**BMUS POSTER ABSTRACT**

TITLE: Lung ultrasound: Time to inflate our skills?

Lung ultrasound (LUS) is now an accepted extension of the focused assessment with sonography in trauma (FAST) examination and is routinely used in this setting for the detection of both haemo- and pneumothoraces. In addition, a recent review by Lichtenstein (2014) concluded that LUS is a suitable replacement for chest x-ray and, in many cases, computed tomography (CT), not only for trauma patients but also in the critical care setting. LUS has also been shown to detect the following diseases of the pleura: pneumonia, pulmonary oedema, pulmonary embolism, asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease with a 90-100% sensitivity and specificity range (Touw et al, 2015). This technique enables rapid diagnosis and treatment as it can be performed at the bedside avoiding the hazards involved in patient transfer. In addition, it is repeatable, non-invasive, inexpensive and can provide an excellent opportunity for procedural guidance. LUS is relatively easy to learn and could be a valuable adjunct in the assessment of many inpatients, yet despite its many uses and advantages LUS currently remains underused, with sonographers receiving little or no training in this technique.

This poster will provide a basic how to guide with relevant images detailing both technique and image interpretation. Topics covered will include indications, patient position, probe type, machine settings, basic scanning technique along with relevant normal and abnormal images.