



international bowel
ULTRASOUND GROUP

Complicated IUS examinations with Tips and Tricks

Christian Maaser

University Teaching Hospital Lueneburg, Lueneburg, Germany



Guangzhou, China – July 11th – 12th, 2026

Hosted by:



北京健康促进会

BEIJING HEALTH PROMOTION ASSOCIATION

Organized in
collaboration with:



中山大学 附属第六医院

The Sixth Affiliated Hospital, Sun Yat-sen University

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).



international bowel
ULTRASOUND GROUP



**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

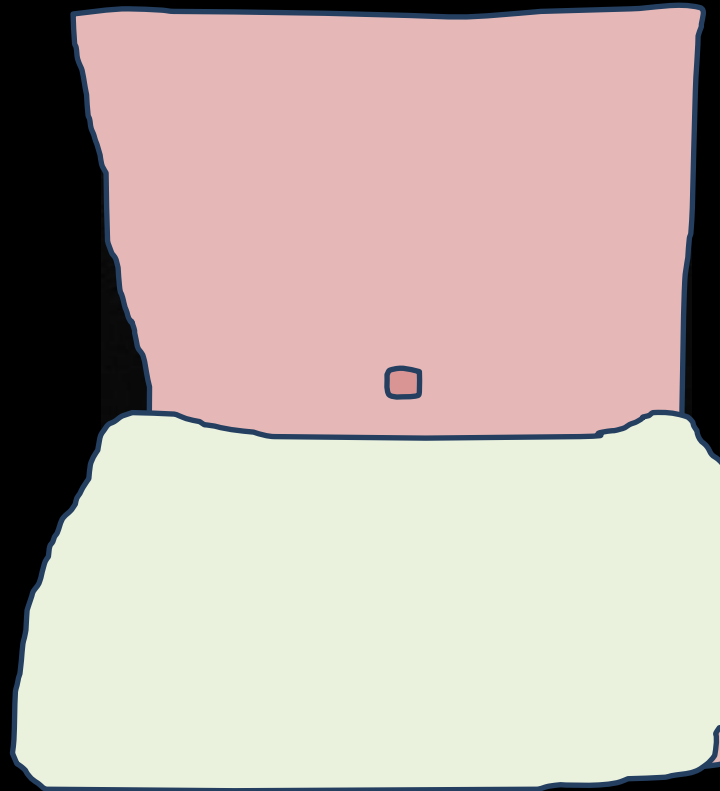
Look at descriptions of previous surgery

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

What is wrong?



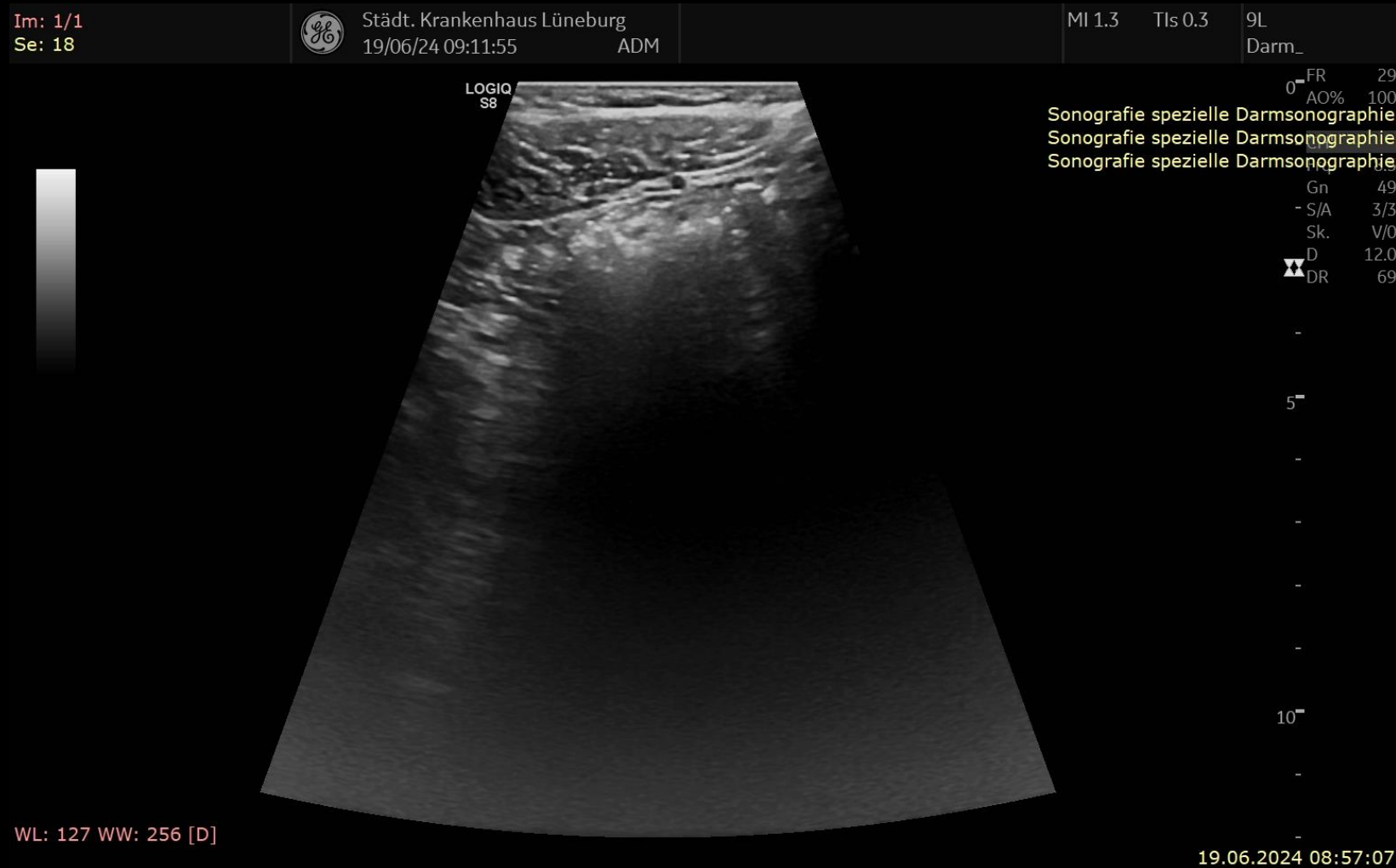
Are you driving your car in 3rd gear only all the time?

