## THE IVC DON'T LIE.

PHILIPPE ROLA

JAN 28, 2019

- I run an urban community hospital ICU in Montreal.
- I'm a #FOAMed supporter, @ThinkingCC on twitter and blog at <a href="mailto:thinkingcriticalcare.com">thinkingcriticalcare.com</a>.
- I dislike recipe-based medicine.

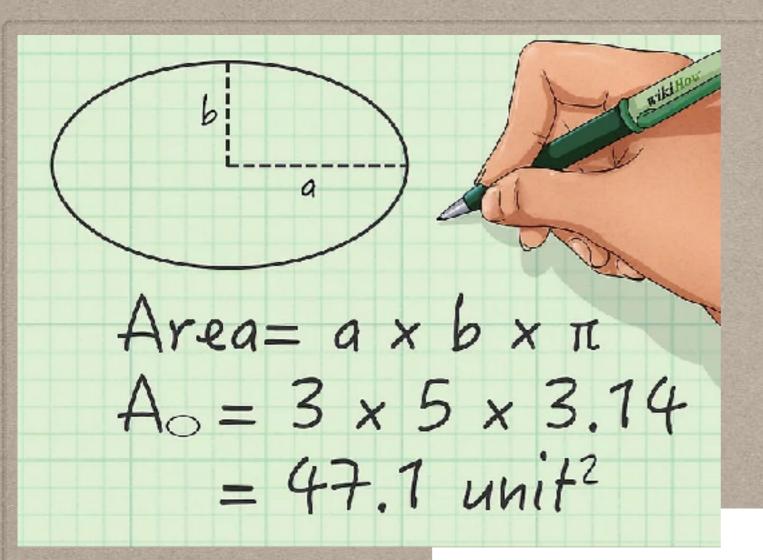


## thinking critical care

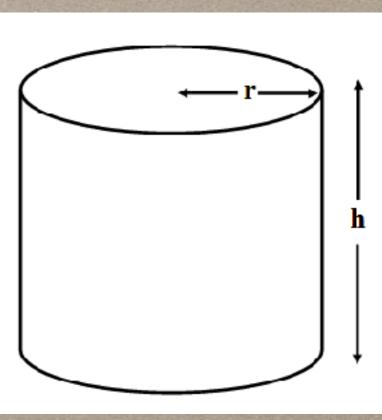
A BLOG FOR THINKING DOCS: BLENDING GOOD EVIDENCE, PHYSIOLOGY, COMMON SENSE, AND APPLYING IT AT THE REDSIDE!

COI - NONE!

## THE IVC



$$V = \pi r^2 h$$



Submitted 03/2012 - Accepted 04/2012 - Published 04/2012

## Evidence tables: Inferior vena cava collapsibility index (IVC-CI)

Stanislaw P. A. Stawicki, MD 1,3, David P. Bahner, MD, RDMS 1,2

Open Access Original Article

DOI: 10.7759/cureus.1025

of Medicine, Columbus, OH, USA

Correlation of IVC Diameter and **Collapsibility Index With Central Venous** Pressure in the Assessment of Intravascular Volume in Critically Ill Patients

**ORIGINAL ARTICLE** 

Bali Journal of Anesthesiology (BJOA) 2017, Volume 1, Number 1: 7-9 E-ISSN: 2549-2276

Central venous pressure correlates with inferior vena cava collapsibility index in patients treated in intensive care unit



DP. Evidence tables: Inferior vena cava US 12 Scientist 2012;6(1):3-5.

