

Based on advanced design concepts and technological innovation, Dawei R&D team developed this color doppler ultrasonic diagnostic instrument.

The intelligent operating system, abundant software measurement packages, convenient and quick measurement methods, and humanized design, improve the efficiency and accuracy of doctors' diagnoses.



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DW-L3

Full-digital Color Doppler Ultrasonic Diagnostic System





Economy

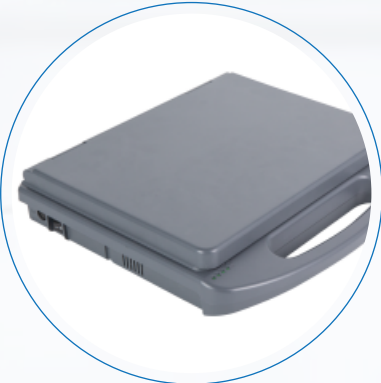
Laptop Design

Versatility

Mobile Visit

Intelligent Image Processing

"Science and technology create ultrasound products, and service creates a brand." Looking forward to the future, Dawei will always adhere to the "quality first, customer first" purpose, and insist that "we are creating not only high-standard products but also excellent service."
The cause of serving human health has a lot to do!



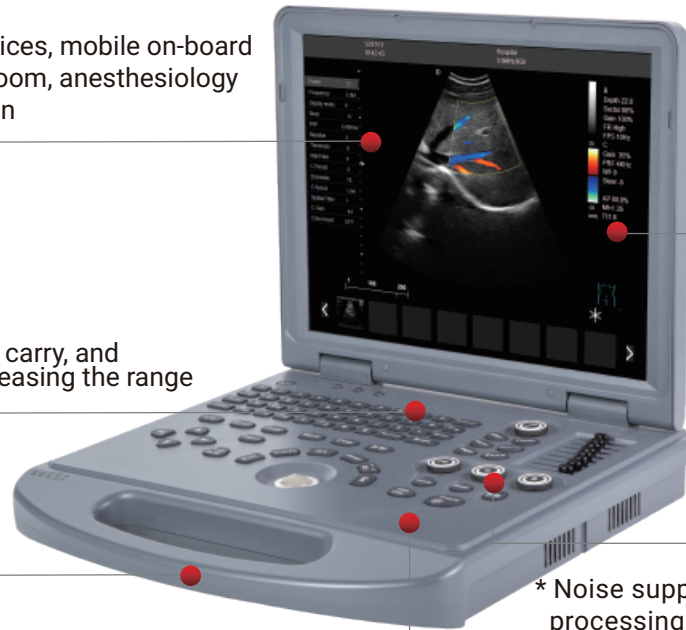
Convenient Trolley

Ingenuity Inseparable

* Widely used in out-patient services, mobile on-board services, CCU, ICU, emergency room, anesthesiology department, bedside examination

* Flexible configuration, easy to carry, and ergonomic design, greatly increasing the range

* Built-in rechargeable lithium battery for various environments



* Stable windows platform

* LED-backlit silicone keyboard for easy operation in darkroom

* Noise suppression speckle technology, multi-beam parallel processing technology, etc.

● Windows 7 Platform

The main new features are unlimited applications, enhanced visual experience, advanced network support, and a mobility center.

