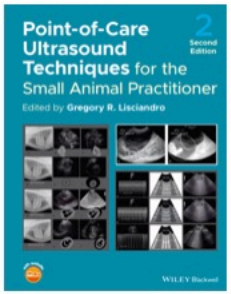
Table 1
Maximum height at the diaphragmaticohepatic view for characterizing the caudal vena cava

Proposed Reference Values for the CVC Maximum Height Measurements[a] in the Longitudinal Plane at the FAST Subxiphoid View[b] for Dogs and Cats



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Size	Body Weight (kg)	Expected CVC Height Measurement (cm) for a Bounce or Fluid-Responsive CVC[d]	Suggested CVC Maximum Height (cm) for a Flat or Hypovolemic, Fluid-Starved CVC[d] (Low Central Venous Pressure)	Suggested CVC Maximum Height (cm) for a Fat or Fluid-Intolerant CVC[d] (High Central Venous Pressure)
Small/toy[c]	<9	0.55 (0.40–0.70)	<0.25	>1.0
Medium	>9<15	0.85 (0.50–1.10)	<0.35	>1.5
Large/giant	>15	0.95 (0.80–1.20)	<0.50	>1.5

[a] Data from the study by Darnis and colleagues[28] and measurements created with permission by Lisciandro G.R. and Vientós -Plotts A.I. These values are unproved but give some guidelines for veterinary clinicians to combine with the eyeball method: bounce (fluid-responsive), fat (fluid-intolerant), and flat (fluid-starved or hypovolemic) CVC.
[b] The subxiphoid view is analogous to the FAST DH view in the longitudinal plane.
[c] Suggested starting point for felines while awaiting current research findings.
[d] Combine absolute height measurements with the eyeball method (bounce, fat, and flat).
Adapted from Lisciandro GR. POCUS: Global FAST for Rapidly Detecting Treatable Forms of Shock, ALS and CPR. In: Lisciandro GR, ed. Point-of-care Ultrasound for the Small Animal Practitioner. 2nd ed. Ames, IA: Wiley-Blackwell;2020:700; with permission.