Stress Echocardiography

--Show the power supply of your body engine

Stress echocardiography is based on the fundamental causal relationship between induced myocardial ischemia and left ventricular regional wall motion abnormalities. By comparing the images of cardiac in both resting and full stress, stress echo can show the ischemic part of myocardium which may not be detected during daily life. With this non-invasive, non-radioactive and easy operative procedure, the cardiovascular disease can be better recognized with higher accuracy far before it happened.

Applications of Stress Echocardiography

- Prognostic value: provide prognostic information of wall motion, left ventricular function and mass to determine the risk of future cardiovascular events
- After myocardial infarction: to indentify high and low risk subsets and to predict the location and extent of coronary disease
- After revascularization: to evaluate the initial success of the procedure, to look for recurrence of disease, and to assess symptoms in patients with known coronary disease
- Preoperative risk assessment: to assess preoperative risk prior to non-cardiac surgery

Stress Echo on DC-7:

- ◆ Abundant protocols for exercise and pharmacologic stress
- User defined protocol for special requirements
- ◆ Structured report with interpretation templates and PDF format

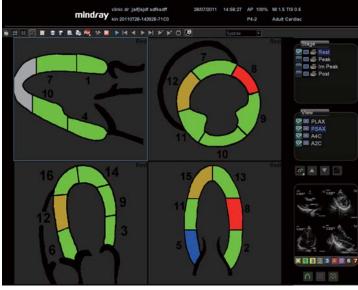






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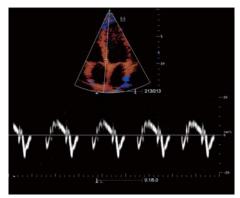


Tissue Doppler Imaging (TDI)

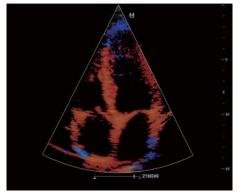
--Get the result easy, get the result right.

TDI, Doppler-based technology, is an important practical tool in routine echocardiography. By assigning a different color to the tissue based on its instantaneous velocity, TDI allows truly quantitative measurement of regional myocardial function. Besides, it can provide other high quality Doppler signals, such as mean and instantaneous local acceleration, which guarantees a fast, direct, and complete Wall Motion Analysis.

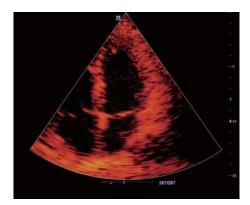
DC-7 possesses a full functional TDI package, including Tissue Velocity Doppler (TVD), Tissue Velocity Imaging (TVI), Tissue Energy Imaging (TEI), and Tissue Velocity Motion (TVM). This powerful package enables the user to easily observe the kinetic activity of the heart and to obtain rapid quantification result with confidence.



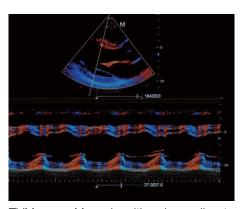
TVD: shows the change of velocity from one frame to another in a 2D image according to a separate multicolor scheme.



TVI: uses standard color coding to depict both velocity and direction of myocardium movement.



TEI: the tissue map presents the intensity of the power spectrum of the tissue.



TVM: uses M mode with color coding to identify the motion of myocardium in different phases.