- 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

- **Focus**

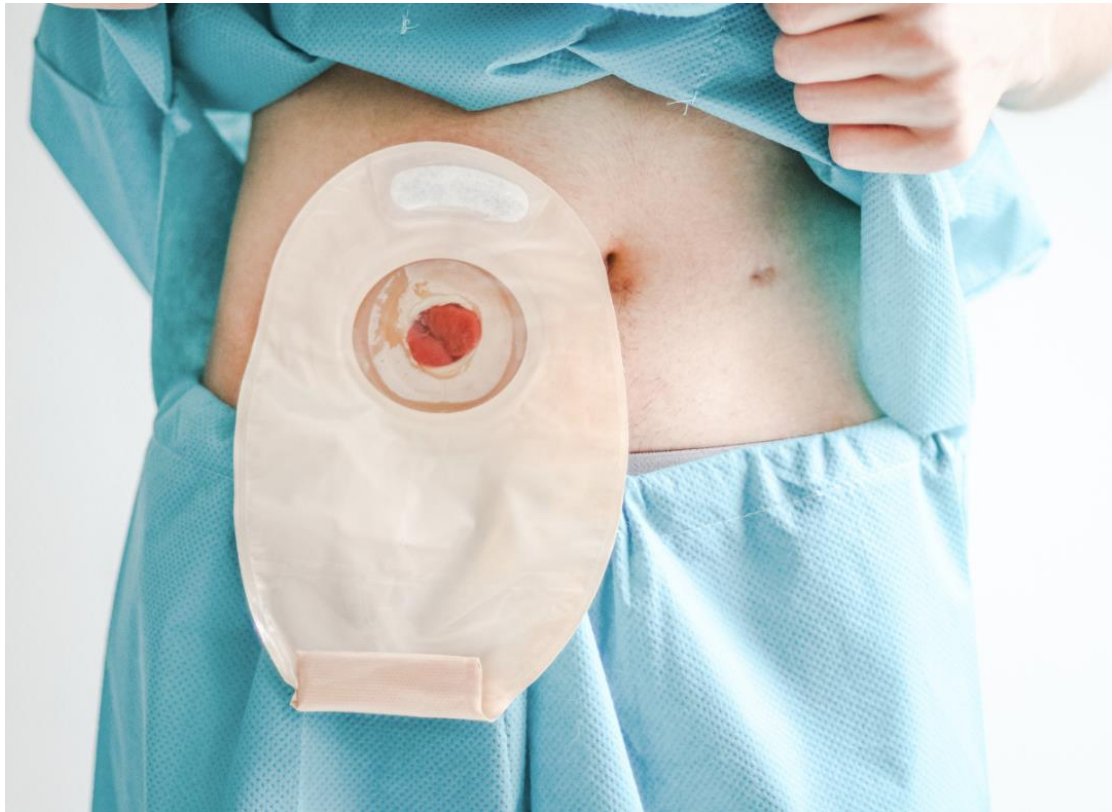
IUS in the obese patient



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

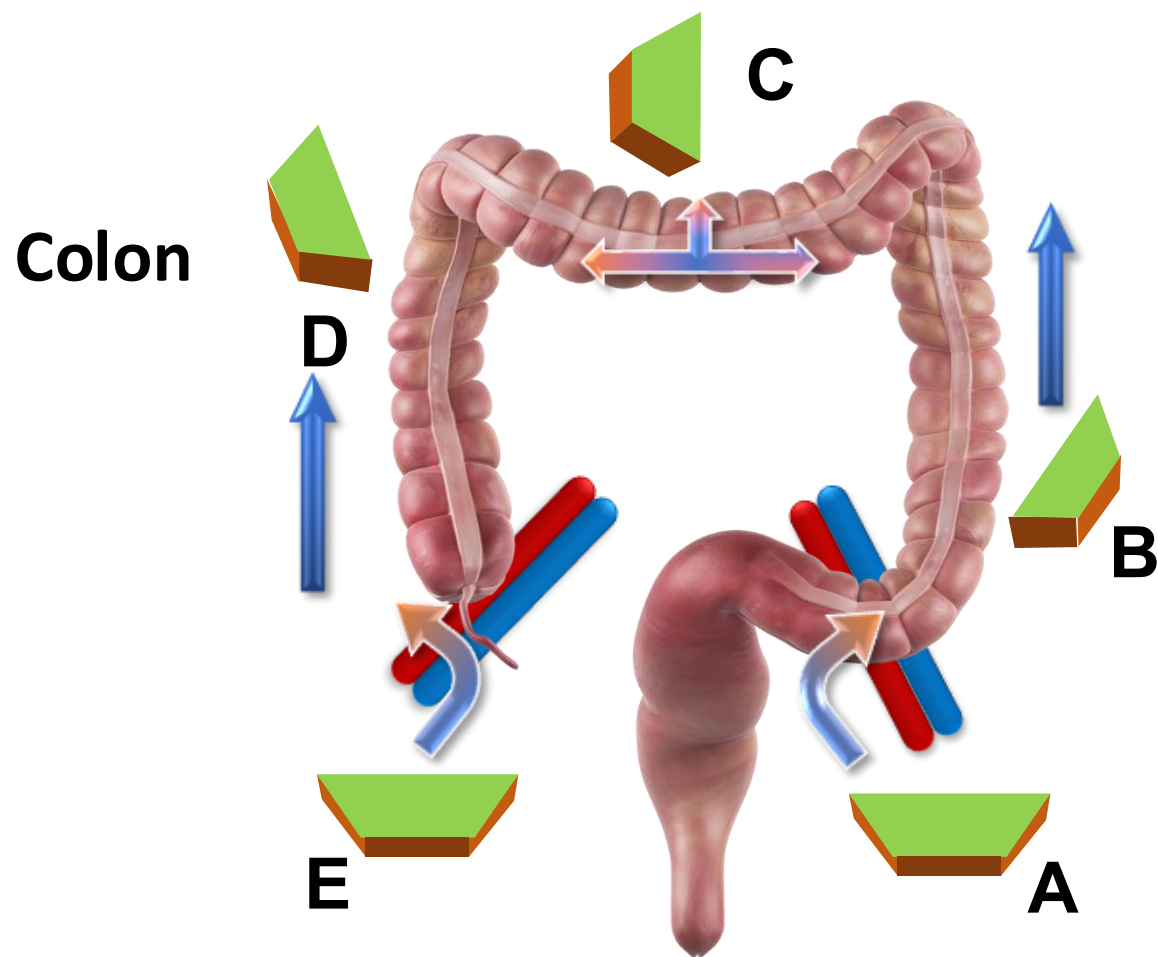
Stoma

Problem: takes more time!

