Level of Diffusion and Training of Lung Ultrasound during the COVID-19 Pandemic – A National Online Italian Survey (ITALUS) from the Lung Ultrasound Working Group of the Italian Society of Anesthesia, Analgesia, Resuscitation, and Intensive Care (SIAARTI)

Grad der Verbreitung und der Schulung von Lungenultraschall während der COVID-19-Pandemie – eine nationale italienische Online-Umfrage (ITALUS) der Arbeitsgruppe Lungenultraschall der Italienischen Gesellschaft für Anästhesie, Analgesie, Reanimation und Intensivmedizin (SIAARTI)

Authors
Luigi Vetrugno1, 2, Francesco Mojoli3, 4, Enrico Boero5, Paola Berchialla6, Elena Giovanna Bignami7, Daniele Orso6, Andrea Cortegiani9, 10, Francesco Forfori11, Francesco Corradi11, Gianmaria Cammarota12, Edoardo De Robertis13, Silvia Mongodi14, 15, Davide Chiumello16, Daniele Poole17, Mariachiara Ippolito9, 10, Daniele Guerino Biasucci18, Paolo Persona19, Tiziana Bove19, 2, Lorenzo Ball20, Paolo Pelosi20, Paolo Navalesi19, Massimo Antonelli18, Antonio Corcione21, Antonino Giarratano22, 10, Flavia Petrini23

Affiliations
1 Department of Medicine, University of Udine, Italy
2 Department of Anesthesia and Intensive Care, University Hospital of Udine, Italy, Udine, Italy
3 Anesthesiology, Intensive Care and Pain Medicine, University of Pavia Faculty of Medicine and Surgery, Pavia, Italy
4 Anesthesia and Intensive Care, University Hospital of Pavia, Italy
5 Anesthesia and Intensive Care, Hospital Saint-Giovanni Bosco Turin, Italy
6 Department of Clinical and Biological Sciences, University of Turin Faculty of Medicine and Surgery, Turin, Italy
7 Department of Medicine and Surgery, University of Parma Department of Medicine and Surgery, Parma, Italy
8 Department of Medicine, University of Udine Department of Biological and Medical Sciences, Udine, Italy
9 Department of Surgical, Oncological and Oral Science, University of Palermo Faculty of Medicine and Surgery, Palermo, Italy
10 Department of Anesthesia Intensive Care and Emergency, University Hospital Policlinic Paolo Giaccone, Palermo, Italy
11 Department of Surgical, Medical and Molecular Pathology and Critical Care Medicine, University of Pisa School of Medicine, Pisa, Italy
12 Department of Medicine and Surgery, University of Perugia School of Medicine and Surgery, Perugia, Italy
13 Department of Medicine and Surgery, University of Perugia Department of Medicine, Perugia, Italy
14 Anesthesiology and Intensive Care, University Hospital of Pavia, Italy
15 Dipartimento di Scienze Clinico-Chirurgiche, Diagnostiche e Pediatriche, University of Pavia Faculty of Medicine and Surgery, Pavia, Italy
16 Department of Anesthesiology and Intensive Care, University of Milan, Milano, Italy
17 Anesthesia and Intensive Care Operative Unit, Hospital Saint-Martinus, Belluno, Italy
18 Department of Anesthesia and Intensive Care, University Hospital Agostino Gemelli Department of Surgical and Medical Sciences, Rome, Italy
19 UOC Anesthesia and Intensive Care Unit, University Hospital of Padua, Padua, Italy, Padua, Italy
20 Department of Anesthesiology and Intensive Care, University of Genoa School of Medical and Pharmaceutical Sciences, Genova, Italy
21 Unit of Anaesthesia and intensive Care, Monaldi Hospital Naples, Italy, Naples, Italy
22 Department of Surgical, Oncological and Oral Science, University of Palermo Faculty of Medicine and Surgery, Palermo, Italy
23 Anesthesia, Intensive Care and Pain Management, President Italian Society of Anesthesia, Analgesia, Resuscitation, and Intensive Care (SIAARTI), Rome Italy, Rome, Italy

Key words
lung ultrasound, intensive care, COVID-19, SARS-CoV-2, ARDS
ABSTRACT

Purpose The goal of this survey was to describe the use and diffusion of lung ultrasound (LUS), the level of training receiv ed before and during the COVID-19 pandemic, and the clinical impact LUS has had on COVID-19 cases in intensive care units (ICU) from February 2020 to May 2020.

