



Benefits: Increased Level of Certainty... ie : really know how accurate

PRP/Prolotherapy

Avoid damage to articular cartilage

Joint aspiration and injection

Tendon sheath injection

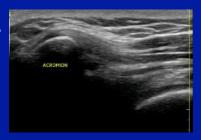
Bursa injection/aspiration

Ultrasound Guided Injections

Free Hand Technique <u>Transducer Selection</u>:

High Frequency for Superficial Anatomy Lower Frequency for Deeper Anatomy (hip and spine)

"Acoustic Footprint"
Probes should span the joint space
Visualize both osseous landmarks



Why is Image Guidance Needed?

- 1.Confirm the indication for guided procedure
 - * Previous failed response to injection...or enhance
 - * Patient habitus
 - * Degenerative joint disease...narrowed margin
 - * Patient safety...proximity of neurovascular bundle
 - * Standard of care...intra-articular placement imperative (viscosupplementation)

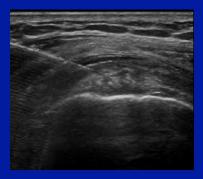
2. US is a safe procedure...It's not a "game changer"!Simply adding an image to your current skill set!

Ultrasound Guided Injections

Needle Visualization

Maintaining a perpendicular position





Needle Visualization

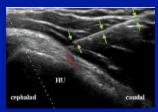
Free Hand In-Plane Technique

<u>Transducer Orientation Relative to Needle</u>

Long axis of the needle <u>PARALLEL</u> with <u>and</u>

<u>CENTERED</u> on long axis of the probe.

Goal is to always see the entire length of the needle... including the tip



Ultrasound Guided Injections

Needle Visualization

Long axis of the needle <u>PARALLEL</u> with <u>and</u> <u>CENTERED</u> on long axis of the probe.

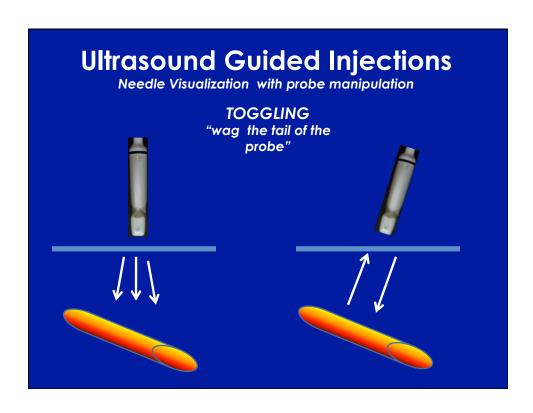


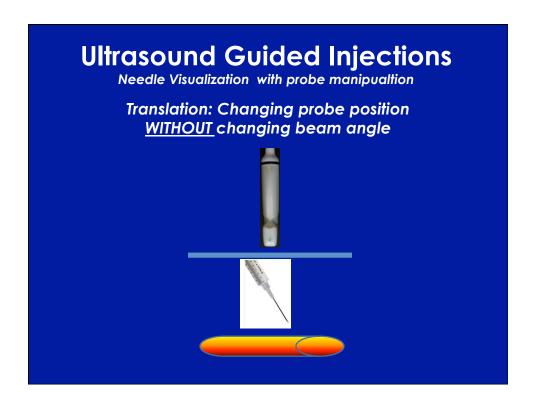




<u>True</u> In plane position <u>must</u> be maintained for successful needle visualization







Ultrasound Guided Injections Planning the procedure

1. Probe selection: Linear for most procedures.

Curved array mainly for hip, spine, SI joints.

2. Scouting Image: <u>Identify undesirable or unexpected</u>

3. Plan the approach: Proximal to distal? In Plane?

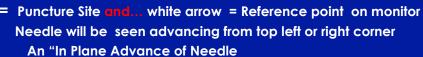
Out of plane? Patient position?

