

# CEUS of the abdomen in 2017

Olivier Lucidarme

Pitié Salpêtrière – UPMC/Sorbonne University

Paris France



# CARACTÉRISTIQUES DES MICROBULLES

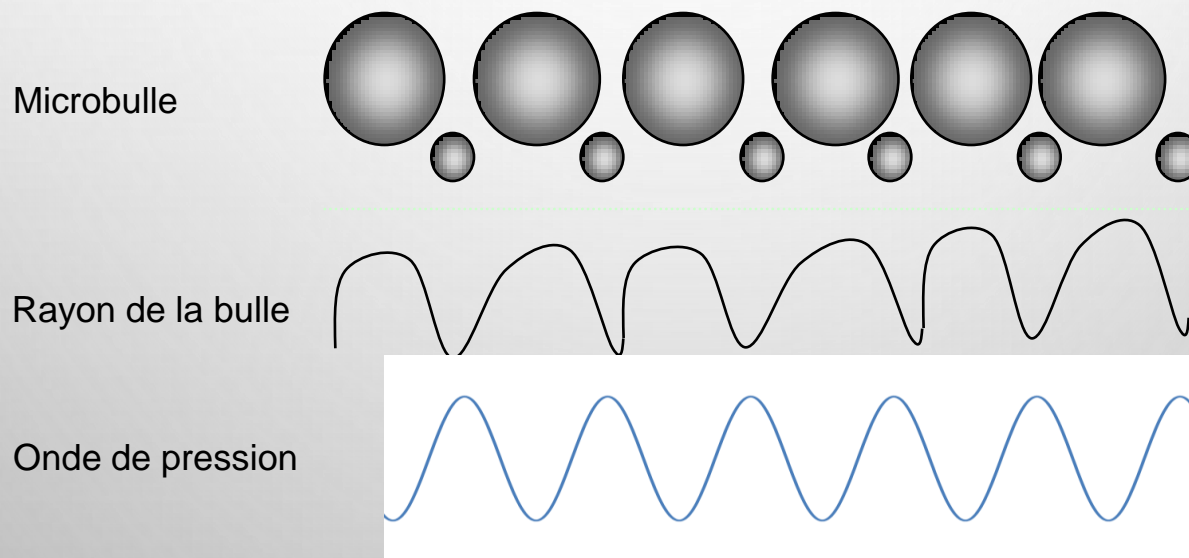
- Impératifs de taille
  - Capillaires pulmonaires :  $7\ \mu\text{m}$  ( $<15\ \mu\text{m}$ )
- Impératifs de stabilité (tension de surface)
  - Dissolution en fonction
    - Du diamètre initial
      - Une bulle d'air de  $1\ \mu\text{m}$  se dissout en 0,01 sec
      - Une bulle d'air de  $10\ \mu\text{m}$  se dissout en 1 sec

## STABILITÉ DES MICROBULLES

- **La stabilité d'une microbulle peut être améliorée :**
  - En augmentant le diamètre de la bulle
  - En choisissant un gaz peu soluble
    - Perfluorocarbone, hexafluorure de soufre
  - En diminuant le coefficient de diffusion
    - Encapsulation

# NON LINÉARITÉ LOCALE : LES MICROBULLES

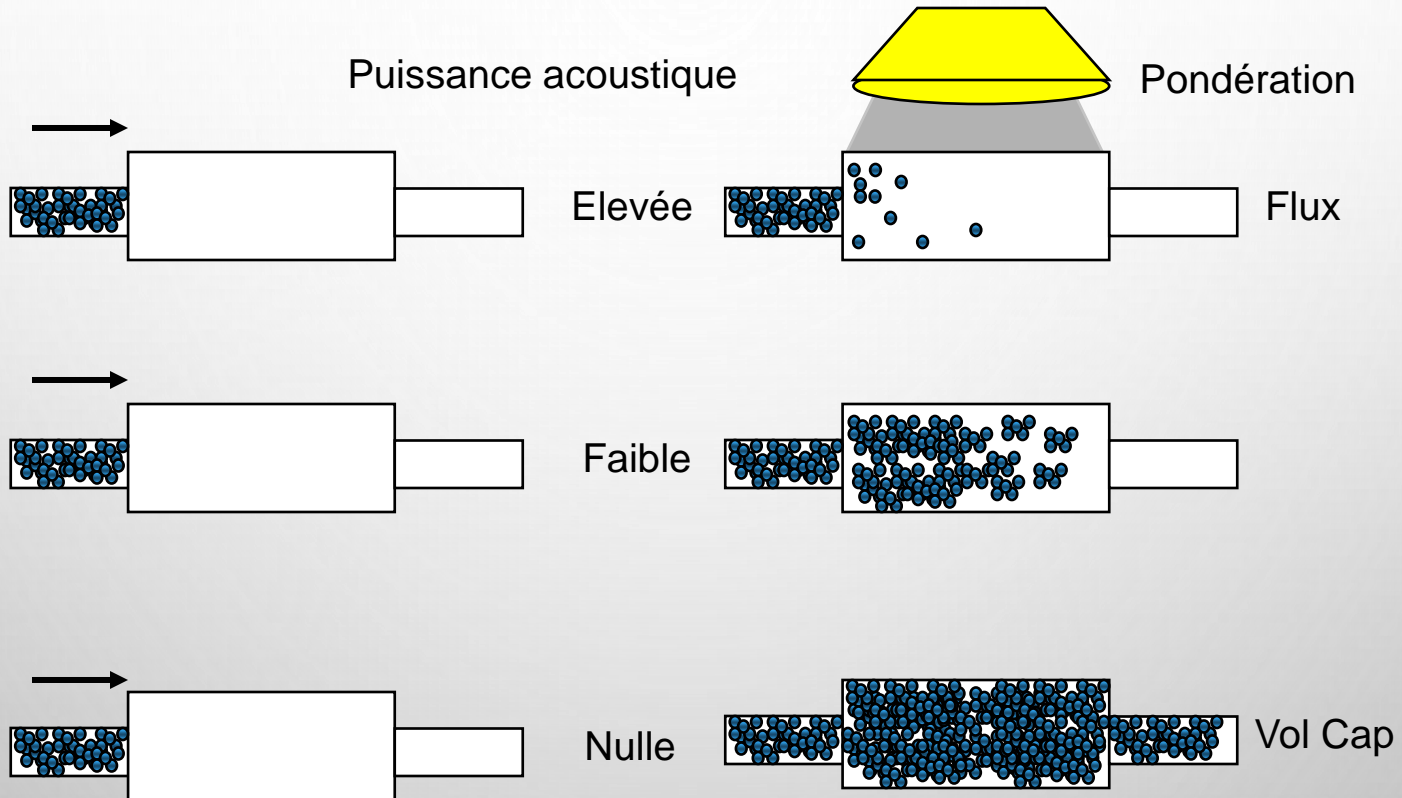
- **Puissance intermédiaire ( $> \sim 100$  kPa,  $< \sim 1$  MPa )**
  - vibration non linéaire (rétrodiffusion à des fréquences harmoniques)



# NON LINÉARITÉ LOCALE : LES MICROBULLES

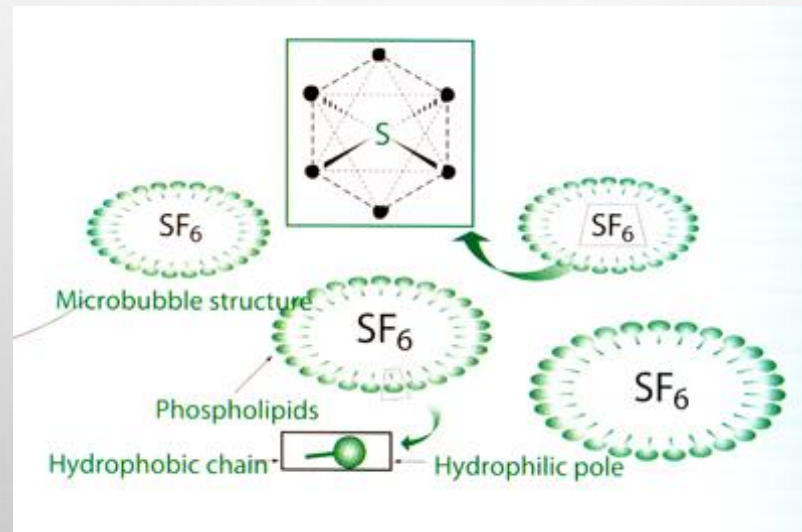
- **Très forte puissance acoustique ( $> 1$  MPa)**
  - **destruction des microbulles (production d'un signal très intense et bref, très riche en fréquences harmoniques).**

# LA DESTRUCTION DES BULLES



## PRODUITS DE CONTRASTE

- Sonovue (Bracco)
  - Microbulles d'hexafluorure de soufre stabilisée par une enveloppe de phospholipide

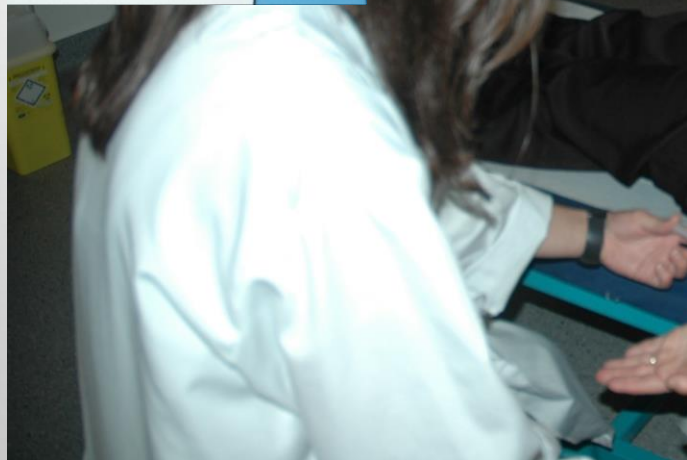
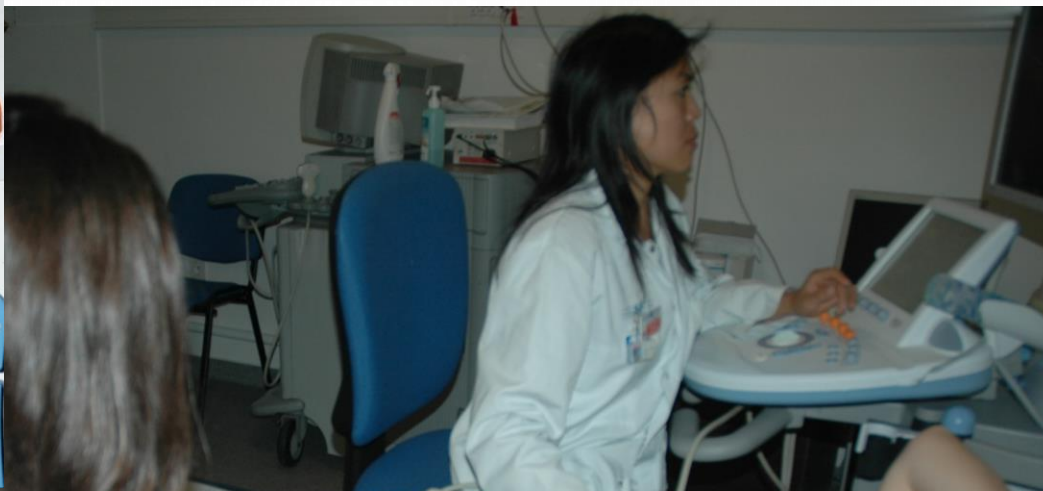


## SONOVUE

- Flacon de 25 mg de poudre lyophilisée de phospholipides dans une atmosphère de gaz d'hexafluorure de soufre à 100% + 5 ml de Serum physiologique en seringue
- Stable 6 heures après reconstitution mais doit être utilisé immédiatement d'un point de vue microbiologique
- Conserve 2 ans à température ambiante







## SONOVUE

- L'hexafluorure de soufre se dissout et est évacué par le poumon
  - Demi-vie : 12 min

## EFFETS INDÉSIRABLES

- Céphalées
- Nausées
- Douleur au point d'injection
- Sensation de brûlure ou de paresthésies
- Modification transitoire de l'ECG, de la glycémie
- Vision floue, sensation de douleur au niveau des sinus
- **Allergie à l'hexafluorure de soufre**

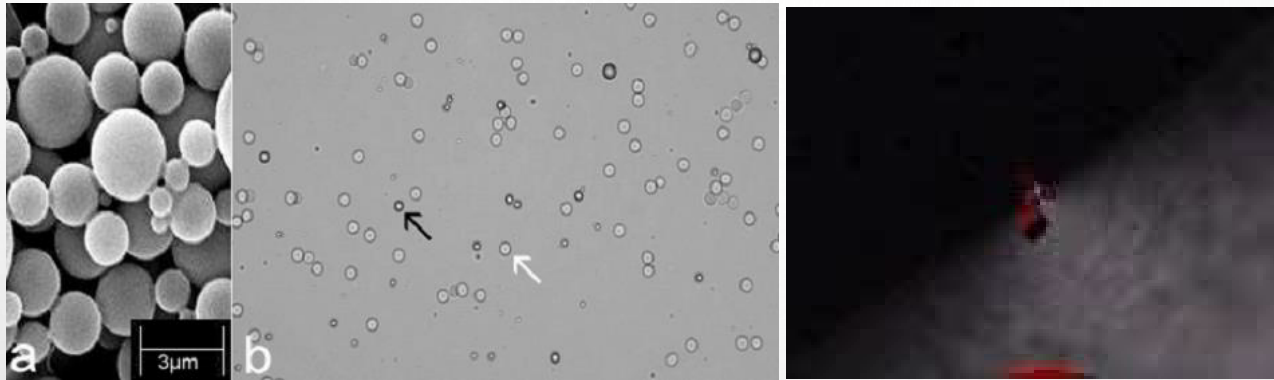
## CONTRE INDICATIONS

- **Allergie à l'hexafluorure de soufre ou à un des composants**
- Syndrome de détresse respiratoire
- **Grossesse et allaitement**
- Insuffisance cardiaque aigue ou grave

## **PRIX (2010)**

- **En ville (remboursé à 65%)**
  - 92,44 €
- **APHP**
  - 70 €

## US CONTRAST AGENTS



- Microbubbles d'hexafluorure de soufre
- SonoVue®
- Diametre 3-7microns
- Blood pool agent

# Guidelines and Good Clinical Practice Recommendations for Contrast Enhanced Ultrasound (CEUS) –



ELSEVIER

Ultrasound in Med. & Biol., Vol. 39, No. 2, pp. 187–210, 2013  
 Copyright © 2013 World Federation for Ultrasound in Medicine & Biology  
 Printed in the USA. All rights reserved  
 0301-5629/\$ - see front matter

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ultrasmedbio.2012.09.002>

## ● *Guideline*

### GUIDELINES AND GOOD CLINICAL PRACTICE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CONTRAST ENHANCED ULTRASOUND IMAGING OF THE LIVER – UPDATE 2012 A WFUMB-EFSUMB INITIATIVE IN COLLABORATION WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF AFSUMB, IAFUS, FLAUS AND ICUS

MICHEL CLAUDON,<sup>1,\*</sup> MASATOSHI KUDO,<sup>2,\*</sup> BYUNG IHN CHOI,<sup>3</sup> DAVID O. COSGROVE,<sup>4</sup>  
 RICHARD G. BARR,<sup>5</sup> FABIO PISCAGLIA,<sup>7</sup> STEPHANIE R. WILSON,<sup>8</sup>  
 DIRK ANDRE CLEVERT,<sup>9</sup> MICHEL CORREAS,<sup>14</sup> HONG DING,<sup>15</sup> FLEMMING FORSBERG,<sup>16</sup>  
 J. BRIAN FOWLKES,<sup>17</sup> ROBERT N. GIBSON,<sup>18</sup> BARRY B. GOLDBERG,<sup>19</sup> NATHALIE LASSAU,<sup>20</sup>  
 EDWARD L. S. LEEN,<sup>21</sup> ROBERT F. MATTREY,<sup>22</sup> FUMINORI MORIYASU,<sup>23</sup> LUIGI SOLBIATI,<sup>24</sup>  
 HANS-PETER WESKOTT,<sup>25</sup> and HUI-XIONG XU<sup>26</sup>

Piscaglia F. et coll. *Ultraschall Med* 2011; 32:1-27

The  
 Clin  
 (CE)

C. Dietrich<sup>9</sup>,  
 D. Lindsell<sup>18</sup>,  
 L. Thorelius<sup>27</sup>,

1

#### Authors

F. Piscaglia<sup>1</sup>, C. Nolsøe<sup>2</sup>, C. F. Dietrich<sup>3</sup>, D. O. Cosgrove<sup>4</sup>, O. H. Gilja<sup>5</sup>, M. Bachmann Nielsen<sup>6</sup>, T. Albrecht<sup>7</sup>, L. Barozzi<sup>8</sup>,  
 M. Bertolotto<sup>9</sup>, O. Catalano<sup>10</sup>, M. Claudon<sup>11</sup>, D. A. Clevert<sup>12</sup>, J. M. Correas<sup>13</sup>, M. D'Onofrio<sup>14</sup>, F. M. Drudi<sup>15</sup>, J. Eydin<sup>16</sup>,  
 M. Giovannini<sup>17</sup>, M. Hocke<sup>18</sup>, A. Ignee<sup>19</sup>, E. M. Jung<sup>20</sup>, A. S. Klausner<sup>21</sup>, N. Lassau<sup>22</sup>, E. Leen<sup>23</sup>, G. Mathis<sup>24</sup>, A. Saftoiu<sup>25</sup>,  
 G. Seidel<sup>26</sup>, P. S. Sidhu<sup>27</sup>, G. ter Haar<sup>28</sup>, D. Timmerman<sup>29</sup>, H. P. Weskott<sup>30</sup>

#### Affiliations

Affiliation addresses are listed at the end of the article.

