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# Complicated IUS examinations

## 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).



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**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

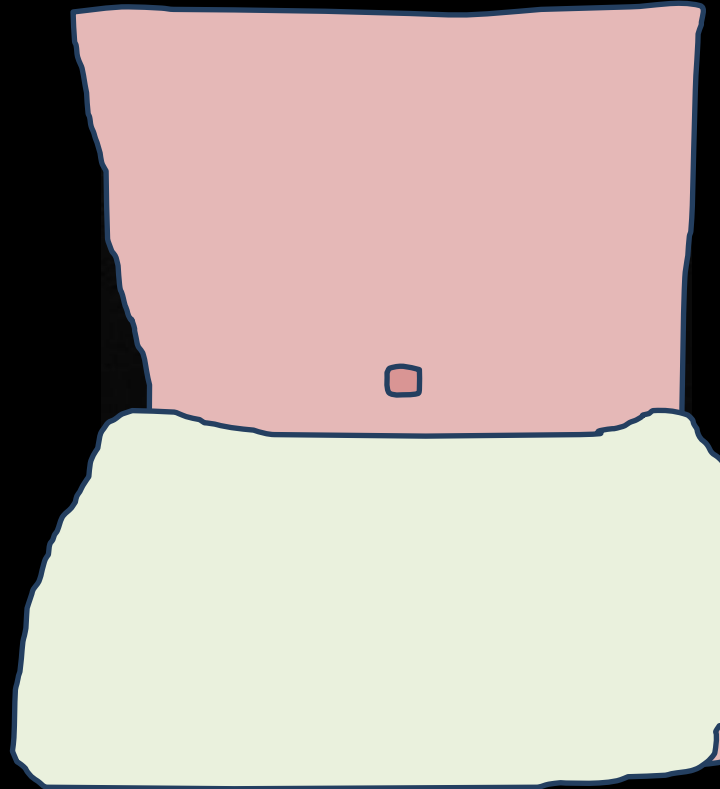
Look at descriptions of previous surgery

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?

Im: 1/1  
Se: 18



Städt. Krankenhaus Lüneburg  
19/06/24 09:11:39 ADM

MI 1.3

TIs 1.4

9L

Darm\_

LOGIQ  
S8



FR 36  
AO% 100  
Sonografie spezielle Darmsonographie  
Sonografie spezielle Darmsonographie  
Sonografie spezielle Darmsonographie  
Gn 49  
- S/A 3/3  
Sk. V/0  
2-D 9.0  
DR 69

4"



6"



WL: 127 WW: 256 [D]

