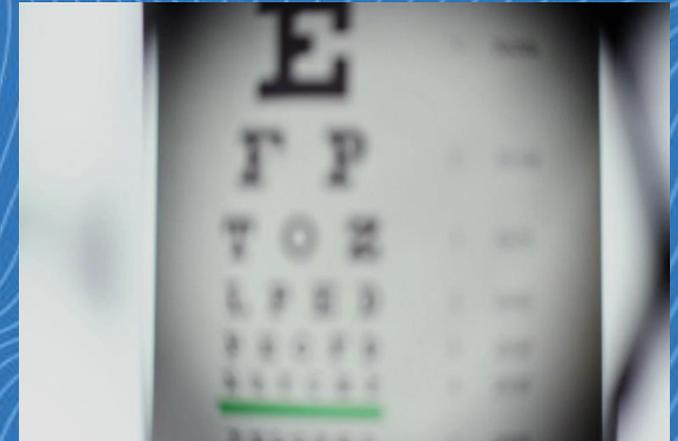


# Sharpening the eyes – image optimization

## Frauke Petersen

Former lead of Ultrasound and General Internal Medicine-  
Gastroenterology, Department,  
Municipal Hospital of Lüneburg  
Lüneburg, Germany



Berlin, DE – October 2nd – 3rd, 2025

# Disclosures

- I accepted workshop training support from
  - MSD
  - Janssen
  - Takeda
- I have no financial relationship with ultrasound companies