# Macrovascular system

- **Macro vessels indications:**
  - **Extracranial Carotids** (Recommendation level: B,3)
    - To improve the delineation of the endovascular borders in difficult cases
    - For distinguishing occlusion from tight sub-occlusive stenosis

\*Clevert. Clin Hemorheol Microcirc 2008; 39: 121–132

\*Pfister . Clin Hemorheol Microcirc 2009; 43: 119–128



# Macrovascular system

- **Macro vessels indications:**
  - **Extracranial Carotids** (Recommendation level: B,3)
    - To improve the delineation of the endovascular borders in difficult cases
    - For distinguishing occlusion from tight sub-occlusive stenosis
  - **Aorta** (Recommendation level: A,1a)
    - To identify and follow-up endoleaks after AAA repair
    - CEUS > CT angiography\*
    - Renal impairment.

Courtesy Dr Corinne Gautier CHU Lille



\*Clevert. Clin Hemorheol Microcirc 2008; 39: 121–132

\*Pfister . Clin Hemorheol Microcirc 2009; 43: 119–128

# Macrovascular system

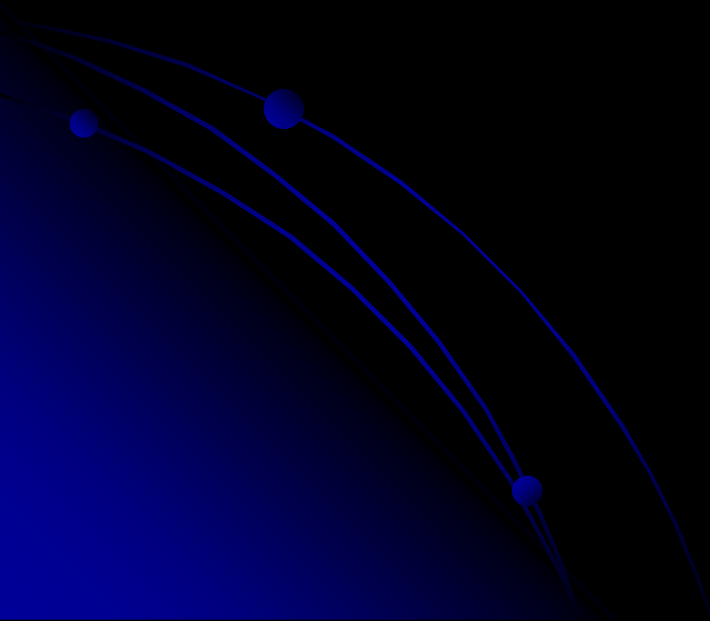
- **Macro vessels indications:**
  - **Extracranial Carotids** (Recommendation level: B,3)
    - To improve the delineation of the endovascular borders in difficult cases
    - For distinguishing occlusion from tight sub-occlusive stenosis
  - **Aorta** (Recommendation level: A,1a)
    - To identify and follow-up endoleaks after AAA repair
    - CEUS > CT angiography\*
    - Renal impairment.
  - **Trans cranial Doppler** (Recommendation level: A,1b)
    - Diagnostic when unsatisfactory intracerebral information with non-enhanced transcranial colour duplex sonography.

\*Clevert. Clin Hemorheol Microcirc 2008; 39: 121–132

\*Pfister . Clin Hemorheol Microcirc 2009; 43: 119–128

# Microvasculature

## Liver / Kidney



# Interesting Feature #1 : TOLERANCE

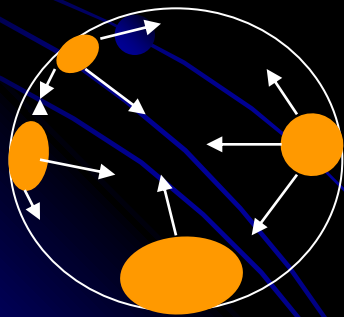
- Extremely good tolerance in clinical practice
  - No nephrotoxicity,
  - No thyroid interaction
  - No need of Blood test before IV
- Rare anaphylactoid reaction ( $\approx$  Gd chelates)
  - incidence  $< 0,002\%$
  - no cross allergy with Iodine contrast
- Do not use in case of pregnancy and Breast feeding (precaution)

**=> Can be used when Iodine and Gadolinium cannot**

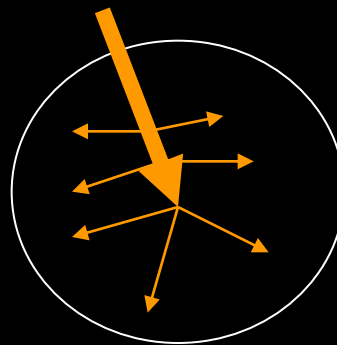
# Interesting Feature #2

- **Early Phase**

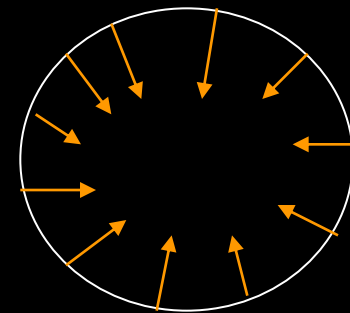
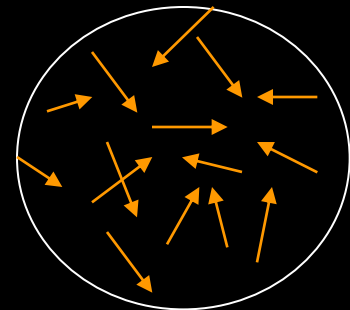
- Higher temporal resolution than CT or MRI



Hemangiomas



FNH

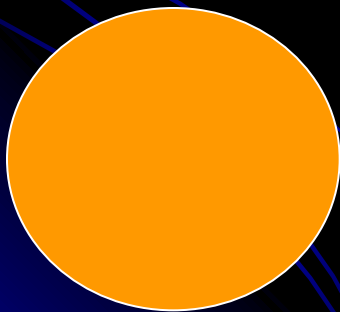


Adenoma  
Mets  
HCC...

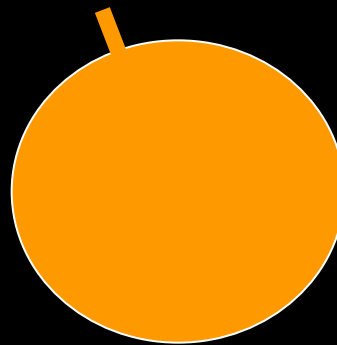
# Interesting Feature #3

- **Late phase**

- Iodine/gado : extravascular leaking ++ if tumoral vessels
- Microbubbles :
  - Wash-out if tumoral vessels
  - Stagnation in the sinusoid capillaries or venous lakes



Hemangiomas



FNH, Adenoma  
Well differentiated HCC



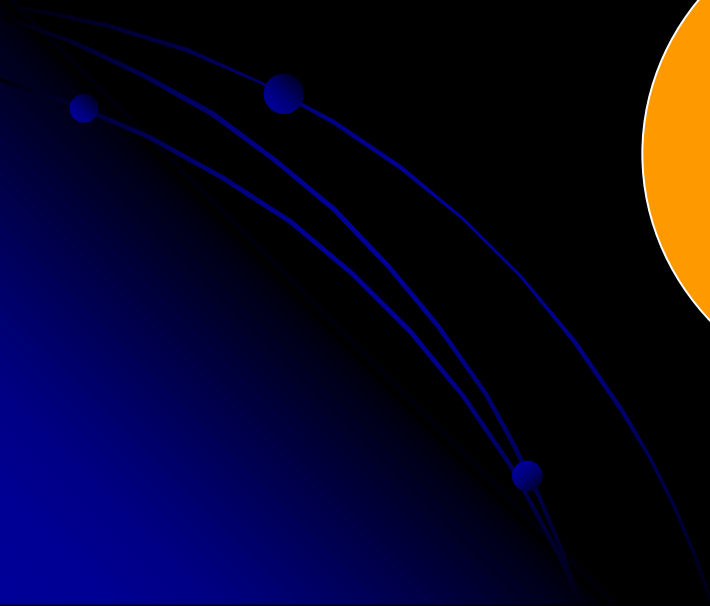
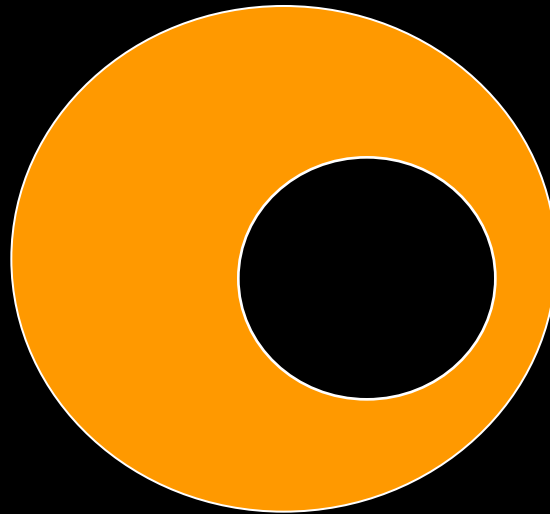
Liver

Mets  
CHC...

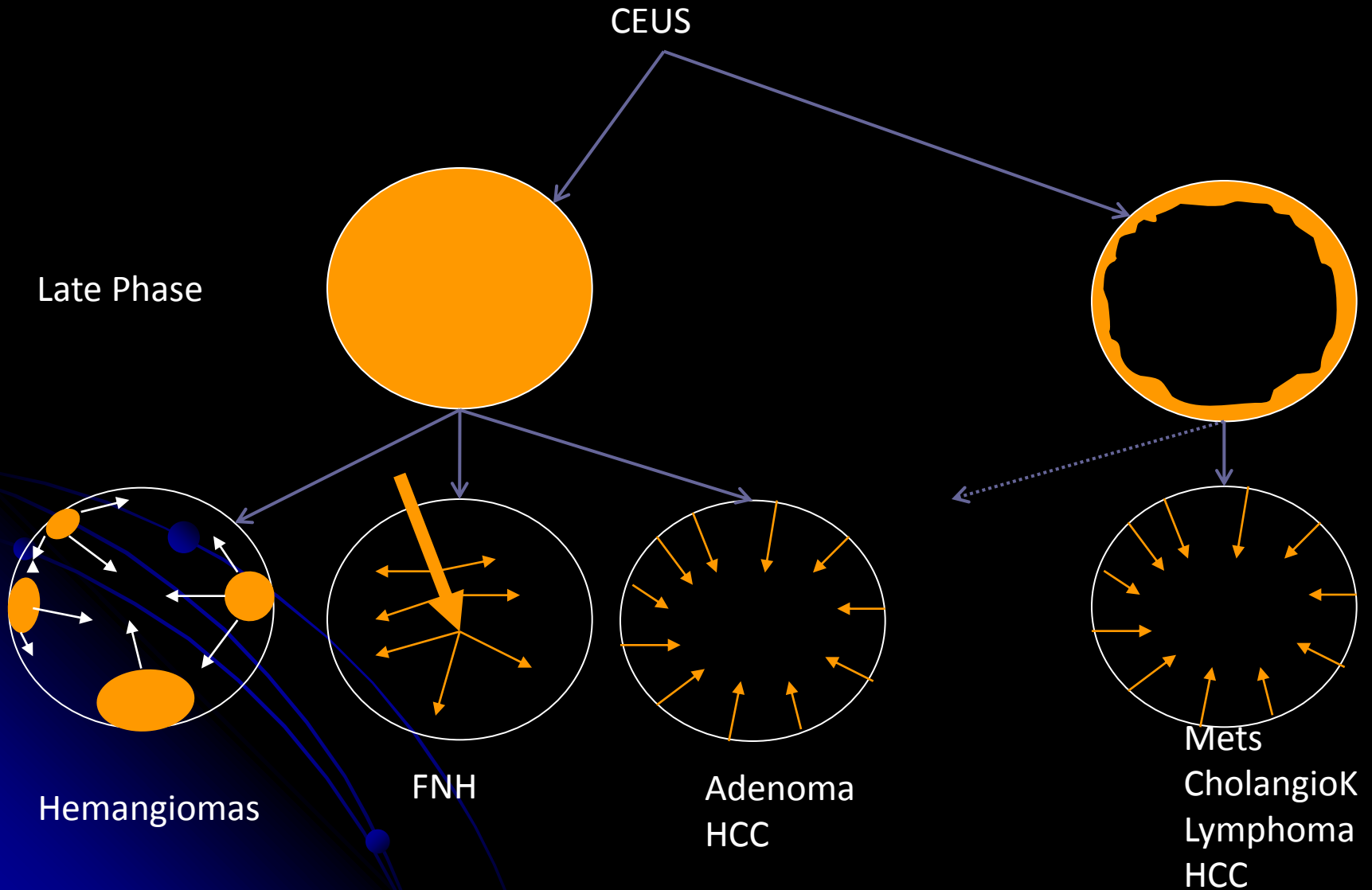
# Interesting Feature #4

- **All Phases**

- Higher sensitivity to low amount of circulating contrast
- No enhancement means no (or almost no) circulating vessels



