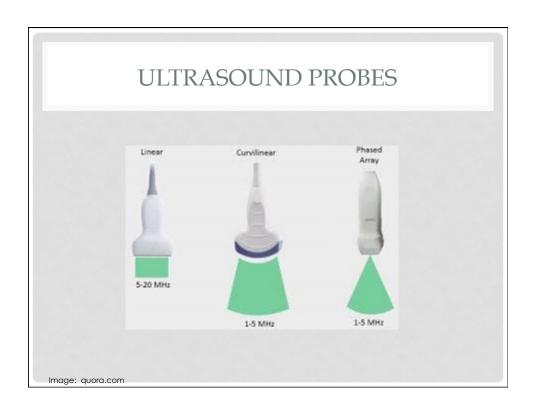
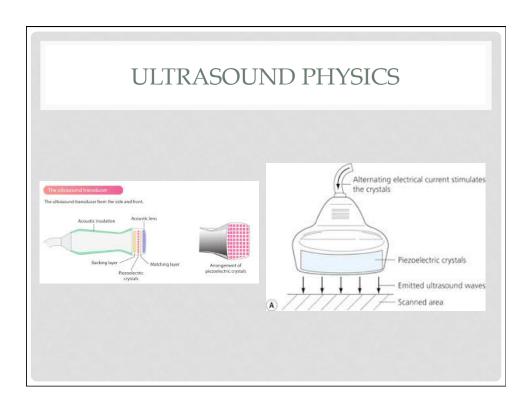


#### **OUTLINE**

- Transducer selection
- Physics
- Process of image acquisition
- Ultrasound view terminology
- Basic ultrasound artifacts

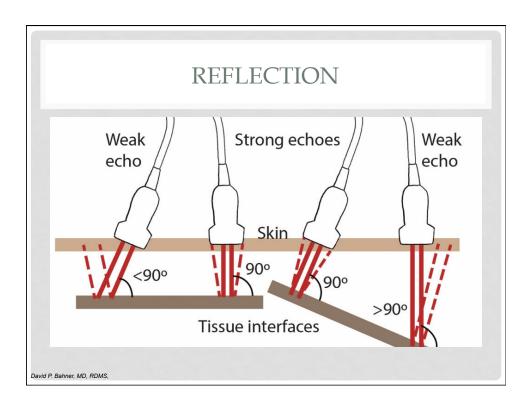


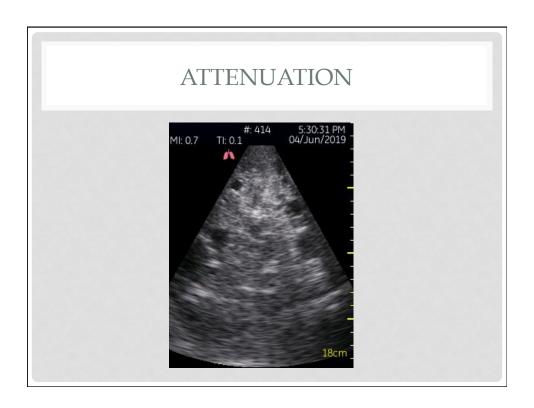
PROBE TYPES AND APPLICATIONS			
Probe Type	Frequency	Footprint	Idea to scan these structures
Curvilinear	1-5 MHz (low)	Large	Liver Bladder GB OB/GYN Kidneys Abd Aorta
Phased array	1-5 MHz (low)	Small	Cardiac IVC Lungs/pleura Abdomen
Linear	8-12 MHz (high)	Large	Skin/soft tissue MSK Blood vessels Pleura Testicles Eye