19.06.2024 08:57:07

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

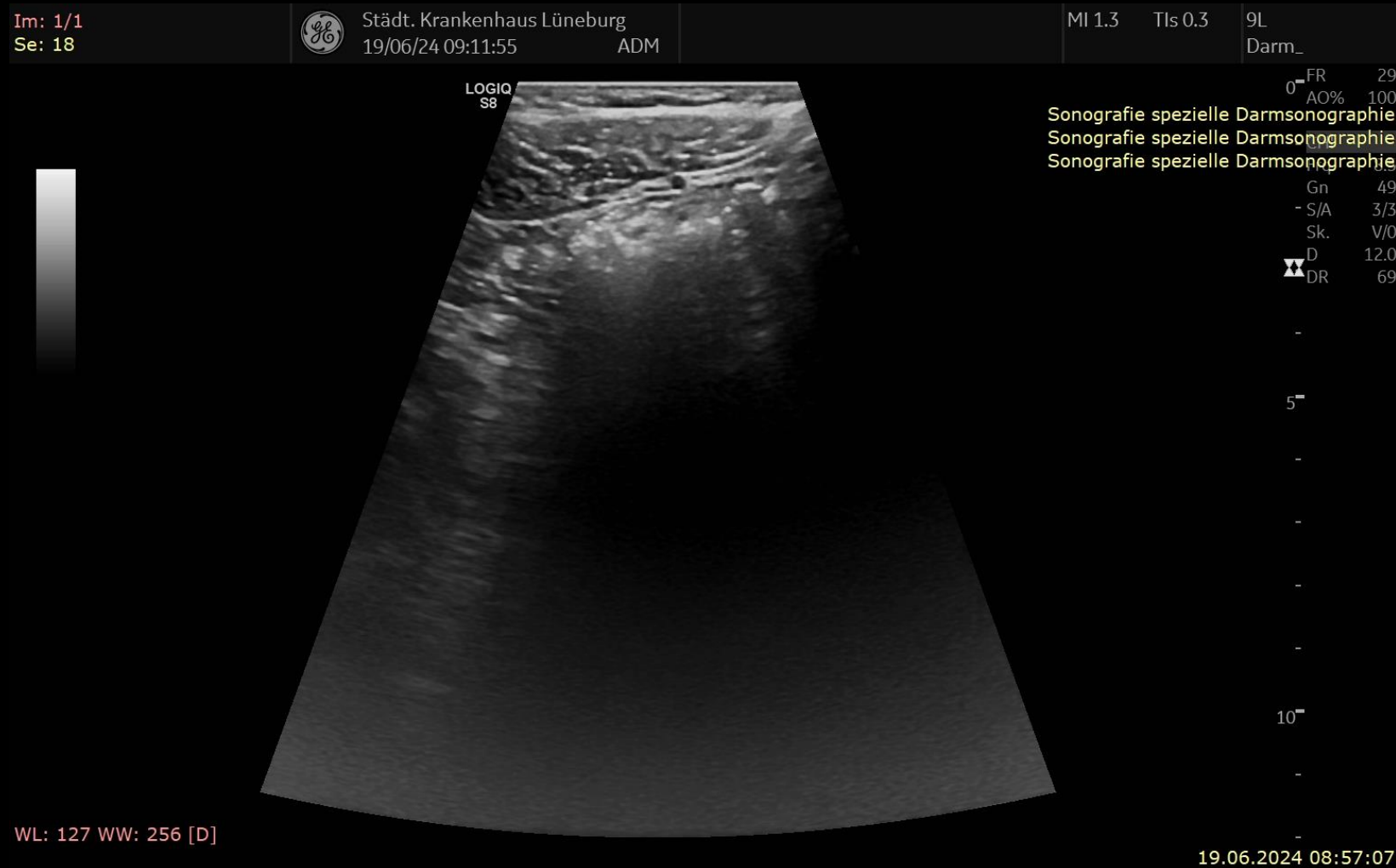
→ IUS image needs constant optimization

→ left hand belongs on the buttons



- Gain
- Depth
- Focus

# What needs to be optimized?



• Depth

# What needs to be optimized?



# What needs to be optimized?



- **Focus**

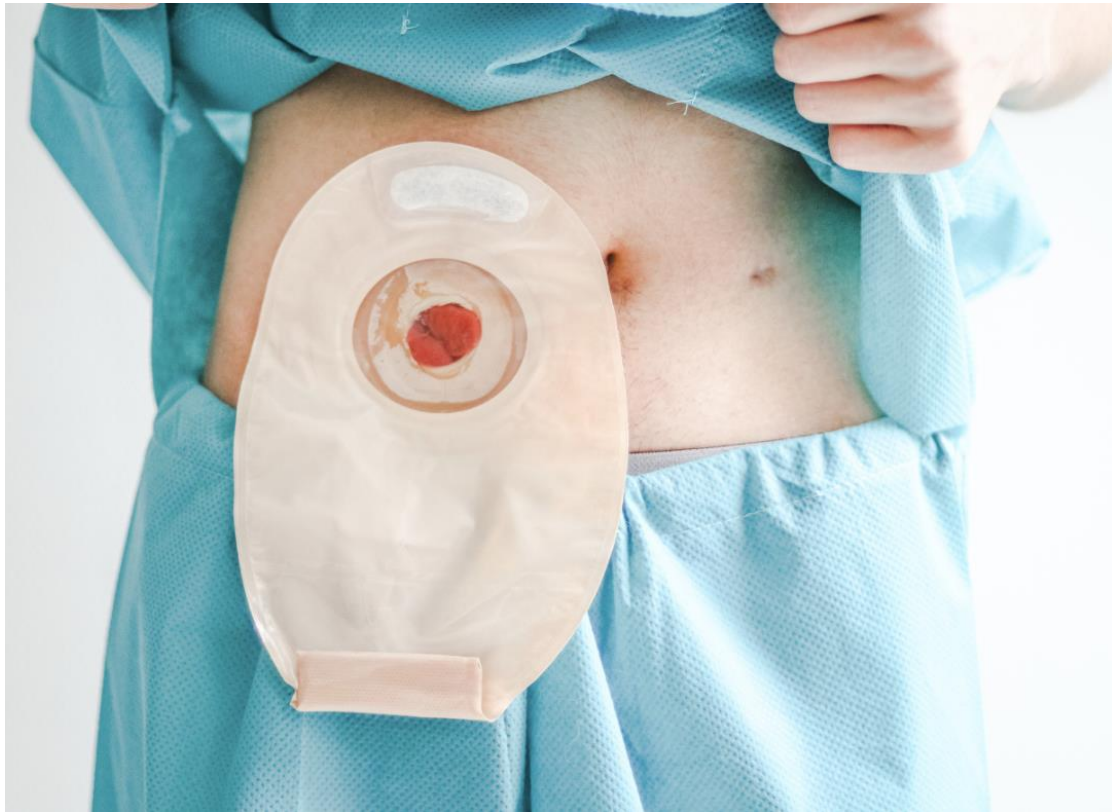
# IUS in the obese patient



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