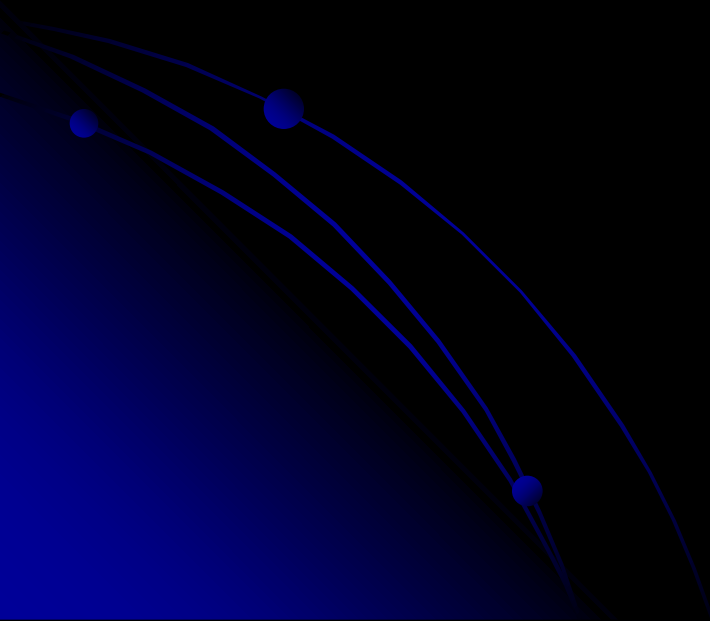
# Liver Tumours



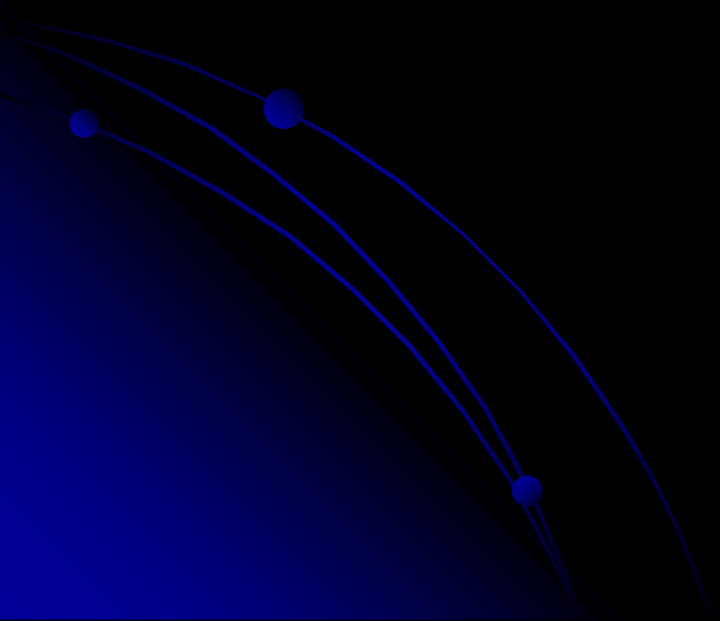


# Microvasculature

**Liver /** Kidney



# FLL in healthy liver



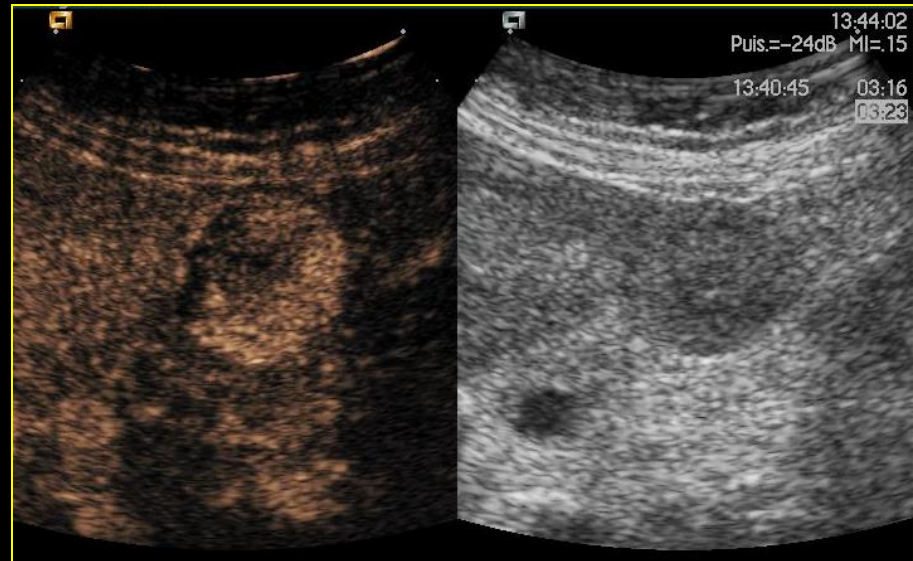
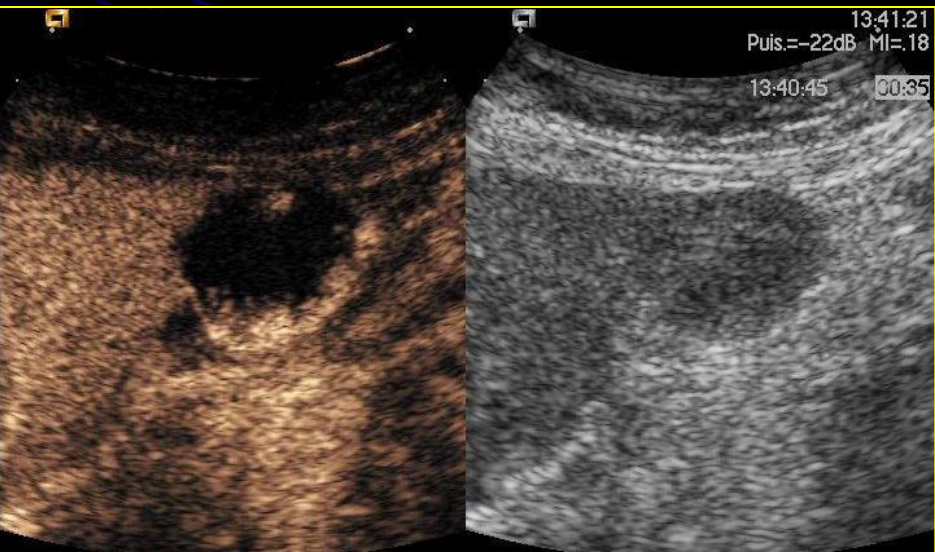
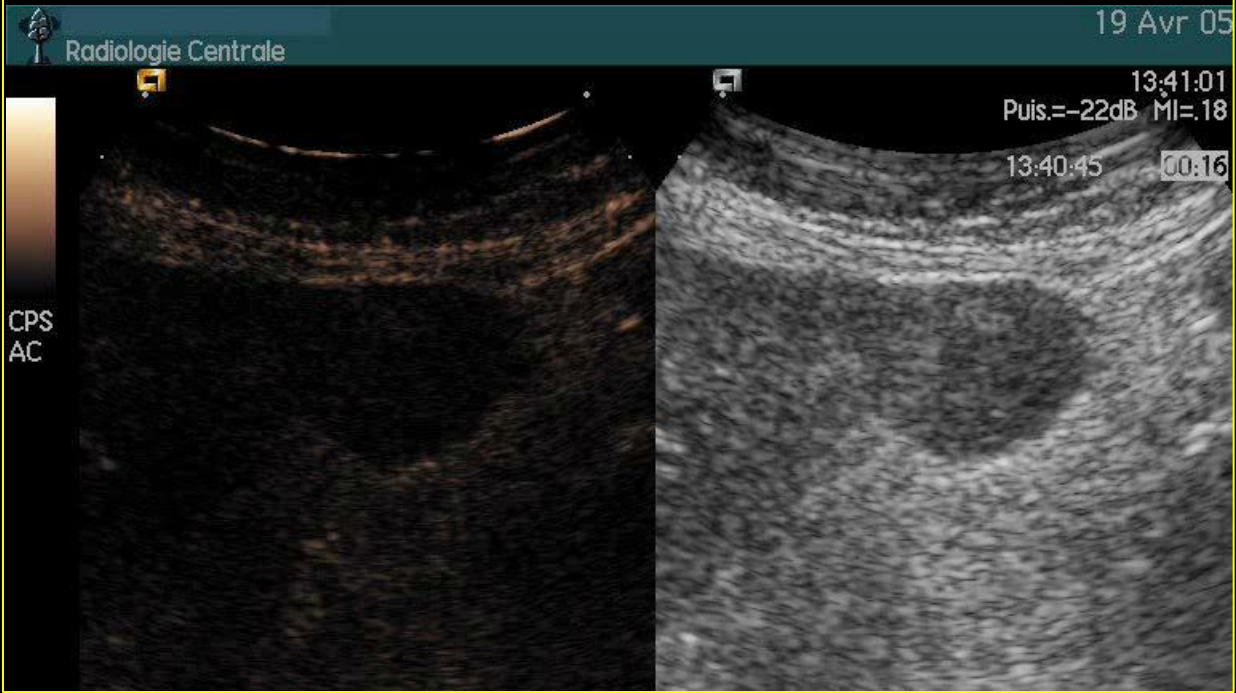
SEGT III

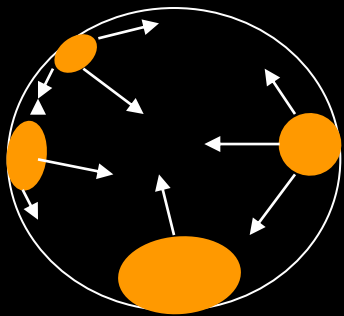
13:16:50  
Puis.=0dB MI=1.9

1  
2  
1  
2

3  
3

-----1-----  
Dist = 2.80cm  
-----2-----  
Dist = 2.60cm  
-----3-----  
Dist = 3.72cm

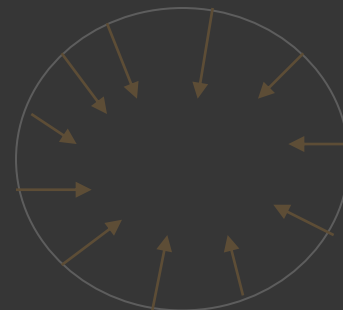
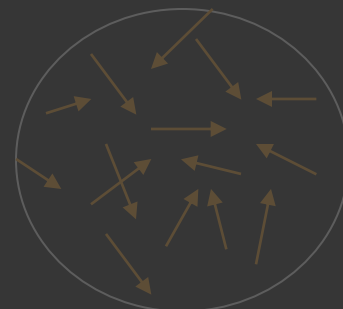




Hemangioma



HNF



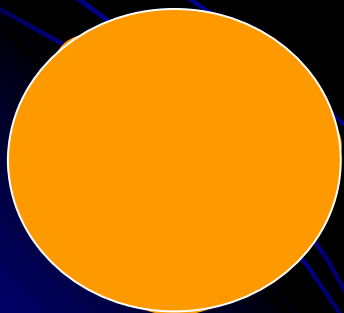
Adénomes  
Meta  
CHC...



HNF, adénomes  
CHC



Meta  
CHC...



Hemangioma

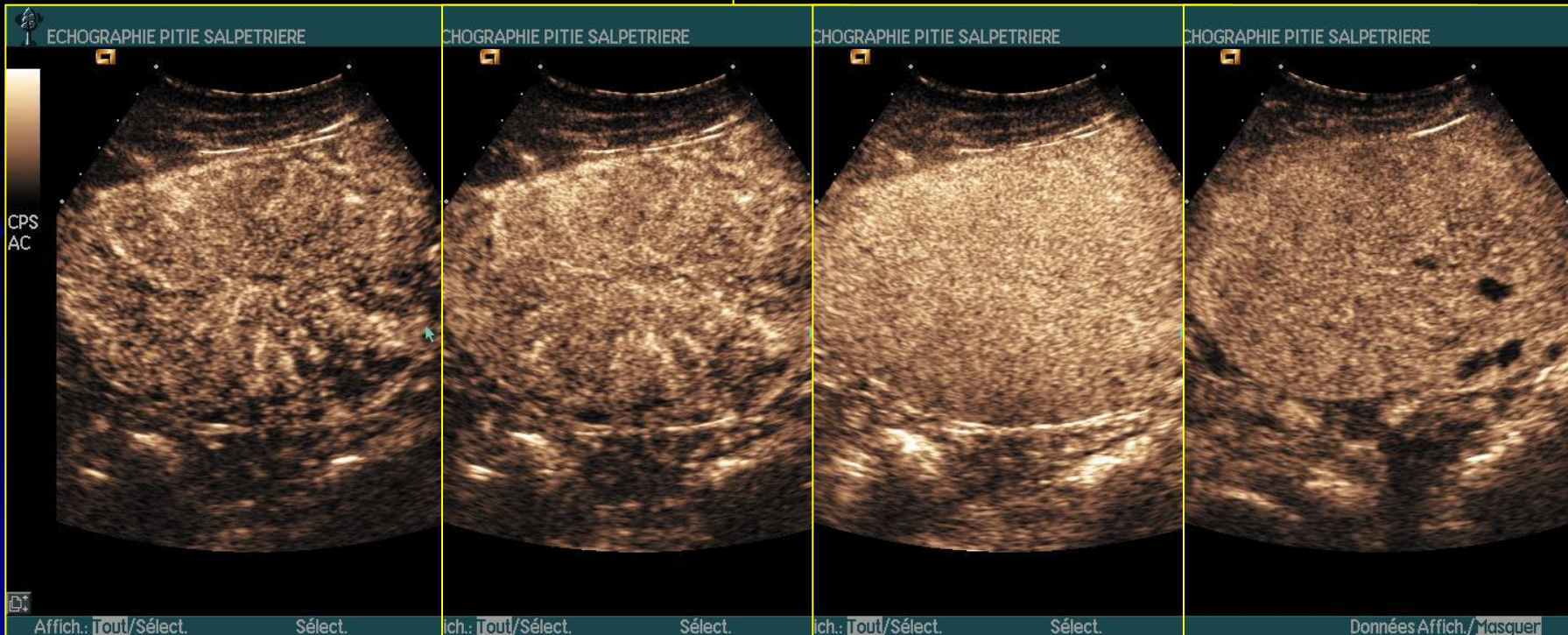
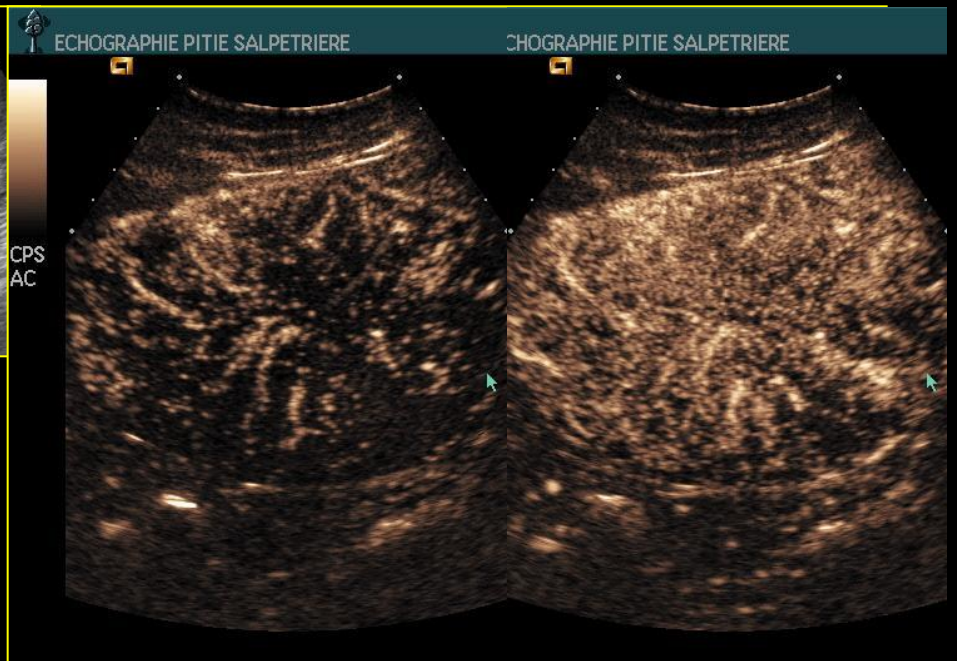
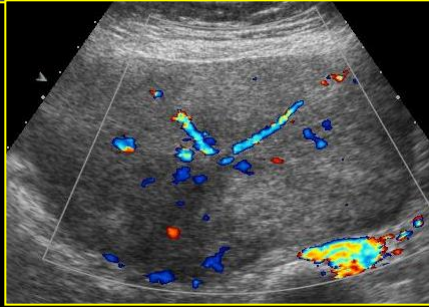


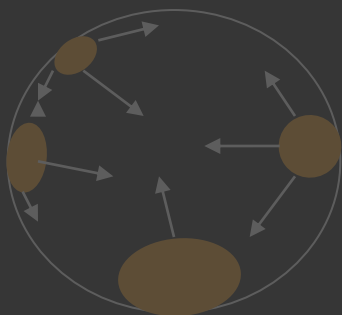
CPS  
AC



15:28:14  
Puis = -22dB MI = 17

00:15

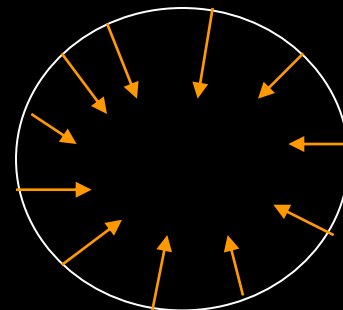
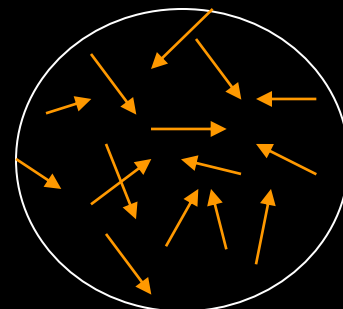




Angiomes



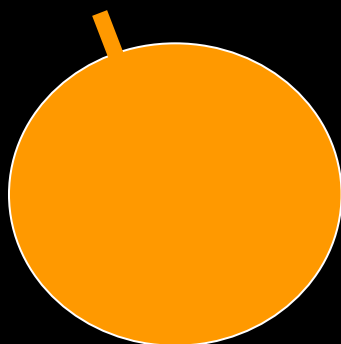
FNH



Adénomes  
Meta  
CHC...