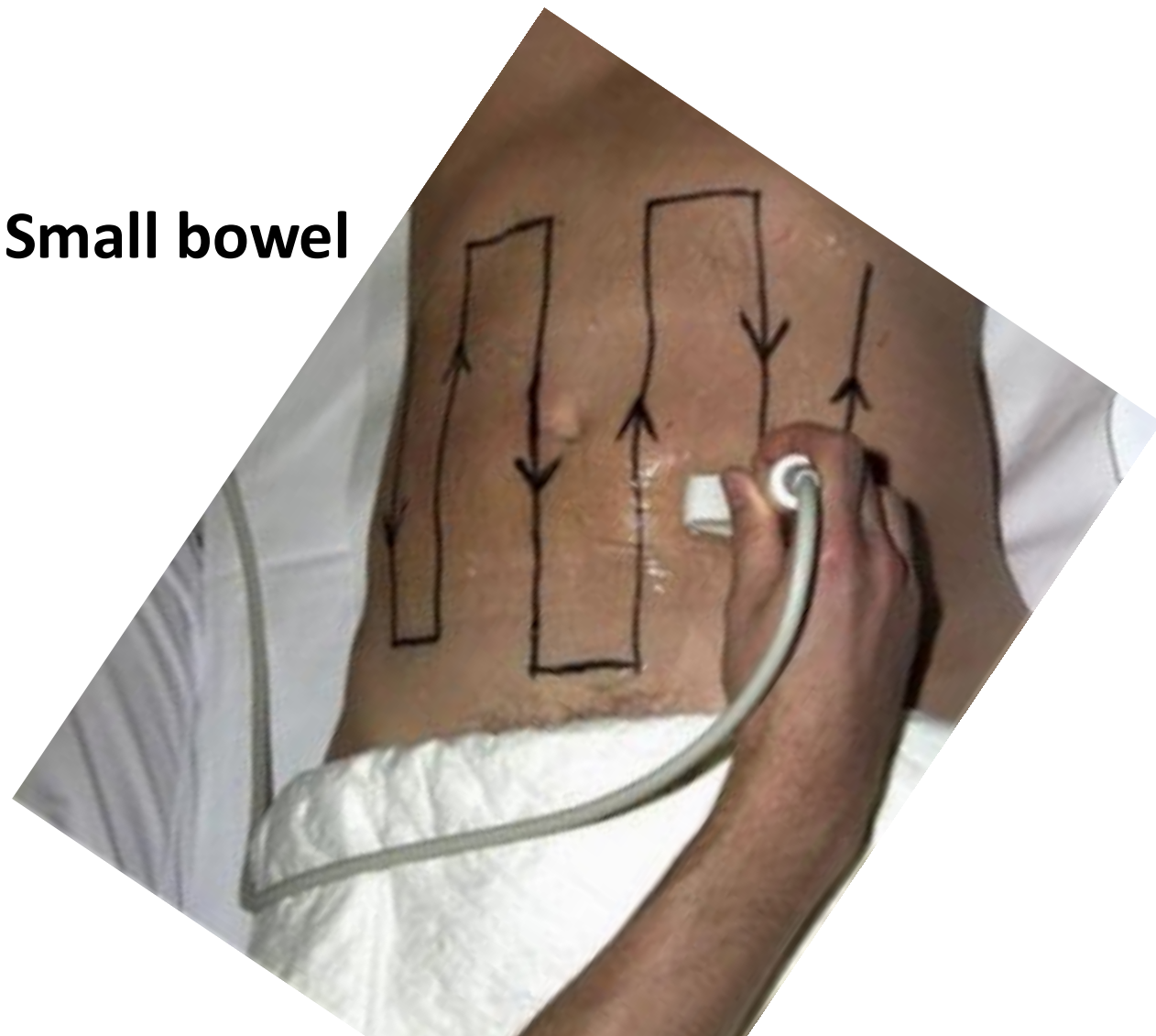


Have patient bring extra stoma equipment; gel on probe → glove over probe (and hands 😊) → gel on glove

