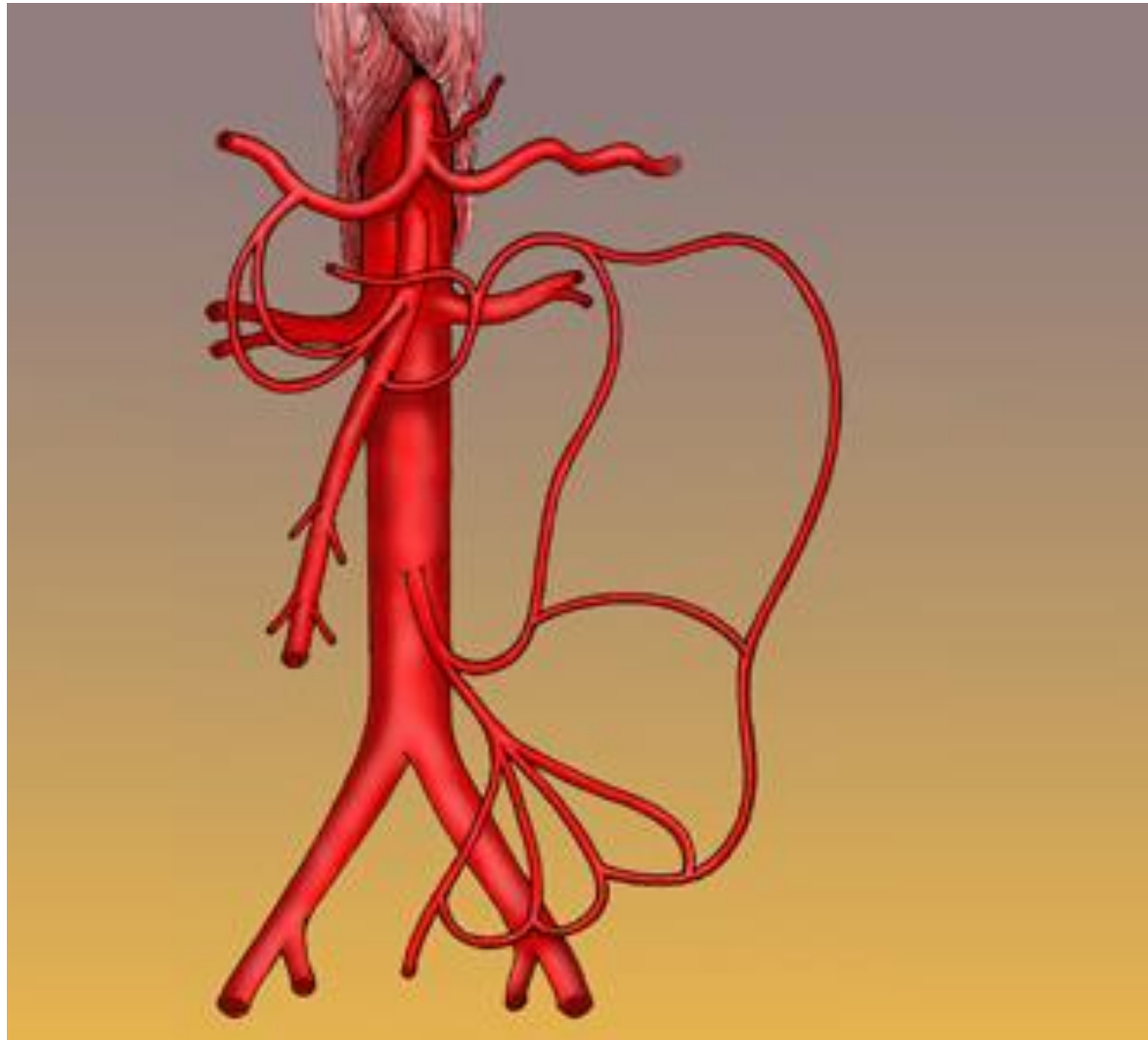
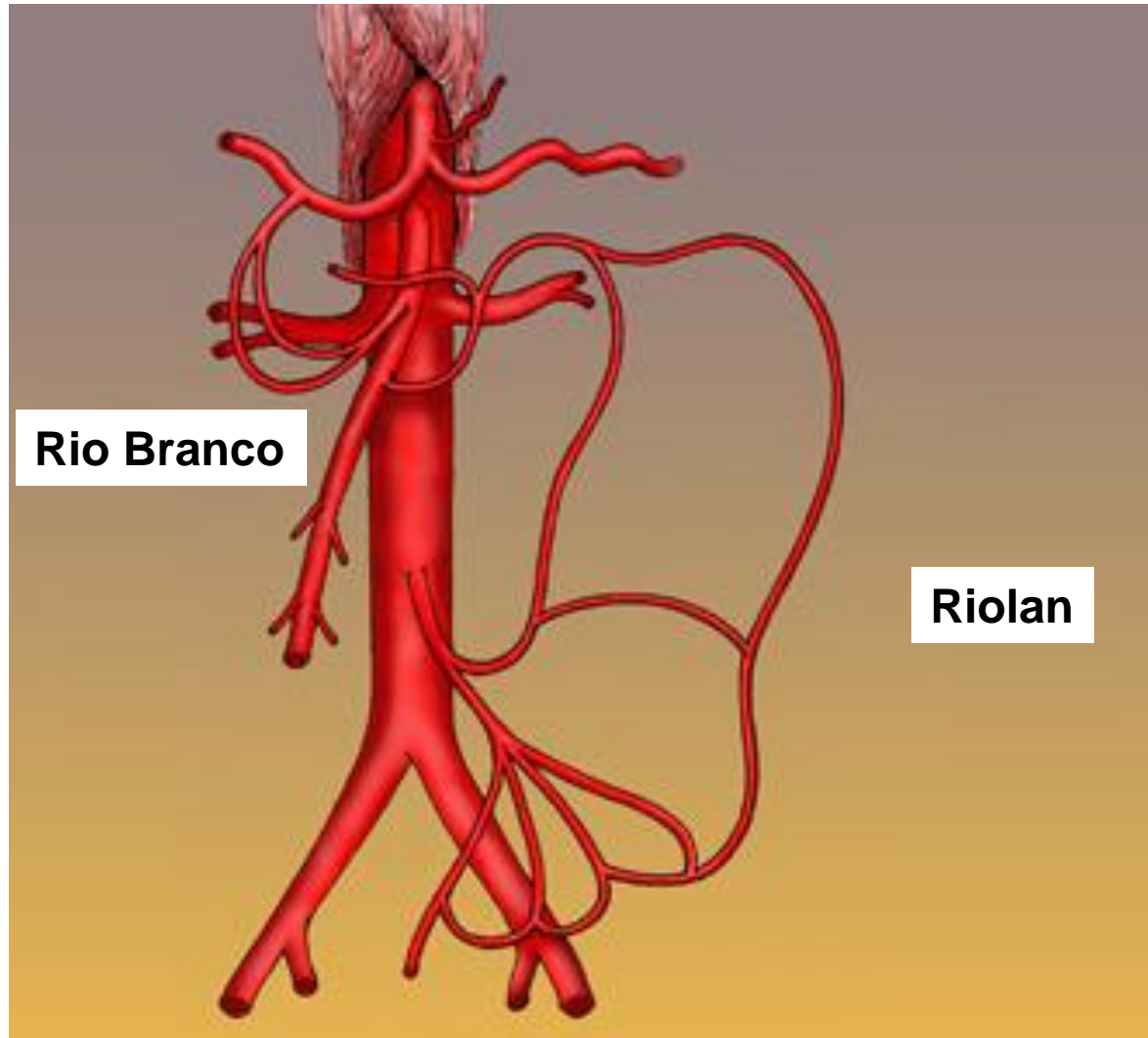


Echo-doppler des artères digestives

Artères digestives - Anatomie



Artères digestives - Anatomie



Ischémie mésentérique

AIGUE

- Douleur abdominale aigue
- Origine embolique
- AngioTDM

CHRONIQUE

- Angor mésentérique
- Douleur post prandiale
- Amaigrissement
- Diarrhée
- Origine athéromateuse