# Part 1 Image acquisition

Avoiding shadows

The good pressure

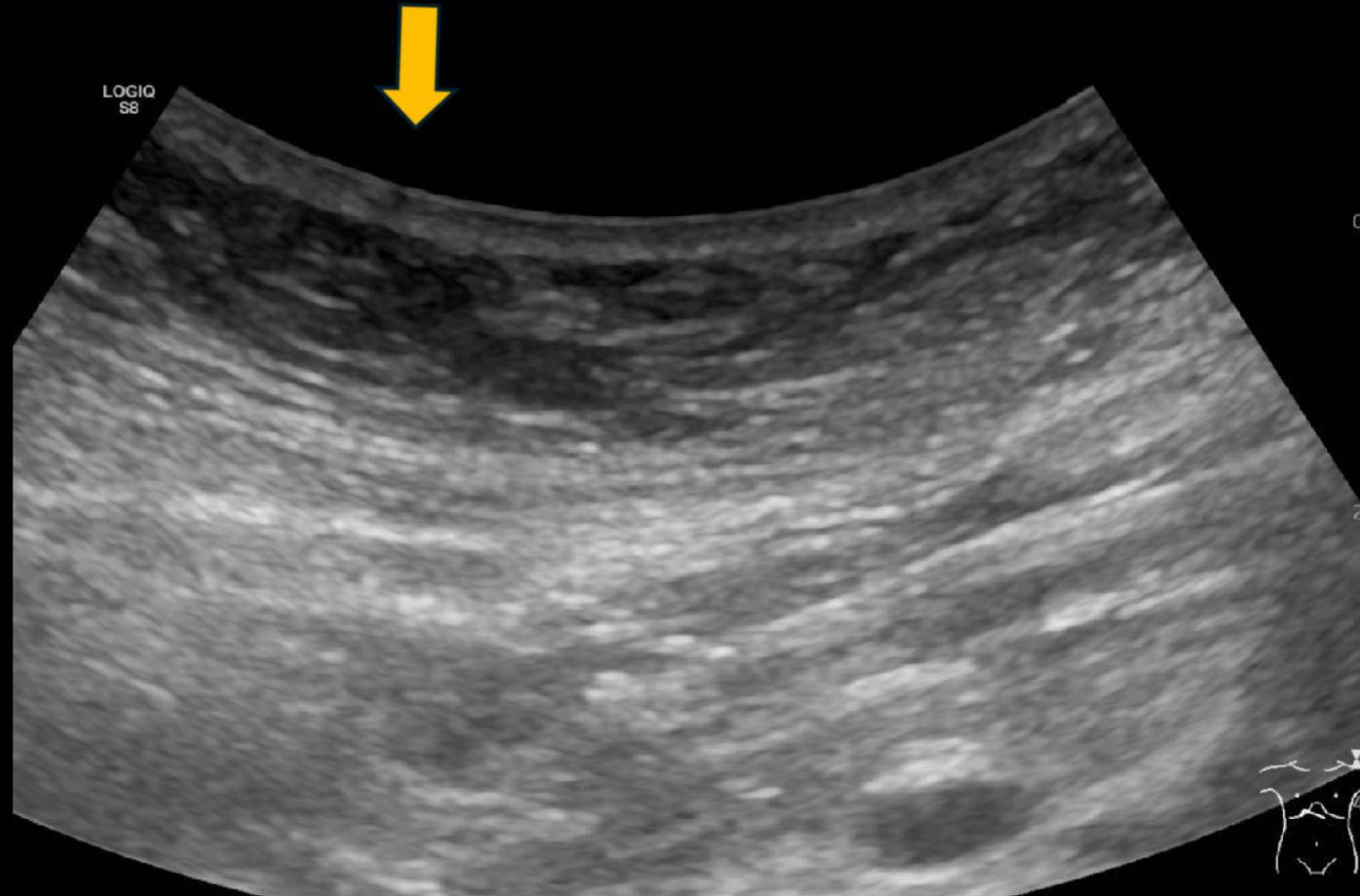
The good position

Centering

Helpful shadows

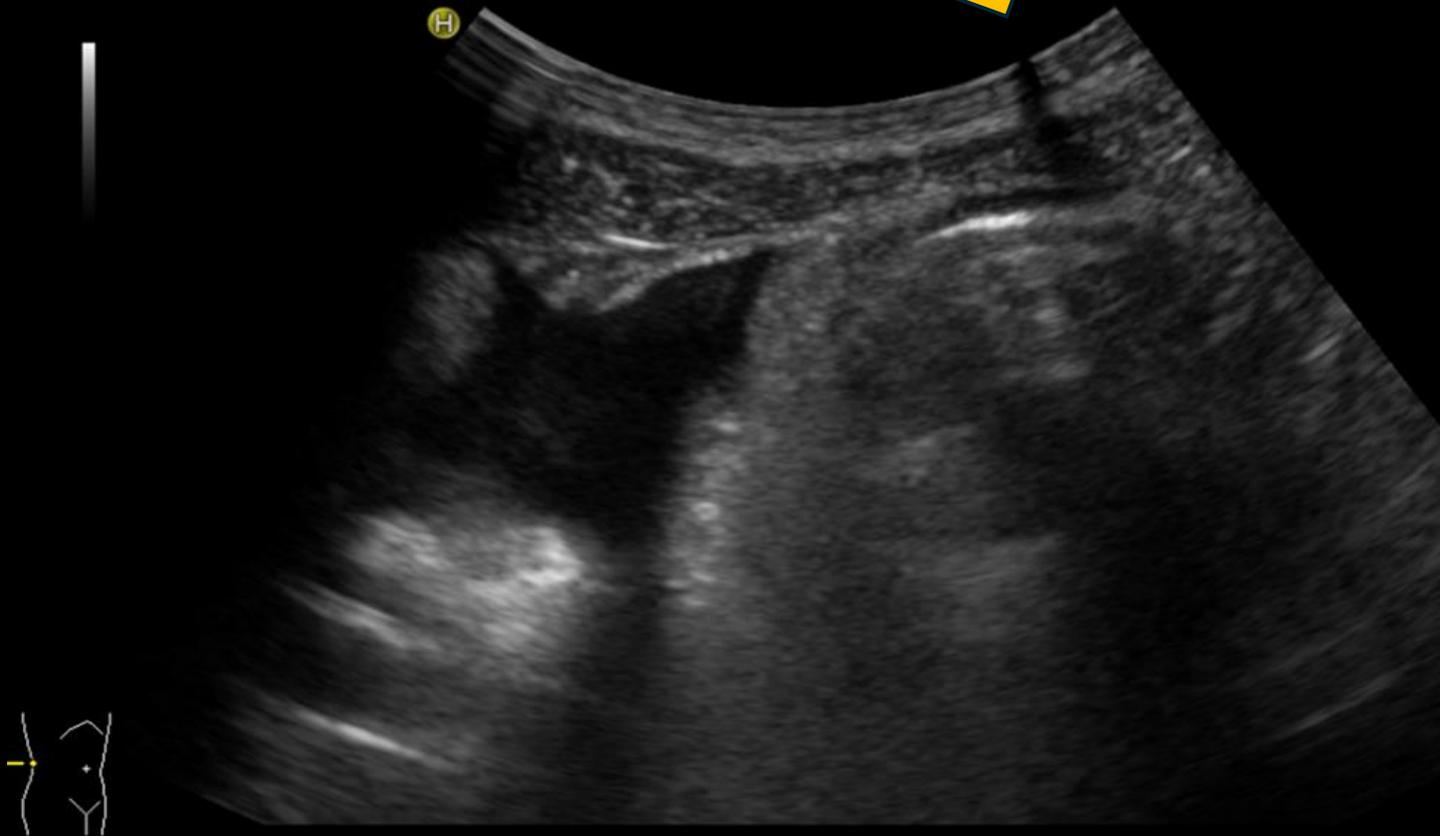


# What is wrong with this image?

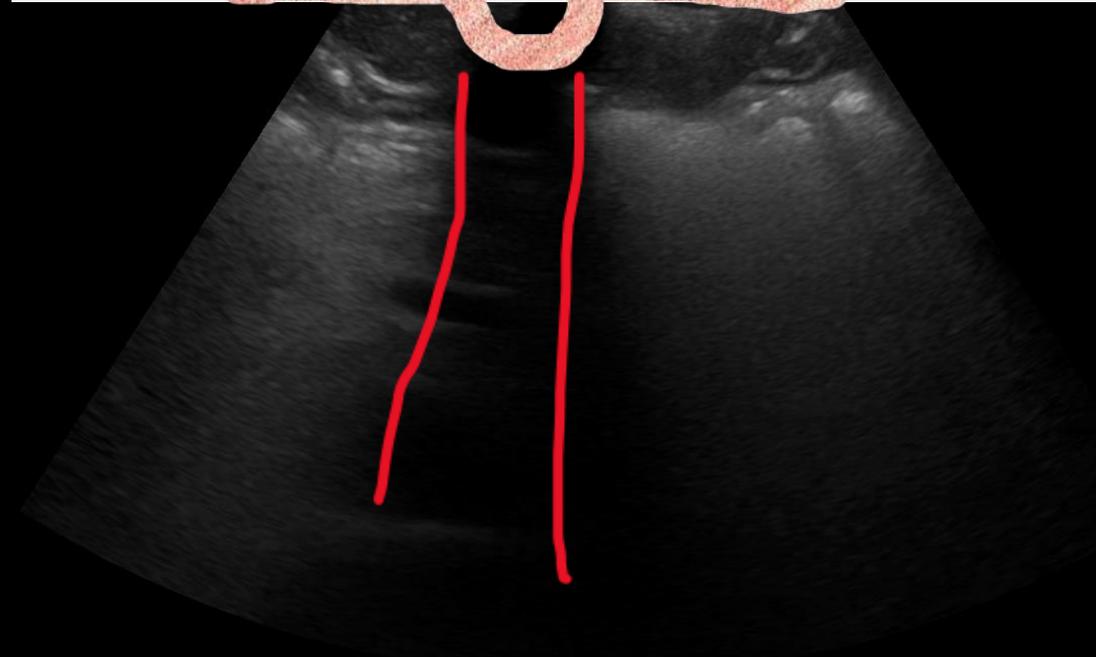




## More obvious: Cristal defect



# Air shadowing





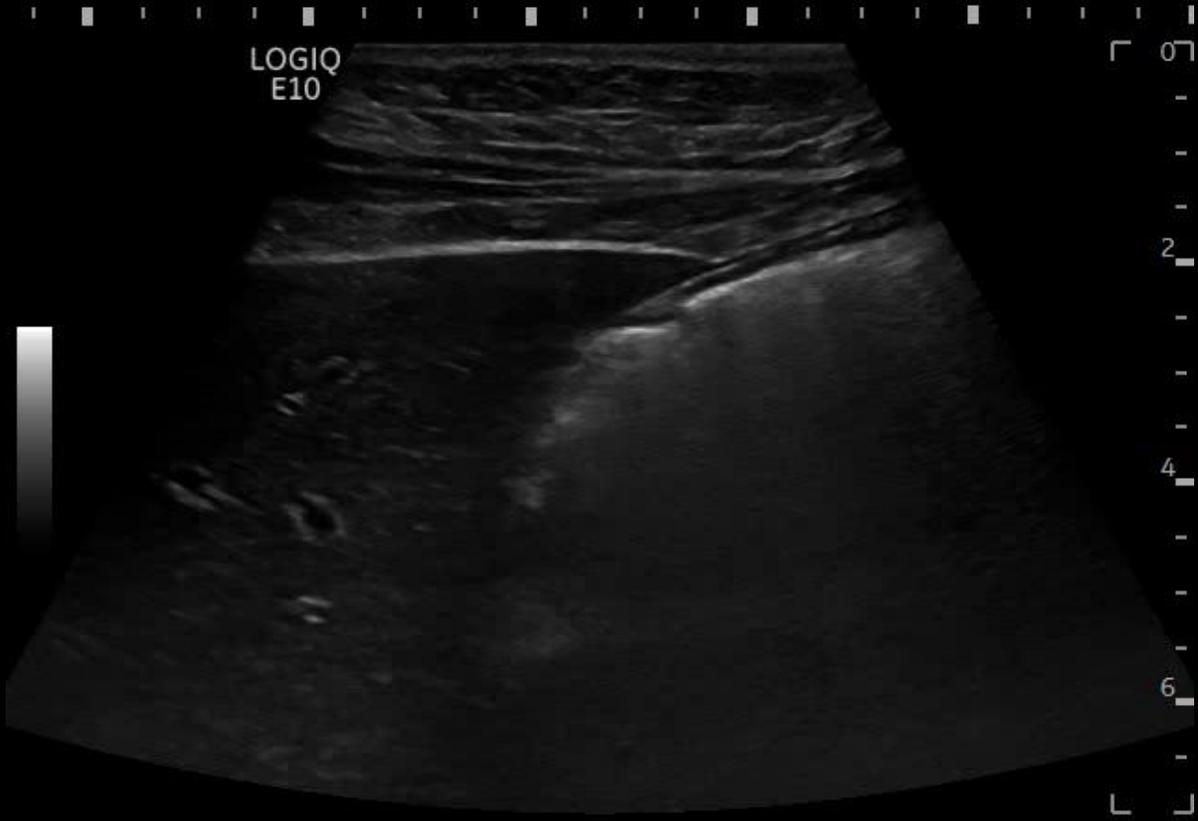
06/04/22

06/04/22

LOGIO  
E10

LOGIO  
E10

# Tiny disturbances :outer shadowing



# Gel mixed with abdominal hair



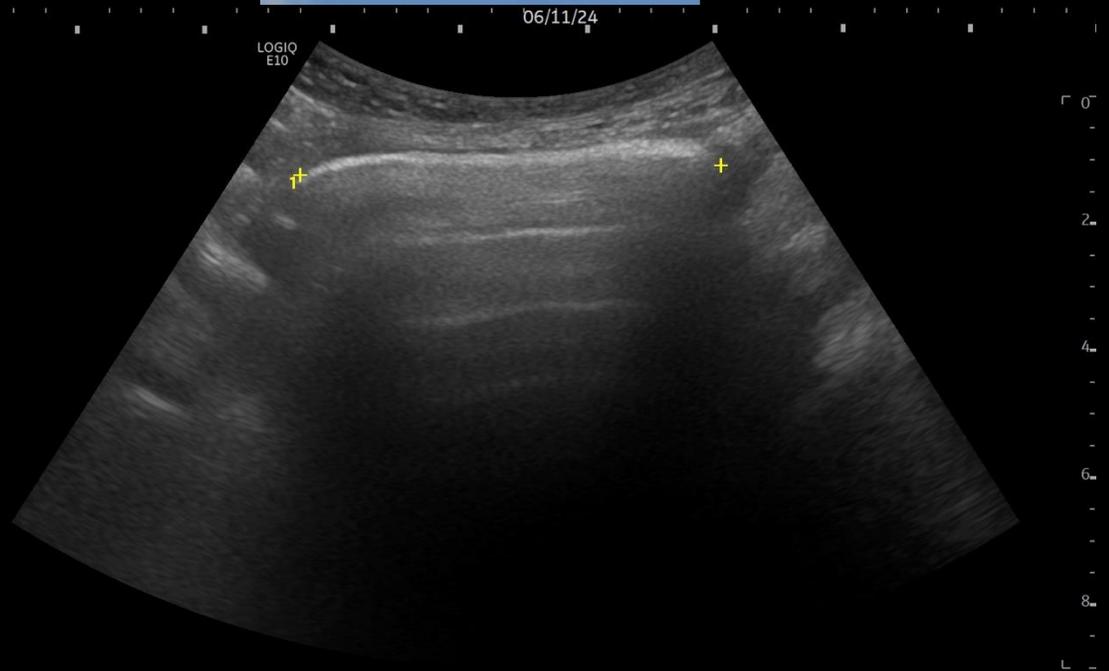


## Reasons for „external“ shadows

- Transducer detached, body „valleys“, f.e. navel
- Tissue
- Dressings
- Bone/ ribs

# Air shadowing, ring-down artefacts

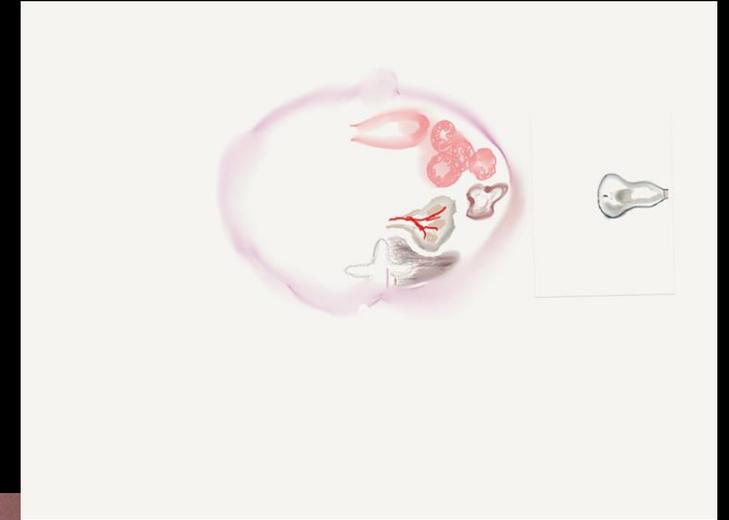




1 L 6.60 cm



# Undercutting the air in a lateral position



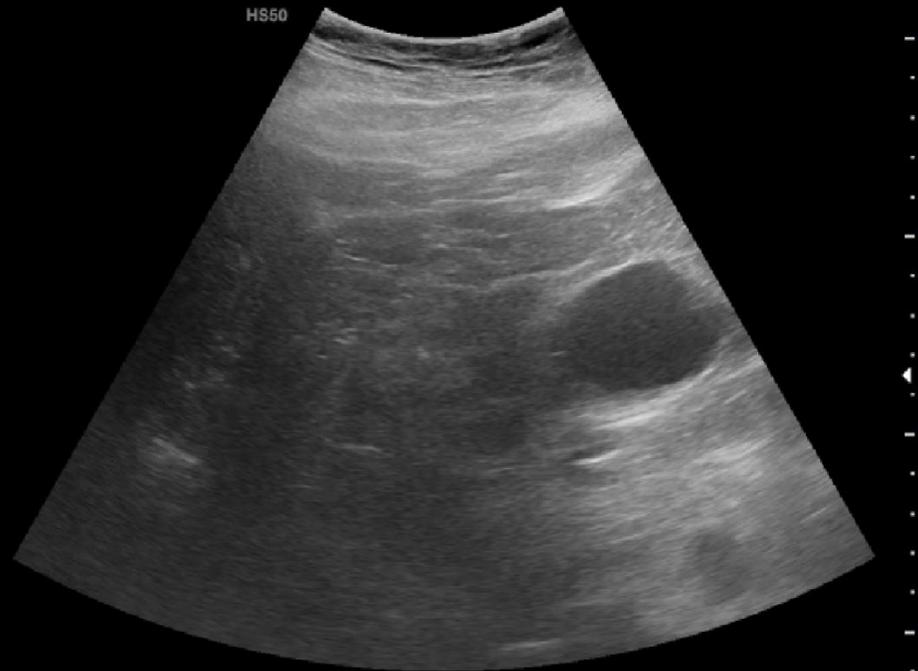


# How to deal with obesity



# Centering

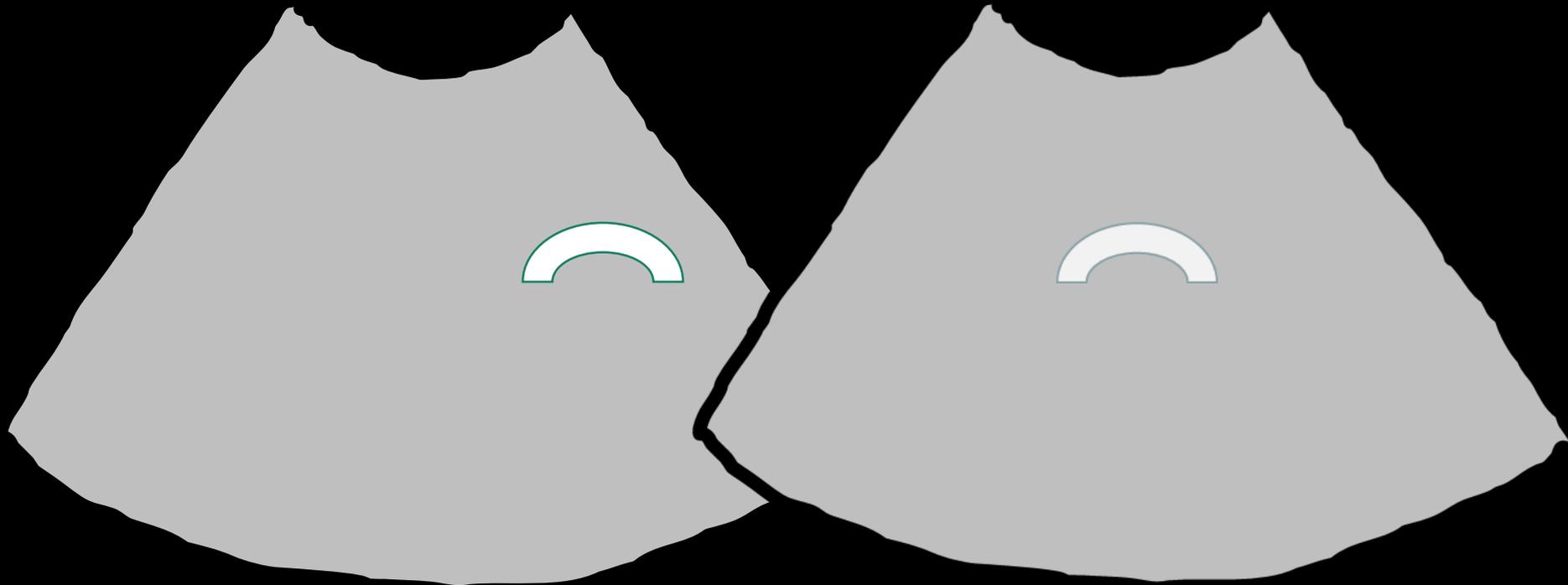
CA2-9AD  
16.0cm  
25Hz  
[2D]  
Frq 2.3MHz  
Gn 49  
DR 106  
FA 6  
L 90%

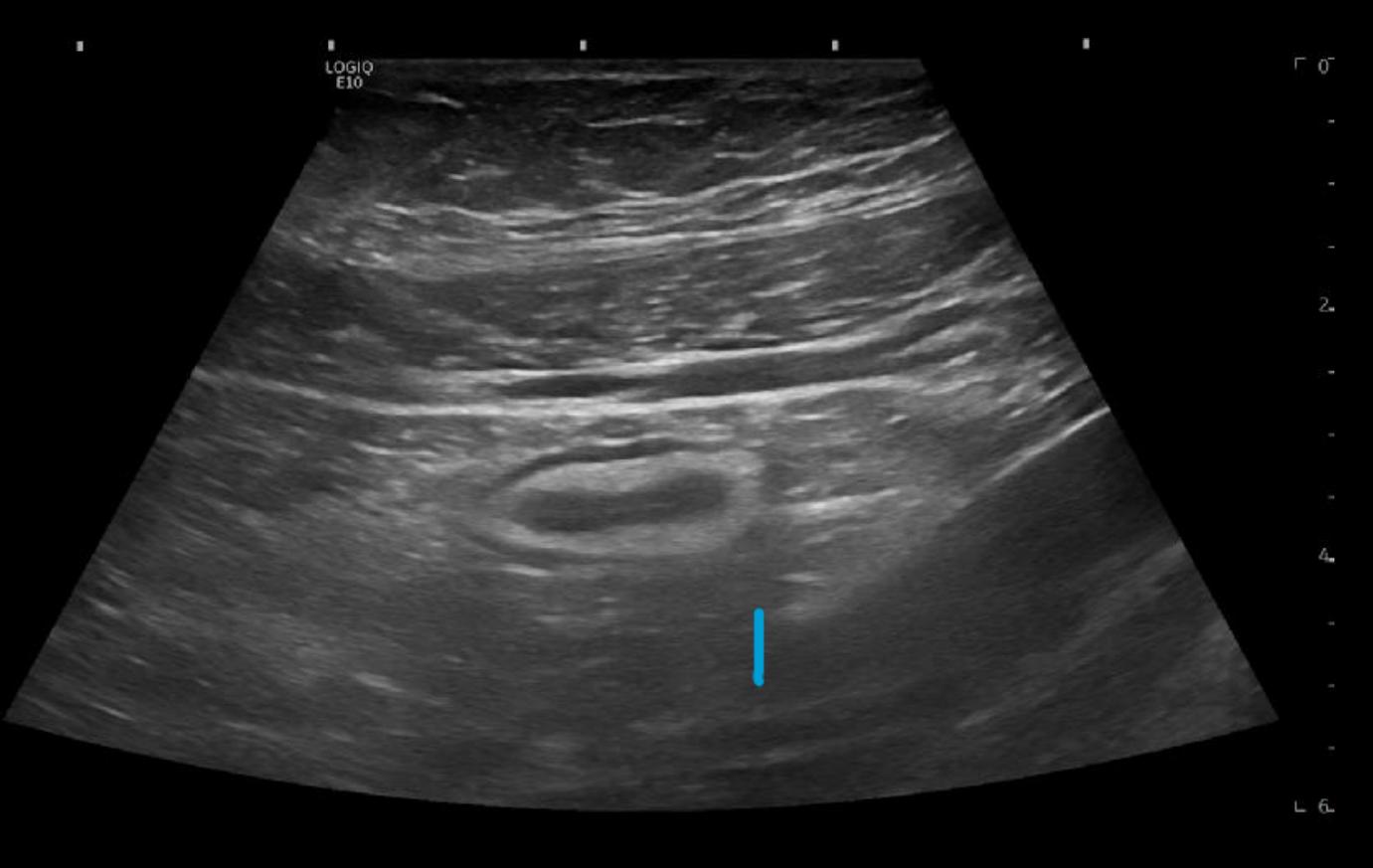


Abdomen\*  
CA2-9AD  
16.0cm  
25Hz  
[2D]  
Frq 2.3MHz  
Gn 49  
DR 106  
FA 6  
L 90%



