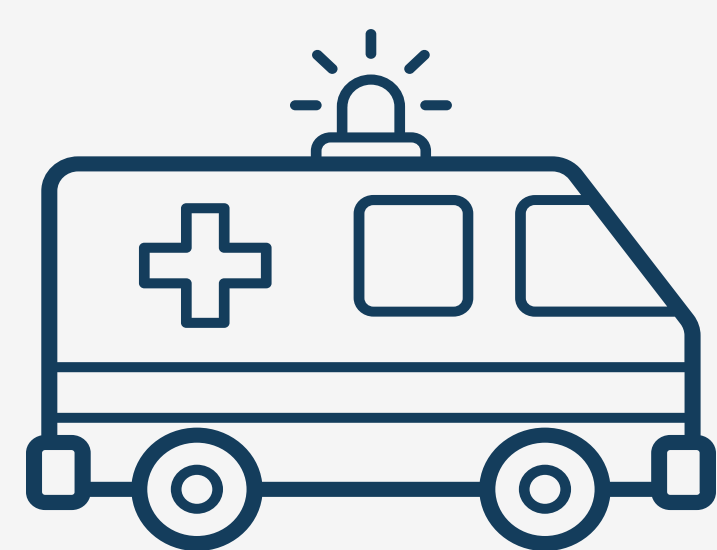
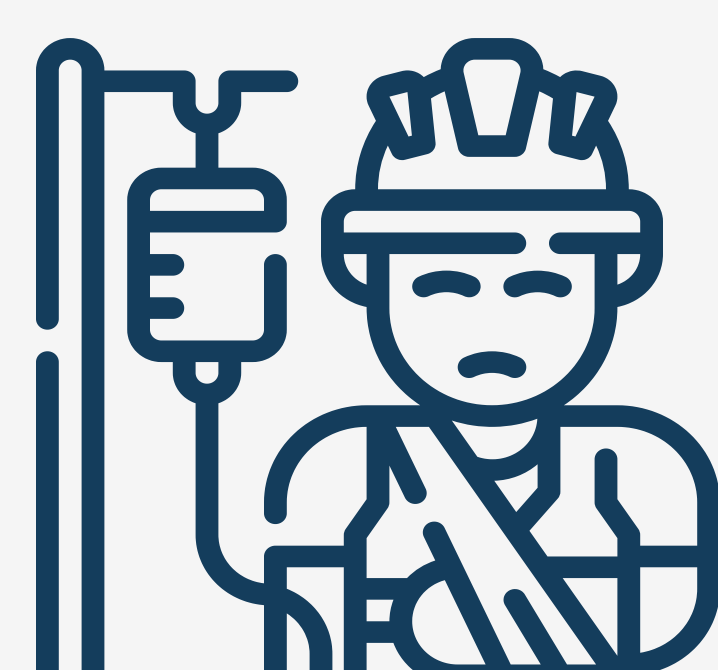
 This infographic aims to provide a quick introduction and summary of the Focused Assessment with Sonography in Trauma (FAST) scan. The next few infographics will explore each component of the FAST in greater detail.