4. Needle length: <u>Pre-Injection measurement !!</u>

5. Determine the "target": Targeting the correct tissue interface.

Planning the procedure

Skin Marking: use skin marker or pen







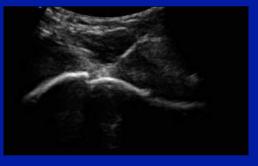
Ultrasound Guided Injections

Planning the procedure

Free Hand In-Plane Technique Skin Marking: use skin marker or pen

Puncture Site and... white arrow = Reference point on monitor
 Needle will be seen advancing from top right corner)
 An "In Plane Advance of Needle





Maintaining Sterility

Planning the procedure

*Clean probe with Chloraprep foam or non-alcoholic cleanser

- * Prep patient skin with Chloraprep Sponge.
 - Remove betadine with alcohol swabs
 No damage to probe, but does stain
- Probe covers are rarely used. (4x4 Tegaderm)
 - Apply small amount of sterile gel or Maxi-cleanse

*Introduce lidocaine (doctor discretion)



Ergonomics: Room Set Up

Planning the procedure

Free Hand Technique

- * Having exam table <u>centered</u> in treatment room allows flexibility and access to all extremities.
- * Doctor on near side of exam table
 - * Patient on exam table
 - * US System on opposite side of exam table
- * Sitting down is helpful ... Support for doctor's arms. Steady!



Ultrasound Guided Injections Advancing the Needle

Free Hand Technique

- •Place probe on patient...visualize bony landmarks
- *Insert needle BEVEL UP at a very shallow angle...
 1cm... STOP!

Visualize the needle...redirect to target

- •Toggle ... "Heel-Toe" or... probe Translation if necessary
- Elongate the needle on image... see entire length
- Advance under visualization

Ultrasound Guided InjectiONS

Suprapatellar Bursa Short Axis Probe
Full length of needle not visualized...
because slightly off-plane



Ultrasound Guided Injections Advancing the Needle

Free Hand Technique Needle Advancement

 Try not to move needle if full length is not seen. Needle bevel may be most visible.



 Injecting a small amount of medicine may help locate needle





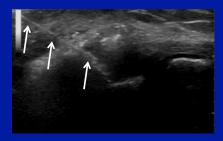
Ultrasound Guided Injections Maintaining proper angle of needle relative to beam Needle best seen when more PERPENDICULAR to sound beam Needle echoes reflected directly back to the probe.

Ultrasound Guided Injections Maintaining proper angle of needle relative to beam Deep vs Shallow Targets



Shallow Target
Bright, crisp needle
reflection.

A very _ shallow or "flatter" approach makes needle more reflective



<u>Deep Target</u> Less bright, "fuzzy" needle reflection

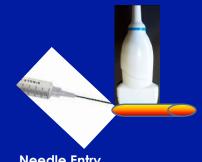
A "more steep or sharp' approach still reflects the needle... but NOT as crisp.

Ultrasound Guided Injections

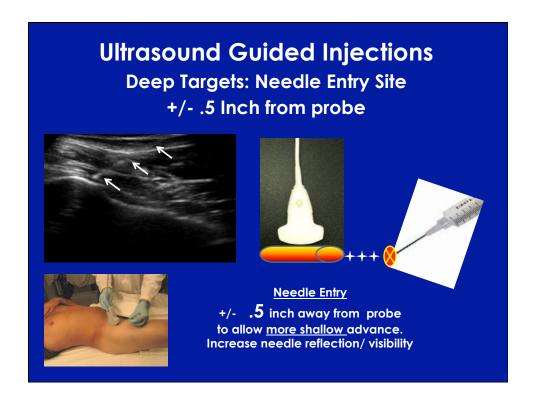
Shallow Targets: Needle Entry Site Adjacent...very close to probe

