DAWEI

DW–T8

Color Doppler Ultrasound System
Versatile Easy Durable

Dawei Medical's R & D team lasts three years, integrating the most advanced design concepts and technological innovations to create a T8 all-digital high-performance Color Doppler ultrasound diagnostic instrument. Intelligent operation process, humanized design and thoughtful man-machine interaction as a whole, allows doctors to focus on the patient himself during the clinical diagnosis process.

CE 0123 ISO 13485

Ingenuity
Serve The Sound

* Main screen 21.5-inch medical HD display

* 13.3-inch large touch screen for in-depth interaction
(Covering 90% of clinical operations)

* Usb image storage export

* Free combination of probe storage slots

* Easy operation with integrated keypad

* Fully activated four-probe interface

* Four casters with foot brakes

Windows 7 platform

The main new features are unlimited applications, enhanced visual experience (no full aero effect), advanced network support (ad-hoc wireless network and Internet connection support ICS), and Mobility Center.

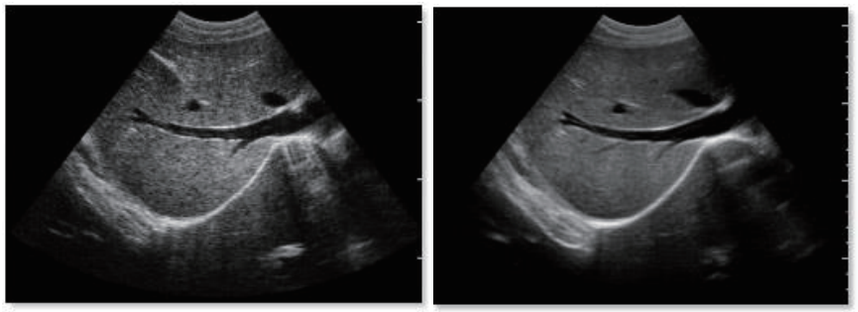
Subarray Technology

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.

Complete Probe Family

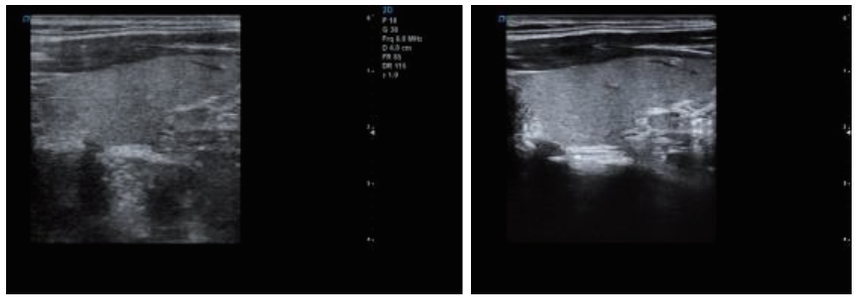
Model to meet all ultrasound clinical applications
Trans-vaginal probe
Convex probe
Linear probe
Micro-convex probe
Phased array probe
Trans-rectal probe
4D Volume probe

CLEAR IMAGE VISUALIZATION



Micro imaging technology

Micro imaging technology tracks the specific signals of different tissue edges in real time to achieve edge enhancement, monitors 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 a true, delicate, two-dimensional image with excellent gradation contrast.



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. Boundary division plays an important role, and this technology has been fully recognized by clinicians. Harmonic technology retains the second harmonic signal to the greatest extent on the basis of removing the fundamental signal, which is more than 30% higher than the signal strength obtained by traditional signal processing, reduce noise and artifacts, and improve the contrast resolution of tissue images.

