

Vascular ultrasound

DIAGNOSING UPPER EXTREMITY DEEP VEIN THROMBOSIS (DVT)

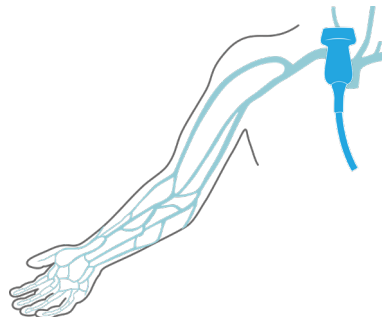
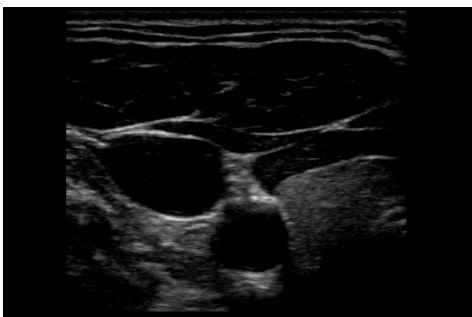
The incidence of upper extremity deep vein thrombosis (DVT) is increasing. Point-of-care ultrasound can allow for more timely diagnosis, and is particularly useful in settings where comprehensive ultrasound is not always available.

Technique

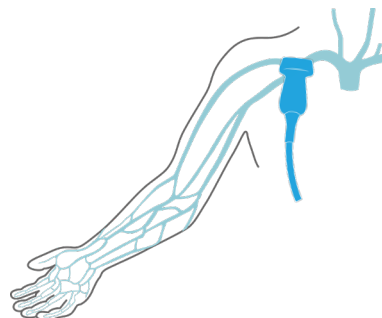
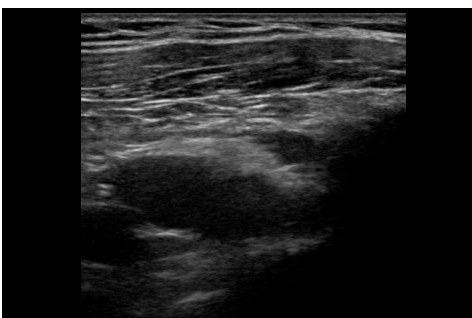
Use a high frequency transducer. Patients should be positioned with their arm abducted and head rotated to the contralateral side. The goal of an upper extremity DVT study is to evaluate for collapsible deep veins. A non-collapsible deep vein is consistent with DVT.

Compress each vein in the deep venous system to evaluate for collapsibility.

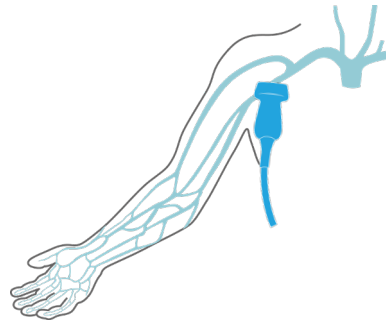
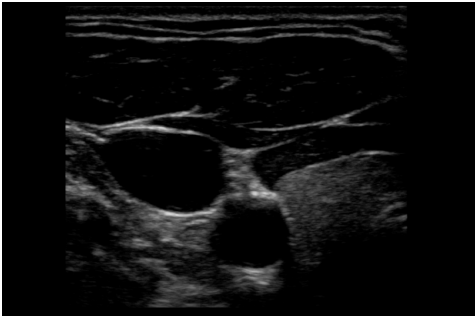
Internal jugular vein



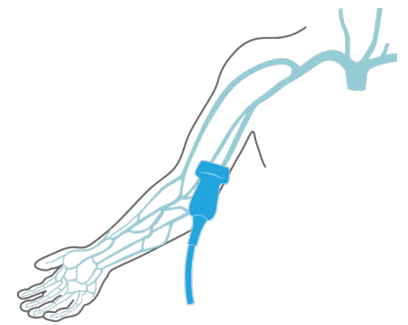
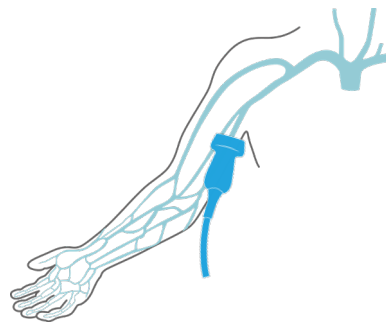
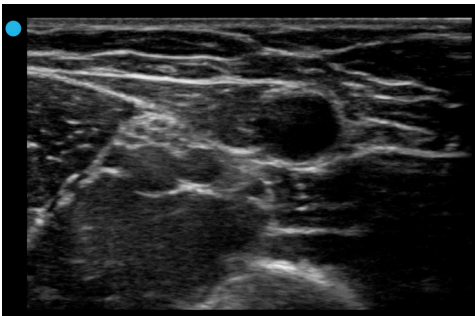
Subclavian vein



Axillary vein



Basilic and brachial veins



Cephalic vein

