POCUS eases pressure of COVID-19 diagnosis on secondary care at Royal Berkshire

The challenge of providing urgent care to those most in need has been heightened during the COVID-19 pandemic due to increased patient numbers and the need to keep hospital admissions down. In response, an innovative point-of-care ultrasound (POCUS) device has been key to establishing a collaboration between the Royal Berkshire Hospital and a local primary care hub to deliver same-day rapid disease diagnosis.

Intra-cost tube dexter ultrasound offers the option to screen the whole body in 10 minutes, using a smartphone to show images in real-time. This integrated bedside ultrasound (ISU) device is being trialed by the community for COVID-19 patients. The study included 31 patients and took place on two consecutive days. Each patient received an intravenous injection of “DotA-conjugated” antibody that, following injection, undergoes rapid intravenous clearance in the kidneys, allowing for a quick and unobtrusive test that is easily performed.

Reference:

Dr Andrew Walder

Hyland makes acquisitions

Current content provider Hyland acquires a competitor under the acquisition of medical record and solutions provider, Ebb, which is a cloud-based digital platform that enables healthcare organizations to manage their content and share it with patients. The acquisition will strengthen Hyland’s content management technology.

Comparison of whole body maximum intensity projections (WMI) and metabolic imaging shows a similar uptake in pituitary gland, salivary glands, and liver in patients with COVID-19. This suggests that POCUS may be a useful diagnostic tool in patients with COVID-19.

Novel radiotracer proves advantageous for imaging neuroendocrine tumour patients with liver-dominant disease

For neuroendocrine cancer patients with liver metastases, a new radiotracer, “DotA-DOTA-R1 R1,” has been shown to provide better imaging performance in detecting tumor uptake, with lower liver-background activity according to research published in The Journal of Nuclear Medicine.

The key role for imaging and peptide receptor radionuclide therapy in patients with neuroendocrine tumors is to improve treatment strategies. SPECT/CT imaging with DOT-A-DOTA-R1 PET/CT has been found to be more specific and sensitive than DOT-A-DOT-R1 PET/CT. This highlights the benefits of using a novel radiotracer for imaging neuroendocrine tumors.

The study included 31 patients and took place on two consecutive days. Each patient received an intravenous injection of “DotA-conjugated” antibody that, following injection, undergoes rapid intravenous clearance in the kidneys, allowing for a quick and unobtrusive test that is easily performed.