

# Principles of ultrasonography and its applications in farm animals reproduction



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This technique is similar to the echolocation used by bats, whales and dolphins, as well as SONAR used by

submarines etc..



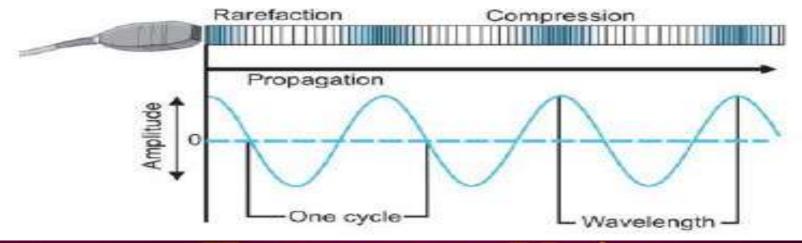






### **Ultrasound: Medical Definition**

- -Diagnostic medical US is the use of high frequency sound to aid in the <u>diagnosis</u> and <u>therapeutic</u> procedures, using ultrasound to guide interventional procedures (for instance: <u>biopsies</u> or drainage of fluid collections).
- -Frequency ranges used in medical US imaging are 2-15 MHz.



Frequency Units

- One cycle per second = one Hertz (Hz)
- One thousand Hertz = One kilohertz (KHz)
- One million Hertz = One megahertz (MHz)

Example: a 7.5 MHz transducer operates at 7,500,000 cycles per second

### Ultrasound modes

### A -mode (amplitude mode):

these units detect fluid-filled organs and U.S reflected converted to audible or visual signals, now largely outdated. The A-mode scan had also been used for early pregnancy assessment (detection of fetal heart beat), and placental localization. This type of ultrasonography is used for ophthalmologic scanning.

### .B -mode (brightness mode):

two-dimensional image on a screen. Allowing direct visualization of the tissues.

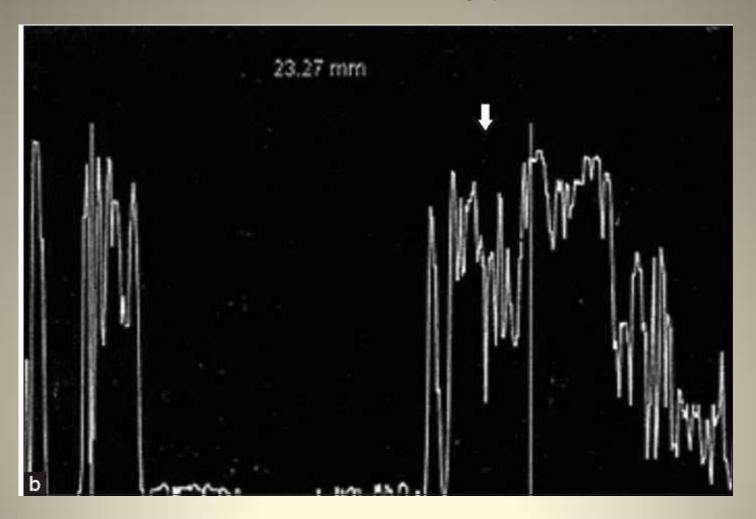
#### M- mode (motion mode):

This is used predominantly in echocardiography to assess dimensions of cardiac chambers and also to allow the thickness of the walls of the heart to be assessed in relation to the cardiac cycle.

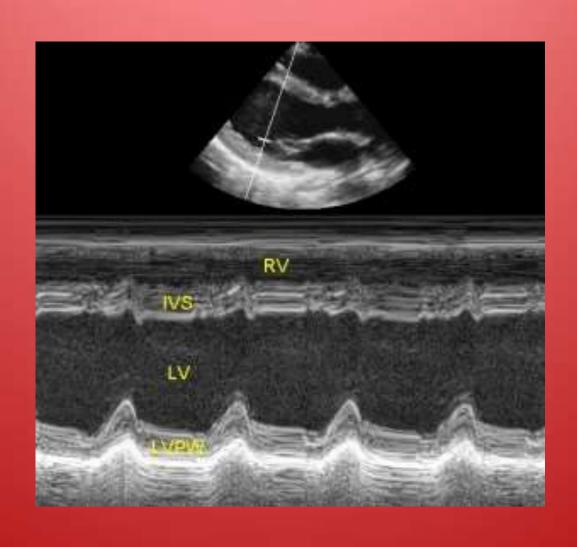
#### .Doppler Ultrasound:

examinations include investigation of blood flow in arteries and veins in almost each body part.

