

# Complicated IUS examinations with Tips and Tricks

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# Disclosure

## **Advisory function**

Abbvie, Alfasigma, Biogen, Galapagos, Gilead, Janssen, MSD Sharp & Dome GmbH, Pfizer, Roche, Samsung, TakedaPharmaGmbH

## **Lectures**

Abbvie, Alfasigma, Biogen, Dr. Falk PharmaGmbH, Ferring Arzneimittel GmbH, Janssen, Lilly, MSD Sharp & Dome GmbH, Pfizer, Takeda PharmaGmbH, Vifor Pharma

# Intended Learning Outcome

*This lecture does not currently have assigned ILOs, but the Educational Committee suggests that by the end of this session, the learner should ideally be able to:*

1. **Recognize patient-related and disease-related challenges that may hinder optimal IUS evaluation**, such as obesity, overlying bowel gas, altered anatomy due to surgery or congenital variations, and deep pelvic positioning of bowel segments.
2. **Apply targeted scanning strategies and modified probe techniques** (e.g., graded compression, intercostal approach, bladder-filling techniques) specifically suited to overcome limitations in technically difficult cases.
3. **Optimize transducer selection and tailored adjustments of machine parameters** (e.g., depth, gain, focal zones) when standard settings do not yield adequate visualization, especially in low-contrast or deep-tissue situations.
4. **Interpret complex and ambiguous findings with caution**, integrating clinical history and other available imaging or lab data to avoid misinterpretation (e.g., mistaking normal lymphoid hyperplasia or surgical clips for active inflammation).
5. **Identify when IUS has reached its diagnostic limits in a given case** and outline clear indications for escalation to cross-sectional imaging (e.g., MRI, CT) or endoscopy.
6. **Incorporate advanced user-dependent refinements**, such as adjusting patient positioning or respiration-guided scanning, to increase diagnostic yield in anatomically challenging areas (e.g., sigmoid colon, terminal ileum, deep rectum).



**1 Mio thanks to  
Dr. Frauke Petersen**



# The difficult IUS





# Overview

- What is the problem?
- Scanning strategies
  - Avoiding the problem
  - Solving the problem
  - Accepting defeat

# Avoid suboptimal set-up



Suboptimal room setup

+



Suboptimal machine

= „Difficult“ IUS

# Prepare yourself

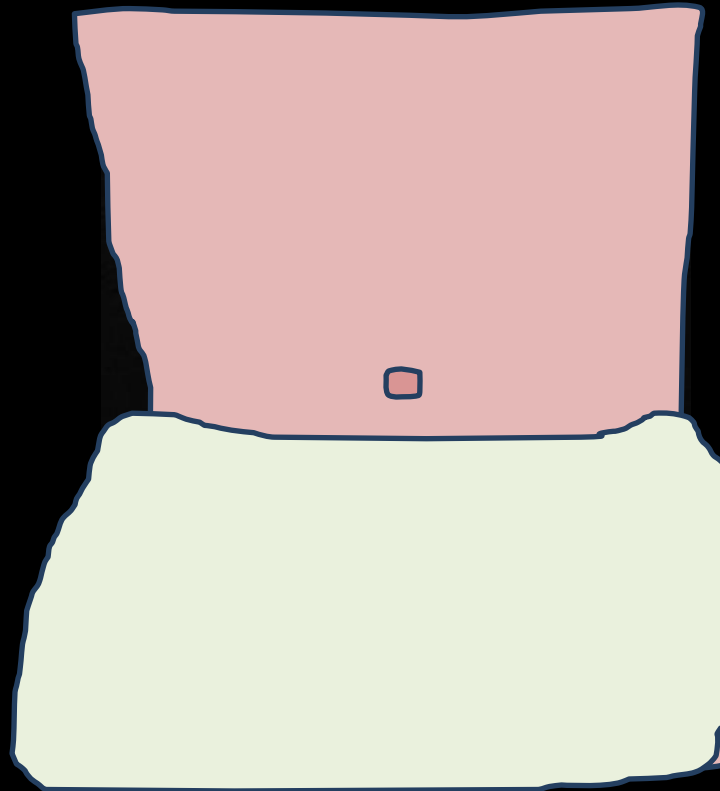
- Read referral properly
- Look at previous examinations
- Look at descriptions of previous surgery
- What is the purpose of the exam?



# Very important: a perfect start



# Where are the crucial zones?



# Corrected position



# Always start at the inguinal ligament → identify anatomic landmarks

14.11.2023 15:07:34 ADM  
Se: 12  
Lossy compression (JPEG)

LOGIQ  
S8

9L Darm\_ MI 1.3 TIs 0.5

Sonografie spezielle Darmsonographie  
Sonografie spezielle Darmsonographie

2"

II

4"



WL: 127 WW: 256 [D]