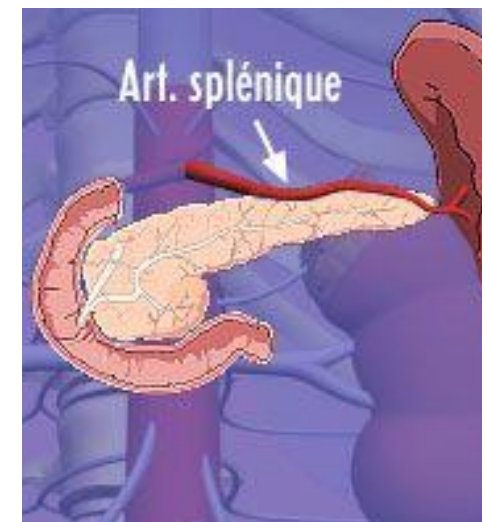
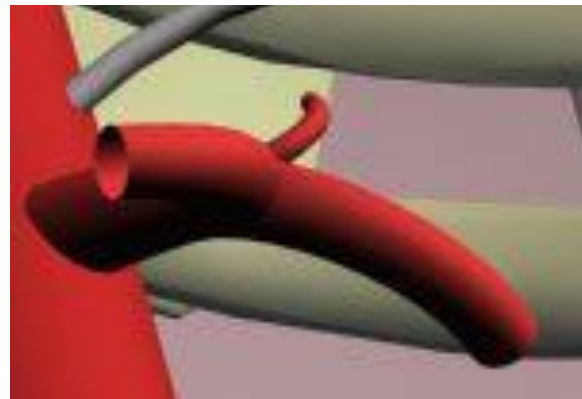
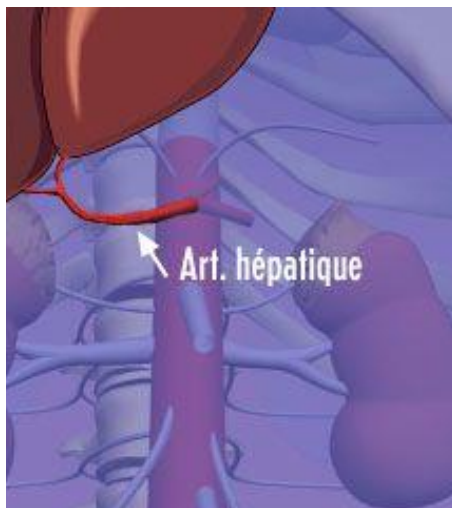
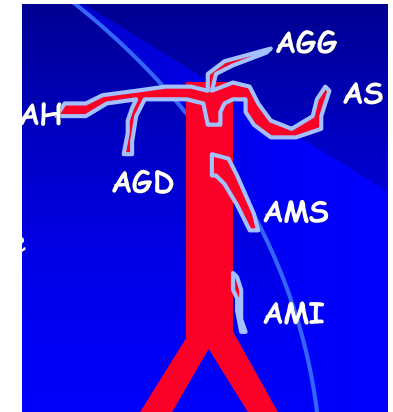
Règle de MIKKELSEN

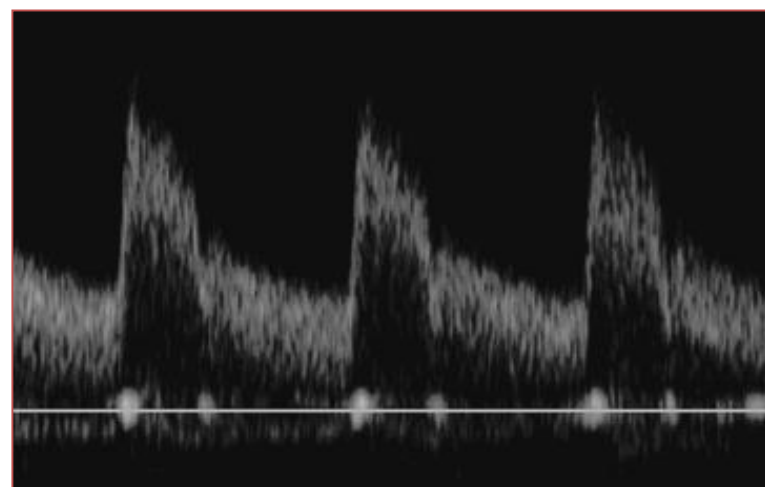
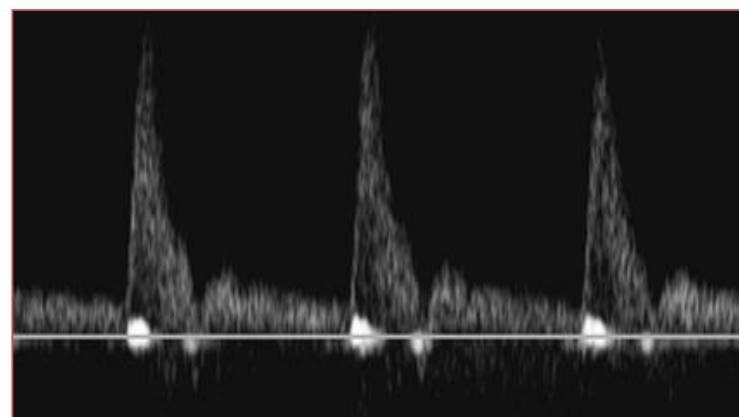
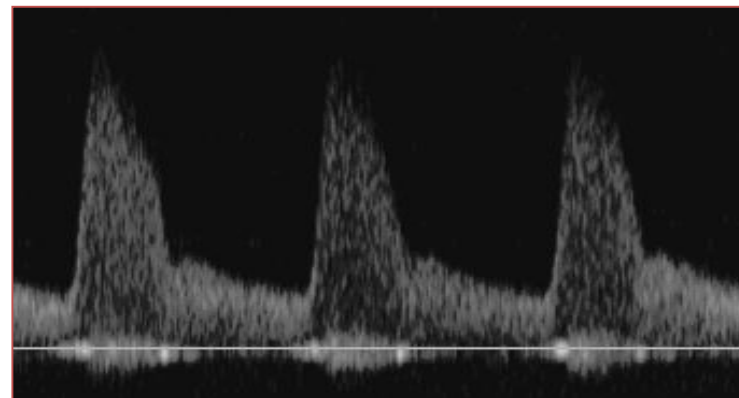
Ischémie mésentérique < 60 ans

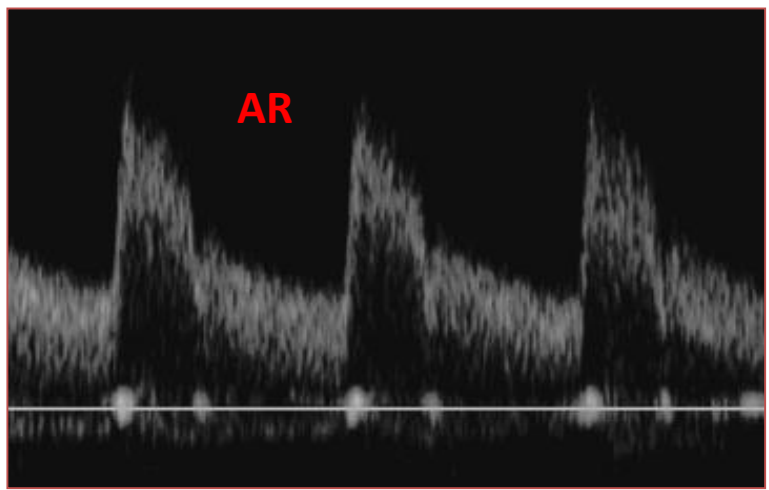
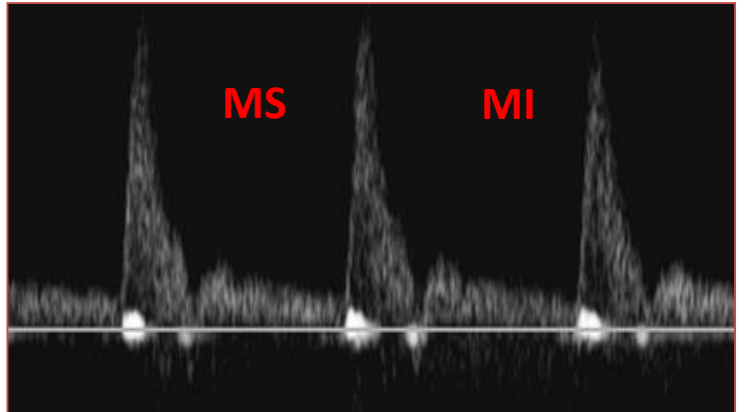
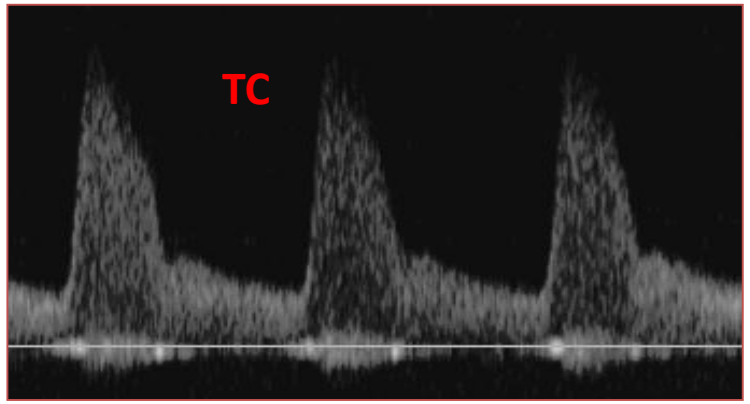
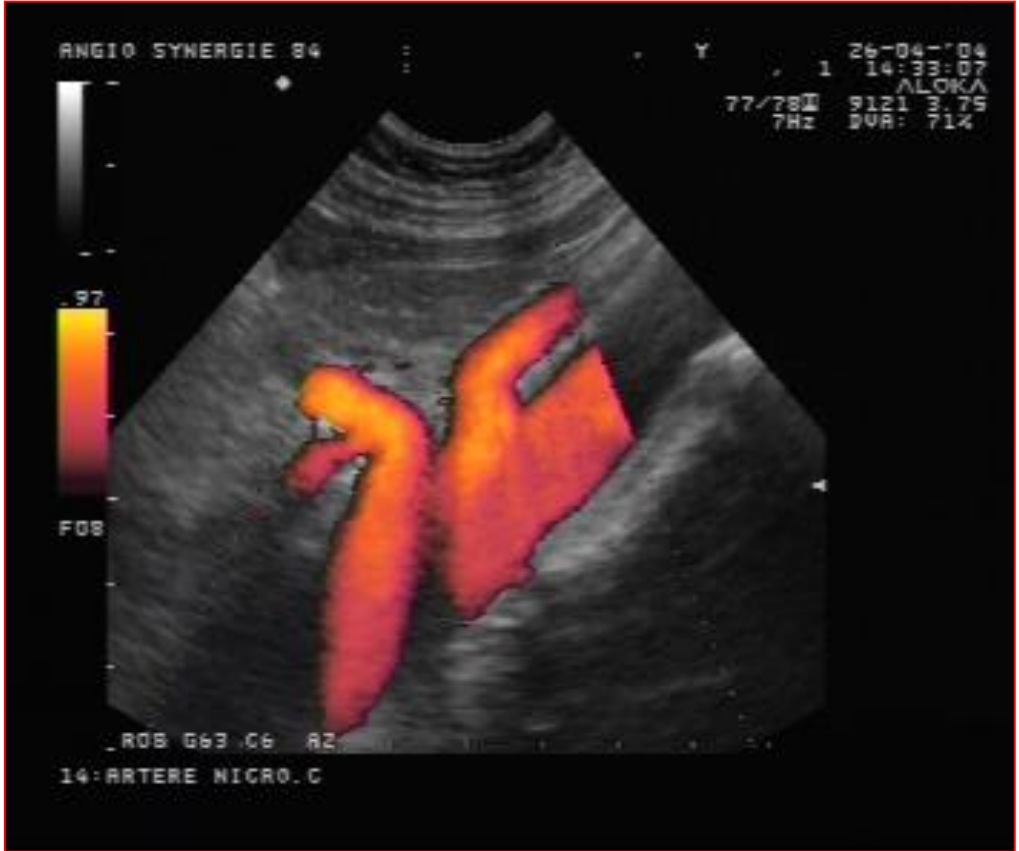
- 29 patients (1998-2013)
- 16 femmes - âge moyen 42,6 ans
- 60% chronique, 25% aigue, 15% asymptomatique
- Etiologies : Takayasu (17%), SMP (7%), SAPL (7%), Buerger (6%), idiopathique (34%)
- Pontage (40%), ATP (30%), thrombectomie (17%), thrombolyse (3%), médical (10%)
- 93% avec au moins un FDRCV
- Mortalité : 43% ischémie aigue vs 0% ischémie chronique