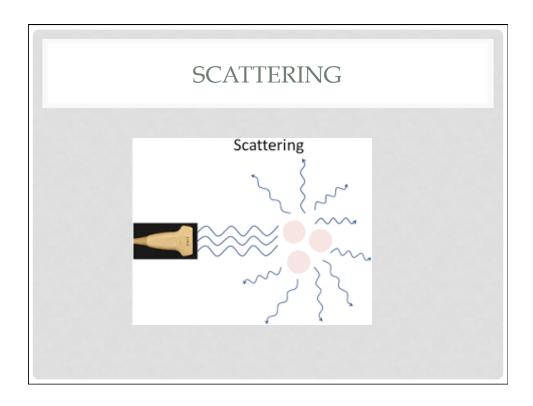


# PRINCIPLES OF SOUND WAVES IN TISSUE

- Reflection
- Attenuation
- Scattering





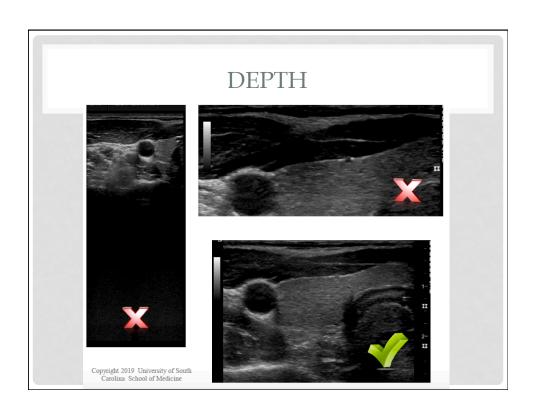


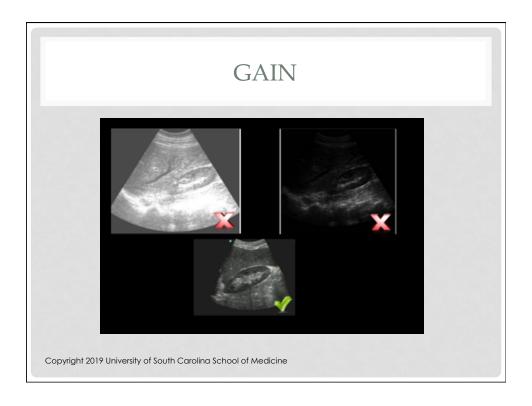
## PROCESS OF IMAGE ACQUISITION

- Before scanning:
  - Choose correct probe
  - Choose correct preset
  - Apply gel
  - Keep probe perpendicular to object of interest
- While scanning:
  - Adjust cut
  - Adjust depth
  - Adjust gain

## **GEL**

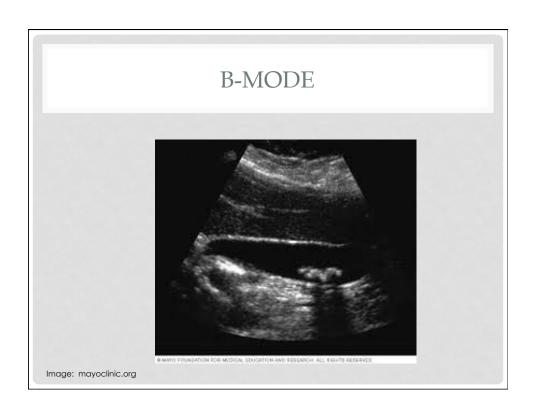
Why do you think we need gel for ultrasound???