Examination technique – always (!!!) systematic approach



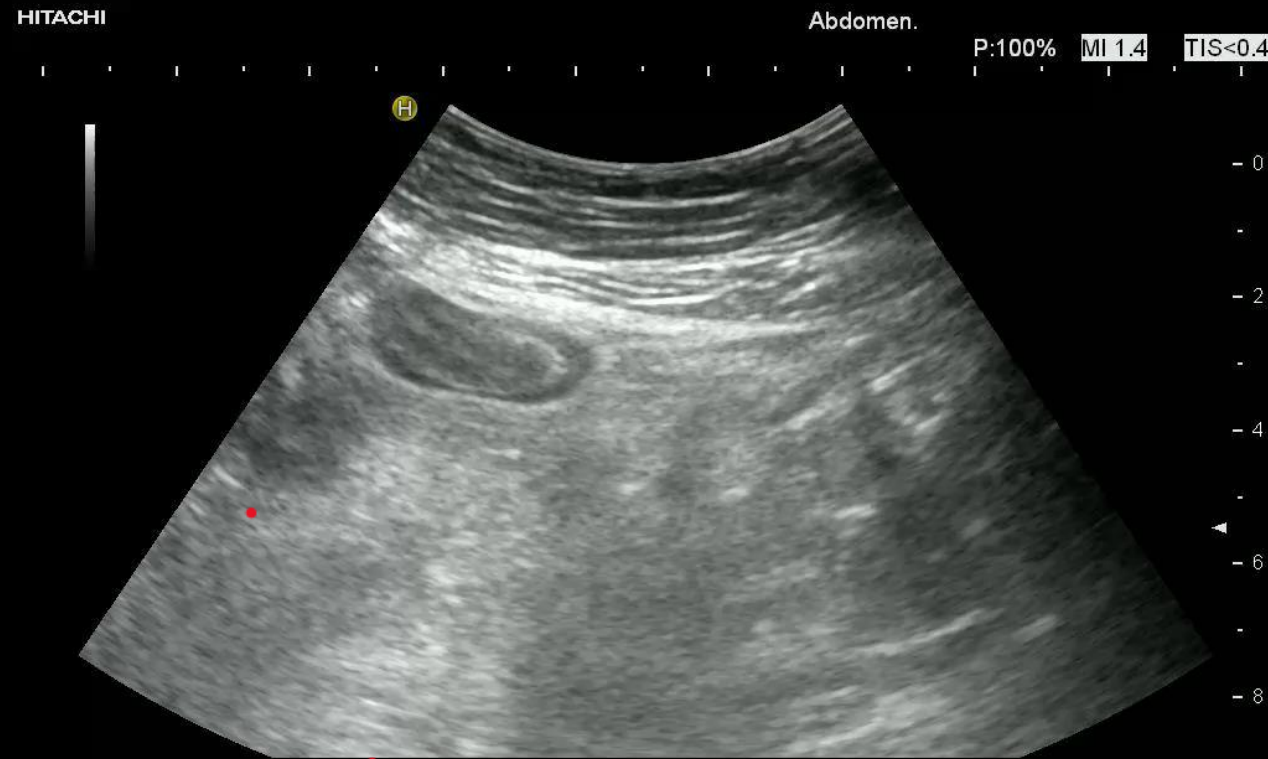
Small bowel



Mistake: Choice of the probe



Deep fistula can be missed by the high resolution probe



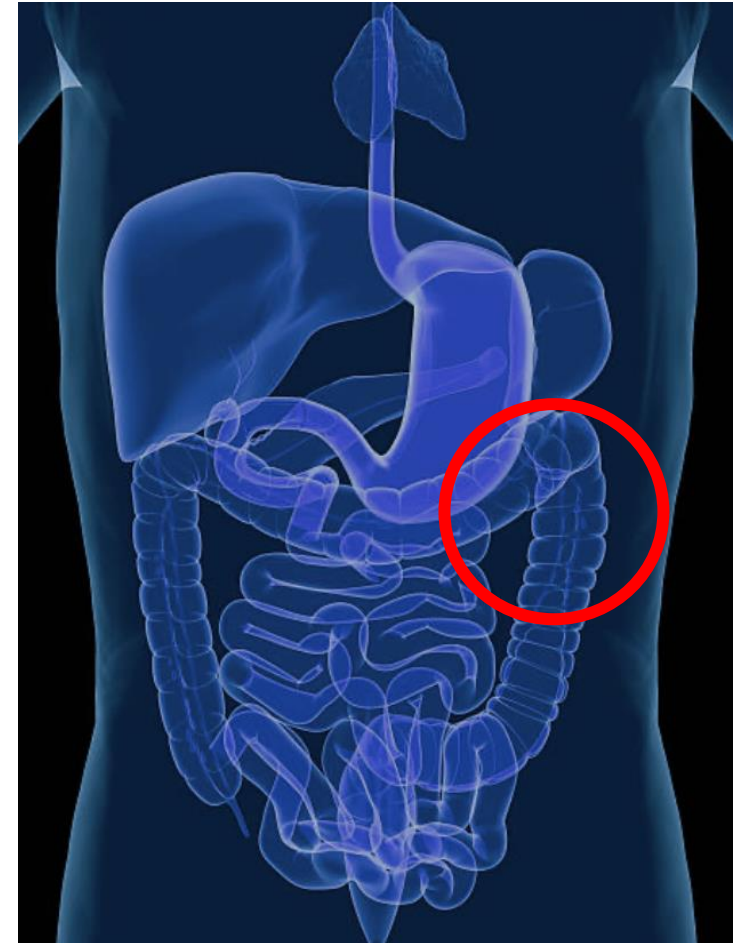
FR:25
C715

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



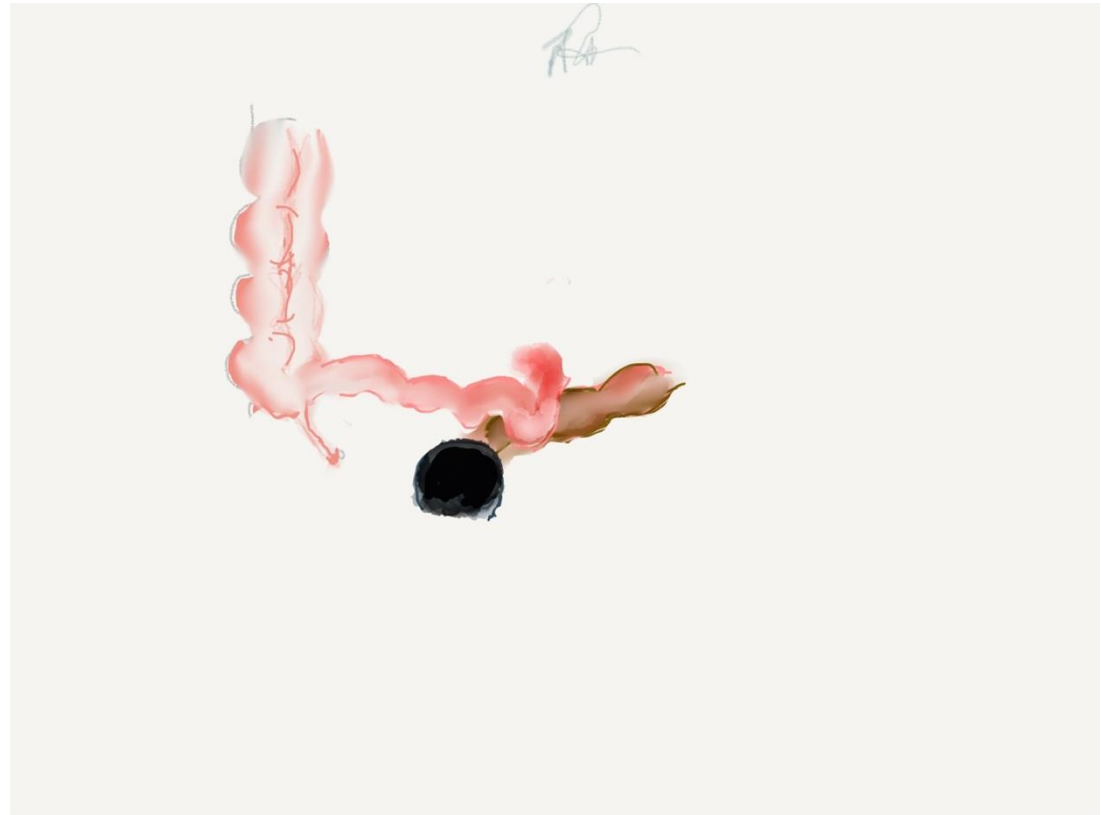
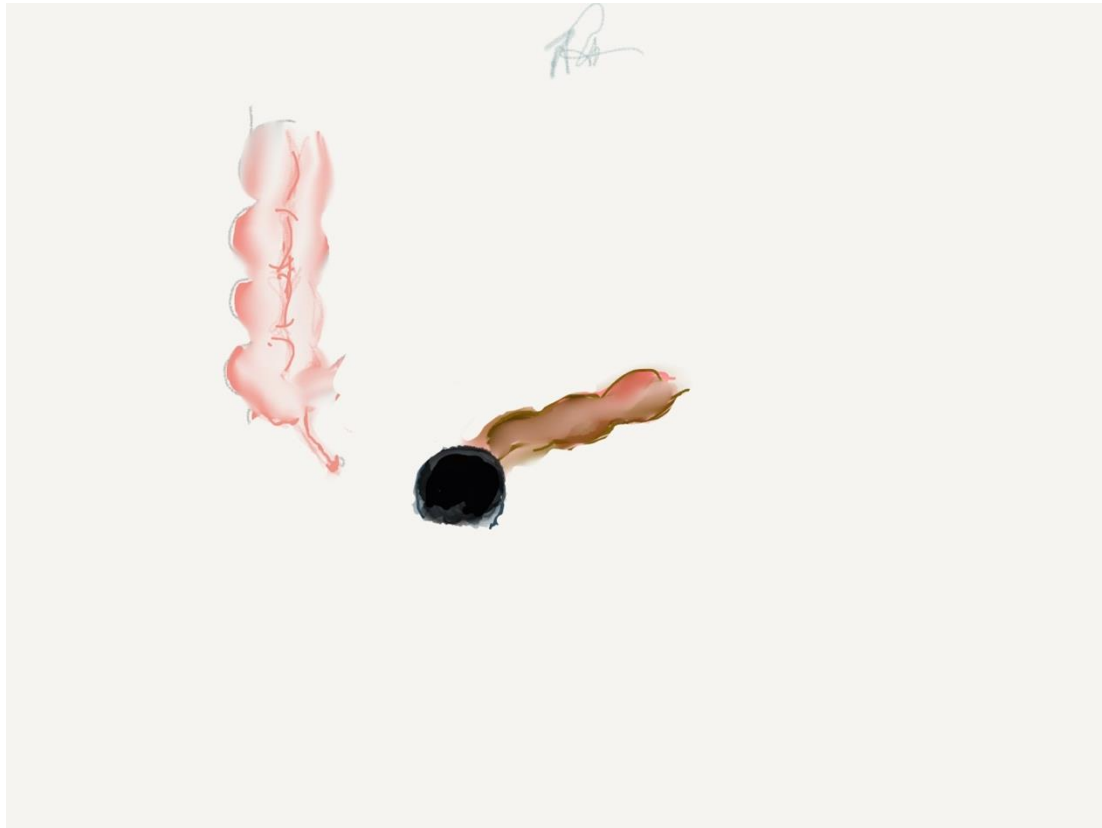
Intestinal ultrasound of the descending colon



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

.

←

.

.

-5

.

.

.

.

