



L'échographie clinique

- Elle est au lit du malade
- Par des non radiologues
 - Urgentistes
 - Réanimateurs
 - Pneumologues
 -
 - Pédiatres

Evaluation d'un patient aux urgences : quelle place pour l'échographie clinique

Dr Fournier Philippe
Urgences pédiatriques CHU Nîmes



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L'échographie clinique

- Miniaturisation des appareils



- Des études

- Des recommandations



Une voie ouverte par les urgentistes

- ECMU 1 et ECMU 2

Ann. Fr. Med. Urgence
DOI 10.3166/afmu-2018-0047

RECOMMANDATIONS POUR LA PRATIQUE CLINIQUE / *CLINICAL PRACTICE RECOMMENDATIONS*

Deuxième niveau de compétence pour l'échographie clinique en médecine d'urgence. Recommandations de la Société française de médecine d'urgence par consensus formalisé

Second Level of Clinical Sonography in Emergency Medicine. French Society of Emergency Medicine (SFMU) Guidelines by Formal Consensus



M. Martinez · J. Duchenne · X. Bobbia · S. Brunet · P. Fournier · P. Miroux · C. Perrier · P. Pès · A. Chauvin · P.-G. Claret · les membres de la commission des référentiels de la SFMU

Reçu le 4 mai 2018 ; accepté le 14 mai 2018
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Échographie pédiatrique

31- Il est proposé que l'urgentiste soit capable d'identifier une invagination intestinale par échographie en pédiatrie (accord relatif). Si l'examen de référence est le lavement, l'échographie est devenue l'examen de première intention pour le diagnostic d'une invagination car non invasif et non irradiant [67]. L'échographie faite par l'urgentiste a un RV+ de 29 et un RV- de 0,1. Elle permet de réduire le délai de diagnostic et ainsi de diminuer la morbidité et d'augmenter les chances de réduction de l'invagination par le lavement [68].

32- Il est proposé que l'urgentiste soit capable d'identifier un épanchement articulaire au niveau de la hanche en pédiatrie (accord relatif). L'imagerie de référence pour la recherche d'épanchement intra-articulaire au niveau de la hanche est l'échographie. Une étude a montré que cette échographie faite par les urgentistes pédiatriques permettait de diminuer les délais de prise en charge et d'améliorer la prise en charge des patients avec une technique simple et rapide d'apprentissage. Dans ce cadre, le RV+ est de 40 et la RV- de 0,2 [69].

Et en pédiatrie

> [Ann Emerg Med.](#) 2025 Jun 7:S0196-0644(25)00279-3. doi: 10.1016/j.annemerg. Online ahead of print.

Diagnostic Accuracy of Point-of-Care Ultra Hip Effusion: A Multicenter Diagnostic Study

> [Arch Dis Child.](#) 2025 Nov 4:archdischild-2025-329440. doi: 10.1 Online ahead of print.

Evaluating the diagnostic accuracy of poin
ultrasound for paediatric appendicitis: a UK
multicentre observational study

Observational Study
Epub 2020 Nov 6.

Point-of-care lung ultra
bronchiolitis in a pediatric

Torsion of Undescended Testis in Children Detected
By Point-of-Care Ultrasound

Emerg Med. 2025 Aug 23:79:323-326. doi: 10.1016/j.jemermed.2025.08.030. Online ahead of print.

Torsion of Undescended Testis in Children Detected
By Point-of-Care Ultrasound

> [J Emerg Med.](#) 2025 Aug 23:79:323-326. doi: 10.1016/j.jemermed.2025.08.030. Online ahead of print.