Tronc coeliaque

- 1^{ère} artère digestive de l'aorte
- Trajet en J vers le haut
- 3 branches
- Flux systolo-diastolique de basse résistance
- Pas de modification post-prandiale
- VMS 100-150 cm/s







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C5-1/OPTIMAL Aorta

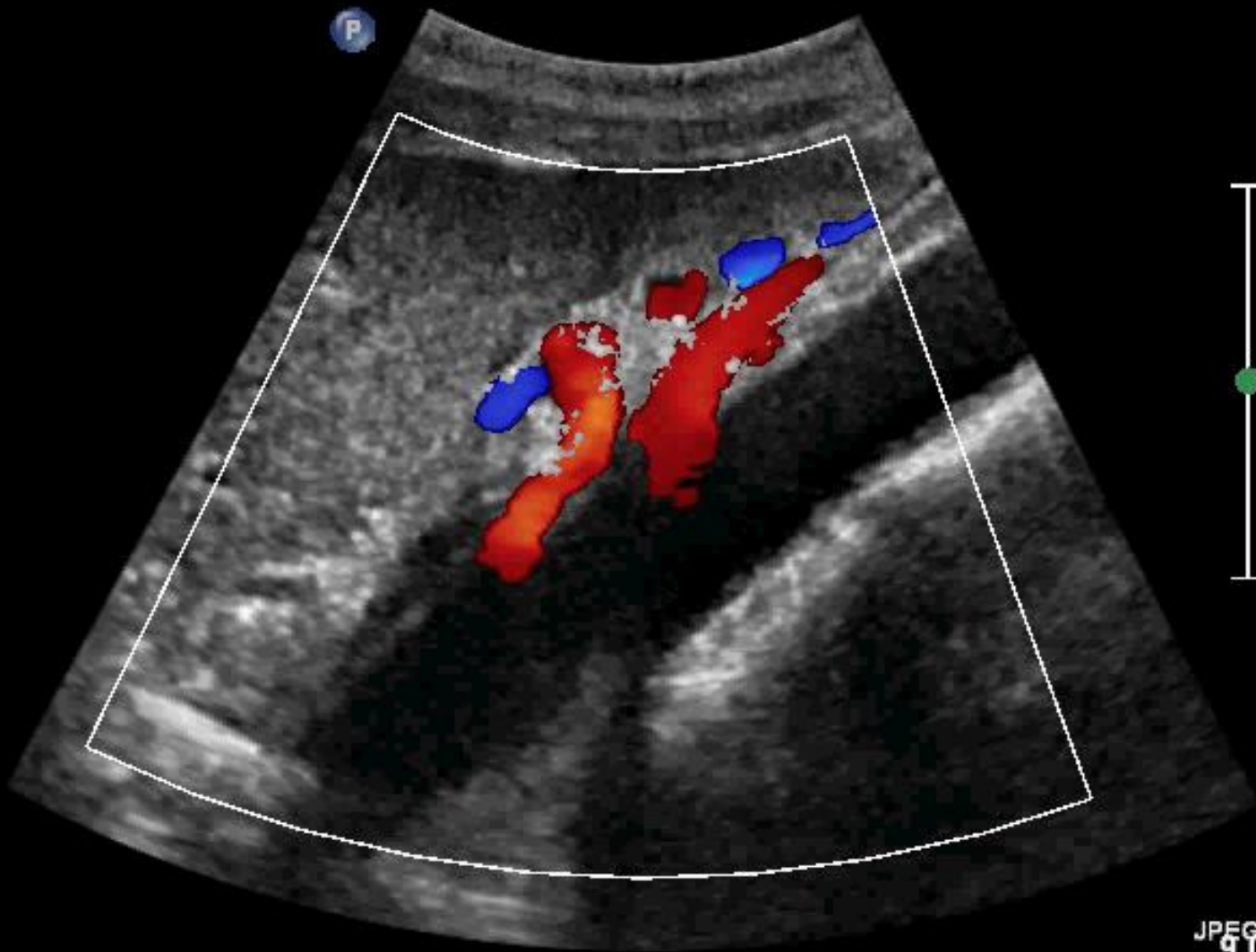
CI 9Hz
RP

AGC

C2 C4
+61.6

2D
37%
C 55
P Moy
HGén

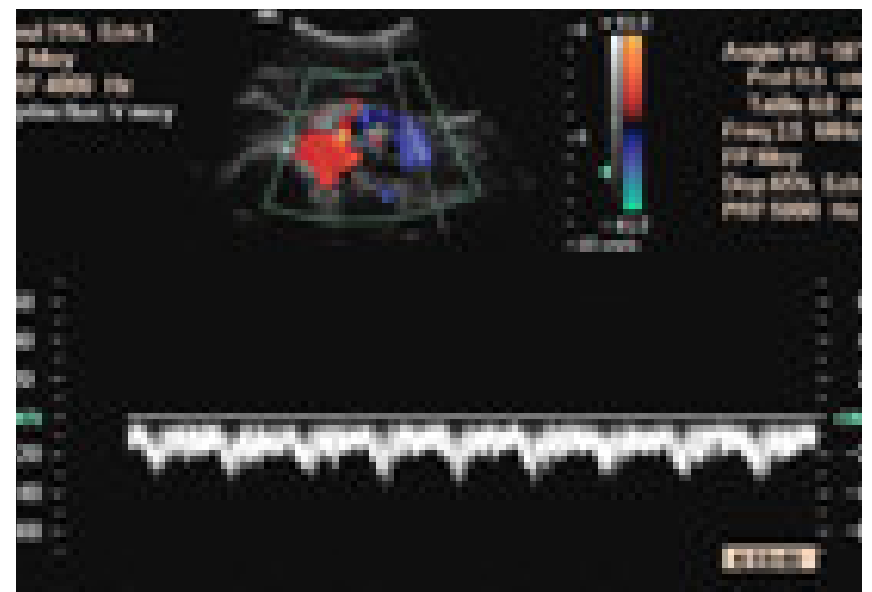
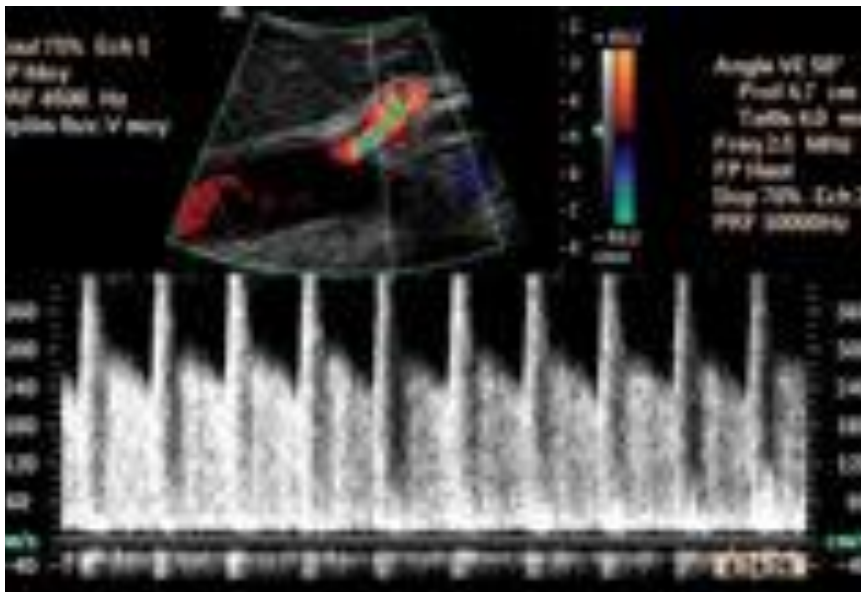
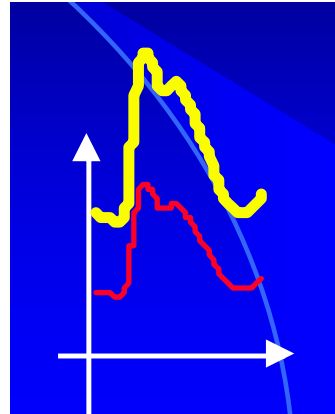
Coul
50%
4800Hz
FP 264Hz
Moy