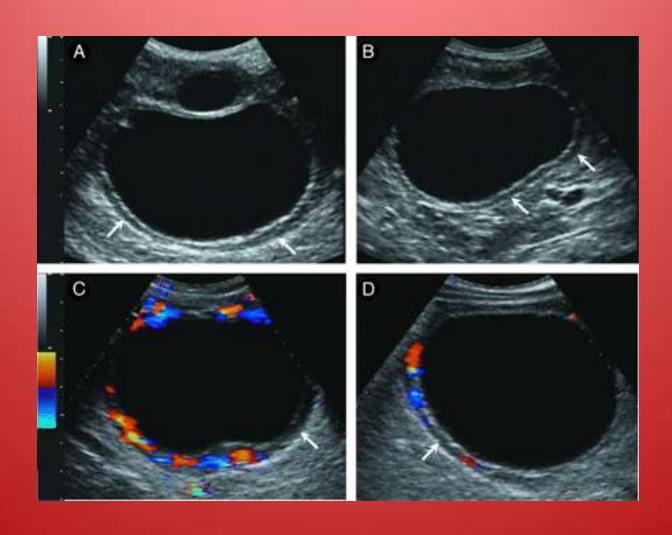
### A-mode US



### M-MODE ECHOCARDIOGRAM



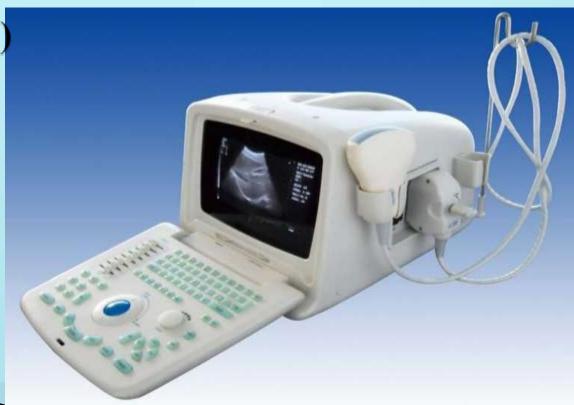
### Doppler Ultrasound:



# Principal components of the real time (B-mode)ultrasound apparatus:

- .Monitor
- .Command keyboard
- .Transducer (Probe)
- .Printer





# Types of B-mode Ultrasound unit:

1-NON-TRANSPORTABLE U.S UNIT.

2-TRANS-PORTABLE U.S UNIT.

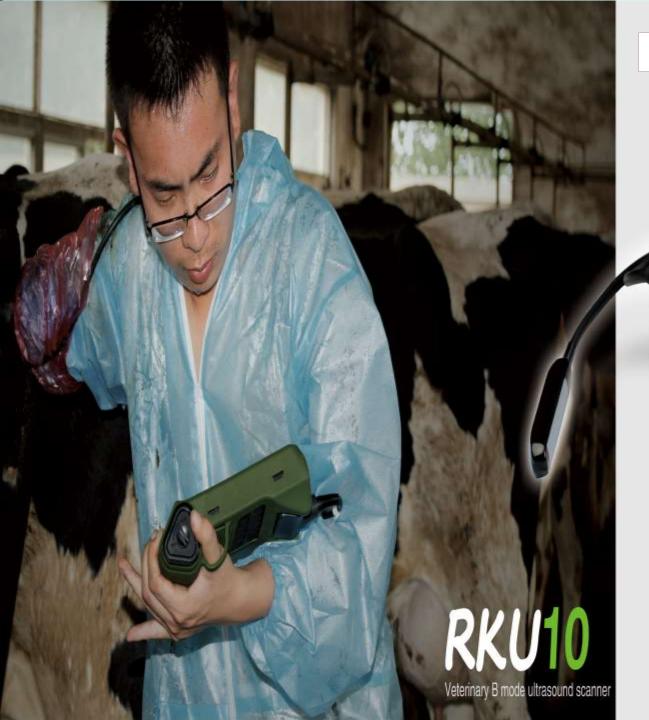


3-PORTABLE U.S UNIT.



