

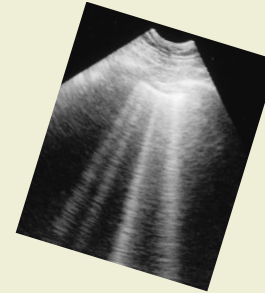
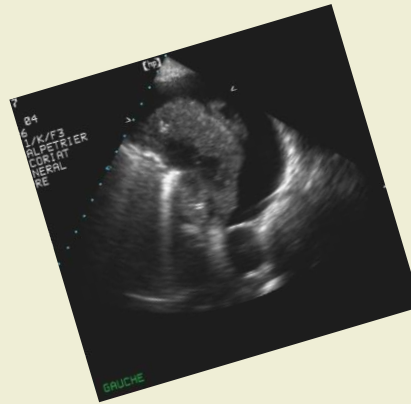
Condensation pulmonaire.

TUSAR région Ouest
Tours, 16 décembre 2025



Pas de conflit d'intérêt.

Pr F. Remérand
Pôle Anesthésie-Réanimation SAMU
C.H.R.U. de Tours
f.remerand@chu-tours.fr



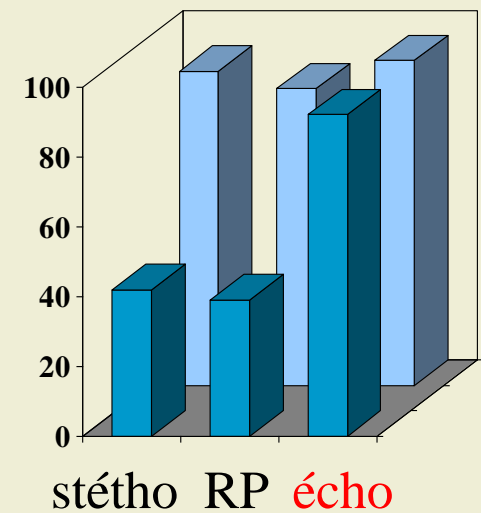
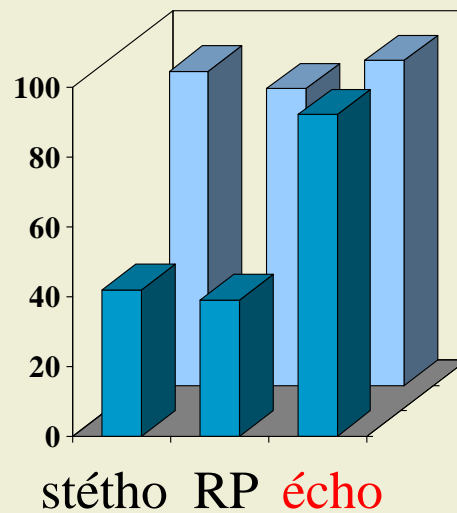
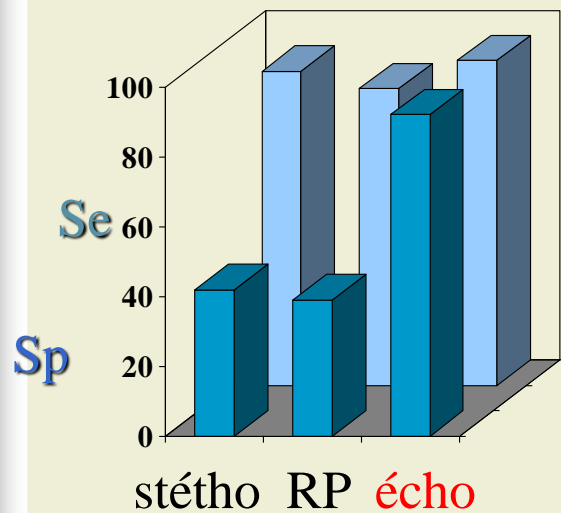
Échographie pleuro pulmonaire en réanimation :

Un outil diagnostique presque aussi performant que le scanner ...

Pleurésie

Pneumothorax

Condensation



Seule lacune = LES ABCES PULMONAIRES

Lichtenstein *Anesthesio* 2004

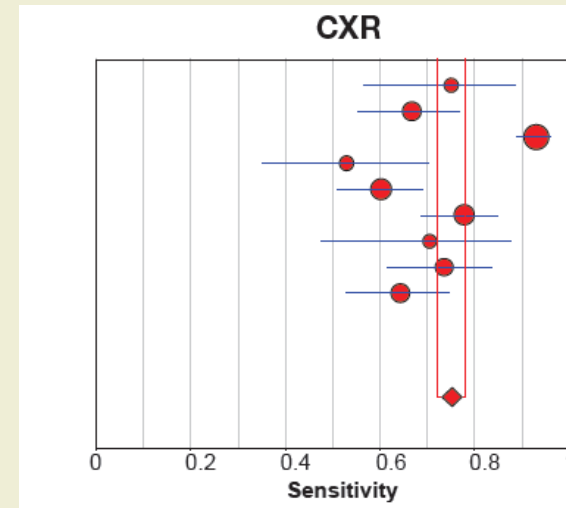
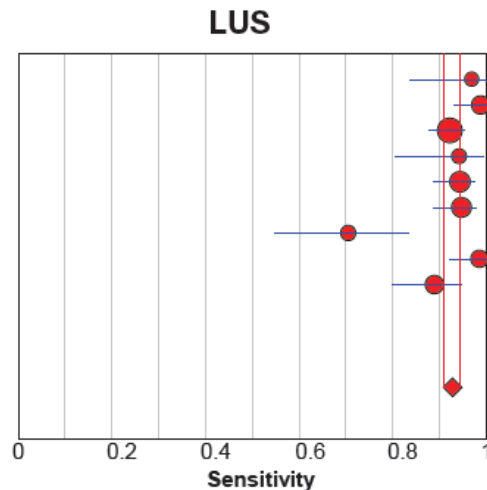
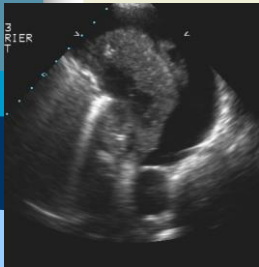
Échographie pleuro pulmonaire en réanimation :

diagnostic très performant / pneumonie

Pneumonie chez l'adulte (16 études) : ROC 0,93

Llamas alvarez Chest 2016

Pneumonie chez l'adulte (14 études) : ROC 0,96

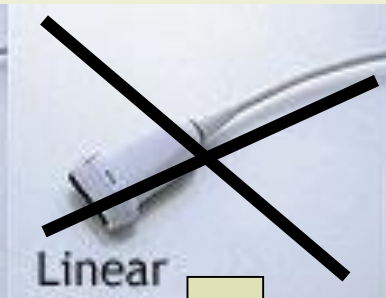


Xia TJ Thor Dis 2016

Le matériel



Convex



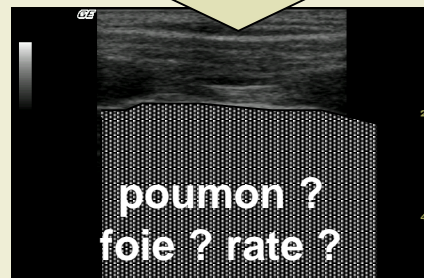
Linear



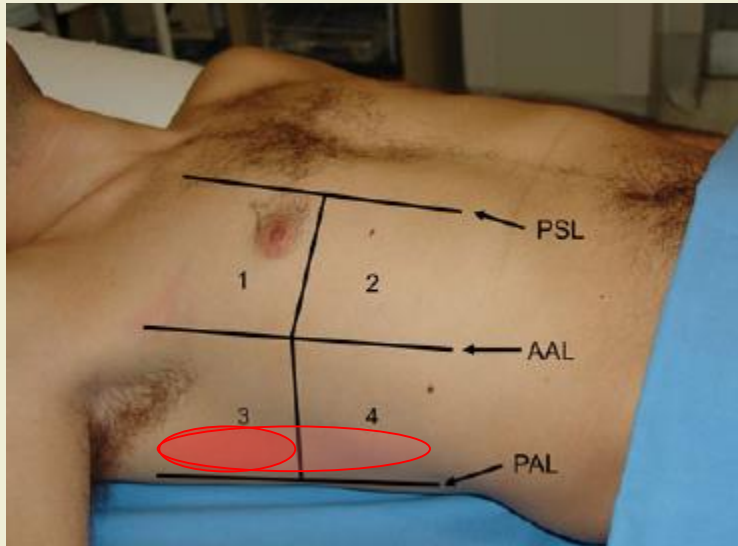
Phased array



Micro convex



Où faire l'échographie



Partie postéro latérale du
thorax
(culs de sacs postérieurs)

Volpicelli ICM 2012

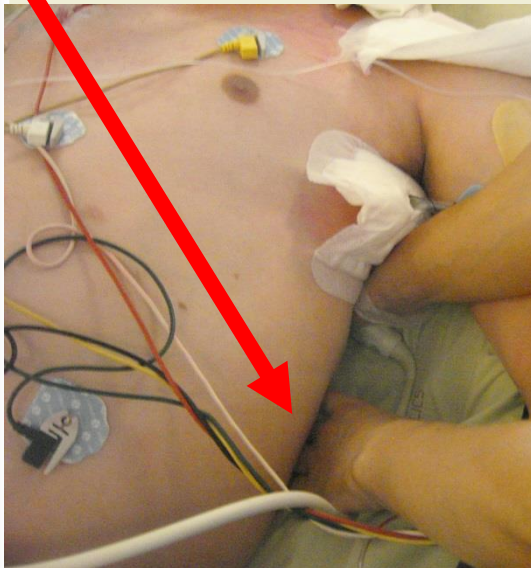
éventuellement assis
(bases = culs de sacs postérieurs)