Angiomes

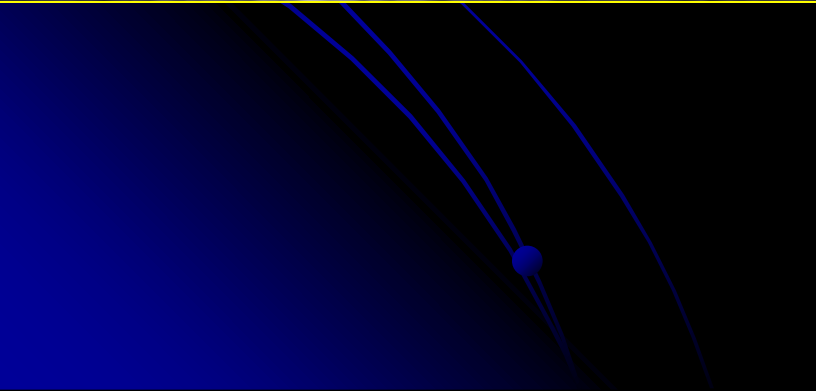
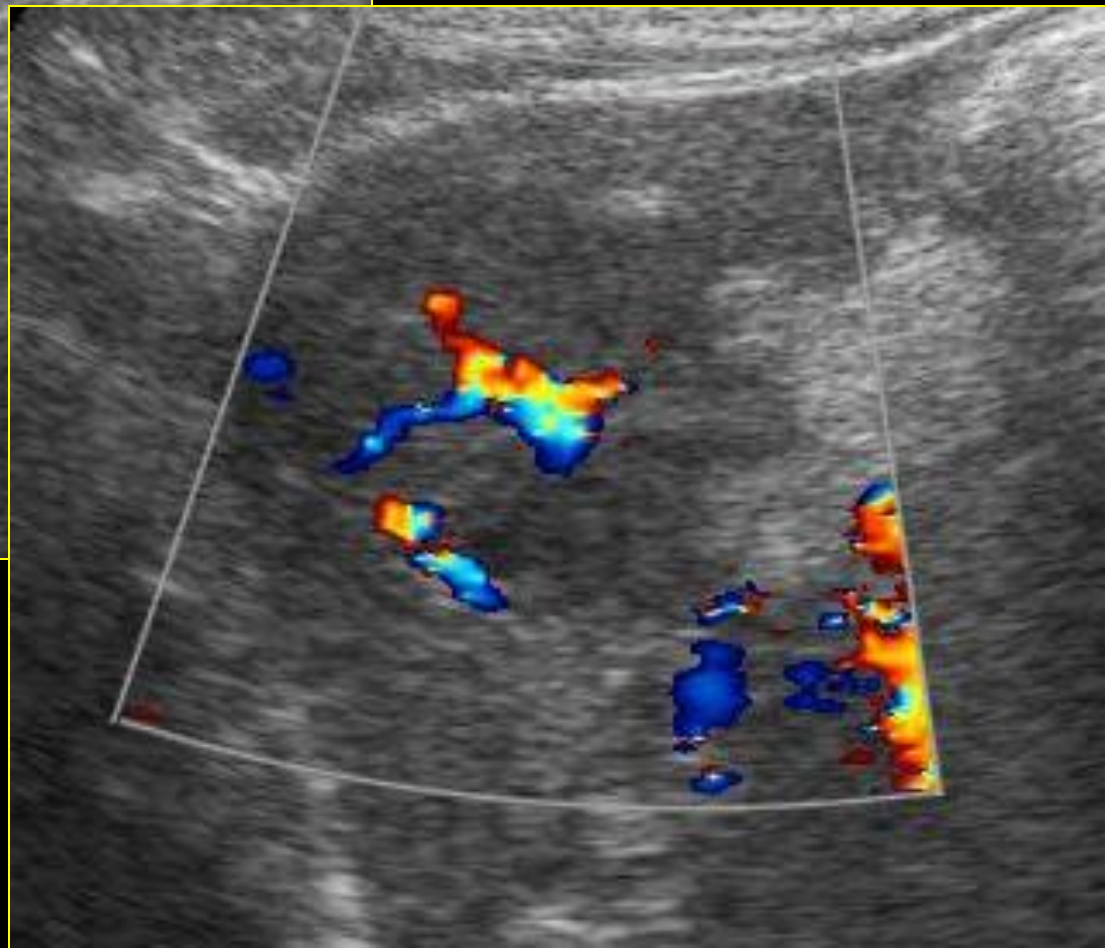


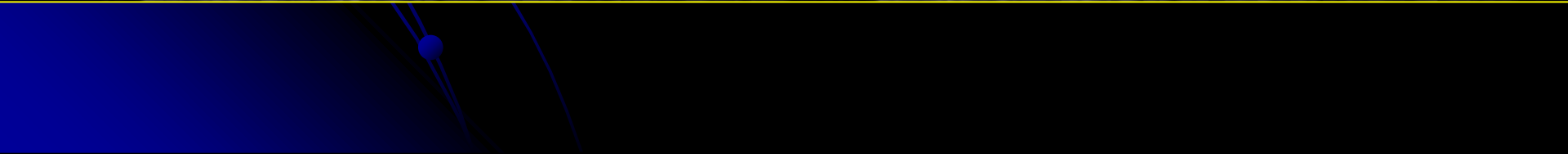
FNH, adenomas  
HC



Meta  
CHC...







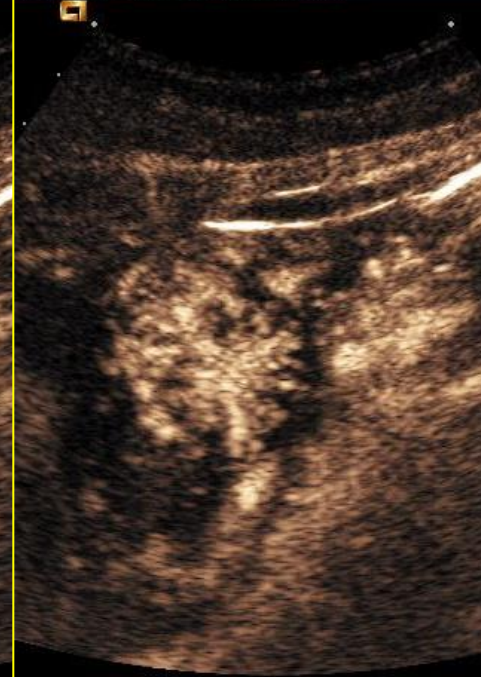


CHOGRAPHIE PITIE SALPETRIERE



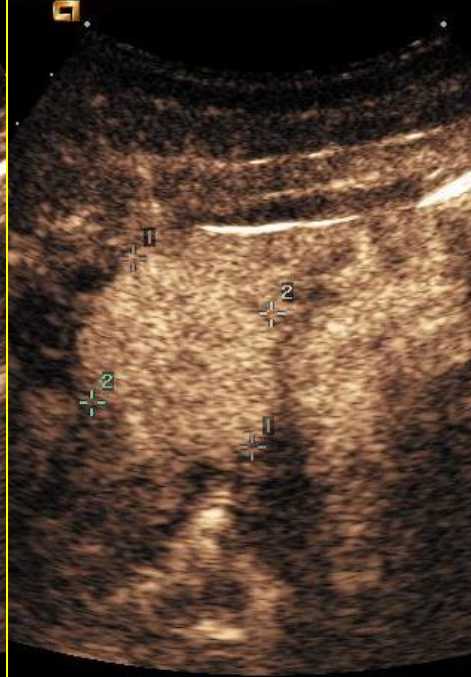
ch.: Tout/Sélect.

CHOGRAPHIE PITIE SALPETRIERE



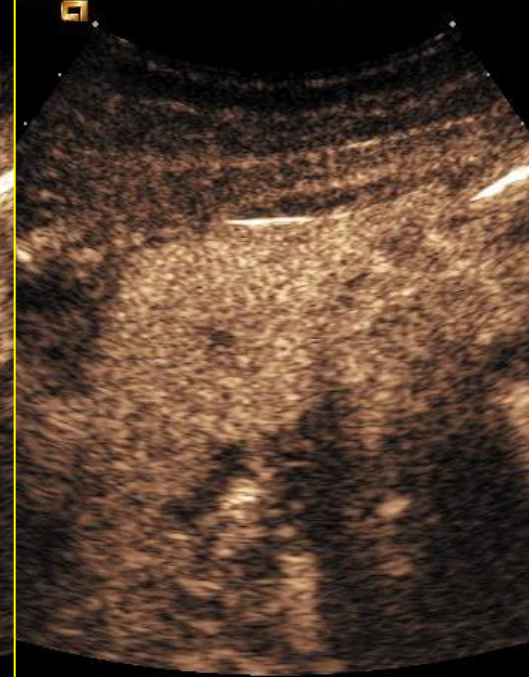
ch.: Tout/Sélect.

CHOGRAPHIE PITIE SALPETRIERE

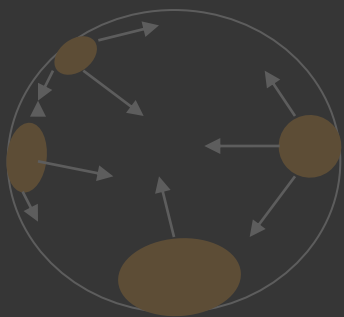


Suppr. grp

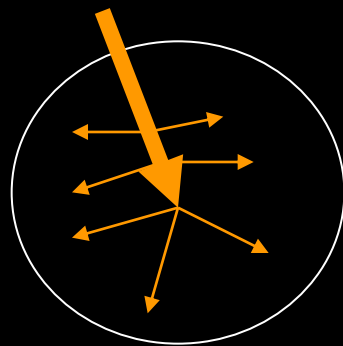
CHOGRAPHIE PITIE SALPETRIERE



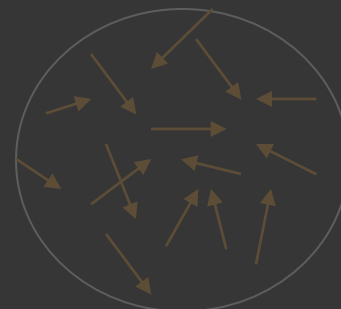
Données Affich./Masquer



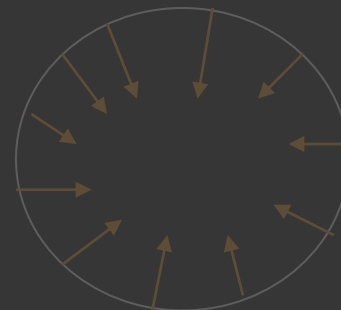
Angiomes



FNH



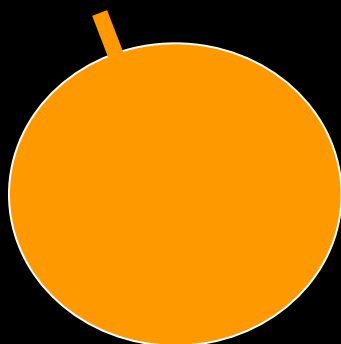
Adénomes  
Meta  
CHC...



Meta  
CHC...

