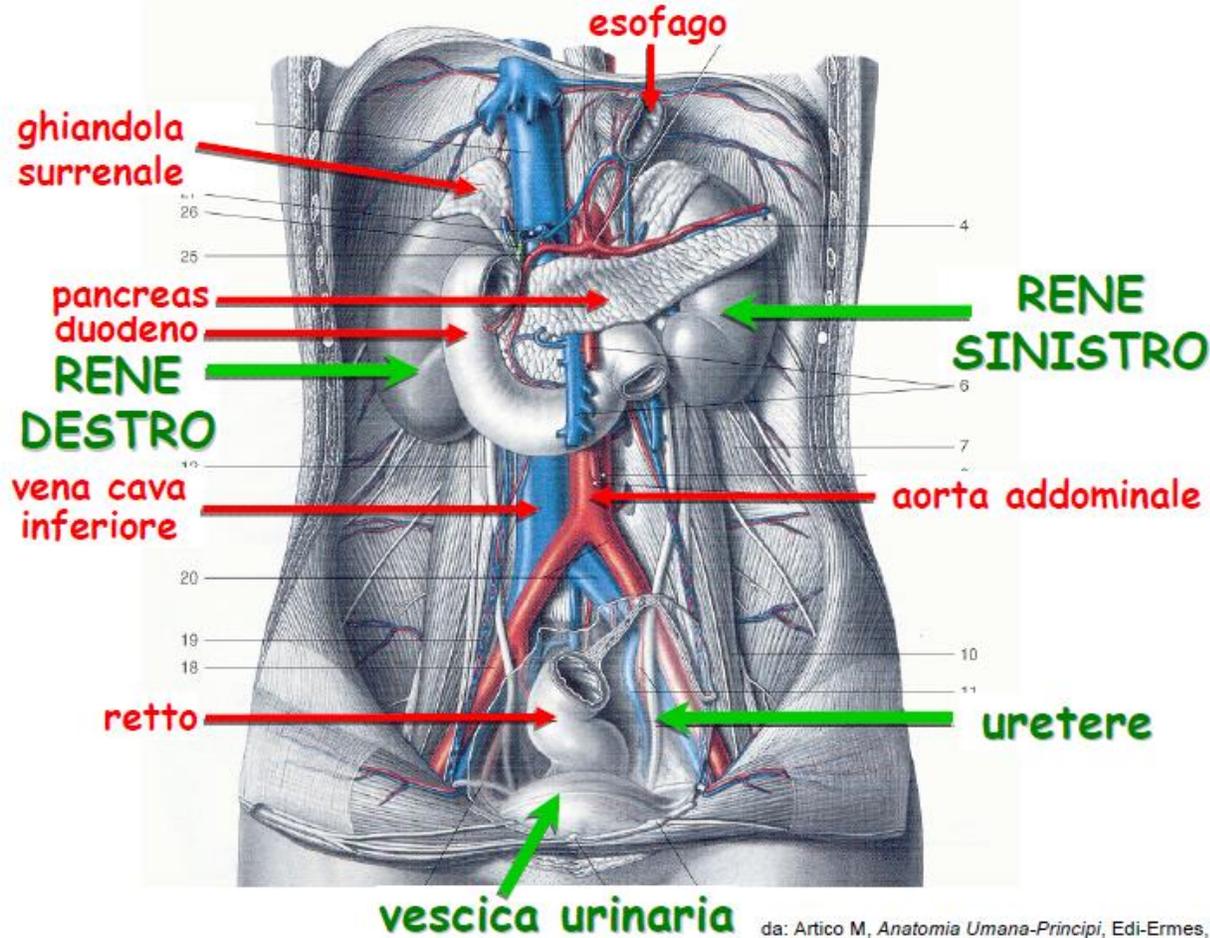
non basta più ascoltare- bisogna osservare

Scott D. Solomon, N Engl J Med. 2014 Mar 20;