En pratique

Patient allongé = accès difficile donc

- basculer le patient sans le tourner (tirer son bras)
- « creuser le lit »
- Attention à la jonction câble / sonde +++



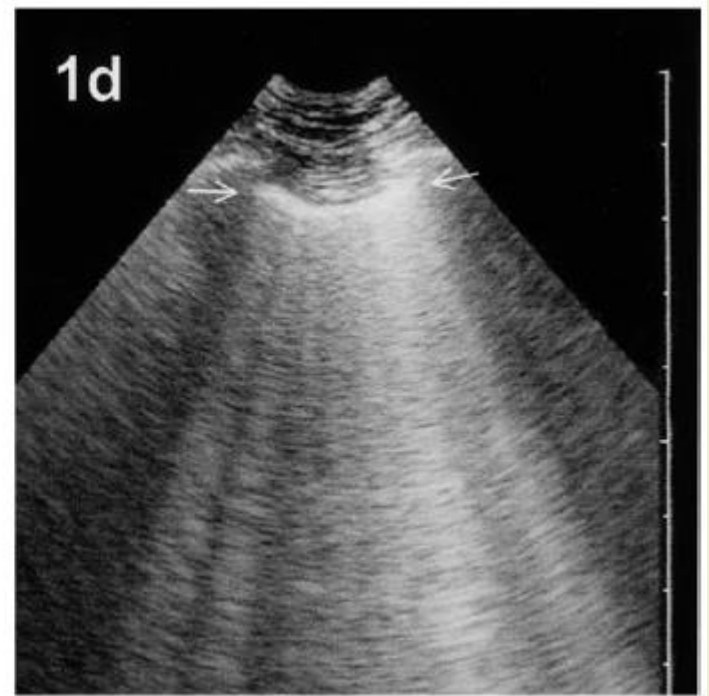
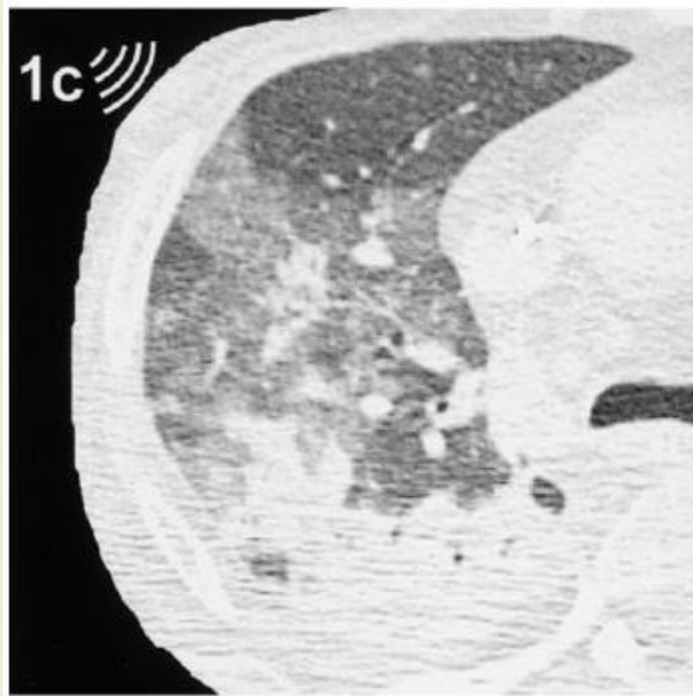
The diagram shows a blue trapezoidal shape at the top labeled "sonde" (probe). Below it is a horizontal black line representing a quantum system. Several vertical lines (arrows) connect the probe to the system: two black arrows pointing up, two red arrows pointing down, one black arrow pointing up, one blue arrow pointing up, and two red arrows pointing down. Below the system is a grid of blue circles, some of which are white with blue outlines, representing a lattice of atoms or molecules.

Motte / Condensation sous pleurale

The diagram shows three upward-curving lines on a light beige background. The lines are colored dark blue, medium blue, and light blue from bottom to top. Each line starts at a different point on the left and ends with an arrow pointing to the right, indicating a continuous trend. The lines are roughly parallel and represent different levels or states of a variable.

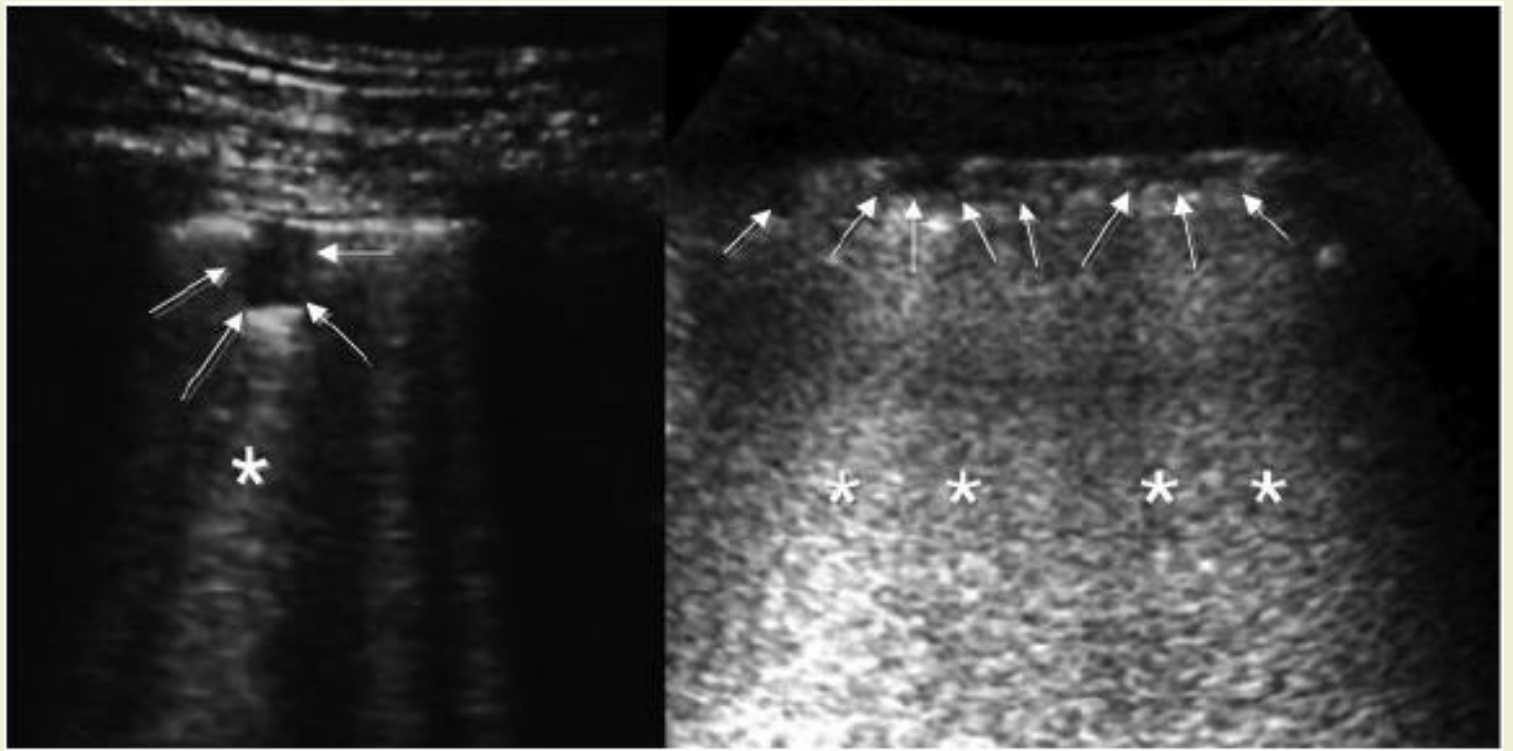
Le syndrome interstitiel

« lignes B », nb croissant puis en rideau puis fusion
= verre dépoli au scanner



Les anomalies intermédiaires du parenchyme pulmonaire

L'aspect « en mottes »