Materials and Methods The Italian Lung Ultrasound Survey (ITALUS) was a nationwide online survey proposed to Italian anesthesiologists and intensive care physicians carried out after the first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic. It consisted of 27 questions, both quantitative and qualitative.

Results 807 responded to the survey. The median previous LUS experience was 3 years (IQR 1.0–6.0). 473 (60.9 %) reported having attended at least one training course on LUS before the COVID-19 pandemic. 519 (73.9 %) reported knowing how to use the LUS score. 404 (52 %) reported being able to use LUS without any supervision. 479 (68.2 %) said that LUS influenced their clinical decision-making, mostly with respect to patient monitoring. During the pandemic, the median of patients daily evaluated with LUS increased 3-fold (p < 0.001), daily use of general LUS increased from 10.4 % to 28.9 % (p < 0.001), and the daily use of LUS score in particular increased from 1.6 % to 9.0 % (p < 0.001).

Conclusion This survey showed that LUS was already extensively used during the first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic by anesthesiologists and intensive care physicians in Italy, and then its adoption increased further. Residency programs are already progressively implementing LUS teaching. However, 76.7 % of the sample did not undertake any LUS certification.

ZUSAMMENFASSUNG


Ergebnisse 807 Ärzte nahmen an der Umfrage teil. Die Vor erfahrung im LUS lag bei median 3 Jahren (IQR 1,0–6,0), 473 (60,9 %) gaben an, vor der COVID-19-Pandemie mindestens eine Schulung zu LUS besucht zu haben. 519 (73,9 %) gaben an, mit dem LUS-Score vertraut zu sein. 404 (52 %) gaben an, LUS ohne Aufsicht nutzen zu können. 479 (68,2 %) gaben an, dass LUS ihre klinische Entscheidungsfindung beeinflusst, vor allem in Bezug auf die Patientenüberwachung. Während der Pandemie stieg der Median der Patienten, die täglich mit LUS untersucht wurden, um das 3-Fache (p < 0,001), der tägliche Einsatz des allgemeinen LUS erhöhte sich von 10,4 % auf 28,9 % (p < 0,001), und insbesondere der tägliche Einsatz des LUS-Scores stieg von 1,6 % auf 9,0 % (p < 0,001).


Introduction

The COVID-19 epidemic has been characterized by a high number of pneumonia cases leading to severe acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) and requiring prolonged mechanical ventilation (MV) [1]. This has emphasized the demand for an easy-to-use, repeatable, bedside chest imaging modality [2]. Aside from these features, lung ultrasound (LUS) has already demonstrated higher accuracy than chest X-ray (CXR) in diagnosing several respiratory conditions, such as pneumonia, pleural effusion, and pneumothorax [3]. Thus, LUS has been implemented worldwide in both critically and non-critically ill COVID-19 patients [4–6], becoming a pivotal tool in managing COVID-19 cases, both for diagnosis and prognostication, as supported by the wealth of literature published over the last year [7–10]. Nevertheless, its role in the diagnosis, prognostication, monitoring, and follow-up of COVID-19 patients has yet to be officially acknowledged by any international scientific society. Multiple studies show a close correlation between LUS
and CT scan findings, making them the two main imaging modalities being used during the COVID-19 pandemic [11–13]. Furthermore, while the research has produced convincing evidence on LUS adoption and usefulness in the emergency department, data from intensive care units (ICU) and perioperative settings are still scarce, especially in relation to COVID-19 patients [14, 15].

The present survey aimed to describe the extent of LUS diffusion, the level of LUS training, and the perceived clinical impact of its use on decision-making, before and after the COVID-19 pandemic, among Italian anesthesiologists and intensive care physicians.

Materials and Methods

Study design and participants

This research comprised a nationwide online survey on the use of LUS during the first wave of COVID-19. Ethical approval was not required, but consent to use the collected data was obtained (European General Data Protection Regulation, 2016/679). An e-mail invitation was sent on 24/10/2020 to 7,972 anesthesia and intensive care medicine specialists or specialty trainees who are affiliated members of SIAARTI, and by newsletter to 8070 SIAARTI affiliated and 3355 non-affiliate recipients. Personal identification codes were used to prevent multiple registrations. Data collection closed on 16/11/2020.