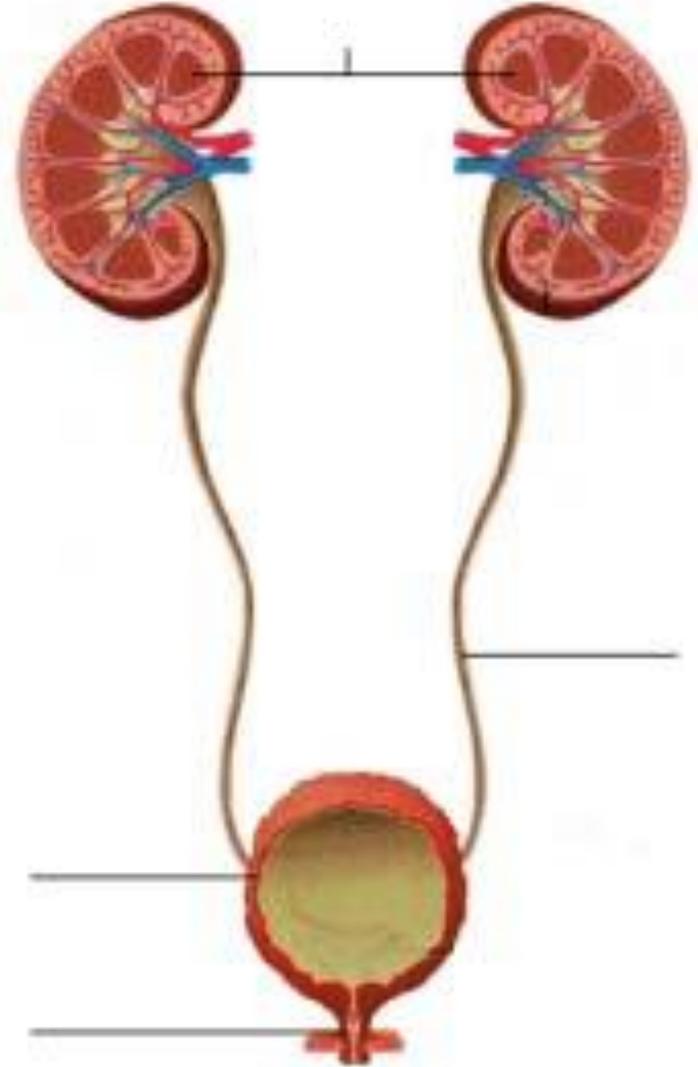




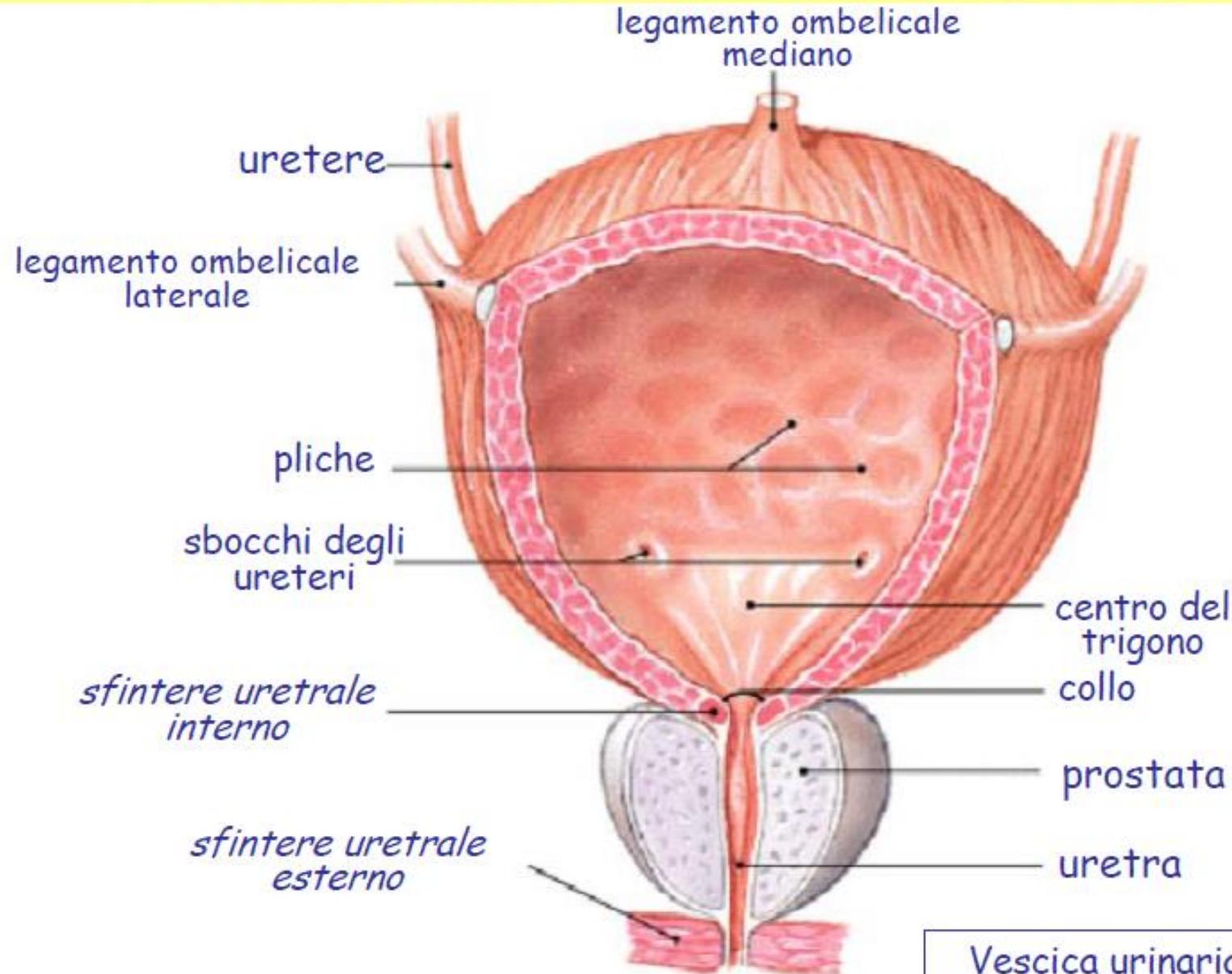
APPARATO URINARIO



da: Artico M, *Anatomia Umana-Principi*, Edi-Ermes,



VIE URINARIE - Vescica e uretra



PREPARAZIONE ESAME SONOGRAFICO



CONDIZIONE PAZIENTE:
vescica distesa

- APPARECCHIO ECOGRAFICO:
- I. Sonda
 - II. Ottimizzazione immagine
 - III. Temperatura