Diagnostic : contusion pulmonaire, bronchopneumonie

Soldati, Chest, 2006

Les anomalies intermédiaires du parenchyme pulmonaire

Condensation sous pleurale

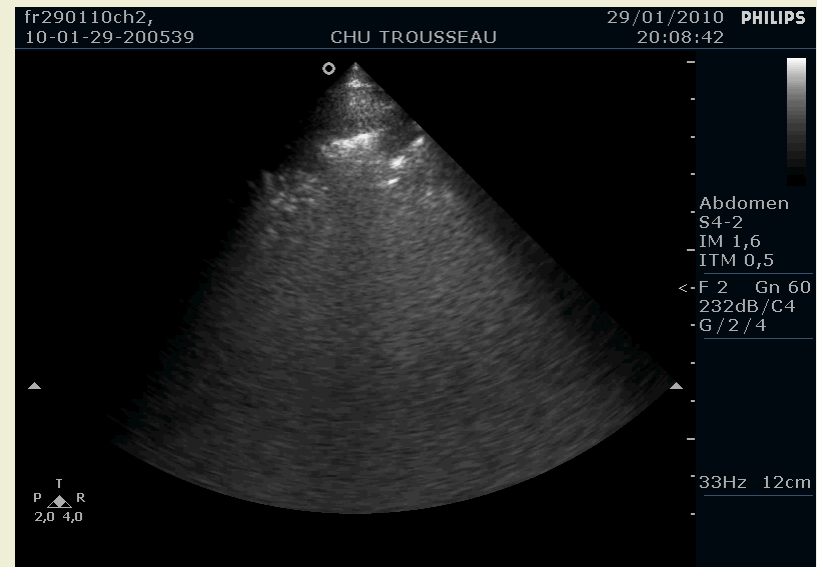
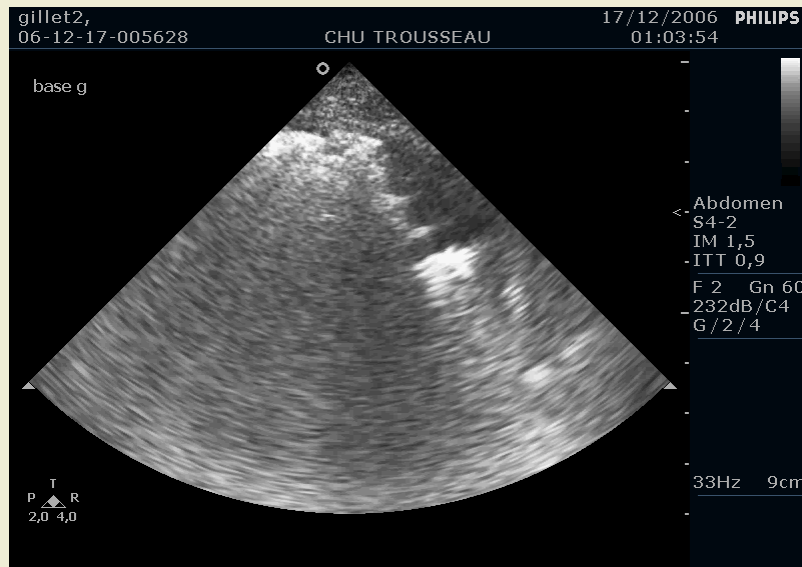
La zone sous pleurale devient explorable par les ultrasons:
Parenchyme pulmonaire hétérogène,
à prédominance hypoéchogène,
+/- variation d'épaisseur au cours des cycles respiratoires
+/- recrutable en inspiration ou en PEEP

Limite superficielle (pleurale) assez nette

Limite profonde floue = continuum entre parenchyme condensé et artefacts aériques « pulmonaires normaux » +/- lignes B

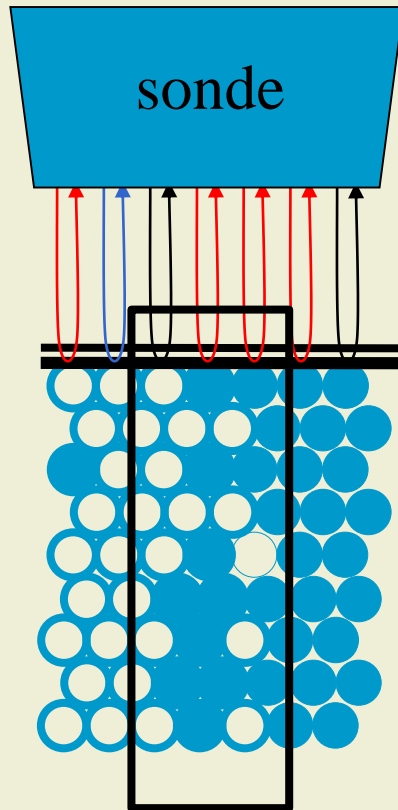
Les anomalies du parenchyme pulmonaire

Condensations sous pleurales



Condensation sous pleurale

Traduction clinique



la région sous pleurale est explorable

= zone dérecrutée en expiration, se réaérant partiellement en inspiration (de la profondeur vers la plèvre)

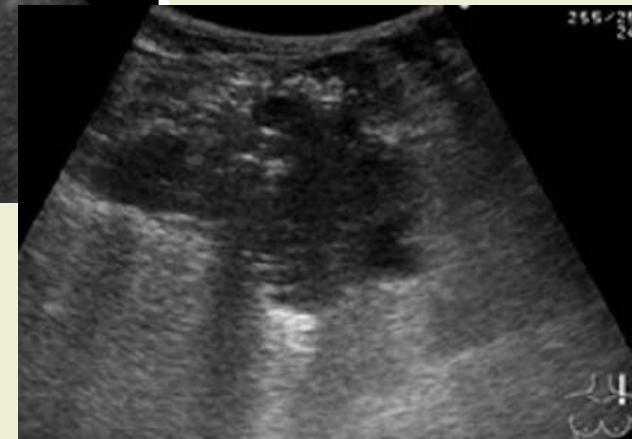
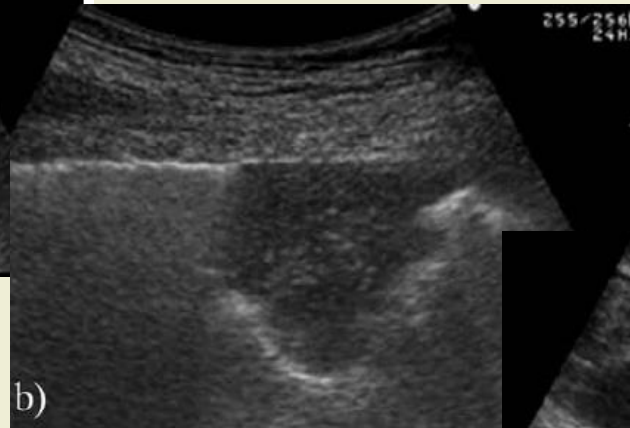
L'échographie estime correctement l'étendue de cette zone, mais moins son volume (profondeur ?)

Aspect fréquent en zone déclive, sans impact clinique)

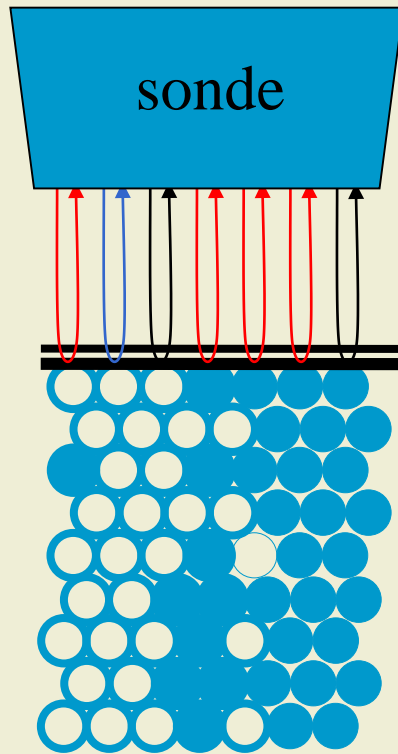
Les condensations sous pleurales

Hors réanimation, ou en antérieur en réanimation

Mini atélectasies ou foyers infectieux,
À différencier d'une tumeur sous pleurale, ou EP
= sans réaération avec la respiration, limite nettes



Carcinome
pulmonaire

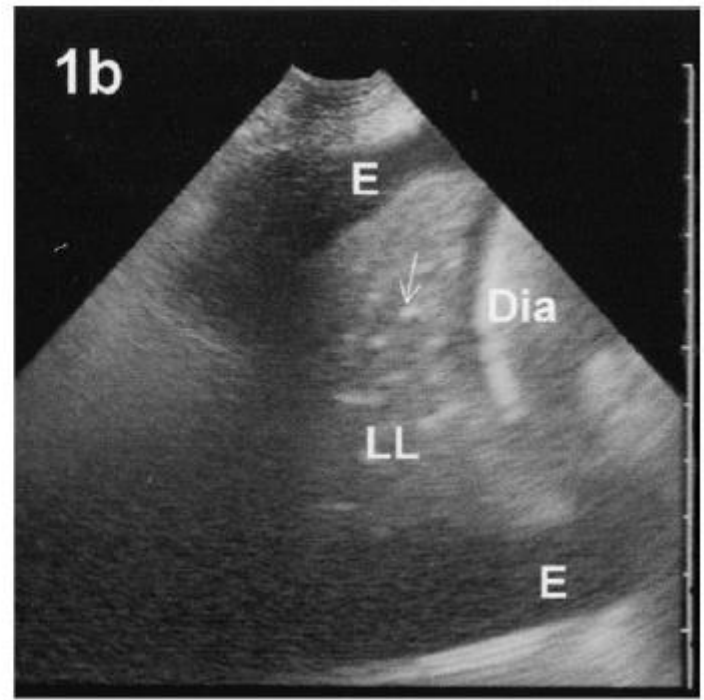
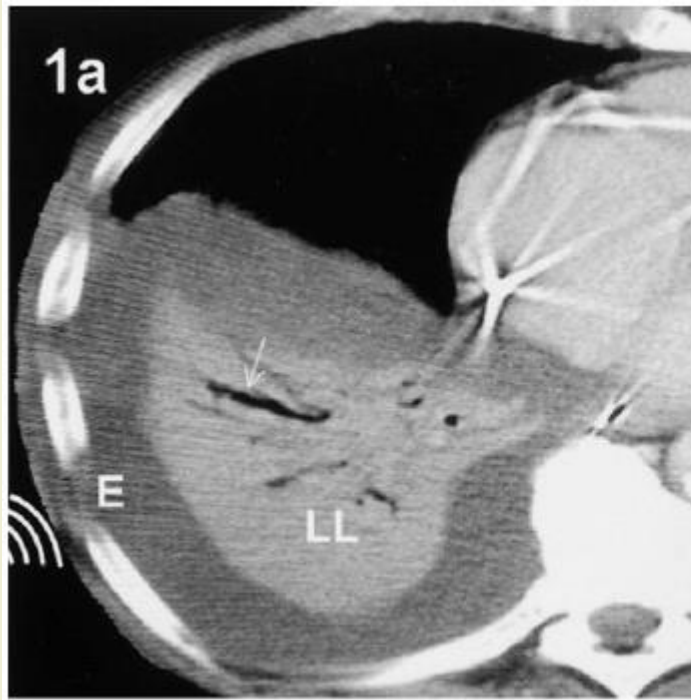