14.11.2023 15:08:06<sup>6</sup>

# What is wrong?

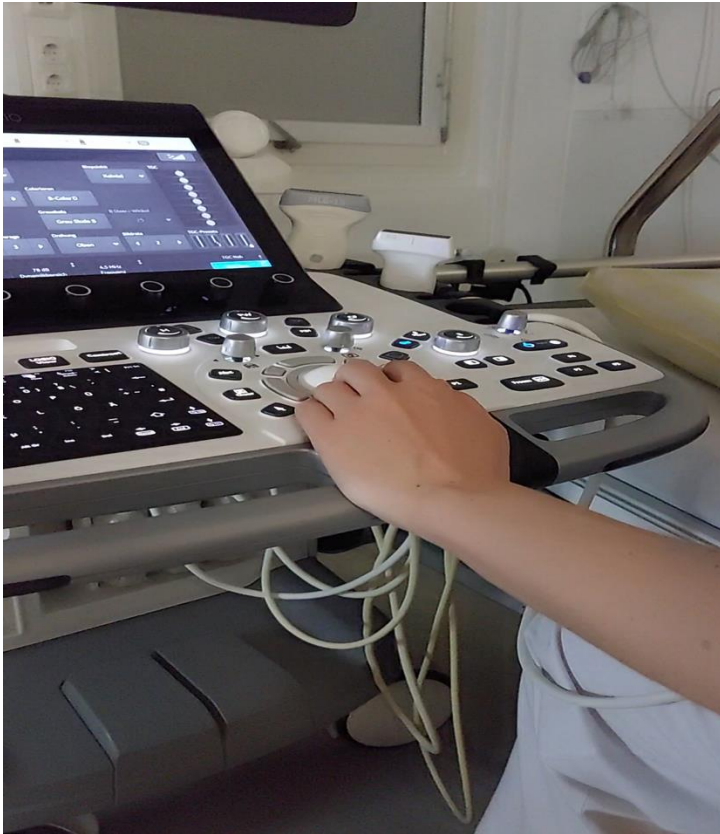




# Are you driving your car in 3rd gear only all the time?

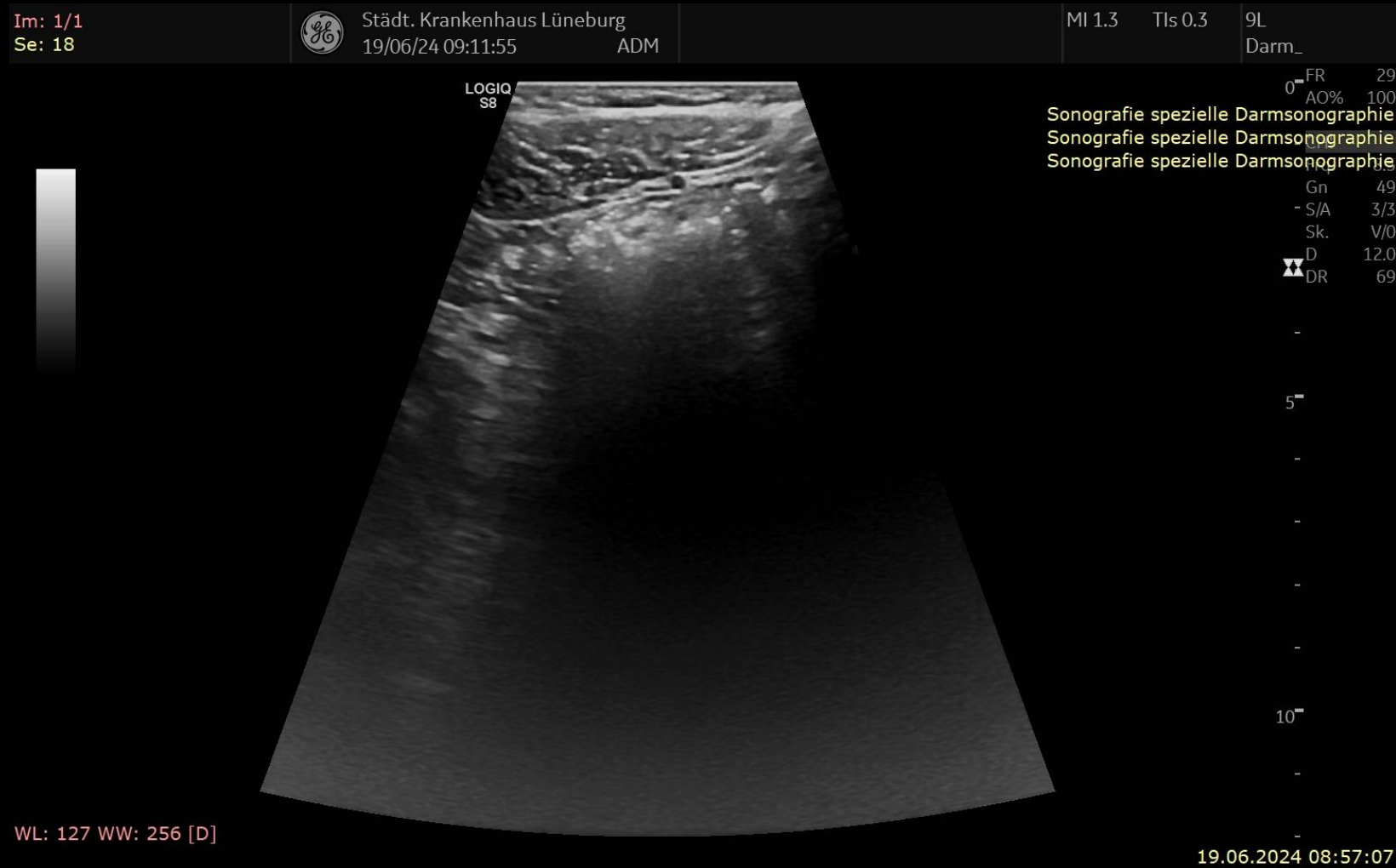
→ IUS image needs constant optimization

→ left hand belongs on the buttons



- Gain
- Depth
- Focus

# What needs to be optimized?



• Depth

# What needs to be optimized?



• Gain

Im: 1/1  
Se: 18

Städt. Krankenhaus Lüneburg  
19/06/24 09:12:10 ADM

MI 1.1

Tls 1.5

9L

Darm\_

FR 41

AO% 100

## Sonografie spezielle Darmsonographie

## Sonografie spezielle Darmsonographie

## Sonografie spezielle Darmsonographie

S/A 3/3

Sk. V/O

D	7.0
DB	50

DR 69

2-

45

4

2

464



024

024

- **Focus**

WL: 127 WW: 256 [D]

19.06.2024 08:57:07

# IUS in the obese patient



- The inguinal ligament: entrance gate in the obese
- Stay underneath the bowel wall, fat and air
- Tilt the probe instead of swiping



