TABLE OF CONTENTS

- The tfast views
- Evaluation of the lung periphery
- Using vet BLUE and a regionally based approach to differential diagnosis
- Other ultrasound applications in the critical care setting
- Other point-of-care ultrasound applications
- Future of veterinary pocus
- References

- **4. Abdominal ultrasound scanning techniques**
- Positioning of sonographer, patient, and equipment
- Preparation of the patient
- Getting started
- Transducer motions
- Liver
- Falciform fat
- Spleen
- Stomach and duodenum
- Pancreas
- Kidneys
- Adrenal glands
- Small intestines and colon
- Urinary bladder
- Prostate
- Uterus and ovaries
- Abdominal lymph nodes
- Abdominal vessels
- References

- **5. Eye**
- Normal anatomy
- Examination technique
- Real-time B-mode examination
- A-mode examination
- Normal ultrasound anatomy
- Ocular ultrasonography in clinical practice
- Intraocular masses
- Lesions localized by ocular structure
- Foreign bodies
- Retrobulbar pathology
- Orbital and ocular vasculature and ocular perfusion
- References

- **6. Neck**
- General considerations
- Carotid artery and jugular vein
- Nerves
- Thyroid gland
- Parathyroid glands
- Lymph nodes
- Salivary glands

- Larynx and trachea
- Tongue and esophagus
- Cervical musculature
- Miscellaneous neck masses
- References

- **7. Thorax**
- Scanning techniques
- Normal anatomy
- Pleural disease
- Mediastinal disease
- Pulmonary disease
- Thoracic wall lesions
- Diaphragmatic hernias and ruptures
- Interventional procedures of the thorax
- References

- **8. Echocardiography**
- Overview of echocardiography
- Instrumentation for cardiac studies
- Examination technique
- Two-dimensional echocardiography
- M-mode echocardiographic imaging
- Advanced 2D and 3D echocardiographic imaging methods
- Cardiac doppler studies: Overview
- Pulsed-wave doppler echocardiography
- Continuous-wave doppler echocardiography
- Color doppler imaging
- Limitations and pitfalls of CDI
- Advanced image analyses
- Assessment of cardiac chamber size
- Ventricular function
- Diastolic ventricular function
- Valvular regurgitation
- Valvular stenosis
- Pulmonary hypertension
- Cardiomyopathies
- Pericardial diseases and cardiac masses
- Congenital shunts
- References

- **9. Liver**
- Technique
- Anatomy
- Doppler evaluation of the normal liver
- Focal or multifocal hepatic parenchymal disease
- Diffuse disease
- Gallbladder and biliary tract
- Vascular abnormalities
- References

- **10. Spleen**
- Examination technique
- Normal anatomy and appearance
- Focal or multifocal disease
- Diffuse disease
- Doppler evaluation, harmonics, and contrast ultrasound
- References

- **11. Pancreas**
- Indications for pancreatic ultrasonography
- Examination technique
- Normal anatomy and ultrasound appearance
- Pathology
- References

- **12. Gastrointestinal tract**
- Examination technique
- Normal ultrasound appearance
- Abnormalities of the stomach
- Abnormalities of the small intestine
- Abnormalities of the cecum and colon
- References

- **13. Peritoneal fluid, lymph nodes, masses, peritoneal cavity, and great vessel thrombosis**
- Scanning technique
- Peritoneal fluid
- Intraperitoneal lymphadenomegaly
- Masses
- Mesentery
- Free peritoneal air
- Thrombosis of the abdominal aorta and caudal vena cava
- References

- **14. Musculoskeletal system**
- Examination technique
- Components of the musculoskeletal system
- Ultrasound in the evaluation of lameness
- Evaluation of swelling and wound involvement
- Ultrasound-guided procedures
- References

- **15. Adrenal glands**
- Examination technique
- Normal anatomy and ultrasound appearance
- Adrenal gland enlargement and masses in dogs
- Reduced adrenal gland size
- Adrenal gland pathology in the cat
- Other adrenal lesions
- References