Always place the intestine in the center of the image







# Part 2

## Image optimisation B-Mode

The role of the gain

The focus position

Presets : the gray scale

Presets: compounding and post-processing

Presets: Dynamic range

Zooming and enlarging tools

11/11/24  
11/11/24

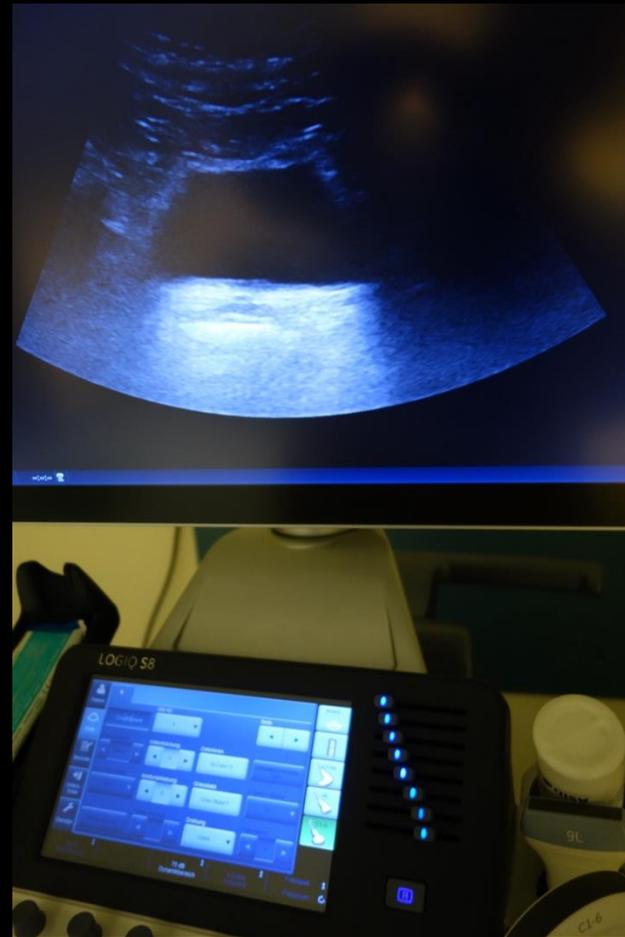
LOGIQ  
E10



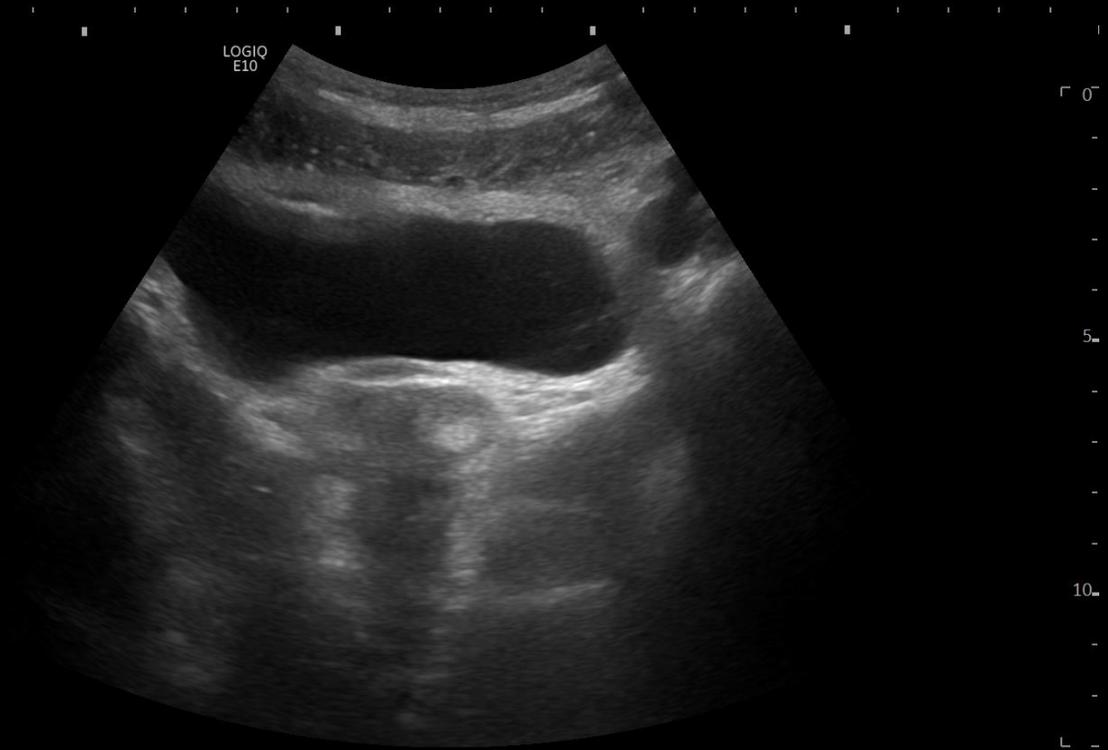
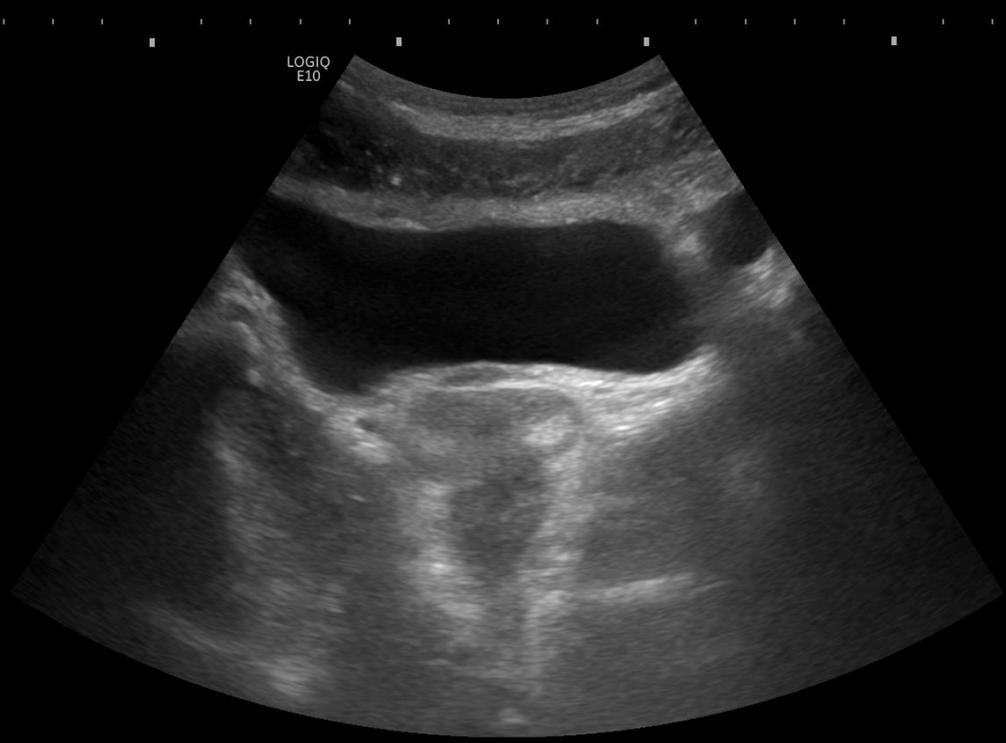
0  
2  
4  
6

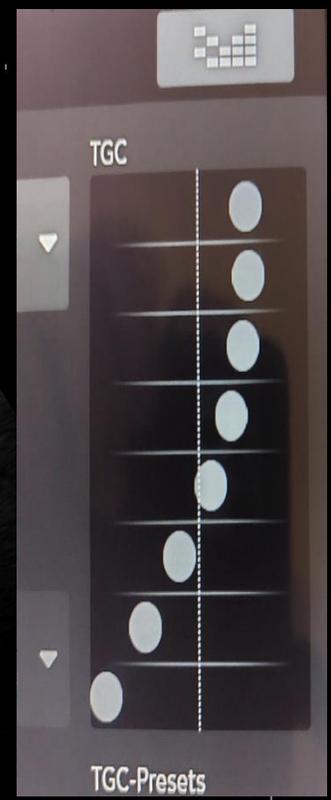
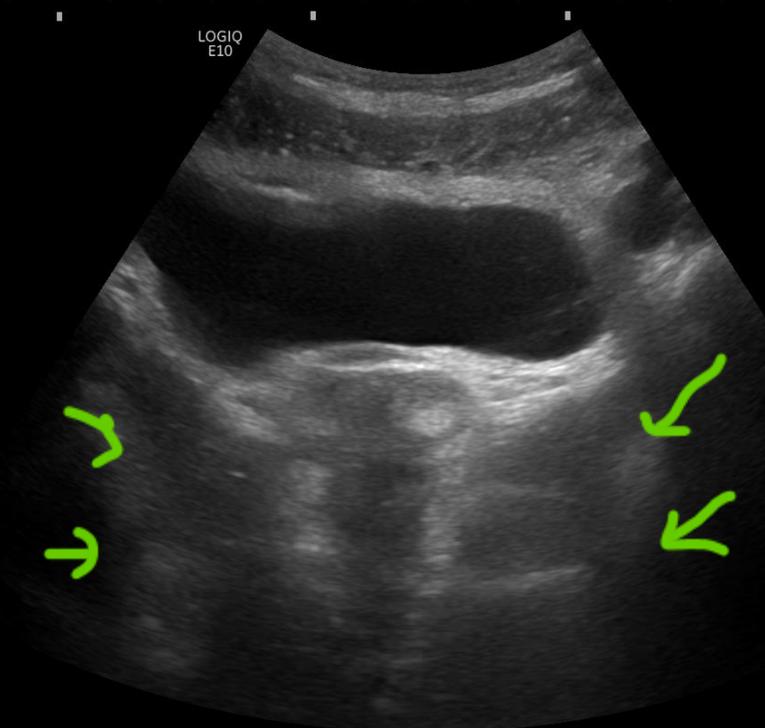
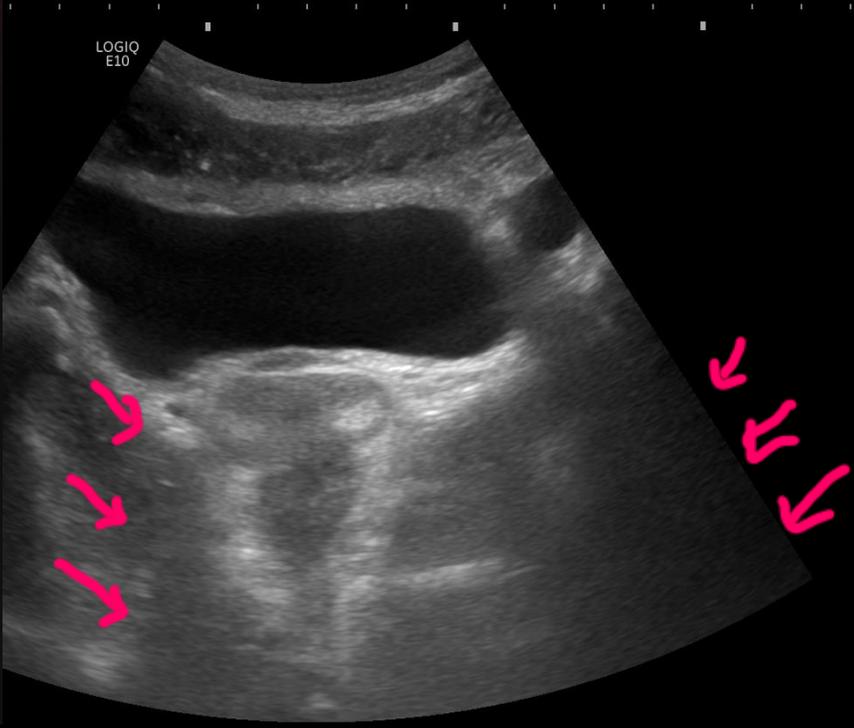
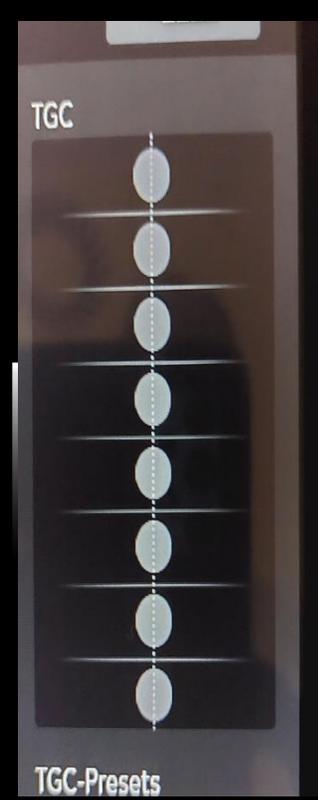
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# TGC (time gain compensation)



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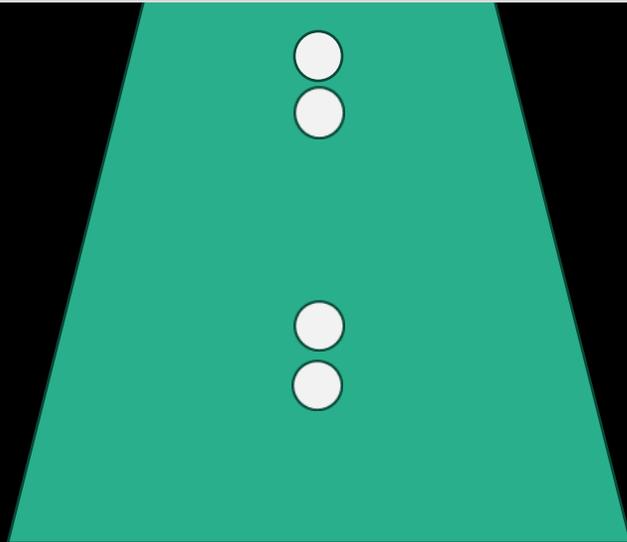
# The focus position