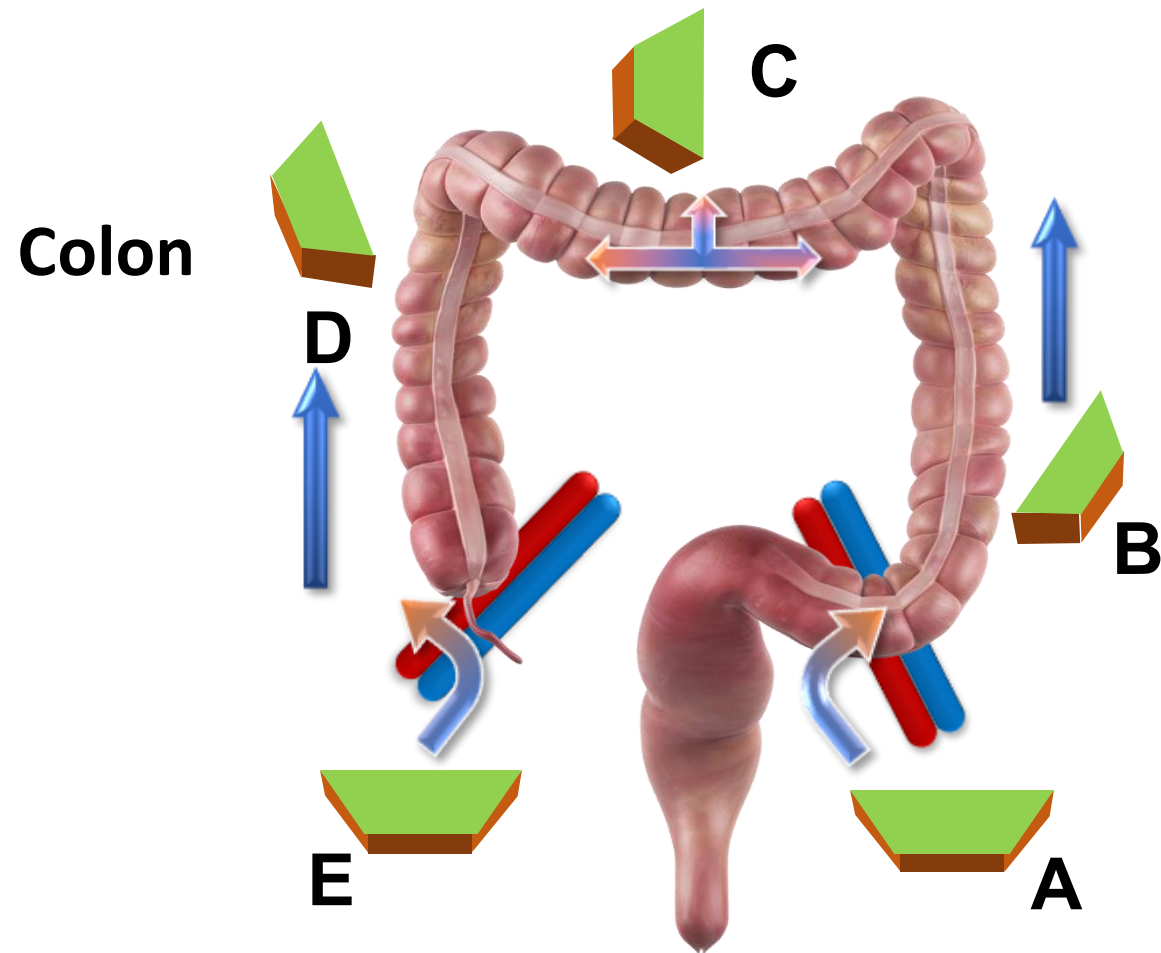
# Stoma

**Problem: takes more time!**

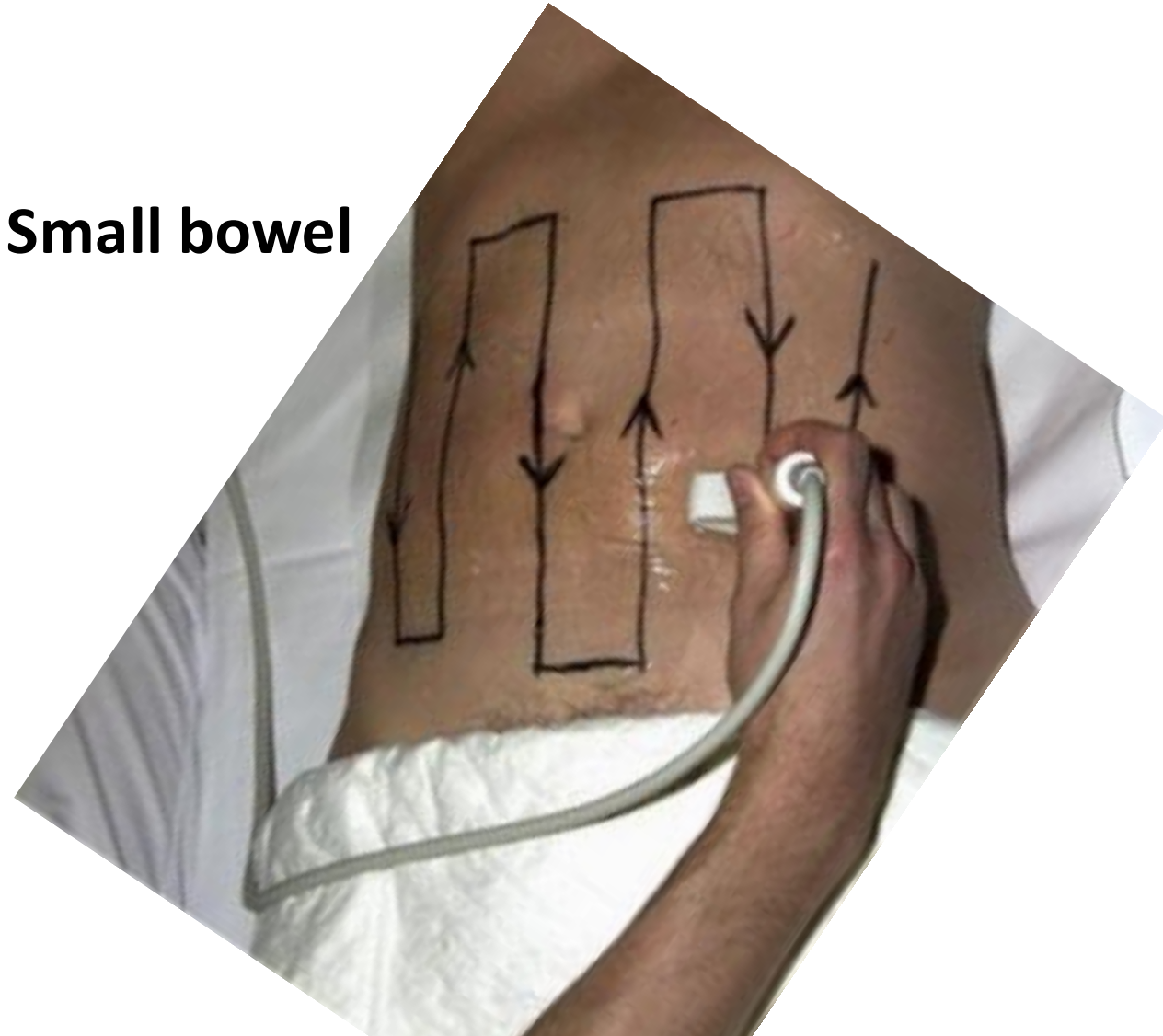


Have patient bring extra stoma equipment; gel on probe → glove over probe (and hands 😊) → gel on glove

# Examination technique – always (!!!) systematic approach



**Small bowel**

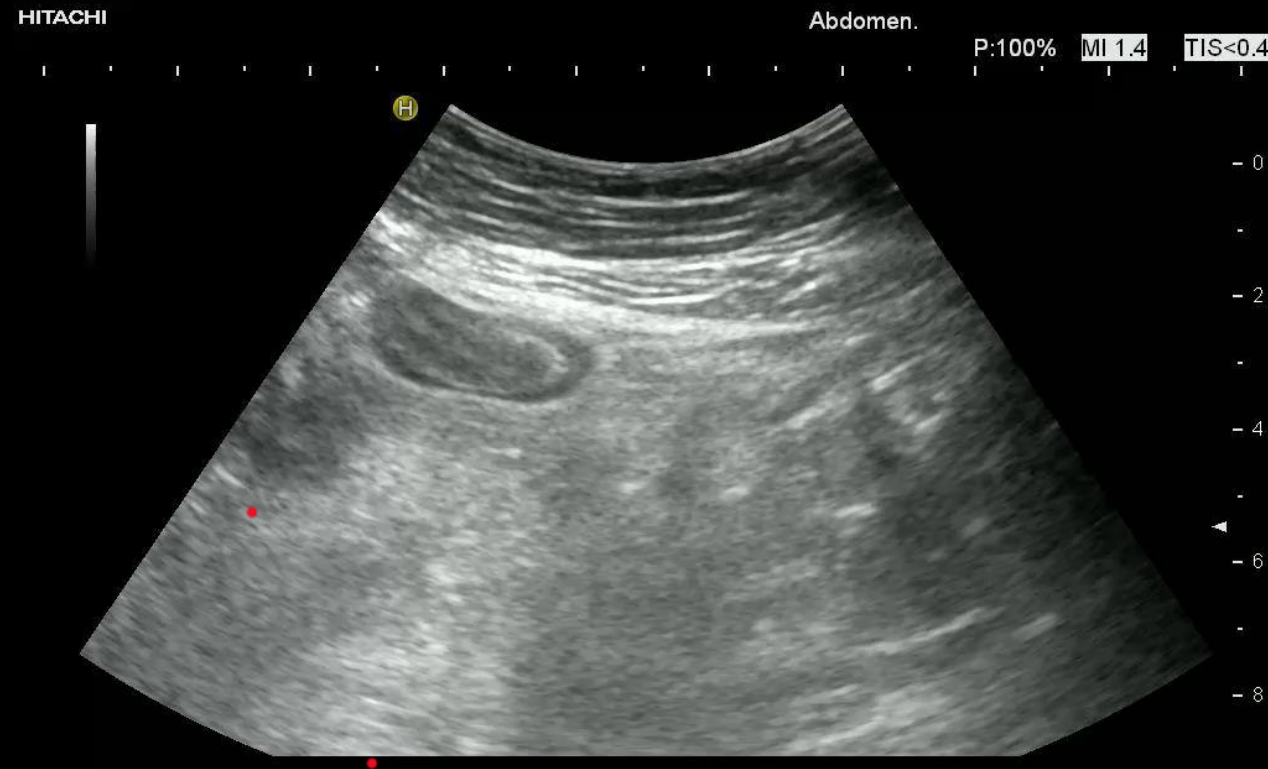


# Mistake: Choice of the probe





# Deep fistula can be missed by the high resolution probe



FR:25  
C715

BG:24 DR:75  
HdTHI-R

# How to avoid mistakes

- (in adults)
- Always use both probes → in the long-term will save time
- Better start with the curved array to have fast identification of the problem and make your closed-up evaluation afterwards