JPEG
9.0

*** bpm

Sténose athéromateuse > 70%



Mesenteric/ceeliac duplex ultrasound interpretation criteria revisited

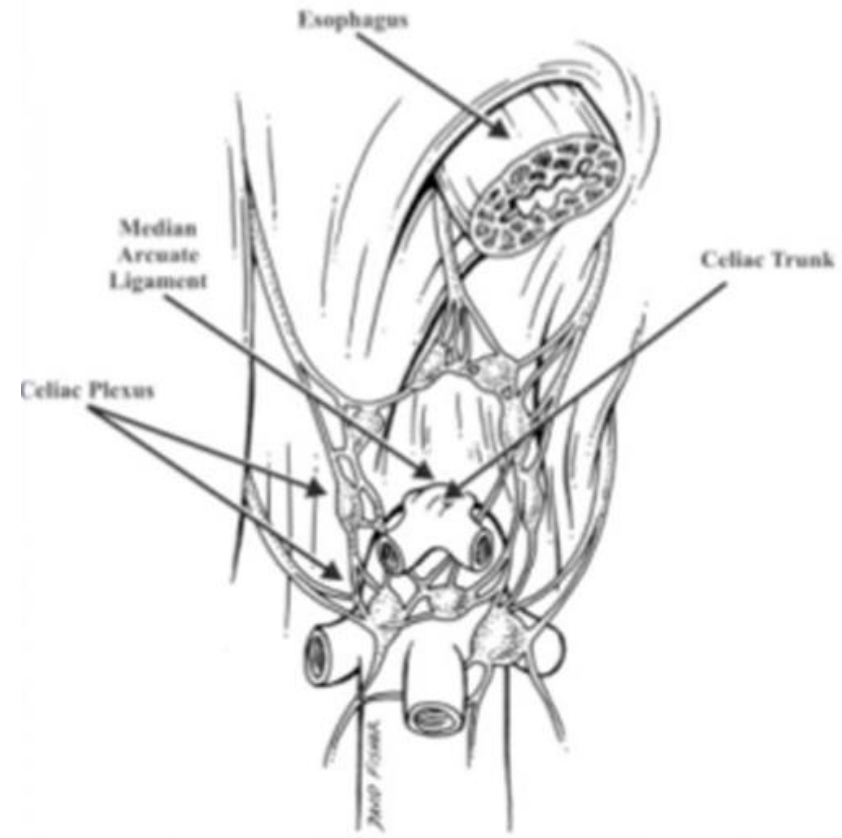
Ali F. AbuRahma, MD,^a Patrick A. Stone, MD,^a Mohit Srivastava, MD,^a L. Scott Dean, PhD, MBA,^b Tammi Keiffer, RN,^b Stephen M. Hass, MD,^a and Albeir Y. Mousa, MD,^a *Charleston, WV*

- 150 patients : ED + artério
- 105 patients avec sténose $\geq 50\%$
- 62 patients avec sténose $\geq 70\%$

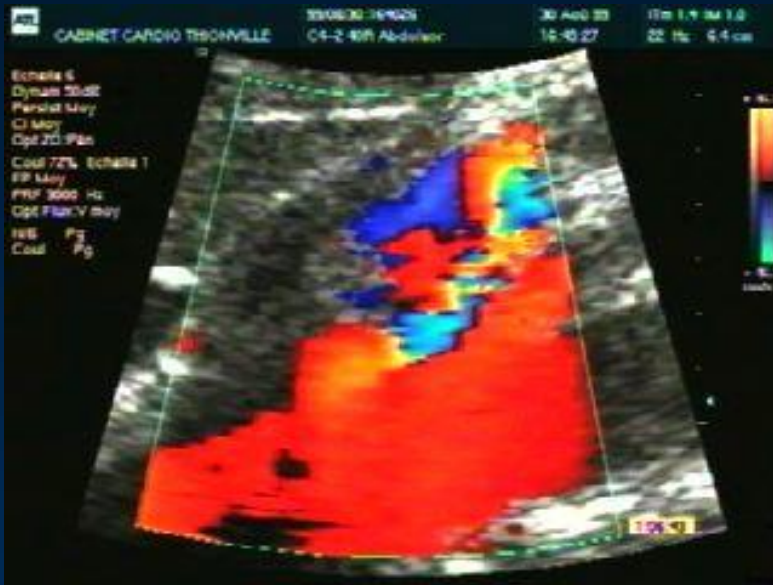
Sténose	VMS (cm/sec)	VTD (cm/sec)	Ratio TC / aorte
$\geq 50\%$	240	40	2,7
$\geq 70\%$	320	100	4,5

Ligament arqué médian

- Compression extrinsèque par les piliers du diaphragme



Ligament arqué



Expiration



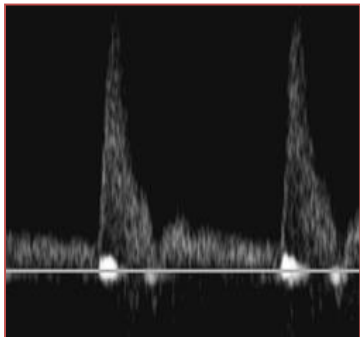
Inspiration

Ligament arqué

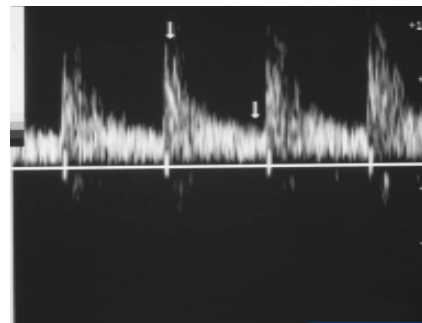
- Dissection AMS
- Anévrismes des arcades duodéno-pancréatiques
- Hyperdébit

Artère mésentérique supérieure

- 2^{ème} artère digestive, 1 cm sous le TC
- En avant de la veine rénale gauche : pince aorto-mésentérique
- Parallèle à l'aorte
- A jeun : flux triphasique de haute résistance
- Hyperhémie post-prandiale

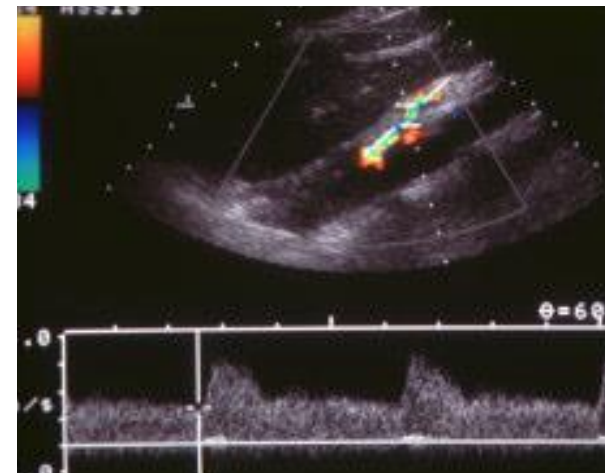
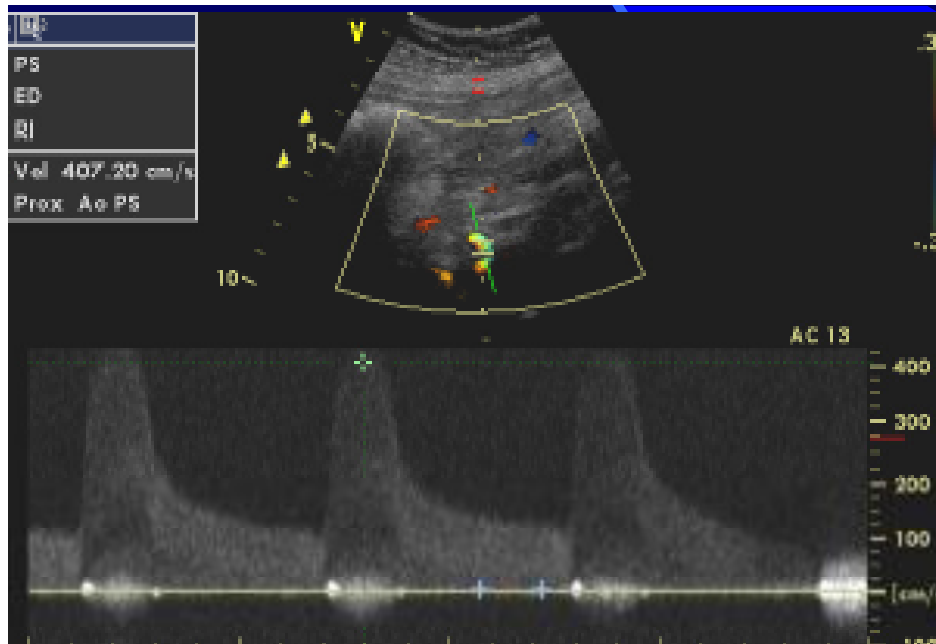
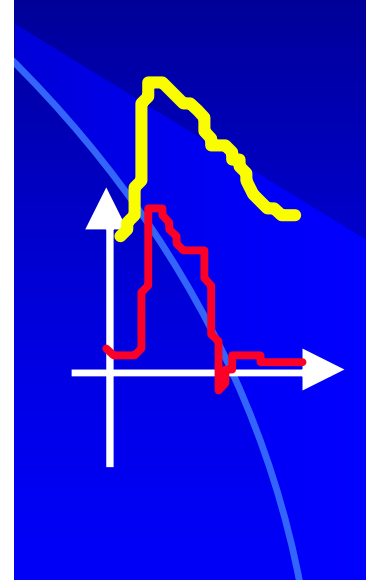