All–round

Excellent

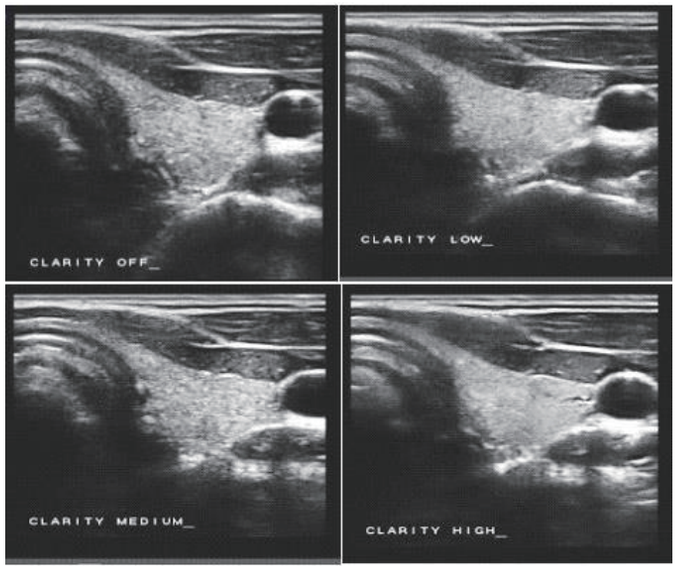
Humanize

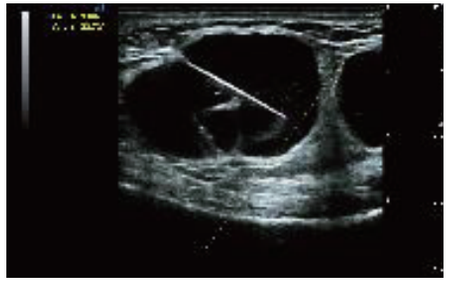
Cost–effective

Intelligent

Speckle noise removal technology

Shooting and extracting noisy ultrasound images from multiple spatial dimensions, and performing point-to-point intelligent recognition of noisy images in each spatial dimension to obtain the organization information of the image; the organization information in each spatial dimension is pixels classification of point region attributes, using local geometry to divide pixels into pulse regions and edge detail regions; according to the classification of pixel points, speckle noise suppression is performed on the noisy tissue information in each spatial dimension to obtain a single-dimensional denoised ultrasound image; a single-dimensional denoised ultrasound image of each spatial dimension is synthesized into an ultrasound denoised image.



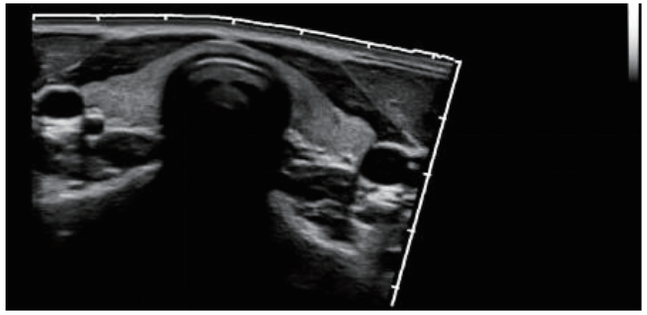


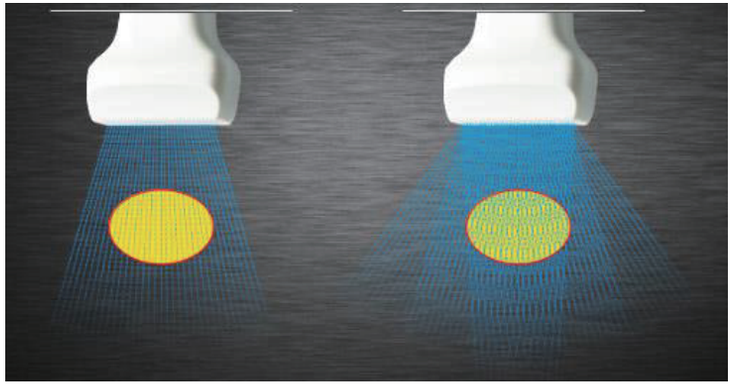
Puncture enhancement

Automatic detection of the needle body, automatic deflection of the sound beam, and smart puncture enhancement technology make the puncture display in the human body more intuitive.

Real-time wide-field imaging

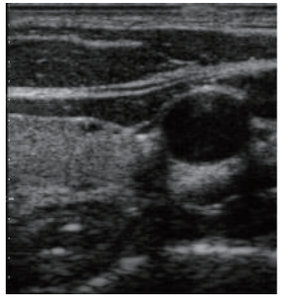
Expand the scanning field of view and observe the image information of large lesions in real time; it has a picture-in-picture zoom-in function, an adaptive cropping function, and intelligent jitter suppression technology.