Voluson
E6

CORONALE

VESCICA

V

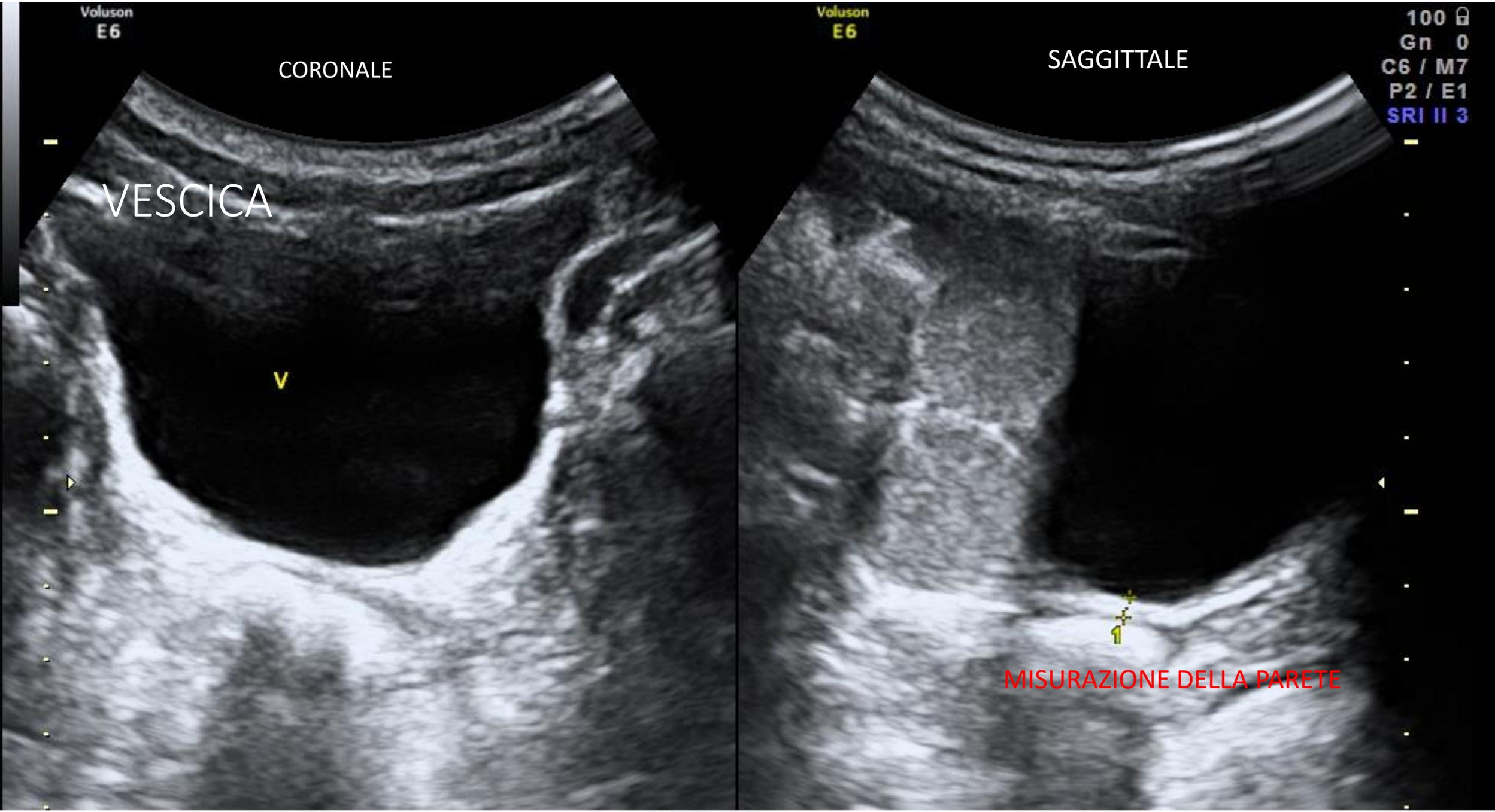
Voluson
E6

SAGGITTALE

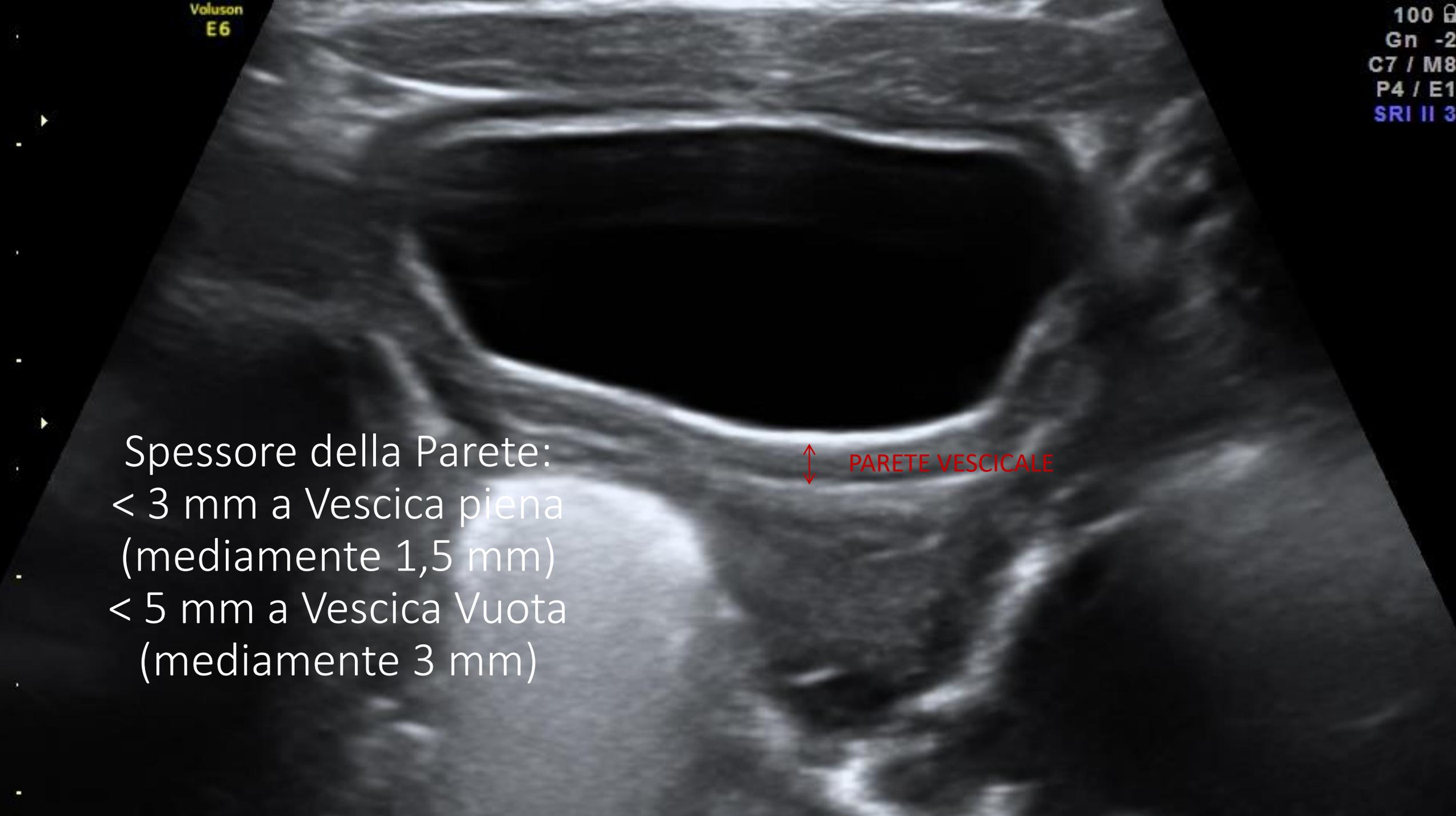
100 
Gn 0
C6 / M7
P2 / E1
SRI II 3

MISURAZIONE DELLA PARETE

1



Spessore della Parete:
< 3 mm a Vescica piena
(mediamente 1,5 mm)
< 5 mm a Vescica Vuota
(mediamente 3 mm)



