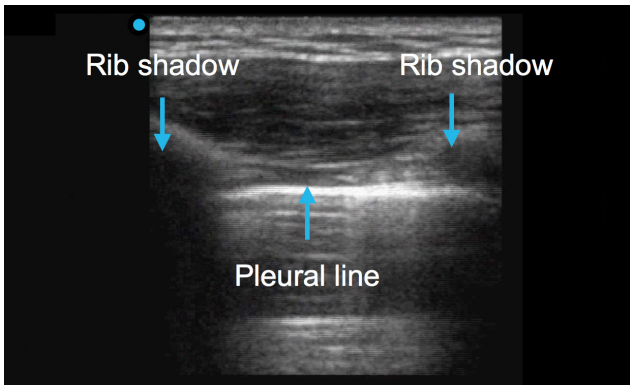
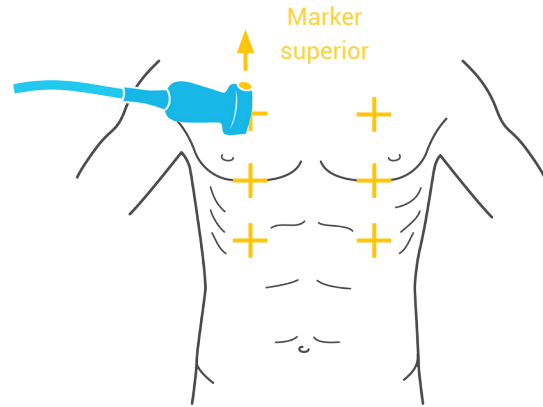


EFAST

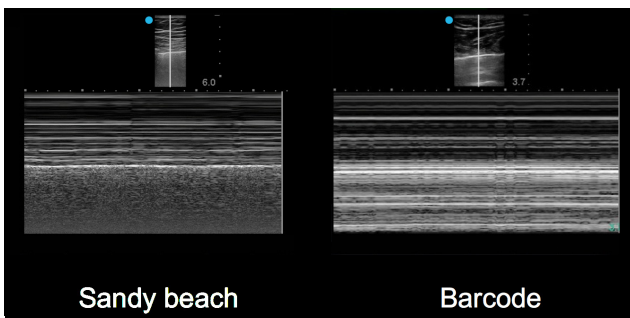
Evaluating for pneumothorax

An “extended” FAST or EFAST exam is performed if there is a suspicion for lung injury, specifically when there is concern of a pneumothorax.

Using a linear probe, with the indicator towards the patient’s head, place the probe high under the clavicle in the mid-clavicular space. Then slide the probe down to subsequent rib spaces to evaluate multiple regions.



The ultrasound image visualizes the pleural line, and you look for the presence or absence of “sliding”. Positive sliding is normal; its absence is concern for a pneumothorax.



M-mode can be used to confirm the presence of sliding. A normal lung with pleural line sliding will produce the “sandy beach” tracing whereas a pneumothorax will produce the “barcode” tracing.