A jeun :
VMS 100-150 cm/sec
IR 0,9



Post-prandial :
Baisse de l'IR
Augm VMS
Dispa onde reflux

Sténose athéromateuse > 70%



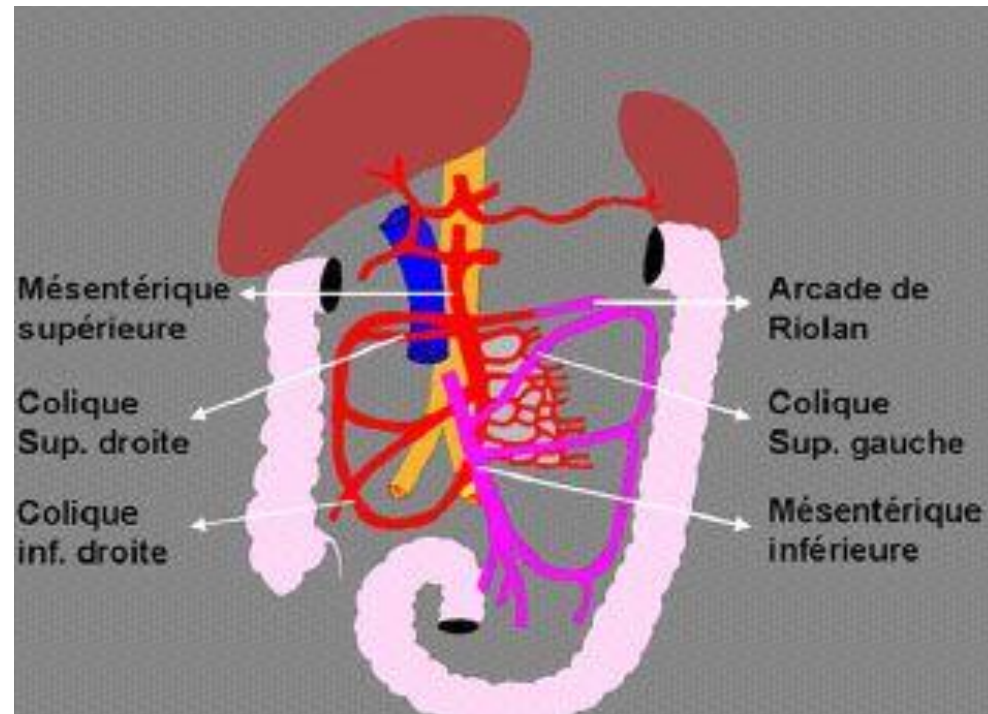
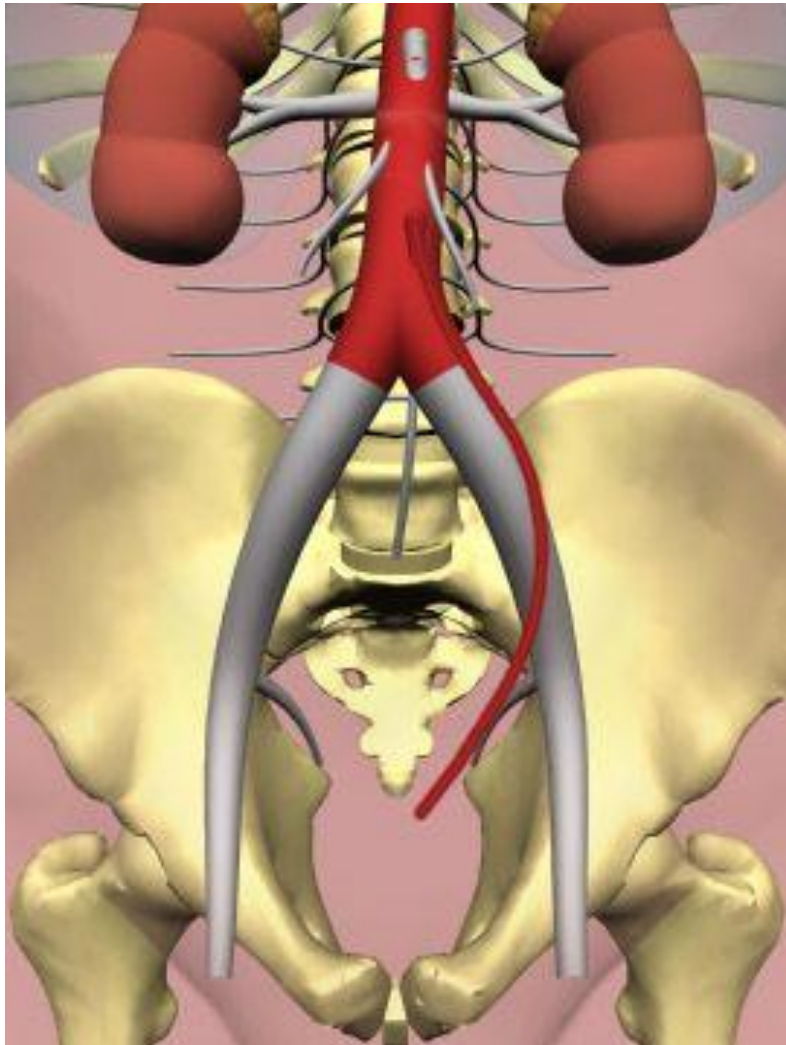
Mesenteric/ceeliac duplex ultrasound interpretation criteria revisited

Ali F. AbuRahma, MD,^a Patrick A. Stone, MD,^a Mohit Srivastava, MD,^a L. Scott Dean, PhD, MBA,^b Tammi Keiffer, RN,^b Stephen M. Hass, MD,^a and Albeir Y. Mousa, MD,^a *Charleston, WV*

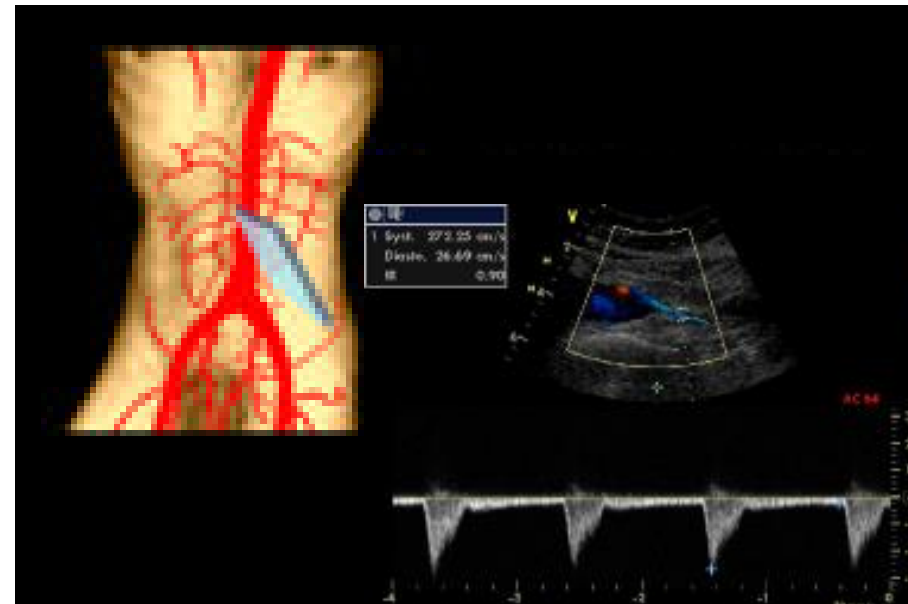
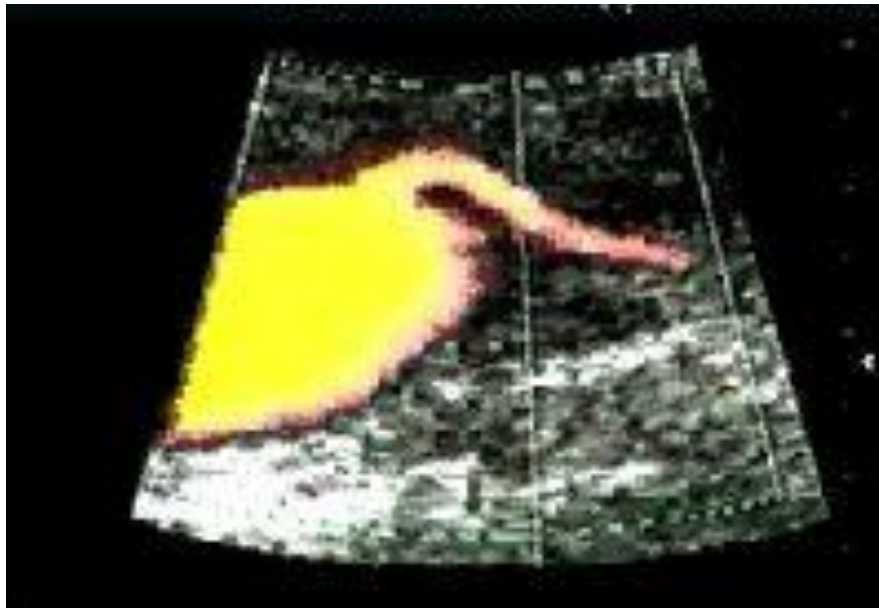
- 150 patients : ED + artério
- 84 patients avec sténose $\geq 50\%$
- 54 patients avec sténose $\geq 70\%$