P. A. Stawicki, MD, Department of are, Trauma, and Burn, The Ohio State e. Columbus. OH 43210 USA. Email:

Made Wiryana, 11 Inferior vena cava diameter and collapsibility index: A practical non-invasive evaluation of intravascular fluid volume in critically-III patients

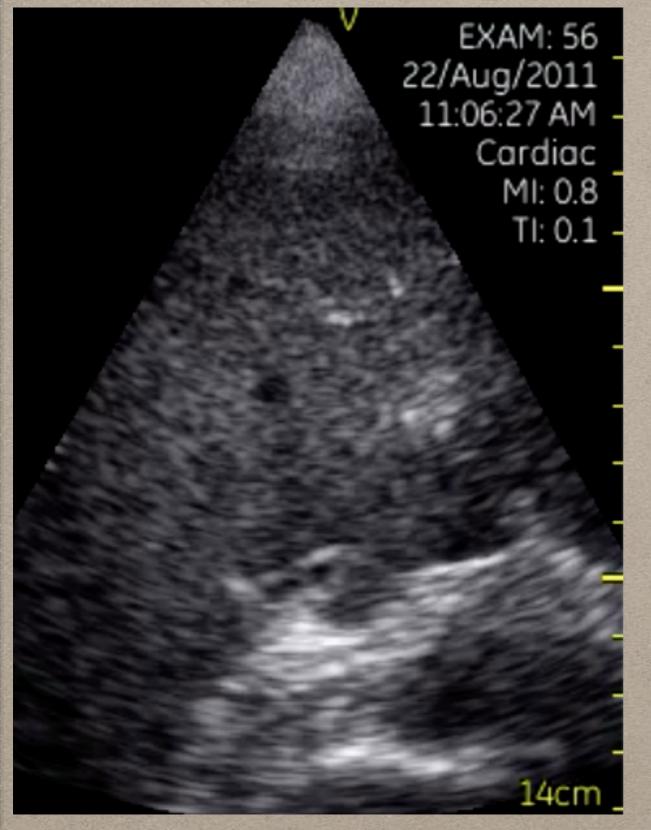
#### ABSTRACT

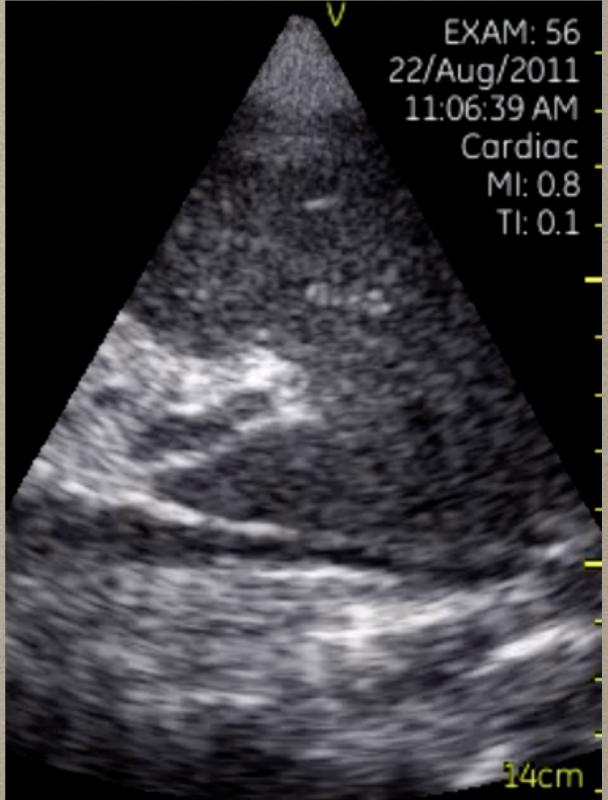
Background: Intravascular vo in monitoring the patients tr