Intérêt dans l'évaluation et le parcours

Nécessité de poser un diagnostic

Evaluer le degré d'urgence

Orienter sur la structure avec le plateau chirurgical adapté



Intérêt dans l'évaluation et le parcours

La clinique et la bio sont elles suffisantes pour poser un diagnostic

Besoin d'une imagerie :

Echo Opérateur dépendant

La disponibilité du radiologue

Non IRRADIANTE

TDM Disponibilité table et manipulateur

Interprétation à distance possible

Mais IRRADIANT



Quelques exemples

- L'invagination intestinale aiguë
- L'appendicite
- L'épanchement articulaire de la hanche

L'invagination intestinale aigue

Lee et al. *BMC Pediatrics* (2020) 20:155
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12887-020-02060-6>

BMC Pediatrics

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access

Point-of-care ultrasound may be useful for detecting pediatric intussusception at an early stage



Jeong-Yong Lee^{1*}, Jung Heon Kim², Seung Jun Choi¹, Jong Seung Lee³ and Jeong-Min Ryu³

L'invagination intestinale aigue

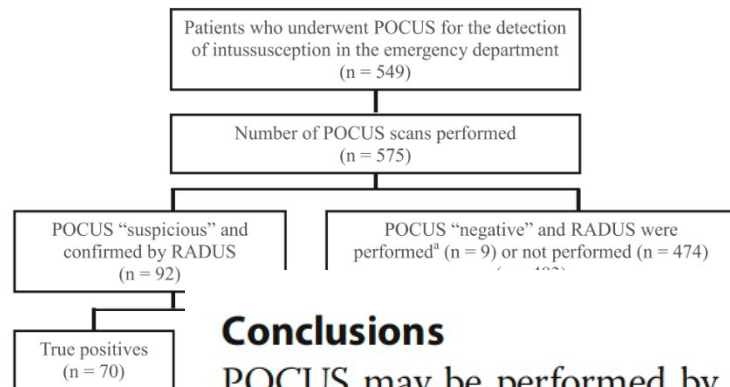


Fig. 1 Flowchart showing the performance of POCUS performed for evaluating conditions other than intussusception.

Conclusions

POCUS may be performed by pediatric emergency physicians to detect intussusception. Furthermore, performing POCUS by applying criteria set to broader standards in the ED could help detect intussusception at an early stage, which may present with obscure clinical symptoms.

Specificity

Accuracy

Positive predictive value

Negative predictive value

Positive likelihood ratio

Negative likelihood ratio

CI Confidence interval

nt-of-care ultrasound

Value (95% CI)

100% (94.9%–100%)

95.6% (93.5%–97.3%)

97.8% (96.3%–98.9%)

76.1% (67.9%–82.7%)

100% (100% – 100)

23.0 (15.3–34.5)


0 (0–0)