## Axial Resolution

Depending on probe properties

Pulse length

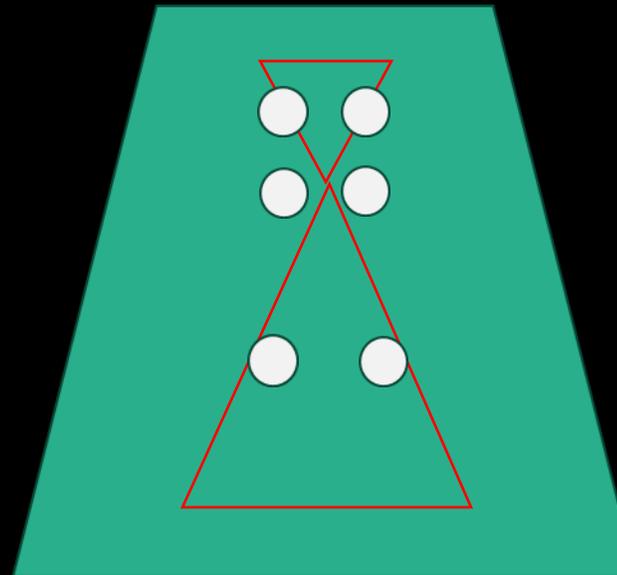
Independent of depth



## Lateral resolution

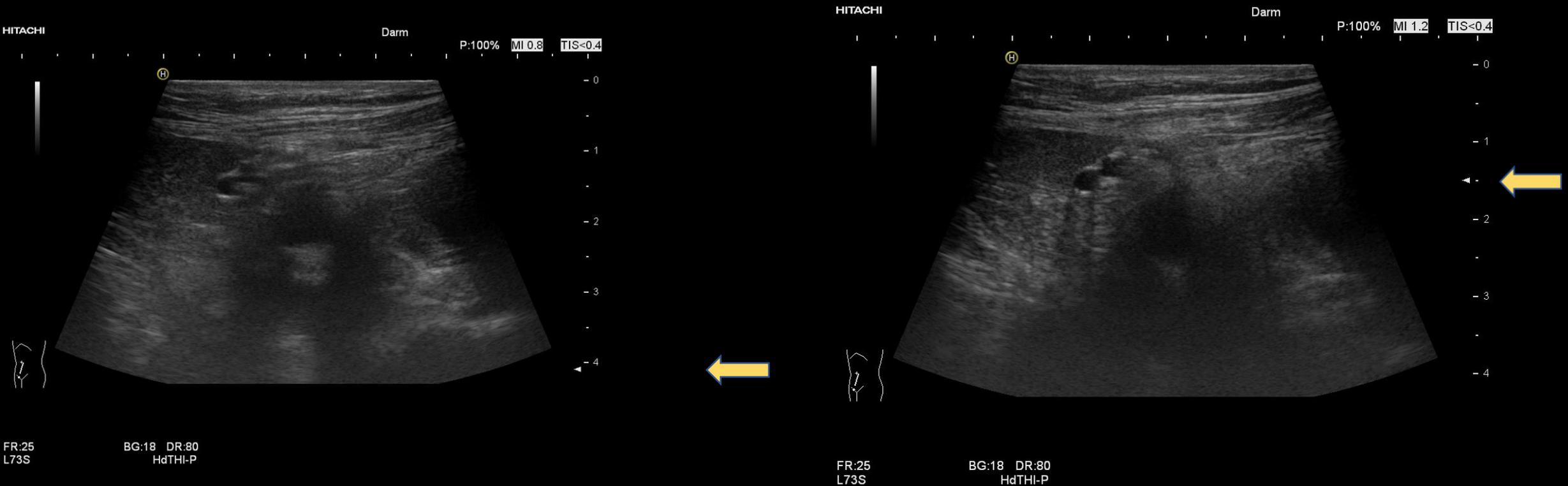
Depending on focus position

Depth important



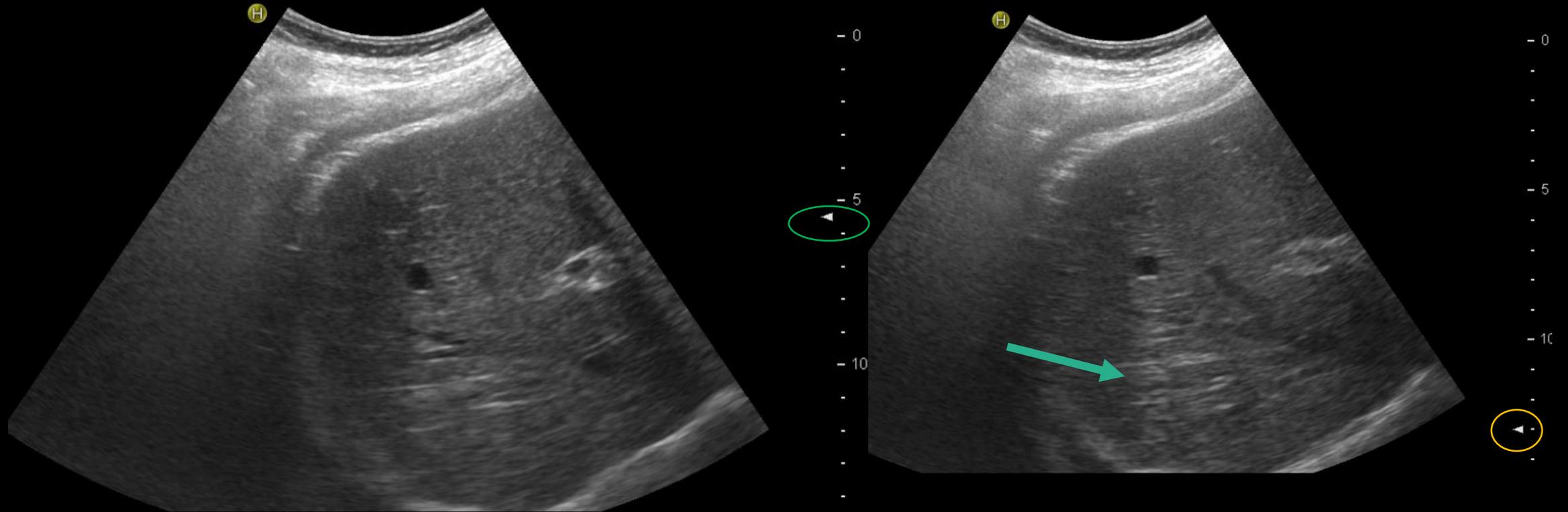


# focus adjusted



Compare the aspect of the epigastric vessels in this image!

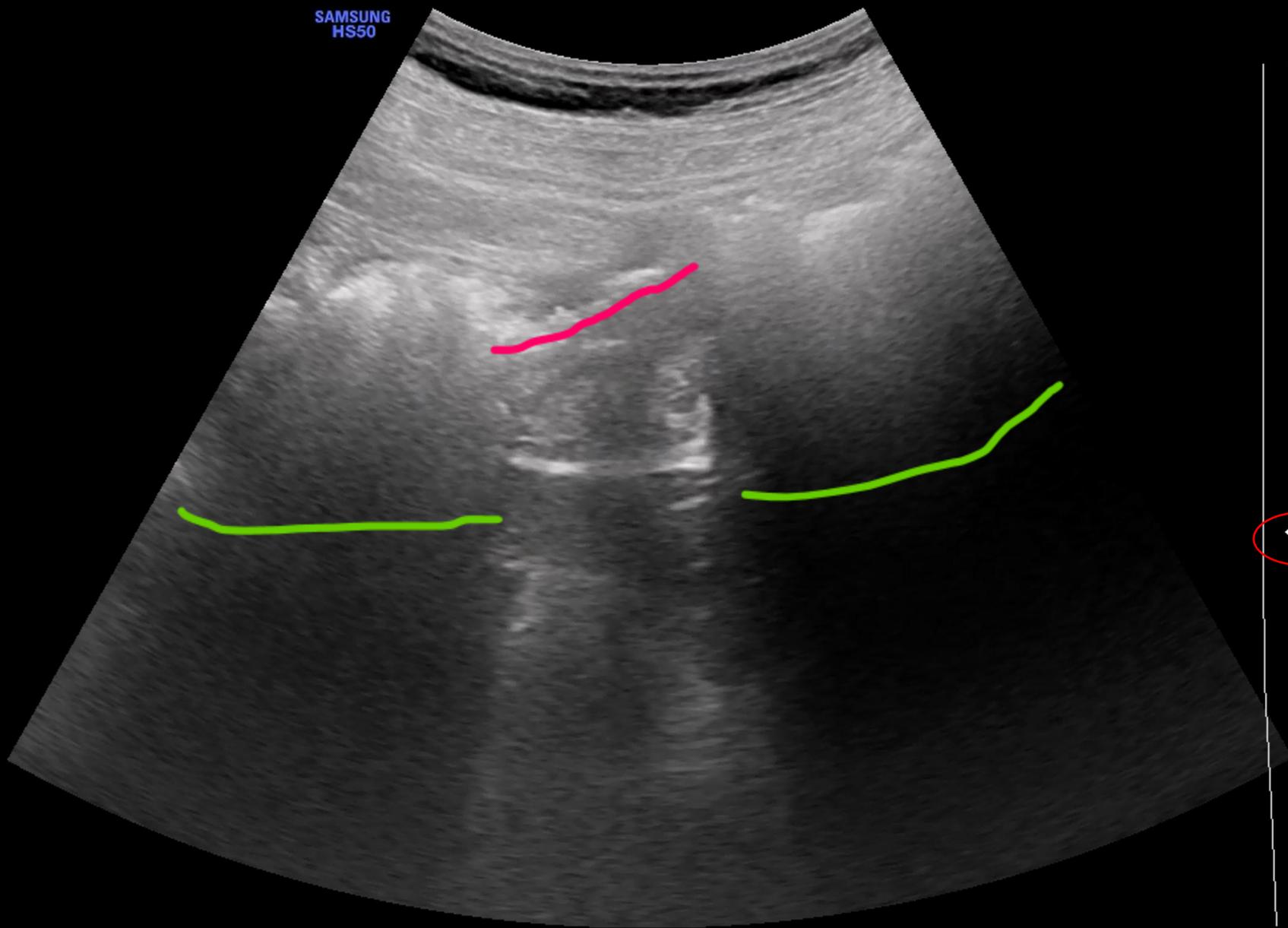
# Focus position variation help to detect helpful shadows



