

Supplemental Digital Content

The Impact of Thoracic Ultrasound on Clinical Management of Critically Ill Patients (UltraMan): An International Prospective Observational Study

Micah L.A. Heldeweg, Jorge E. Lopez Matta, Luigi Pisani, Stefanie Slot, Mark E. Haaksma, Jasper M. Smit, Amne Mousa, Giovanna Magnesa, Fabrizia Massaro, Hugo R.W. Touw, Viviane Schouten, Carlos V. Elzo Kraemer, David J. van Westerloo, Leo M.A. Heunks, Pieter R. Tuinman

Table of contents

Supplemental Digital Content 1.	2
Supplemental Digital Content 2.	3
Supplemental Digital Content 3.	4

Supplemental Digital Content 1 Case report form used by operators



UltraMan study

Study #: (investigator)

Physician/nurse:

Certified: yes/no

Department: ICU/MCU

Date: time:

1. What is the reason for this POCUS examination?

a. Diagnostics

b. Monitoring therapy/course

c. Other:

2. What is your diagnosis and management PRIOR to the POCUS-examination

a. Diagnosis:.....

b. Management:.....

3. The POCUS-examination has findings compatible with (multiple answers possible):

a. Pleural fluid

b. Atelectasis

c. Pneumonia

d. Cardiogenic pulmonary edema

e. ARDS

f. Pneumothorax

g. Hypovolemia

h. Normal examination

i. Other, namely:

4. Did the POCUS-examination have a clinical contribution (choose one)?

a. No

b. Yes, confirmation of clinical impression

c. Yes, change of clinical impression

1. Without consequences

2. Change of or new diagnosis; namely:...

3. Change of management (see 5)

5. What changes of management has the POCUS examination caused (multiple answers possible)?

a. More negative fluid balance (furo/CVVH)

b. More positive fluid balance (FC/infusion)

c. Drainage/punction of pleural fluid

d. Bronchoscopy

e. Start antibiotics

f. Adjust ventilatory settings, namely:

g. Start inotropics

h. Stop inotropics

i. Extubate

j. Do not Extubate

g. Additional imaging

i. Other

namely:

namely:

6. Particularities, if applicable:....

Supplemental Digital Content 2 Prevalence of TUS findings

	TUS examinations (725)
No pathological findings	69 (9.5%)
Collapsed vena cava	18 (2.5%)
Pleural effusion	221 (30.5%)
Atelectasis	233 (32.1%)
Pneumonia	107 (14.8%)
Pulmonary edema	120 (16.6%)
ARDS	57 (7.9%)
Pneumothorax	33 (4.6%)
Diaphragm dysfunction	7 (1.0%)
Cardiac pathology	83 (11.4%)
Hypervolemia	21 (2.9%)
Hypovolemia	81 (11.2%)

TUS thoracic ultrasound; variables were presented as numbers (percent %); ARDS acute respiratory distress syndrome

Supplemental Digital Content 3 Elaborate clinical contribution flowchart with fluid balance