Genèse des images de condensation

- Le syndrome interstitiel
- Condensation sous pleurale
- La condensation du parenchyme

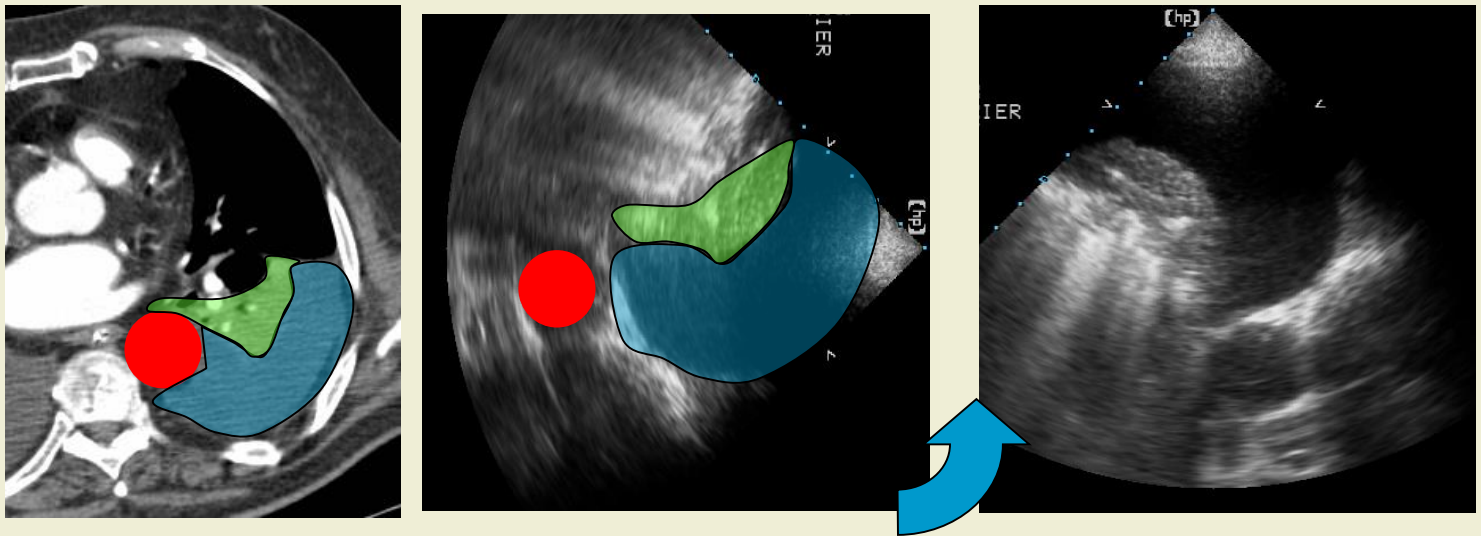
Les anomalies du parenchyme pulmonaire

Condensation ou hépatisation pulmonaire



Les anomalies du parenchyme pulmonaire

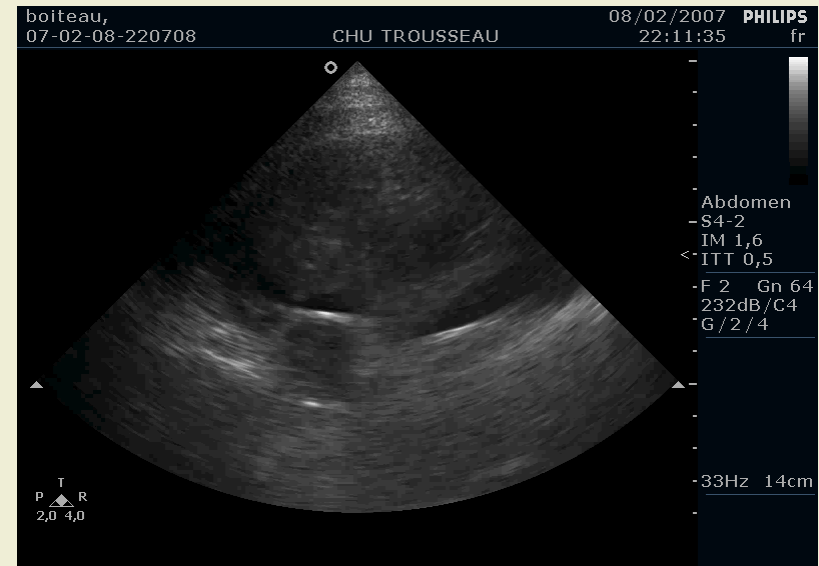
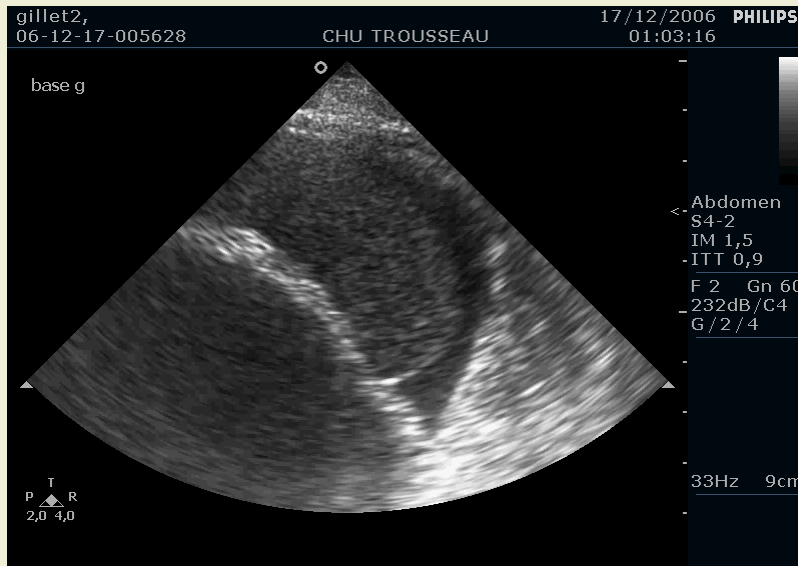
Condensation ou hépatisation pulmonaire



Sensibilité 90% et spécificité 98% (vs TDM)

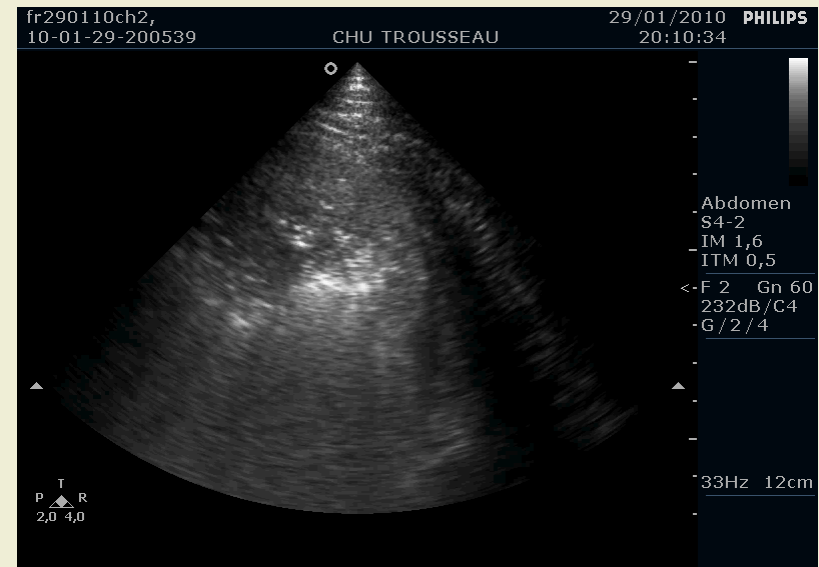
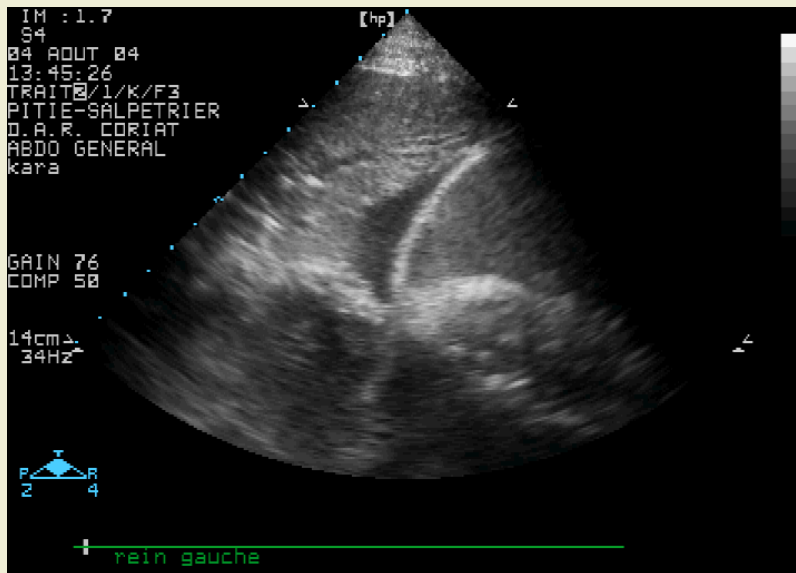
Les condensations