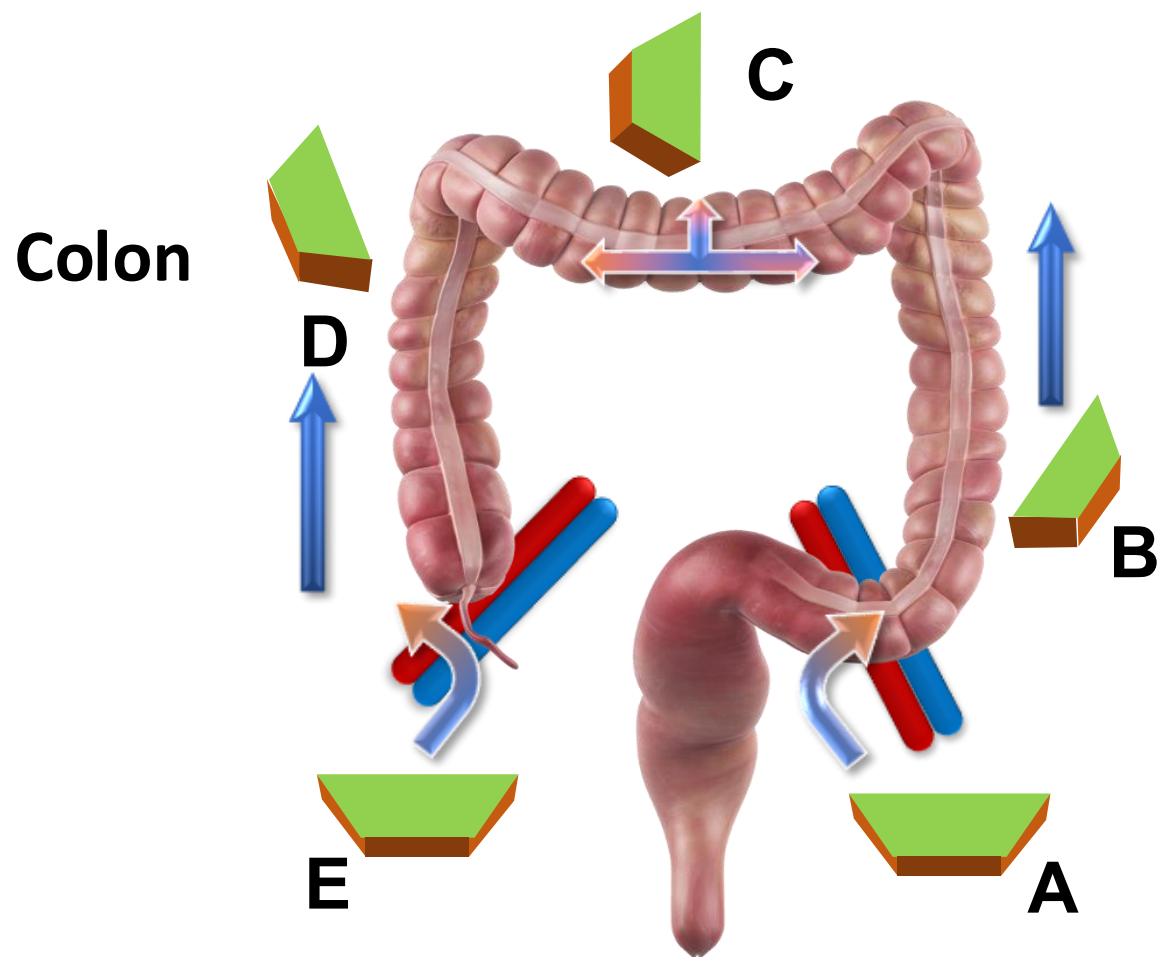
# Stoma

**Problem: takes more time!**

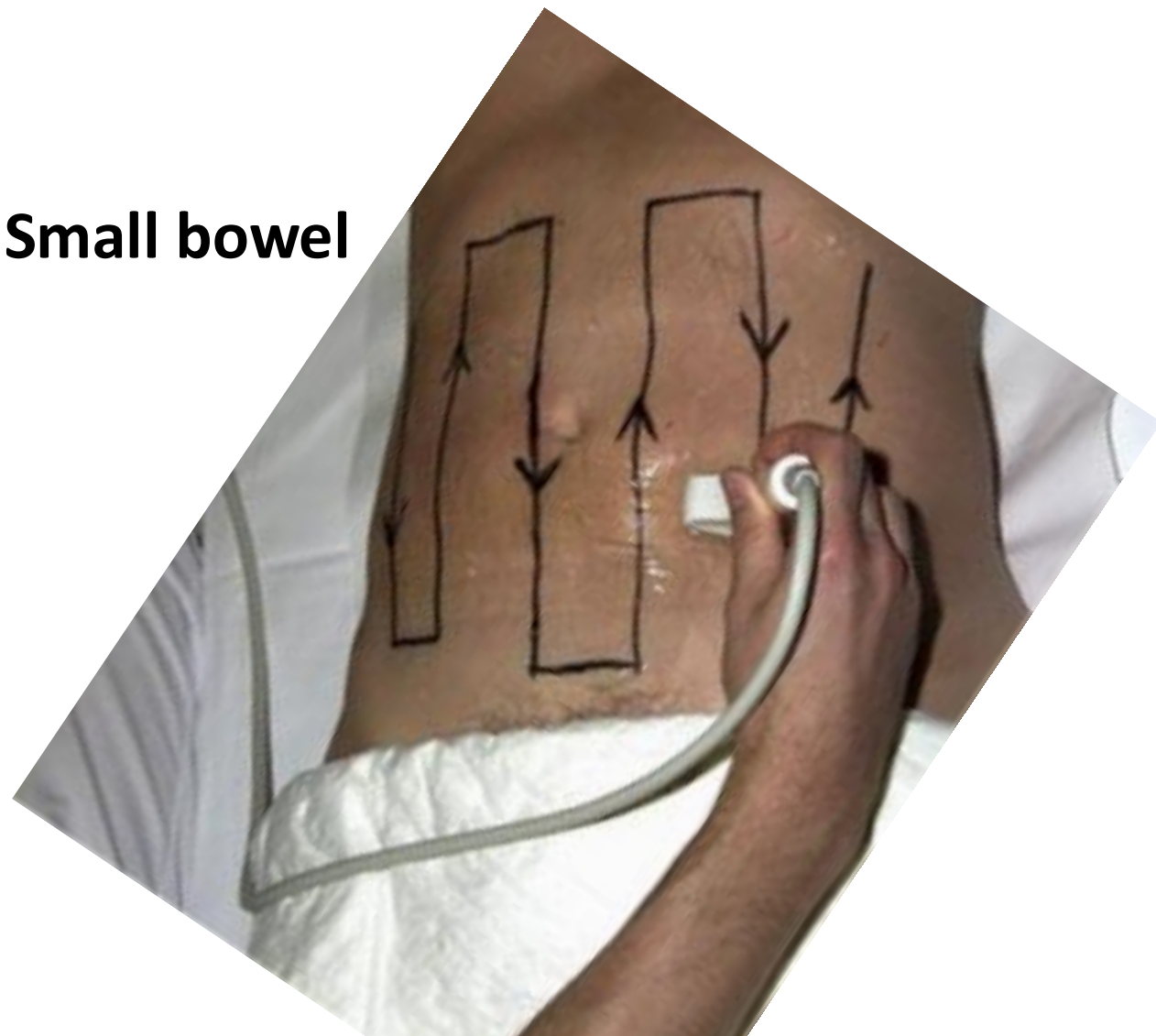


Have patient bring extra stoma equipment; gel on probe → glove over probe (and hands 😊) → gel on glove

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



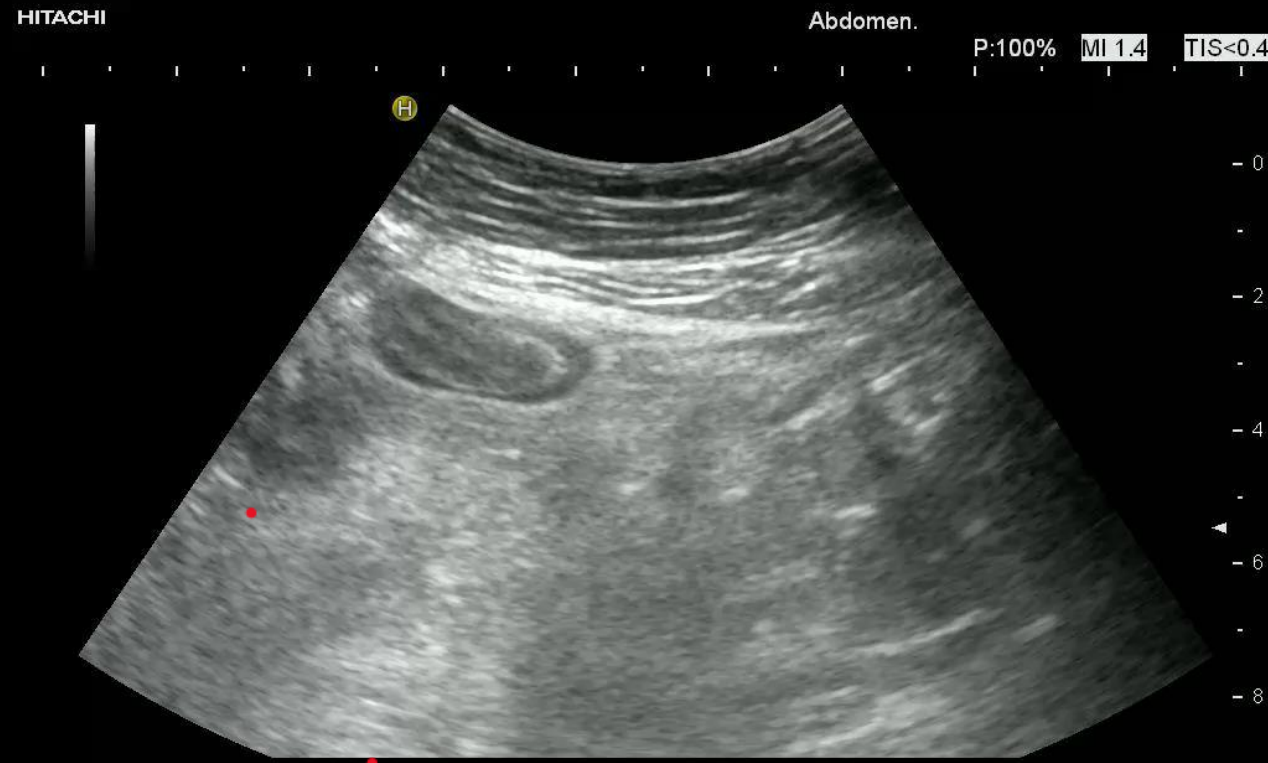
**Small bowel**



# Mistake: Choice of the probe



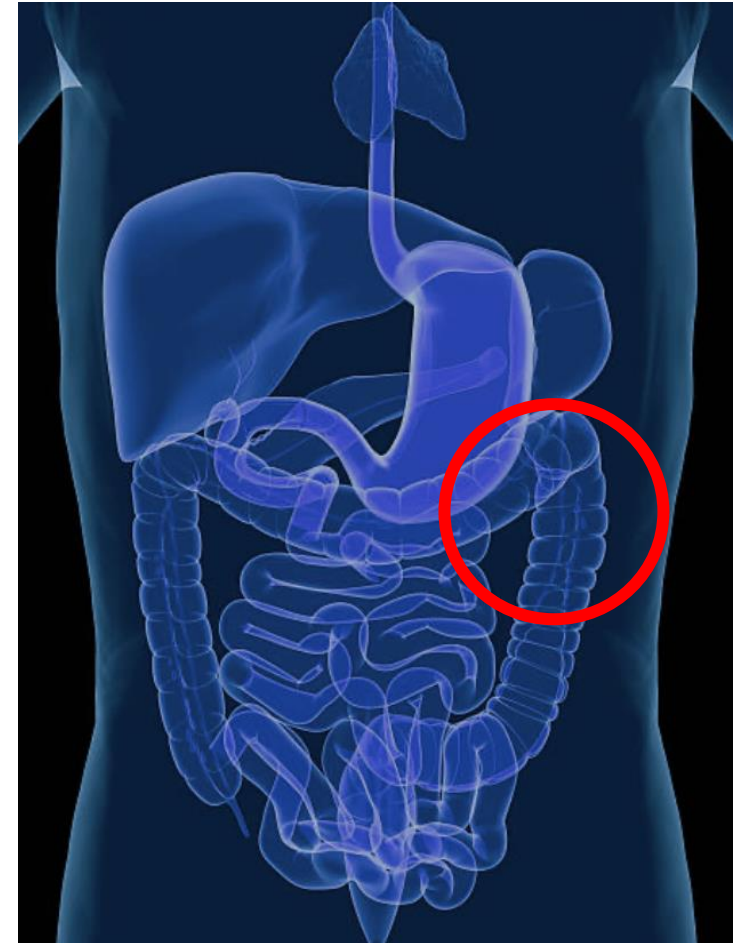
# Deep fistula can be missed by the high resolution probe