PARETE VESCICALE

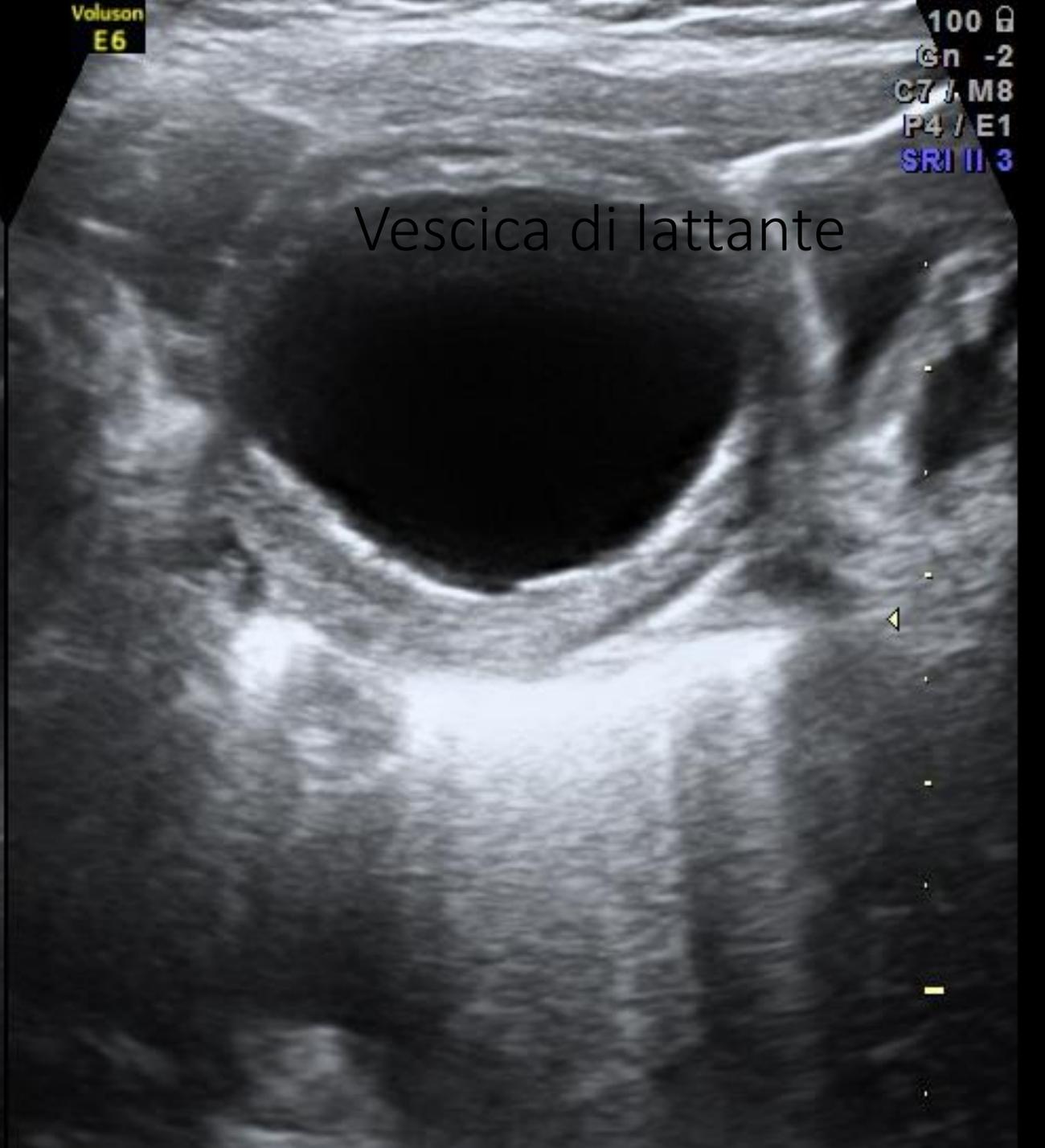
VESCICA

URETERI



Cupola e barra inteureterica