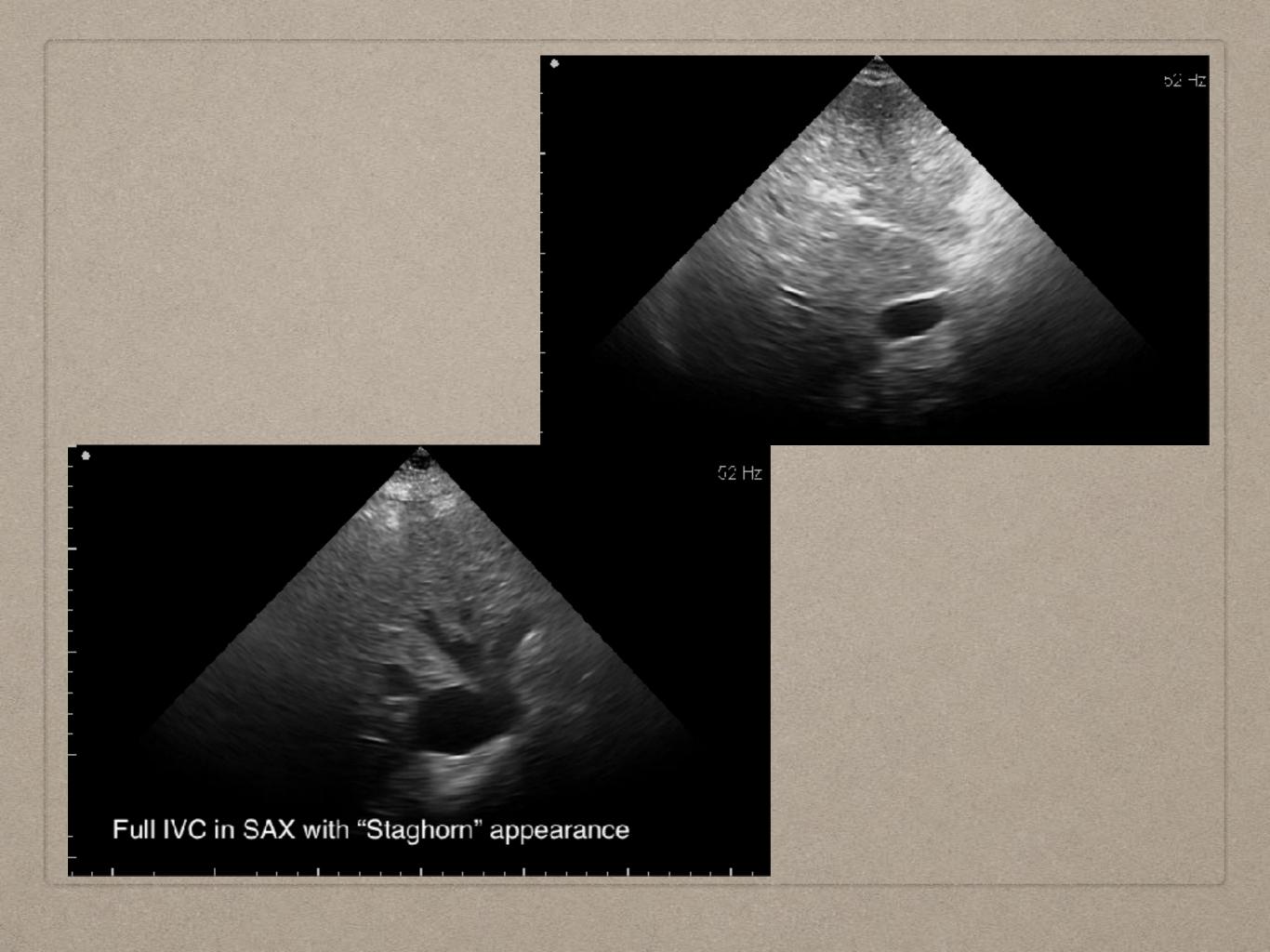
Article in Journal of the Medical Association of Thailand = Chotmainet thangphaet 96 Suppl 3(Suppl 3):S14-22 · March 2013 with 272 Reads Source: PubMed

## SO HOW SHOULD WE DO IT?

- Short axis view from RA to sub-hepatic IVC.
- Long axis across same span.
- Eyeball the IVC for size and variation.
- Classify broadly (empty-mid-full...maybe really full)









#### Philippe Rola @ThinkingCC · Dec 23

#POCUS poll 1 of 2, please answer both and RT! Is the ivc below:

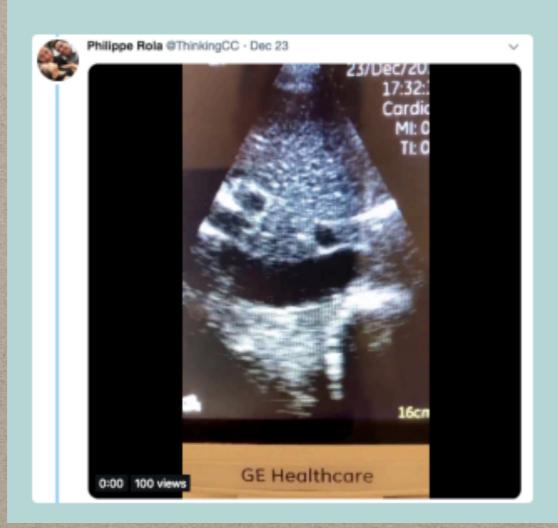
71% Full-ish

7% Normal-ish

2% Empty-ish

20% Can't tell

55 votes • 1 day left





## Re:above

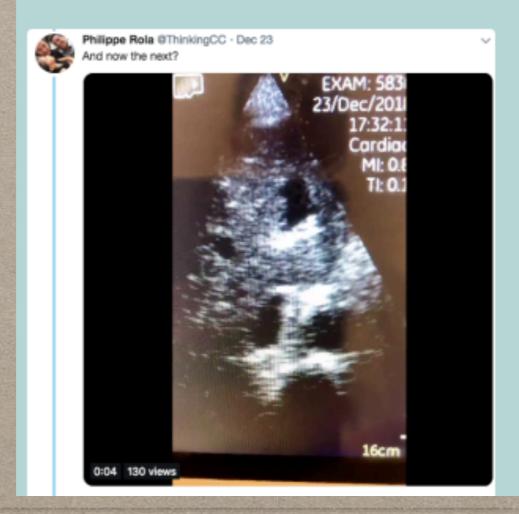
24% Full-ish

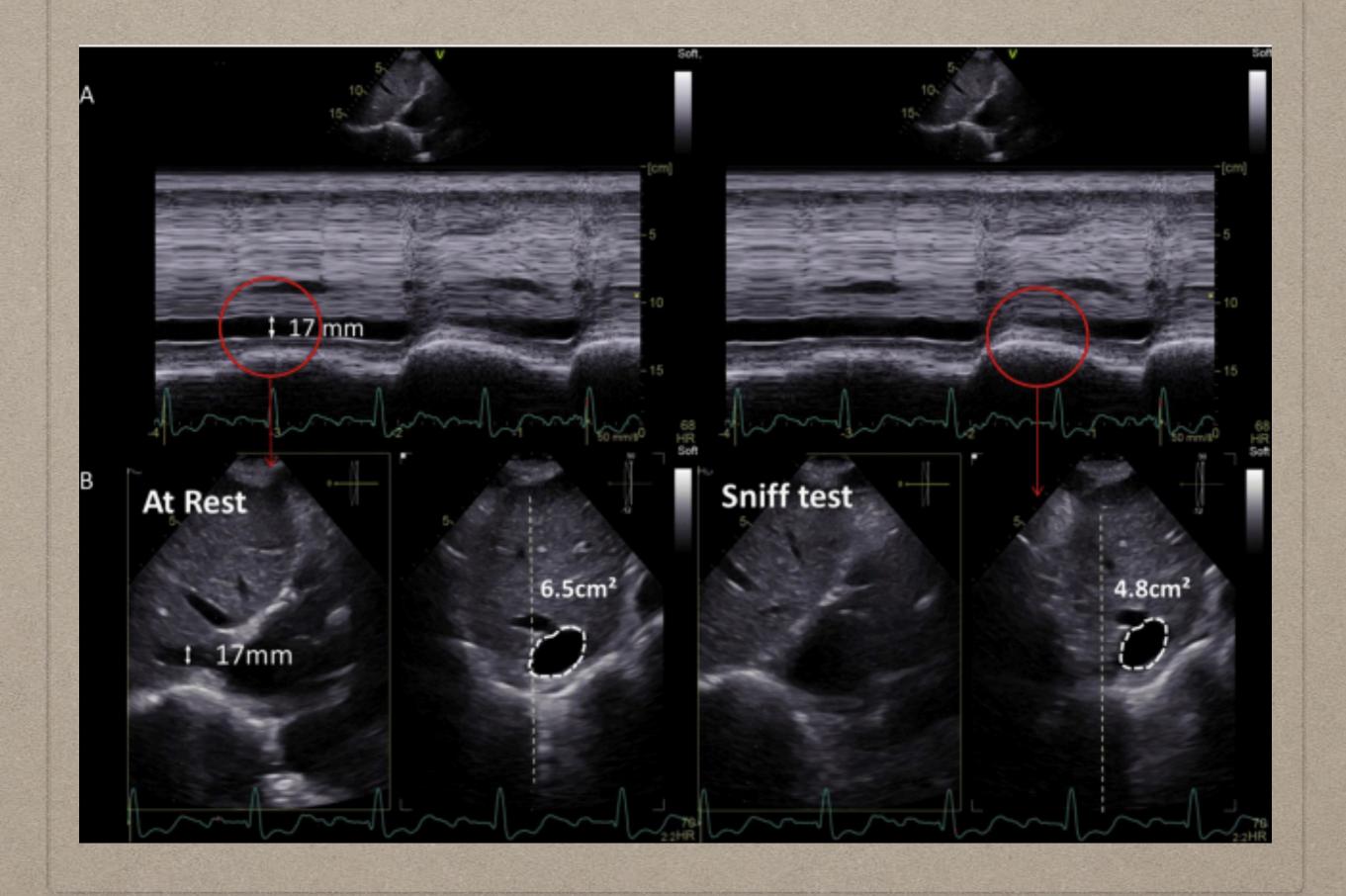
18% Normal-ish

21% Empty-ish

37% Can't tell

34 votes • Final results







## Three-Dimensional Inferior Vena Cava for Assessing Central Venous Pressure in Patients with Cardiogenic Shock



Raphaëlle Huguet, MD, Damien Fard, MD, Thomas d'Humieres, MD, Ophelie Brault-Meslin, MD, Laureline Faivre, MD, Louis Nahory, MD, Jean-Luc Dubois-Randé, MD, PhD, Julien Ternacle, MD, Leopold Oliver, MD, and Pascal Lim, MD, PhD, Creteil, France

Background: The inferior vena cava (IVC) has a complex three-dimensional (3D) shape, but measurements used to estimate central venous pressure (CVP) remain based on two-dimensional (2D) echocardiographic imaging. The aim of this study was to investigate the accuracy of IVC size and collapsibility index obtained by 3D echocardiography for assessing CVP in patients with cardiogenic shock.

