

4 Working With Scan Modes

Scan Modes Overview

All of the information in this chapter pertains to live imaging. Many of the controls and functions change when you freeze the scan. For information on using functions when the scan is frozen, see [Working with Annotations](#) on page 59. and Chapter 6 - [Working With Measurements](#).

Follow these general guidelines to choose which scan mode to use for an exam:

- Select [2D Mode](#) to view a two-dimensional display of the anatomy. 2D controls adjust the depth, focus, overall image gain, brightness, and exam type. See [Using 2D Image Controls](#) on page 69.
- Select [M-Mode \(Motion Mode\)](#) to evaluate motion over time. See [Using M-Mode Image Controls](#) on page 74.
- Select [Pulsed-Wave Doppler \(PWD\)](#) mode when you want obtain frequency or velocity information from a specific point along the ultrasound cursor. See [Using Spectral Doppler Image Controls](#) on page 75.
- Select [Color Doppler \(CD\)](#) when you must view the mean velocity within an assigned region of interest. See [Using Color Doppler Image Controls](#) on page 81
- Use [Triplex](#) to combine Pulsed-Wave Doppler scanning with Color Doppler scanning. See [Scanning in Triplex Mode](#) on page 85.

Using the Image Control Buttons

A set of buttons to the right of the Imaging window displays the currently available imaging controls (for example, see [2D Image Control Buttons](#) on page 69). The buttons operate the various parameters of scanning (see [The Imaging Controls](#) on page 29.) When you select a scan mode, the software configures the buttons for that mode. The controls displayed vary depending on which probe is connected, and on other selections. Tapping the left and right arrow buttons in the middle of the control-button array changes the display to other controls available in the selected mode.

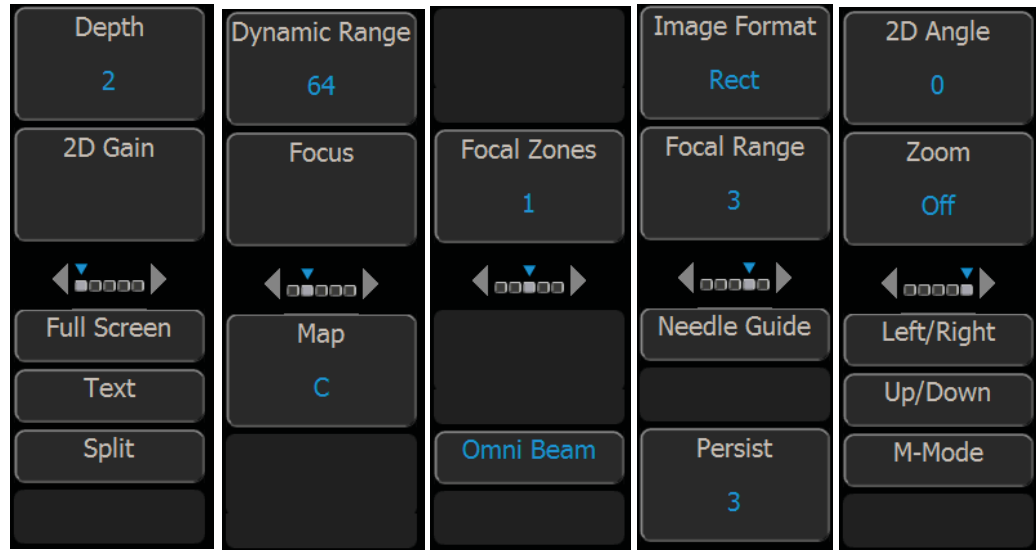
To change a setting, tap the left or right side of the control button, or in some cases, tap the control button repeatedly to cycle through a list of options.

See [The Imaging Controls](#) on page 29 for more information on using the console.

See [Scan Properties Display](#) on page 24 for a description of the display that lists current imaging settings.

Using 2D Image Controls

The figure [2D Image Control Buttons](#) shows an example of available 2D image controls. You can only adjust these image controls during live scanning. When you freeze a scan, the Terason software replaces the buttons with a different set, for printing and making annotations and measurements on the scan image. (See [Working with Annotations](#) on page 59 and Chapter 6 - [Working With Measurements](#).)



2D Image Control Buttons



Note: The button display depends on the probe that is connected, the selected scan mode, and the selected exam. The display you see may differ from the illustrations in this guide.