Content and data collection

General data about the respondents’ gender, age, level of experience, and workplace were collected, followed by a series of questions on: i) the level of LUS training and experience, including residency training, number of accredited courses attended (i.e., registered courses giving continuing medical education [CME] credits) and years of practice and self-evaluated ability; ii) the clinical use of LUS, prior to and during the COVID-19 pandemic, including frequency of use, average number of patients evaluated per work shift, knowledge of the lung ultrasound score (LUS score) [16] and frequency of its application; iii) the clinical impact of LUS on decision-making, before and after the COVID-19 pandemic; iv) diagnosis and monitoring of ARDS; iv) details about whether the respondents had undertaken a certification course and whether they completed it. Training resources used during the pandemic event were also evaluated. Wherever possible, the survey question responses were quantified using a 5-point Likert scale. The complete survey consisted of 27 questions and was conducted with the SurveyMonkey online application (Supplementary File 3).

Sample size calculation and statistical analysis

After estimating a target population of 15,000 physicians, we calculated a minimum sample size required to obtain relevant statistical power, with a 4 % error margin and 95 % confidence level, of 632 respondents. Details about sample size calculation are provided as Supplementary File 4.

Continuous variables were reported as medians plus interquartile range (IQR); binary and categorical variables were reported as numbers and percentages. Sample characteristics were summarized, and the absolute and relative response frequencies are presented in tables. The Wilcoxon test was used for paired data and the McNemar test for non-parametric distributions. Significance was set at 5 %. All analyses were carried out using R 4.0.0 software.

Results

General characteristics

In the period from October 24 to November 5, 2020, 807 Italian anesthesiologists and intensive care physicians responded to the survey, questions 1 to 7, with a response rate of 5.4 %. The respondents’ characteristics are shown in Table 1, and their geographical distribution is shown as a percentage in Fig. 1A and detailed as a bar chart in Fig. 1B.

LUS training and use prior to the COVID-19 pandemic

Questions on pre-pandemic LUS training and use (questions 8 to 13) were answered by 777 people. 473 (60.9 %) reported having attended at least one LUS training course, and 357 (45.9 %) respondents said they had received LUS teaching during their residency period. A trend of increasing use of LUS training in anesthesia and intensive care schools emerged by comparing current trainees to junior and senior specialists (respectively, who completed...
**Fig. 1**  
(a) Distribution of the respondents by geographic area. Legend: The blue gradation from 0% to 15% represents lung ultrasound utilization for each area.  
(b) Boxplot of the % of Italian regions.

**Table 2**  
Descriptive table of lung ultrasound education and technical use.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>all</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>have you ever had a lung ultrasound course before the pandemic?</td>
<td>777</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
<td>304 (39.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yes, one</td>
<td></td>
<td>255 (32.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yes, more than one</td>
<td></td>
<td>218 (28.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have you ever received any lung ultrasound training during specialist training?</td>
<td>777</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>357 (45.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• number of consultants (N, % of the total)</td>
<td></td>
<td>174 (31.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• number of trainees (N, % of the total)</td>
<td></td>
<td>183 (81.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>how would you define your level of knowledge of lung ultrasound?</td>
<td>777</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. nonexistent or minimal</td>
<td></td>
<td>39 (5.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. mediocre, I have basic knowledge</td>
<td></td>
<td>168 (21.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. sufficient, I am able to perform with supervision</td>
<td></td>
<td>166 (21.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. good, I am able to perform without supervision</td>
<td></td>
<td>347 (44.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. excellent, I am proficient enough to teach</td>
<td></td>
<td>57 (7.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>how many years have you been practicing lung ultrasound?</td>
<td>777</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>median (interquartile range)</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.0 (1.0–6.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do you know the lung ultrasound score?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>702 (91.4)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. nonexistent or minimal
2. mediocre, I have basic knowledge
3. sufficient, I am able to perform with supervision
4. good, I am able to perform without supervision
5. excellent, I am proficient enough to teach
the specialist training in the last 5 years or before, p < 0.00001). Regarding the self-evaluated LUS skill level, more than half declared to be an independent provider, with 347 (44.7 %) reporting to be able to perform LUS without supervision, and 57 (7.3 %) to be able to mentor other colleagues. Only 39 (5 %) respondents said they were unable to perform LUS. The median reported length of LUS experience was 3 years (IQR 1.0 – 6.0). When asked if they knew what the LUS score was, 519 (73.9 %) respondents answered affirmatively (Table 2).