Methods: Eighty consecutive echocardiographic examinations performed in 33 patients (mean age,  $72 \pm 15$  years; mean left ventricular ejection fraction,  $19 \pm 10\%$ ) admitted for cardiogenic shock were prospectively included. Two-dimensional and 3D images of the IVC were acquired simultaneously with invasive measurement of CVP, both at rest and during a sniff test. IVC diameters, 3D IVC area, and IVC collapsibility index (IVCCI) were assessed. The eccentricity index was computed from 3D data as the ratio of maximum to minimum IVC diameter. A cutoff value of 10 mm Hg for CVP defined patients with euvolemic hemodynamic status.

Results: At rest, IVC diameter averaged  $23 \pm 7$  mm by 2D imaging and  $25 \pm 8 \times 19 \pm 7$  mm by 3D imaging. The IVC had an eccentric shape (eccentricity index = 1.3) that increased when CVP was  $\leq$ 10 mm Hg and during the sniff test (P < .001). IVC measurements by 2D and 3D imaging were correlated with CVP. The best correlation

was obtained with IVCCI derived from 2D diameters (R = -0.69) and 3D are of 50% for IVCCI, 11 examinations were misclassified by 2D imaging and intraobserver reproducibility for IVC area was  $7 \pm 6\%$  and  $5 \pm 3\%$ , respectively.

