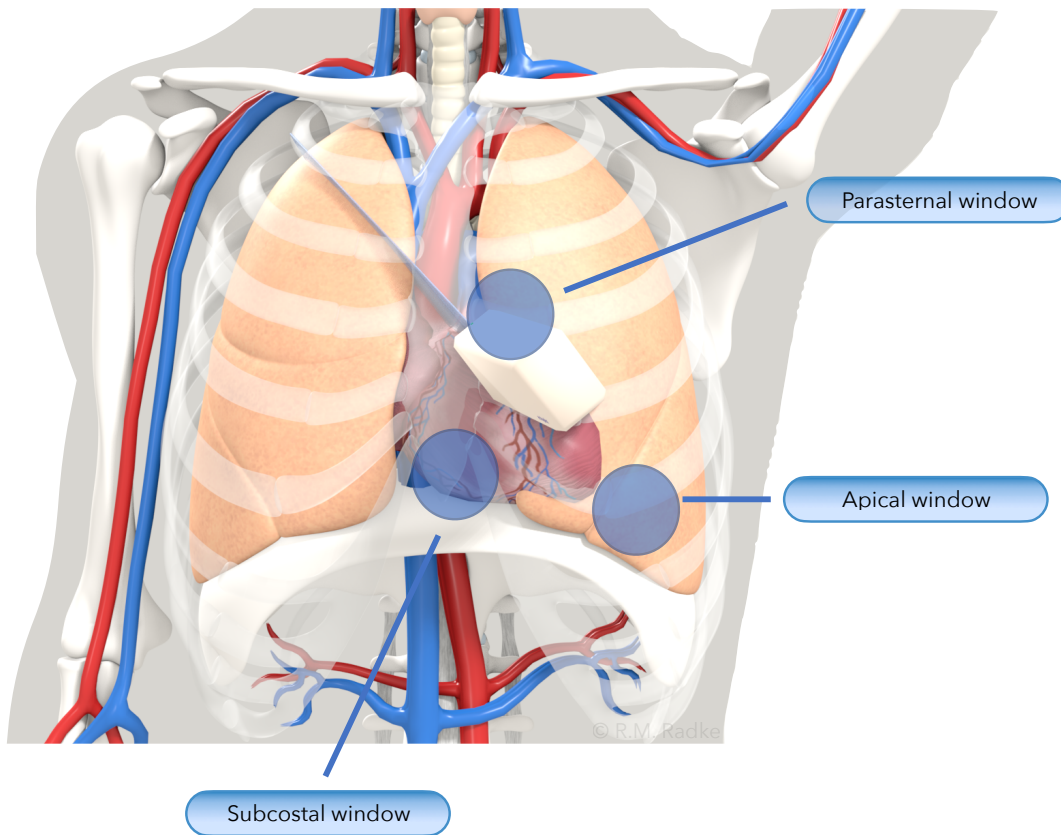
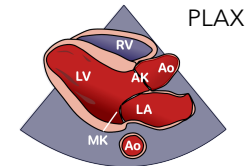


POCUS Heart Views

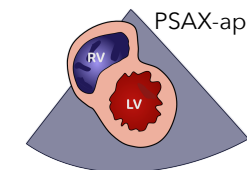
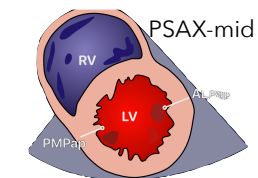
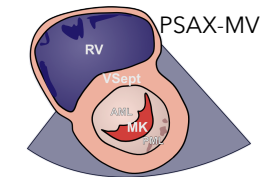
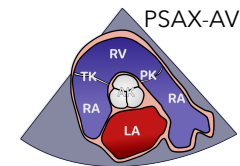


Parasternal views

Indicator to right shoulder

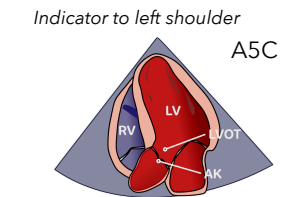
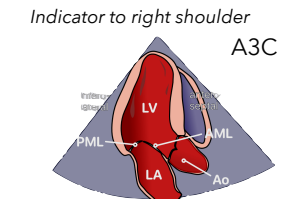
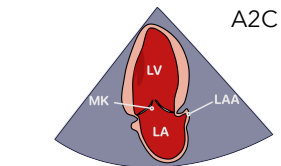
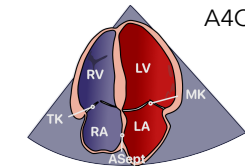


Indicator to left shoulder



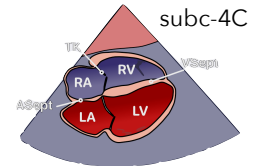
Apical views

Indicator to left shoulder

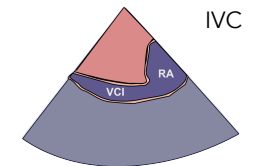


Subcostal views

Indicator to left shoulder



Indicator to head



POCUS Heart

Findings, Diagnoses

Evaluation

Findings

Possible Diagnosis

LV-Size and Function

PLAX, PSAX, A4C,
A2C,A3C, substernal

Reduced LV size

Global Hypokinesia

Regional Wall motion
abnormality

Hypovolemia

Myocarditis
Cardiomyopathie

Coronary artery
disease
Myocardial infarction
Rupture
VSD

RV-Size and Function

A4C, A4C-RV,
substernal

Qualitative, RV/LV >1,
Reduced TAPSE,
McConnell

Pulmonary embolism
Pulmonary arterial
Hypertension
Myocardial infarction
Shunt / Congenital

Pericardial effusion

PLAX, PSAX, A4C,
substernal

Size, Dilated VCI, RV
Diastolic Collaps

Differentiate from
Pleural effusion

Post procedural
Inflammation
Infection
Malignancy

Valves

PLAX, PSAX, A4C,
A5C, A3C,
substernal, Color
Doppler and CV
through AV & MV

Aortic Valve:
Reduced opening,
calcified.

Structural abnormality

Jet diameter LVOT,
VC, convergence
zone

Aortic stenosis
Aortic regurgitation

Mitral valve:
Reduced opening,
doming vs calcified

Structural
abnormality (prolaps,
flail), VC,
convergence zone

Mitral stenosis
Mitral regurgitation