

Ultrasound for Lower Extremity Deep Venous Thrombosis

Multidisciplinary Recommendations From the Society of Radiologists in Ultrasound Consensus Conference

ABSTRACT: Venous ultrasound is the standard imaging test for patients suspected of having acute deep venous thrombosis (DVT). There is variability and disagreement among authoritative groups regarding the necessary components of the test. Some protocols include scanning the entire lower extremity, whereas others recommend scans limited to the thigh and knee supplemented with serial testing. Some protocols use gray-scale ultrasound alone, whereas others include Doppler interrogation. Point-of-care ultrasound is recommended in some settings, and there is heterogeneity of these protocols as well. Heterogeneity of recommendations can lead to errors including incorrect application of guidelines, confusion among requesting physicians, and incorrect follow-up. In October 2016, the Society of Radiologists in Ultrasound convened a multidisciplinary panel of experts to evaluate the current evidence to develop recommendations regarding ultrasound protocols for DVT and the terminology used to communicate results to clinicians. Recommendations were made after open discussion and by unanimous consensus.

The panel recommends a comprehensive duplex ultrasound protocol from thigh to ankle with Doppler at selected sites rather than a limited or complete compression-only examination. This protocol is currently performed in many facilities and is achievable with standard ultrasound equipment and personnel. The use of these recommendations will increase the diagnosis of calf DVT and provide better data to explain the presenting symptoms. The panel recommends a single point-of-care protocol that minimizes underdiagnoses of proximal DVT.

The panel recommends the term chronic postthrombotic change to describe the residual material that persists after the acute presentation of DVT to avoid potential overtreatment of prior thrombus.

Adoption of a single standardized comprehensive duplex ultrasound and a single point-of-care examination will enhance patient safety and clinicians' confidence.

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Venous ultrasound is the standard imaging test for patients suspected of having lower extremity deep venous thrombosis (DVT). However, there is disagreement among authoritative groups regarding the necessary components of the venous ultrasound. Protocols issued by the American College of Chest Physicians,¹ American Institute of Ultrasound in Medicine/American College of Radiology/Society of Radiologists in Ultrasound,² Society for Vascular Ultrasound,³ and Intersocietal Accreditation Commission Vascular Technology⁴ vary. The lack of a single protocol has led to misunderstandings between ordering clinicians and facilities providing the service. This may result in underdiagnosis, unnecessary testing, and insufficient imaging. The variability is exacerbated by confusing terminology in reports. There is an extensive body of published data addressing the components of the venous ultrasound examination. The Society of Radiologists in Ultrasound assembled an interdisciplinary panel of experts in venous diagnosis to review the contemporary literature and develop consensus recommendations to create a standardized approach to the ultrasound diagnosis of lower extremity venous thrombosis.

METHODS AND CONFERENCE PREPARATION

The Society of Radiologists in Ultrasound sponsored a multidisciplinary consensus conference (October 18–19, 2016). The panel was charged with critically evaluating venous ultrasound protocols for the evaluation of suspected DVT, evaluating the terminology used to communicate results to clinicians, and developing consensus recommendations for the protocol and its terminology.

Experts in venous imaging and the treatment of DVT were invited to join the panel. Participants included experts in emergency medicine, hematology, radiology, ultrasonography, vascular medicine, and vascular surgery. Interested organizations were also notified of the consensus conference, and a subset sent representatives to the meeting to add commentary and perspectives as nonvoting participants. Before the meeting, organizers and participants assembled a bibliography of relevant primary source scientific publications, scholarly literature reviews, and published guidelines from professional societies.^{1–16} These were reviewed before the meeting.

Each of the recommendations was reached by open discussion and represents the unanimous agreement of the participants. These recommendations are endorsed by the Society of Radiologists in Ultrasound.

CONSENSUS CONFERENCE RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations of the consensus conference can be summarized into 5 key areas: (1) patient selection, (2) ultrasound protocols, (3) serial and follow-up considerations, (4) terminology for ultrasound reports, and (5) diagnostic criteria.

Patient Selection

Issue

Multiple guidelines recommend clinical prediction rules to estimate pretest probability of DVT before ultrasound ordering.^{17–20} There are several tools, but the most commonly used clinical decision rule for risk stratification is the Wells score (Table 1).¹⁹

After an unlikely pretest probability of DVT based on a clinical decision rule assessment, a negative D-dimer test is adequate to safely exclude DVT. Venous ultrasound is not appropriate for those individuals. Ultrasound is appropriate for patients with a likely pretest probability of DVT, an unlikely pretest probability of DVT with a positive D-dimer, and those in whom pretest probability was not assessed.^{17,18}

Recommendation

All patients should be evaluated for pretest probability of DVT. For those with low (unlikely) pretest probability, obtaining a high-sensitivity D-dimer is appropriate.

Ultrasound Protocols

Standardization

Issue

The protocols in use for venous ultrasound vary by promulgating organization and facilities in the same community. This variability leads to confusion and errors including inappropriate patient selection and improper follow-up.