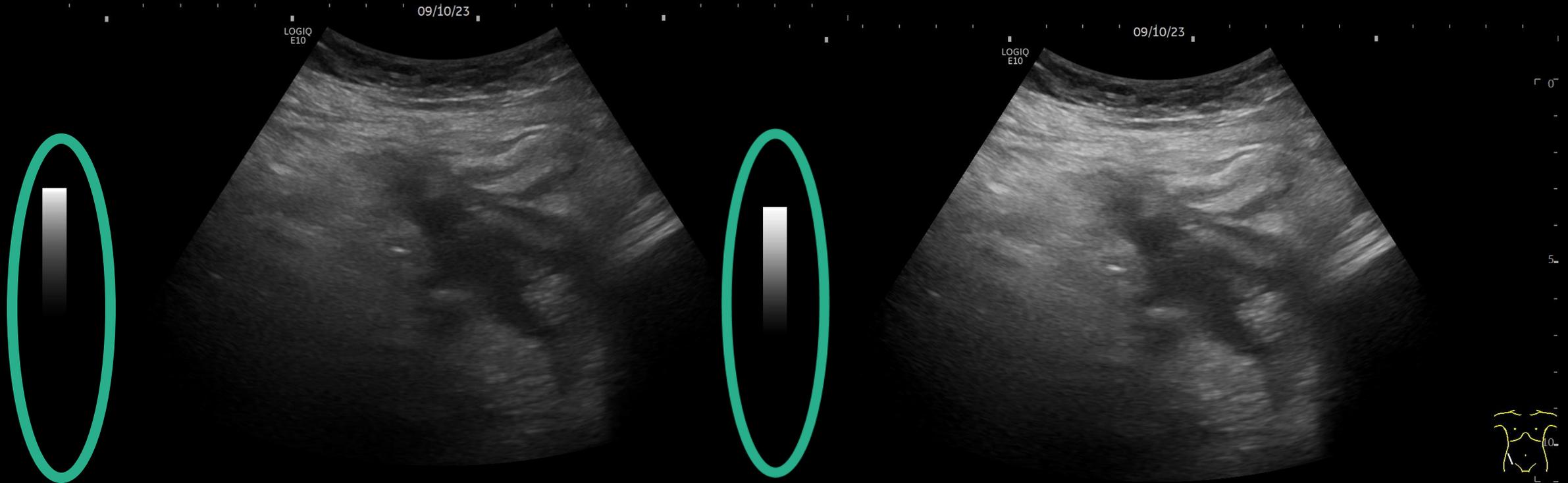
Abdomen\*  
CA2-9AD  
12.0cm  
33Hz

[2D]  
Frq 2.3MHz  
Gn 43  
DR 106  
FA 6  
L 90%

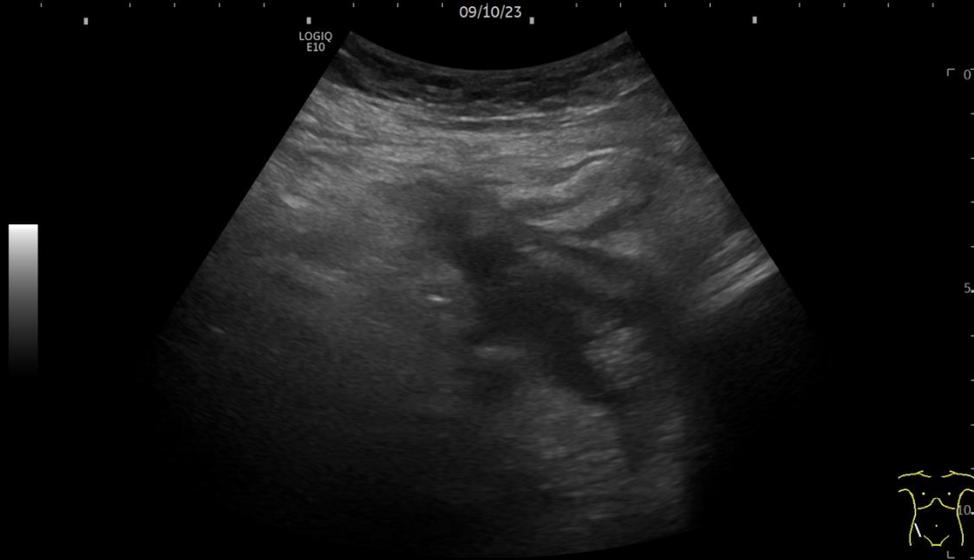
SAMSUNG  
HS50



# The grey scale



# It has not to be gray!

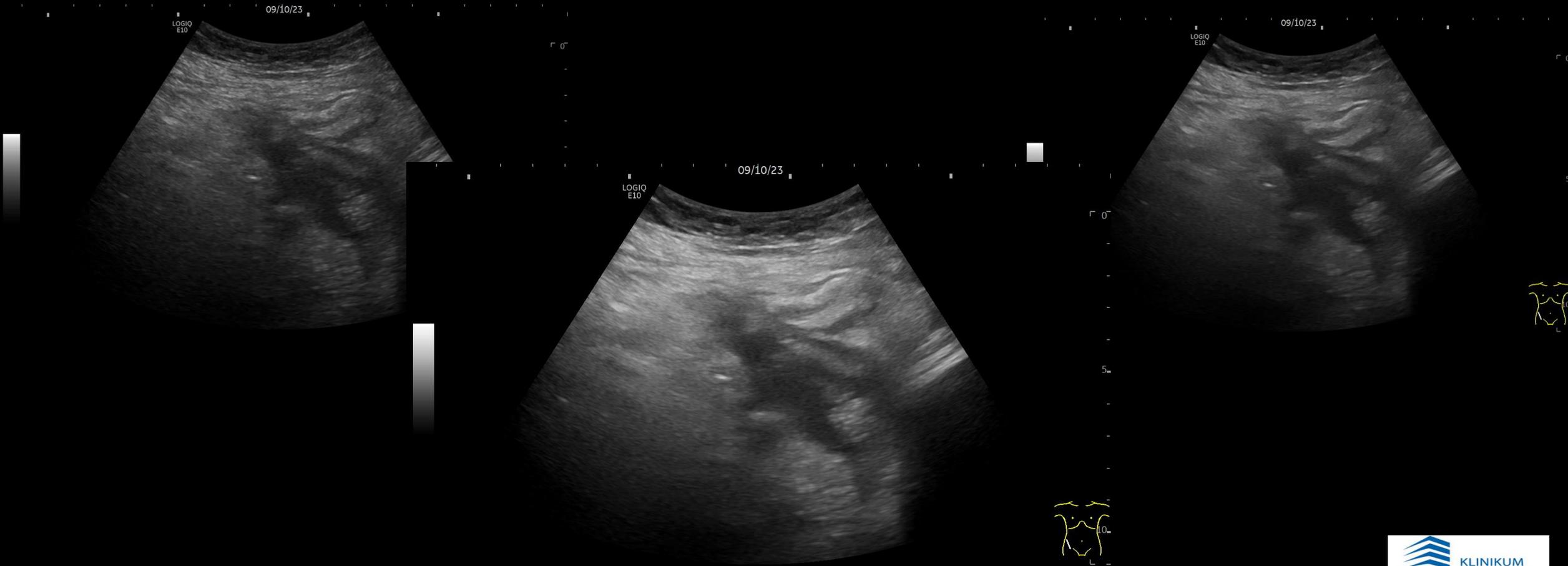


Rods

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Cones

# Compounding and post-processing: SRI

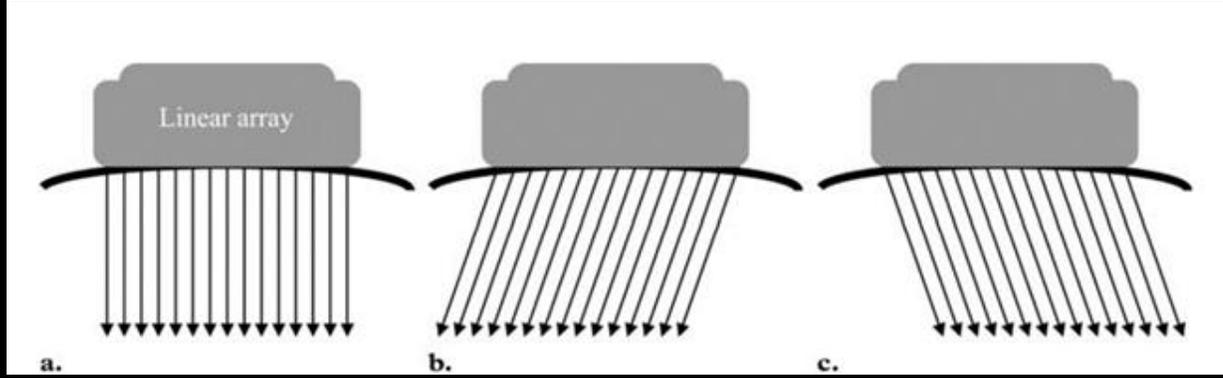




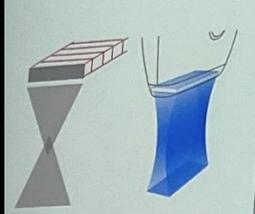
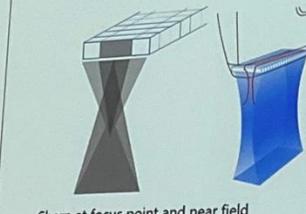
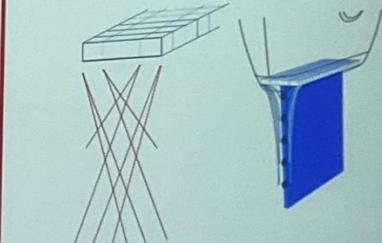
Dr. Frauke Petersen

It makes da  
difference what  
instrument you  
are playing

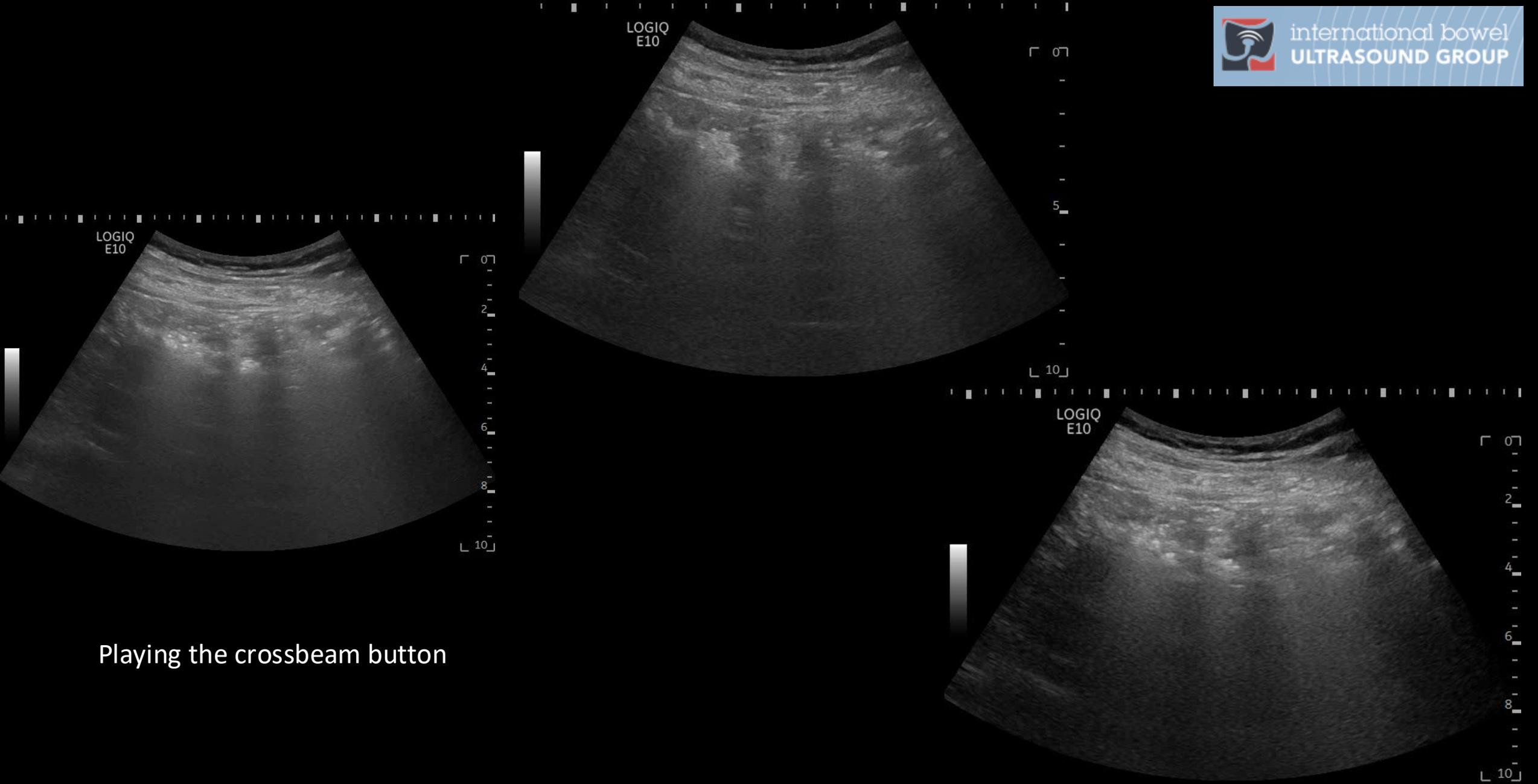




**Active Matrix Array (Canon)**

Conventionell	Matrix Array (1.5D Array)	Active Matrix Array (Canon)
Fixed aperture	Switching aperture	Controlling - aperture - time delay - beam intensity
		
Sharp at focus point Broad at near and far field	Sharp at focus point and near field Broad at far field	

CANON MEDICAL SYSTEMS Made For life



Playing the crossbeam button

# Dynamic range

- Range between the strongest and the weakest precepted echoes in amplitudes
- The range has to be compressed for the display depending on the needs of the examiner, and can be adjusted in non-linear settings



within a largely homogenous tissue, a wide dynamic range is helpful.