1-NON-TRANSPORTABLE U.S UNIT

2-TRANS-PORTABLE U.S UNIT



#### 3-PORTABLE U.S UNIT



### With Most Convenient Experience You Never Know!

RKU adopt sophisticated hardware craft, ultra light weight, ultra long-time battery work, unique ring design, multiple use method,

## ROUTES OF ULTRASOUND EXAMINATION

- Trans-abdominal
- Trans-rectal
- Trans-vaginal







### **Types of Transducers (probes)**



### Linear Transducer

- -CONTAIN **A LARG** NUMBER OF CRYSTALS.
- -TRANSDUCER FACE IS **FLAT**.
- -GENERATE A RECTANGULAR-SHAPE IMAGE.
- -PREFERED FOR TRANSRECTAL USE EXAMINATION OF LARGE ANIMALS REP. ORGANS.
- -5/10MHz

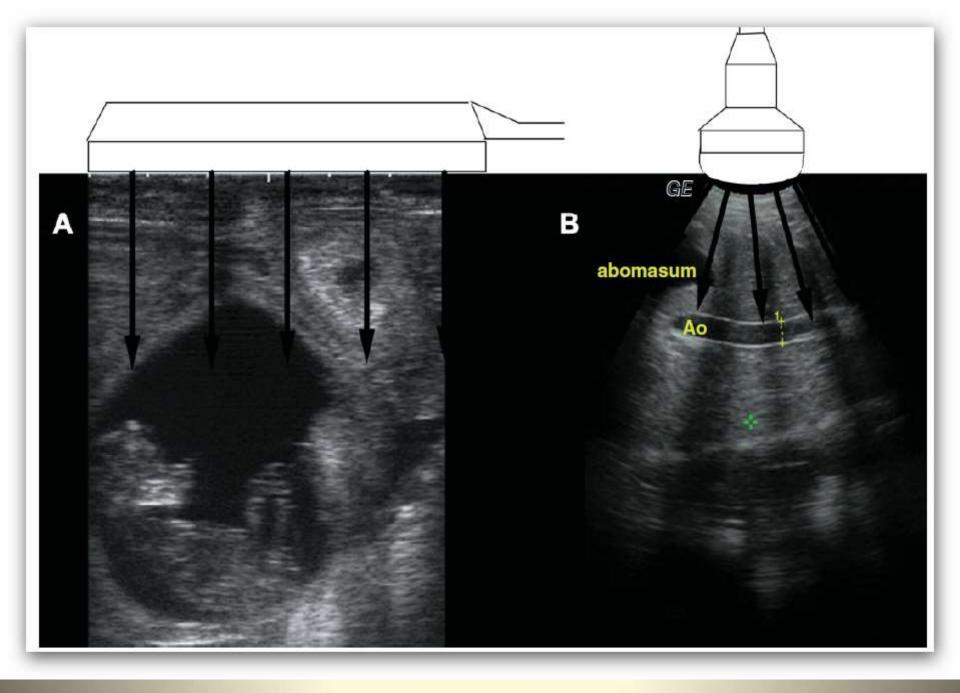
### Sector transducer

- -CONTAIN A SMALL NUMBER OF CRYSTALS.
- -TRANSDUCER FACE IS CURVED.
- -PRODUCE A FAN-SHAPED IMAGE.

- -USE IN ABDOMINAL EXAMINATION
  IN SMALL AND LARGE ANIMALS
  ,EVALUATION OF FETAL HEALTH IN
  ADVANCED GESTATION OF LARGE
  AND SMALL ANIMALS.
- 2.5/5MHz







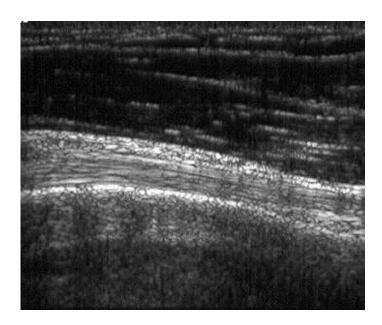
### Characteristics and indications of probes with different frequencies used in THERIOGENOLOGY

3 .5MHz	5MHz	7.5MHz
Best field depth (o-20)cm	Intermediate field Depth(0-12)cm	Reduced field depth(o-8)cm
Lower resolution	Good resolution	Higher resolution
Advanced gestation, postpartum uterus.	Routine pregnancy diagnosis, determining fetal gender.	Follicles and corpus luteum ,early pregnancy ,determining fetal gender.