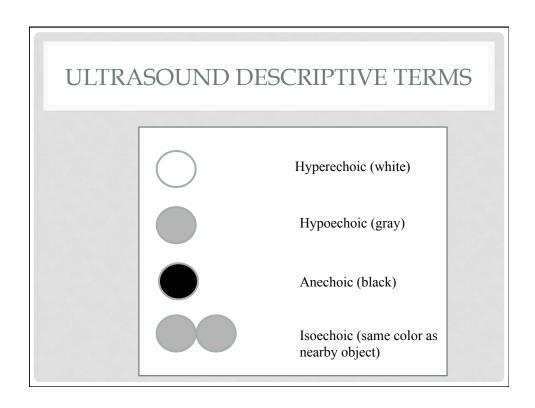


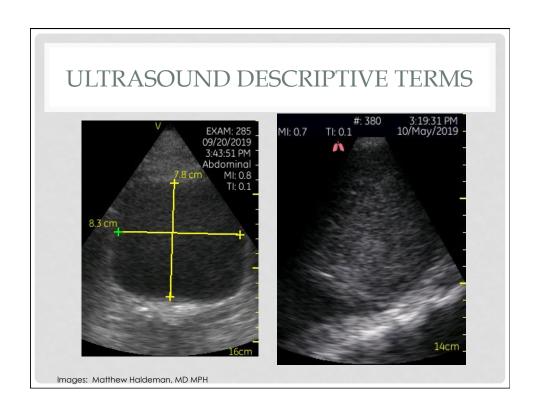


## **ULTRASOUND MODES**

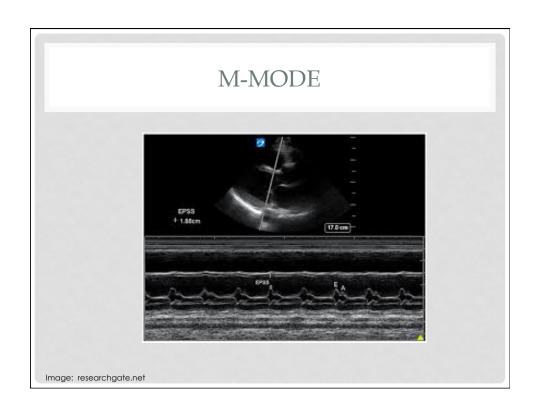
- B-mode
- Color doppler mode
- M-mode
- Spectral doppler

