Abstract #36515 Table 1 Integral velocity time index at the aorta exit (IVTI Ao), Left Ventricle (LV), Right Ventricle (RV), and Systolic Volume Variation (SVV)

Conclusions In these two case reports, we can see the importance of using echography as a complementary tool to correctly orientate the cause of hypotension in the postoperative period, since it gives us valuable information in clinical practice. Using it in conjunction with regular monitoring will permit better care in this critical time.

AIRWAY ULTRASOUND FOR DIFFICULT AIRWAY MANAGEMENT; A CASE REPORT
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Please confirm that an ethics committee approval has been applied for or granted: Not relevant (see information at the bottom of this page)

Application for ESRA Abstract Prizes: I don’t wish to apply for the ESRA Prizes

Background and Aims Difficult airway intubation can be challenging for anesthesiologists, because of the unexpected situation. Using the ultrasonography can help mitigate any issues that may arise.

Methods A 57 year-old-woman was admitted to A&E, with stridor and dyspnea. A diagnosis of bilateral vocal cord paralysis was made, requiring an emergency tracheostomy. In the operating room, we assessed the upper airway using the ultrasound, which confirmed the vocal cord paralysis. The patient was prepared for an awake intubation. Nebulization with 5ml of

LUNG ULTRASOUND AFTER CENTRAL VENOUS CATHETER CANNULATION: WHEN THERE’S MORE THAN AIR – A CASE REPORT
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Please confirm that an ethics committee approval has been applied for or granted: Not relevant (see information at the bottom of this page)

Background and Aims Lung ultrasound has become standard practice following central venous catheter cannulation to detect pneumothorax. In addition to this complication, we present a case report of an iatrogenic subclavian artery hematoma visualized through thoracic ultrasound, which was not identified in the chest radiography.

Methods We present the case of a 58-year-old woman, ASA III, diagnosed with stage IV colon cancer resulting in intestinal occlusion and contained perforation. The patient was proposed for a right colectomy and a totally implantable central venous access device for chemotherapy. A balanced general anesthesia technique was employed, and an ultrasound-guided bilateral rectus sheath single-shot block was performed for analgesic purposes. The central venous implantable catheter placement needed several attempts, with iatrogenic subclavian artery puncture. After successful catheter placement, subsequent post-procedure lung ultrasound revealed the presence of lung sliding with hypoechoic displacement of the visceral and parietal pleura at the level of the first and second ribs on the same side as the procedure, compatible with an hematoma. A thoracic radiograph performed thereafter did not identify hemothorax; however, it did identify improper final positioning of the tip of catheter, specifically at the contralateral subclavian vein.

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Methods We present the case of a 58-year-old woman, ASA III, diagnosed with stage IV colon cancer resulting in intestinal occlusion and contained perforation. The patient was proposed for a right colectomy and a totally implantable central venous access device for chemotherapy. A balanced general anesthesia technique was employed, and an ultrasound-guided bilateral rectus sheath single-shot block was performed for analgesic purposes. The central venous implantable catheter placement needed several attempts, with iatrogenic subclavian artery puncture. After successful catheter placement, subsequent post-procedure lung ultrasound revealed the presence of lung sliding with hypoechoic displacement of the visceral and parietal pleura at the level of the first and second ribs on the same side as the procedure, compatible with an hematoma. A thoracic radiograph performed thereafter did not identify hemothorax; however, it did identify improper final positioning of the tip of catheter, specifically at the contralateral subclavian vein.

Conclusions This case report highlights the utility of lung ultrasound in identifying complications of central venous catheterization, such as hematoma following iatrogenic artery puncture. While thoracic radiography remains the standard for tip localization and exclusion of pneumothorax, lung ultrasound serves as an additional valuable tool in detecting other potential complications.