We suggest that a single complete study is the safest strategy. A limited examination to the knee requires a

Table 1. Clinical Model for Predicting the Pretest Probability of Deep Venous Thrombosis¹⁹

Clinical Characteristic	Score
Active cancer (patient receiving treatment for cancer within the previous 6 months or currently receiving palliative treatment)	1
Paralysis, paresis, or recent plaster immobilization of the lower extremities	1
Recently bedridden for ≥ 3 days, or major surgery within the previous 12 weeks requiring general or regional anesthesia	1
Localized tenderness along the distribution of the deep venous system	1
Entire leg swollen	1
Calf swelling at least 3 cm larger than the asymptomatic side (measured 10 cm below the tibial tuberosity)	1
Pitting edema confined to the symptomatic leg	1
Collateral superficial veins (nonvaricose)	1
Previously documented deep venous thrombosis	1
Alternative diagnosis at least as likely as deep venous thrombosis	-2

A score of ≥ 2 indicates that the probability of deep venous thrombosis is likely; a score of < 2 indicates that the probability of deep venous thrombosis is unlikely. In patients with symptoms in both legs, the more symptomatic leg is used. Reprinted from Wells et al¹⁹ with permission. Copyright © 2003, Massachusetts Medical Society.

second examination to safely exclude undiagnosed calf DVT that may propagate proximally between the studies (Figure 1).

Recommendation

Complete duplex ultrasound (CDUS) is the preferred venous ultrasound test for the diagnosis of acute DVT. CDUS is compression of the deep veins from the inguinal ligament to the ankle (including posterior tibial and peroneal veins in the calf), right and left common femoral vein spectral Doppler waveforms (to evaluate symmetry), popliteal spectral Doppler, and

color Doppler images (Figure 2). Compression is performed at 2-cm intervals.^{3,21}

Symptomatic areas should be evaluated to determine if there is superficial venous thrombosis or other pathology, in particular if the assessment of the deep veins is normal.

Limited protocols (not including calf veins) and selective evaluation of the calf are not recommended because limited protocols require a second study in 5 to 7 days to safely exclude DVT (Table 2).

Patients with calf DVT who the clinician decides to manage expectantly should have a repeat scan at

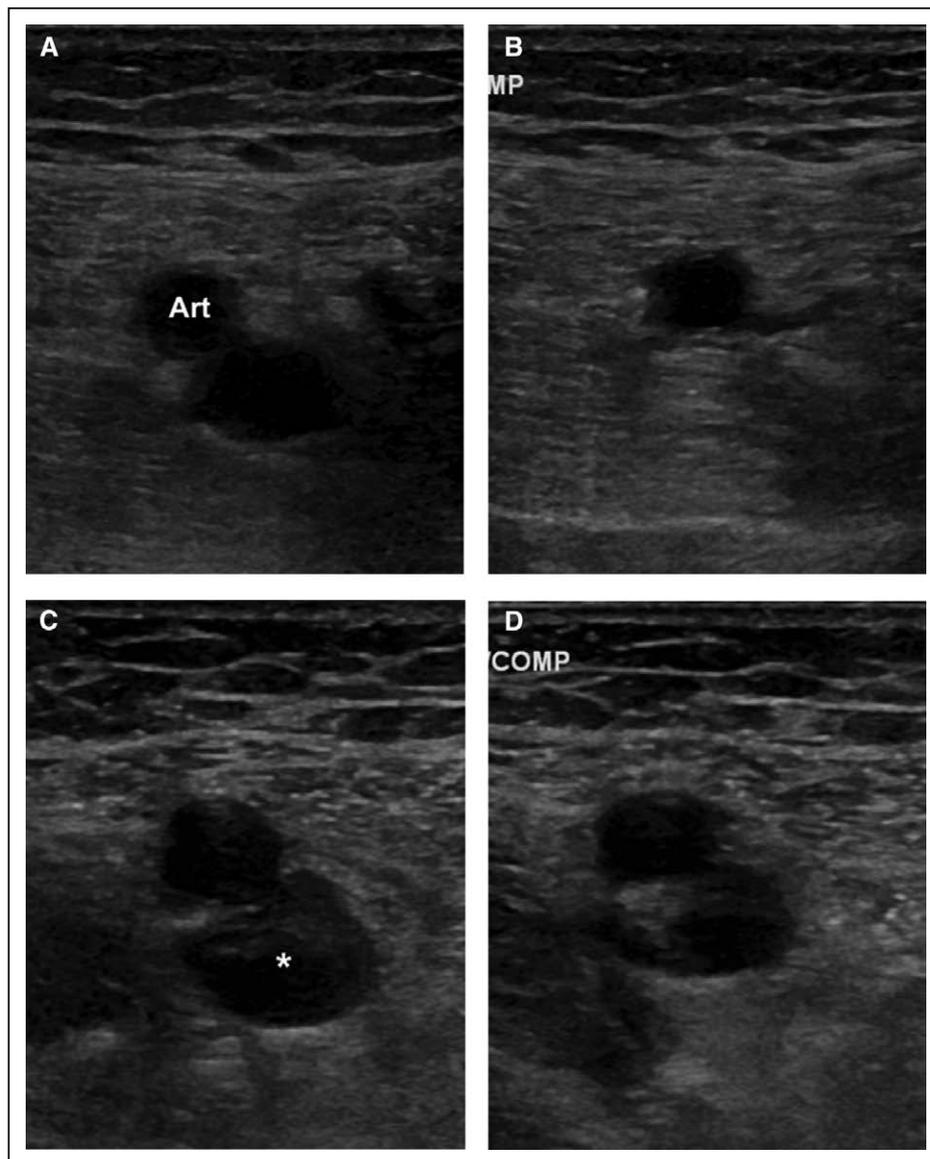


Figure 1. Normal femoral vein at baseline and acute DVT at 1-week follow-up.