# How to perform intestinal ultrasound: Descending colon



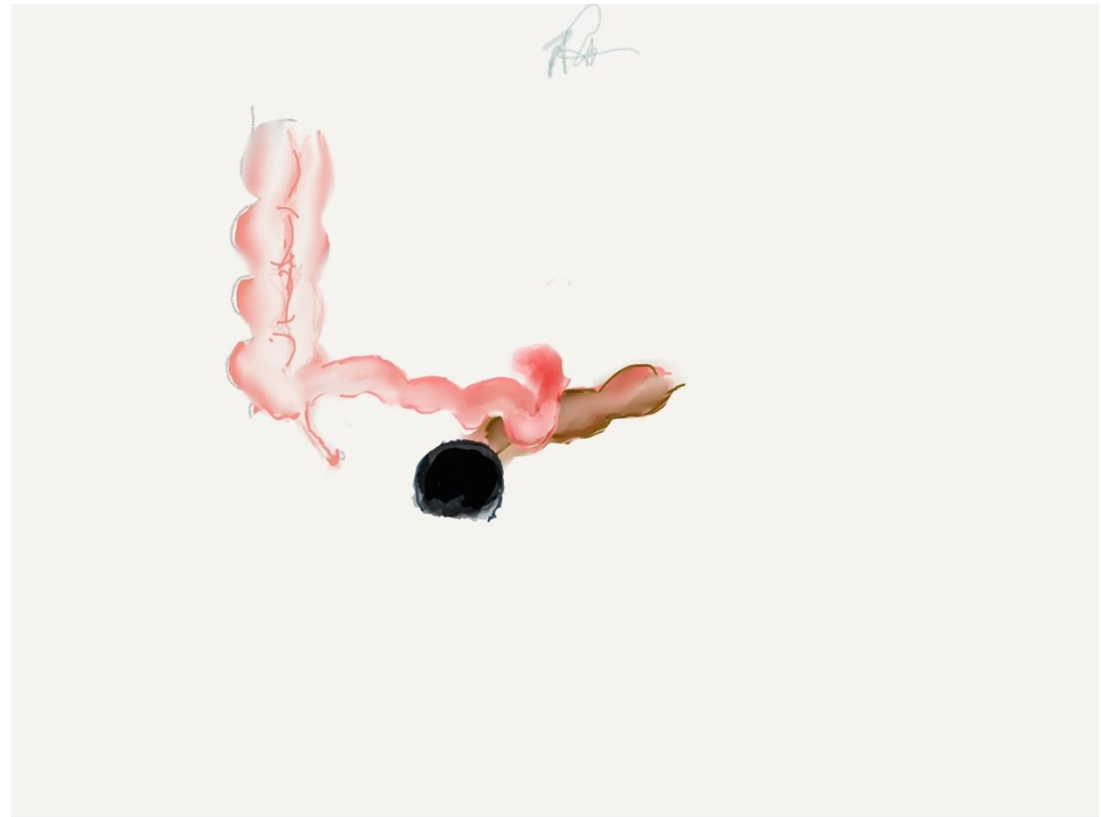
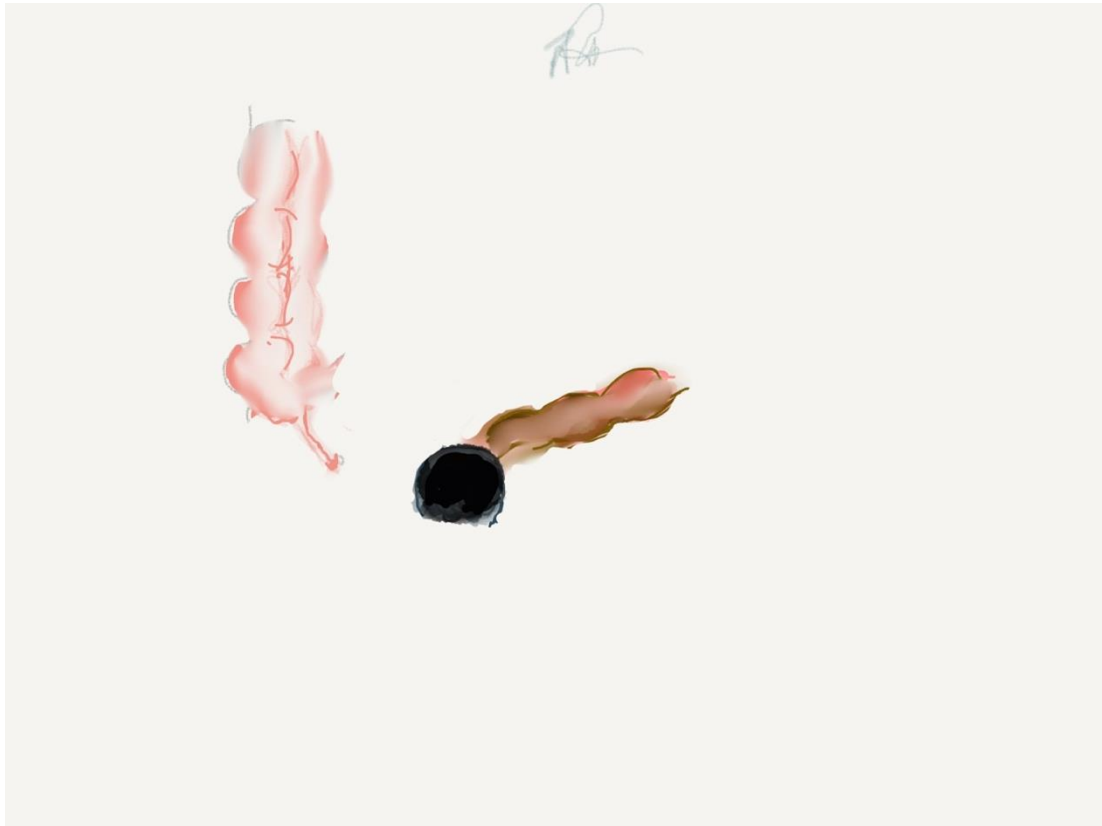
# Intestinal ultrasound of the descending colon



# To keep in mind

- Variants of bowel position
- Structures mimicking bowel
- Postoperative challenges

# Mistaking the small bowel for the sigmoid





Abdomen\*  
CA2-9AD  
8.0cm  
47Hz

[2D]  
Frq 2.3MHz  
Gn 43  
DR 106  
FA 6  
L 90%

HS50



-0

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# Small bowel ventral part of the sigmoid