You can adjust the following 2D image controls during live scanning:

- Scan Depth
- Focus depth
- Gain
- Image Format
- Omni Beam
- Left/Right and Up/Down invert
- Colorization
- Persistence
- Image map
- Needle guide
- Dynamic range
- TeraVision

Adjusting the Scan Depth

Scan Depth adjusts the field of view. You can increase the depth to see larger or deeper structures. You can decrease the depth to enlarge the display of structures near the skin line, or to not display unnecessary areas at the bottom of the window.

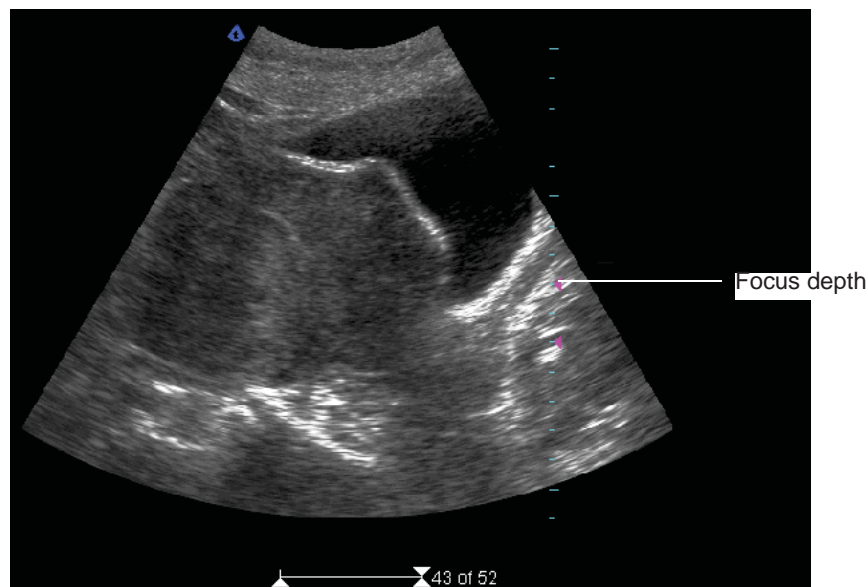
When you select an exam type, the Terason software enters a preset depth value for the specific exam type and probe.

To set the scan depth, tap the left or right side of the Depth button. You can monitor the depth setting in the scan properties area of the imaging screen. After adjusting the depth, you may want to adjust the gain, time gain compensation (TGC) curve, and focus control settings.

You can view a depth ruler on the image by selecting Depth Ruler on the General tab of the Setup window.

Adjusting the Focus Depth

Focus optimizes the image by increasing the resolution for a specific area. The figure below shows the depth ruler along the right side of the image.



Example Depth Ruler

A pink triangle on the depth ruler indicates the focus depth. This indicator is only visible if you show the depth ruler. The depth is also displayed as text in the scan information area (See [Scan Properties Display](#) on page 24).

When you select an exam type, the software updates the focus value to a preset value for the specific exam type, probe, and frequency.

In 2D mode, you can set up to four focus depths. In all the other modes, you can set only one focus depth. When you use more than one focus depth, you can choose the distribution of the focus depths.

To set the focus depth, tap the left or right side of the Focus button.

To set multiple focus depths in 2D, complete these steps:

1. Use the Focal Zones button to select the desired number of focus zones.
Tap the left or right side of the button to change the number of zones.
2. Use the Focal Range button to select a distribution for the focus zones.

The distribution is shown by the spacing of the depth indicators on the depth ruler. The actual spacing of the focus depths depends on the number of points selected and on the depth



Note: Increasing the number of focal zones decreases the frame rate.

Adjusting the Gain

2D gain allows you to increase or decrease amplification of the returning echoes, which increases or decreases the amount of echo information displayed in an image.

Adjusting gain may brighten or darken the image if sufficient echo information is generated.

When you select a preset, the Terason software sets the gain to a preset value for the specific preset and probe.

To increase or decrease the gain, tap the left or right side of the 2D Gain button. You can monitor the gain setting in the scan properties area of the imaging screen.

Adjusting the Image Format

When using a linear probe, the Image Format button lets you choose an image format of rectangular (Rect) or trapezoidal (Trap).

To select the shape of the sectors, tap the Image Format button. It toggles between Rect and Trap.

See [Setting Display Defaults](#) on page 136 for information on choosing defaults associated with sector width and image format.

Omni Beam

Omni permits electronic steering of the ultrasound beam to acquire scans of an ROI from several directions. Omni works with linear and curved-linear array probes.