10





Small bowel ventral part of the sigmoid





Same patient with graded compression



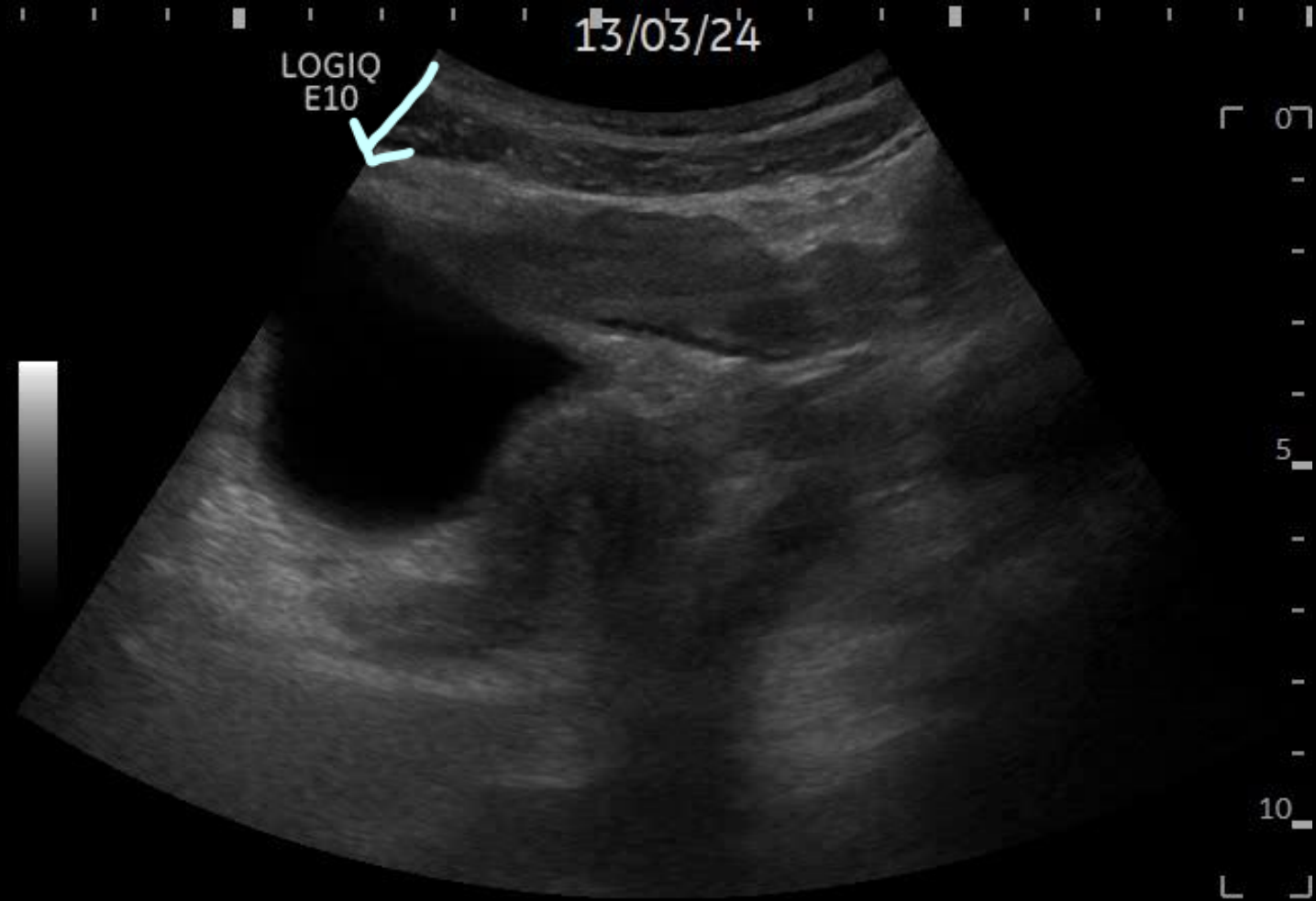


What is what in the right lower quadrant?