A and B, Ultrasound images of a normal femoral vein without (**A**) and with (**B**) compression. The artery (Art) is anterior to the vein. After compression, the vein is completely collapsed, indicating normal compressibility. **C and D,** Ultrasound images of acute femoral vein thrombus without (**C**) and with (**D**) compression after 1 week of follow-up. The patient was followed for acute calf DVT that was not treated (not shown). The acute DVT (* in **C**) is heterogeneous. It expands the vein. After compression (**D**), the vein does not collapse but has an oval shape indicating an acute DVT based on the noncompressible but deformable vein. DVT indicates deep venous thrombosis.

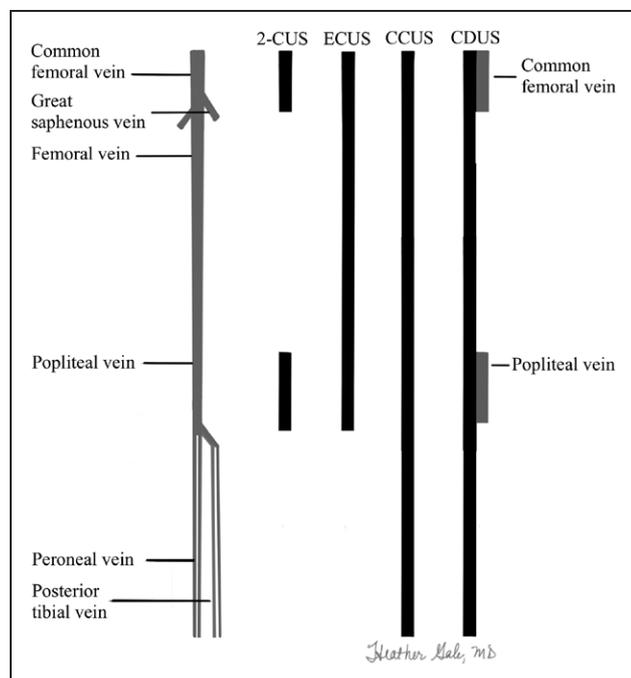


Figure 2. Lower extremity venous system and extent of ultrasound tests.

Black rectangles represent the extent of the compression ultrasound. Gray rectangles are sites of duplex Doppler. 2-CUS (2-region compression ultrasound) indicates compression ultrasound including the femoral veins 1 to 2 cm above and below the saphenofemoral junction and the popliteal veins up to the calf veins confluence; ECUS (extended compression ultrasound), the compression ultrasound from common femoral vein through the popliteal vein up to the calf veins confluence; CCUS (complete compression ultrasound), compression ultrasound from common femoral vein to the ankle; and CDUS (complete duplex ultrasound), compression ultrasound from the common femoral vein to the ankle (evaluating the posterior tibial and peroneal veins in the calf), color and spectral Doppler of the common femoral (or iliac) veins on both sides, color and spectral Doppler of the popliteal vein on the symptomatic side. Ultrasound of symptomatic areas may be required if the symptoms are not explained by the standard thigh-to-ankle examination.

1 week or sooner if risk factors or symptoms warrant. Repeat scans are ended after 2 weeks or if treatment is begun (Table 3).

Availability of Duplex Ultrasound and Point-of-Care Ultrasound

Issue

Duplex ultrasound equipment and staff are not available in all sites at all times.

Recommendation

A point-of-care ultrasound consisting of a limited evaluation with compression from thigh to knee (extended compression ultrasound [ECUS]) (Figure 2) is appropriate when CDUS is not available in a timely manner. ECUS is favored over 2-region

Table 2. Recommended Follow-Up After Initial Negative Venous Ultrasound

Clinical Characteristic	Recommendation
Negative complete duplex ultrasound	
Persistent or worsening symptoms	Repeat scan in 5 days to 1 week, earlier if concern is high.
High risk	Consider repeat scan if etiology for symptoms not otherwise elucidated.
Technically compromised study	Recommend repeat scan in 5 days to 1 week if more than minor limitation. D-dimer may be helpful if it is negative.
Concern for ilio caval DVT	Pelvic venous imaging, especially CT or MR venography, or ilio caval duplex ultrasound.
Negative extended compression or 2-region ultrasound	
Risk of DVT persists or etiology of symptoms not elucidated	Repeat scan, preferably complete duplex ultrasound, in 5 days to 1 week.

