EDITORIAL

VIEWS FROM THE MASTERS

Pocket ultrasound devices: time to discard the stethoscope?

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The stethoscope is an air-filled tube that conducts sound. It replaced the direct placement of the ear on the chest more than 200 years ago. We now have two-dimensional allowing us to visualize cardiac structure and function in real-time. The addition of Doppler has also facilitated the assessment of blood flow through the cardiac chambers and great vessels. Over the past decade smaller and smaller ultrasound devices have been designed, such that now we have devices that fit in the pocket of a white coat. These devices have been tested against standard high-end echocardiography systems and found to be comparable in their ability to detect important cardiac abnormalities. It is also possible to train novices in the use of these devices in order to exclude major cardiac abnormalities. Many medical schools now use these devices in order to train students in point-of-care ultrasound for many medical and surgical conditions, including those that affect the heart. The question is whether these devices will gradually replace the stethoscope for-point-of care evaluation of patients.

Several studies performed over the past 3 decades have demonstrated the major limitations of the stethoscope. Only one-quarter to one-half of the important cardiac abnormalities can be identified by medical students and residents\(^1,2\). Observer agreement on the presence of the third or fourth heart sounds is from poor to modest at best\(^3\). Training with simulation (such as Harvey) did not improve the ability of students to detect cardiac abnormalities\(^2\).

Several studies have compared small ultrasound devices to physical examination using standard echocardiography as the reference\(^4-7\). In all studies the ultrasound devices were found to be significantly superior to physical examination for detecting cardiac abnormalities. The time taken for the performance of the ultrasound examination was only a few minutes (2-3) more than
the cardiac physical examination\textsuperscript{5,6}. Interestingly if no abnormality was found on ultrasound examination, physicians were less likely to order additional tests compared to when no abnormality was found on physical examination\textsuperscript{5,6}, suggesting a greater confidence in making the diagnosis with the ultrasound device. Ordering less number of tests can potentially reduce total cost of care. In the United States it is estimated that unnecessary tests constitute one-sixth of the total health care cost.

Contemporary cardiologists are all trained in echocardiography and can therefore use pocket ultrasound without any difficulty. The question is whether other physicians can be trained in the use of these devices. Once again there are several studies indicating that medical students, residents, and internists can be easily trained in the use of these devices in a short period of time\textsuperscript{7-9}. Once trained in the use of these devices medical students and residents perform better than experienced cardiologists relying on the stethoscope alone\textsuperscript{10}.

What are the obstacles for the use of pocket ultrasound? First of all is physician inertia. Second is the reluctance to trade-in an inaccurate and unreliable tool with which physicians are comfortable for a more accurate and reliable tool with which they are not, and which may require some additional training and learning. In a fee-for-service environment there is no incentive to use these devices. However as we move to capitated systems of care the cost of additional, unnecessary testing could become prohibitive, thus forcing us to use pocket ultrasound to make sure we order tests only in patients in whom cardiac imaging at rest does not explain the symptoms.

In summary, pocket ultrasound devices provide high-quality diagnostic images of the heart in real-time. These devices are relatively easy to use and far more accurate than the stethoscope. Their use can potentially decrease additional expensive tests. These devices bring
us into the present and propel is into the future. It is time to discard the inaccurate albeit iconic stethoscope and join the rest of mankind in the technology revolution!

References


The rate at which residents learn to use hand-held echocardiography at the bedside. *Am J Med* 2005;118;1010-1018.