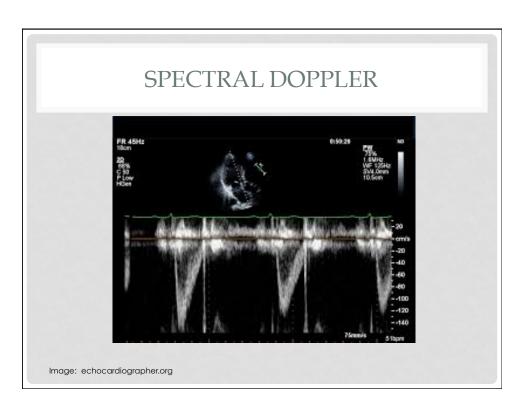


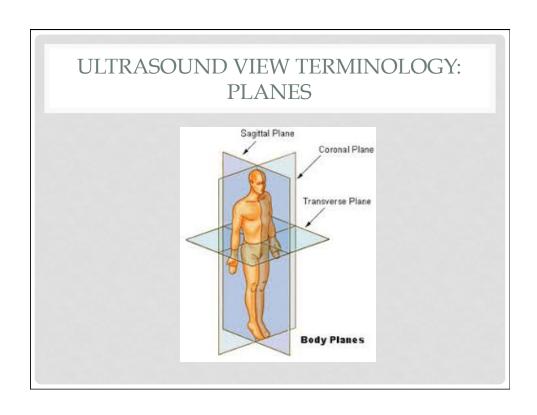


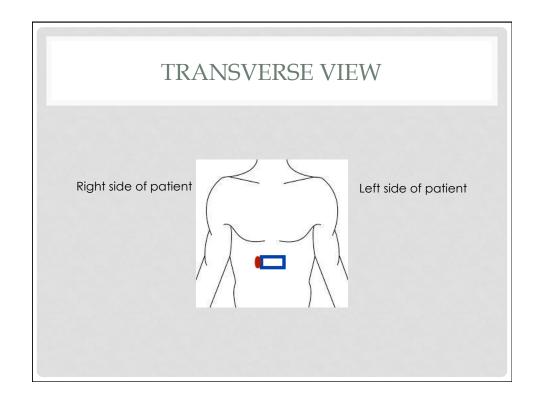


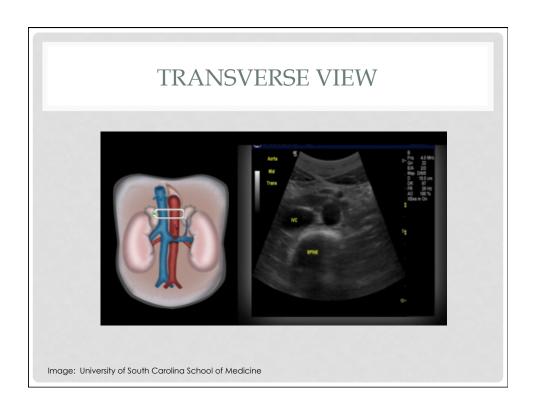


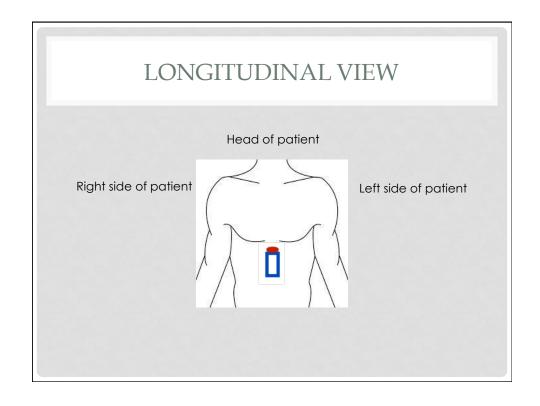


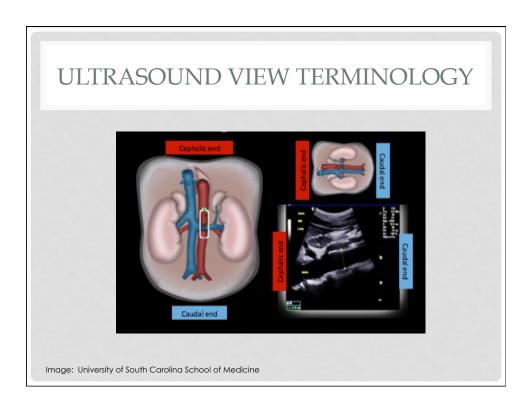












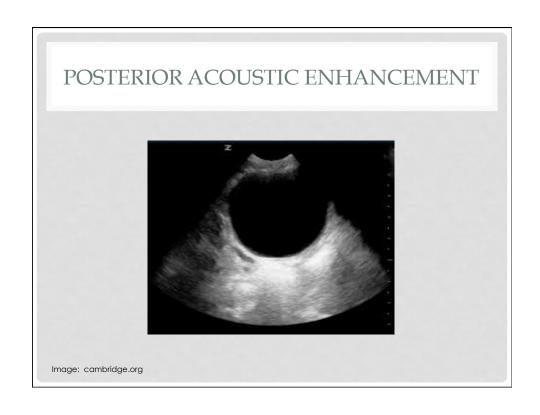
## SCANNING MOVEMENTS

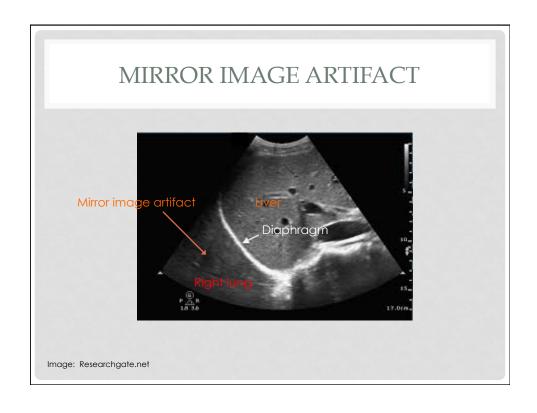
- Rocking
- Fanning
- Rotate
- Press
- Slide—short axis
- Slide—long axis

## COMMON ULTRASOUND ARTIFACTS

- Acoustic shadow
- Posterior acoustic enhancement
- Mirror image artifact







## OVERALL...

- Before scanning:
  - Choose correct probe
  - Choose correct preset
  - Apply gel
  - Keep probe perpendicular to object of interest
- While scanning:
  - Adjust cut
  - Adjust depth
  - Adjust gain