Mistaking the sigmoid for the TI

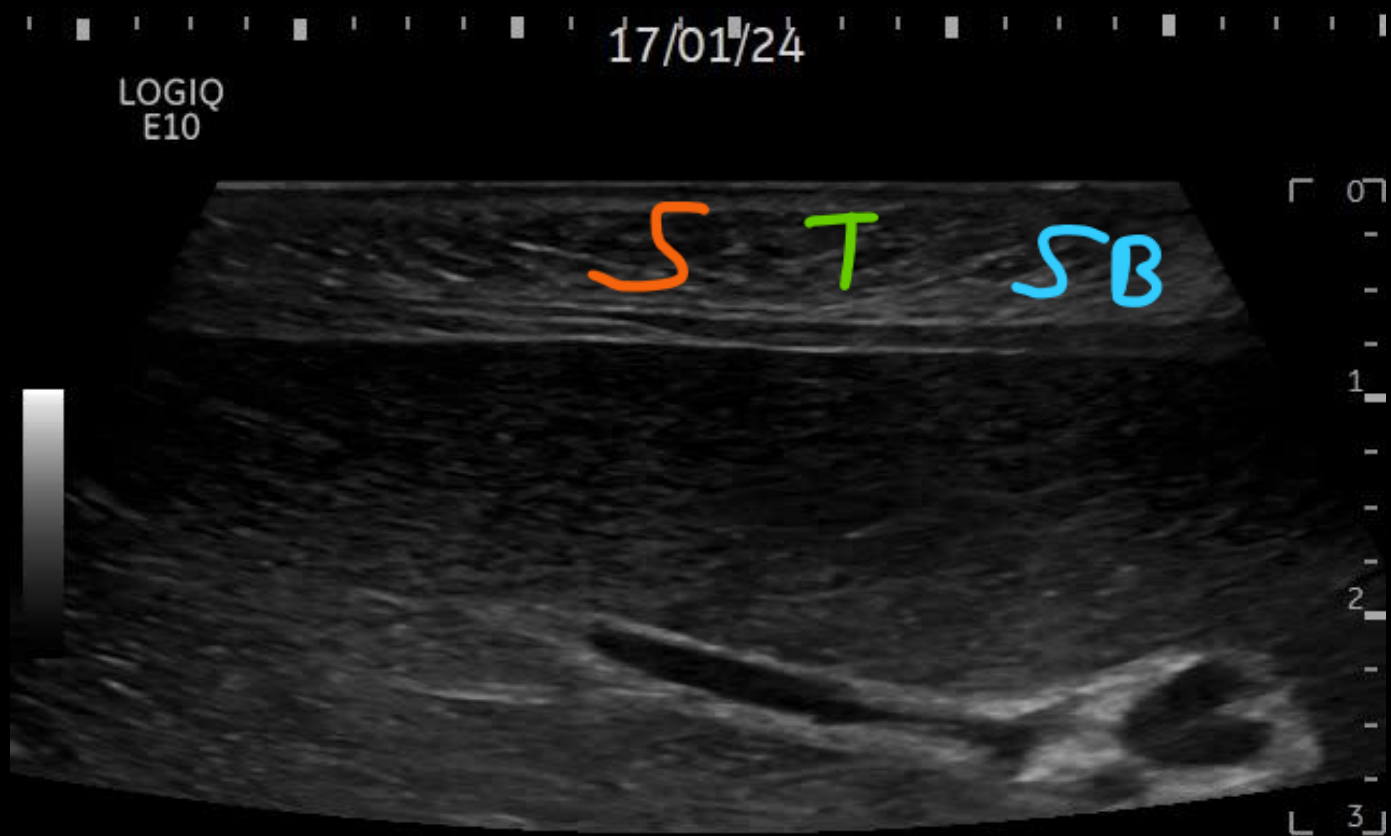






Variants of the transverse colon position



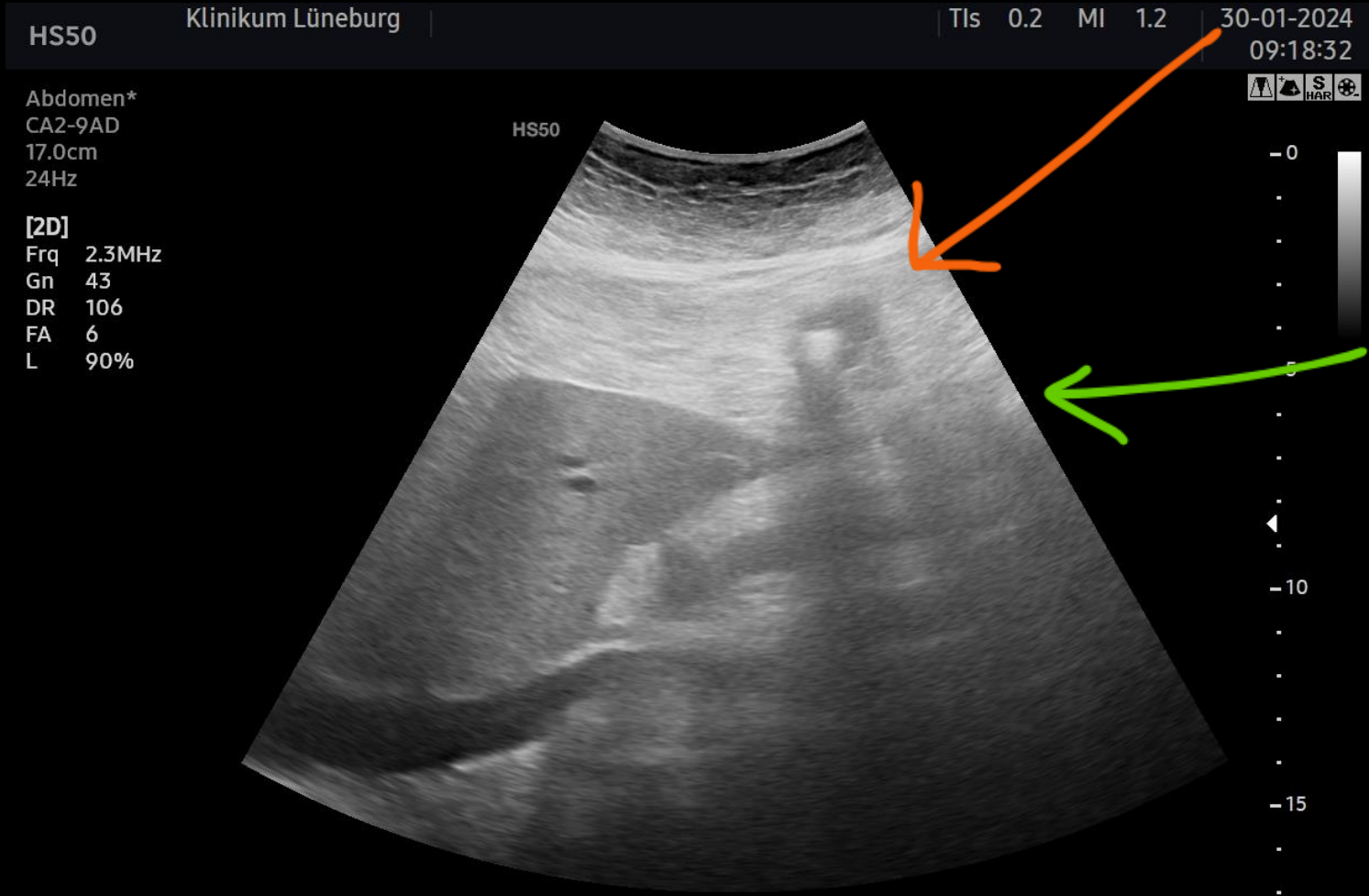


Finding the transverse colon, starting at the liver