A total of 100 (12.9 %) respondents stated they never used LUS in clinical practice prior to the onset of the pandemic, whereas 596 (76.7 %) reported to have used it “rarely”, “sometimes”, or “often”. Only 81 (10.4 %) reported daily use of LUS (Table 2).

Finally, 76.7 % of the sample reported having never undertaken or completed a certification course in LUS (Table 5 Supplementary File).

LUS training and use during and after the COVID-19 pandemic

Questions regarding peri-pandemic use of LUS (questions 14 to 23) were answered by 702 colleagues. The survey data revealed a 3-fold increase in the average number of patients evaluated on each shift (pre-COVID-19 median 1 [IQR 1–3] vs. COVID-19 median 3 [IQR 1–5], p < 0.001). The change in frequency of use varied according to the different basal degrees: non-users remained unchanged prior to and during the pandemic period (12.9 % vs. 13.1 %, respectively), whereas frequency of use among 86.8 % of respondents increased following the pandemic’s onset. In particular, the number of respondents employing LUS on a daily basis increased from 10.4 % to 28.9 % (p < 0.001). Moreover, the LUS score entered the clinical practice of many non-users, reducing their number from 340 (48.4 %) to 241 (34.3 %), and the number of daily users of the LUS score increased from 11 (1.6 %) to 63 (9 %) (p < 0.001) (Table 3). With respect to LUS training, respondents reported having used different sources. Published articles were indicated by 487 (69.4 %), followed by webinars (56.1 %), and tutorials (41.5 %), while 39.7 % indicated short local courses or mentoring by local experts. Only 37 (5.3 %) respondents did not refer to any training resources at all (Table 6 Supplementary data).

Perceived clinical impact of LUS

When asked about the extent to which LUS influenced clinical decision-making during the pandemic, 78 (11.1 %) respondents reported no influence, whereas 479 (68.2 %) reported that LUS influenced clinical decision-making “enough”, “a lot”, or “extremely”. Most respondents (79.3 %) stated that LUS had influenced patient monitoring the most. 94 % of the respondents agreed that LUS could be used in the future for the diagnosis and monitoring of ARDS in non-COVID-19 patients (Table 4). The qualitative aspects of the survey are provided as Supplementary File 2, and the word cloud generated using the sentences provided in the answers is shown in Fig. 2.
**Fig. 2** Ultrasound probe with word cloud using the words provided in the survey answers.

**Table 4** Lung Ultrasound perceived clinical impact.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>how much the use of pulmonary ultrasound has affected your clinical decisions during the pandemic?</th>
<th>N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. nothing</td>
<td>78 (11.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. low</td>
<td>145 (20.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. enough</td>
<td>300 (42.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. A lot</td>
<td>161 (22.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. extremely</td>
<td>18 (2.6)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>what do you think the lung ultrasound had the most influence on?</th>
<th>N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>monitoring</td>
<td>557 (79.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diagnosis</td>
<td>262 (37.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>changes in therapy</td>
<td>215 (30.6)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**do you think that in the future, lung ultrasound could be used for the diagnosis and monitoring of ARDS not due to COVID-19**

| yes | 658 (93.7) |
Discussion

The first main finding of this survey is that LUS use has increased among Italian anesthesiologists and intensive care physicians since the onset of the pandemic. It happened in terms of the frequency of use, number of patients scanned each work shift, and adoption of a structured scoring system, i.e., the LUS score. A second main finding is that there is an increasing trend in LUS teaching among anesthesia and intensive care schools across the country. Moreover, these professionals were able to refer to classic sources, such as current literature and experts, as well as new ones, like webinars and online tutorials. As a third point, this survey’s results on the perceived clinical impact of LUS show us that the vast majority of respondents take into account LUS findings when making clinical decisions, influencing mainly patient monitoring. Curiously, although the diagnosis of COVID-19 was considered to be the most influenced aspect by only one-third of the sample, most of the respondents deemed the use of LUS plausible for the diagnosis of non-COVID-19 ARDS. This discrepancy may be explained by the general low specificity of LUS findings. In fact, lung sonography is likely able to detect the newly developed bilateral infiltrates necessary to diagnose the acute respiratory distress syndrome [17], but less accurate in addressing the specific diagnosis of COVID-19, even though some evidence shows a high correlation between LUS and RT-PCR test results [6].

Summarizing the strengths of the present survey, this is the first to evaluate exclusively Italian anesthesiologists and intensive care practitioners’ knowledge and use and the clinical impact that the COVID-19 outbreak in Italy had on LUS diffusion and on clinical decision-making. Furthermore, our investigation is the first to incorporate qualitative data about LUS use with quantitative data. Finally, the described results are based on a sample greater than the minimum required to be representative of the general population of Italian intensivists and thus they may actually reflect the real scenario.