# Same patient with graded compression





# What is what in the right lower quadrant?



# Mistaking the sigmoid for the TI



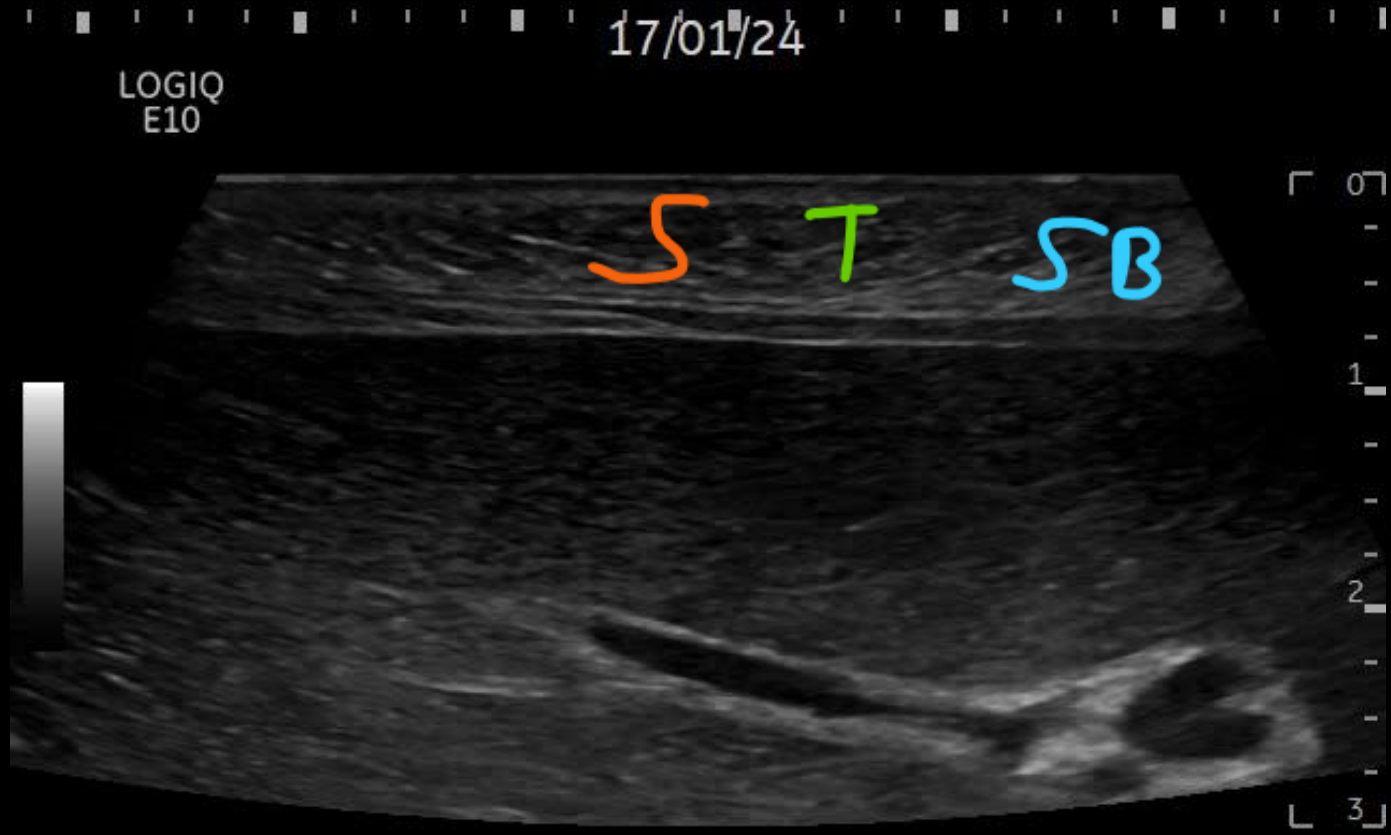






# Variants of the transverse colon position





# Finding the transverse colon, starting at the liver



international bowel  
ULTRASOUND GROUP

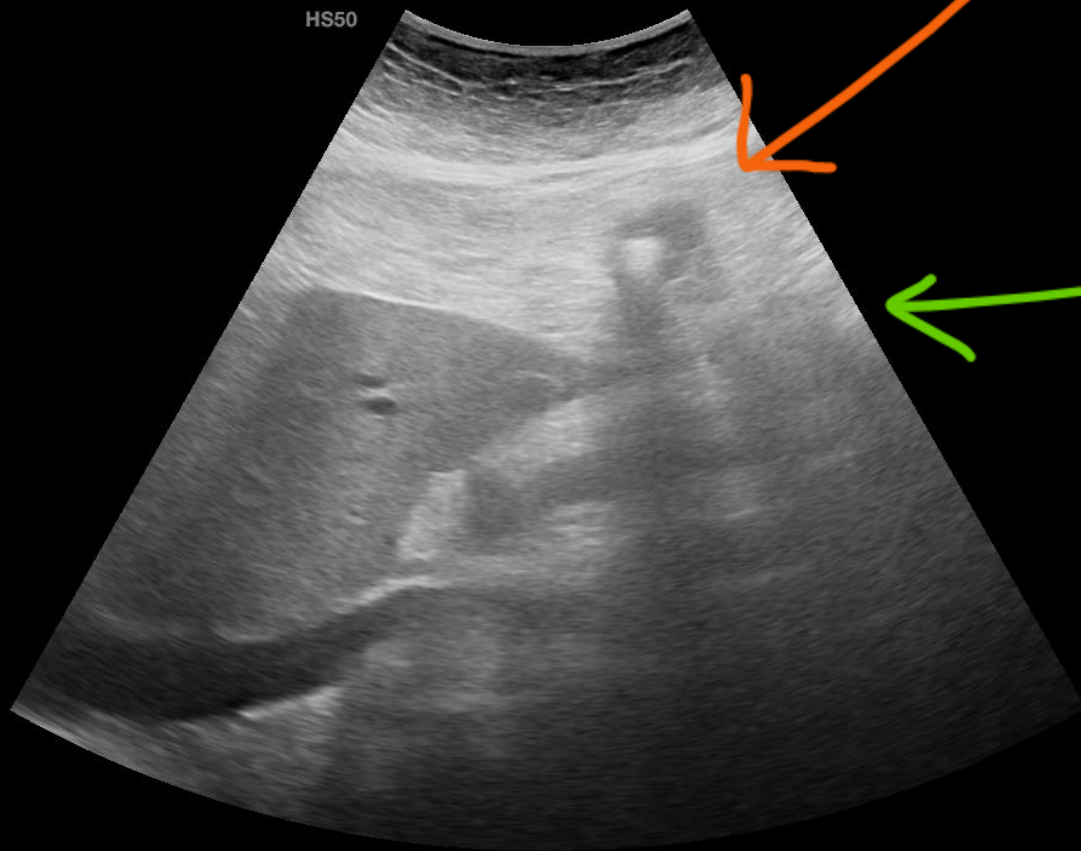