INTRO TO FAST



The FAST scan is a quick scan done in the trauma bay



Aims to identify bleeds/injuries in the thoracic, abdominal, and pelvic cavities

6

Consists of 6 major views/posts

INDICATIONS

FAST can be used to clarify treatment decisions in different types of trauma

→ Unstable penetrating
Unstable blunt
Stable penetrating
Stable blunt



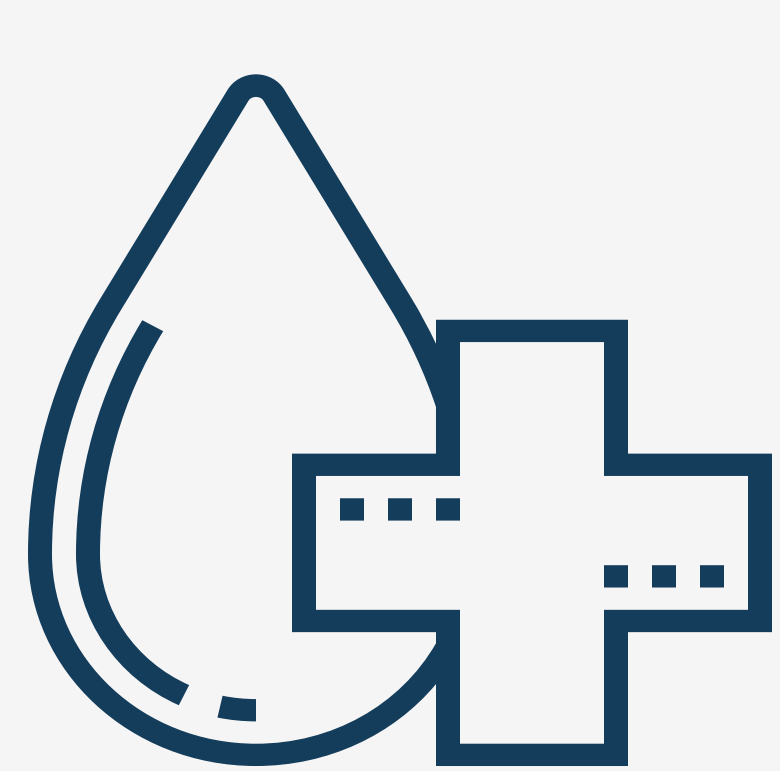
A PoCUS Aside

The same 6 windows can also be used to investigate unexplained hypotension and shock in a non-traumatic patient as well

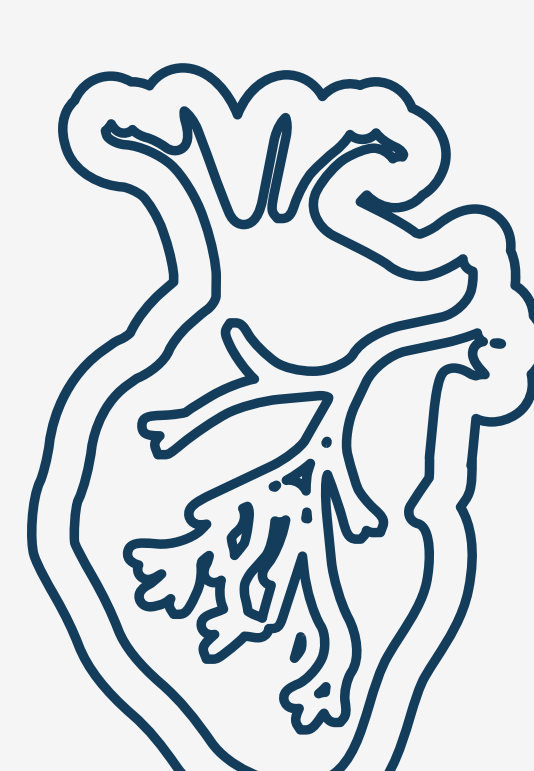


CLINICAL QUESTION

Look for signs of ...



Hemoperitoneum
in the
Right Upper Quadrant (RUQ)
Left Upper Quadrant (LUQ)
± Pelvic view



Hemopericardium
in the subxiphoid
view



**Hemothorax/
Pneumothorax**
in the anterior/lateral
pleural views

SETTING UP THE SCAN

Probe: Curvilinear

Allows enough depth to image all necessary windows without the need for switching probes