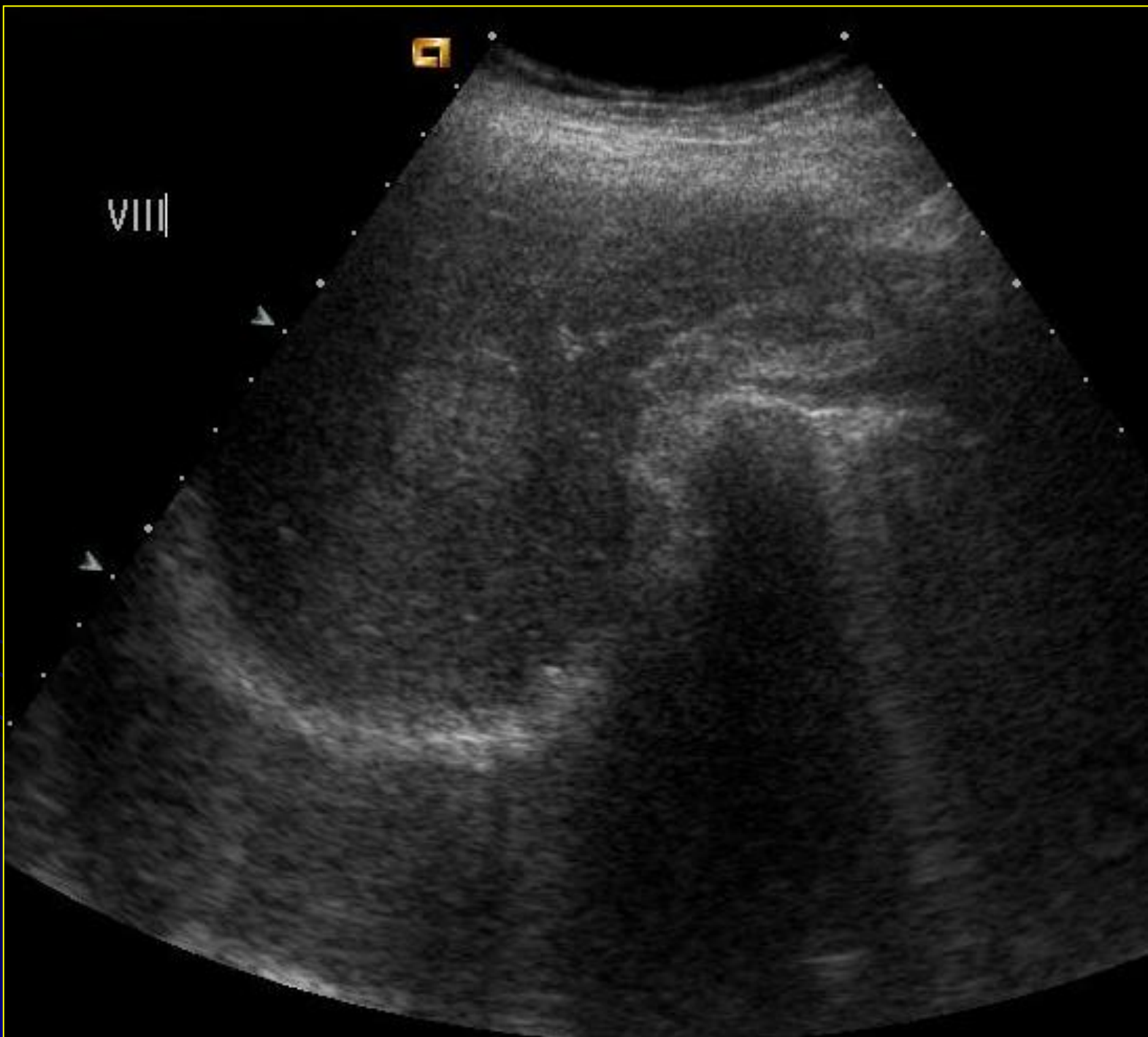


Angiomes



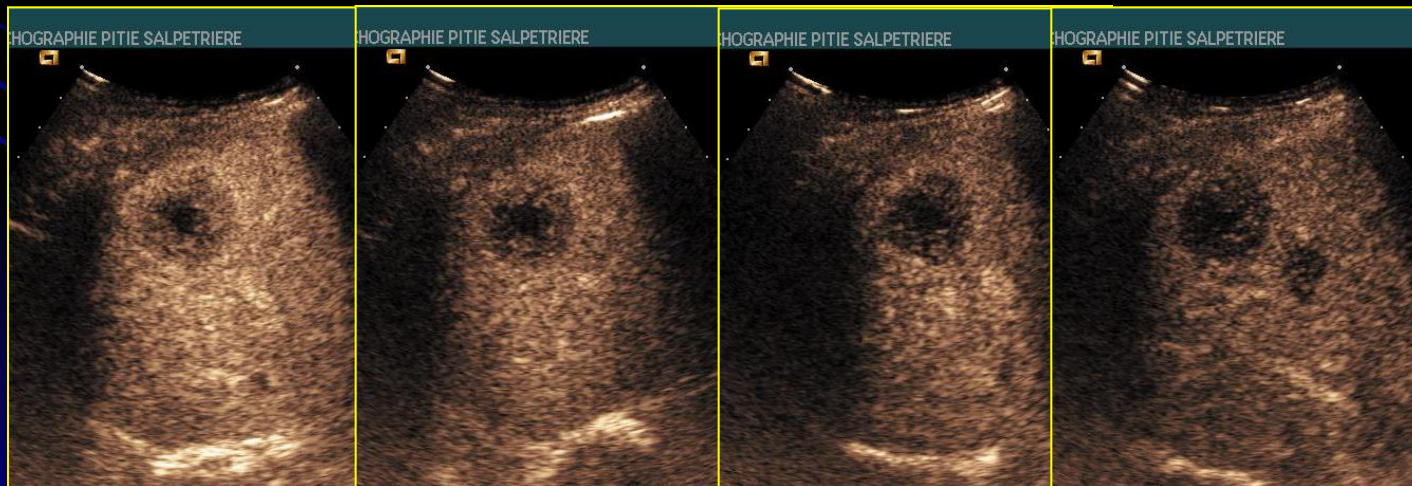
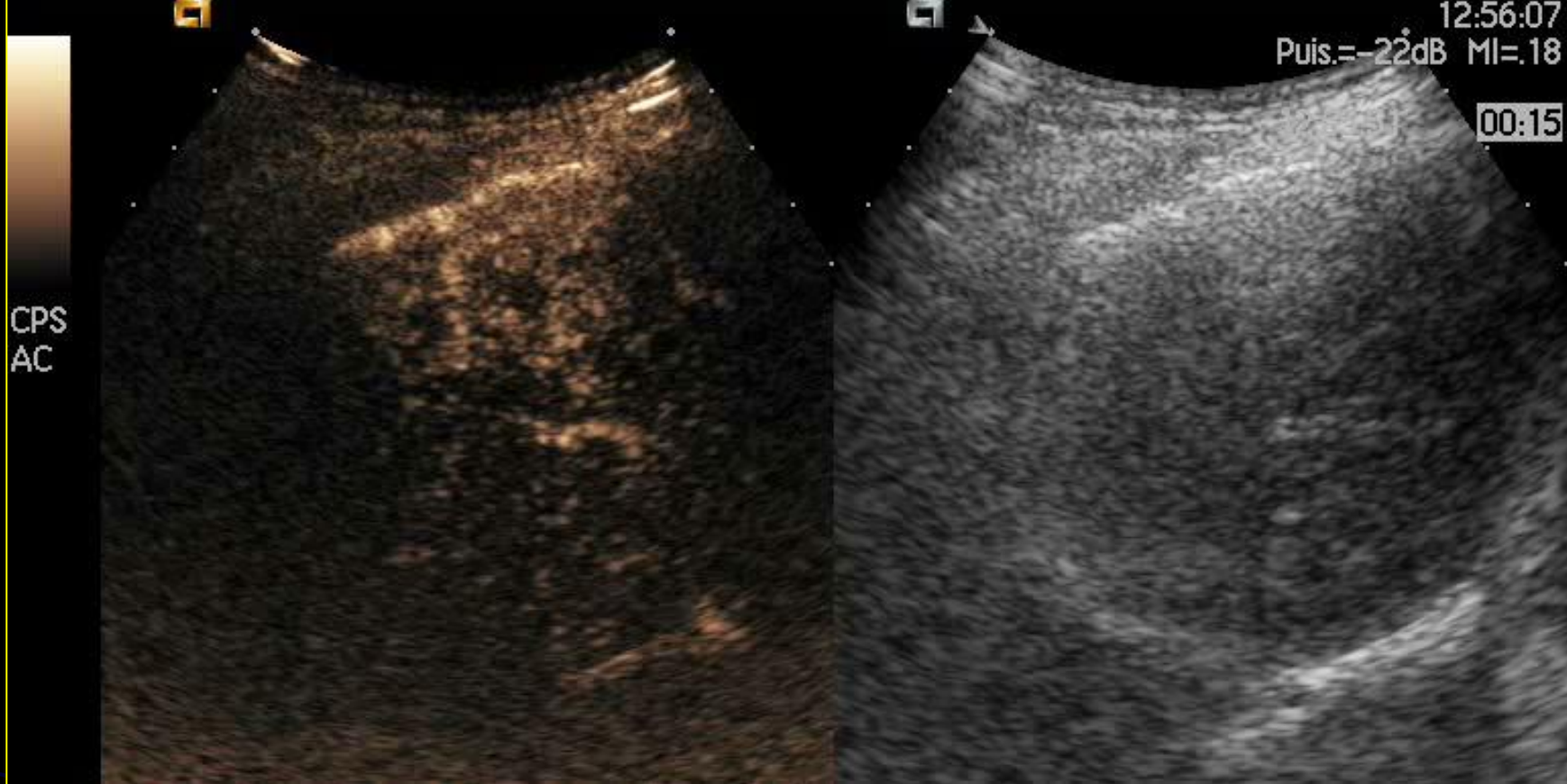
FNH, adenomas  
HC

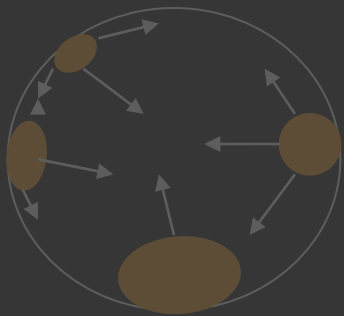




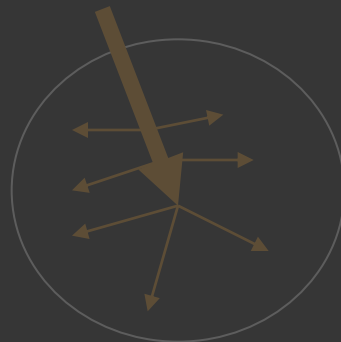
VIII



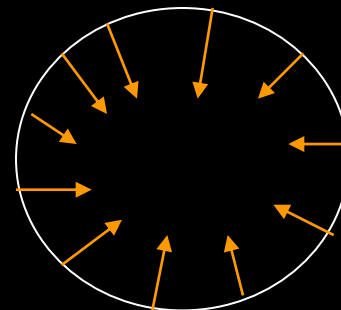
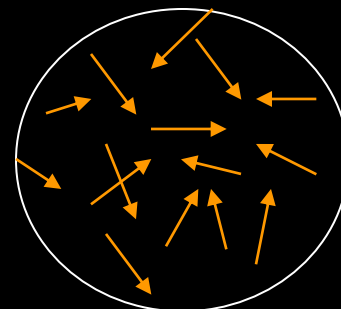




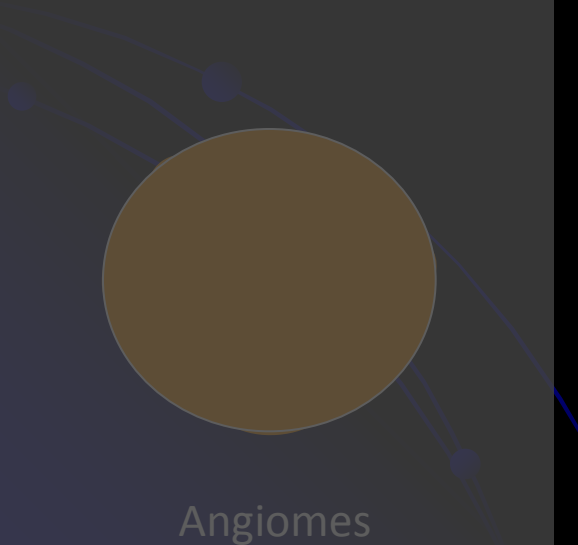
Angiomes



HNF



Adenomes  
Mets  
HCC...



Angiomes



HNF, adénomes  
CHC



Mets  
HCC...



# Literature (Healthy Liver)

- **Percentage of correct diagnosis**

- US without contrast : 38<sup>3</sup>-65%<sup>1</sup>
- With contrast : 81<sup>3</sup>-92%<sup>1</sup>
- FNH 112/134 = 83,5%<sup>2</sup>
- Hemangiomas 113/132 = 85%<sup>2</sup>
- Adenomas 2/19 = 10,5%<sup>2</sup>
- Métastases 105/127 = 82,6%<sup>2</sup>

- **Differenciation benign/Malignant**

- Accuracy(490/562) : 87,1<sup>2</sup>- 92<sup>3</sup>%

<sup>1</sup>Albrecht T. Eur Radiol. 2004 Oct;14 Suppl 8:P25-33

<sup>2</sup> Tranquart F. J Radiol 2009, 90: 123-138

<sup>3</sup> Trillaud H, World J Gastroenterol 2009; 15:3748-3756

SonoVue (sulphur hexafluoride microbubbles) – contrast agent for contrast-enhanced ultrasound imaging of the liver

Issued: August 2012

NICE diagnostics guidance 5  
www.nice.org.uk/dg5

## Guidelines and Good Clinical Practice Recommendations for Contrast Enhanced Ultrasound (CEUS) – Update 2008

Claudon M. et coll. *Ultraschall Med* 2008; 29:28-44

### EFSUMB study group

M. Claudon<sup>1</sup>, D. Cosgrove<sup>2</sup>, T. Albrecht<sup>3</sup>, L. Bolondi<sup>4</sup>, M. Bosio<sup>5</sup>, F. Calliada<sup>6</sup>, J.-M. Correas<sup>7</sup>, K. Darge<sup>8</sup>, C. Dietrich<sup>9</sup>, M. D'Onofrio<sup>10</sup>, D. H. Evans<sup>11</sup>, C. Filice<sup>12</sup>, L. Greiner<sup>13</sup>, K. Jäger<sup>14</sup>, N. de Jong<sup>15</sup>, E. Leen<sup>16</sup>, R. Lencioni<sup>17</sup>, D. Lindsell<sup>18</sup>, A. Martegani<sup>19</sup>, S. Meairs<sup>20</sup>, C. Nolsoe<sup>21</sup>, F. Piscaglia<sup>22</sup>, P. Ricci<sup>23</sup>, G. Seidel<sup>24</sup>, B. Skjoldbye<sup>25</sup>, L. Solbiati<sup>26</sup>, L. Thorelius<sup>27</sup>, F. Tranquart<sup>28</sup>, H. P. Weskott<sup>29</sup>, T. Whittingham<sup>30</sup>

### Affiliations

Affiliation addresses are listed at the end of the article.

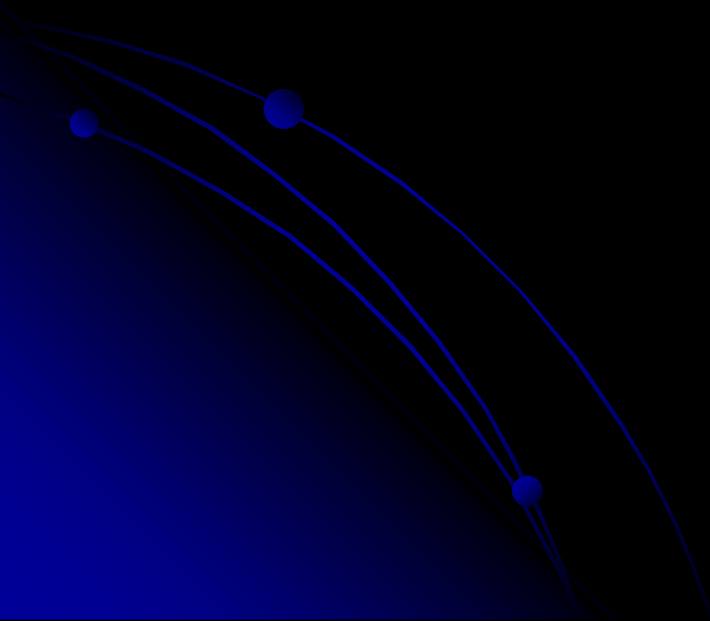
**Both:** CEUS is recommended for characterizing incidentally detected focal liver lesions in adults in whom an unenhanced ultrasound scan is inconclusive or lesions with inconclusive MRI/CT  
=> immediate answer if typical enhancement patterns for:  
Hemangioma, typical FNH and metastases

# EFSUMB Recommendations

- In case of focal liver lesion
- If the quality of the images is good:
  - Injection of microbubbles may be done at the same time => immediate answer if:
    - Hemangioma, typical FNH
    - If non hypoechoic at the late phase (not a met)
    - If hypoechoic at the late phase
      - Met in oncologic context
      - benign lesions are possible
- Specificity and sensitivity are markedly reduced in attenuating livers and for deep-sited lesions