● Subarray Technology

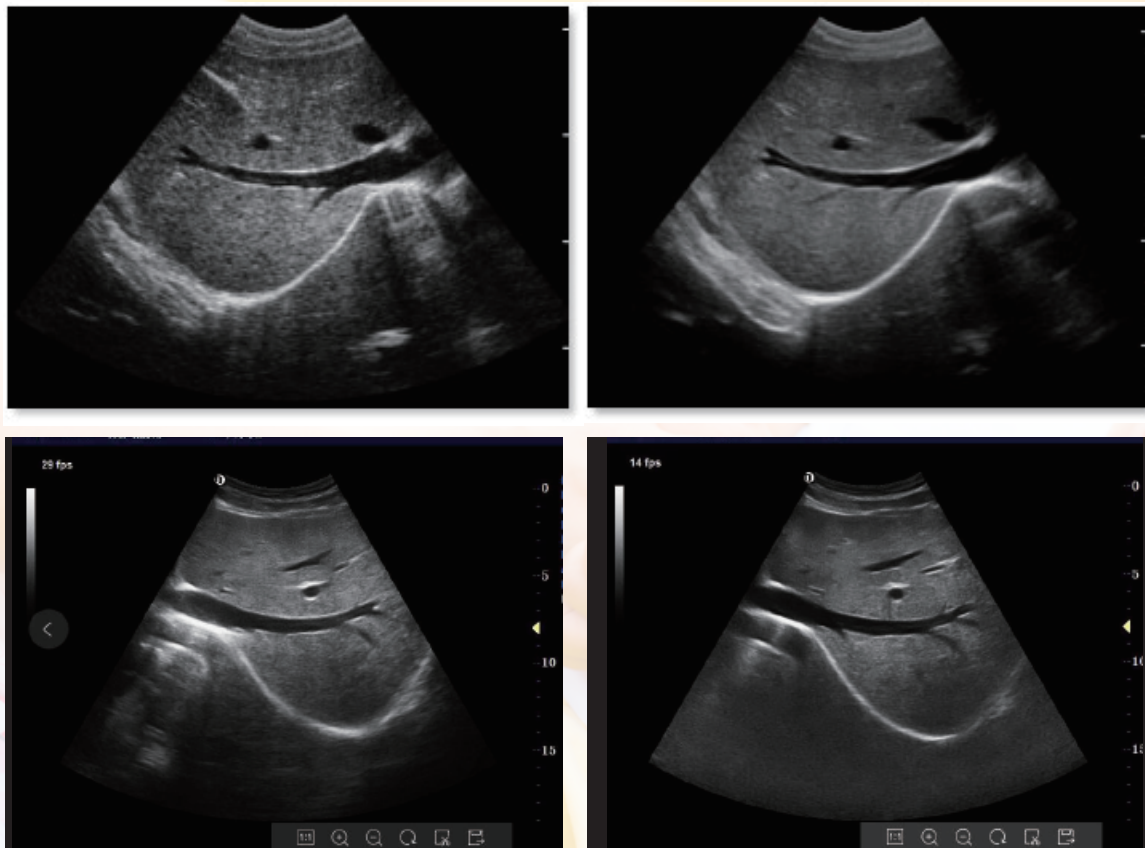
Dedicated high-density probe, using new array design technology and unique sub-array element technology, to make a second cut for independent wafer, which can completely control the entire process of wafer vibration, thereby reducing sidelobe artifacts and enhancing fine tissue resolution the boundary between adjacent strong echo reflectors is sharper and clearer. It fully displays the high-resolution image brought by the high-density probe, perfectly presents the image details, and increases the accuracy of clinical diagnosis.

● Completed Probe Group

Model to meet all ultrasound clinical applications
Trans-vaginal probe
Convex probe
Linear probe
Micro-convex probe
Trans-rectal probe

Clear Images Visualization

It lasts 3 years for the Dawei R&D team to create this full digital high-performance color Doppler ultrasound diagnostic instrument. Intelligent operation processes, humanized appearance design, and intimate human-computer interaction are integrated, which enables doctors to focus all their attention on the patients themselves during clinical diagnosis, and provides the best solution for improving the accuracy of clinical diagnosis. To meet the doctor's daily clinical diagnosis needs, and also take into account teaching and research applications.

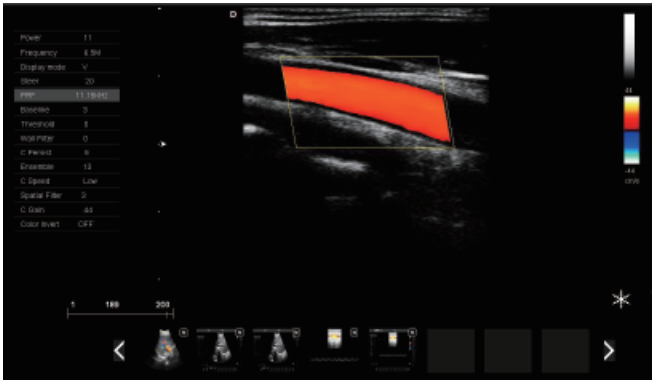


Micron Imaging Technology

Micron imaging technology tracks the specific signals of different tissue edges in real time to achieve edge enhancement and monitor each pixel at the same time, optimizes the internal signal of the tissue, and perfectly integrates the edge information and the internal pixel information of the tissue to restore the true and delicate two-dimensional image with excellent gradation contrast.