international bowel
ULTRASOUND GROUP





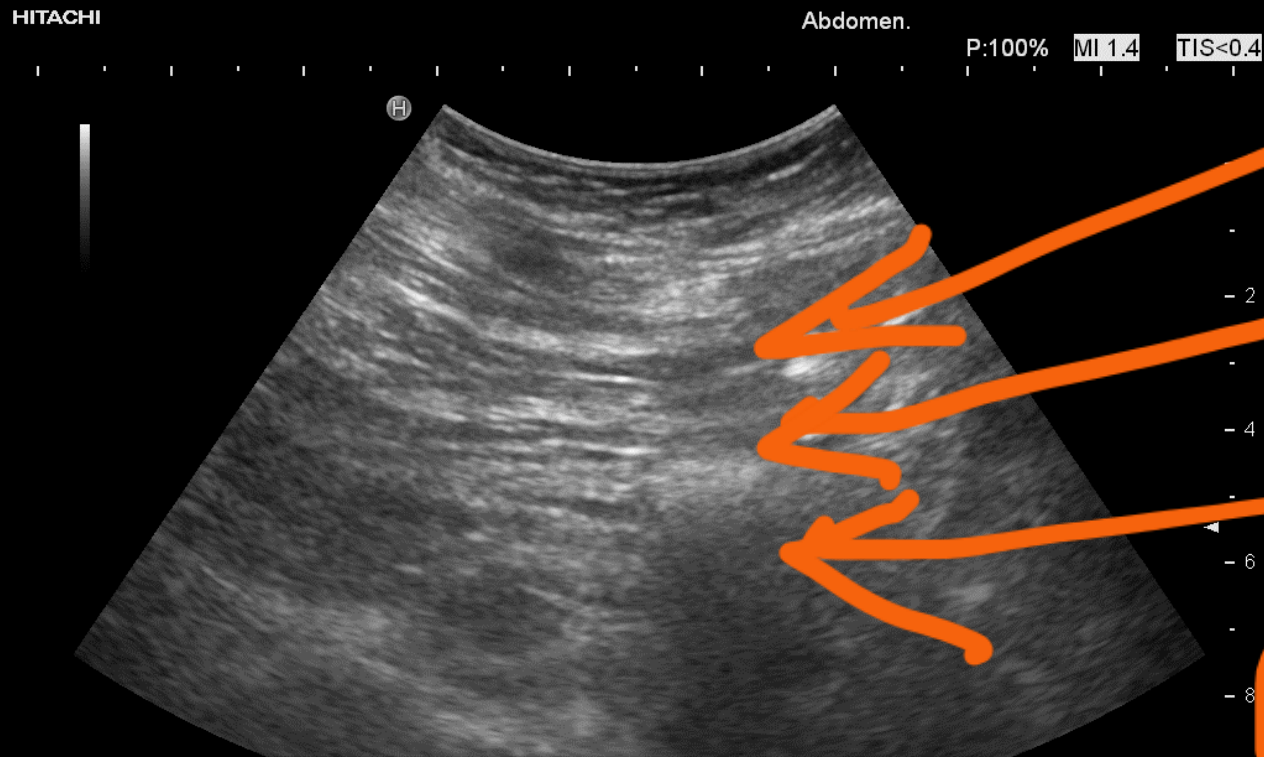
Transverse

Stomach

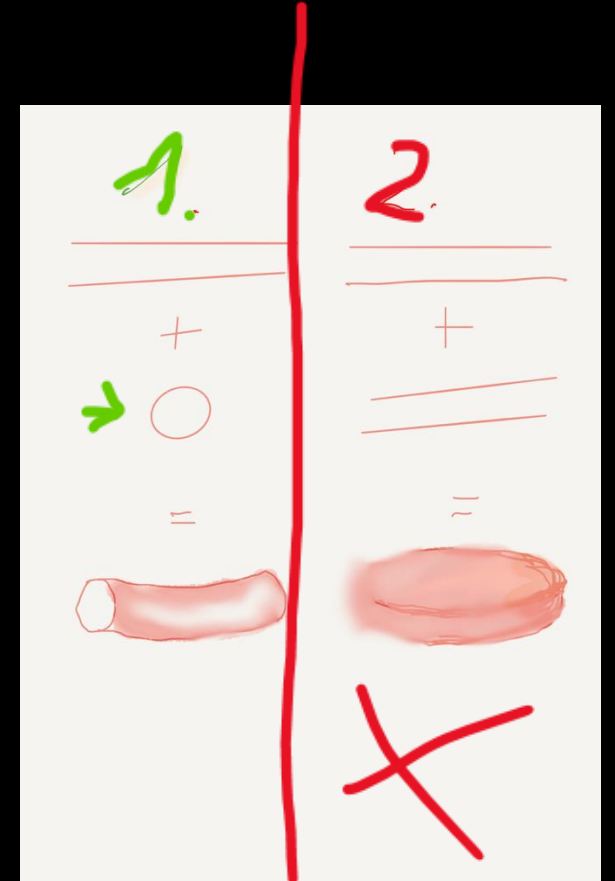
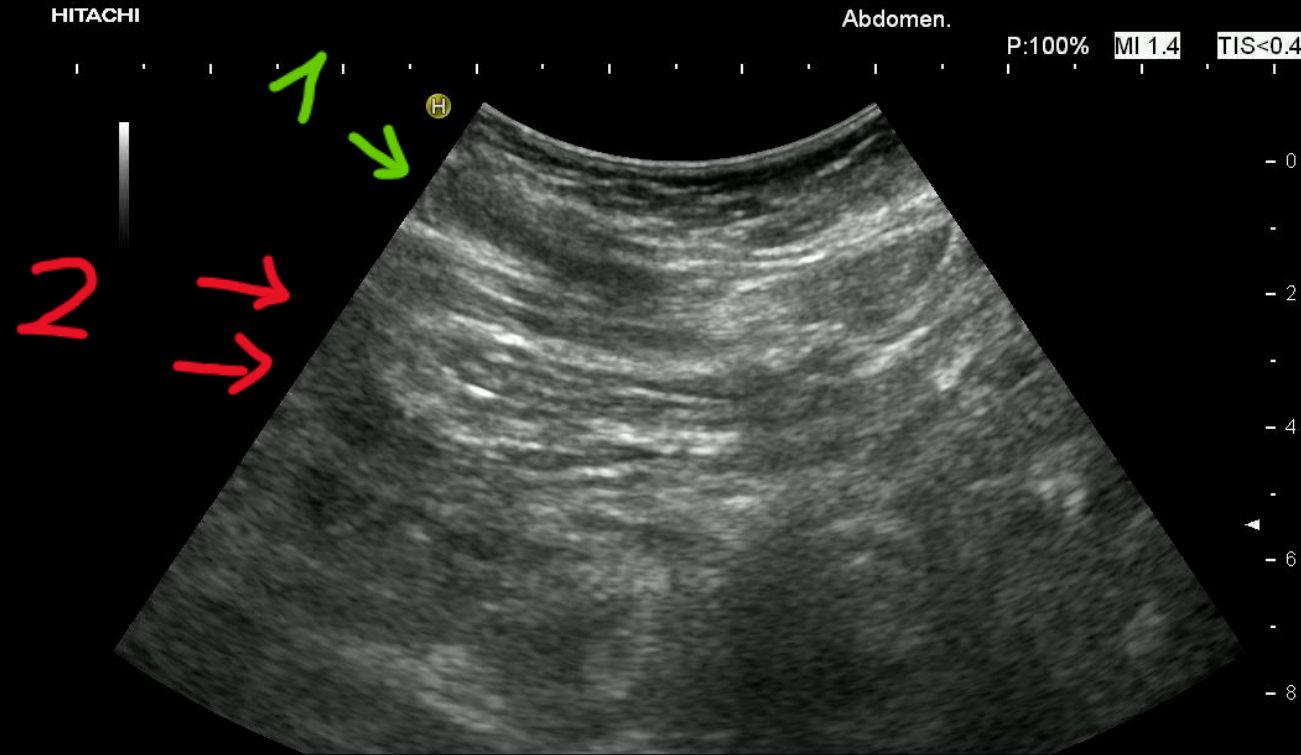