# 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



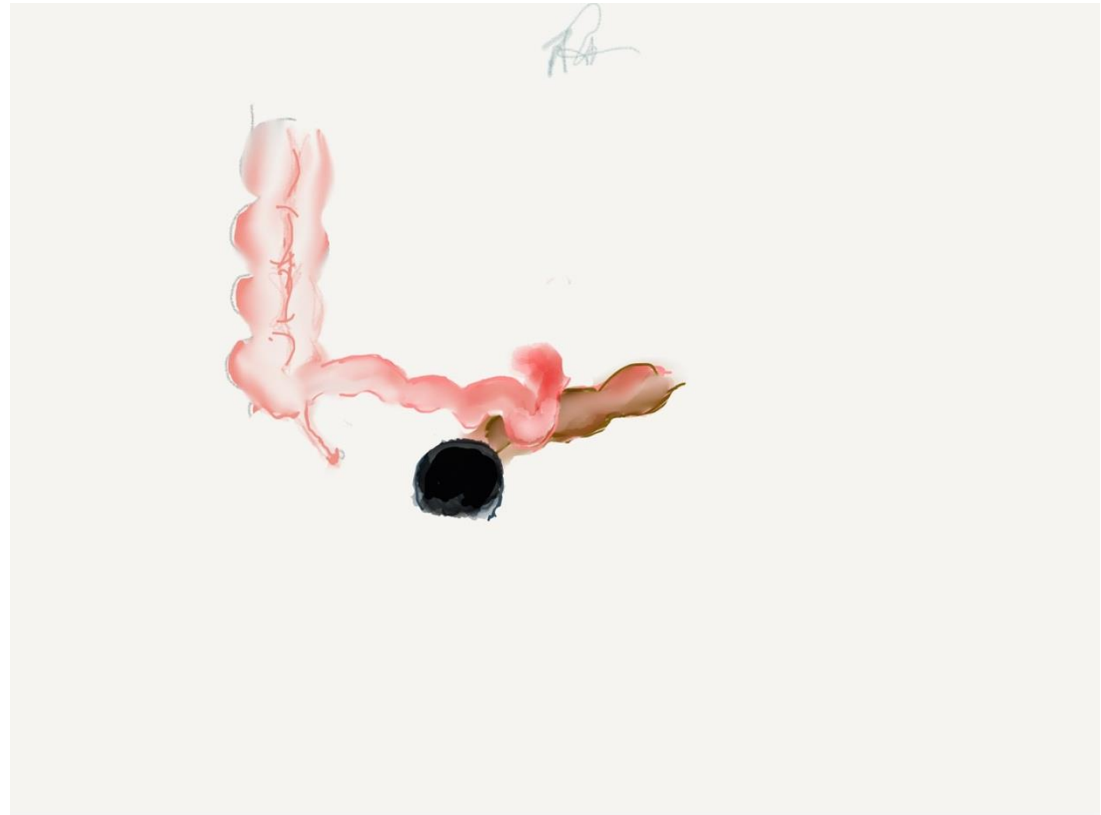
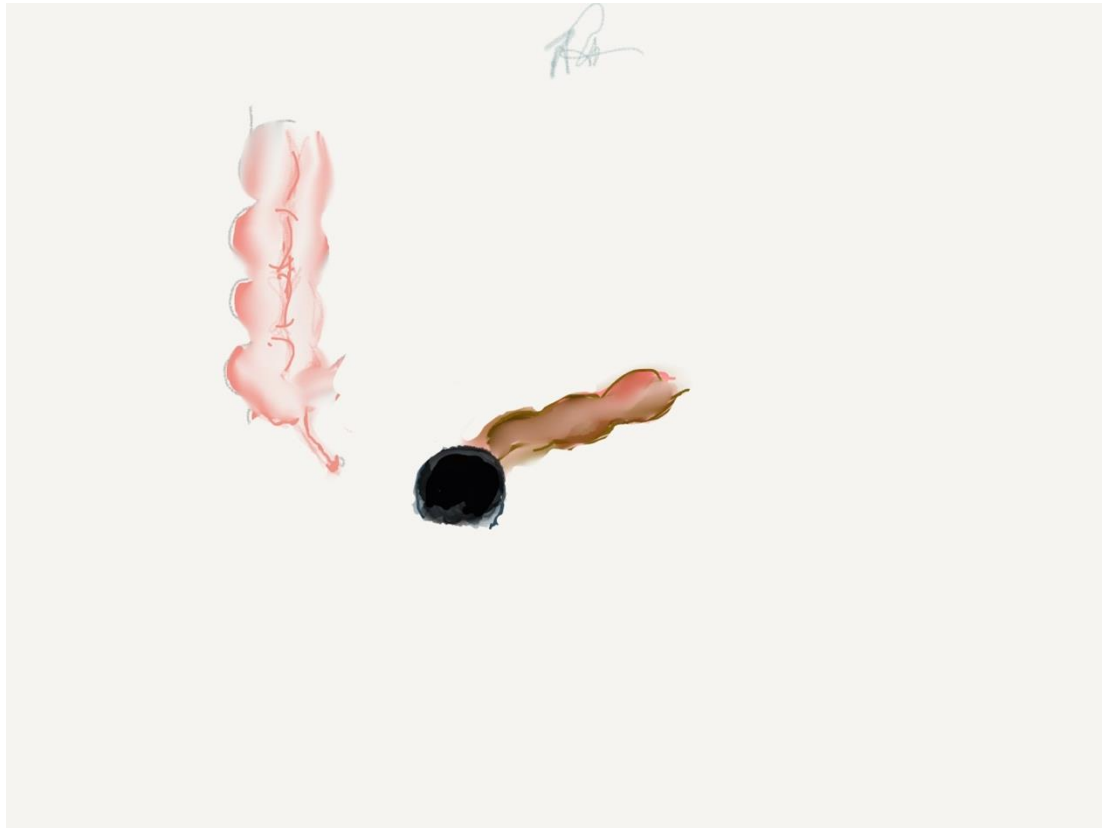
# Intestinal ultrasound of the descending colon