Patient position: Supine

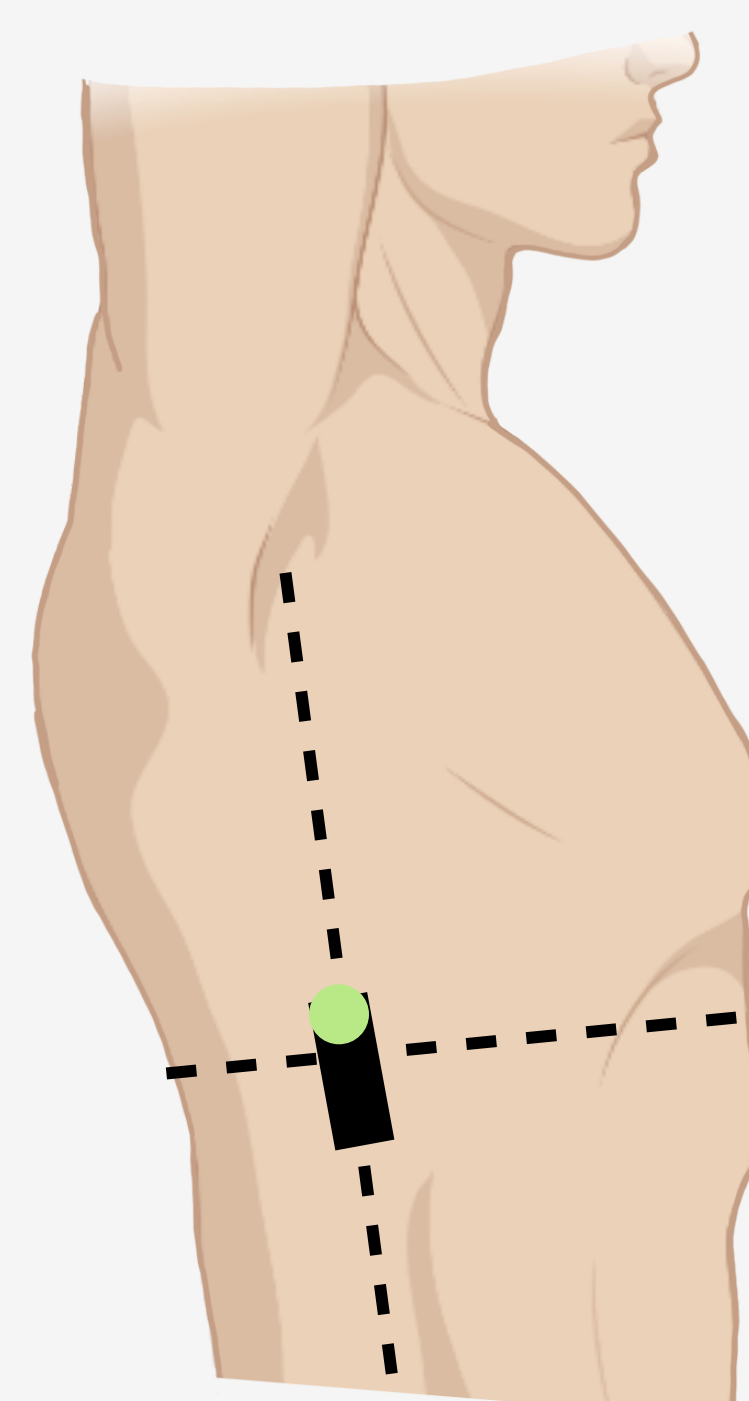
Patient draping:
Completely expose
upper body

SCANNING POSTS + FOCUS



Exact location of the posts can vary with individuals.

Details on how to acquire images at each post will be covered in depth in upcoming infographics