CT indicates computed tomography; DVT, deep venous thrombosis; and MR, magnetic resonance.

compression because isolated femoral vein DVTs may be missed. After a negative ECUS, CDUS in 5 to 7 days is required to safely exclude DVT.

If ultrasound is not available, anticoagulation before a confirmatory ultrasound is a safe strategy.^{22,23}

Table 3. Recommended Follow-Up After Initial Positive or Indeterminate Venous Ultrasound

Clinical Characteristic	Recommendation
Positive complete duplex ultrasound	
Acute calf DVT, not treated	Repeat scan in 1 week, earlier if symptoms progress. If progression to femoropopliteal DVT, treat. If normal, stop. If persistent calf thrombus which is not treated, repeat scan at 2 weeks. Scanning after 2 weeks is generally not warranted.
Acute DVT, on treatment	Repeat not warranted unless a change in the scan will change patient management. Follow-up at the end of treatment to establish new baseline.
Indeterminate results	D-dimer may be helpful if negative. Recommend repeat scan in 5 days to 1 week to evaluate for change.
Concern for recurrent DVT, equivocal findings for scar versus recurrence at site of scar	D-dimer may be helpful if negative. Recommend repeat scan in 1–3 days and 7–10 days.
Concern for ilio caval DVT, especially if abnormal spectral Doppler findings	Pelvic venous imaging, especially CT or MR venography, or ilio caval duplex ultrasound.
Positive extended compression or 2-region ultrasound	
Acute DVT	Repeat scan, preferably complete duplex ultrasound in 5 days to 1 week to document entire extent of lower extremity veins.

CT indicates computed tomography; DVT, deep venous thrombosis; and MR, magnetic resonance.

Iliocaval DVT

Issue

Iliocaval DVT may be undetected because the thrombus is cephalad to the standard examination. Whole-leg swelling with a normal compression ultrasound or the finding of continuous or asymmetrical common femoral Doppler spectra suggests a more central obstructive process.

Recommendation

If ilio caval disease is suspected because of signs and symptoms or abnormal spectral Doppler waveforms, the threshold for pelvic ultrasound, computed tomography, or magnetic resonance venography should be low.

Serial and Follow-Up Considerations

Patients at High Risk, Those With Persistent Symptoms or Limited Studies

Issue

Occasional patients will have DVT despite a normal CDUS examination because of technical limitations, equivocal findings, or the lower sensitivity of the calf examination in comparison with examination of the femoropopliteal veins (Tables 2 and 3).

Recommendation

Repeat ultrasound may be required for patients who have a negative CDUS with persistent or worsening signs and symptoms, a technically inadequate CDUS, or an equivocal finding. Follow-up is usually 5 to 7 days but can be shorter if concern is high or clinical symptoms warrant.

Patients with normal examinations to the knee or 2-region ultrasound require a serial ultrasound in 5 to 7 days.

Recurrent DVT

Issue

The diagnosis of recurrent DVT is difficult in the absence of an unequivocally new site of acute DVT (Figure 3). Persistent scarring may reduce the ability to distinguish chronic scarring from a new DVT.

Recommendation

Equivocal ultrasound findings may require serial imaging after 1 to 3 and 7 to 10 days to determine if there are any acute changes that would indicate recurrent DVT. D-dimer may also be helpful to establish if recurrent DVT is present.

Follow-Up of Patients on Anticoagulation

Issues

Repeat studies while the patient is on anticoagulation are not standardized. There is no standard for ordering an ultrasound at the end of anticoagulation.

Recommendation

Imaging while on adequate anticoagulation is unwarranted unless it will change the patient's treatment.

Repeat ultrasound at or near the end of anticoagulation is recommended to establish a new baseline and to determine if scarring is present.

Terminology for Ultrasound Reports

Scarring

Issue

Normal veins and acute DVT are well understood, but other descriptive terms for ultrasound observations after diagnosis are subject to misinterpretation.

After DVT, the vein may heal completely or scar. Thrombus becomes infiltrated with fibroblasts, organized, and reendothelializes over several weeks to months.

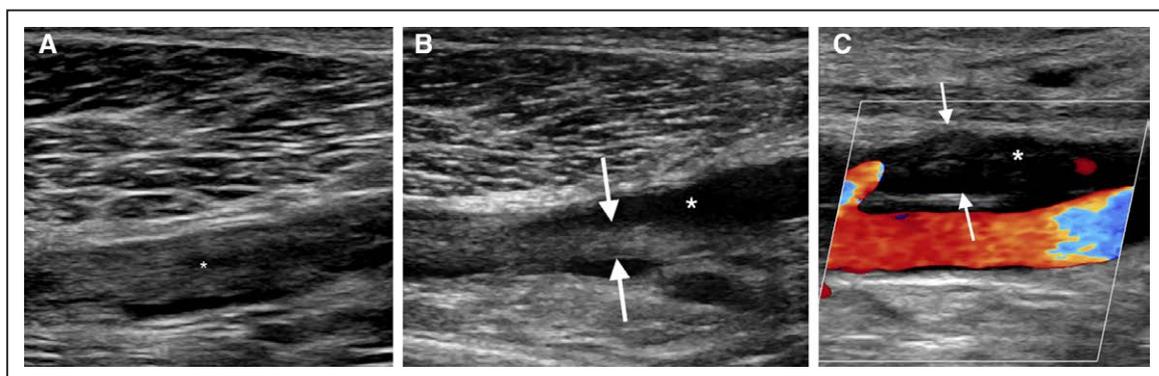


Figure 3. Acute DVT, chronic postthrombotic change, and recurrent DVT.