# 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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←

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-5

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10



# Small bowel ventral part of the sigmoid





# Same patient with graded compression



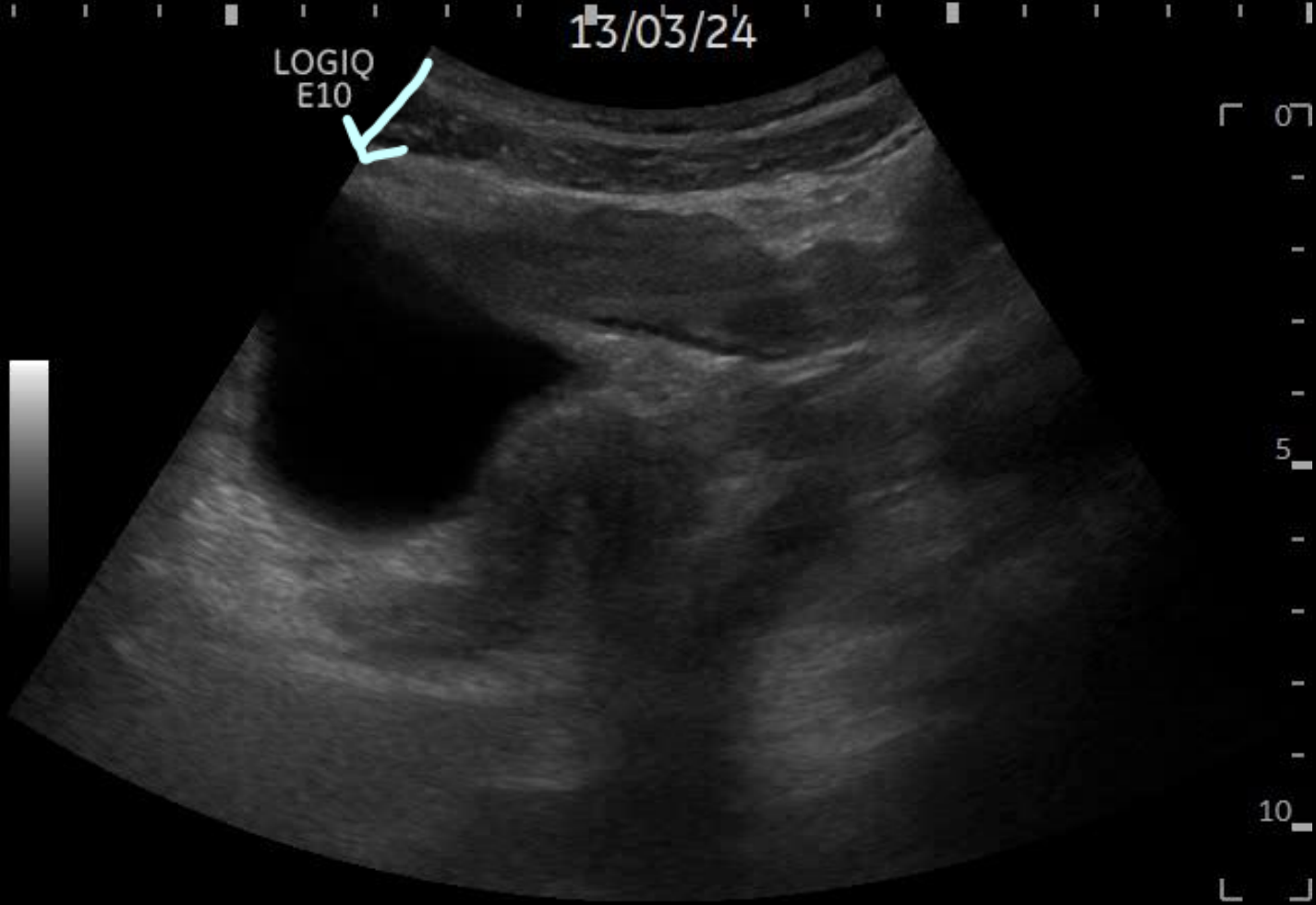


# What is what in the right lower quadrant?



# Mistaking the sigmoid for the TI





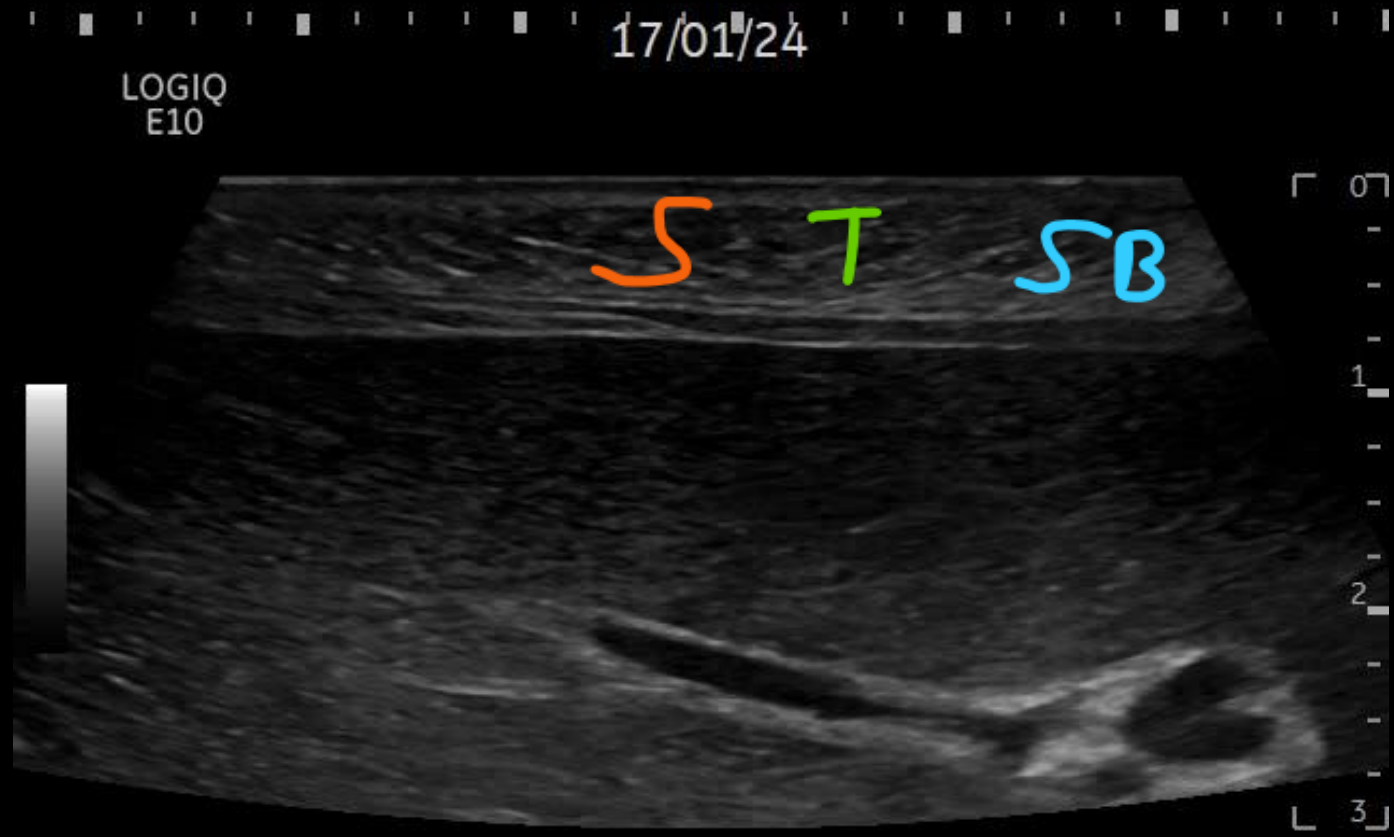


# Variants of the transverse colon position





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# Finding the transverse colon, starting at the liver



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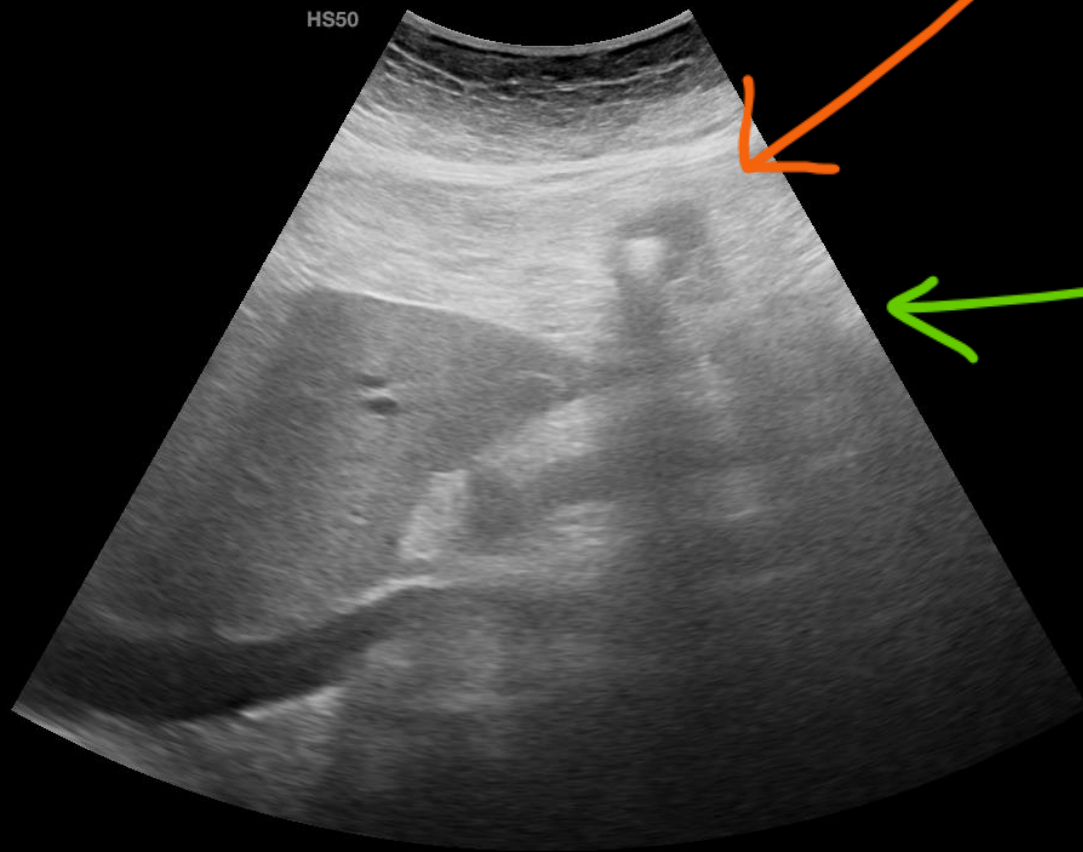