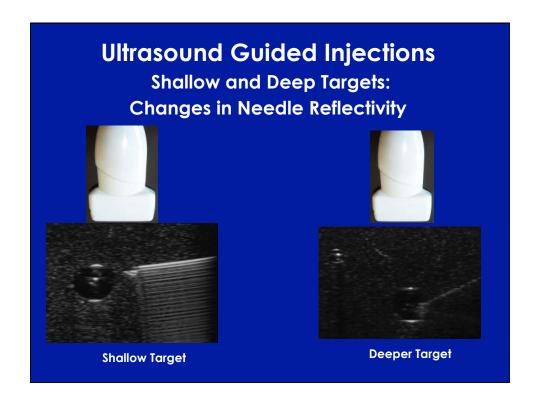


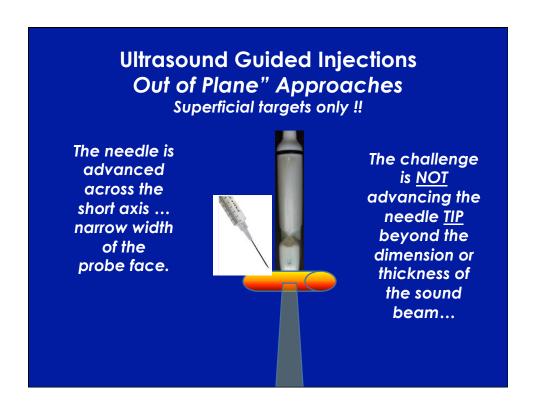


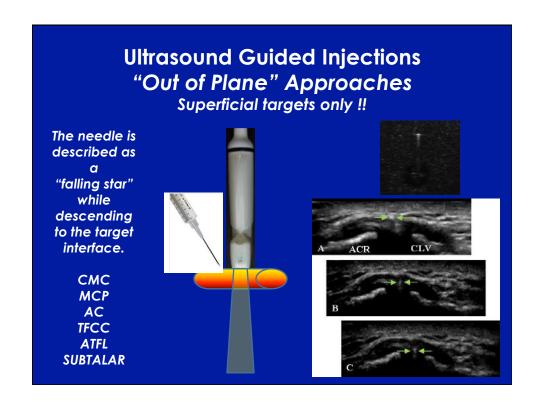


Needle Entry
Adjacent to probe
Shallow "near perpendicular"
advance.





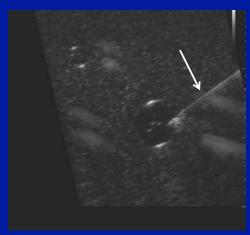




Ultrasound Guided Injections Technological Enhancements Beam Steering

The system
electronically shifts
the beam angle to
"create"

a more
perpendicular ...
closer to 90 Degree
relationship between
the needle and the
sound beam



Ultrasound Guided Injections Technological Enhancements Beam Steering

To utilize Beam Steering...

Shift the beam TOWARD the end of the probe where the skin puncture will occur





Ultrasound Guided Injections Sub-Acromial In-Plane Injection



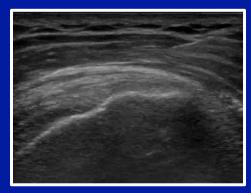


In Plane Approach
Anterior SubAcromial Injection: Inferior to Superior
Full length reflection of the needle is advanced to the linear, anechoic, horizontal line of the
SubAcromial/Deltoid Bursa above the Supraspinatus tendon

ACR : Acromion Hum : Humerus ssp : Supraspinatus

Ultrasound Guided Injections Supraspinatus In-Plane Injection





In Plane-Anterior Approach Supraspinatus
Inferior to Superior
Full length reflection of needle advanced to
the hyperechoic line of the tendon sheath.

Ultrasound Guided Injections Posterior Gleno-Humeral In-Plane Injection

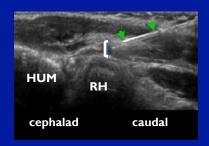




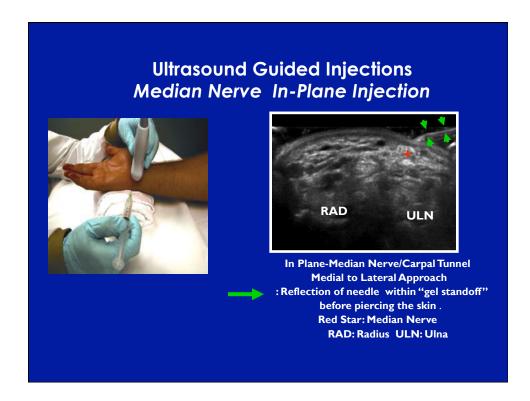
In Plane-Posterior Gleno-Humeral Injection
Medial to Lateral Approach
: Full length reflection of needle is advanced to
the hyperechoic triangle of the glenoid labrum.
HUM: Humerus (Blue Arc) Red Star: Glenoid Labrum