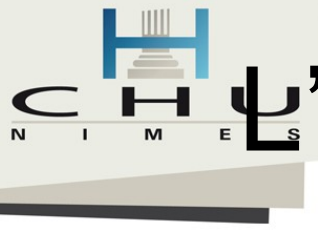
L'appendicite

**Journal of
Clinical Ultrasound**
Sonography and other Imaging Techniques

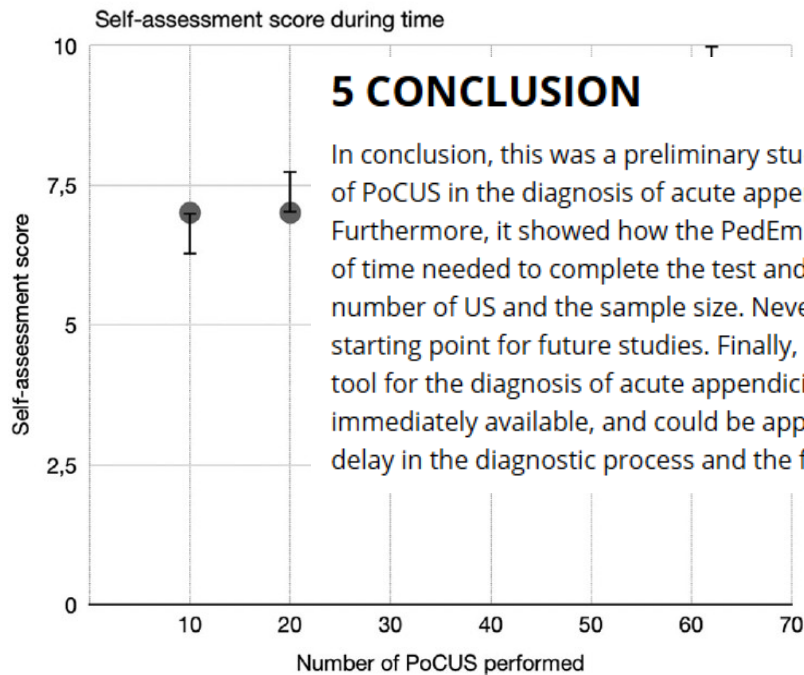
RESEARCH ARTICLE |  Full Access

Accuracy of point-of-care ultrasound in the diagnosis of acute appendicitis in a pediatric emergency department

Stefano Balbo MD, Cecilia Maria Pini MD , Irene Raffaldi MD, Angelo Giovanni Delmonaco MD, Emanuele Castagno MD PhD, Riccardo Guanà MD PhD, Gianpaolo Di Rosa MD, Claudia Bondone MD



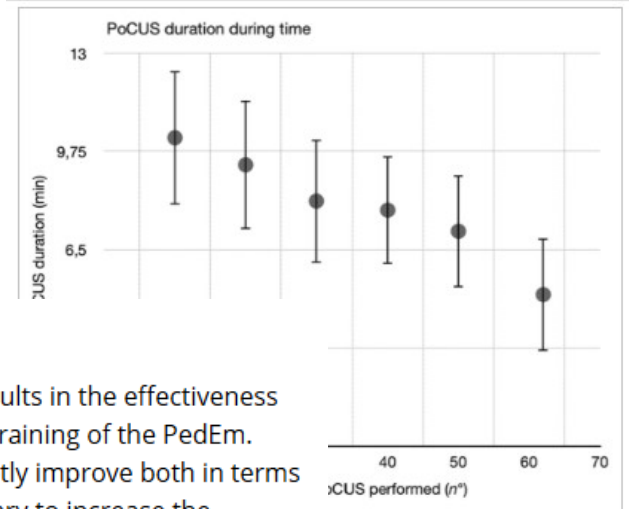
appendicite



5 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this was a preliminary study that showed exciting results in the effectiveness of PoCUS in the diagnosis of acute appendicitis, even after a short training of the PedEm. Furthermore, it showed how the PedEm's performance may promptly improve both in terms of time needed to complete the test and accuracy, thus it is necessary to increase the number of US and the sample size. Nevertheless, our research represented an encouraging starting point for future studies. Finally, our data pointed out how PoCUS could be a useful tool for the diagnosis of acute appendicitis in the ED, especially if the radiologist is not immediately available, and could be applied in everyday clinical practice without causing any delay in the diagnostic process and the following treatment.

FIGURE 1 Variation of self-assessment score during the study period.



[Open in figure viewer](#) | [PowerPoint](#)
during the study period.

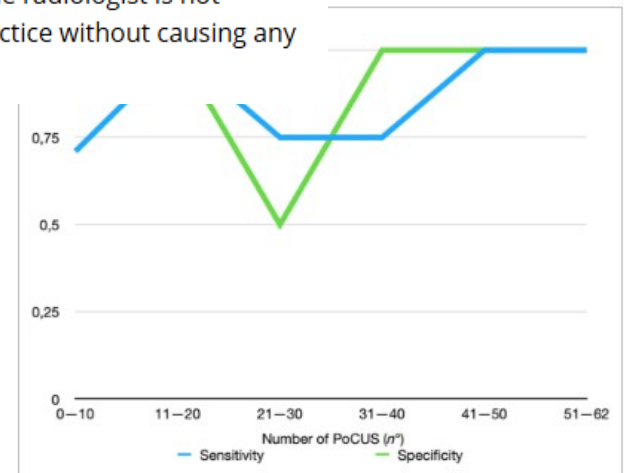
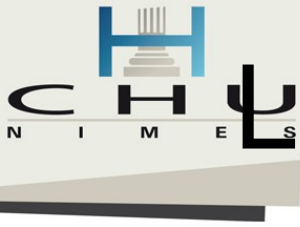


FIGURE 3 Variation of sensitivity and specificity of point-of-care ultrasound (PoCUS) performed by the pediatric emergency physician (PedEm) during the study period.