HS50 Klinikum Lüneburg TIs 0.2 MI 1.2 30-01-2024 09:18:32

Abdomen\*  
CA2-9AD  
17.0cm  
24Hz

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



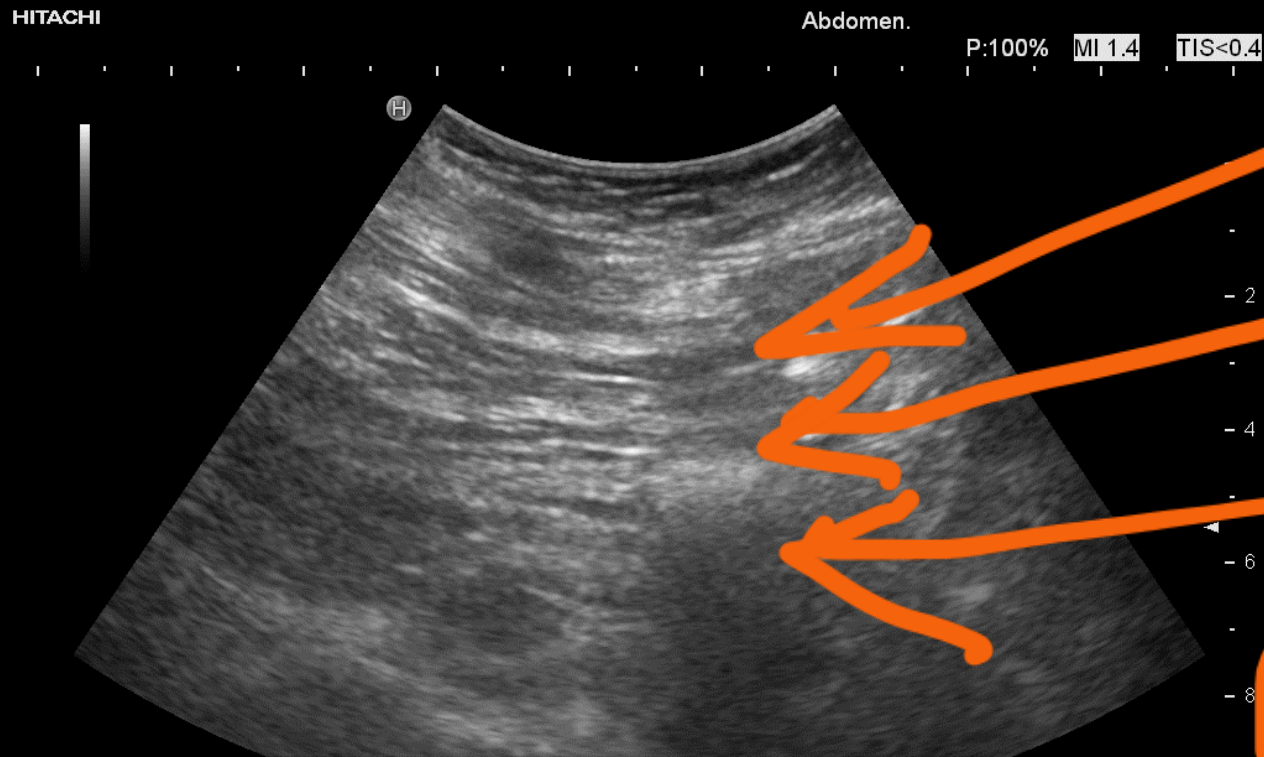
Transverse

Stomach



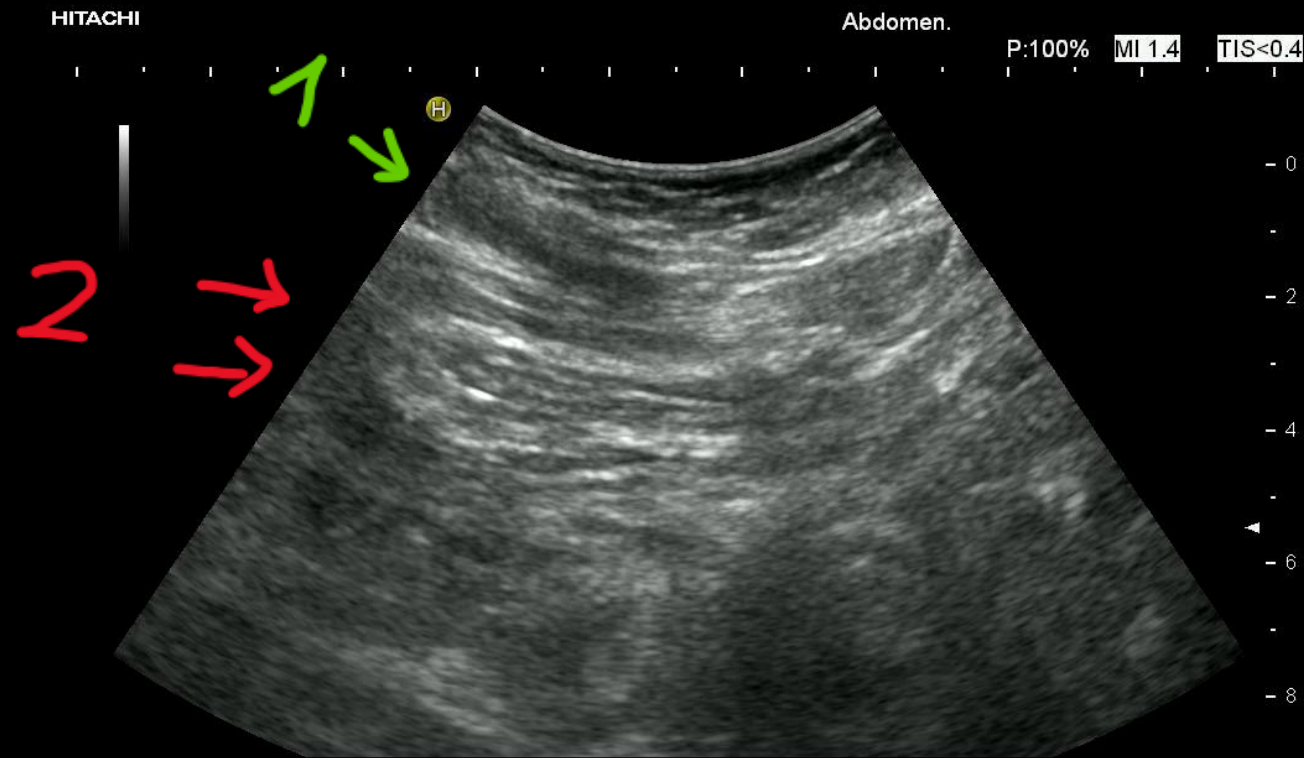
Always check on motility!  
Follow the structures  
Never judge a still image alone