Ultrasound Guided Injections Lateral Epicondyle In-Plane Injection

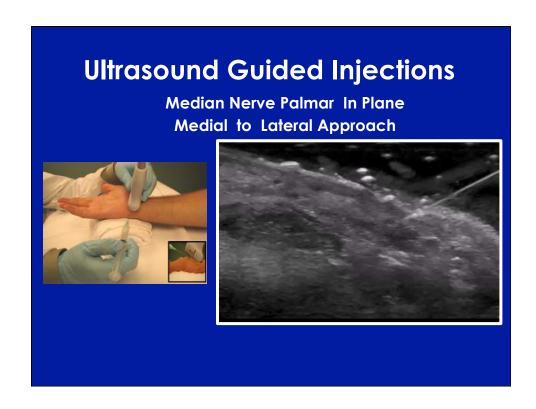




In Plane- Lateral Epicondyle/Common Flexor
Inferior to Superior Approach
: Full length reflection of needle is advanced to
the hyperechoic extensor tendon. (blue bracket)
HUM: Humerus RH: Radial Head

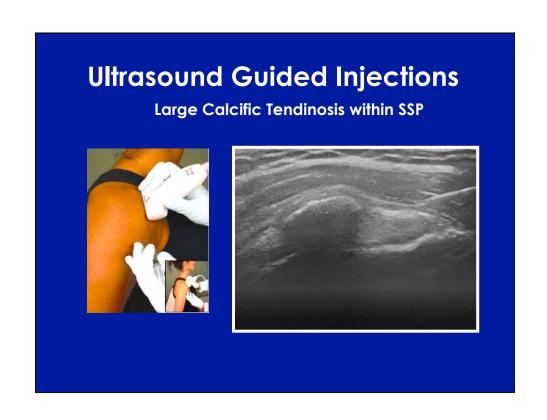


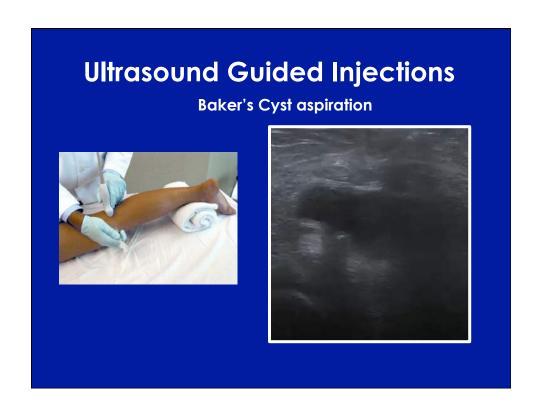


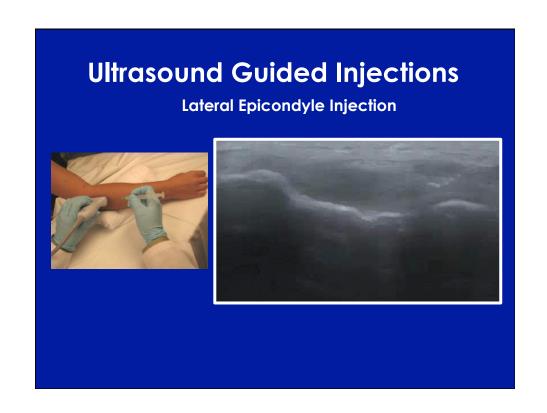














Visualization of Meds dispersing



Ultrasound Guided Injections

Plantar/Calcaneal Bursa or Effusion