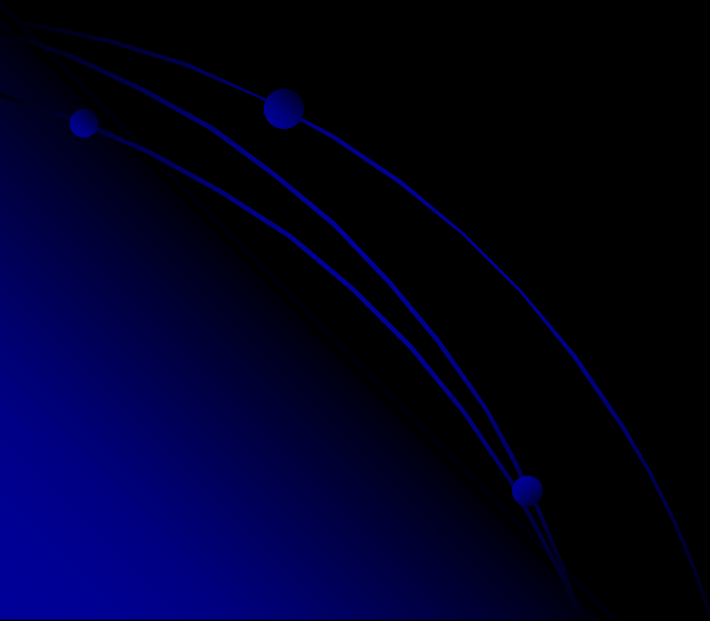
# FLL in chronic liver disease

- See specific presentation



# Microvasculature

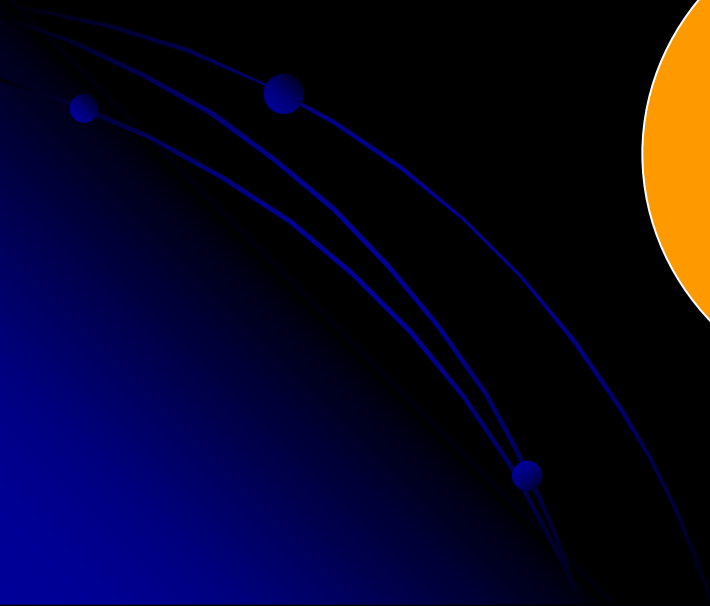
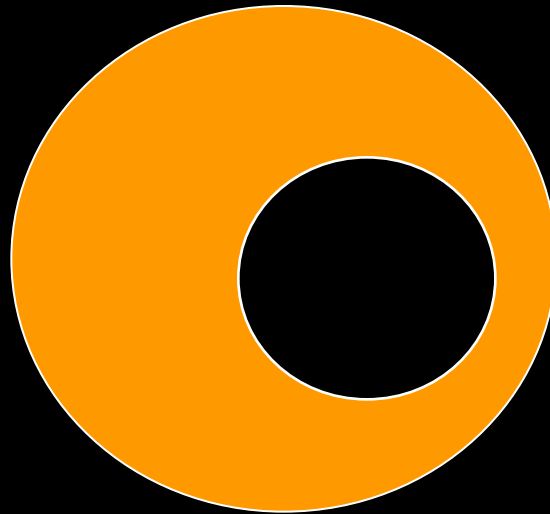
Liver / **Kidney**



# Interesting Feature #3

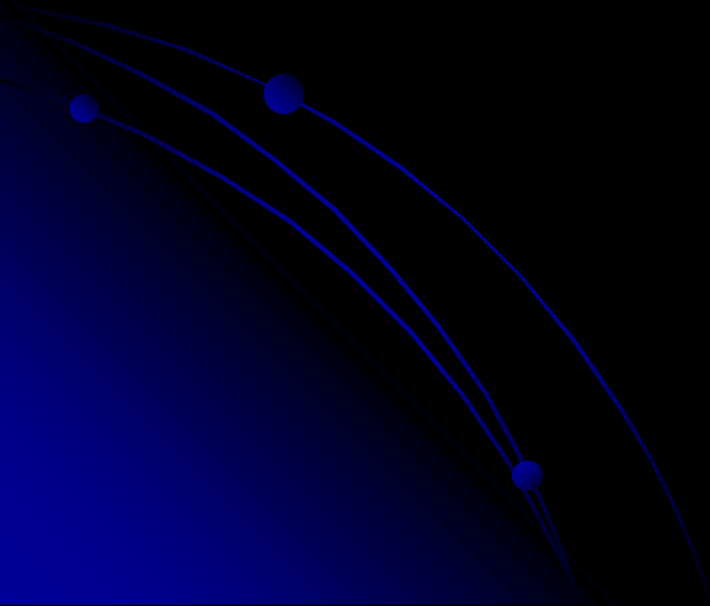
- **Early Phase**

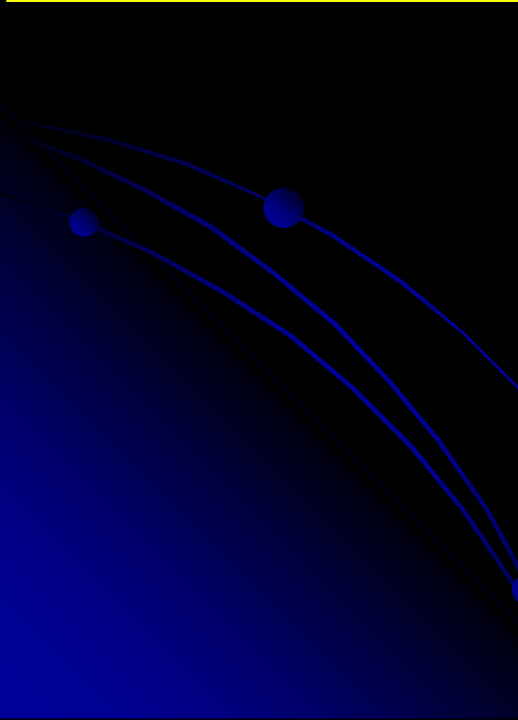
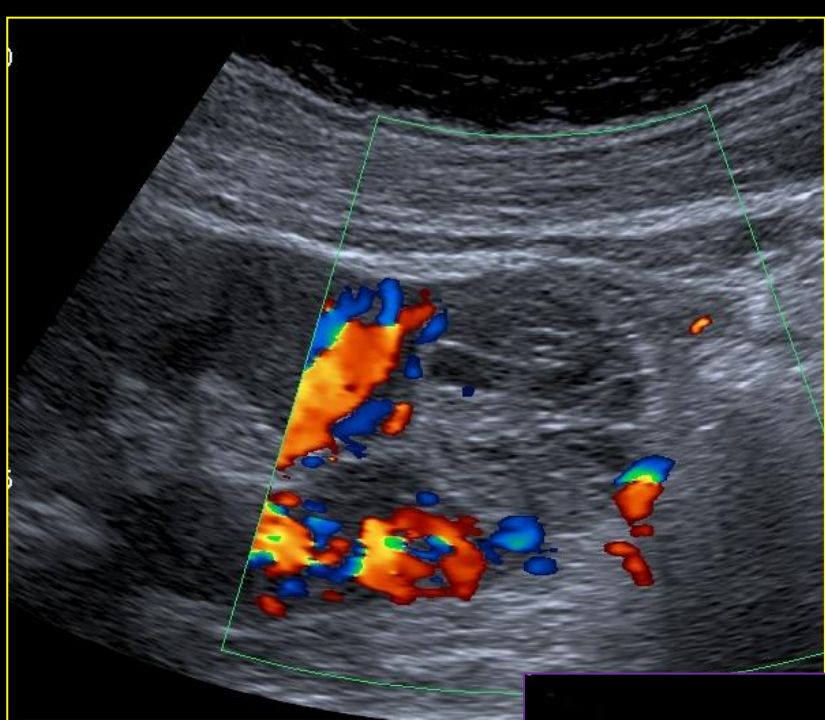
- Higher sensitivity to low amount of circulating contrast
- No enhancement means no (or almost no) circulating vessels



# EFSUMB recommendations

- **Renal tumors**
- Different than Liver : not used to differentiate solid tumors (same pattern)
- But:
  - Characterization of complex cystic masses as benign, indeterminate or malignant to provide information for the surgical strategy. (**Recommendation level: A;1b**)
  - Differential diagnosis between solid lesions and cysts presenting with equivocal appearance at conventional US. (**Recommendation level: B;2b**)
  - Differentiation between renal tumors and anatomical variations mimicking a renal tumor (“pseudo-tumors”) when conventional US is equivocal. (**Recommendation level: B;1b**).
  - However, both CEUS and CECT have limitations in rare very small isoenhancing tumors.







# EFSUMB RECOMMENDATIONS

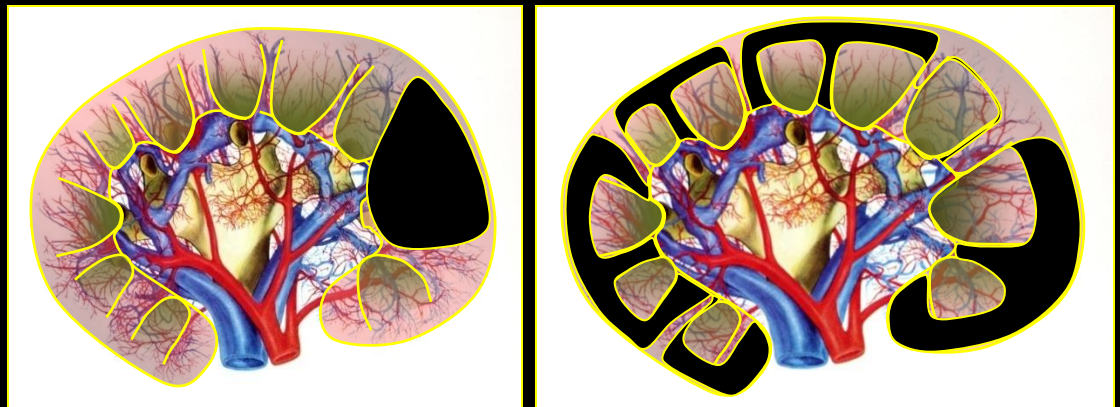
- **Renal tumors**

- Different than Liver : not used to differentiate solid tumors (same pattern)
- But:
  - Characterization of complex cystic masses as benign, indeterminate or malignant to provide information for the surgical strategy. (Recommendation level: A;1b)
  - Differential diagnosis between solid lesions and cysts presenting with equivocal appearance at conventional US. (Recommendation level: B;2b)
  - Differentiation between renal tumors and anatomical variations mimicking a renal tumor (“pseudo-tumors”) when conventional US is equivocal. (Recommendation level: B;1b).
  - However, both CEUS and CECT have limitations in rare very small isoenhancing tumors.

- **Vascular occlusion**

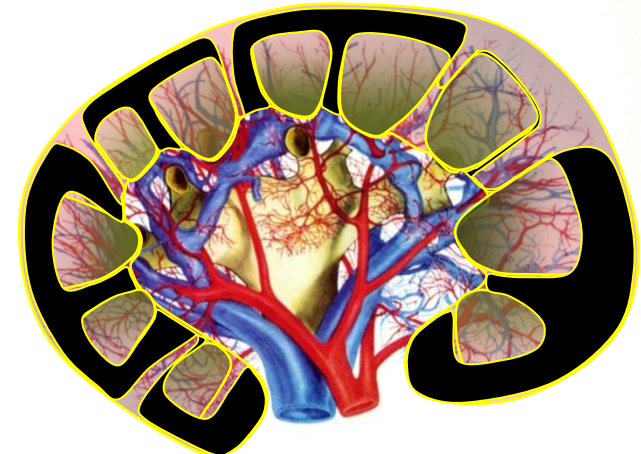
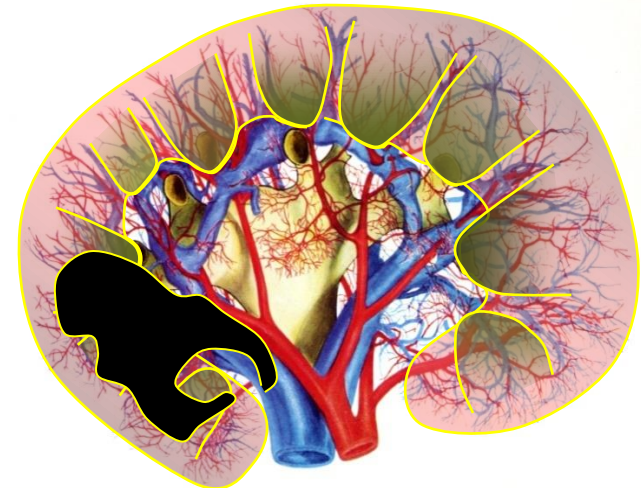
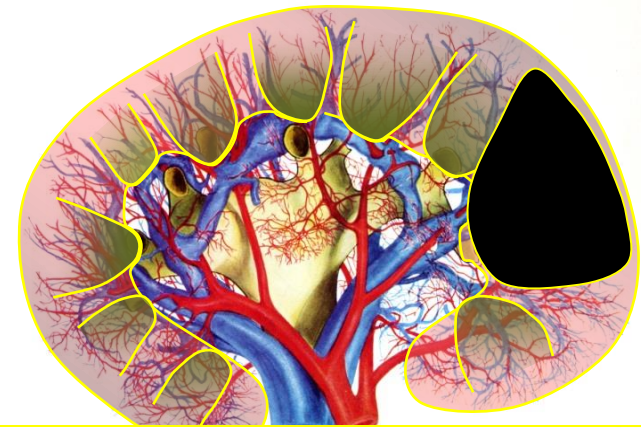
- Suspected vascular disorders, including renal infarction and cortical necrosis.