Condensation ou hépatisation pulmonaire
sans perte de volume du parenchyme



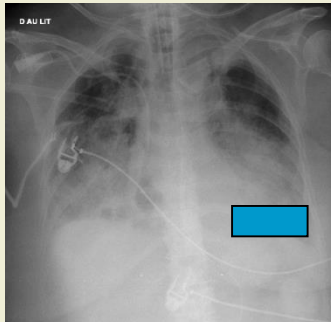
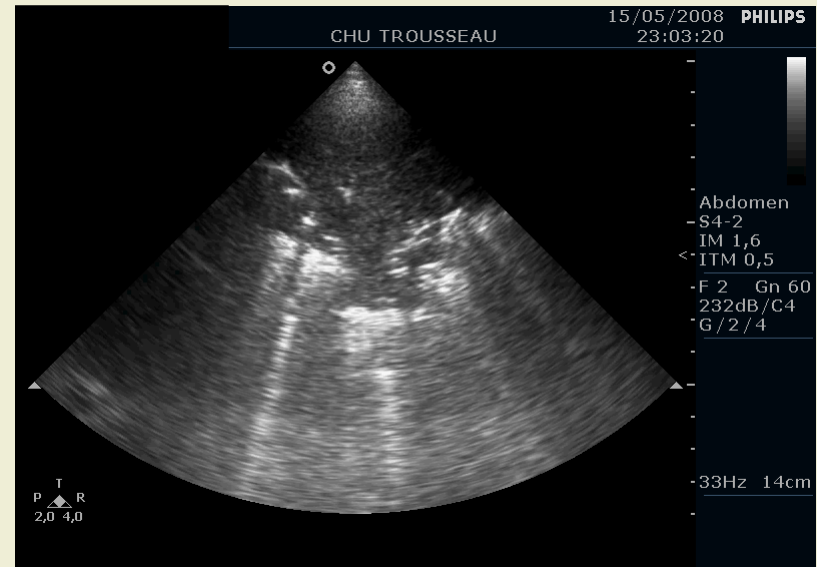
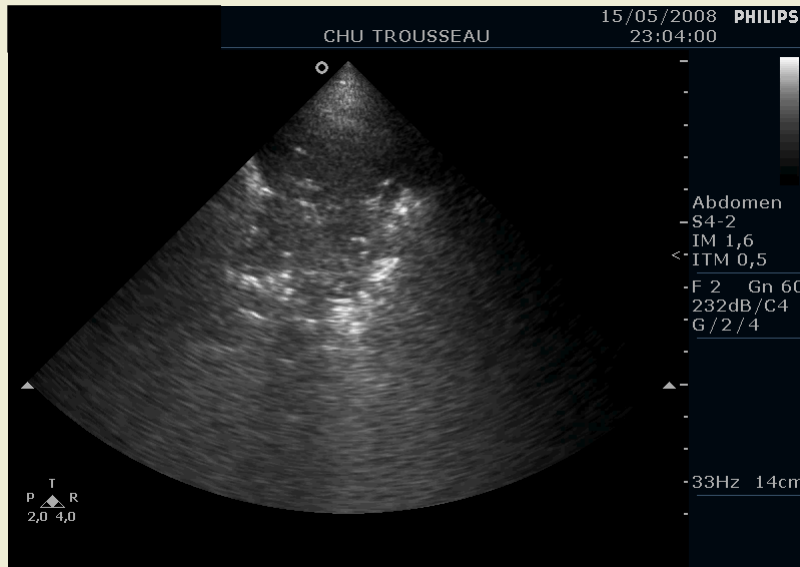
Les condensations

Condensation ou hépatisation pulmonaire
sans perte de volume du parenchyme



Bronchogramme

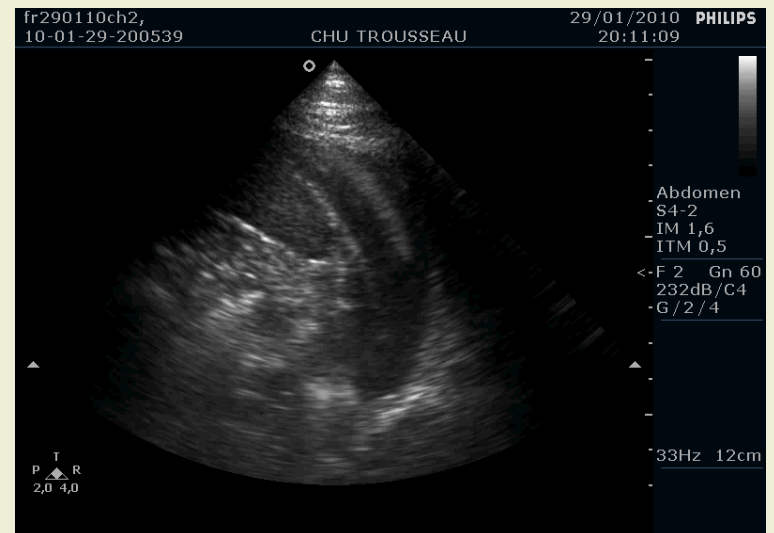
Condensation ou hépatisation pulmonaire
sans >>> avec perte de volume du parenchyme



bronchogramme aérique et liquidien G
Évoquant un foyer pneumonique

Les condensations

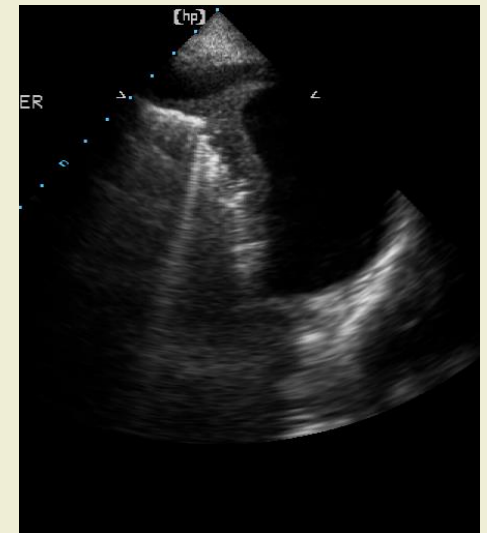
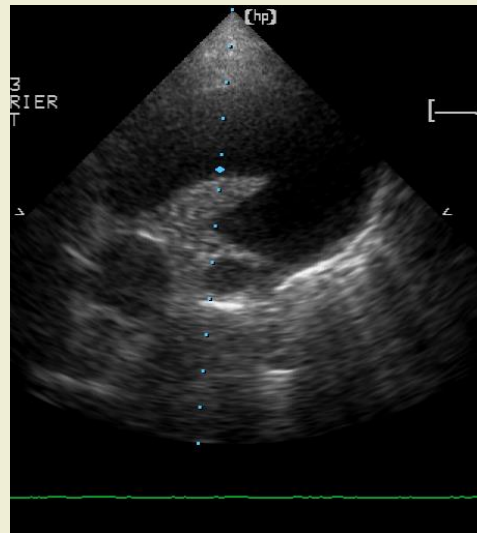
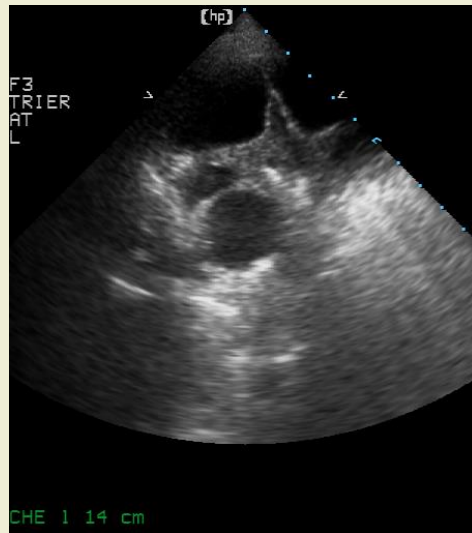
Condensation ou hépatisation pulmonaire
avec perte de volume du parenchyme
« languette pulmonaire »



Les condensations

Importance des déformations du parenchyme...

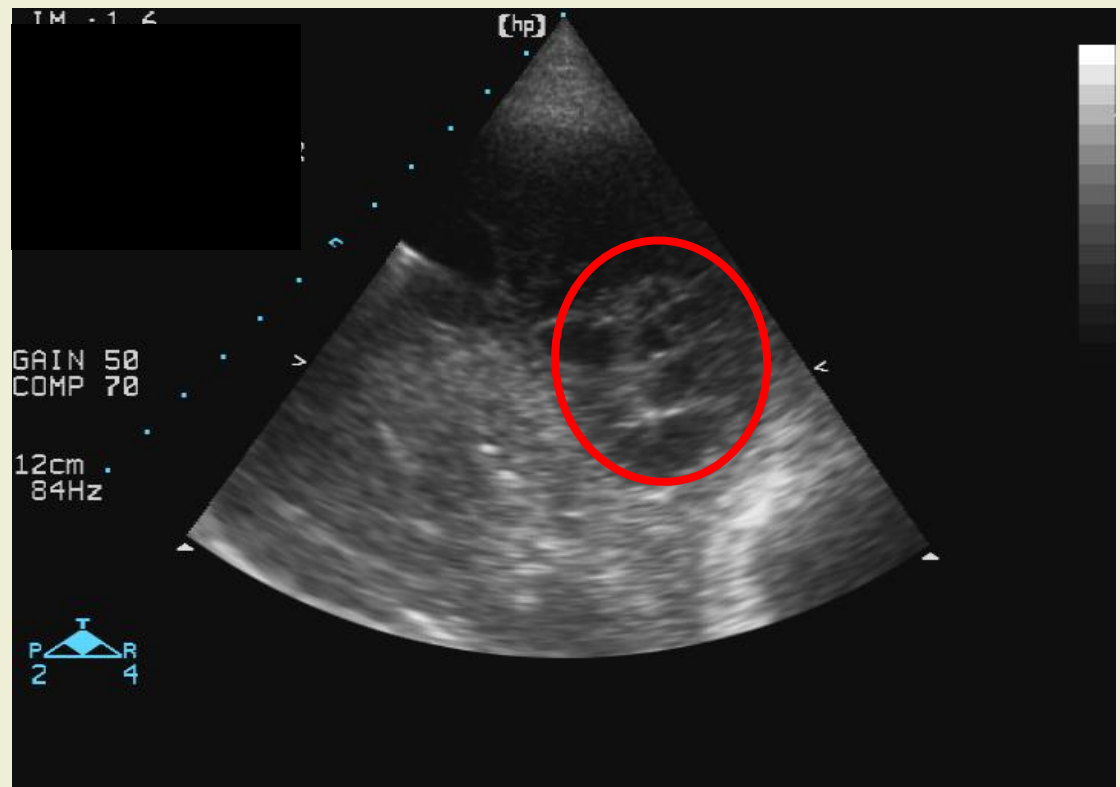
Signe indirect d'adhérences pleurales



Les condensations

À différencier d'une pleurésie solidifiée
= pleurésie échogène, hétérogène, non mobile avec la
respiration,