Fase Minzionale

Vescica di lattante



Voluson
E6

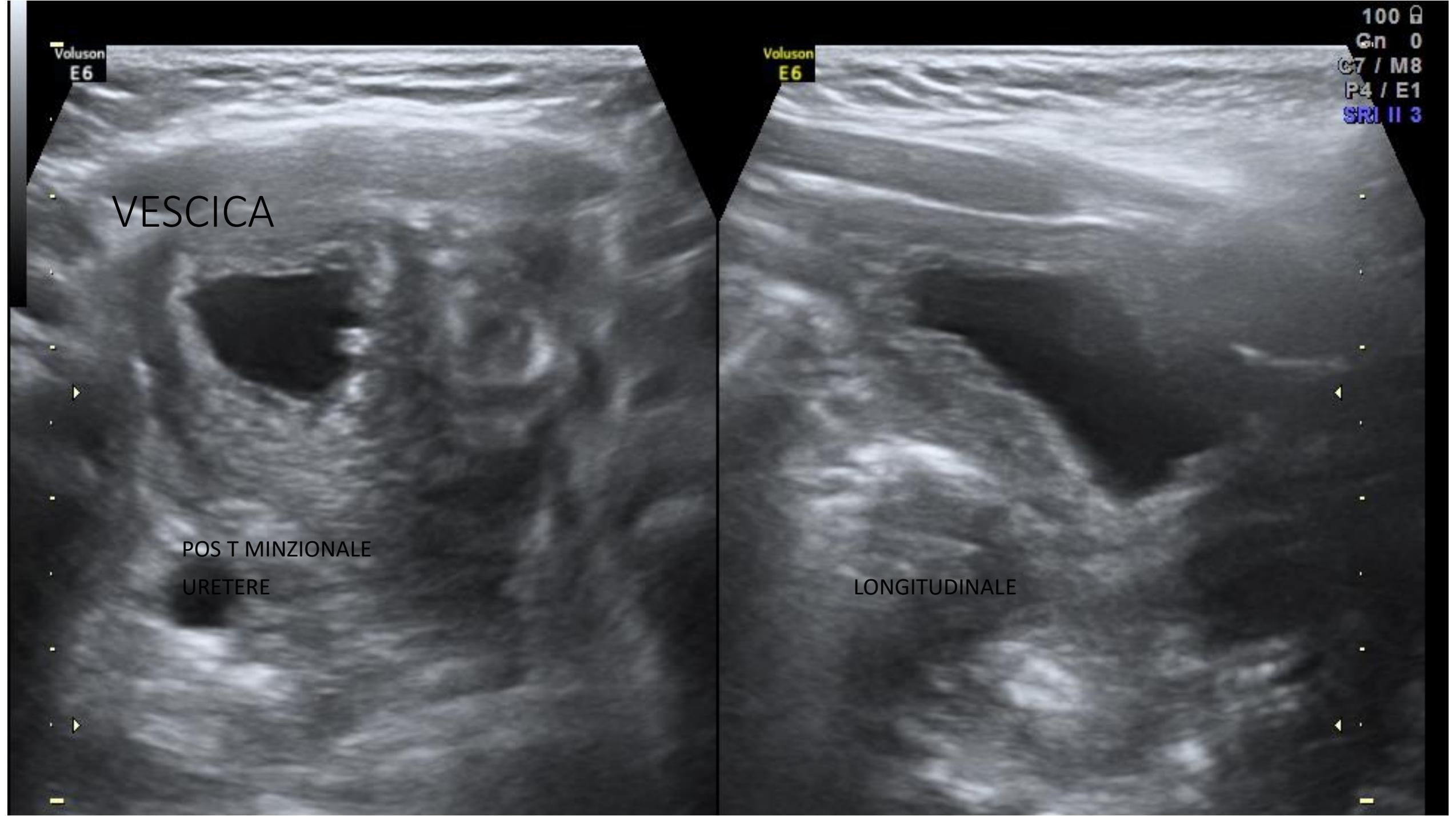
VESCICA