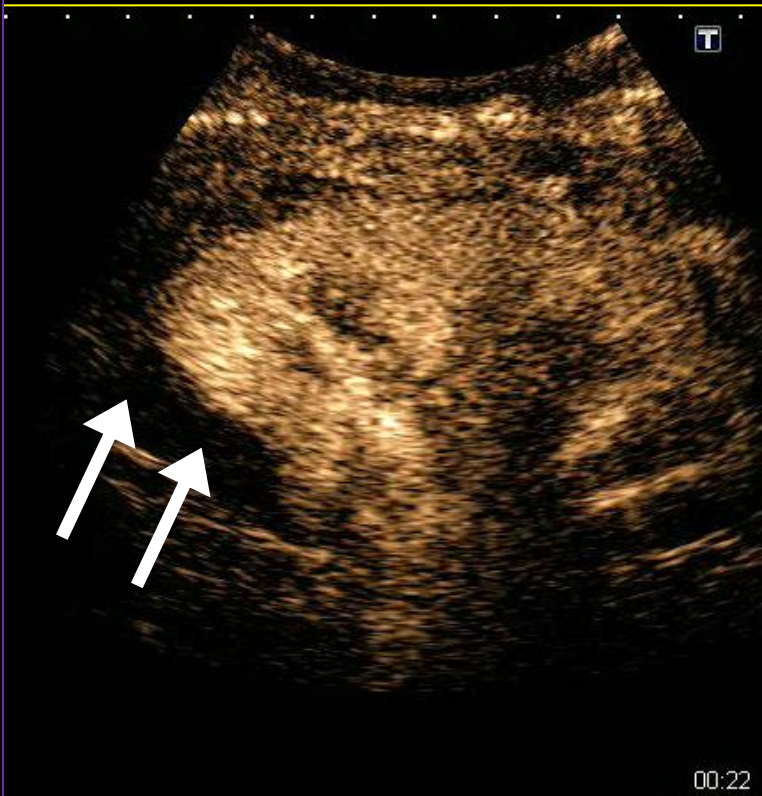
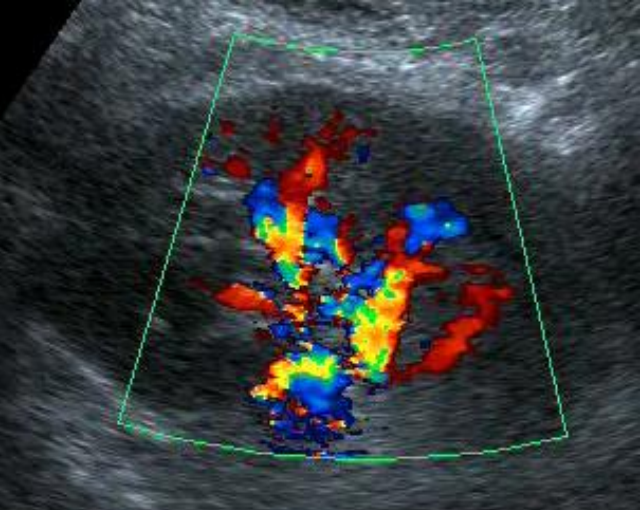
(Recommendation Level: A;1a)

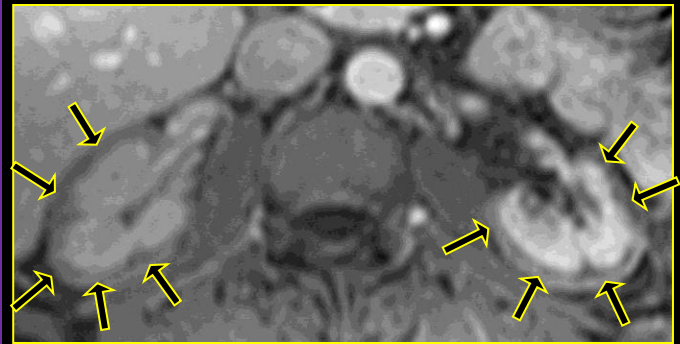
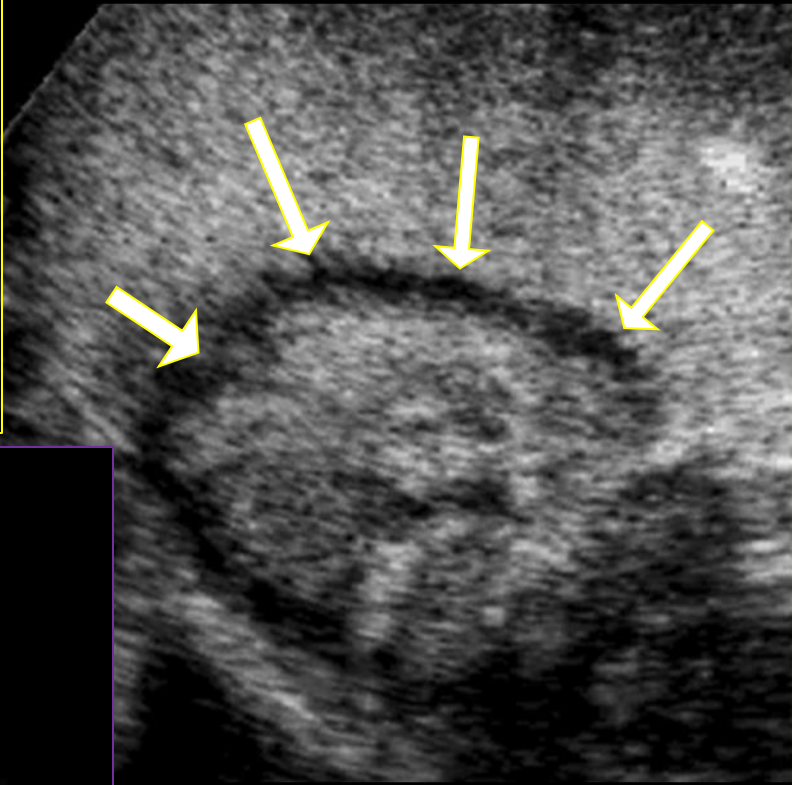
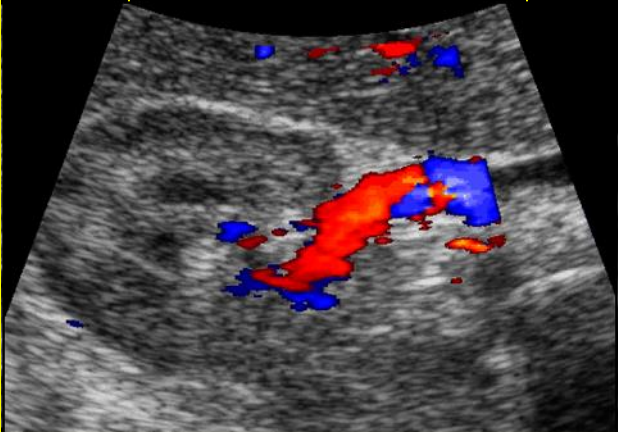
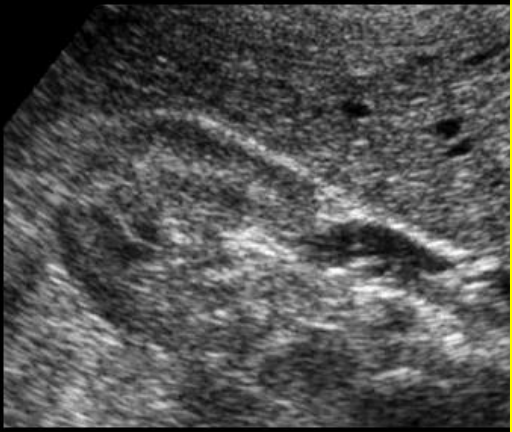


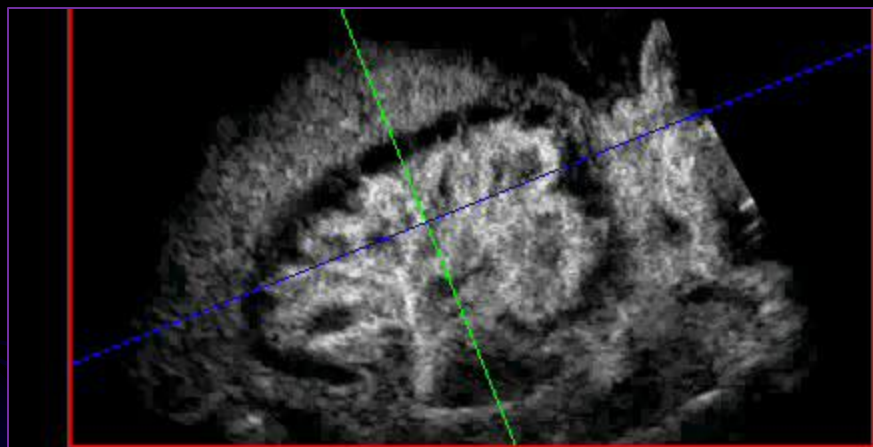
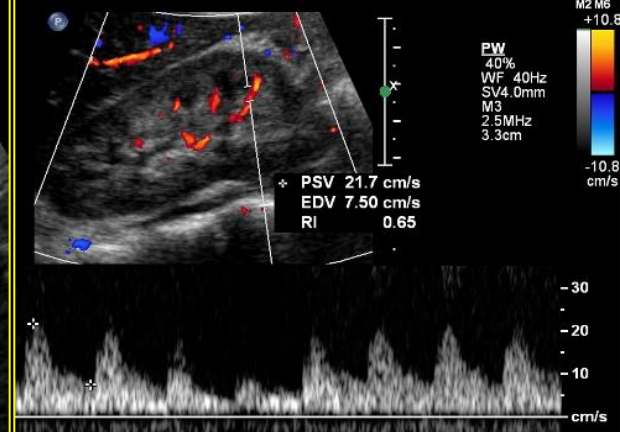
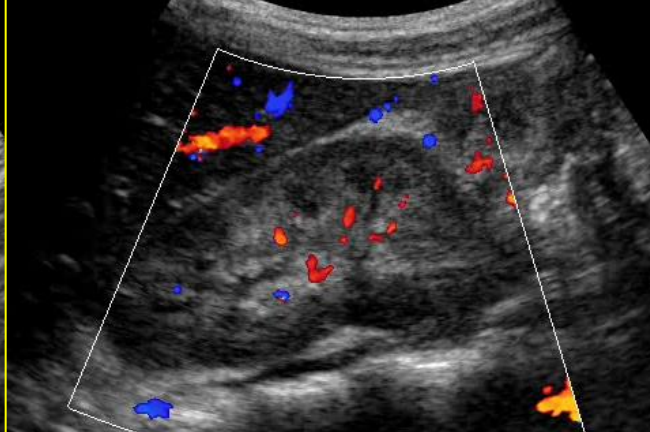
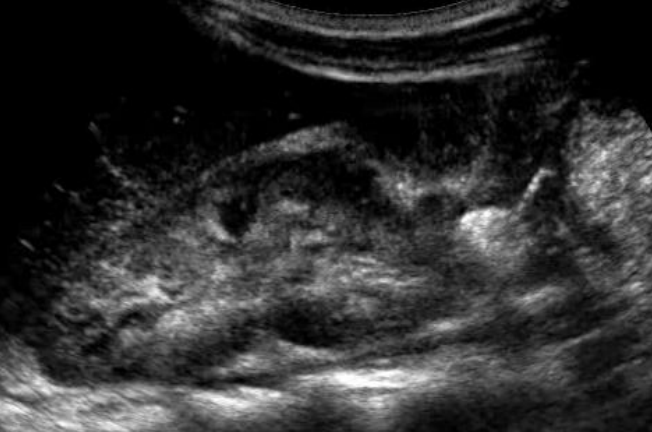
# Recommended for vascular diseases

- **Occlusive vascular Lesions** (Segmental deficit ,sometimes multifocalVarious origin: embolic disease, occlusion, dissection, acute graft rejection)
  - **Large vessels:**
    - stenosis or occlusion of the main artery
    - occlusion of a renal artery branch
    - Renal vein thrombosis
  - **small vessels:**
    - cortical/ medullary necrosis
- **Non occlusive vascular diseases**
  - Arterio-venous fistula
  - aneurysm et false-aneurysm

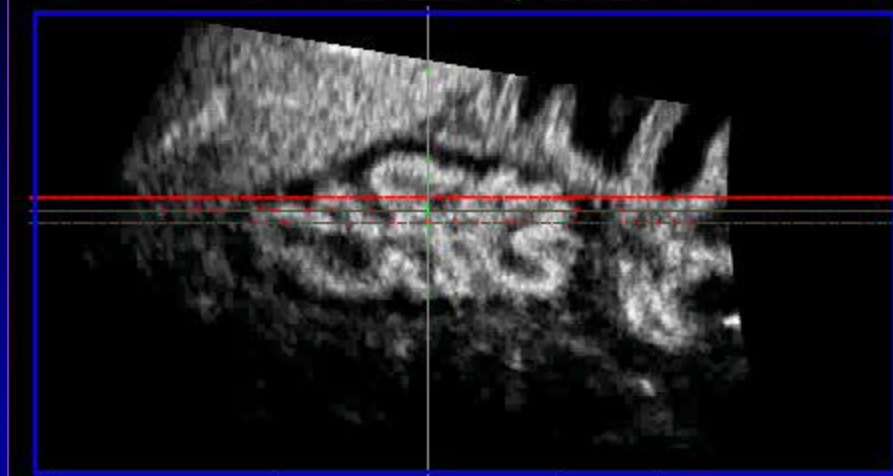
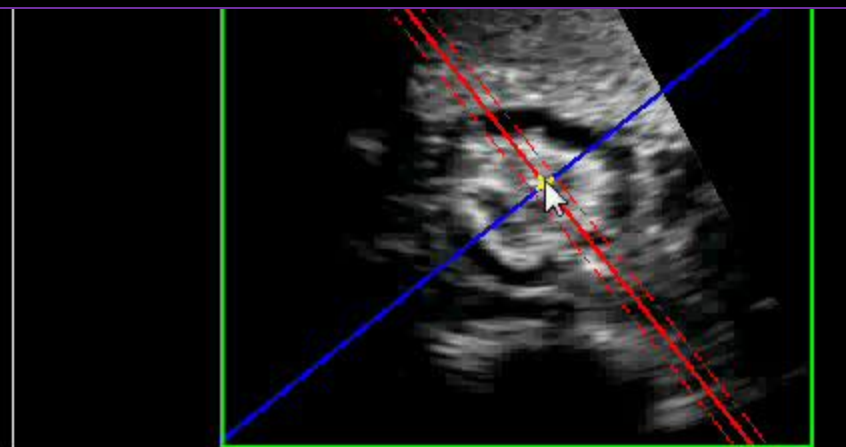