Always check on motility!
Follow the structures
Never judge a still image alone

False interpretation



How to avoid this : turn the probe!



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

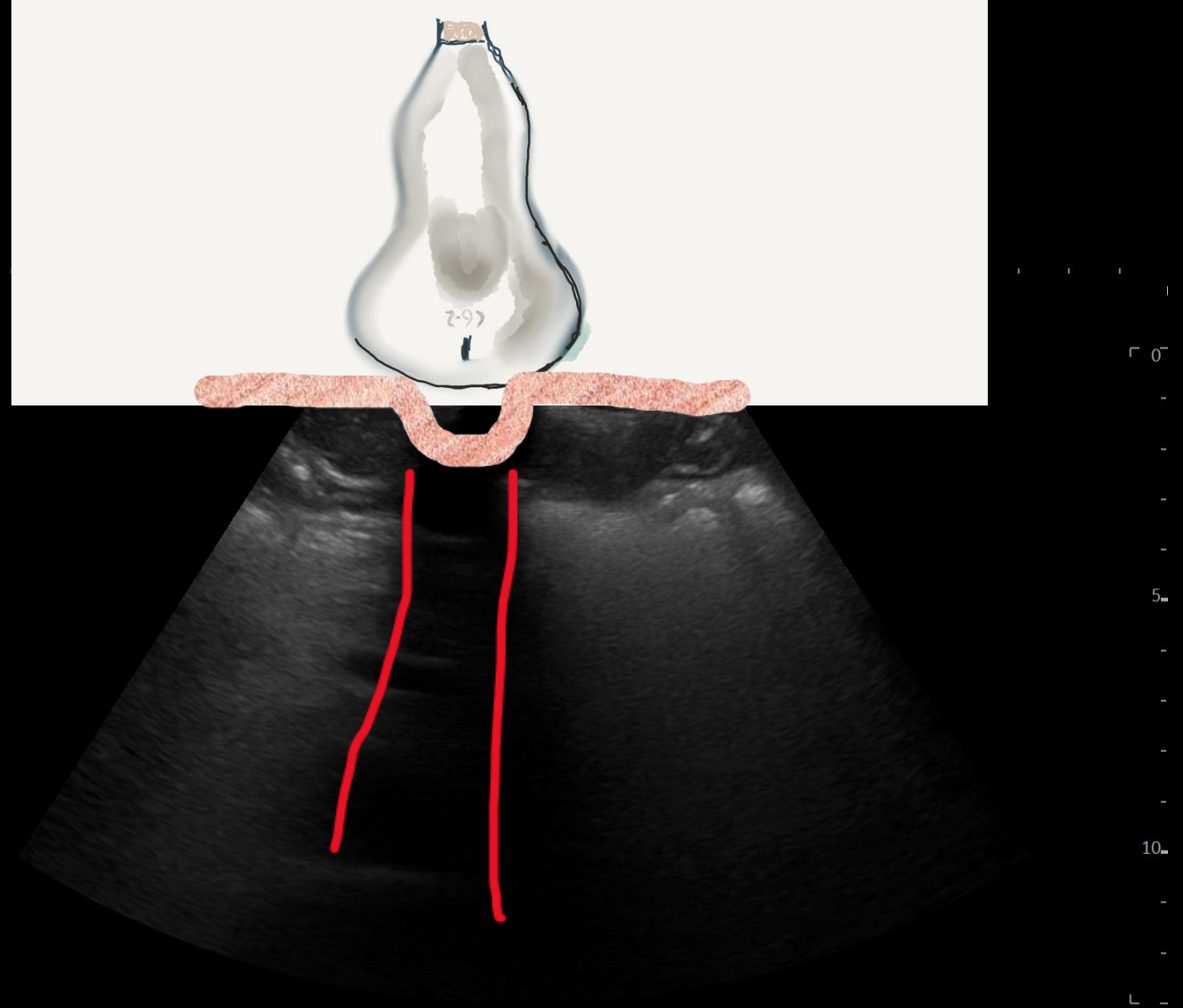
How to avoid this

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



Postoperative anatomical changes: just 2 examples

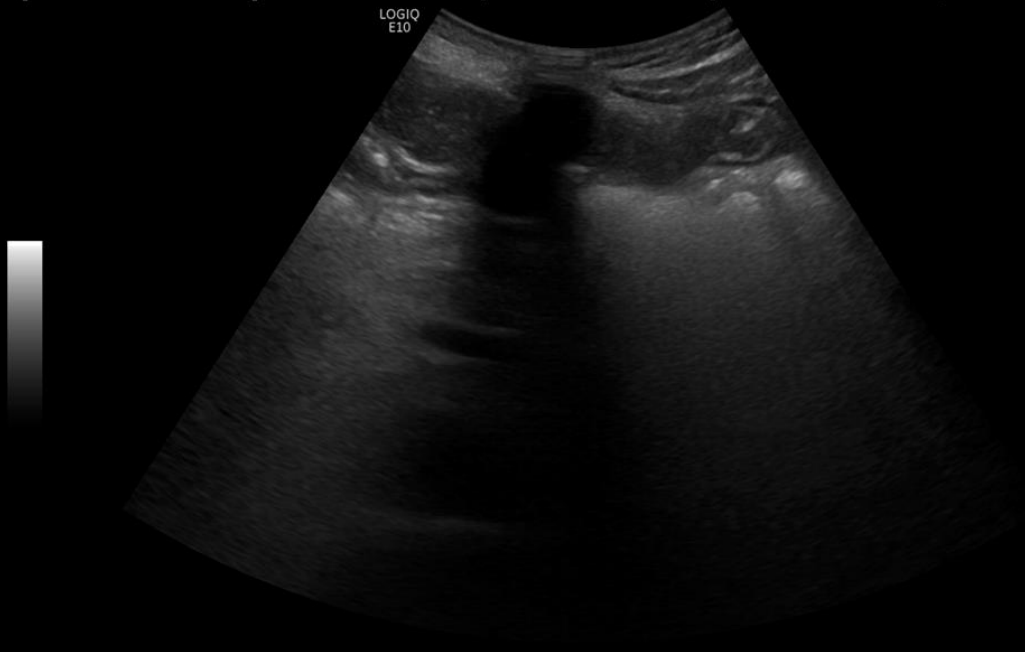
Avoid problem
„air“





06/04/22

LOGIO
E10



06/04/22

LOGIO
E10

0°

5°

10°

15°

20°

25°

30°

35°

40°

45°

50°

55°

60°

65°

70°

75°

80°

85°

90°

95°

100°

105°

110°

115°

120°

125°

130°

135°

140°

145°

150°

155°

160°

165°

170°

175°

180°

185°

190°

195°

200°

205°

210°

215°

220°

225°

230°

235°

240°

245°

250°

255°

260°

265°

270°

275°

280°

285°

290°

295°

300°

305°

310°

315°

320°

325°

330°

335°

340°

345°

350°

355°

360°

365°

370°

375°

380°

385°

390°

395°

400°

405°

410°

415°

420°

425°

430°

435°

440°

445°

450°

455°

460°

465°

470°

475°

480°

485°

490°

495°

500°

505°

510°

515°

520°

525°

530°

535°

540°

545°

550°

555°

560°

565°

570°

575°

580°

585°

590°

595°

600°

605°

610°

615°

620°

625°

630°

635°

640°

645°

650°

655°

660°

665°

670°

675°

680°

685°

690°

695°

700°

705°

710°

715°

720°

725°

730°

735°

740°

745°

750°

755°

760°

765°

770°

775°

780°

785°

790°

795°

800°

805°

810°

815°

820°

825°

830°

835°

840°

845°

850°

855°

860°

865°

870°

875°

880°

885°

890°

895°

900°

905°

910°

915°

920°

925°

930°

935°

940°

945°

950°

955°

960°

965°

970°

975°

980°

985°

990°

995°

1000°

1005°

1010°

1015°

1020°

1025°

1030°

1035°

1040°

1045°

1050°

1055°

1060°

1065°

1070°

1075°

1080°

1085°

1090°

1095°

1100°

1105°

1110°

1115°

1120°

1125°

1130°

1135°

1140°

1145°

1150°

1155°

1160°

1165°

1170°

1175°

1180°

1185°

1190°

1195°

1200°

1205°

1210°

1215°

1220°

1225°

1230°

1235°

1240°

1245°

1250°

1255°

1260°

1265°

1270°

1275°

1280°

1285°

1290°

1295°

1300°

1305°

1310°

1315°

1320°

1325°

1330°

1335°

1340°

1345°

1350°

1355°

1360°

1365°

1370°

1375°

1380°

1385°

1390°

1395°

1400°

1405°

1410°

1415°

1420°

1425°

1430°

1435°

1440°

1445°

1450°

1455°

1460°

1465°

1470°

1475°

1480°

1485°

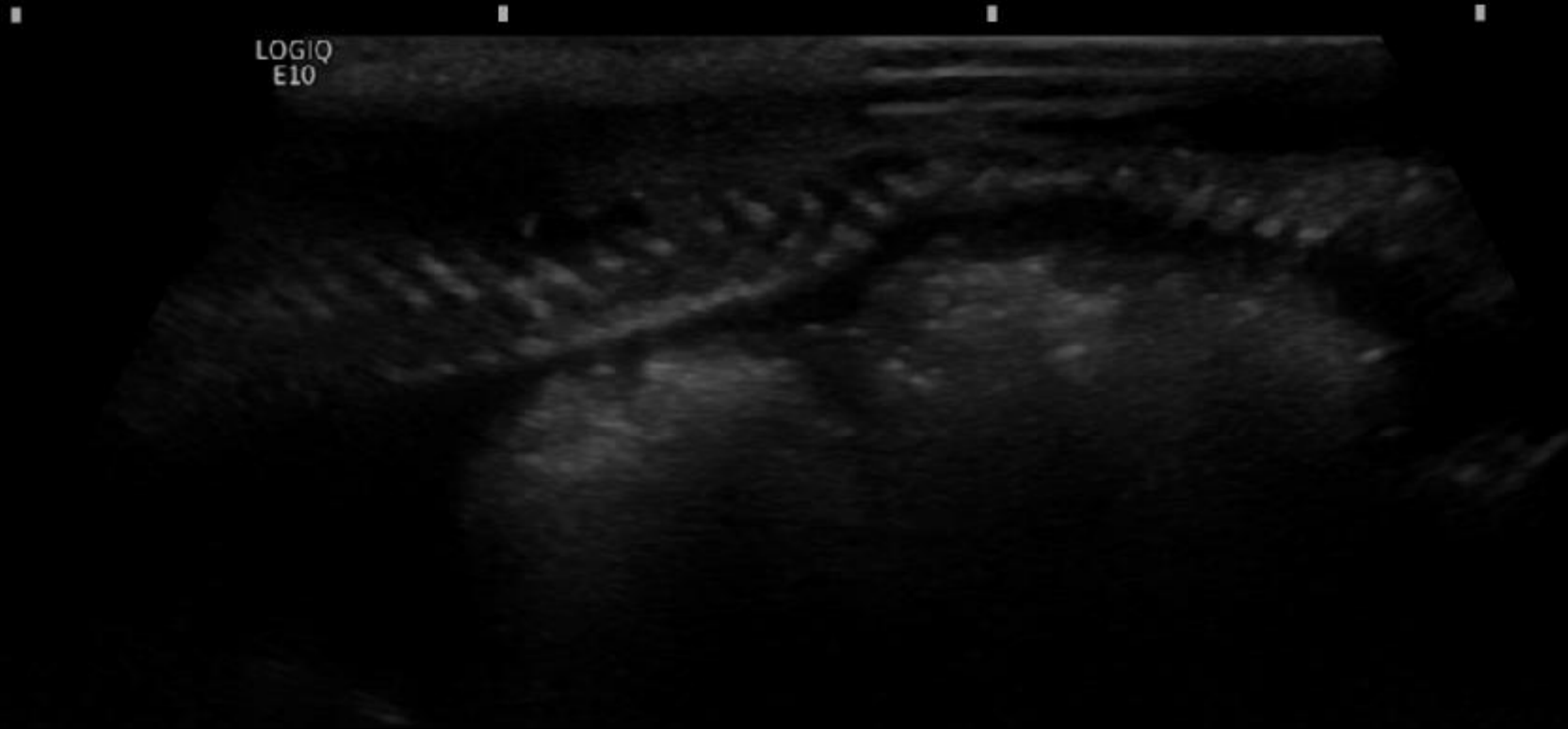
1490°

1495°

1500°

1505°

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

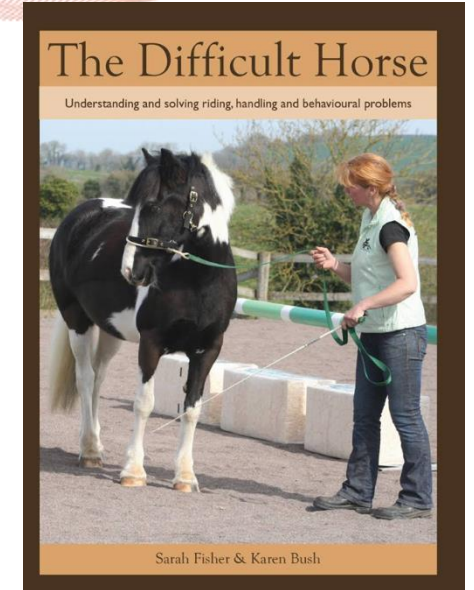
Writing a balanced report

- 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