# False interpretation



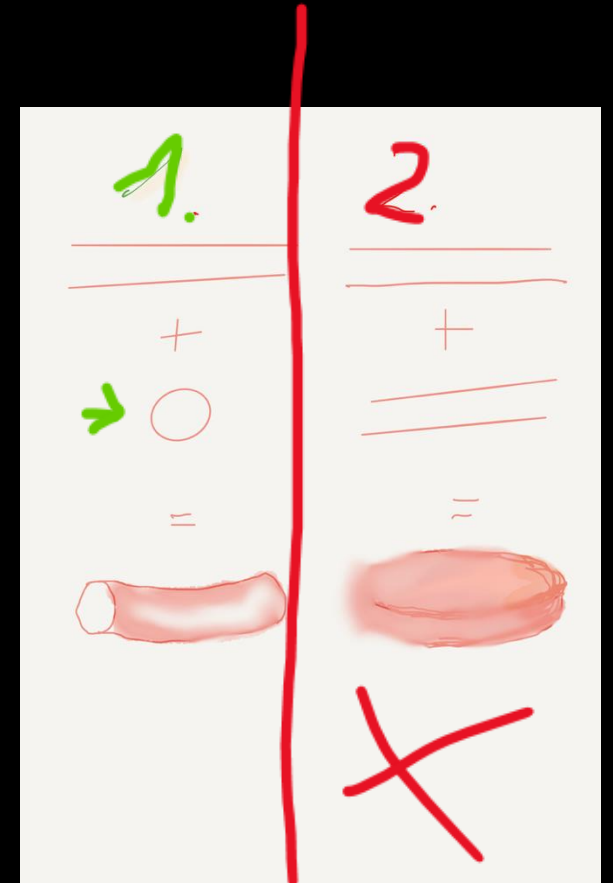
IS  
this  
bowel?