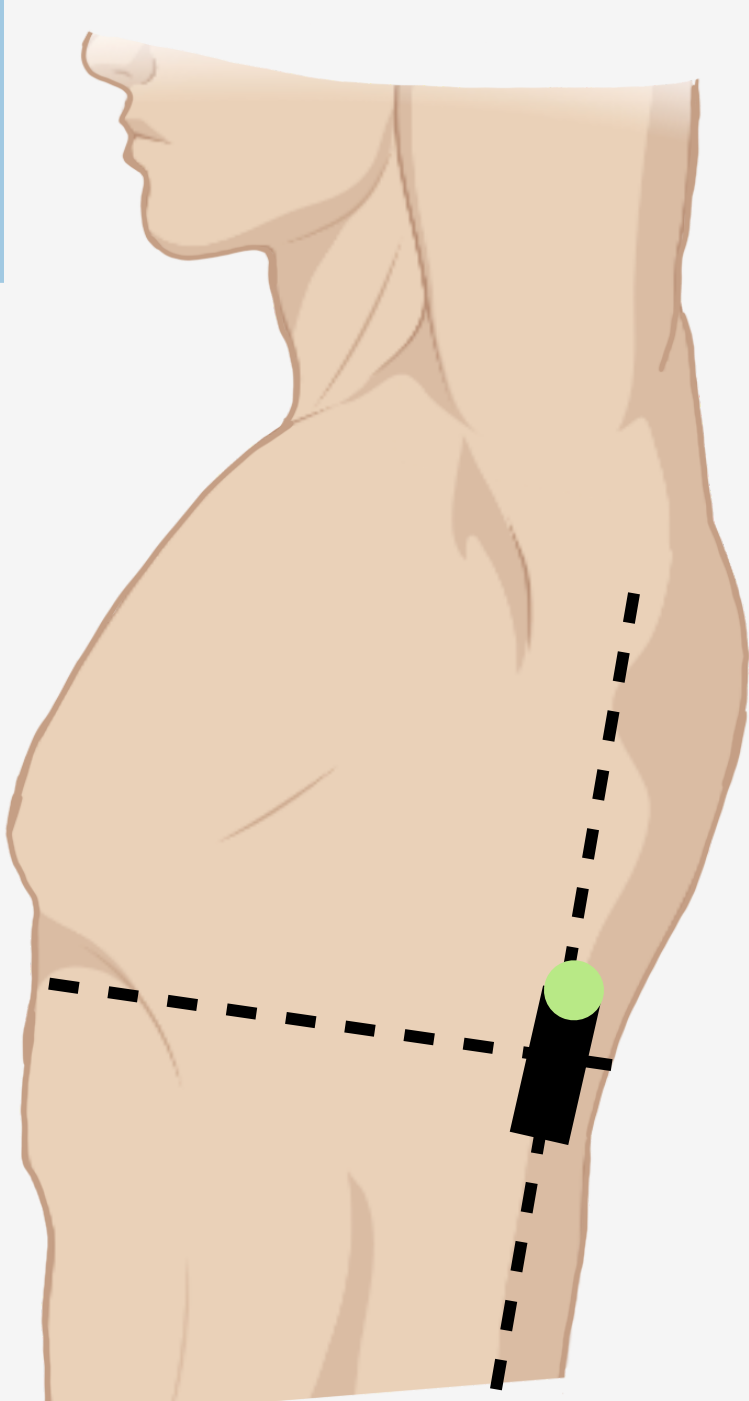
RUQ

Probe Position:

- Longitudinal with marker to patient head
- Mid axillary line at the level of the xiphoid process

Focus:

- Hepatorenal recess for the presence of fluid (anechoic region)