Long-axis sonograms of the left popliteal vein. **A**, Acute DVT. The vein contains heterogeneous acute DVT (*). **B**, Chronic postthrombotic change. The patient returned the following year for swelling. The intraluminal material is smaller and flat (between arrows). The lumen is partially reconstituted because of retraction (*). **C**, Recurrent DVT. The patient returned the following year with swelling. A long-axis color Doppler image shows an intraluminal filling defect with no flow in the vein (*). The new acute DVT distends the vein (between arrows). The changes in size and absence of flow are new findings typical of acute DVT that has recurred at the site of prior scarring. DVT indicates deep venous thrombosis.

Fibrosis producing scarring, wall thickening, and synechiae causing partial obstruction may persist for years.^{24,25} The residual material is no longer thrombus.²⁶

The terms chronic thrombus or residual thrombus for the residual material may be misinterpreted by providers and lead to inappropriate anticoagulation for presumed persistent or acute thrombus.

Recommendation

Chronic postthrombotic change is the preferred term for the material that persists on ultrasound after acute DVT (Figure 3).

Subacute Thrombus

Issue

The ultrasound appearance of thrombus may evolve or resolve after its formation over the first 6 months^{24,27} (Figure 4). Subacute thrombus is a confusing term; it erroneously implies there are well-defined ultrasound findings that are unique to the appearance of thrombus weeks to <6 months old.

Recommendation

The term subacute thrombus does not have a unique ultrasound appearance and should rarely be used. It should be reported for a follow-up study only if (1) there is a previous ultrasound demonstrating acute thrombus weeks earlier and (2) the new study shows a change in the appearance of the thrombosis that is not typical of chronic postthrombotic change. It is incorrect to use subacute thrombus to indicate recurrent DVT, chronic postthrombotic change, or equivocal findings.

Diagnostic Criteria

Gray-Scale Findings

Issue

Noncompressibility is common with both acute DVT and scarring. The criteria to distinguish the 2 vary in quality.

Recommendation

Abnormalities should be classified into acute venous thrombosis, chronic postthrombotic change, or indeterminate (equivocal).

Acute venous thrombosis causes vein noncompressibility, but the thrombus is soft and deformable with probe pressure. In general, the surface of the thrombus is smooth and the vein is larger than normal. A loosely adherent or free-floating edge may be seen but is less common.

Veins with chronic postthrombotic change are also noncompressible, but the intraluminal material is rigid and nondeformable with probe pressure. The surface may be irregular, and calcifications may rarely be noted. The material may retract and produce thin webs (synechiae) or thicker flat bands. Incorporation into the vein wall or recanalization may produce regular or irregular wall thickening. In the setting of scarring, the vein size may be normal or decreased. Thrombus echogenicity is not a reliable sign of its age.²⁸

The most acute-appearing material should be preferred in the classification of the thrombus. The panel recommends classifying findings as indeterminate when criteria conflict and cannot be reconciled, eg, where findings are present but neither completely acute nor chronic.²⁹

Recurrent DVT may be (1) acute thrombus in a previously normal vein in a patient with prior DVT or (2) acute thrombus on areas of scarring.

DISCUSSION

There are several strategies to identify patients with suspected venous thrombosis for whom anticoagulation therapy may be safely withheld if the study or serial studies are negative. These include a single complete compression ultrasound, 2 limited compression ultrasounds 5 to 7 days apart, and combinations of pretest

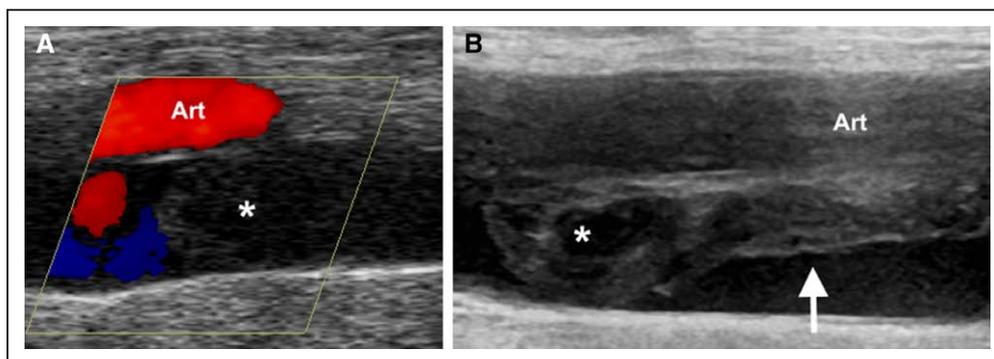


Figure 4. Acute DVT evolving to subacute thrombus.