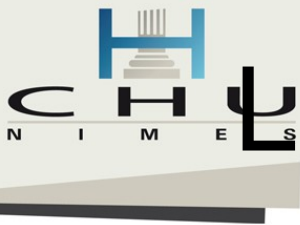


La hanche

> [CJEM](#). 2024 Dec;26(12):875-882. doi: 10.1007/s43678-024-00788-z. Epub 2024 Oct 1.

Diagnostic accuracy of point-of-care ultrasound (PoCUS) for the diagnosis of hip effusion in the pediatric emergency department

Hadas Katz-Dana^{1 2}, Rudica Stackiewicz^{3 4}, Elad Dana^{3 5}, Nir Friedman^{6 3},
Gali Lackner^{3 7}, Ehud Rosenbloom^{6 3}, Ayelet Shles^{6 3}



La hanche

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remains a lack of consensus regarding the inclusion of hip PoCUS application in PoCUS training programs [25]. In our study, as well as in existing literature, only brief training was required to equip pediatric emergency medicine physicians with hip PoCUS scanning

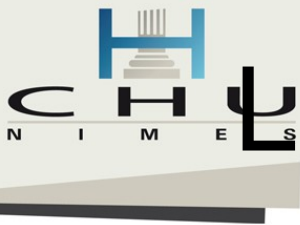
Conclusion

Pediatric emergency medicine physicians may accurately identify a hip effusion using PoCUS with high sensitivity and specificity compared to a reference standard of radiology ultrasound. Large, randomized trials are required to assess whether this skill may be acquired with reasonable resource expenditure and to determine the impact of hip PoCUS on other patient outcomes, such as time to diagnosis and ED length of stay.

91.5% (95% CI 81.1–96.5), NPV 89.6% (95% CI 78.4–95); + LR 10.33 (95% CI 4–26.5), – LR 0.11 (95% CI 0.05–0.26)

PEM pediatric emergency physician, *RADUS* radiology department ultrasound, *PoCUS* point-of-care ultrasound, + *LR* positive likelihood ratio, – *LR* negative likelihood ratio





La hanche

remains a lack of consensus regarding the inclusion of hip PoCUS application in PoCUS training programs [25]. In our study, as well as in existing literature, only brief training was required to equip pediatric emergency medicine physicians with hip PoCUS scanning

Conclusion

Pediatric emergency medicine physicians may accurately identify a hip effusion using PoCUS with high sensitivity and specificity compared to a reference standard of radiology ultrasound. Large, randomized trials are required to assess whether this skill may be acquired with reasonable resource expenditure and to determine the impact of hip PoCUS on other patient outcomes, such as time to diagnosis and ED length of stay.

(95% CI 0.05–0.26)

PEM pediatric emergency physician, *RADUS* radiology department ultrasound, *PoCUS* point-of-care ultrasound, + *LR* positive likelihood ratio, – *LR* negative likelihood ratio

Conclusion

- L'échographie clinique en pédiatrie est en plein essor
- Elle peut réduire les délais de prise en charge dans certaines pathologies(Invagination, arthrite, trauma abdo....)
- Elle permet de diminuer l'exposition aux Rayons ionisants
- Elle est disponible H24 et rapidement



Conclusion

- Les limites
 - Besoin de formations, de référents
 - La confiance des spécialités avec lesquelles on travail
 - Continuer les études
 - Mise en place des recommandations françaises



Merci