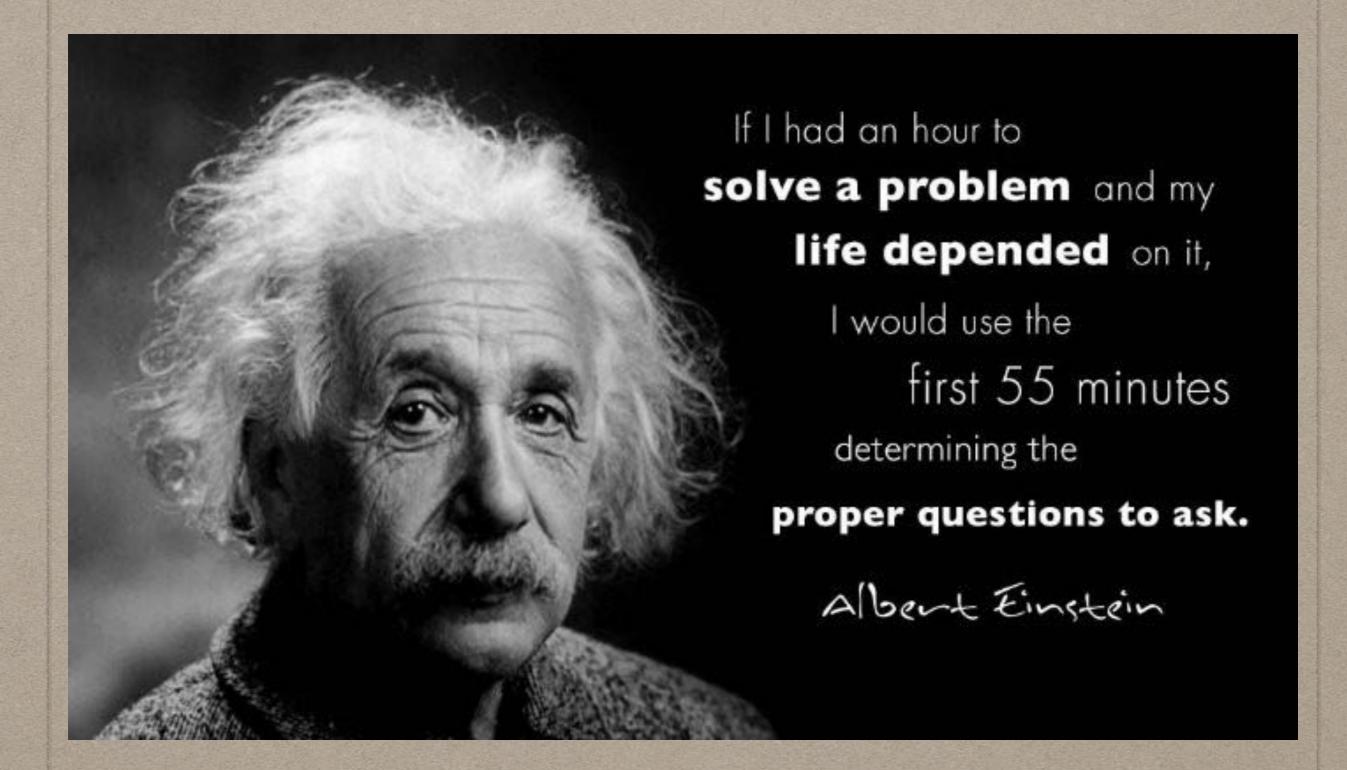
Conclusions: In patients with cardiogenic shock, IVCCI from area by 3D ech accurate to evaluate CVP. (J Am Soc Echocardiogr 2018;31:1034-43.)

#### **Clinical Implications**

Compared with standard 2D echocardiography, 3D IVC imaging provided a better assessment of IVC shape and seemed to be more accurate to estimate CVP. In our population, IVCCI derived from 3D area was best correlated with invasive CVP, and the cut-off of 50% seems to be particularly accurate to identify low and high CVP values. In the setting of cardiogenic shock, the correlation between changes in IVCCI and in CVP may be particularly interesting for adapting fluid and diuretic doses. Furthermore, reproducibility of 3D IVC area measurement was acceptable for clinical use.