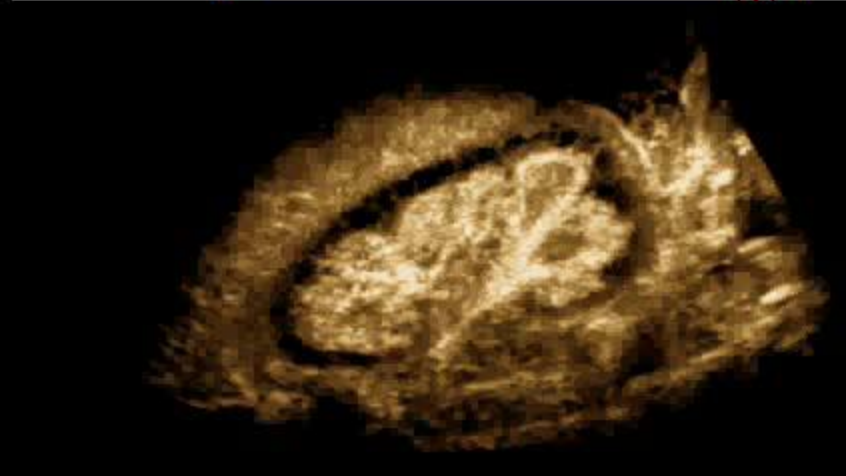




1

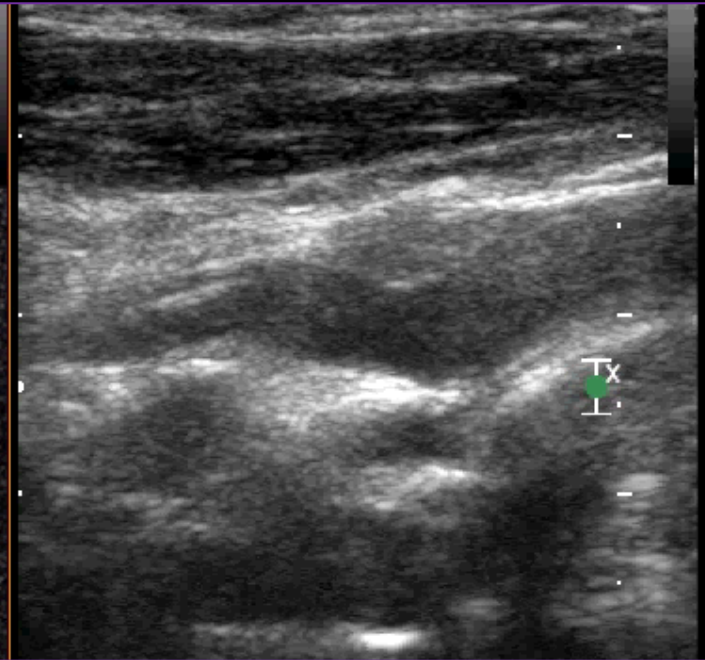
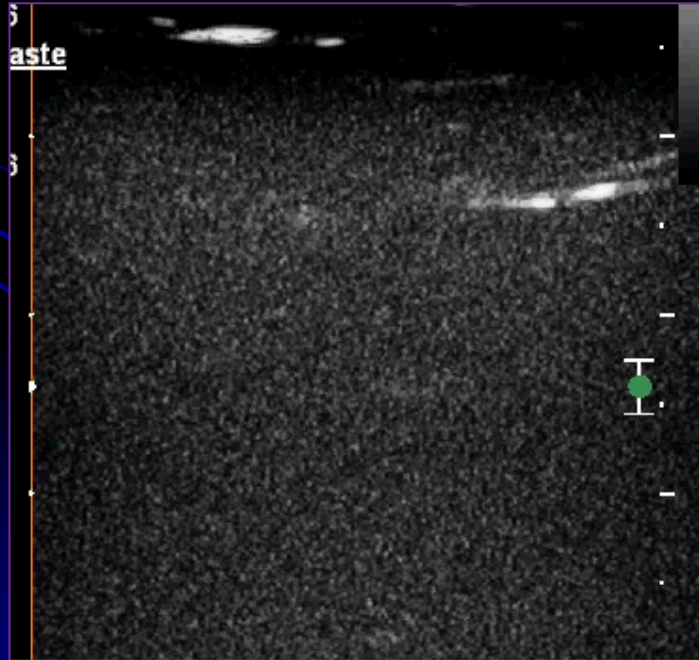
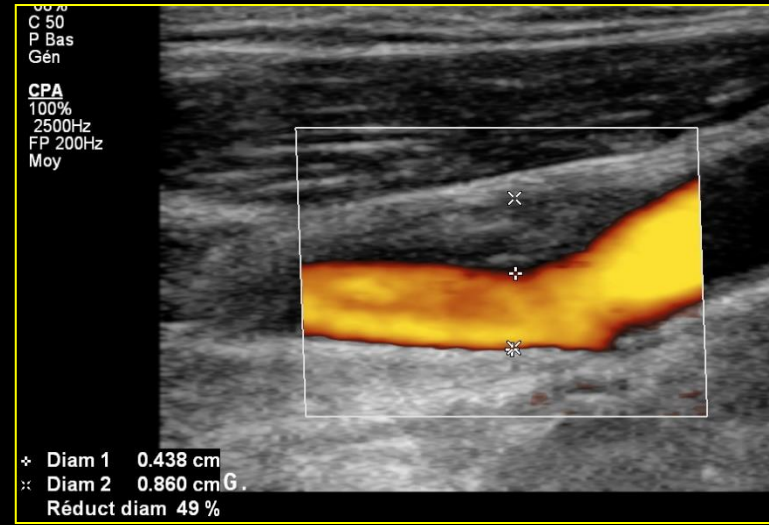
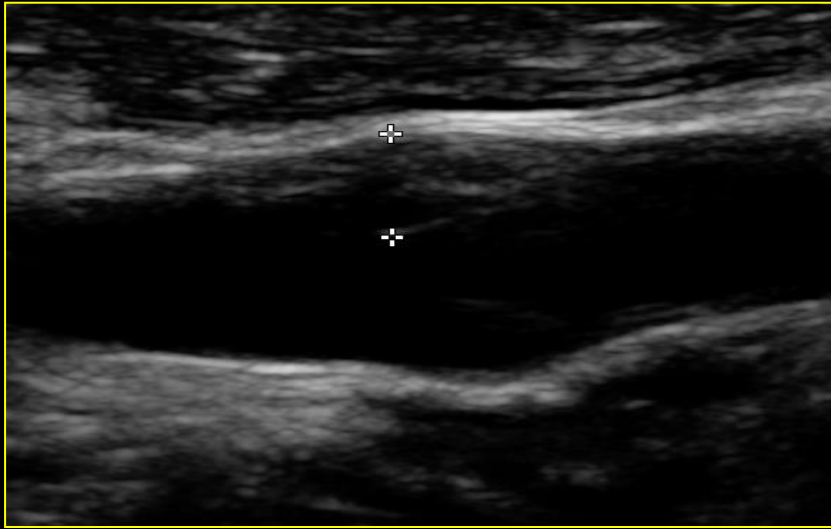


3



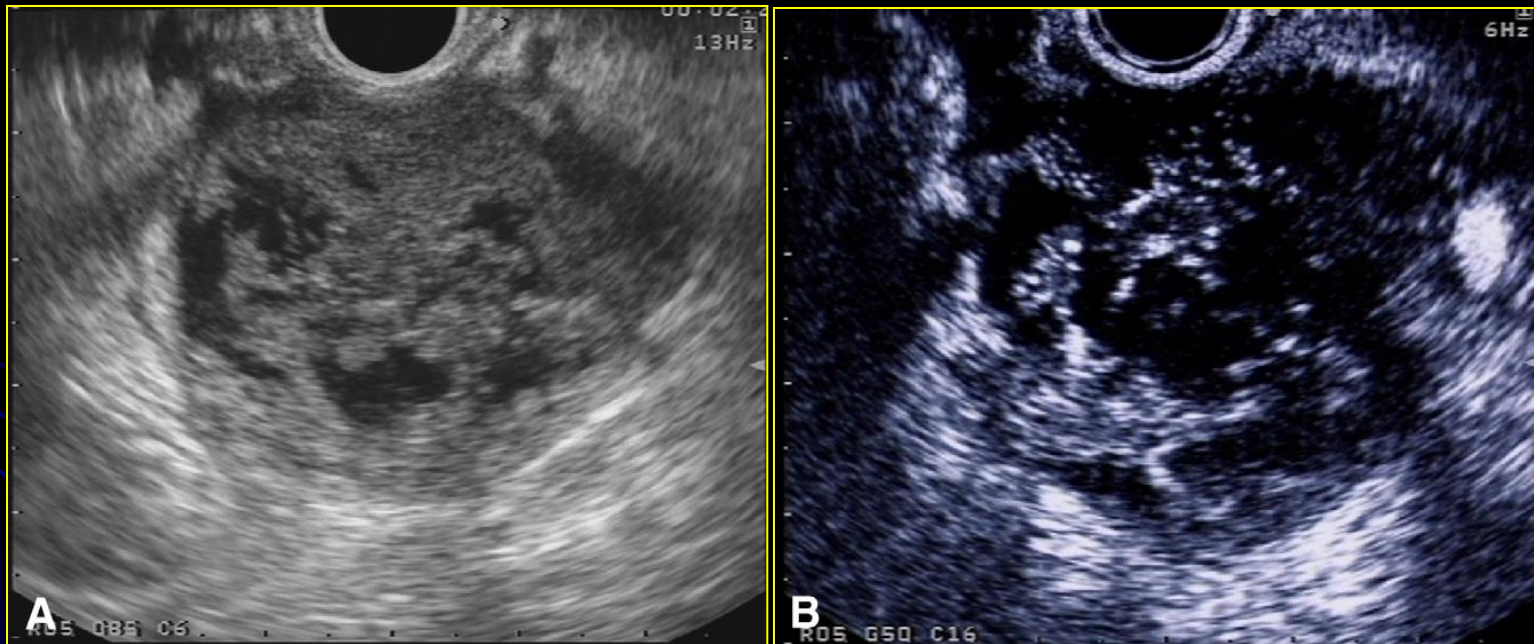
# Microvascularisation des plaques carotidiennes

Images : Dr Corinne Gautier



# Other EFSUMB RECOMMENDATIONS

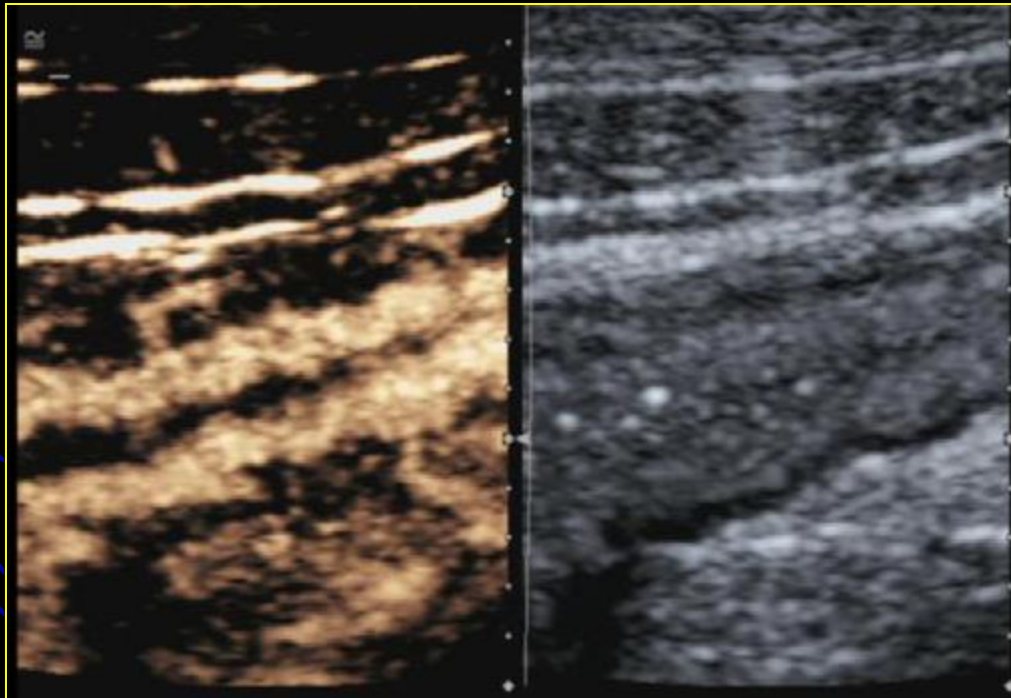
- **Many other recommendations**
  - cystic masses of the pancreas even using endoscopic US



Kitano M, Sakamoto H, Matsui U et al. A novel perfusion imaging technique of the pancreas: contrast-enhanced harmonic EUS (with video). *Gastrointest Endosc* 2008; 67: 141–150

# Other EFSUMB RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Many other recommendations**
  - cystic masses of the pancreas even using endoscopic US
  - level of inflammation in bowel wall in crohn disease

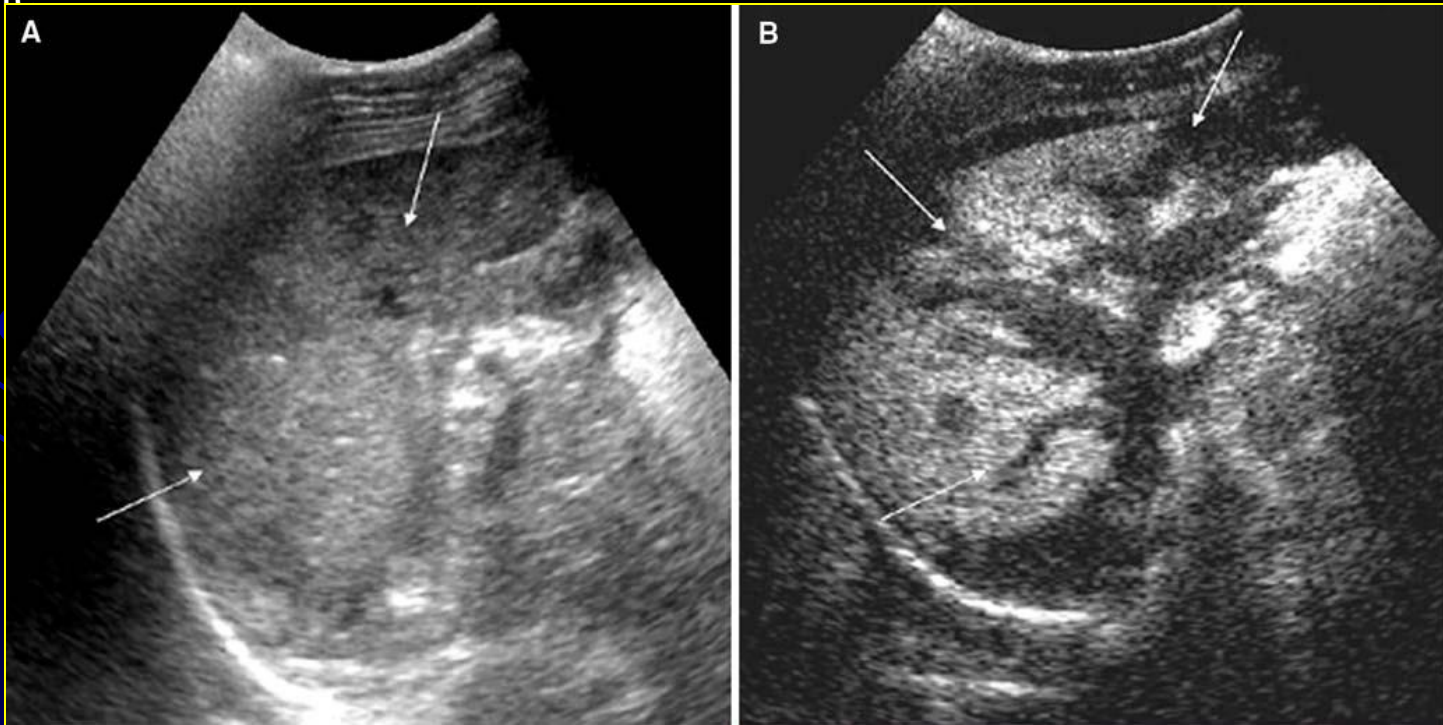


Girlich C, Schacherer D, Jung EM et al. Comparison between a clinical activity index (Harvey-Bradshaw-Index), laboratory inflammation markers and quantitative assessment of bowel wall vascularization by contrast-enhanced ultrasound in Crohn's disease. Eur J Radiol 2011

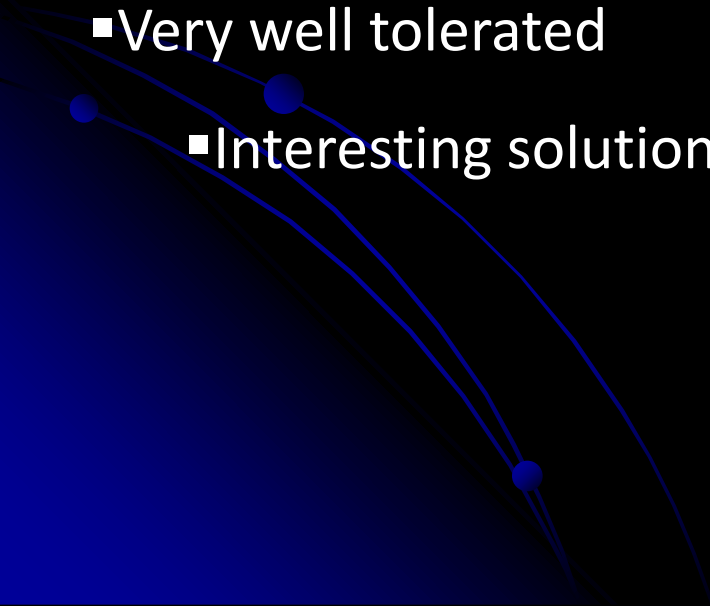


# Other EFSUMB RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Many other recommendations**
  - cystic masses of the pancreas even using endoscopic US
  - level of inflammation in bowel wall in crohn disease
  - fracture of the spleen after a trauma
  - etc



# Conclusion

- Very convenient technique
    - To assess liver tumors and renal vascular disorders
    - Many others organs and vessels
    - Effect of a treatment of the vascular bed
  - Very well tolerated
    - Interesting solution in case of renal impairment
- 

Thank you  
Merci

Olivier.lucidarme@psl.aphp.fr



# ● Échographie abdominale

O. Lucidarme