Long-axis images of the femoral vein 5 weeks apart. **A**, Acute occlusive DVT. Color Doppler scan shows material distending the vein (*) below the artery (Art). There is no flow at the thrombus. **B**, In the 5-week interval, the material has changed configuration. The cephalad material (*) still expands the vein, whereas the caudal material has retracted (arrow), indicating an appearance different from acute DVT and not typical of scarring. The age of the material would be difficult to evaluate without the baseline image such that the cephalad portion might be interpreted as recurrent DVT. DVT indicates deep venous thrombosis.

probability, D-dimer, and either limited or complete compression ultrasound.^{6,17,30,31}

Complete Ultrasound Protocols

A single complete compression ultrasound is a safe strategy. A meta-analysis reported the 3-month risk of venous thromboembolic disease after negative complete compression ultrasound to be 0.57% (95% confidence interval, 0.25%–0.89%).¹¹

There are advantages to a single well-defined complete duplex ultrasound test to the calf for patients suspected of their first instance of DVT. Patients will get the same test whether it is performed in a vascular laboratory, radiology department, or other ambulatory setting. The panel agreed that establishing a diagnosis of calf DVT is warranted even if anticoagulation is not instituted. Decisions regarding treatment of isolated calf DVT and risk stratification should be informed by as complete a diagnostic assessment as possible.

The presence of calf DVT may give information relevant to the patient's ultimate outcome such as risks for recurrent DVT, mortality, subsequent diagnosis of cancer, and chronic venous insufficiency.^{15,32} Even in the absence of calf symptoms at the time of the ultrasound, the status of calf veins may become relevant if the patient returns with new symptoms. Calf evaluation may find alternative diagnoses such as musculoskeletal abnormalities.³³

The primary argument against implementation of CDUS relates to the management of isolated calf DVT and concerns of overtreatment.³³ False-positive diagnosis of calf DVT by ultrasound is rare; the specificity of compression ultrasound for calf DVT is 97.8% (97.0%–98.4%).³⁴ We agree that scanning the calf veins does require that the referring healthcare provider understands the significance of this information or has access to specialty consultation for both the treatment and follow-up of distal DVT. We recognize that management protocols may not be firmly established.^{1,35–38}

If isolated calf DVT is diagnosed and managed expectantly, there are well-defined protocols for follow-up.¹⁷ Patients with calf DVT that was observed without anticoagulation should have a repeat scan, at 1 week and again at 2 weeks if the calf DVT persists but does not extend.¹⁷ If there is proximal propagation or significant extension of the thrombosis, the patient should receive anticoagulation. No further imaging is warranted if the distal DVT resolves at 1 week or does not extend significantly at 2 weeks. Serial ultrasound is not indicated if the patient receives anticoagulation unless a change in the clinical condition warrants consideration of a change in treatment.³⁹

Because the decision to withhold anticoagulation in a patient with diagnosed isolated calf DVT mandates additional scans, limited ultrasound protocols also require repeat imaging to be a safe strategy. The addition

of a D-dimer test after a negative limited ultrasound does not change the number of follow-up ultrasounds unless it is negative. Positive D-dimer tests are as common as isolated calf DVT and do not provide discriminating information.⁶

A negative CDUS does not completely exclude all DVT, in particular calf DVT. The sensitivity of compression ultrasound for calf DVT is 56.8% (95% confidence interval, 49%–66.4%), less than that of duplex ultrasound for proximal DVT 96.5% (95% confidence interval, 95.1%–97.6%).³⁴ Propagation of calf DVT usually causes persistent or worsening symptoms. Appropriate patient follow-up and serial scans can address this complication.

Muscular (gastrocnemius or soleus) vein DVT may present as pain. Scans of symptomatic regions are part of CDUS protocol and can diagnose these DVTs.

Scanning the calf veins increases the complexity and the time required for the examination. Facilities that follow the Intersocietal Accreditation Commission Vascular Testing guidelines, Society for Vascular Ultrasound guidelines, or American College of Radiology/American Institute of Ultrasound in Medicine/Society of Radiologists in Ultrasound guidelines currently evaluate calf veins in some or all of their patients. Including calf veins will result in a learning curve for some laboratories, but the complete ultrasound protocol is a mandatory component of the current sonographer curriculum and detailed in standard textbooks. Sonographic criteria in the calf are identical to those in proximal veins; therefore, acquiring a calf vein ultrasound skill set requires learning only new anatomy and patient positioning.

Modern ultrasound equipment has sufficient resolution to evaluate both proximal and calf veins. All laboratories have linear transducers, and most have curved array transducers (in particular, if they perform abdominal imaging). Curved array transducers and harmonic imaging are helpful for technically challenging cases.

Some analyses have concluded that compression ultrasound is equivalent to duplex scanning for proximal DVT,⁴⁰ but the panel favors duplex Doppler, including color and spectral Doppler in at least 2 sites in the leg. Color Doppler ultrasound can detect complete versus incomplete obstruction. Color Doppler may help identify smaller and pelvic veins, in particular if augmentation is used. It can be used to clarify otherwise technically difficult findings.