### **ECHOTEXTURE TERMINOLOGY**

Strong Reflections = White dotsDiaphragm, tendons, bone

'Hyper-echogenic'



### **ECHOTEXTURE TERMINOLOGY**

Weaker Reflections = Grey dots

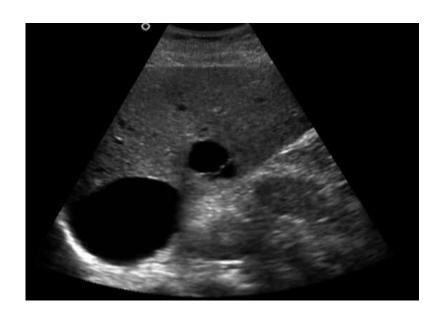
- Most solid organs,
- thick fluid -

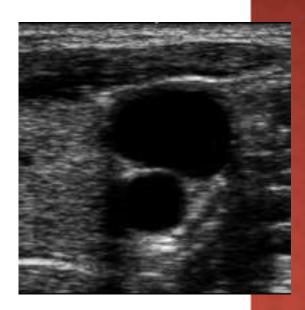


'Iso-echogenic'

### **ECHOTEXTURE TERMINOLOGY**

- No Reflections = Black dots
  - Fluid within a cyst, urine, blood
  - 'Hypoechoic' or an-echogenic





## Practical applications of ultrasonic imaging in reproductive biology

- Ovarian and uterine evaluations.
- EARLY PREGNANCY DIAGNOSIS.
- Fetal Evaluation, assess fetal growth and fetal well-being.
- Ultrasound Characteristics of the Uterus in the Cycling animal.
- 🔽 Determination of fetal gender.
- Ultrasonographic evaluation of the placenta.
- Evaluation of testes and accessory sex glands of male.

### **Advantages of ultrasound:**

- 1. Ultrasound examinations are noninvasive.
- 2. Ultrasound methods are relatively inexpensive, quick and convenient.
- 3. No harmful effects have been detected.
- 4. Ultrasound is particularly suited to imaging soft tissues.
- 5. It is rarely necessary to anesthesia of animals.
- 6. Most ultrasound examinations are **painless**, **fast** and **easy**, usually no discomfort from pressure.

### Disadvantages of ultrasound:

- 1. The resolution of images is often limited.
- 2.Ultrasound cannot penetrate bone and performs poorly when there is air between the scanner and the organ of interest.
- 3 the depth penetration of ultrasound is limited, making it difficult to image structures that are far removed from the

body surface.

### Common names of US:

-Two-dimensional, 2D-mode.

-real-time mode

-B-mode.

-gray scale.

-SONAR: Sound Navigation

And Ranging



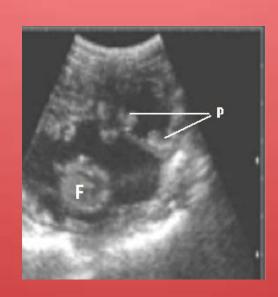






16day



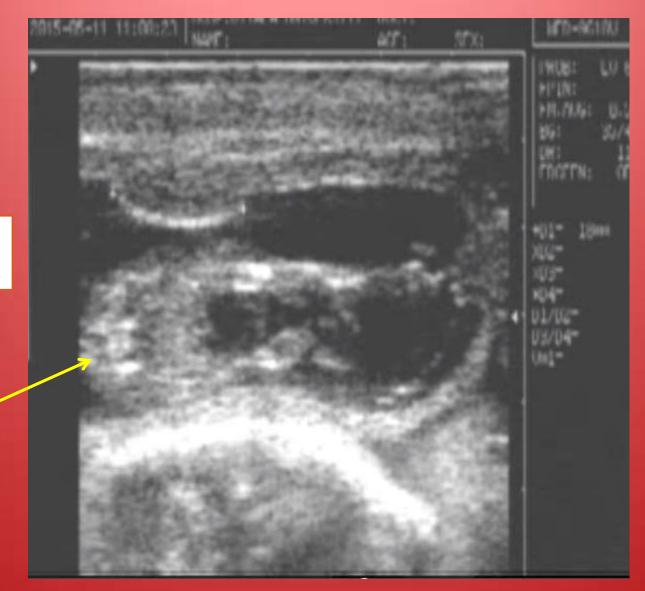




50 day



16 day



70 day Female sex









Hydrometra in goat