Sténose	VMS (cm/sec)	VTD (cm/sec)	Ratio TC / aorte
$\geq 50\%$	295	45	3,5
$\geq 70\%$	400	70	4,5

Artère mésentérique inférieure



Artère mésentérique inférieure



Artère mésentérique inférieure

- Indications:

- Pas grand chose en pratique



Grosse artère mésentérique inf = sténose serrée ou oblitération mésentérique sup



Madame Corsica, 78 ans

- Tabagique, dyslipidémique
- En Médecine interne pour exploration d'une altération de l'état général avec perte de poids de 10 kg en 1 an
- 55 kg à 45 kg

55091420090821

HOPITAL DE LA TIMONE

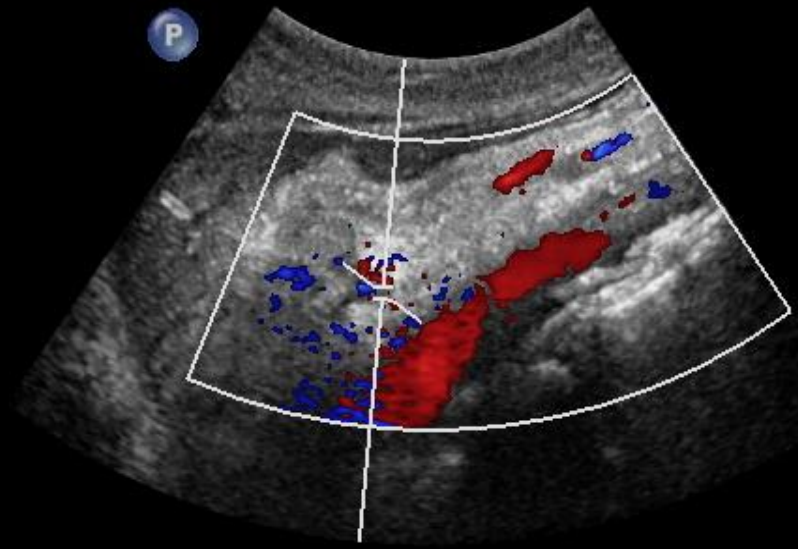
C5-1/Abd vasc

CI 12Hz 60°
RP

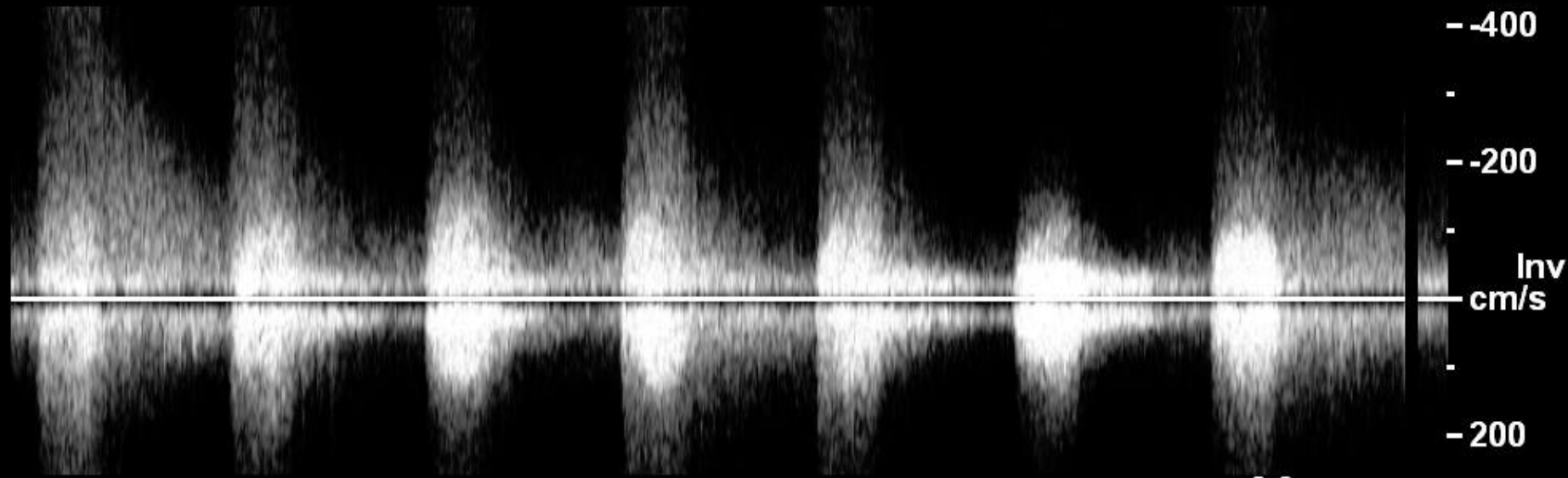
2D
36%
C 55
P Moy
HGén

TC

Coul
57%
4200Hz
FP 189Hz
Moy



DP
40%
FP 150Hz
VE2.0mm
E3
2.3MHz
3.9cm

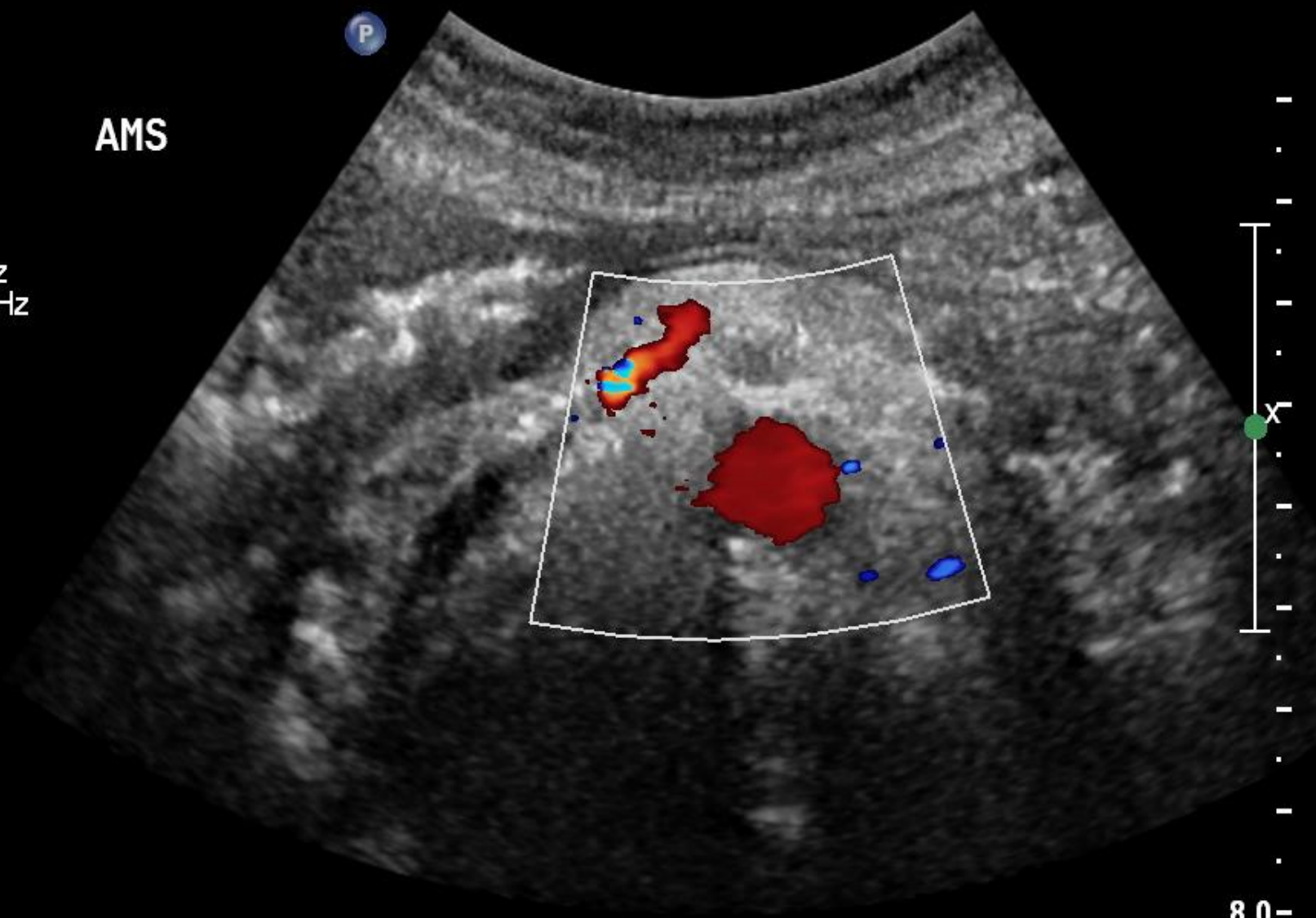


CI 18Hz
RP

2D
36%
C 55
P Moy
HGén

AMS

Coul
57%
4200Hz
FP 189Hz
Moy

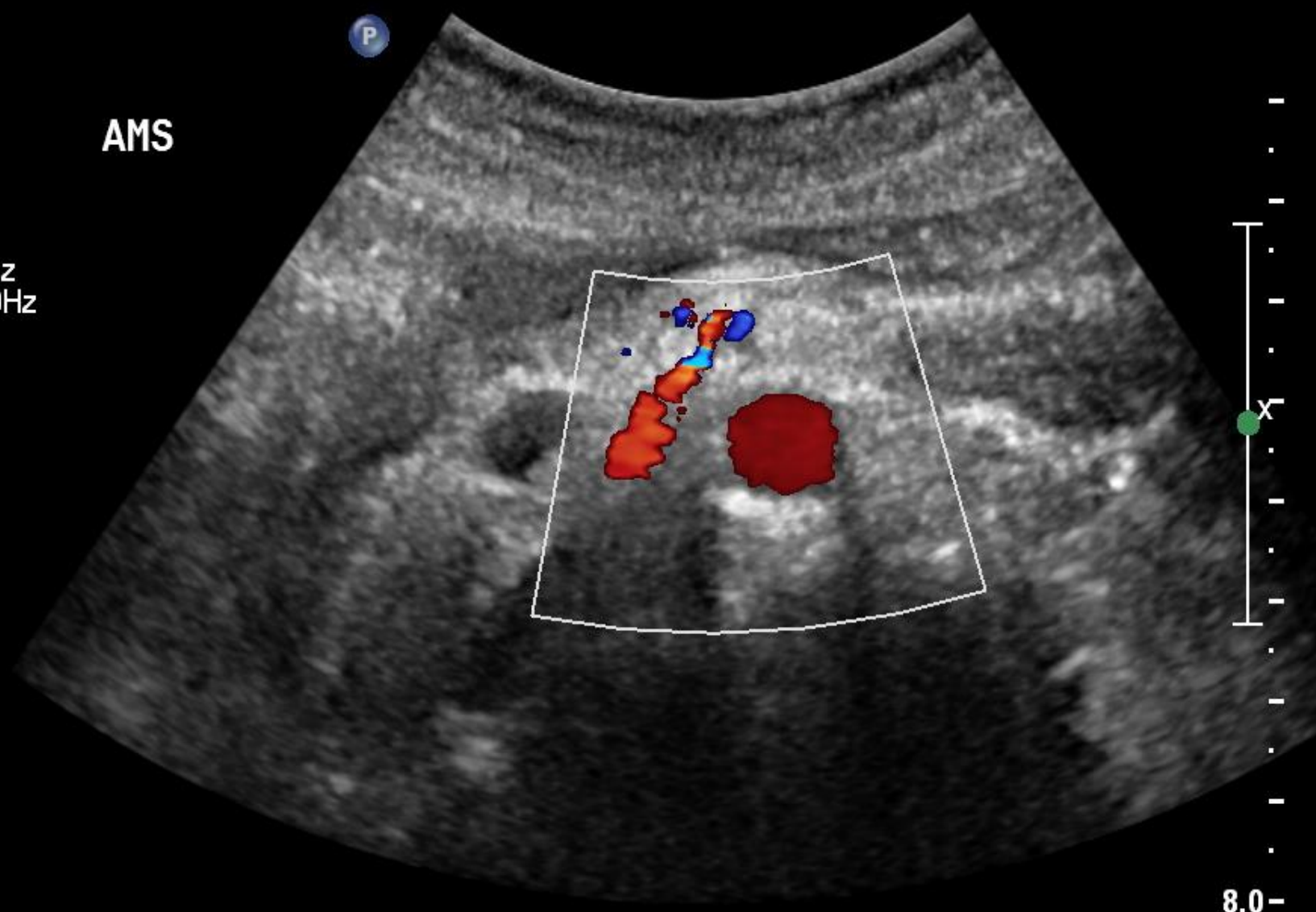


CI 18Hz
RP

2D
36%
C 55
P Moy
HGén

AMS

Coul