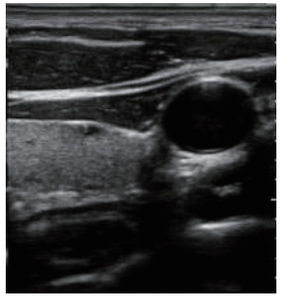


Spatial composite imaging technology

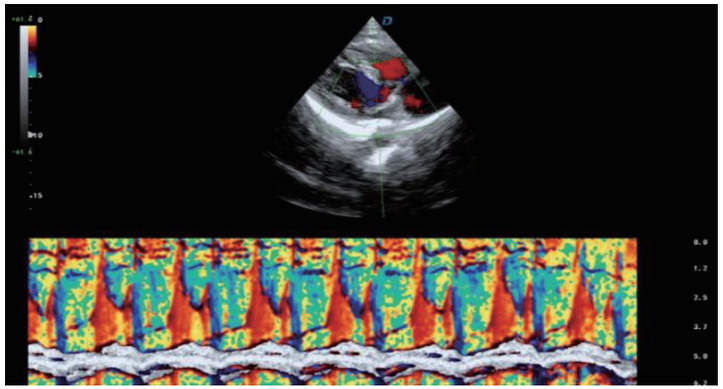
Sound beam deflection enhances tissue boundary signals, reduces the phenomenon of side wall echo loss, and makes the boundaries of tissues more clear.



Traditional imaging

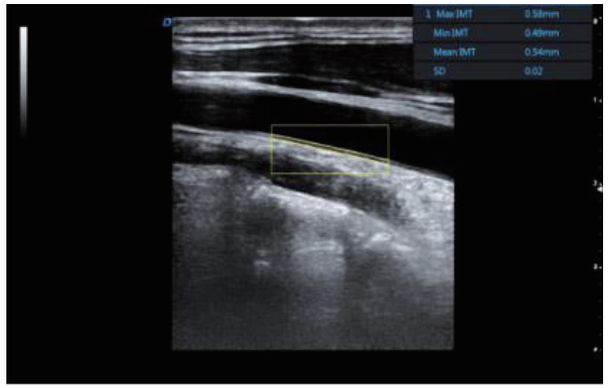


Spatial composite imaging



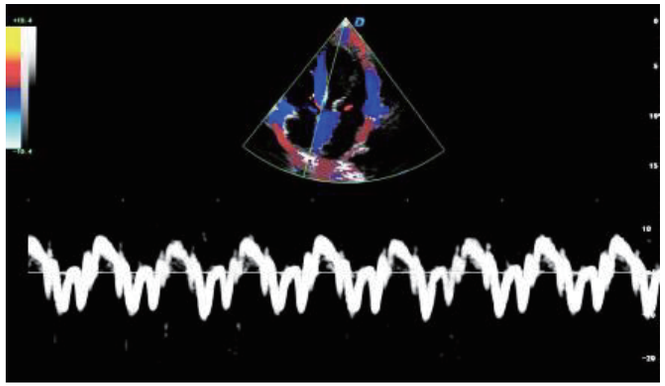
Omni-directional adjustable M-type

The Omni-directional adjustable m-type is angle-corrected, compared to the traditional m-type, which can obtain more and more accurate information about the various structures of the heart, which is conducive to better observation of the size of the heart cavity and the phased motion of the wall abnormal conditions, especially for difficult patients due to the special location of the heart, can obtain accurate measurement data and information.



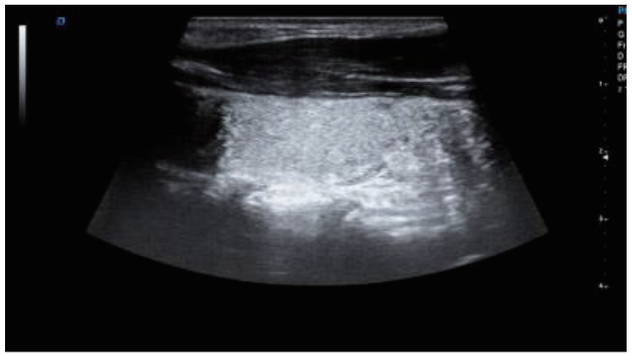
IMT automatic measurement of vascular intima-media

The thickness of vascular intima-media is an important indicator for predicting the risk of cardiovascular disease in people without clinical symptoms. Automatic intima-media measurement technology provides you with an effective detection tool. It can automatically measure the thickness of the intima-media in the near-field and far-field of the blood vessel, and automatically optimize the measurement angle.