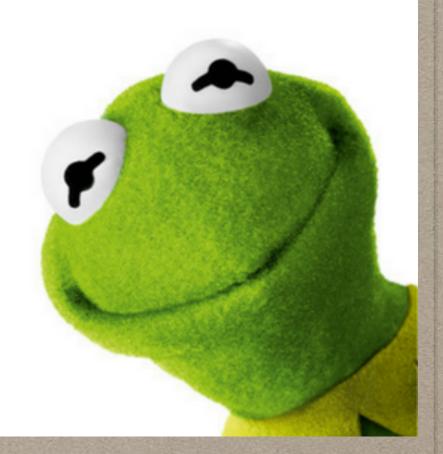
## ONE VIEW IS NO VIEW!

- The IVC is my friend
- I don't care about volume responsiveness (...or at least not much.)



## ASK THE RIGHT QUESTIONS

or look like a muppet



# SO WHAT ARE THE RIGHT QUESTIONS?

- Do I have a massive PE? (not unless I'm full+)
- Do I have tamponade? (not unless I'm full+)
- Do I have a tension pneumothorax? (not if I'm not full+)
- Should I stop giving fluids? (if I'm full, most probably, because I'm probably not volume tolerant)
- Do I need to check for venous hypertension? (if I'm full, yes!)
- Am I volume depleted? (if I'm really small, maybe, but you have to correlate w/cardiac POCUS to r/o hyperdynamic state and physical exam to r/o significant vasodilation)
- Am I volume responsive? (if I'm small or mid-sized with respiratory variation, probably)

# THE PROBLEM WITH THE QUEST FOR FLUID RESPONSIVENESS...



## FLUID RESPONSIVENESS

# YOU HAVE BEEN memecrunch:com

### Respiratory

Pulmonary edema ↑
Pleural effusion ↑
Altered pulmonary and
chest wall elastance (cfr IAP ↑)
paO2 ↓ paCO2 ↑ PaO2/FiO2 ↓
Extra vascular lung water ¬
Lung volumes ↓ (cfr IAP ↑)
Prolonged ventilation ↑
Difficult weaning ↑
Work of breathing ↑

#### Hepatic

Hepatic congestion ↑
Impaired synthetic function
Cholestatis ↑
Cytochrome P 450 activity ↓
Hepatic compartment syndrome

#### Gastrointestinal/visceral

Ascites formation ↑ Gut edema ↑
Malabsorption ↑ Ileus ↑
Bowel contractility ↓
IAP ↑ and APP (=MAP-IAP) ↓
Success enteral feeding ↓
Intestinal permeability ↑
Bacterial translocation ↑
Splanchnic microcirculatory flow ↓
ICG-PDR ↓, pHi ↓

### Central nervous system

Cerebral edema, impaired cognition, delirium ICP小 CPP↓ IOP小 ICH, ICS, OCS

#### Cardiovascular

Myocardial edema ↑
Conduction disturbance
Impaired contractility
Diastolic dysfunction
CVP ↑ and PAOP ↑
Venous return ↓
SV ↓ and CO ↓
Myocardial depression
Pericardial effusion ↑
GEF ↓ GEDVI ↑ CARS ↑

#### Abdominal Wall

Overload

Tissue edema ↑
Poor wound
healing↑
Wound infection↑
Pressure ulcers ↑
Abdominal
compliance ↓

#### Renal

Renal interstitial edema
Renal venous pressure ↑
Renal blood flow ↓
Interstitial pressure ↑
Salt + water retention ↑
Uremia ↑ GFR ↓ RVR ↑
Renal CS

## 2 COGNITIVE PARADIGMS:

FLUIDS ARE BETTER THAN PRESSORS.

# ALL SHOCK BENEFITS FROM MAXIMIZING CARDIAC OUTPUT.

## TAKE-HOME MESSAGES:

THE IVC IS YOUR FRIEND TOO.

JUST ASK IT THE RIGHT QUESTIONS.

LESS IS OFTEN MORE.

## QUESTIONS?

philipperola@gmail.com

Thank you!