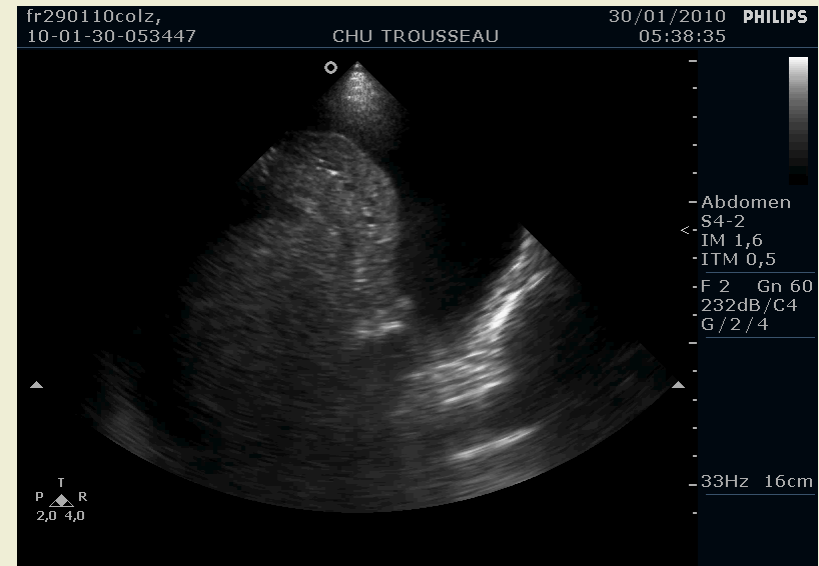
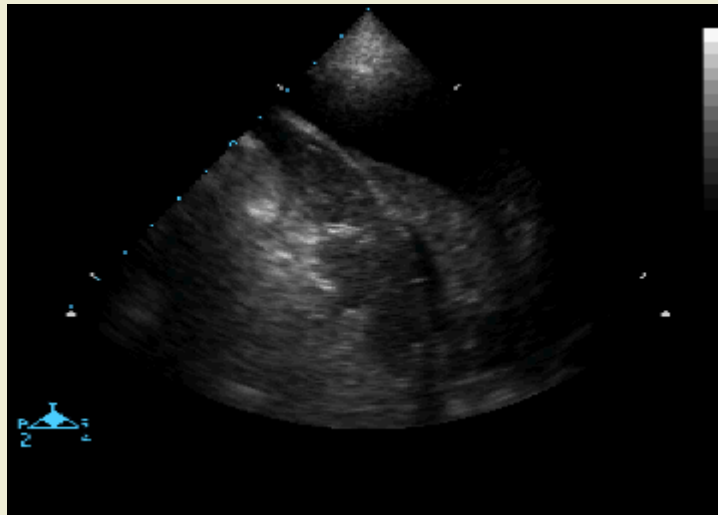
Empyème,
fistule digestive



Les condensations

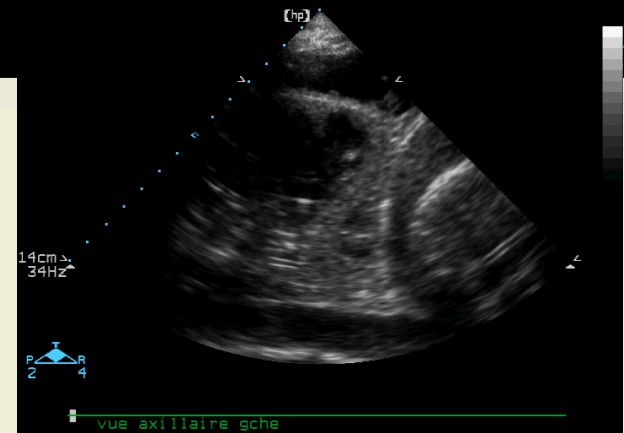
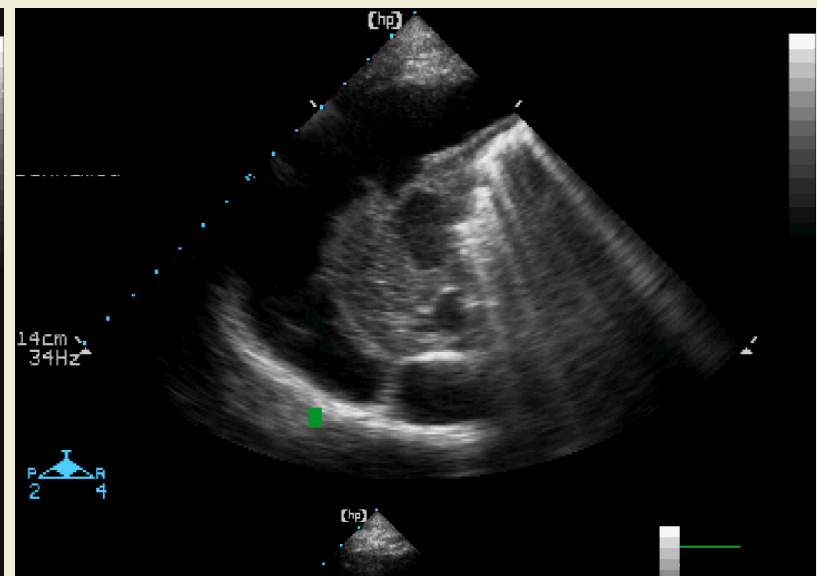
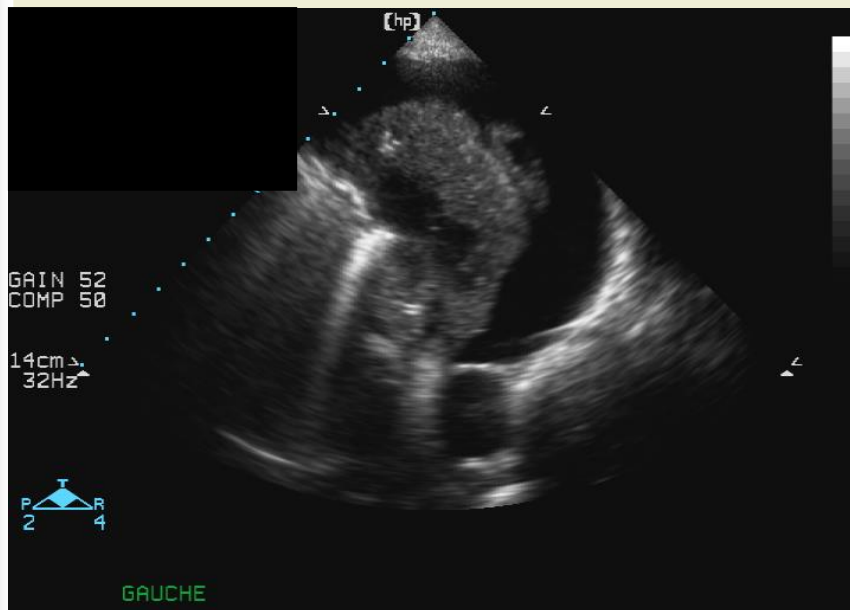
Condensation ou hépatisation pulmonaire

