1. Overview
   - POCUS (Point of Care Ultrasound) refers to performing an ultrasound at the patient’s point of need to interpret results immediately which provides rapid diagnosis. Rapid diagnosis is used to inform treatment strategies. POCUS can also be utilized for completion of procedures.
   - POCUS is: 1) Portable and allows for real time images and immediate interpretation, 2) Less expensive than other imaging modalities, 3) Highly accurate when used by experienced healthcare providers, 4) Does not use of ionizing radiation, 5) Associated with Increased patient satisfaction.

2. Goal of the Procedure
   - Rapid diagnosis and interpretation of ultrasound images to further guide treatment decisions.

3. References

4. Required Reading/ Review
   - To access ultrasound lectures, http://www.emergencyultrasoundteaching.com/index.html
     Click on narrated lectures and watch the following: Physics, Biliary/ Gallbladder, OB/GYN, Renal/Bladder, Soft Tissue/ Musculoskeletal, and vascular access. Feel free to investigate other information such as ultrasound videos, ultrasound images, and resources.

5. Required Procedure Competencies:
   - Physics
     - Apply principles of ultrasound physics to the clinical scanning experience.
   - Biliary/Gallbladder
     - Utilizing SonoSim, obtain an abdominal ultrasound to assess the following:
       - Gallbladder location and structures.
       - Assess for symptomatic cholelithiasis: Identify presence of gallstone versus polyp or artifact.
       - Assess for common bile obstruction: Choledocholithiasis – measure common bile duct (CBD) diameter.
   - OB/GYN
     - Utilizing SonoSim, obtain a transabdominal limited first trimester ultrasound to assess for presence of intrauterine pregnancy.
   - Renal/Bladder
     - Utilizing SonoSim, obtain an abdominal ultrasound to assess for kidney location/structures, ureteral stone or obstructive process, and hydronephrosis.
   - Soft Tissue/ Musculoskeletal
     - Utilizing SonoSim, obtain a soft tissue ultrasound to assess for cellulitis versus abscess in soft tissue: “Cobble stoning” (fluid in subcutaneous fat) versus discrete, hypoechoic, walled-off fluid collection in subcutaneous tissue.
     - Utilizing SonoSim, obtain a musculoskeletal ultrasound to assess location and structures of muscle/bone.
   - Vascular Access
     - Perform short-axis and long-axis ultrasound techniques to facilitate peripheral IV insertion.