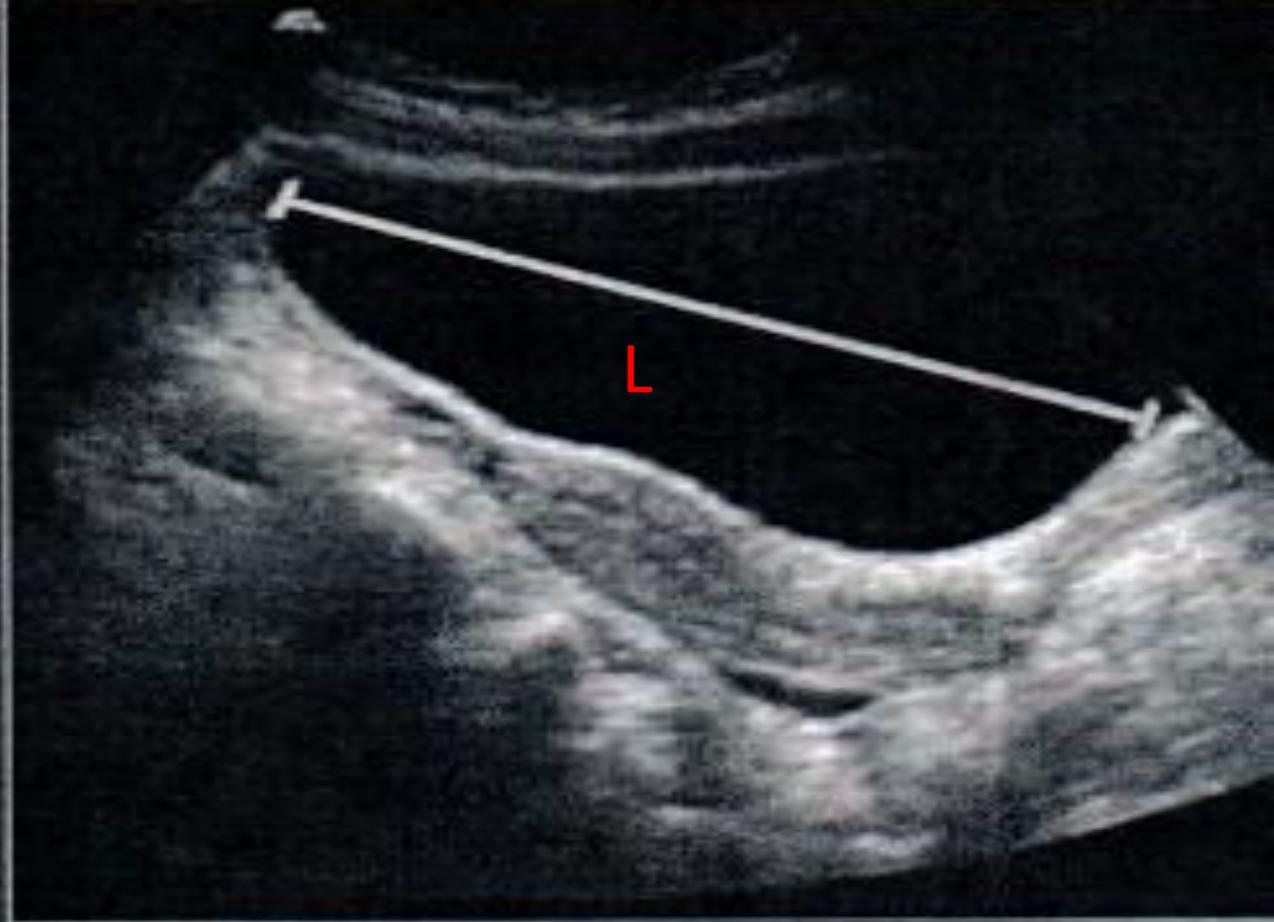
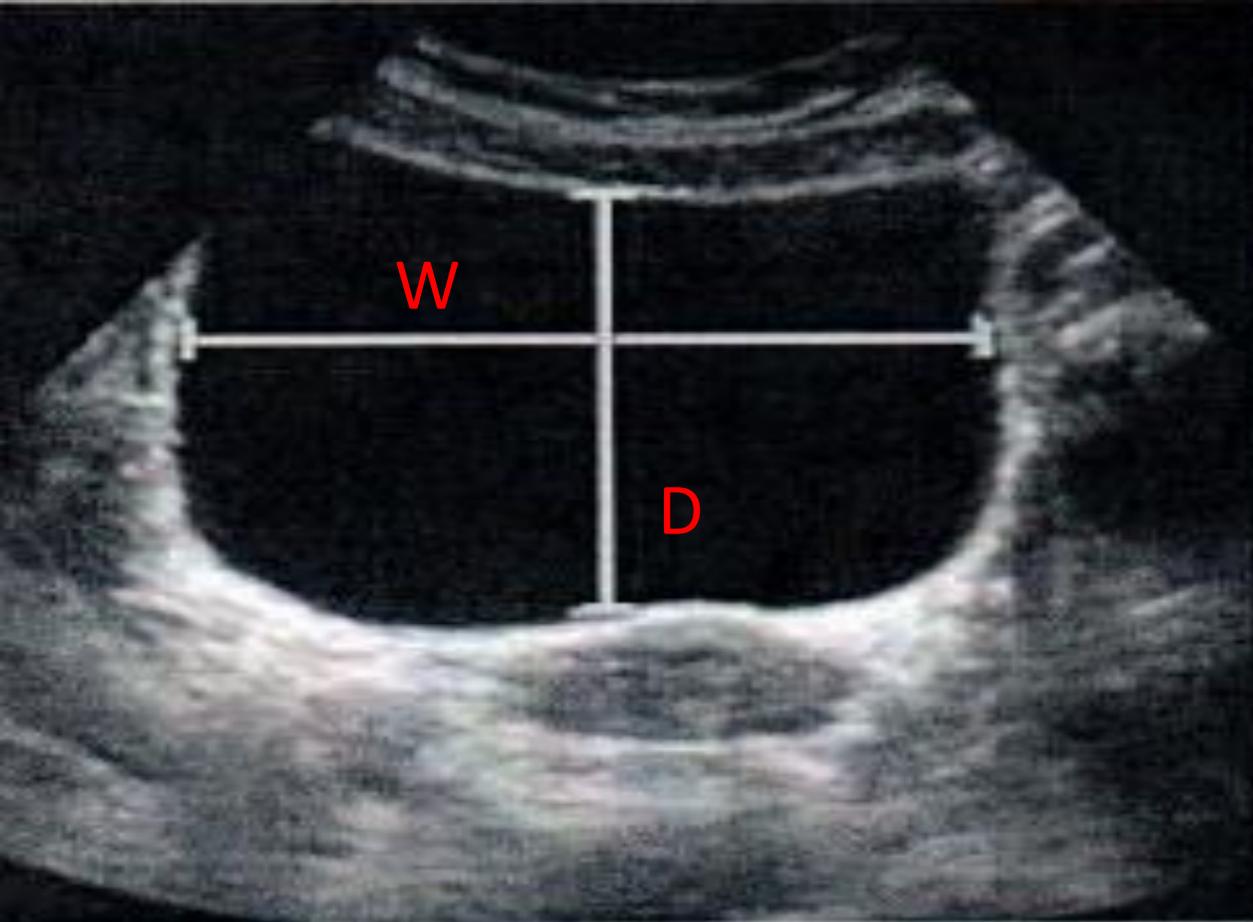
POS T MINZIONALE
URETERE