Spectral Doppler abnormalities can be used to identify obstruction in the vein segments central to the sample site. Spectral Doppler assessment of both common femoral or external iliac veins for phasicity and symmetry may yield important information (Figure 5). An abnormal spectrum, particularly a flat (continuous) waveform, has good specificity for ilio caval venous obstruction that may be the result of central thrombosis, scarring, or extrinsic compression from pelvic pathology.^{41,42}

Limited Protocols and Limited or Complete Ultrasound Protocols

Limited ultrasound protocols will not detect DVT in the uninvestigated segments. Unevaluated segments include the calf and, depending on the protocol, portions of the femoral vein system. Five percent of patients have thrombus limited to the calf,¹⁷ although some studies suggest this may be higher.^{13,43} A single limited compression ultrasound will not detect these. Nine percent⁹ to 21.4%¹⁷ of isolated calf DVT will propagate proximally and require pharmacological treatment. Limited protocols address this deficiency by recommending a second ultrasound at a later time. Patient compliance with scheduled repeat ultrasound imaging is inconsistent,⁴⁴ and omission of the follow-up ultrasound study may have severe consequences. Proximal DVT is diagnosed at the second ultrasound in as many as 5.7% (1.9%–12.8%) of patients.^{6,33}

Limited scans that skip the calf may also not provide the data required by the referring healthcare providers or patients, in particular in the setting of calf symptoms.^{33,45}

Algorithms that include a choice of a complete or limited ultrasound are excessively complicated^{1,2,17} and can lead to medical error.⁴⁵ The current American College of Radiology/American Institute of Ultrasound in Medicine/Society of Radiologists in Ultrasound guidelines include selective calf imaging for the subset of patients with calf symptoms not explained by the proximal scan. Determining the presenting symptoms then moves from the responsible clinician to the sonographer or imaging facility. This increases the chances of an omitted indicated calf evaluation or overutilization when not indicated. The American College of Chest Physicians protocol has different tests based on pretest probability, likelihood to return for follow-up, symptoms, and risk factors. This complex

approach can lead to errors selecting the proper diagnostic algorithm or improper application of the pathway components (eg, ordering a D-dimer for a patient at high risk or not obtaining the necessary follow-up).⁴⁴ In addition, for those patients in whom pretest probability was not assessed (not recommended, but not an uncommon situation), the American College of Chest Physicians guidelines recommend different protocols for whole leg, proximal leg ultrasound, or D-dimer, each with different workflows.¹⁷

Point-of-Care Ultrasound Protocols

Complete protocols require a duplex Doppler ultrasound machine and are generally performed by a sonographer or vascular technologist. There are circumstances (eg, emergency departments, rural areas, off hours) when a complete study cannot be performed in a clinically relevant time frame. In this situation, if point-of-care ultrasound can be performed by a competent practitioner, it should be performed.^{46,47}

Extended compression ultrasound is a point-of-care protocol that has compression ultrasound from the inguinal ligament through the popliteal vein to the calf veins confluence.⁴⁸

Two-region ultrasound is a limited protocol that has compression of the femoral and popliteal regions.^{46,49} It is sometimes described as 2-point ultrasound, but this term is misleading because the proper protocol is 2 areas rather than 2 compressions.

The most appropriate point-of-care examination for diagnosis of DVT is ECUS. ECUS is favored over the 2-region compression ultrasound, because ECUS will detect isolated femoral vein thrombosis that is present in 5% to 7% of those with DVT.^{5,8}

A negative ECUS or 2-region test requires a follow-up CDUS in 5 days to 1 week because the calf is not evalu-

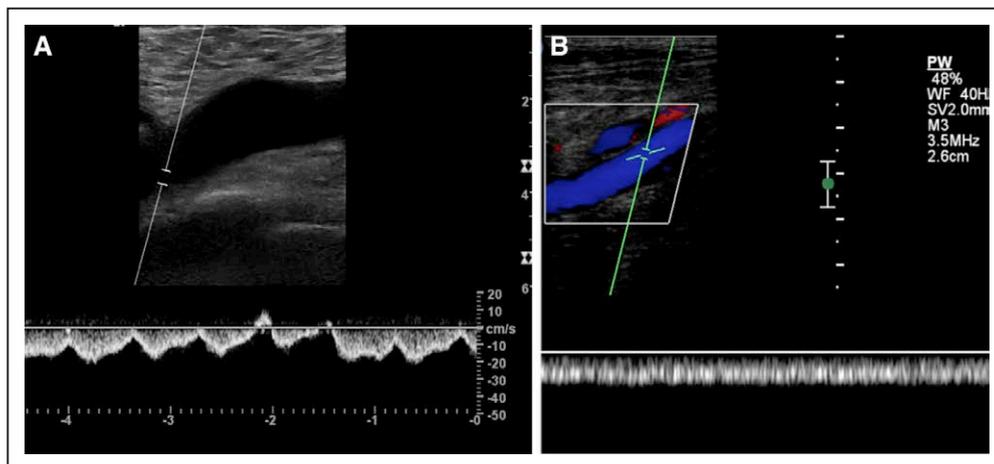


Figure 5. Normal and abnormal common femoral vein waveforms.