Attention aux confusions avec le foie ou la rate +++



Les condensations

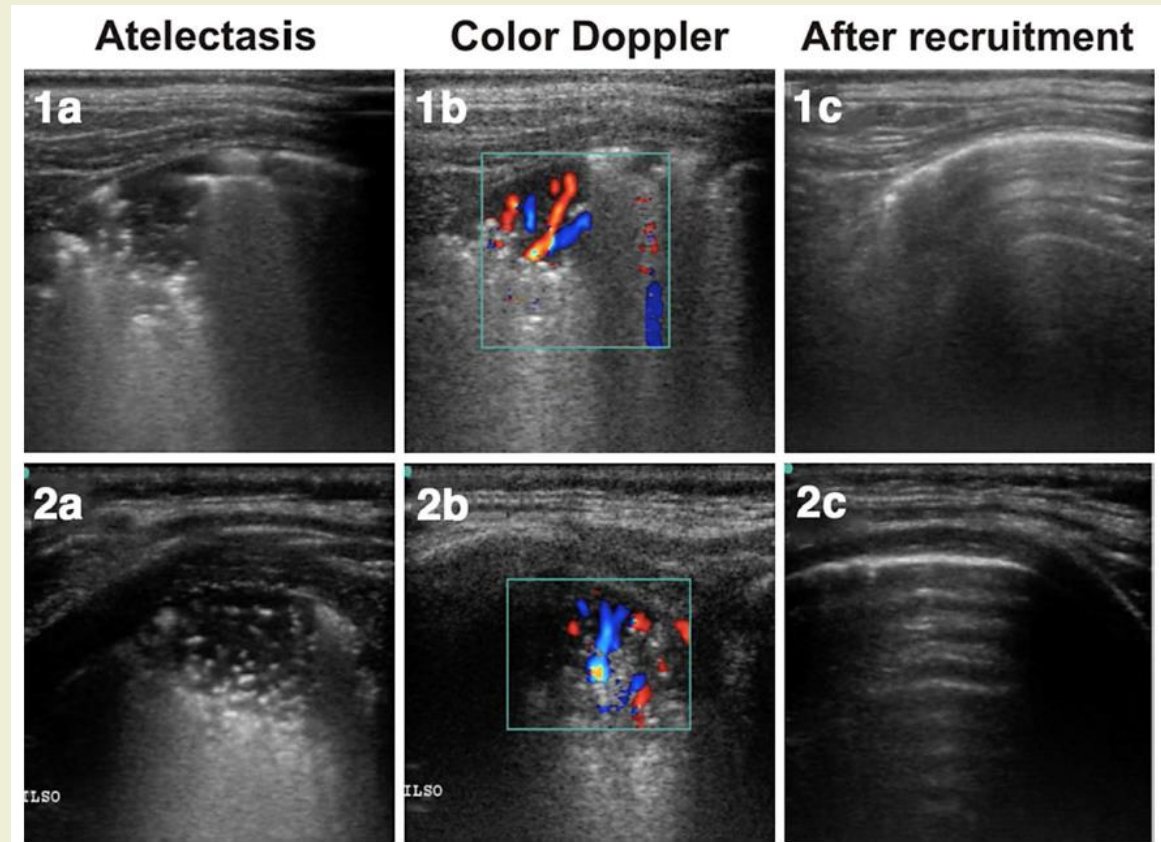
Attention aux coupes partielles...



Les condensations

Visualisation du shunt intra pulmonaire :

3 cas cliniques
En pédiatrie



Etiologies des condensations

Aux urgences = les 4

En réanimation : pneumonie ou atélectasie

	Condensations sous pleurales post +++		Contexte !	
	Pneumonia	Pulmonary embolism	Lung carcinoma	Compressive atelectasis
Echogenicity	Hypoechoic	Hypoechoic	Hypoechoic	Moderately echoic
Echotexture	Non-homogeneous	Homogeneous (early); non-homogeneous (late)	Mostly homogeneous	Mostly non-homogeneous
Shape	Polygonal	Triangular > round	Round or polycyclic	Concave
Border	Serrated margins	Well-demarcated, sharp margins (late)	Infiltrating growth possible	Sharp and smooth
Air bronchogram	A regular feature	None	None	Often
Characteristic features	Fluid bronchogram may be visible	A single central echo may occasionally be present	Tissue necrosis may occur	Associated with large effusion; reduced size following thoracocentesis
Vascularity				
CDS	Enhanced, tree-like	No flow signals; "vascular sign" possible	Detectable	Enhanced, tree-like
SCA	PA and BA	BA possible	ICA, TN possible	PA
CES	Short TE, marked EE	No vascularity or delayed TE, reduced EE	Delayed TE, variable EE	Short TE, marked EE

CDS: qualitative color Doppler sonography; SCA: spectral curve analysis; CES: contrast-enhanced sonography.

TE: time to enhancement; EE: extent of enhancement; PA: pulmonary artery; BA: bronchial artery; ICA: intercostal artery; TN: vessels of tumor neoangiogenesis.

Pas de
perte de
volume

Perte de
volume

Etiologies : remarques sur l'EP sans choc

1) Blue protocole :

dyspnée / shunt + échographie pulmonaire normale (ou n'expliquant pas le tableau en réa : condensations sous pleurales, pleurésie < 3 cm) = EP jusqu'à preuve du contraire

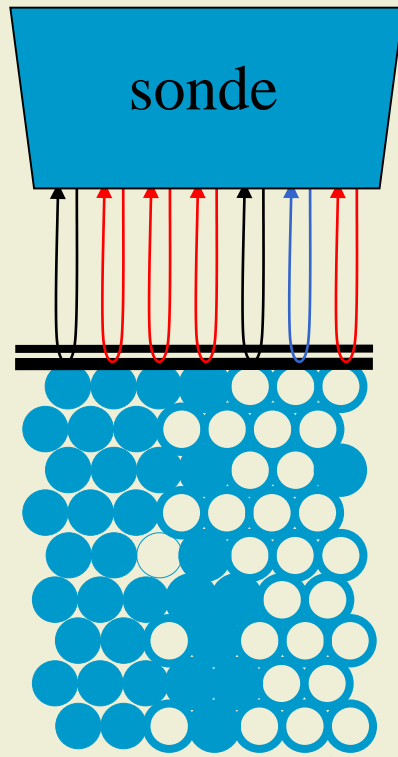
Donc Echodoppler veineux (fémoral++) + ETT

2) Diagnostic positif d'EP :

Condensations sous
pleurales post +++

Pulmonary embolism	
Echogenicity	Hypoechoic
Echotexture	Homogeneous (early); non-homogeneous (late)
Shape	Triangular > round
Border	Well-demarcated, sharp margins (late)
Air bronchogram	None
Characteristic features	A single central echo may occasionally be present
Vascularity	
CDS	No flow signals; "vascular sign" possible
SCA	BA possible
CES	No vascularity or delayed TE, reduced EE

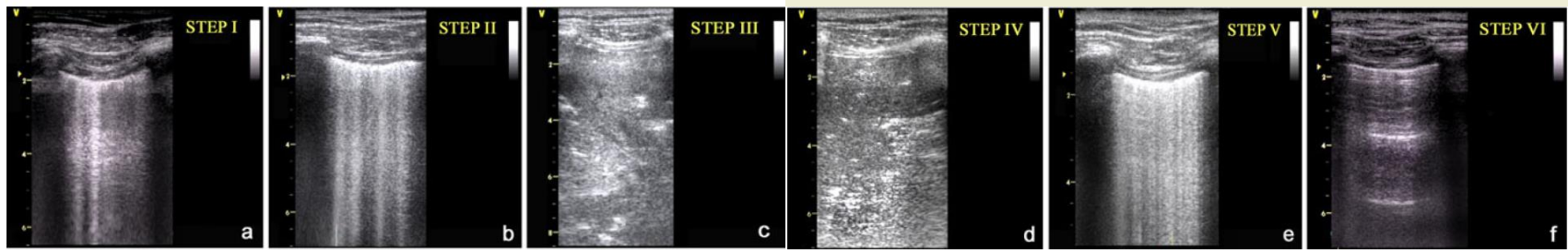
Aspect évolutifs et quantitatifs de l'échographie pulmonaire



- Le syndrome interstitiel
- Condensation sous pleurale
- La condensation du parenchyme

Diagnostiquer le niveau d'aération pulmonaire, et sivre qualitativement son évolution

Protéinose alvéolaire = lavages alvéolaires



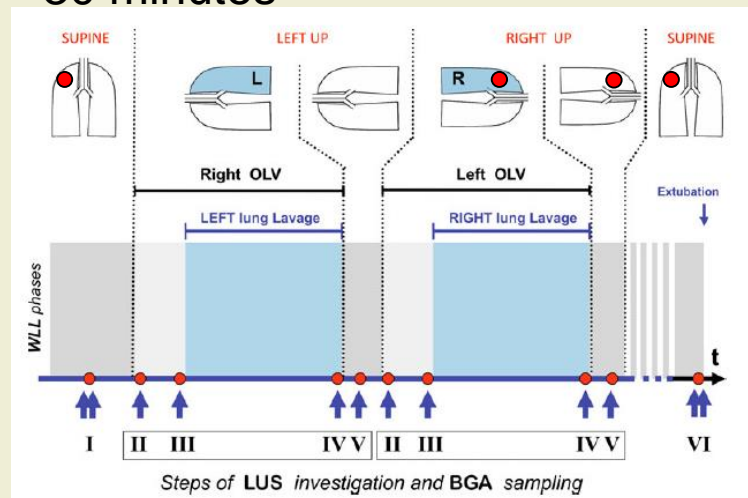
avant

Exclusion pulmonaire
30 minutes

LBA

Réaération
Peep 10

H12

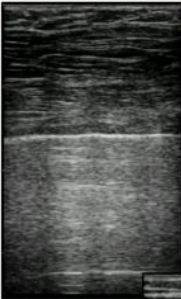
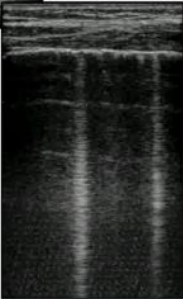
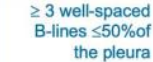
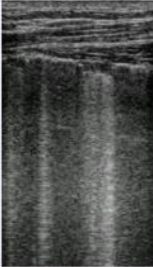