LOGIQ  
E10

LOGIQ  
E10

LOGIQ  
E10

0  
2  
4

0  
2  
4  
6  
8

0  
2  
4  
6  
8

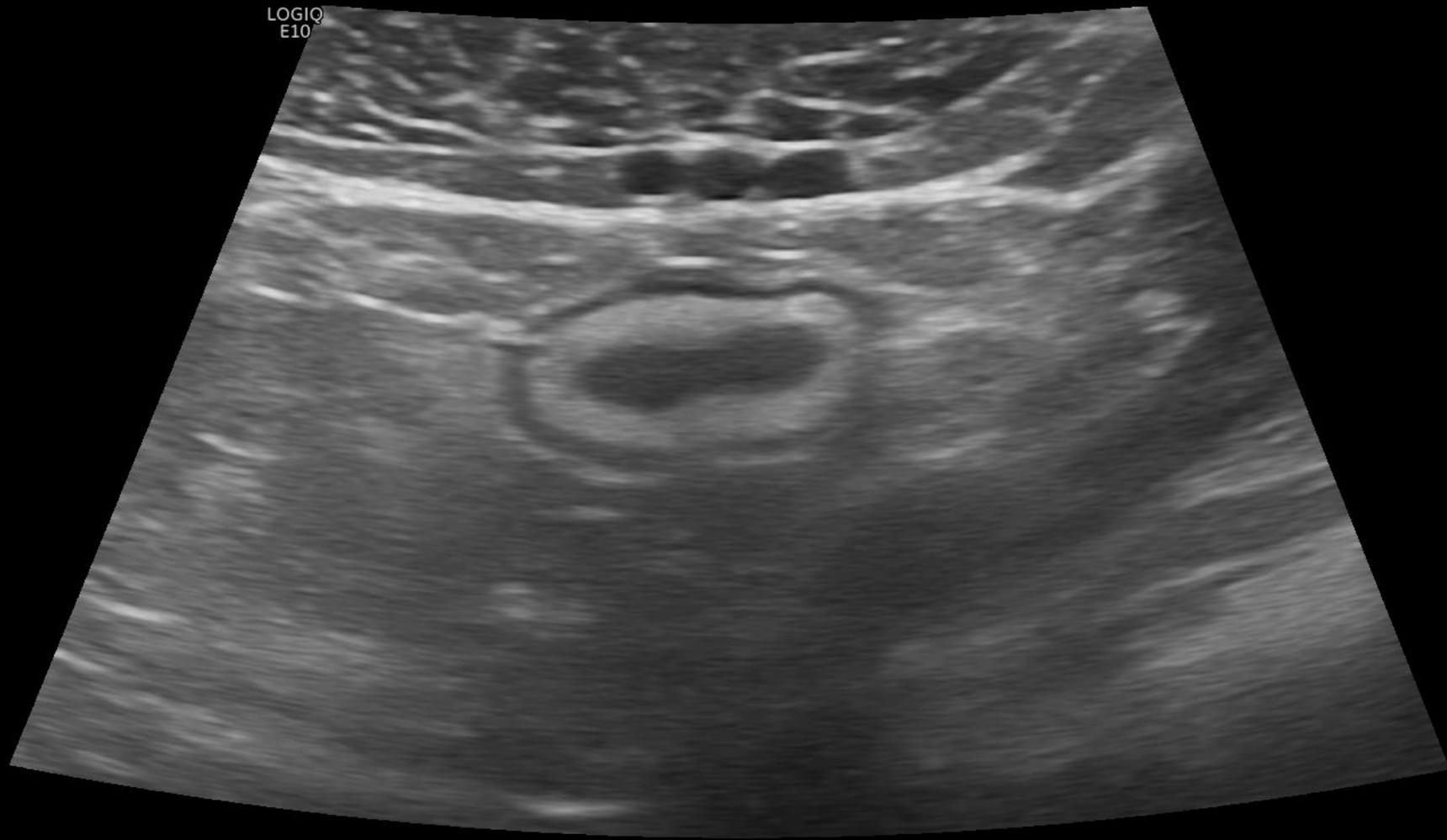
Dr. Frauke Petersen

11/11/24

LOGIO

11/11/24

LOGIQ  
E10



0  
2  
2  
3  
4  
4  
5  
L 6

# Image optimization: Colour doppler

The role of the gain

The role of the angle

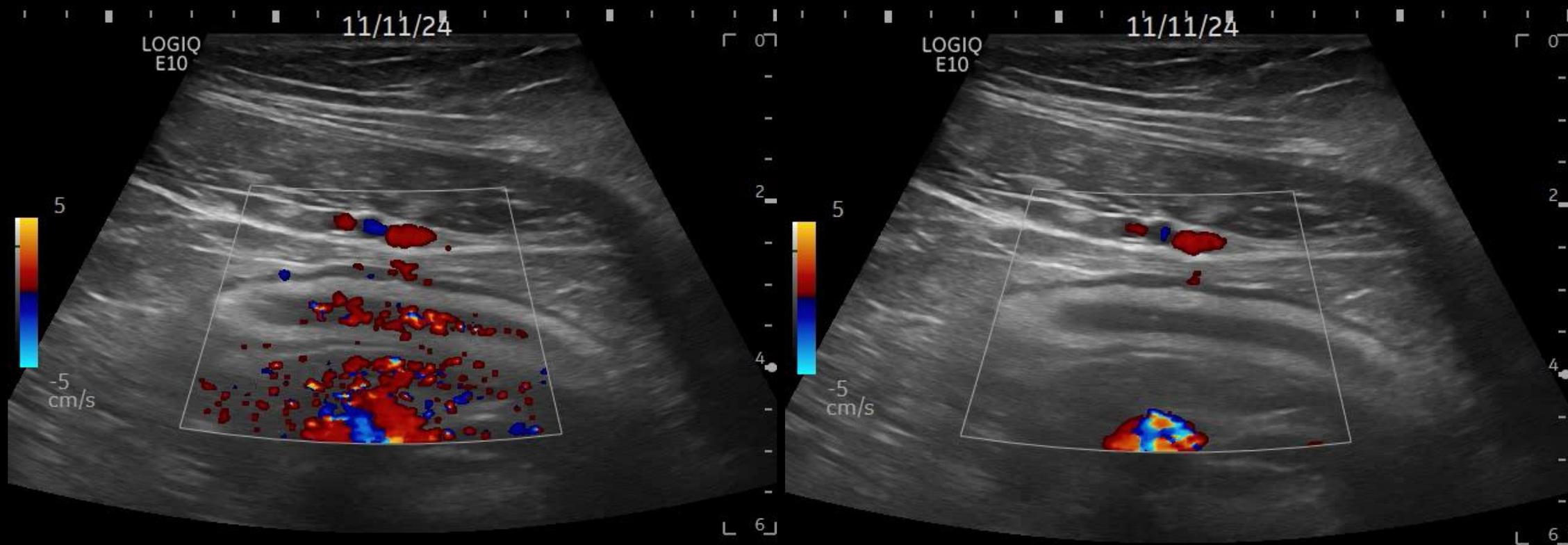
The box and it's position

What is moving ?

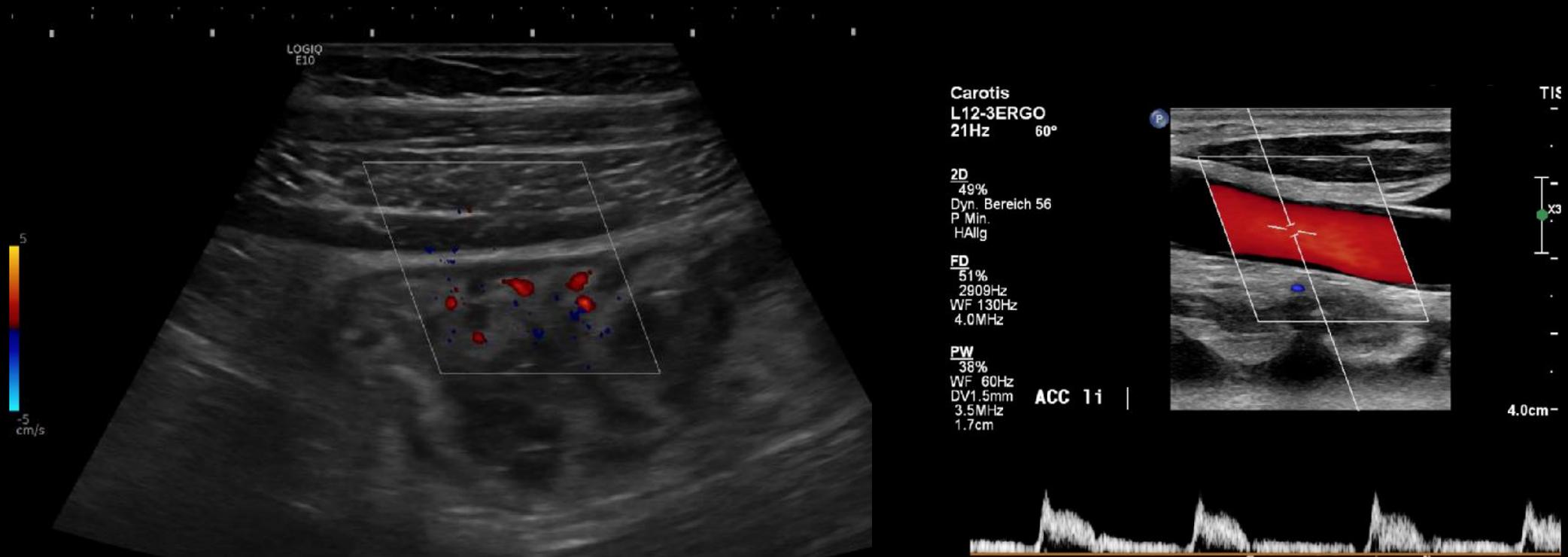
The role of the PRF/ Scale

The special tools

# The role of the gain



# The role of the angle



# The box and its' position

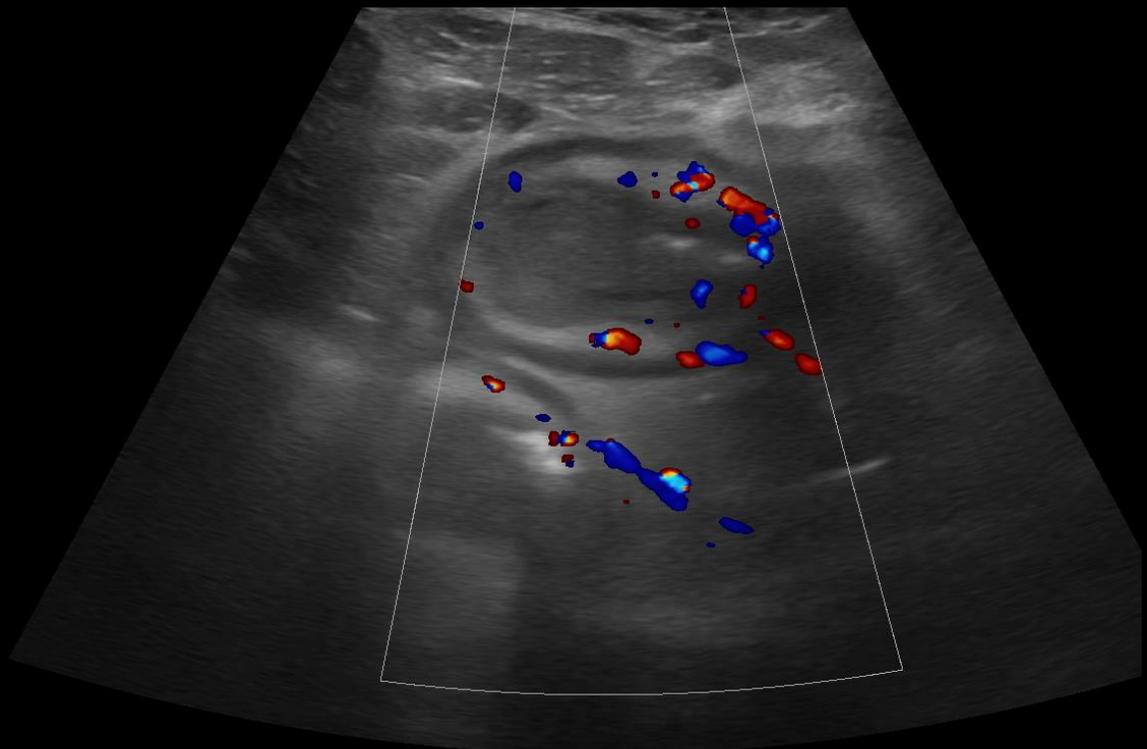
HITACHI

Darm

P:100% MI 1.