# How to avoid this : turn the probe!



FR:25  
C715

BG:15 DR:75  
HdTHI-R



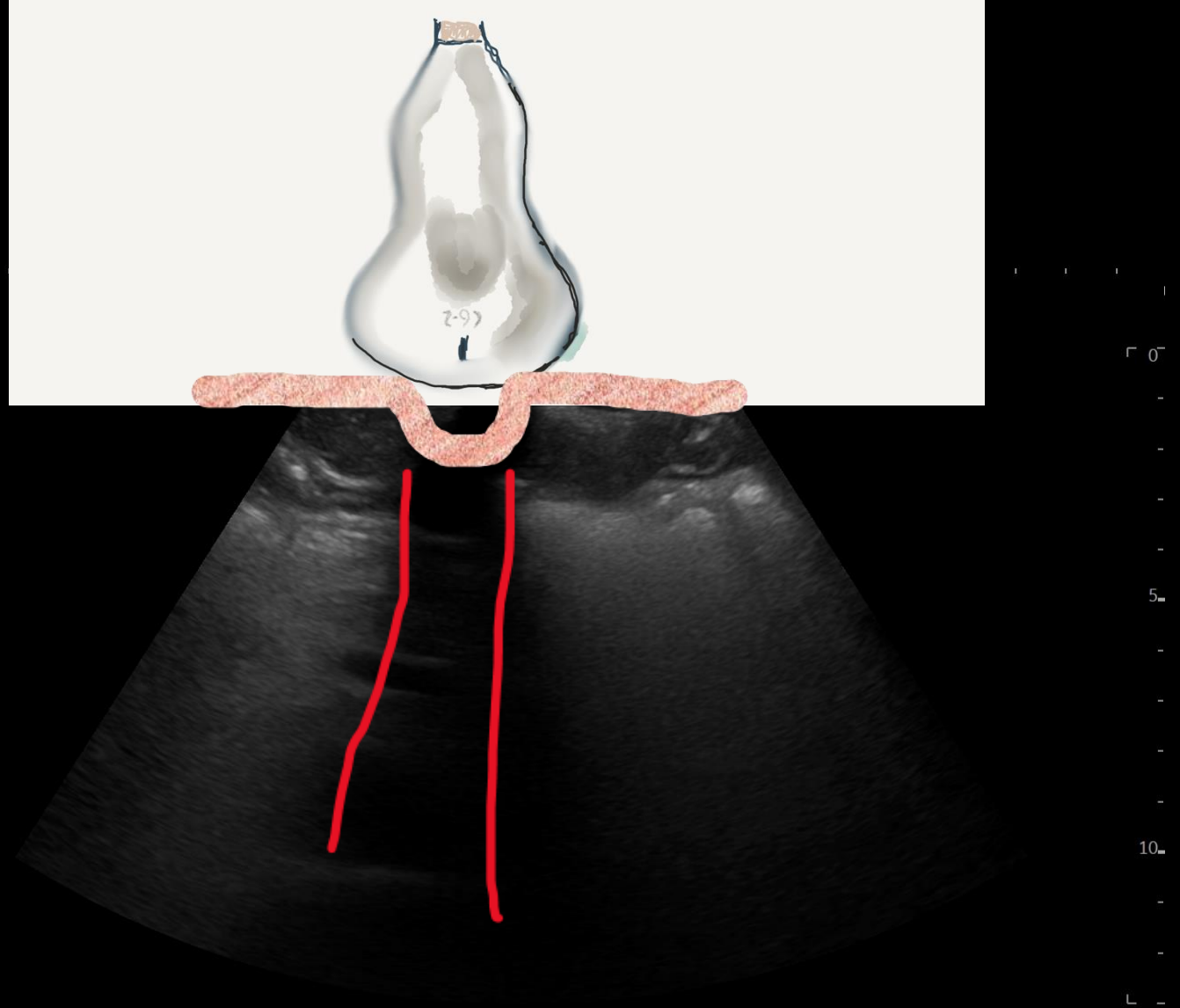
# How to avoid this

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



# Postoperative anatomical changes: just 2 examples

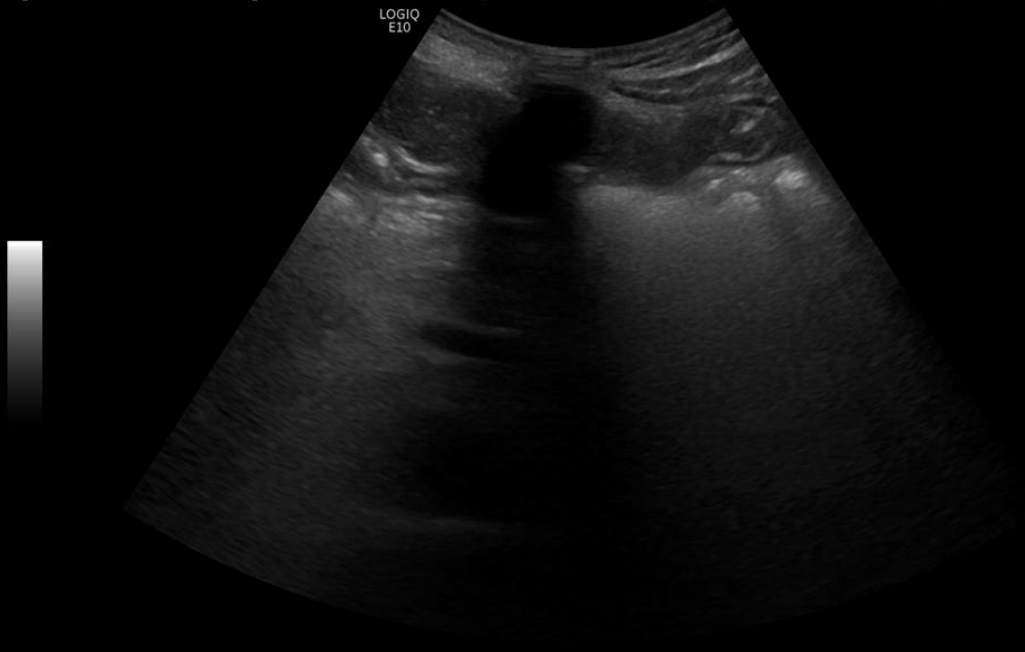
Avoid problem  
„air“





06/04/22

LOGIO  
E10



06/04/22

LOGIO  
E10

0°

5°

10°

15°

20°

25°

30°

35°

40°

45°

50°

55°

60°

65°

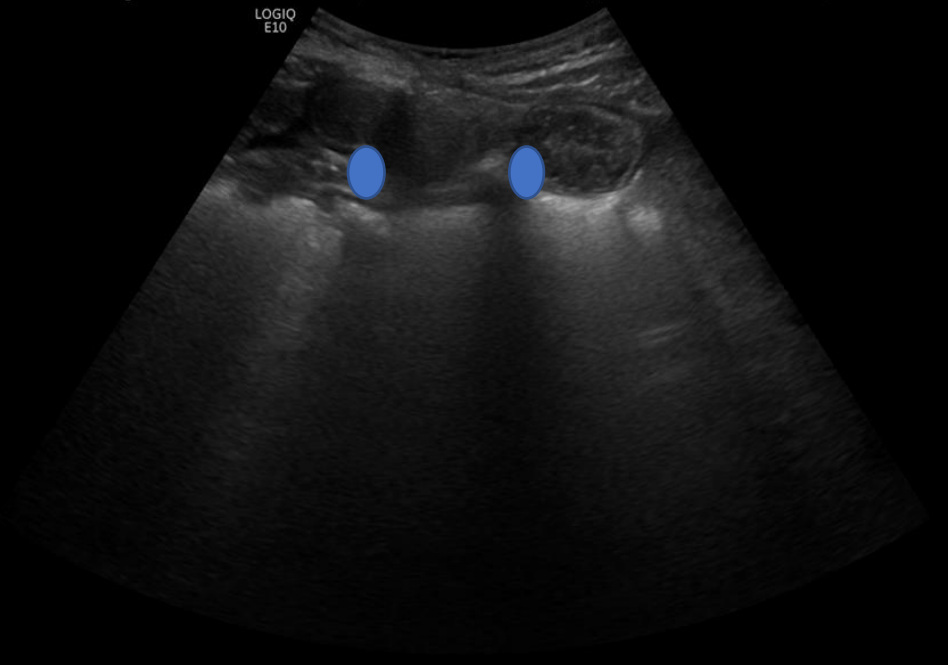
70°

75°

80°

85°

90°



0°

5°

10°

15°

20°

25°

30°

35°

40°

45°

50°

55°

60°

65°

70°

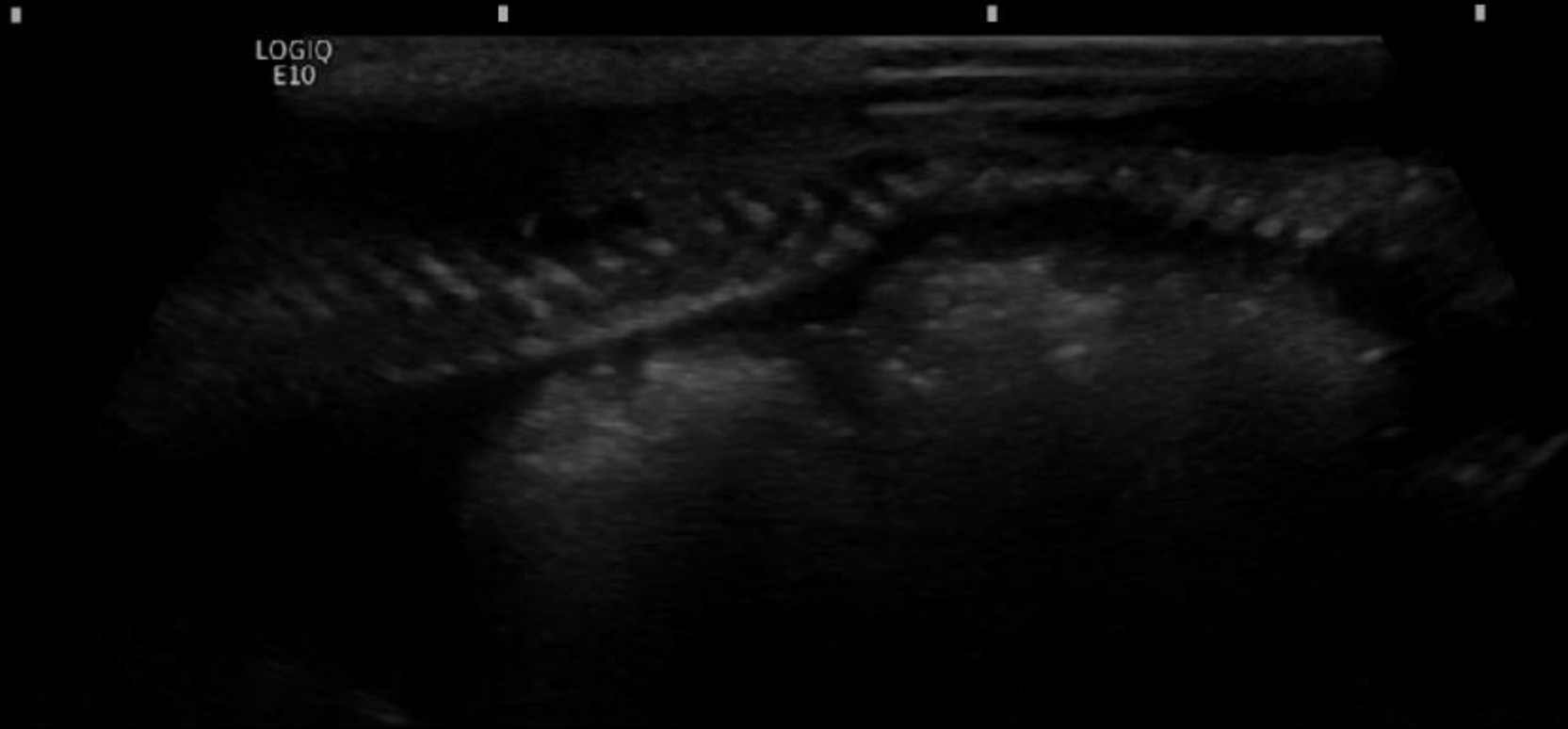
75°

80°

85°

90°

# 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

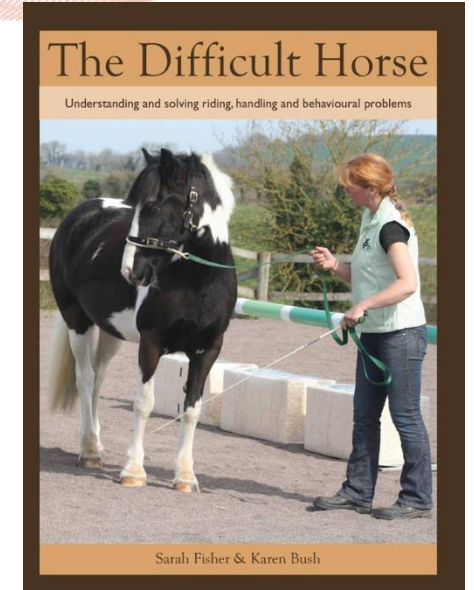
# Writing a balanced report

- 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

