Supplement 2 Learning objectives in the FoCUS course model developed and adapted from Greim et al. (59) and Weimer et al. (23); PLAX= Parasternal Long Axis , PSAX= Parasternal Short Axis, A4C+A5C= Apical 4 and 5 Chamber View, SC4C=Subcostal 4 Chamber View, SCIVC= Subcostal Inferior Vena Cava

Topic	Learning objectives: on completing the course, the participant should be able to:
Basic anatomy and physiology	— Describe anatomic relationships in the chest — Show the exact position of the heart and the positional relationship of the chambers to each other — Explain the physiology of blood flow and valve mechanics during systole and diastole
Physical principles, choice of transducer, and instrument buttons	— Explain the physical principles of image acquisition and ultrasound diagnosis — Explain the differences between the various transducers and justify the choice of transducer — Explain how penetration depth, image resolution, and frequency are related to each other
Patient positioning and transducer movement	— Carry out positioning variations and explain how positioning improves the ultrasound conditions — Understand and implement defined movement sequences (tilting, angulating, rotating, shifting, swiveling) in relation to image morphology
Examination	— Adjust the defined standard sections (PLAX; PSAX; A4C, SCIVC; SC4C) and explain the plane — List the possible questions that can be answered by setting the respective plane — Describe the possible transducer movements and buttons available to optimize the planes
Pathologies	— Identify the most common pathologies in in the standard sections: Hyper- and hypovolemia, dilated cardiomyopathy, right heart strain, pericardial effusion, mitral valve insufficiency, aortic valve stenosis, left heart hypertrophy, myxoma, thrombus, RIVA infarction, pulmonary hypertension