57%
4200Hz
FP 189Hz
Moy



55091420090821

HOPITAL DE LA TIMONE

C5-1/Abd vasc

CI 14Hz
RP

2D
36%
C 55
P Moy
HGén

AMI

Coul
57%
4200Hz
FP 189Hz
Moy

P



C3 C4
+53.9



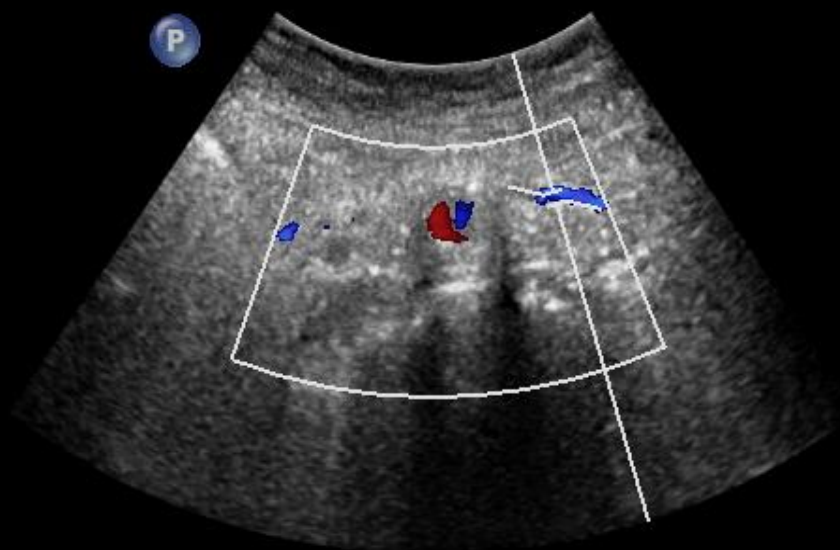
8.0-

CI 14Hz 60°
RP

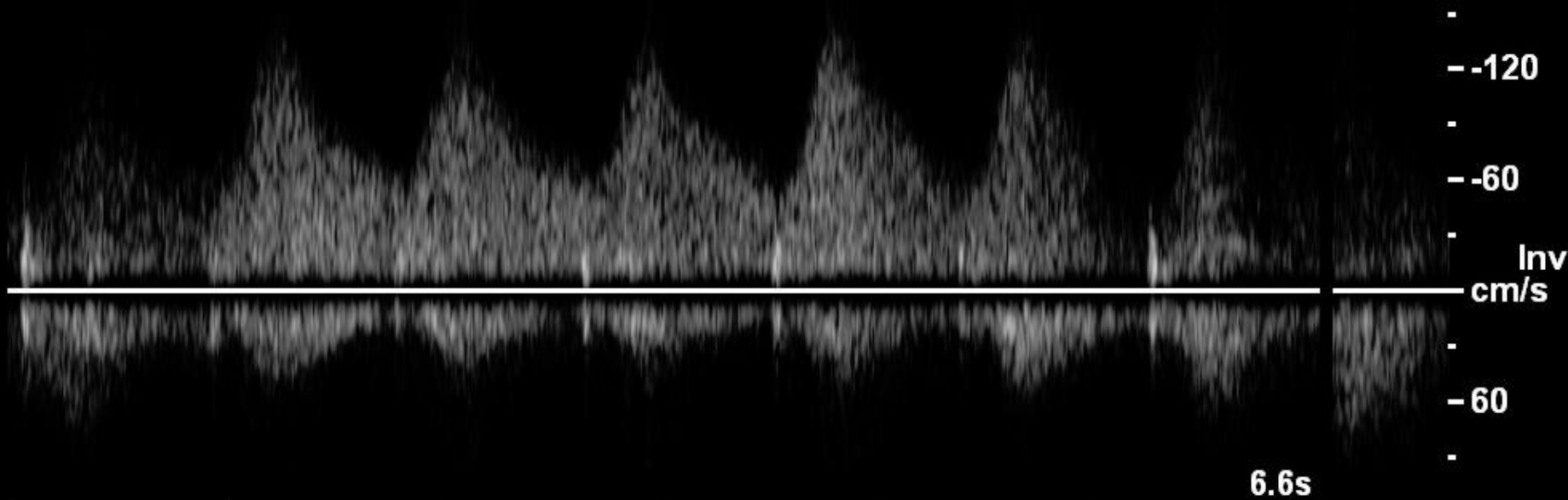
2D
36%
C 55
P Moy
HGén

Coul
57%
4200Hz
FP 189Hz
Moy

AMI



DP
40%
FP 100Hz
VE2.0mm
E3
2.3MHz
2.5cm



View size: 904 x 726
WL: 127 WW: 255

82 y , 75 y
44155
5287



Zoom: 49% Angle: 0
Im: 1/1

07/09/2009 11:13:25
Made In OsiriX

Autres lésions

- Dissection
- Anévrisme
- Penser à la dysplasie fibromusculaire

CI 20Hz

RP
Z 1.7

2D
40%
C 55
P Moy
HGén

Coul
57%
6571Hz
FP 328Hz
Moy

P

C2 C4
+92.0



JPEG

*** bpm

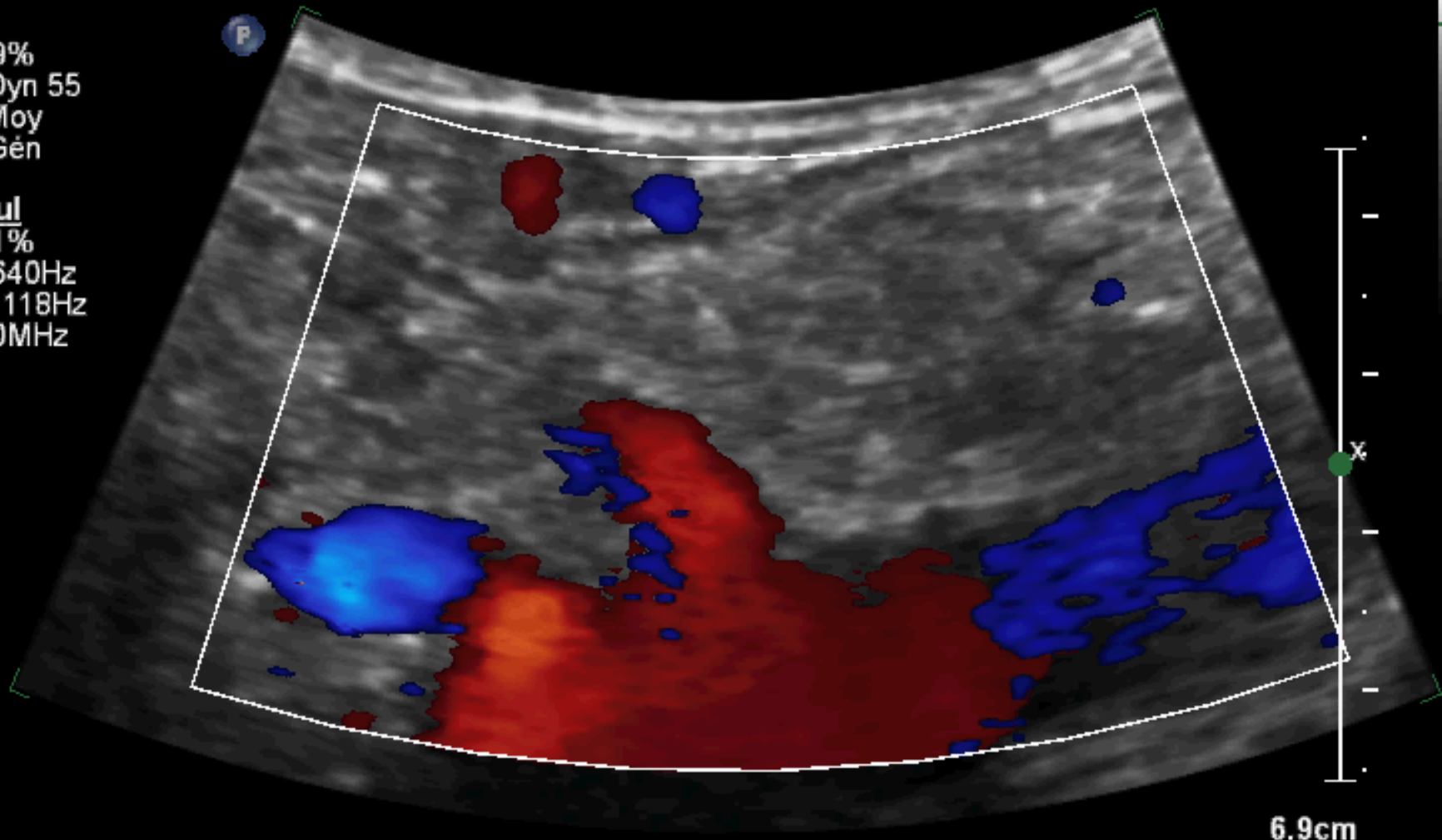
TSA
C5-1
17Hz

TISO.6 MI 0.9

2D
59%
R Dyn 55
P Moy
HGén

Coul
51%
2640Hz
FP 118Hz
3.0MHz

M3 M4
+33.9

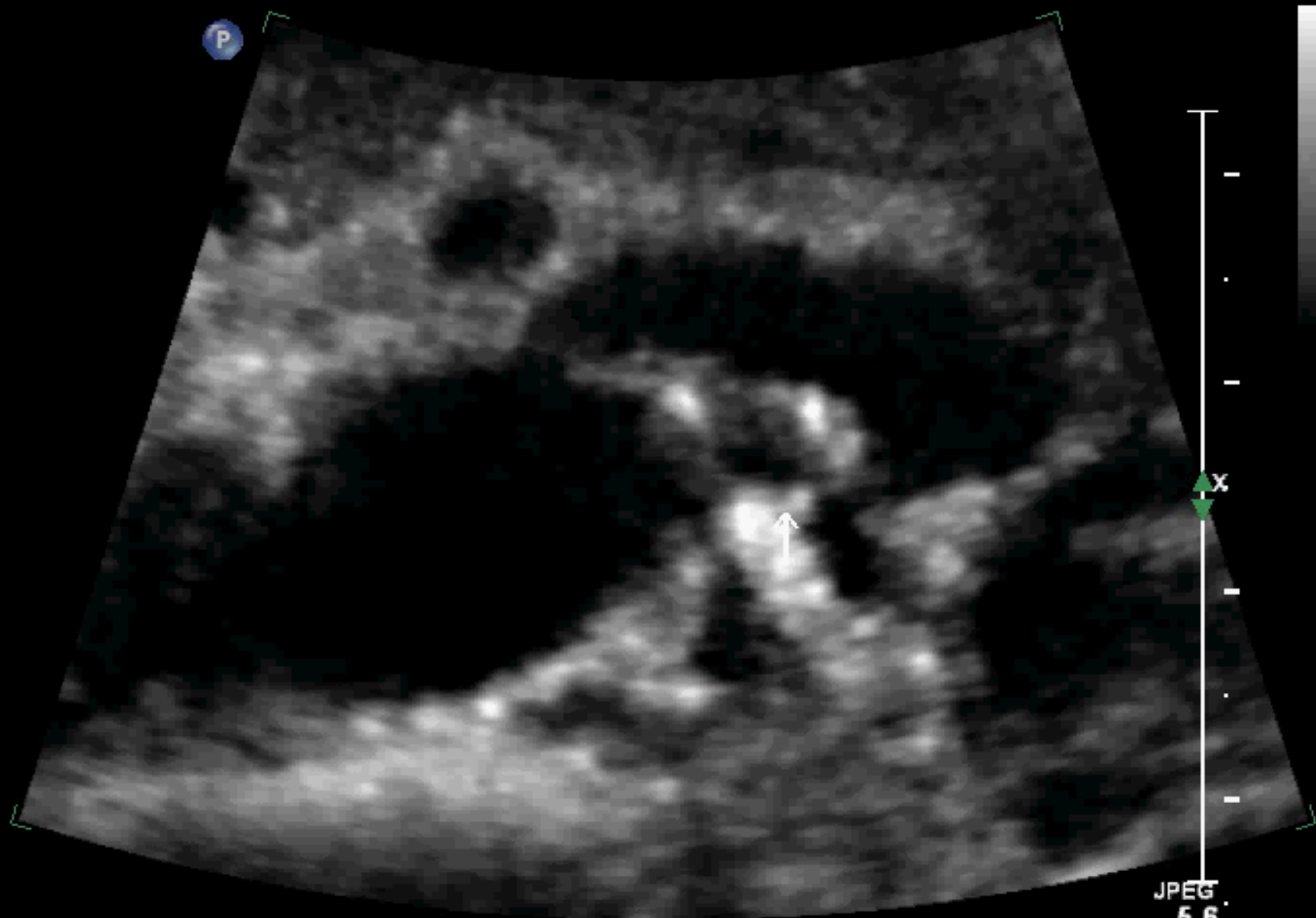


6.9cm

*** bpm

CI 87Hz
RV

2D
34%
C 48
P Bas
HGén



JPEG
5.6

*** bpm

CI 43Hz
RV