Voluson
E6

100 Hz
Gn 0
C7 / M8
P4 / E1
SRI II 3

LONGITUDINALE





The bladder volume was calculated first by measuring the maximum length (L) of the urinary bladder on the longitudinal scan, which was obtained from the neck to the fundus of the bladder.

Depth (D) was measured, perpendicular to the first plane at the level of the maximum area, in the midline from the anterior to posterior mucosal surface of the bladder.

The width (W) was taken perpendicular to D at its mid-point.

Bladder volume as presented in the table was recalculated from the data in this study using the equation for an ellipsoid: $L \times D \times W$ (in centimetres) $\times 0.523$.

Bladder capacity in ml

| Age | Volume (sd) | No | Age | Volume (sd) | No |
|---------|-------------|-----|-----|-------------|-----|
| newborn | 34 (10) | 99 | 9 | 334 (42) | 147 |
| 1 | 80 (21) | 111 | 10 | 363 (28) | 125 |
| 2 | 110 (32) | 87 | 11 | 396 (26) | 104 |
| 3 | 136 (43) | 135 | 12 | 433 (37) | 90 |
| 4 | 173 (43) | 115 | 13 | 465 (47) | 87 |
| 5 | 205 (49) | 109 | 14 | 497 (35) | 90 |
| 6 | 235 (49) | 173 | 15 | 524 (42) | 85 |
| 7 | 273 (49) | 142 | 16 | 551 (38) | 50 |
| 8 | 299 (37) | 127 | 17 | 585 (43) | 41 |

Residuo post minzionale:

$$D \times H \times W \times (0.9)$$

Valore normale: <10% della
capacità vescicale teorica

CV (ml) $30 \times (2 + \text{età})$ (anni)

CV (ml) $30 + (2,5 \times \text{età})$ (mesi)