+4.97  
-4.97  
cm/s

10  
-10  
cm/s

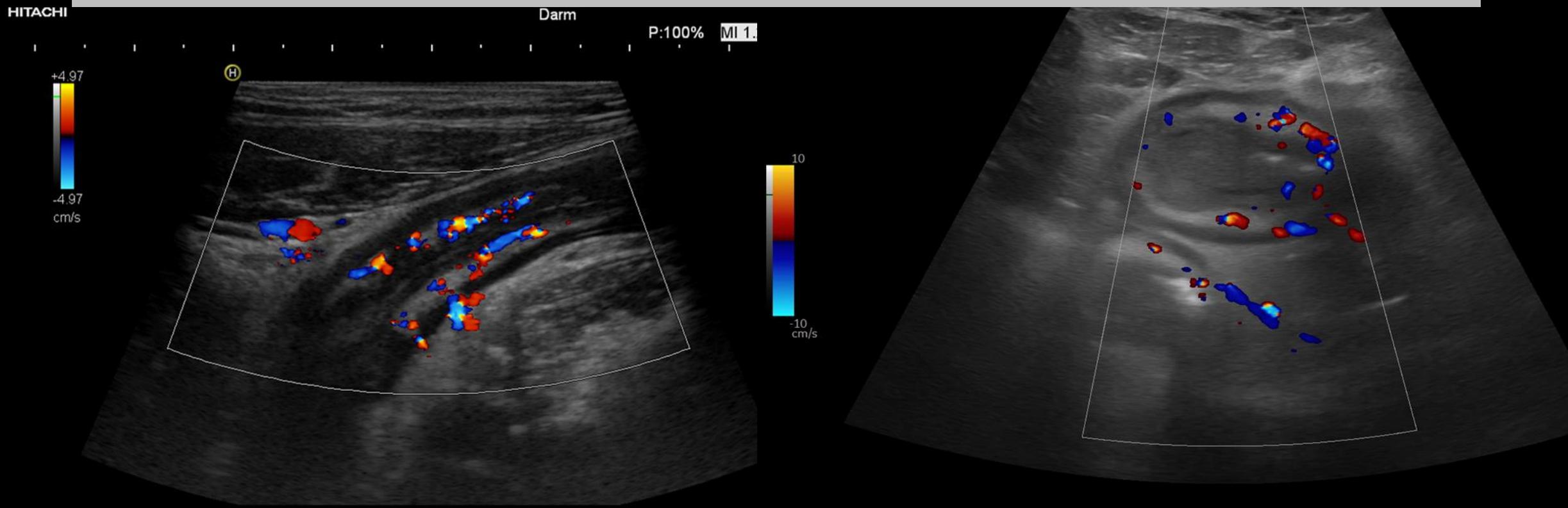


FR:11  
L73S

BG:18 DR:80 CG:41 CF:M  
HdTHI-P 1k/7.5MHz

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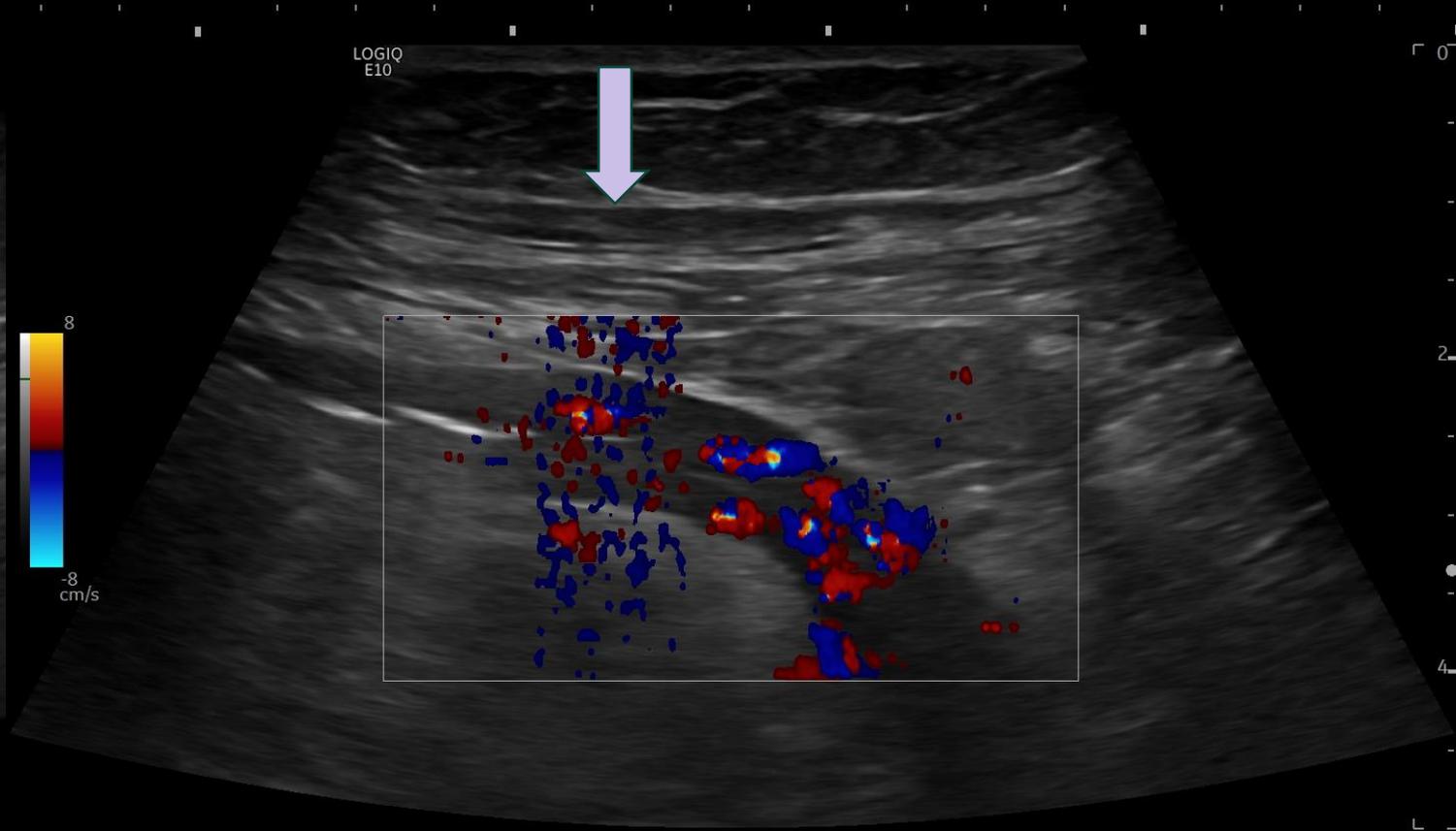
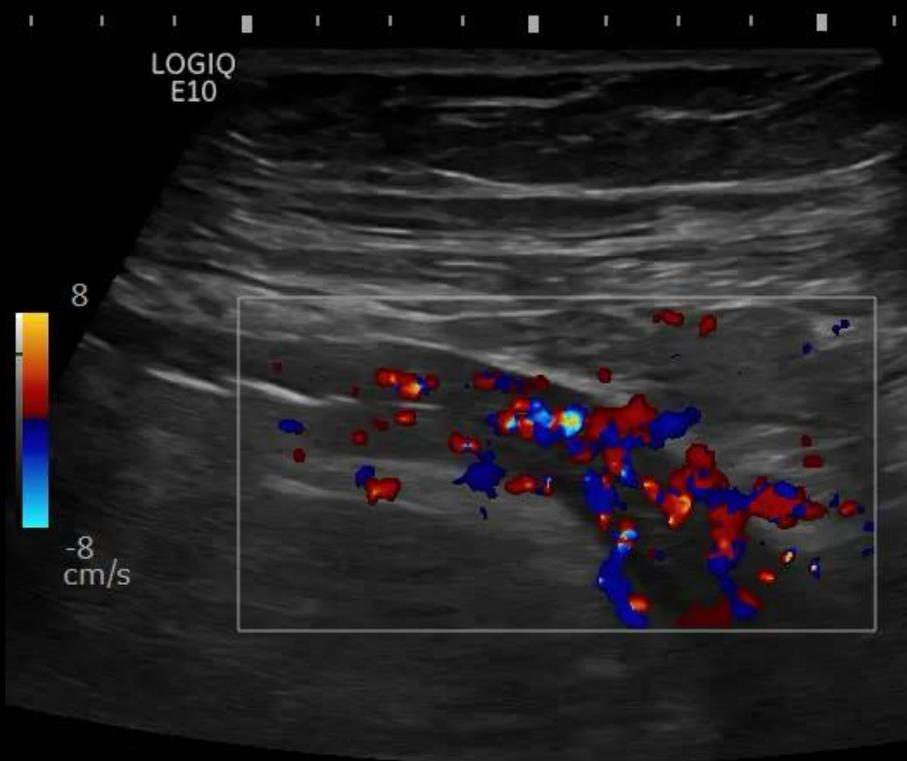
# The role of the PRF/ scale



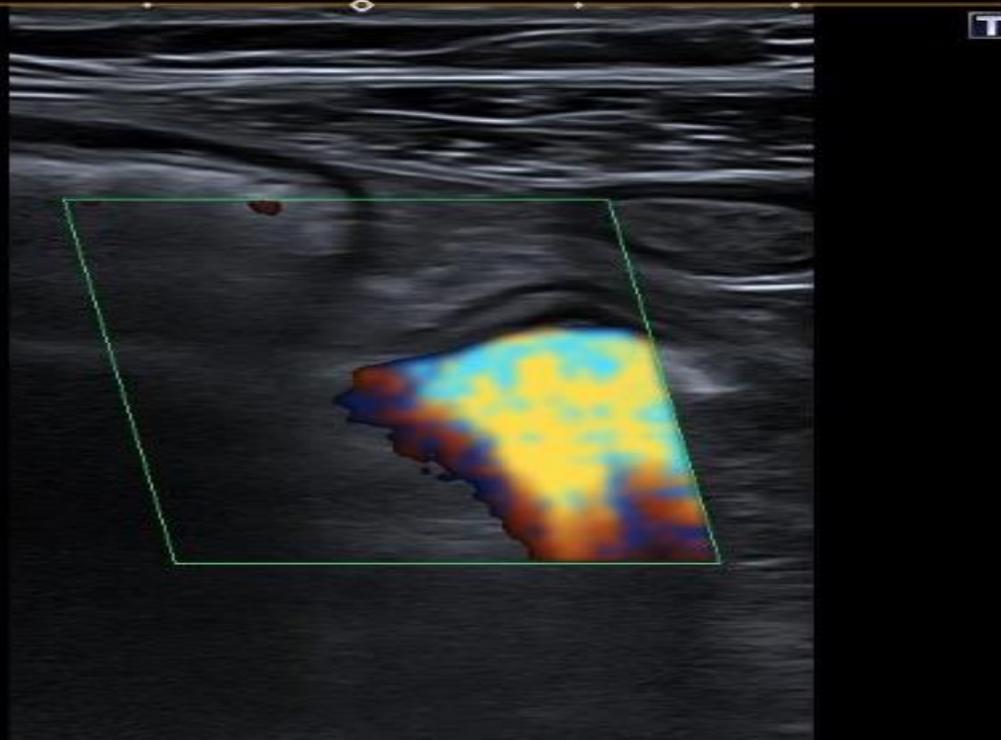
FR:11 L73S BG:18 DR:80 CG:41 CF:M HdTHI-P 1k7.5MHz

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# Movement artefacts



# Movement artefacts



# Movement artefacts Frame rate low? „aquarell“ undefined edges

eL18-4  
6Hz

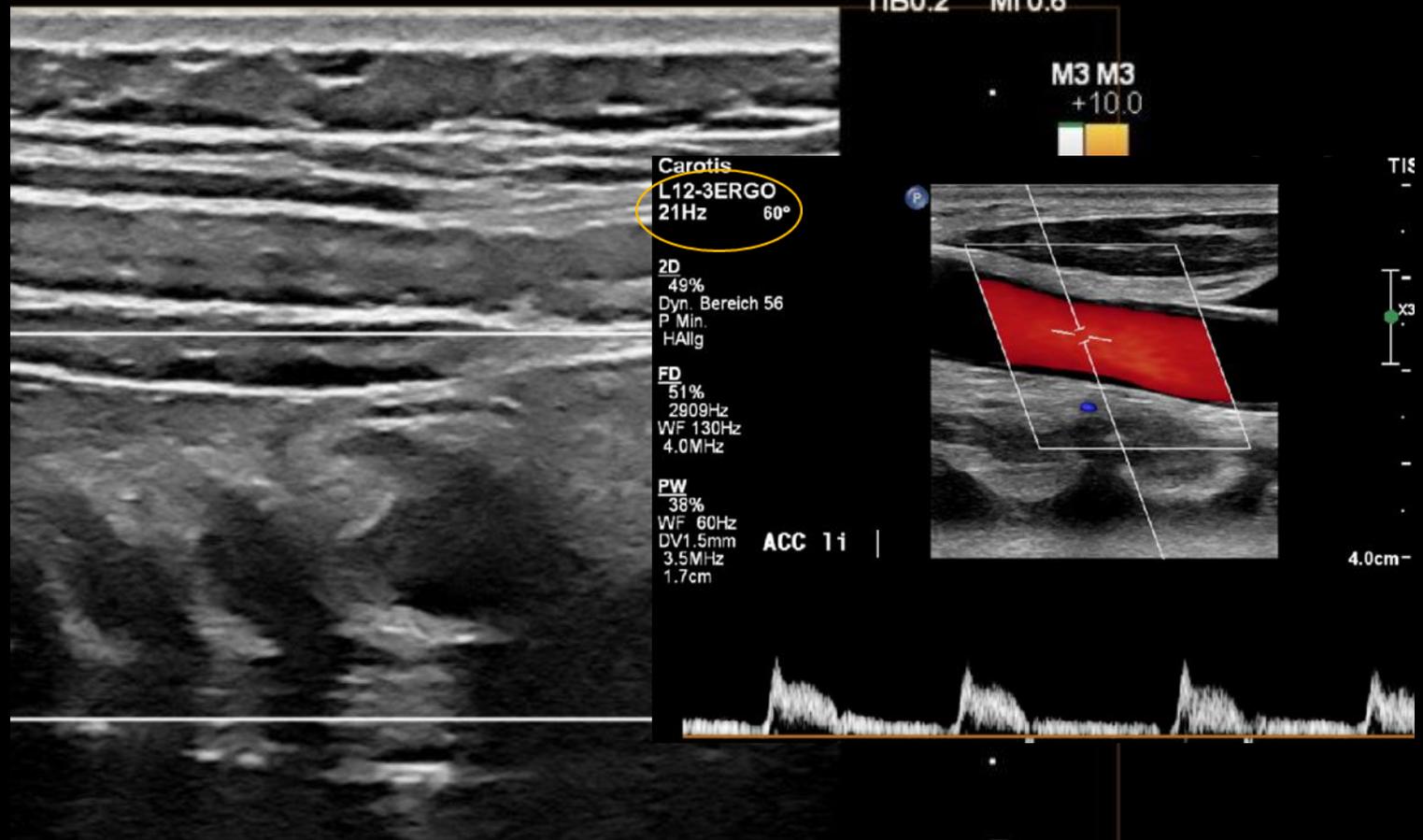
**2D**

62%  
Dyn R 60  
P Low  
HPen

AS 0/0

**CF**

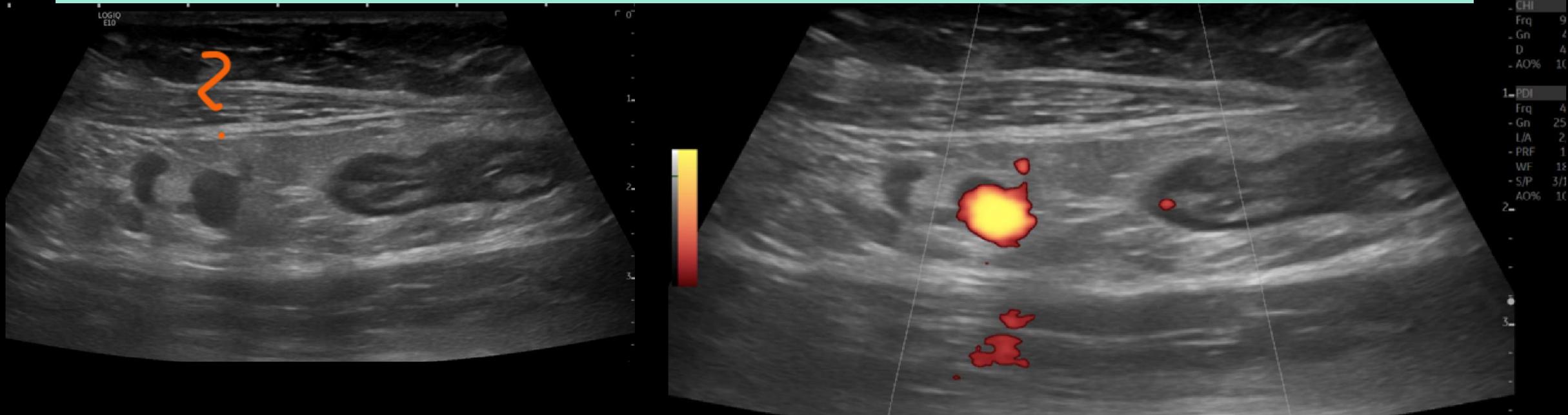
56%  
1299Hz  
WF 155Hz  
5.0MHz  
FV Med