Another recent survey by the Italian discussion group, “Academy of Thoracic Ultrasound”, was proposed via social media to a population of about 4000 people, obtaining a sample of 123 participants (34 % working in COVID-19 wards, 26 % in COVID-free wards, 20 % in the emergency department, and 31 % in ICUs, as reported by the authors) [18]. Compared to our sample, their respondents had longer LUS experience (a median of 5.3 years vs. 3 years). They reported 34.9 % of the sample having learned LUS recently, while adoption by never-users in our sample was minimal. Their respondents learned mostly from online materials (i.e., video tutorials and webinars, 81.4 %) and 18.6 % from local courses and mentors, while in our sample published articles were the most frequent source, and we registered a greater use of local experts. However, in the Academy’s sample, an average increase of 250 % of daily performed exams was reported, consistently with our registered 3-fold increase. Monitoring of patients was reported by our respondents to be the most influenced clinical aspect (79.3 %), similar to the Academy’s reported data (63 %). These findings are quite consistent with those collected in our survey, suggesting the application of LUS in the intensive care environment in Italy as a recent and spreading phenomenon.

Comparing our data with another previous survey on LUS adoption in ICUs conducted by the GiVITI (Italian group for the evaluation on interventions in ICU) in 2017 [19], we can note again an increase in LUS popularity and use. We hypothesize three reasons that may explain this difference: a general trend in LUS adoption by consultants, trainees entering workplaces already obtained LUS skills, and the enhancing effect of the COVID-19 pandemic, which brought a large number of patients, increasing the need for diagnostic means.

Finally, in 2013, Xiouchaki et al. reported that LUS determined changes in patient management in 119 out of 253 cases (47 %) [20]. These changes comprised a large variety of invasive interventions: chest tube placement or removal, bronchoscopy, diagnostic thoracentesis, and more. Even though this outcome is less objective and was differently assessed, these results seem to be quite consistent with ours.

An interesting finding is that up to 76.7 % of the sample did not attempt to obtain any LUS certification, in contrast to the fact that 44.7 % reported to be sufficiently skilled to do it alone. Other studies have highlighted physicians limits to self-assess their abilities accurately [21, 22]. In their responses to the open question about the future of LUS in anesthesia and intensive care practice, respondents frequently referred to it as a “fundamental” and “useful” tool, the use of which should be applied “daily” for “diagnosis” and “monitoring” purposes. Keeping in mind that qualitative data are more subjective and must be interpreted considering the context, we agree with these considerations and recognize that the utility of ultrasound means that LUS in particular is influenced by the correct acquisition of practical technical skills, which are difficult to acquire only by watching video tutorials and online webinars [23]. Thus, the need exists to implement professional development strategies with particular regard to LUS.

Clinical implications

Up to February 2021, SARS-CoV-2 has infected at least 2,583,790 individuals in Italy and 2,145 patients are still admitted to ICU [24]. ICU patients with ARDS and prolonged MV require frequent thoracic imaging and LUS reduces the number of chest X-rays and CT scans that patients receive [10, 25]. Our investigation shows that Italian anesthesiologists and intensivists integrate the information gathered from LUS into the clinical evaluation process and into clinical decision-making. Use of LUS to estimate the extent of lung involvement (e.g., after intubation or before the weaning process) seems to be considered plausible by Italian anesthesiologist and intensivists, and comparative studies between LUS and CT have confirmed the strong agreement of these two means [26, 27]. Furthermore, Yang et al. argued that LUS should be the imaging technique of choice for assessing COVID-19 patients due to its sensitivity, portability, and safety [27]. Consistent with our results, ICU physicians seems to be particularly open to the use of LUS in the clinical management of critically ill COVID-19 patients [28, 29]. Thus, the time seems to have now come to consider the full integration of LUS into the teaching programs of the anesthesia and intensive care schools, as is already the case for other medical fields, such as emergency medicine [30].
Acknowledgements
The authors would like to thank the Officer, Cristina Cacciagruno, and Executive Officer, Emiliano Tizi, of the Italian Society of Anaesthesia, Analgesia, Resuscitation, and Intensive Care (SIAARTI) for their helpful guidance on various technical issues during the preparation and submission of the survey.

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