Long-axis spectral Doppler images of common femoral vein waveforms. **A**, The normal waveform which varies with respiration and during the cardiac cycle flowing toward the heart (away from the transducer, below the baseline). There is a small normal component of reverse flow (above the baseline). **B**, An abnormal waveform with flat uniform signal toward the heart. The color component shows the vein itself to be patent. This indicates obstruction above the level of the scan.

ated.^{46,50} A CDUS should be performed after a positive limited ultrasound so that the entire venous system is mapped, including Doppler and calf evaluation.

Adequate training and experience with normal and abnormal studies are necessary to minimize the errors of point-of-care ultrasound.^{16,46,51,52} Further research is needed to determine the type and duration of adequate training and competency assessment.

Follow-Up Ultrasound

Most patients do not need additional ultrasound after a negative CDUS study in qualified laboratories. There are exceptions. If symptoms of DVT persist or worsen, a follow-up ultrasound at 5 days to 1 week or earlier is recommended.⁵³

A technically compromised study may also need a follow-up at 5 days to 1 week. Limitations in complete ultrasound are less common in the femoropopliteal segments than in the calf.⁵⁴ Color Doppler filling and symmetrical spectral Doppler flow patterns in the popliteal veins improve the confidence that the study is negative. Short areas of noncompressible calf veins are also unlikely to be significant.⁵⁴ Other testing, including D-dimer or additional imaging, may be appropriate in this setting.

Isolated iliac vein thrombosis occurs in 1.6% of those with DVT.¹² Imaging of the iliac and pelvic veins is warranted in patients whose signs and symptoms suggest ilio caval disease (eg, patients with whole-leg swelling with normal compression ultrasound). This may be accomplished by pelvic venous ultrasound, computed tomography, or magnetic resonance. Because the accuracy of duplex ultrasound for ilio caval DVT is not established, the threshold for computed tomography or magnetic resonance venography should be low.⁵⁵

The report of a negative CDUS should state there are no femoropopliteal and no calf DVT in the visualized calf veins. If clinical symptoms are inconsistent or if there are persistent or worsening symptoms, further imaging (possibly involving the iliac veins) may be warranted.

Recurrent DVT

New DVT after prior DVT is common.⁵⁶ The presence of scarring by ultrasound is a risk factor for recurrence.⁵⁷ Acute recurrent thrombus may be difficult to distinguish from scar. The best ultrasound sign for recurrent DVT is an abnormality in a previously normal vein segment in the same or contralateral leg.¹⁴ Contralateral DVT is not uncommon.⁵⁸ New acute thrombosis in an area of scarring is also diagnostic but can be difficult to identify and interpret.^{14,29,59} Serial increase of the size of the compressed vein >4 mm is also proposed, but the accuracy of this finding is controversial.⁶⁰

Serial scanning or D-dimer may be helpful in cases where the ultrasound does not detect clear new abnor-

malities or the findings are difficult to interpret.^{14,61,62} The absence of change on follow-up ultrasound at 1 to 3 days and at 7 to 10 days has been proposed to effectively exclude recurrent DVT.^{14,17} Magnetic resonance is also being investigated as a reasonable investigation.⁶²

Follow-Up on Treatment

Patients on adequate treatment do not benefit from serial ultrasound during the course of treatment unless the findings of a repeat examination would affect management.³⁹ Modest progression in the extent of thrombus can occur despite adequate anticoagulation. These changes, per se, do not indicate the need for an inferior vena cava filter or a change in anticoagulant.^{24,63,64}

Ultrasound at the end of treatment is recommended to establish a baseline for future assessments.^{14,57,59,61,65} The reliability of CDUS to diagnose or exclude recurrent DVT is improved by having a posttreatment baseline ultrasound to determine which veins are normal and which are scarred.^{61,65}

Evidence supporting using residual ultrasound abnormalities to guide duration of anticoagulation is weak. Further research is warranted to determine if there are any sonographic criteria that may be useful in this setting.⁷

UNADDRESSED ISSUES

The conference did not address several areas that are relevant to lower extremity venous ultrasound. The value of ultrasound as a screening study for asymptomatic patients is not established.⁶⁶ The prevalence of isolated calf vein thrombosis is variable, and more research is needed to determine its frequency and the risk and risk factors for propagation of untreated calf thrombus.⁶⁷

CONCLUSIONS

Most current guidelines for venous ultrasound have multiple workflows that may lead to incorrect application of algorithms and, potentially, medical errors. For patients who need a venous ultrasound examination, adoption of a single, standardized complete duplex ultrasound examination will simplify the workup and follow-up of most patients. At the time of this examination, more patients will be diagnosed, especially with calf DVT. A diagnosis of calf DVT has advantages irrespective of the decision for or against treatment. For those patients for whom timely ultrasound is not available and there are qualified individuals to perform point-of-care ultrasound, ECUS is recommended. For patients with limited examinations, persistent or worsening symptoms, or indeterminate results, serial ultrasound or pelvic imaging may be required.

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Disclosures

None.

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