HS50 Klinikum Lüneburg TIs 0.2 MI 1.2 30-01-2024 09:18:32

Abdomen\*  
CA2-9AD  
17.0cm  
24Hz

[2D]  
Frq 2.3MHz  
Gn 43  
DR 106  
FA 6  
L 90%



Transverse

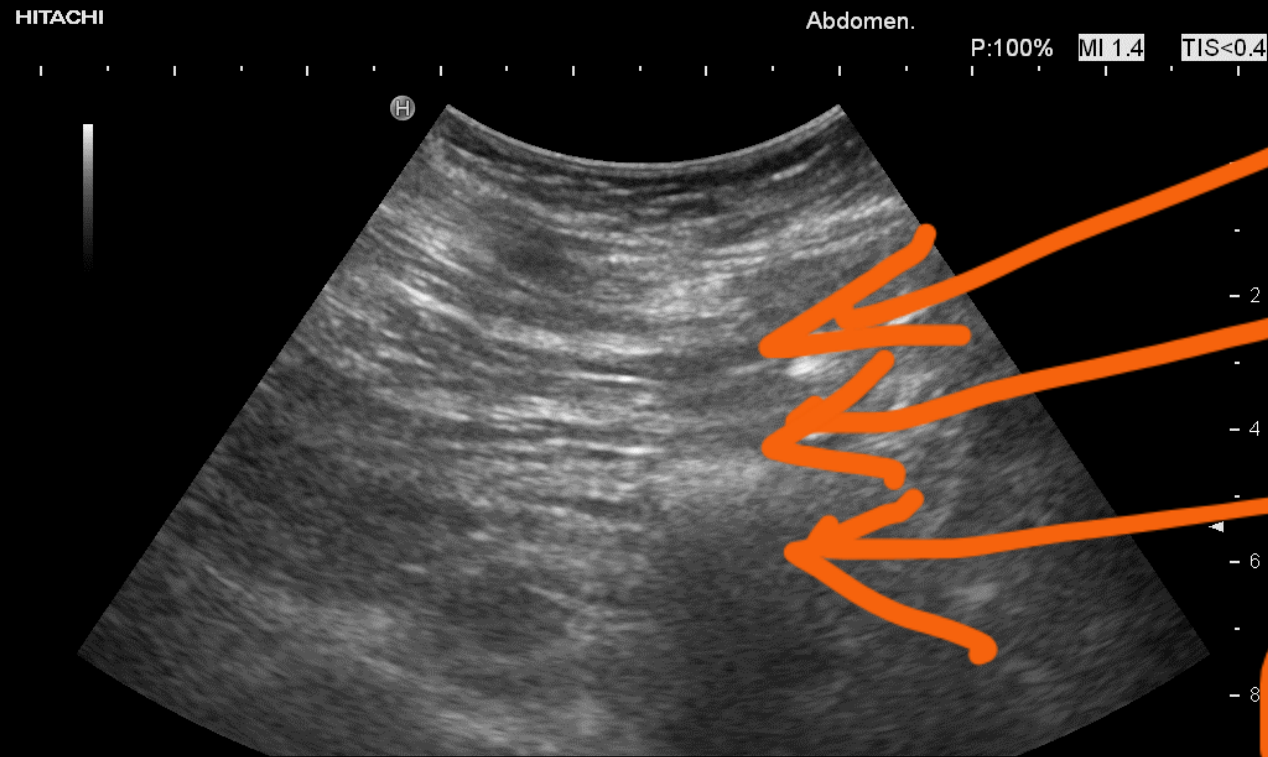
Stomach





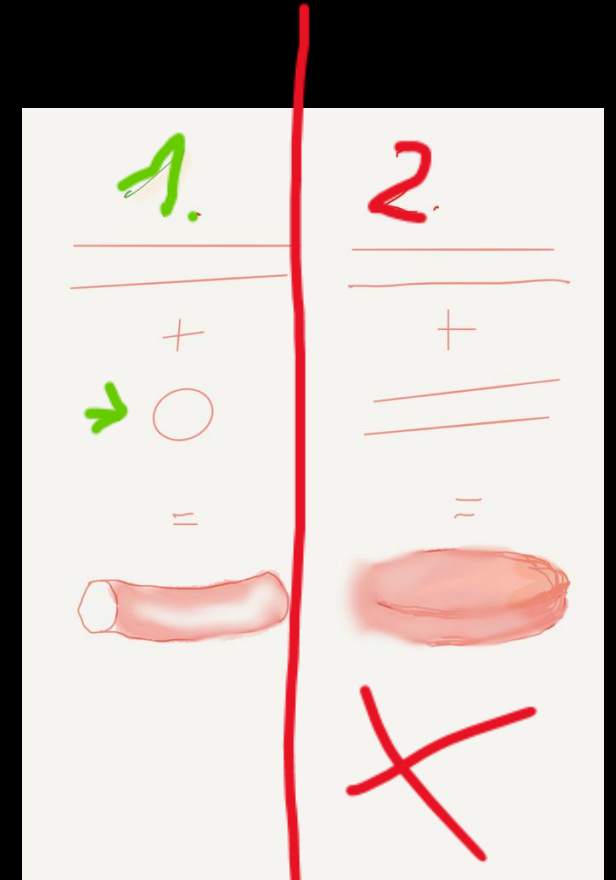
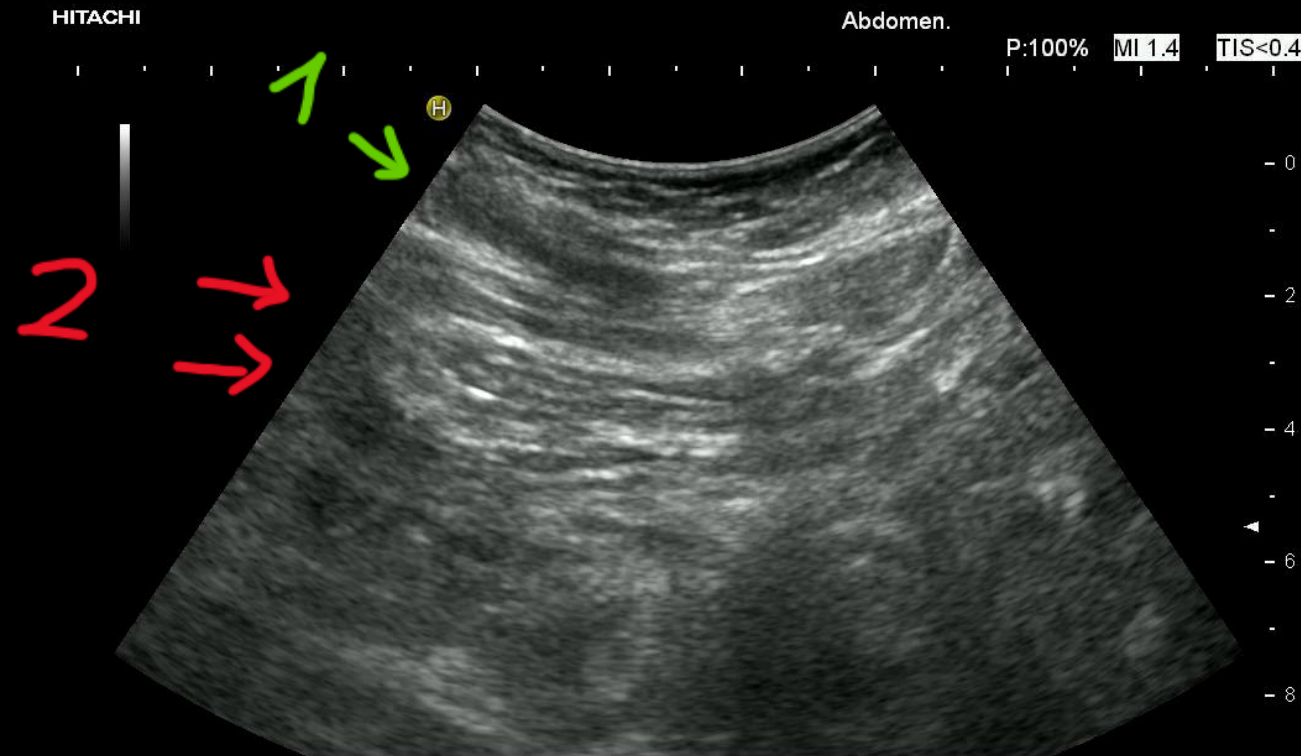
Always check on motility!  
Follow the structures  
Never judge a still image alone

# False interpretation



is this  
bowel?