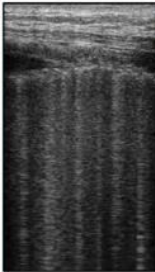
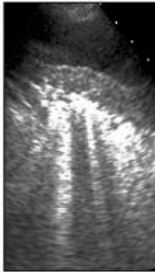
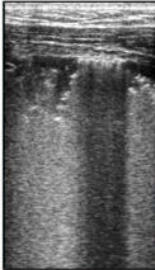
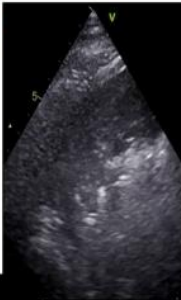
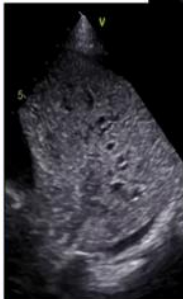


Via Intensive care Med 2010

Diagnostiquer le niveau d'aération pulmonaire, et suivre qualitativement son évolution

ESICM ESPNIC consensus conference

Score échographique **d'aération pulmonaire** (aeration LUS)

ADULT PATIENTS			
SCORE 0	SCORE 1	SCORE 2	SCORE 3
Normal aeration A-lines with lung sliding Maximum 2 well-spaced B-lines	Mild loss of aeration ≥ 3 well-spaced B-lines or coalescent B-lines/subpleural consolidations on $\leq 50\%$ of visualized pleura	Moderate loss of aeration ≥ 3 well-spaced B-lines or coalescent B-lines/subpleural consolidations on $>50\%$ of pleura or tissue-like pattern <2.5 cm thick	Severe loss of aeration Large consolidation: tissue-like pattern with thickness >2.5 cm
 <p>A-lines with lung sliding</p>  <p>A maximum of 2 well-spaced B-lines</p>	 <p>≥ 3 well-spaced B-lines $\leq 50\%$ of the pleura</p>  <p>Focal coalescence</p>  <p>B-lines and subpleural consolidations $\leq 50\%$ of the pleura</p>	 <p>≥ 3 well-spaced B-lines $>50\%$ of the pleura</p>  <p>Small peripheral tissue-like pattern <2.5 cm deep</p>  <p>B-lines and subpleural consolidations $>50\%$ of the pleura</p>	 <p>Partial lobar consolidation >2.5 cm thick</p>  <p>Lobar consolidation</p>

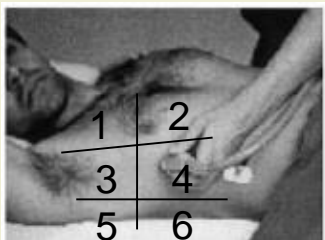
Sd interstitiel

Rideau et Cond
ss pleurales

Condensations
 > 2 cm

■ Quantification de la ré-aération pulmonaire

lors du traitement antibiotique
d'une bronchopneumonie

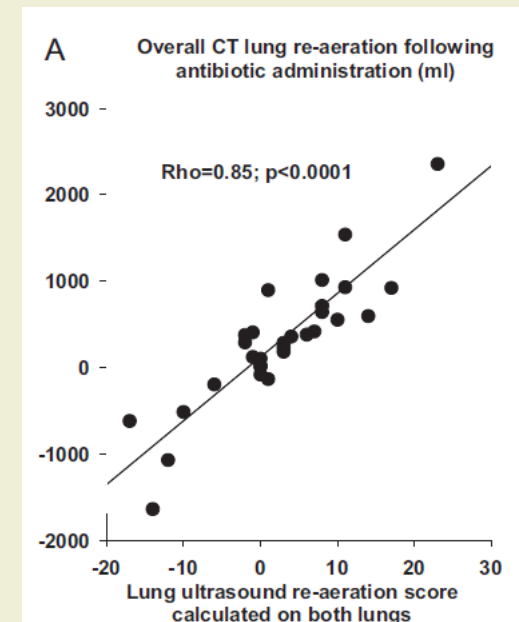


N = 30

2 x 6 sites explorés
à J0 et J7

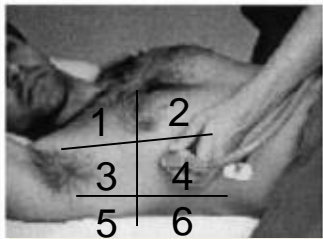
4 aspects:
normal-QDC-QDC jointives-condensation

Quantification of Reaeration			Quantification of Loss of Aeration		
1 point B1 → N	3 points B2 → N	5 points C → N	-5 points N → C	-3 points N → B2	-1 point N → B1
B2 → B1	C → B1			B1 → C	B1 → B2
C → B2					B2 → C



■ Quantification de la ré-aération pulmonaire

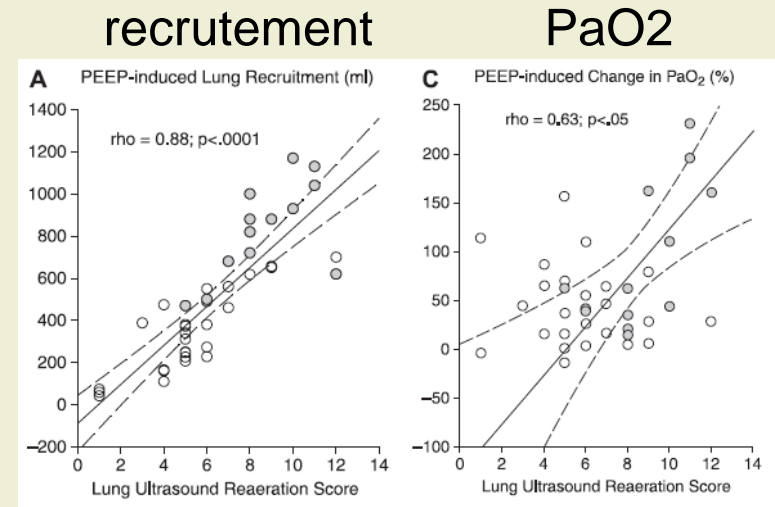
lors du recrutement par la PEEP



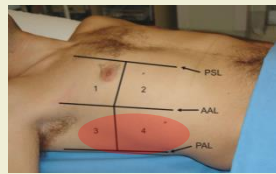
N = 40 SDRA/ALI
2 x 6 sites explorés
à PEEP 0 et 15

4 aspects:
normal-QDC-QDC jointives-condensation

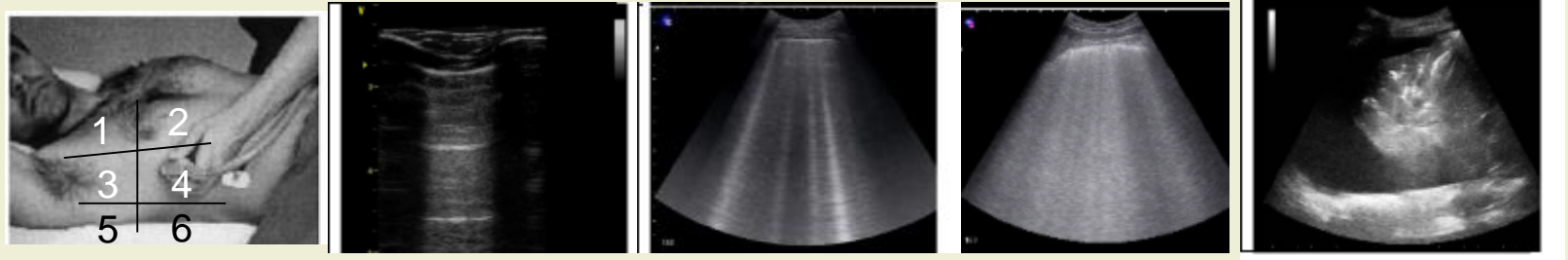
Quantification of Reaeration			Quantification of Loss of Aeration		
1 point	3 points	5 points	-5 points	-3 points	-1 point
B1 → N	B2 → N	C → N	N → C	N → B2	N → B1
B2 → B1	C → B1			B1 → C	B1 → B2
C → B2					B2 → C



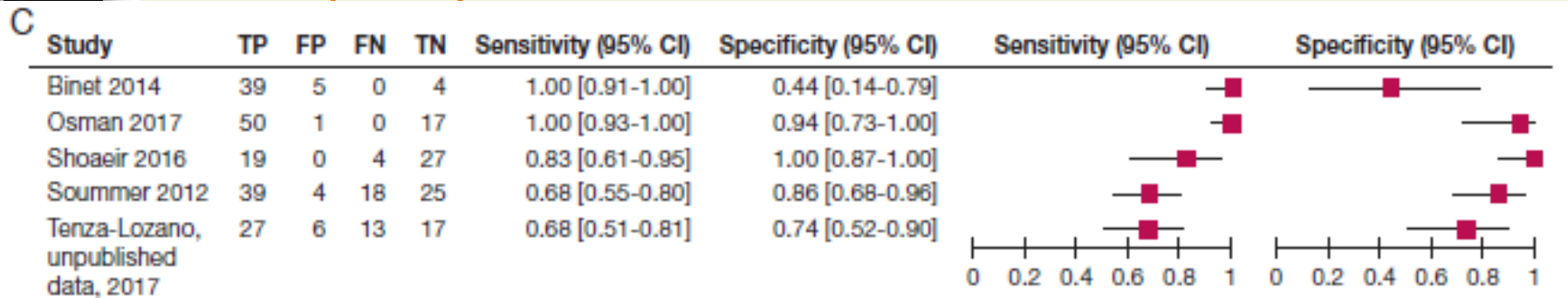
Quantifier la réaération pulmonaire



score : 0 – 1 – 2 – 3 points



pour prédire les échecs d'extubation ?



Llamas Alvarez *Chest* 2017

seuil : 10 à 15 points ?



Conclusion :

- 1) Continuum entre syndrome interstitiel et condensation pulmonaire écho >>> RP
- 2) Condensation \neq foie ou rate +++ ou épanchement !
- 3) Atélectasie \neq pneumopathie ?