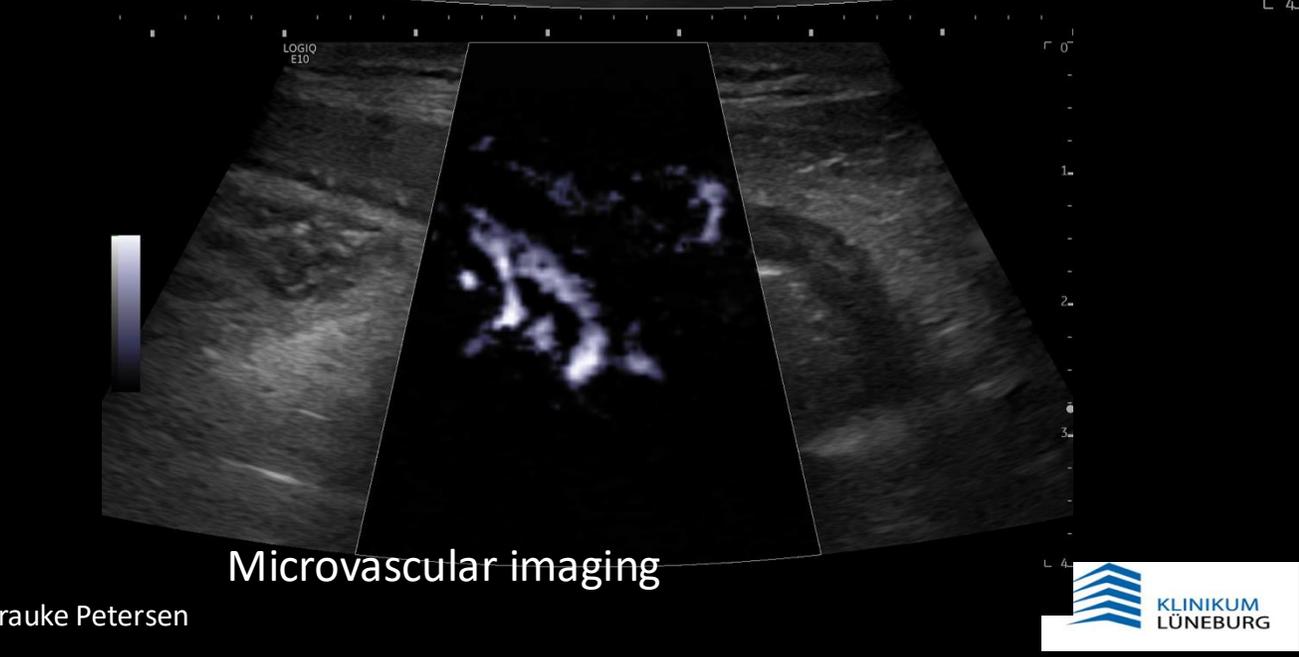
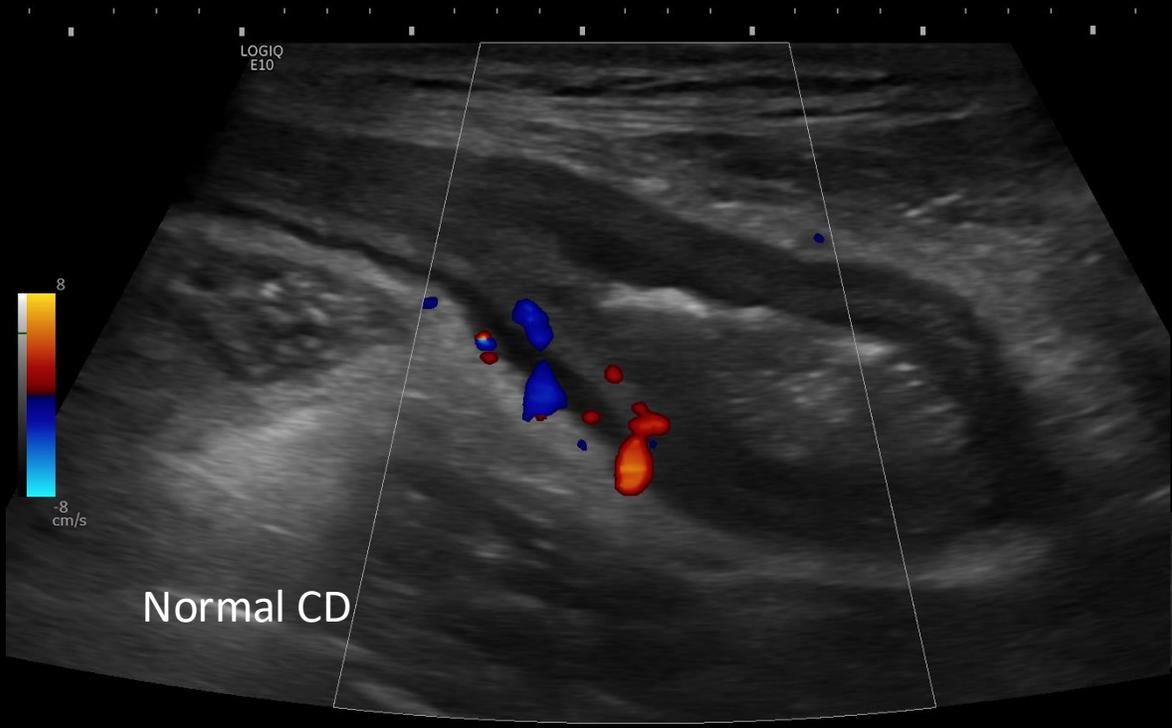


## Major rules for a good CD image

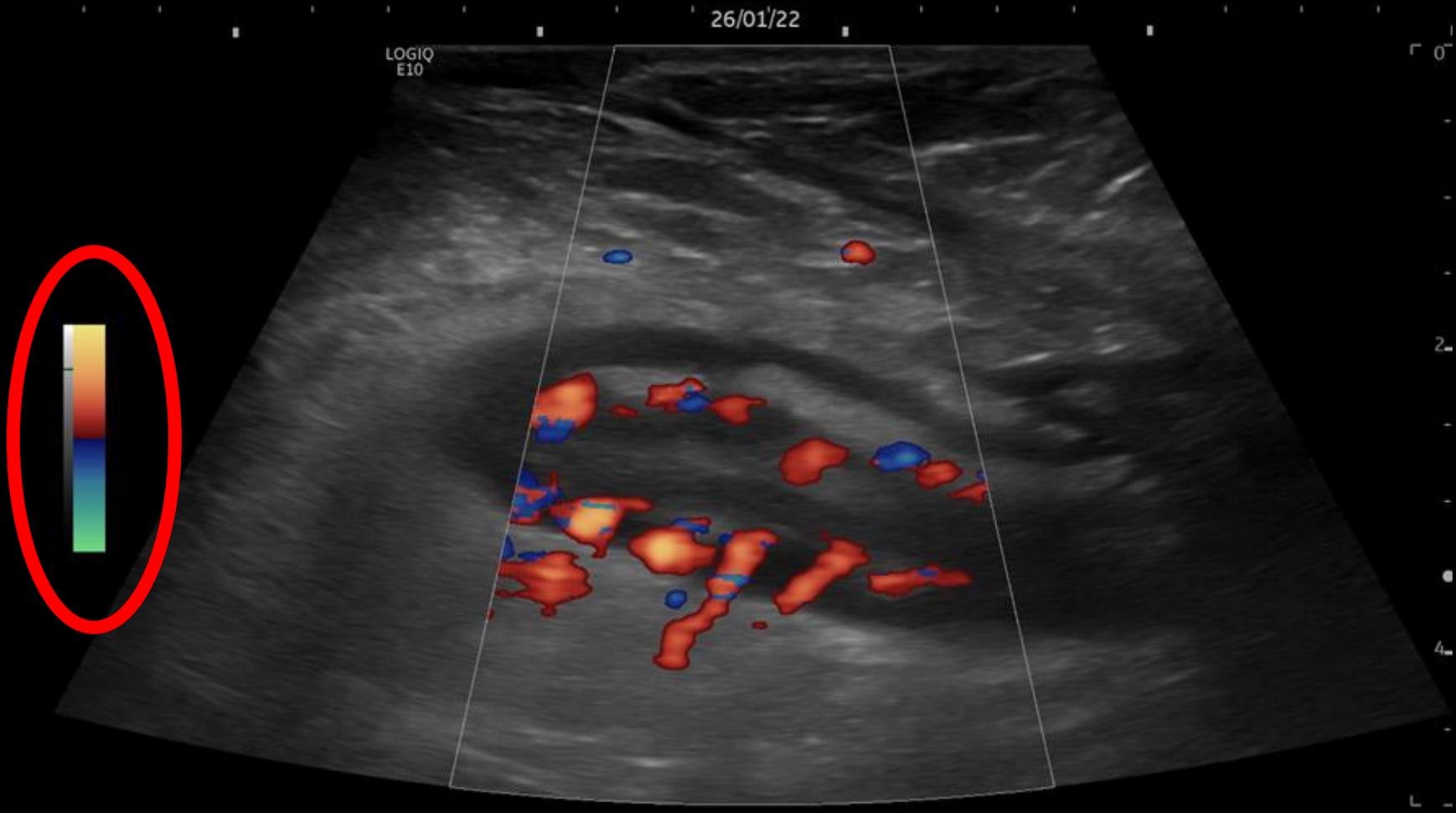
- Ensure the Doppler window includes the bowel segment and surrounding fat
- Adjust velocity: +/- 5-7 cm/s
- Adjust Doppler gain
- Move your hand slowly
- You can ask the patient to hold the breath

# Why power Doppler?



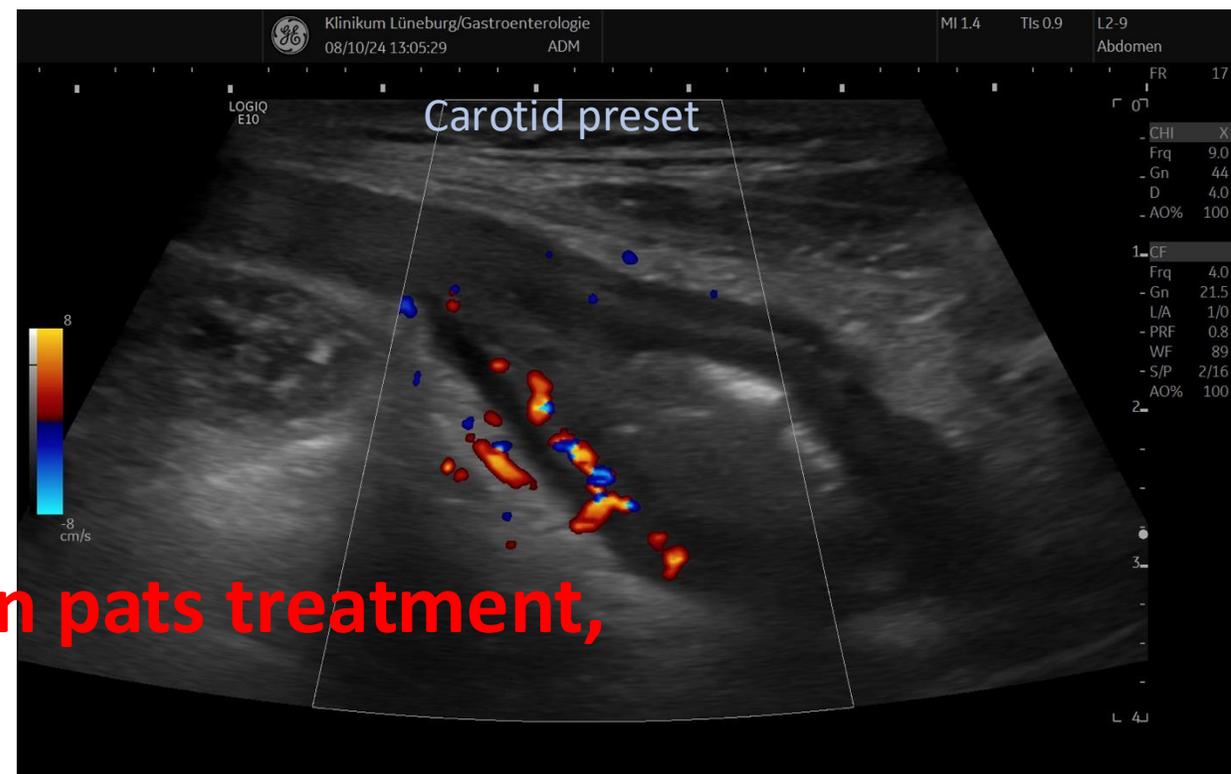
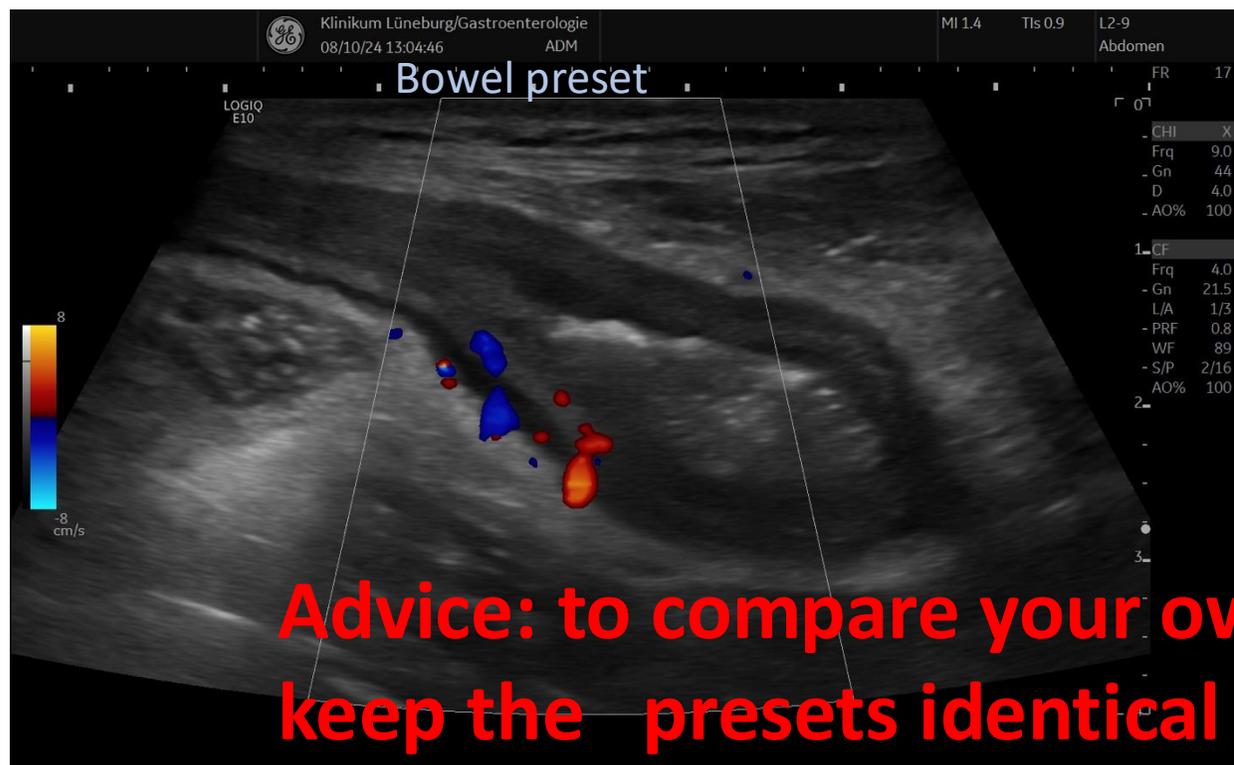


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# Wall filtering/ signal filtering



Are you inspired to play a nice instrument and look into details in the dark? Thank you for your attention