2D
36%
C 48
P Bas
HGén



Duplex velocity criteria for native celiac/superior mesenteric artery stenosis vs in-stent stenosis

Ali F. AbuRahma, MD,^a Albeir Y. Mousa, MD,^a Patrick A. Stone, MD,^a Stephen M. Hass, MD,^a L. Scott Dean, PhD,^b and Tammi Keiffer, RN,^b *Charleston, WVa*

Sténose TC	VMS (cm/sec)	VTD (cm/sec)	Ratio TC / aorte
≥ 50%	240	40	2,7
≥ 70%	320	100	4,5
Resténose TC	VMS (cm/sec)	VTD (cm/sec)	Ratio TC / aorte
≥ 50%	260	60	3,5
≥ 70%	360	110	5,7

Duplex velocity criteria for native celiac/superior mesenteric artery stenosis vs in-stent stenosis

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Sténose AMS	VMS (cm/sec)	VTD (cm/sec)	Ratio TC / aorte
≥ 50%	295	45	3,5
≥ 70%	400	70	4,5
Resténose AMS	VMS (cm/sec)	VTD (cm/sec)	Ratio TC / aorte
≥ 50%	330	30	3,5
≥ 70%	410	110	8,5

CR type – Artères digestives

- **A jeun**
- Aorte : diamètre AP, VMS
- Tronc cœliaque :
 - VMS, VTD, spectre, aval
- AMS :
 - VMS, VTD, spectre, aval
- AMI :
 - VMS