# How to avoid this : turn the probe!



Mesenteric stratification, due to prolonged steroid therapy?  
Sclerosing mesenteritis?

# How to avoid this

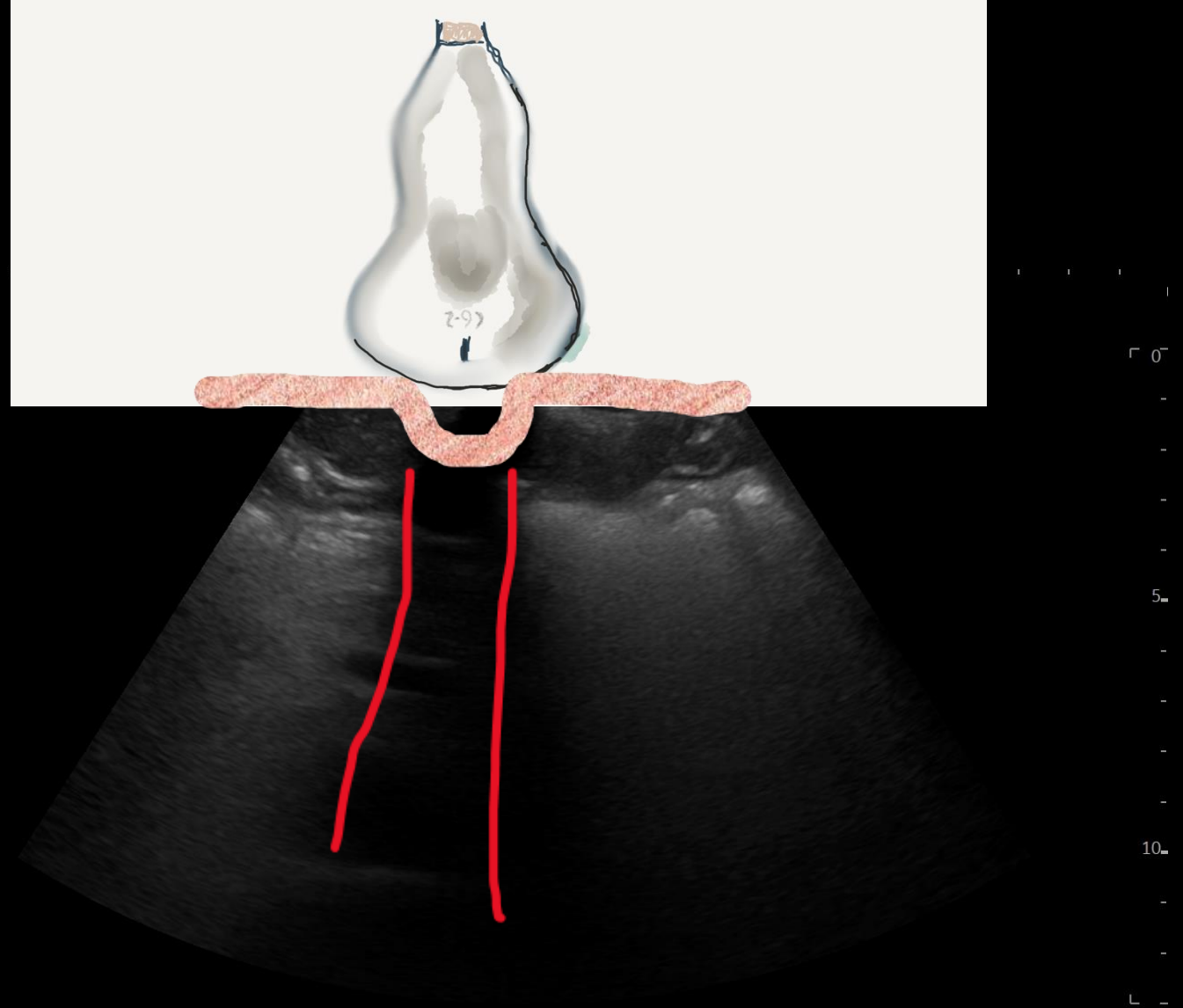
- Always turn the probe for proper identification of the bowel!
- Bowel has to be round in one dimension