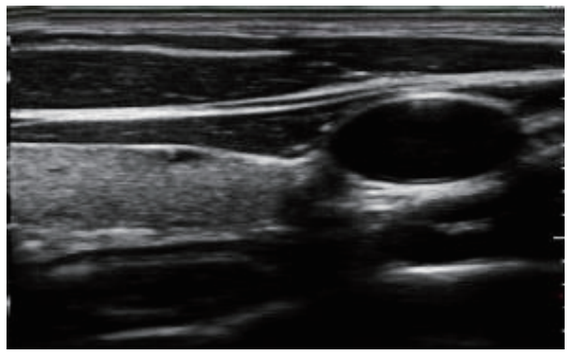
Tissue Doppler Imaging (TDI)

Tissue Doppler imaging is a new technique to obtain information about the speed, direction, time, and other aspects of myocardial tissue movement in order to analyze heart function more intuitively. TDI can quantitatively evaluate myocardial movement observe the speed of movement of different parts of the heart, determine whether there are local lesions, and evaluate early diastolic function.



Trapezoidal Imaging

The line data of the linear array probe is transformed into a trapezoidal image through coordinate transformation and interpolation, which is a kind of extended imaging.



Harmonic Fusion Imaging (fthi)

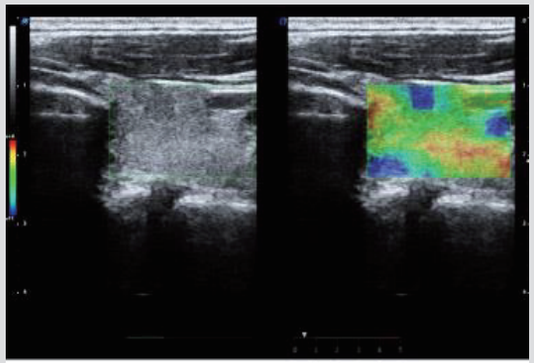
Reduce noise through optimized filters, enhance edges, and automatically detect contours to get clearer images, support all probes, and have a wide range of applications.

Automatic spectrum tracking measurement technology

In an ultrasound system where ultrasound Doppler technology checks the heart and arteries and veins, relevant parameters need to be extracted from the Doppler spectrum to evaluate the hemodynamic status of the heart and blood vessels. The disadvantage of manual detection is the operation of marking peak speed is relatively monotonous and time-consuming, with poor repeatability and low estimation accuracy. In addition, in order to mark the peak speed, the operator needs to interrupt the acquisition of doppler signals so that it cannot be estimated in real time. This host contains an automatic envelope detection module that can automatically track time-dependent changes in peak and average blood flow velocities and display them in real time on a Doppler spectrogram.

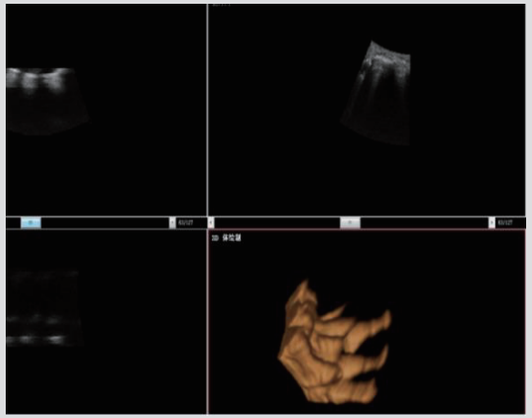
HD volume image rendering technology

Imaging mode-multi-planar reconstruction, with multiple imaging modes such as bone imaging, surface imaging, x-ray imaging. Four-dimensional refers to the time vector added to the three-dimensional basis. Ultrasound imaging system is based on the ultrasound encounter based on the principle of object reflection imaging, the probe is placed on the surface of the human body, which generates sound waves that enter the human body, and also receives the reflected ultrasound waves, so that the corresponding image is generated. The four-dimensional ultrasound technology can display the real-time dynamic motion image of the unborn baby or real-time moving images of human internal organs, to determine the development of the fetus, to determine whether there are occupying lesions and the nature of the abdominal and pelvic organs.



Real-time elastography technology

Elastography technology based on raw data information, using the tissue Doppler principle and intuitive parameter imaging modes and qualitative analysis, it can truly reflect the deformation of the tissue and gain insight into potential pathological characteristics.



Free arm 3D imaging mode

Tomographic imaging-any tomography can be selected according to the original volume data obtained, the layer thickness and direction can be arbitrarily selected, and the structural information of the lesion and its surrounding related tissues is presented in multiple directions.The tomographic slice can not only enhance the confidence of diagnosis, obtain the diagnosis results, can also help you speed up the process of image processing and improve workflow.

Dawei Medical Clinical Image Show