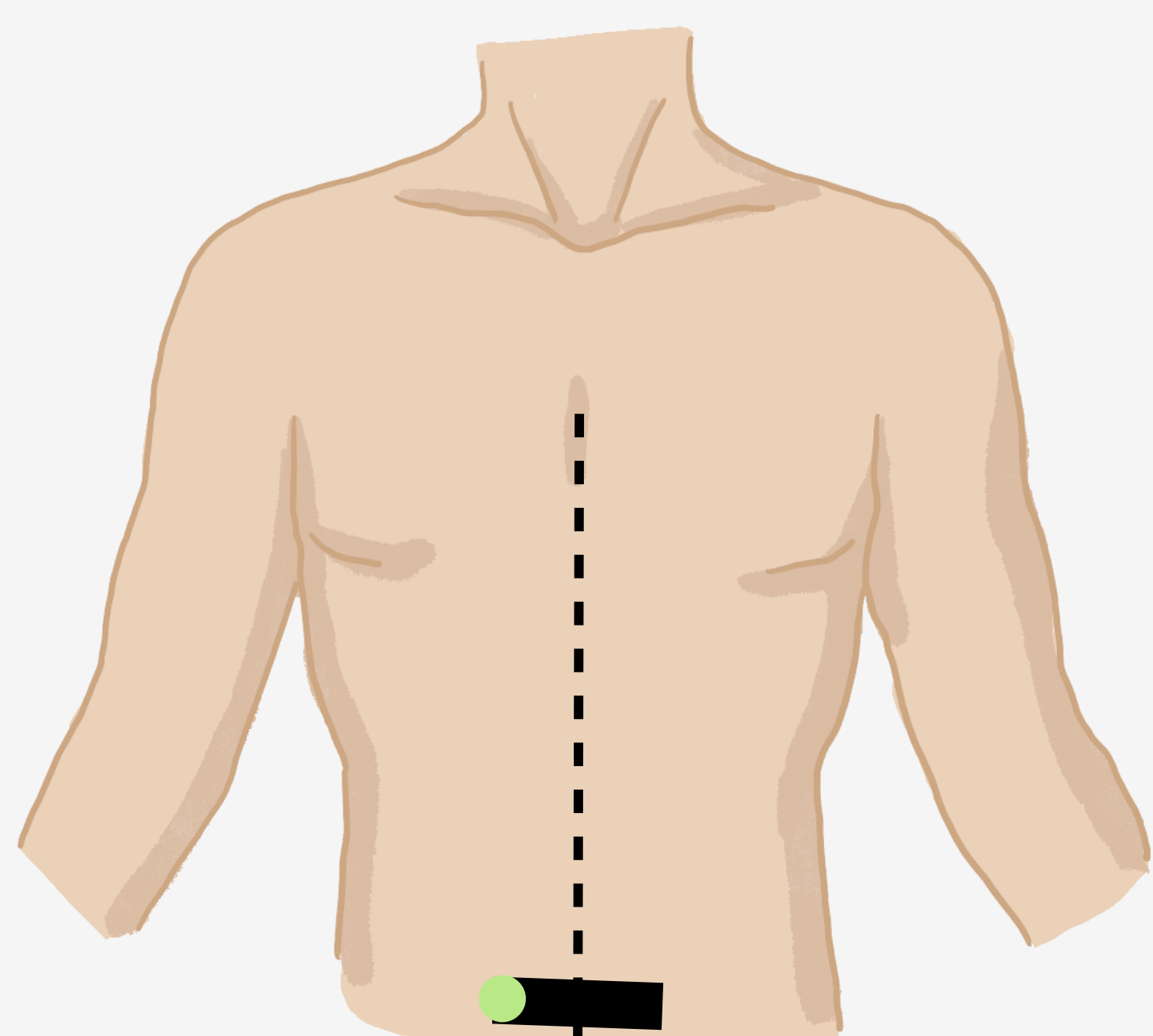
LUQ

Probe Position:

- Longitudinal with marker to patient head
- Posterior axillary line at the level of the xiphoid process

Focus:

- Subdiaphragmatic and splenorenal spaces for the presence of free fluid



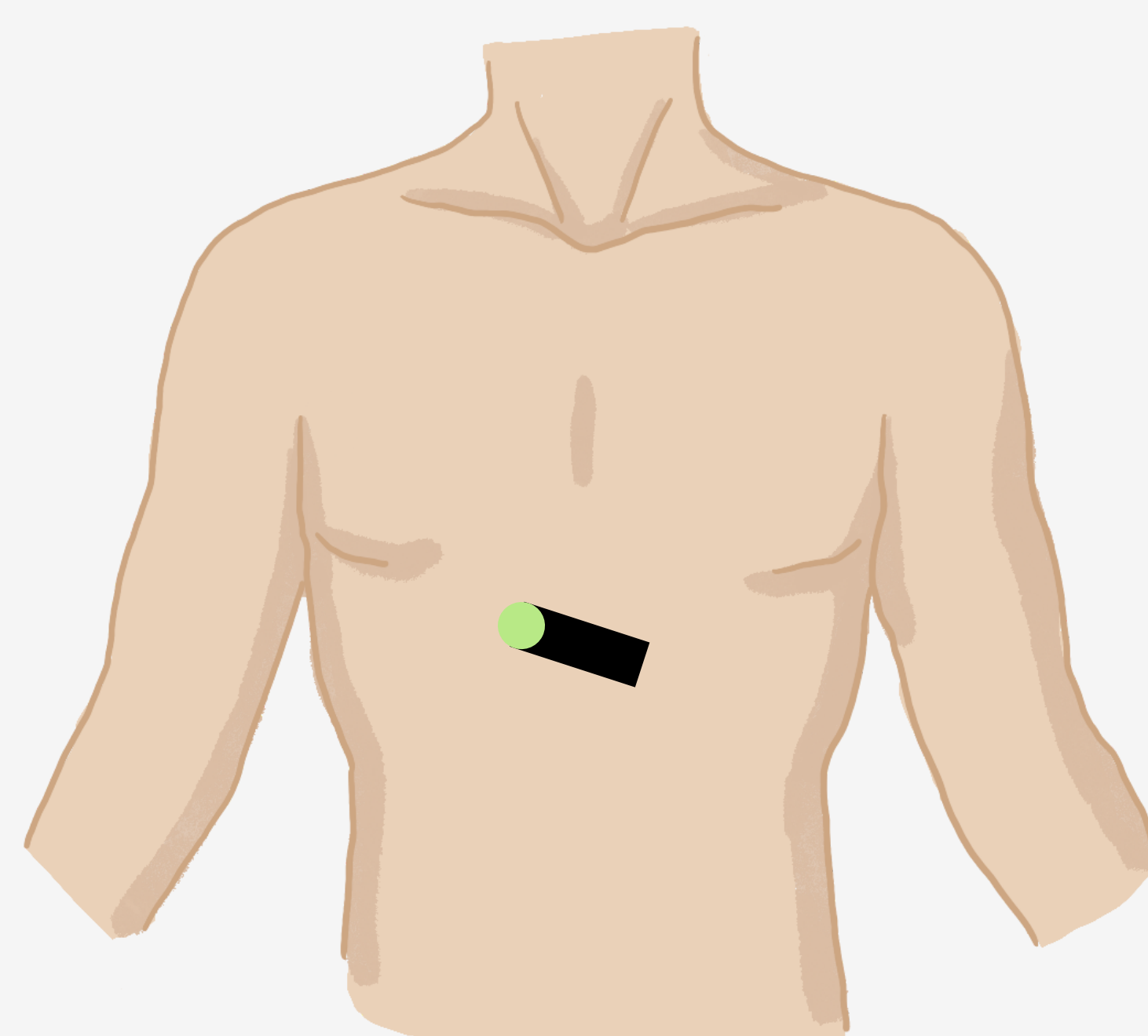
PELVIS

Probe Position:

- Transverse with marker to patient right
- Midline, immediately superior to the pubic symphysis

Focus:

- Rectovesicular (men) or rectouterine (women) space for free fluid



SUBXIPHOID

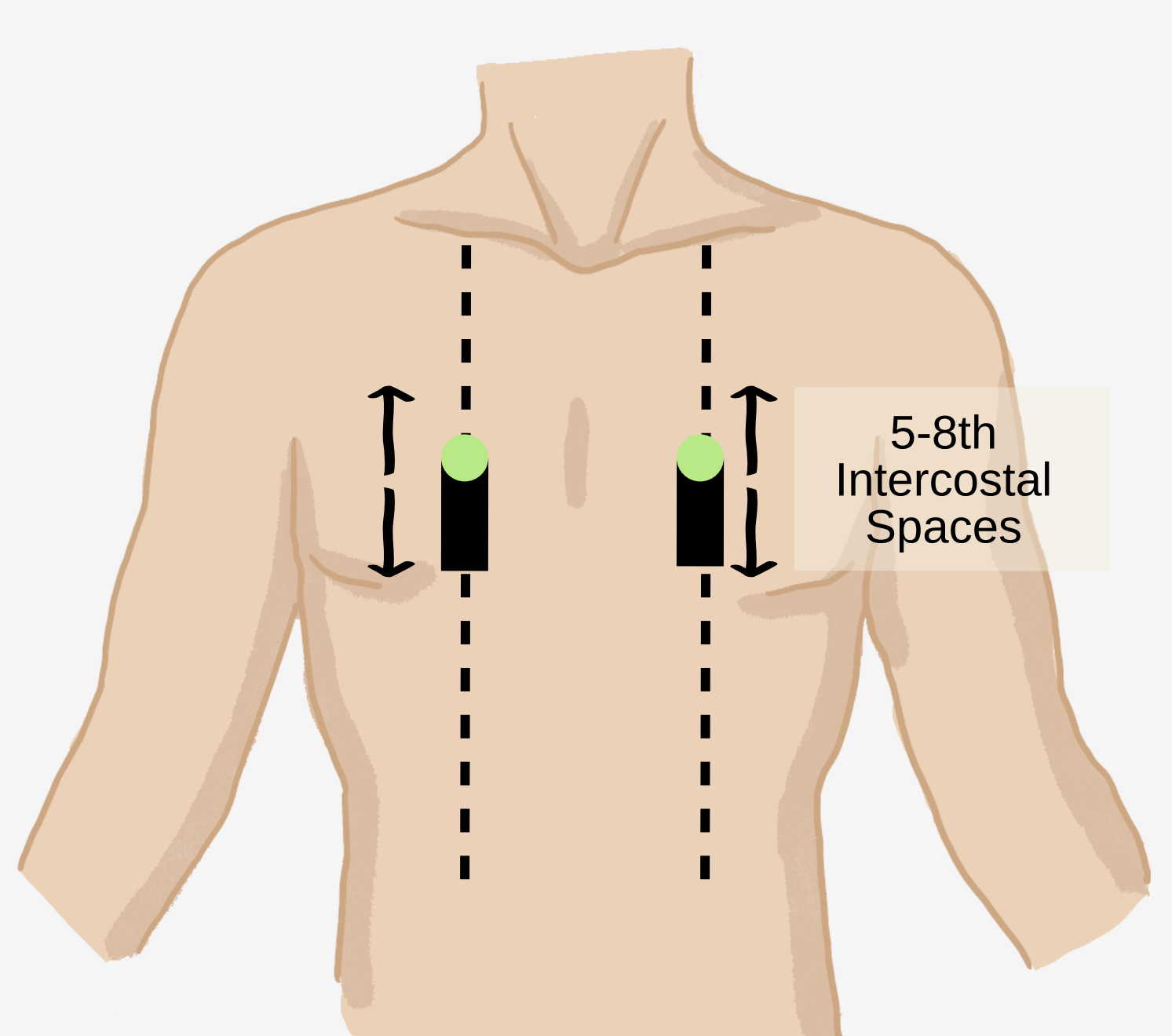
Probe Position:

- Transverse with marker to patient right*
- Midline below xiphoid process, pointed cephalad and tilted such that it lies almost flat

Focus:

- Pericardial space to look for fluid

* in radiology convention, discussed further in a future infographic



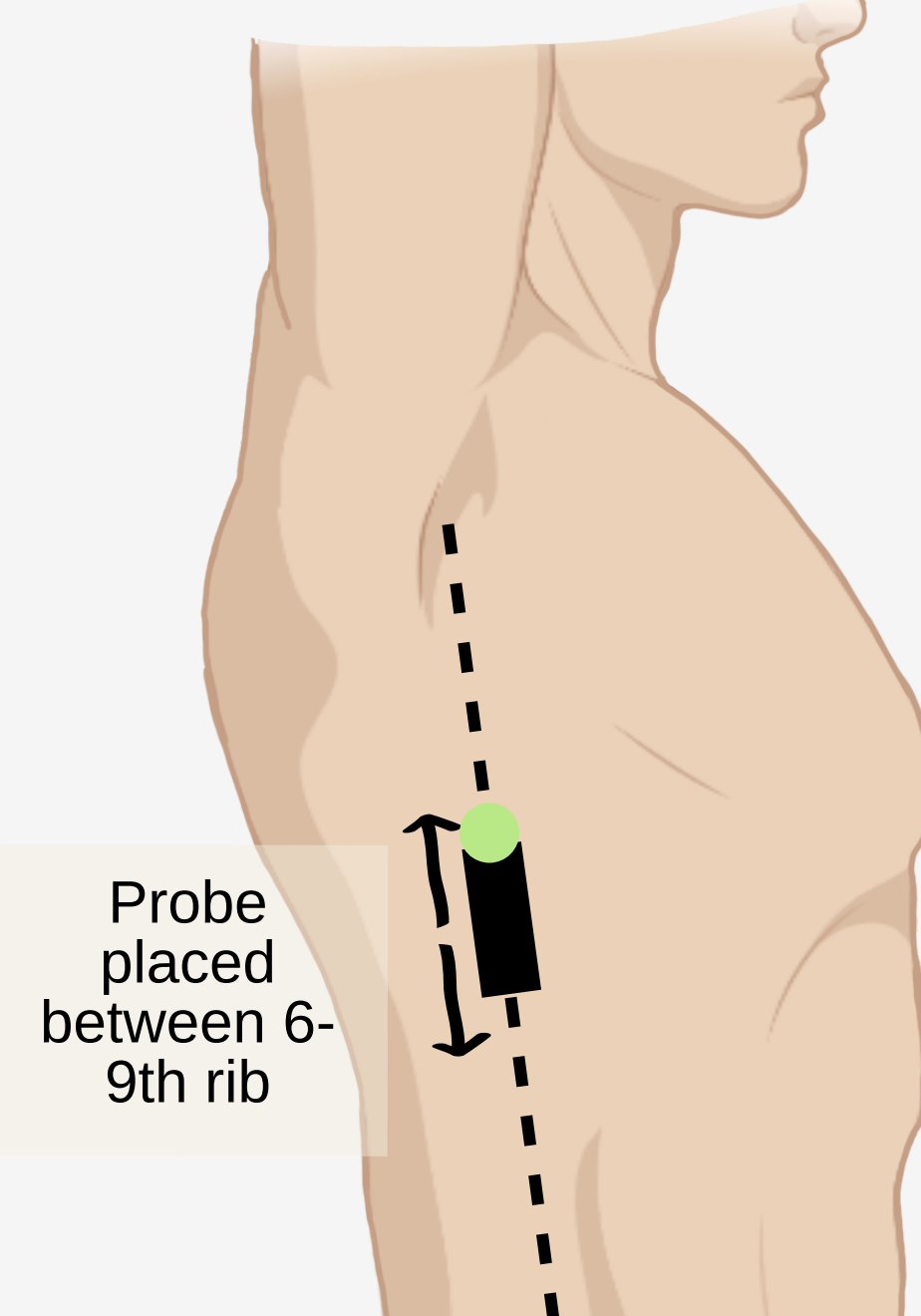
ANTERIOR PLEURA

Probe Position:

- Longitudinal with marker to patient head
- Midclavicular line on each intercostal space between the 5-8th rib bilaterally

Focus:

- Look for lung sliding and presence of lung point



LATERAL PLEURA

Probe Position:

- Longitudinal with marker to patient head
- Mid-axillary line between the 6-9th intercostal spaces on each side

Focus:

- Area above diaphragm for presence of free fluid