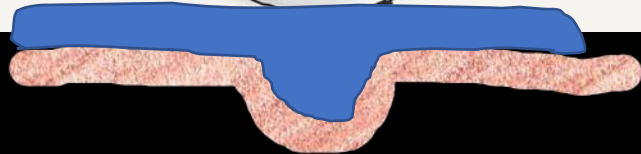


# Postoperative anatomical changes: just 2 examples



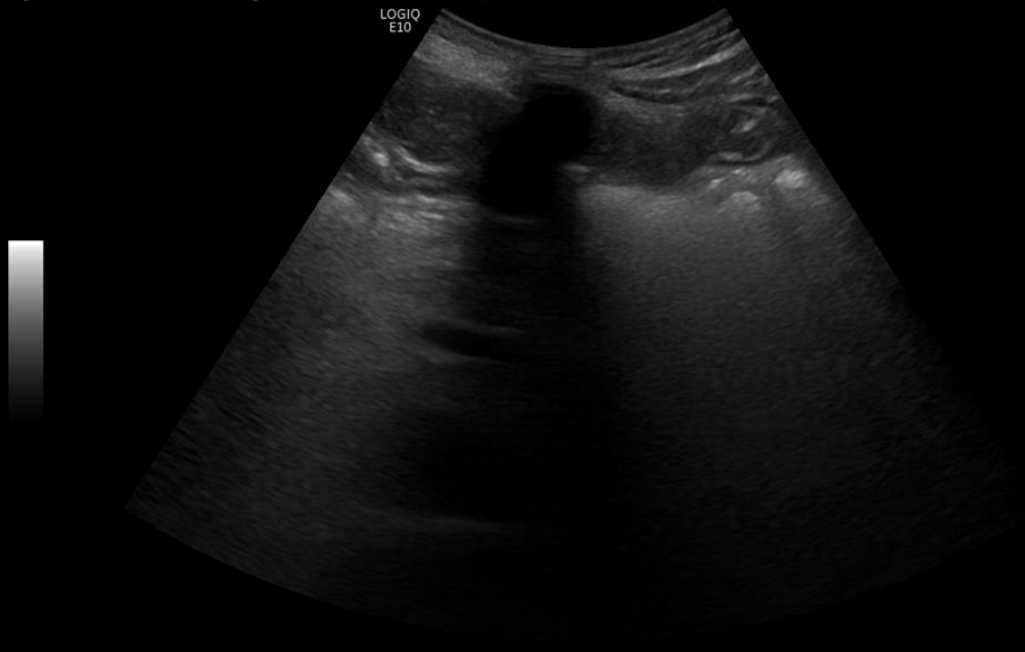
Avoid problem  
„air“





06/04/22

LOGIO  
E10



06/04/22

LOGIO  
E10

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95

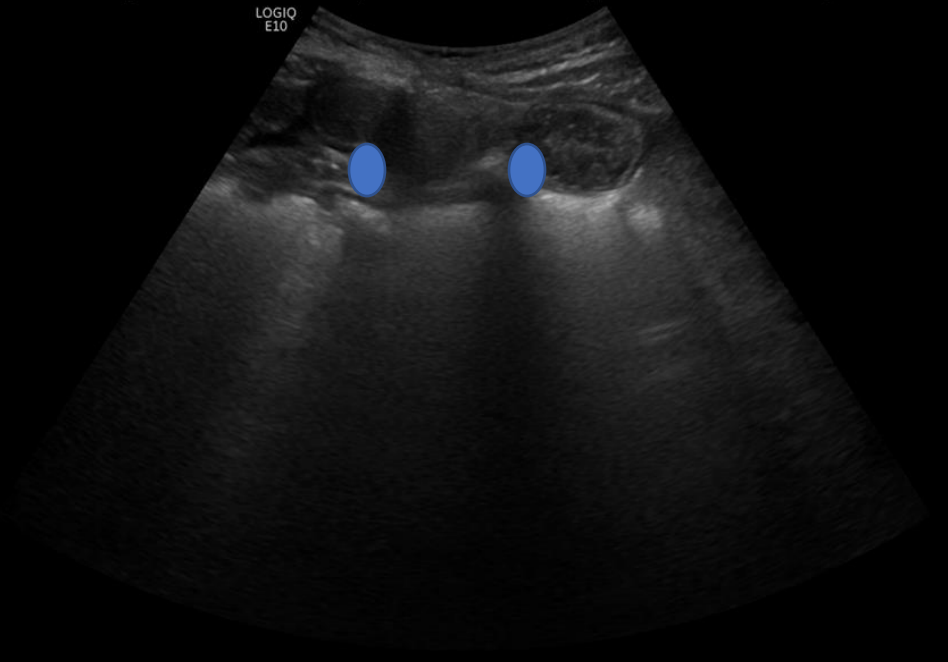
100

105

110

115

120



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100

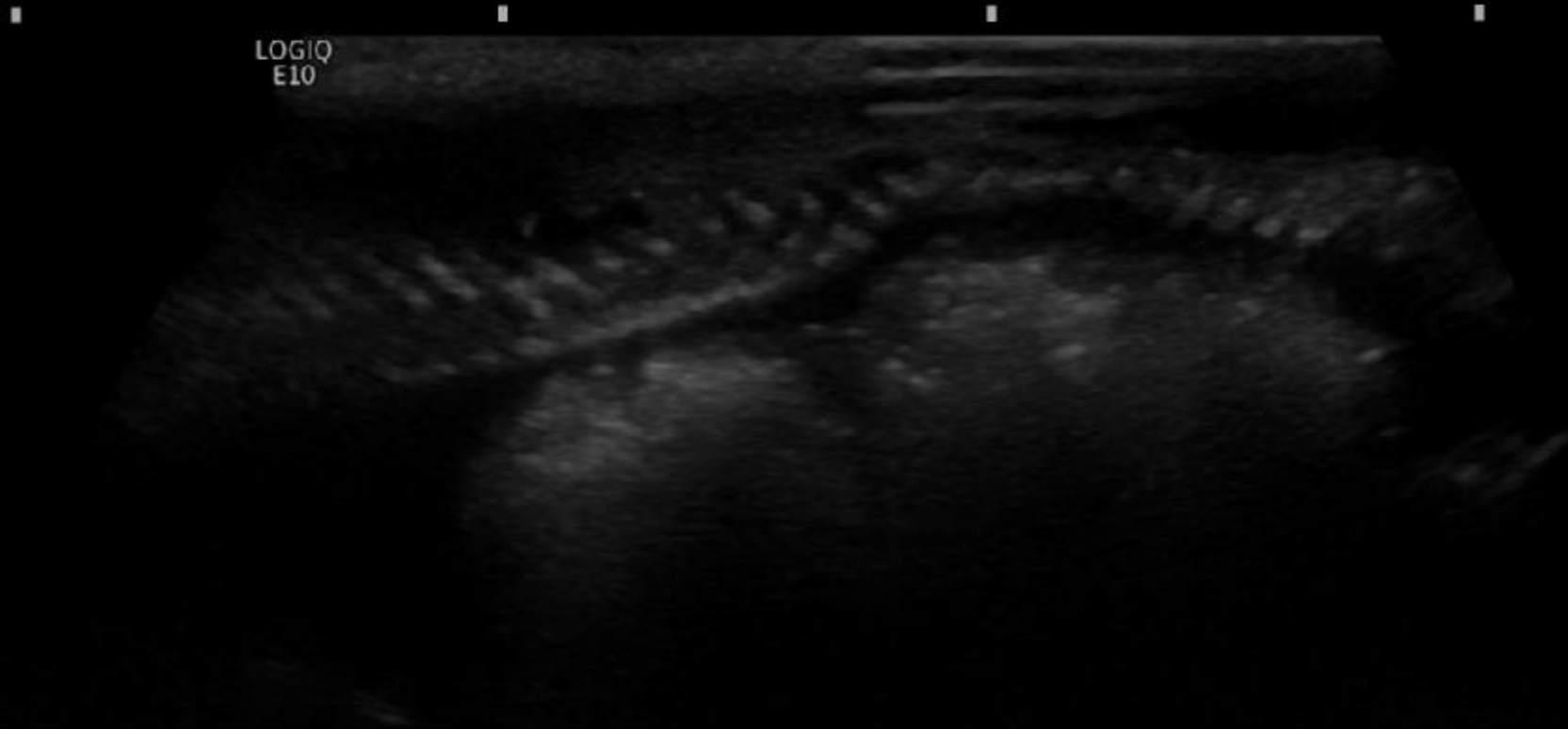
105

110

115

120

# Funny shape of the sigmoid in the left lower abdomen?



Sublay-mesh after surgical hernia procedure

# General advice

- Before the exam
  - Prepare
  - Proper referral
  - Read referral and relevant information
- During the exam
  - Know your equipment
  - Systematic examination
  - Develop your scanning skills
  - Ask experienced colleague if in doubt – there is no shame in giving up
- After the exam
  - Write a relevant report

# Writing a balanced report

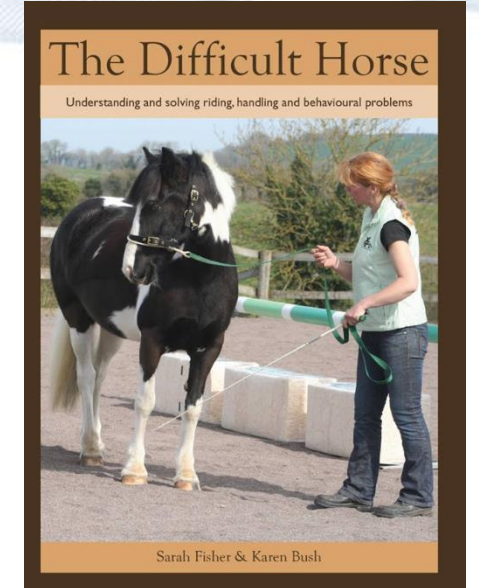
- Describe areas *not* seen
- Describe *confidence* in exam
- Describe *relevance* of exam
- Suggest alternative diagnostics if necessary



# The difficult IUS

A difficult horse is of course an extremely relative term. This is impossible to define because it **depends on the rider's ability**. The tolerance on the part of the rider varies. What is one person's rocking horse is another person's fire seat

hippothesen.de  
<https://blog.hypothesen.de/ein-faible-fuer-schwierige-pferde>



# The Lueneburg IBUS Team

