

Journal Club Literature List

1. Moore CL and Copel JA. Point-of-care ultrasonography. *N Engl J Med* 2011;364:749-57.
2. Mayo PH, Beaulieu Y, Doelken P, et al. American college of chest physicians/ la societe de reanimation de langue francaise statement on competence in critical care ultrasonography. *CHEST* 2009;135:1050-60.
3. Kory PD, Pellecchia CM, Shiloh AL, et al. Accuracy of ultrasonography performed by critical care physicians for the diagnosis of dVT. *CHEST* 2011; 139(3):538–42.
4. DiBello C and Koenig S. Diagnosis of deep venous thrombosis by critical care physicians using compression ultrasonography. *The Open Critical Care Medicine Journal* 2010; 3:43-7.
5. Chen SC, Yen ZS, Wang HP et al. Ultrasonography is superior to plain radiography in the diagnosis of pneumoperitoneum. *Brit J Surg* 2002;89: 351-4.
6. Hoffmann B, Nurnberg D and Westergaard C. Focus on abnormal air: diagnostic ultrasonography for the acute abdomen. *Eur J Emerg Med* 2012; 00(00):1-8.
7. Lichtenstein DA, Meziere GA, Lagouyete J-F, et al. A-Lines and B-Lines. Lung ultrasound as a bedside tool for predicting pulmonary artery occlusion pressure in the critically ill. *CHEST* 2009; 136(4):1014-20.
8. Noble VE, Murray AF, Capp R, et al. Ultrasound assessment for extravascular lung water in patients undergoing hemodialysis. *CHEST* 2009; 135:1433–9.
9. Alrajhi K, Woo MY and Vaillancourt C. Test characteristics of ultrasonography for the detection of pneumothorax. A systematic review and meta-analysis. *CHEST* 2012; 141(3):703–8.
10. Zanforlin A, Gavelli G, Oboldi D, et al. Ultrasound-guided thoracentesis: the V-point as a site for optimal drainage positioning. *Eur Rev Med Pharmacol* 2013. 17:25-8.
11. McCool FD and Tzelepis GE. Dysfunction of the diaphragm. *N Engl J Med* 2012. 366;(10):932-42.
12. Barbier C, Loubieres Y, Schmit C, et al. Respiratory changes in inferior vena cava diameter are helpful in predicting fluid responsiveness in ventilated septic patients. *Intens Care Med* 2004; 30:1740–6.
13. Yanagawa Y, Sakamoto T and Okada Y. Hypovolemic shock evaluated by sonographic measurement of the inferior vena cava during resuscitation in trauma patients. *J Trauma* 2007; 63(6):1245-8.

14. Muller L, Bobbia X, Toumi M, et al. Respiratory variations of inferior vena cava diameter to predict fluid responsiveness in spontaneously breathing patients with acute circulatory failure: need for a cautious use. *Crit Care* 2012; 16:R188.
15. Fremont B, Pacouret G, Jacobi D, et al. Prognostic value of echocardiographic right/left ventricular end-diastolic diameter ratio in patients with acute pulmonary embolism. *CHEST* 2008; 133:358–362.

Study Guide

Study Objective/Purpose

1. What are the research questions and purpose?
2. What is the hypothesis?

Methodology/Study Design

1. What is the study design? For example: a clinical trial, cohort, case-control, cross-sectional, or case-series?
2. What is the study population and sample size?
3. How were the subjects recruited?
4. What were the inclusion & exclusion criteria?
5. Was there a control group?

Outcome Measures

1. What are the study endpoints?

Statistical Analysis

1. What were the statistical methods and were they appropriate to answer the research questions?
2. What were the power calculations for sample size? Were these met?

Results & Discussion

1. What were the main results of the study?
2. Do the results speak to the research questions?
3. Are the conclusions justified from the data?

Limitations & Future Study

1. What are the main limitations of the study?
2. What suggestions are made for future work?

Applicability of Results

1. Is this study broadly applicable?
2. Would the learner consider changing practice based on this study?