Tissue Harmonic Imaging Technology(THI)

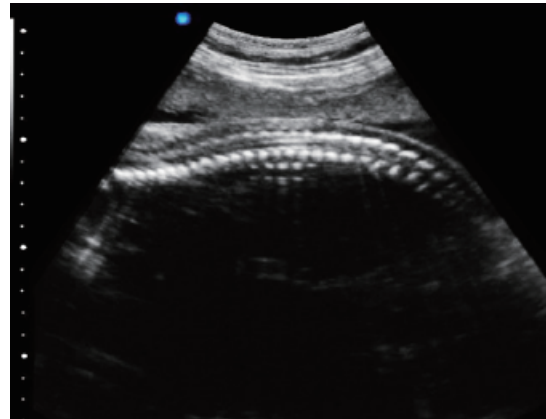
Improving image clarity by improving tissue contrast resolution, spatial resolution, and elimination of near-field artifacts. It is mainly used in the diagnosis of cardiovascular and abdominal diseases. It plays an important role in evaluating the lesion area and boundary of patients with imaging difficulties. Technology has been fully recognized by clinicians. Harmonic technology retains the second harmonic signal to the greatest extent based on removing the fundamental signal, which increases the signal intensity by more than 30% compared with traditional signal processing, reduces noise and artifacts, and improves the contrast resolution of tissue images.



Carotid Blood Flow

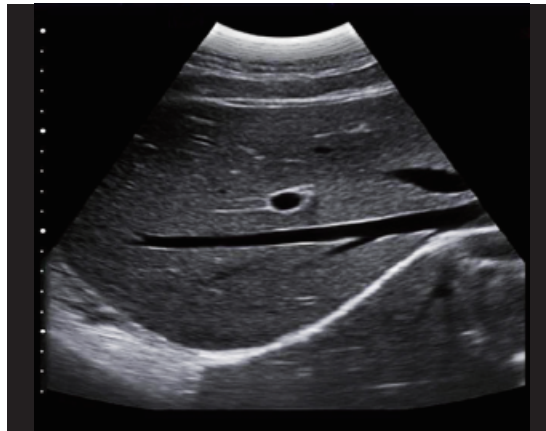
Carotid color Doppler ultrasound is one of the effective methods for diagnosing and evaluating carotid wall lesions. It plays a key role in the epidemiological investigation of atherosclerosis and the evaluation of the effectiveness of atherosclerosis prevention and treatment tests.

Carotid color Doppler ultrasound can clearly display detailed information such as whether the intima of the blood vessel is thickened, whether there is plaque formation, the location and size of plaque formation, whether there is vascular stenosis and the degree of stenosis, and whether there is occlusion. And localization, and can also analyze the hemodynamic results of the detected arteries.



Fetal Vertebral Check

The prevention and diagnosis of spina bifida, in the early or early stages of pregnancy, formally supplement folic acid to pregnant women. This is a eugenics policy formulated by the Ministry of Health. Generally, pregnant women are regularly checked for pregnancy after pregnancy. Ultrasound can detect early whether the fetus has spina bifida or neural tube insufficiency.



HD Liver Imaging

Ultrasound detection technology is the first choice for various liver diseases. Two-dimensional real-time ultrasound imaging is mainly used for liver morphological changes, and color Doppler blood flow imaging is used for liver vascular disease and hemodynamic examination. Ultrasound examination shows the liver lesion image, which belongs to the change of acoustic physical properties. With the same lesion, different stages of the course of the disease development, the ultrasound image performance is different.



Carotid Spectrum

Carotid spectrum ultrasound can provide a non-invasive, simple, and reproducible method for the diagnosis of atherosclerosis. However, the multi-parameter analysis should be promoted in the analysis of test results. In addition to the relevant vascular segment flow rate, the pulsatility index must be considered, spectrum morphology, blood flow direction, and sound of blood flow.

Carotid ultrasound can help determine the nature and stability of carotid atherosclerotic plaques in patients with ischemic cerebrovascular disease, and determine the extent of carotid atherosclerosis and carotid stenosis, especially in showing changes in the structure of the arterial wall. The advantages provide an objective basis for the early prevention and treatment of atherosclerosis. Active treatment of atherosclerosis and carotid stenosis is of great significance in preventing ischemic stroke.

Clinical image cases