When Omni is on, the code OM shows in the scan properties display, and the focus markers on the depth ruler change to this: 

OM/D/3/M/TV2



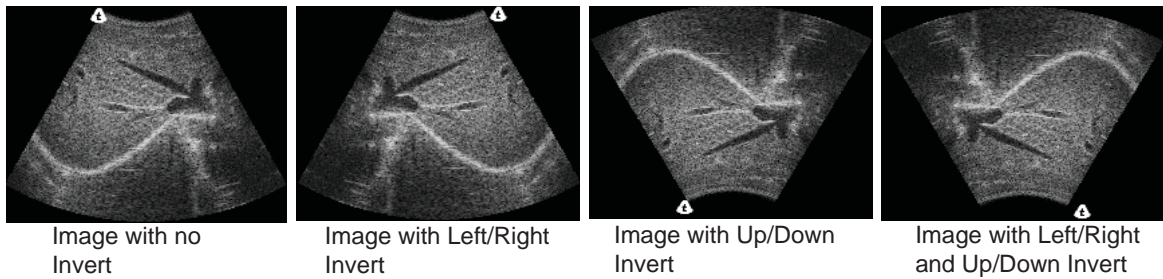
Omni Beam Code in Scan Properties Display

To turn Omni Beam on or off, tap the Omni Beam button.

Inverting Images

The Left/Right and Up/Down buttons control the orientation of the scanned image.

The following figure shows the effect of using the invert buttons.



Effect of Inverting an Image

To invert the scanned image, tap the Left/Right or Up/Down button.

Adjusting Persistence

Persistence refers to image frame averaging of real-time images or loops. When the persistence rate is high, the image appears less speckled and smoother. However, increasing the persistence rate may produce a blurred image if the tissue is moving when you freeze the image. When the persistence is low, the opposite is true.

To change the amount of frame averaging, tap the Persist button to select a value from 0 to 7. The 0 setting represents 0% and 7 represents 100% persistence.

The persistence setting displays onscreen as a character in the scan properties display, as shown in the following figure.

OM/D/3/M/TV2

Persistence Setting in Scan Properties Display

Adjusting the Image Map

The Map control lets you choose how grayscale is distributed across the image. Each map emphasizes certain regions of the signal amplitude range. This feature is useful for close viewing of certain anatomical features and for detecting subtle pathologies.

To change the number of gray levels, tap the Map button. You can choose any of seven maps, labeled from A to I. Tapping the right side of the button increments the setting, and tapping the left side of the button decrements the setting.



Note: The change in image quality from one map to the next is not a linear sequence. Observe the reference bar to see the effect of the various maps. (See [Image Map Reference Bar](#), below.)

The current map setting displays on the Map button. The scan properties display on the Imaging window also includes a code for the selected map setting. In the example below, the second item (D) is the map setting.

OM/D/3/M/TV2



Map Setting (D) in Scan Properties Display

Image Map Reference Bar

The effect of your map choice is represented by a reference bar to the left of the depth scale on the image.

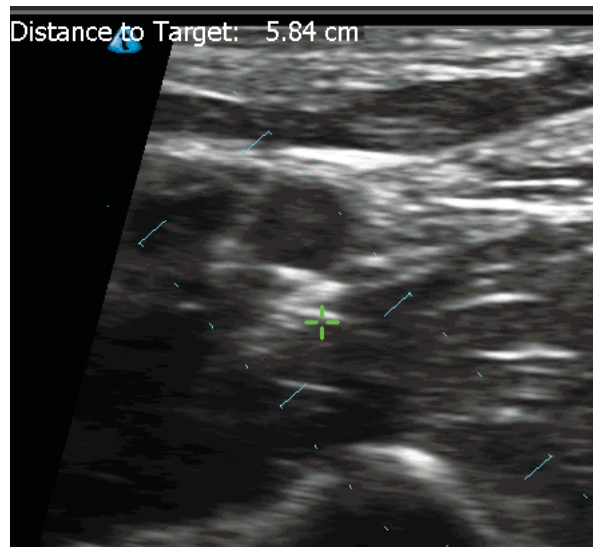
Selecting a Needle Guide

The needle guide button is active only when a probe that supports biopsies or other medical procedures is connected. To display a needle guide, use the button to turn on the needle guide and to select the correct needle guide, if more than one guide is available.


Depending on the connected probe, you may only see one needle guide option. If the bracket for that probe supports more than one angle or depth, options for each supported angle or depth are displayed.

To toggle the needle guide on or off, tap the Needle Guide button. If more than one guide is available, tap the Needle Guide button again to select a different guide.

See [Performing a Biopsy](#) on page 120 for more information on using needle guides.



Needle Guides and Target for a Biopsy

On the 2D image, the cyan dashed lines are the guide lines, and the green  is the needle guide target indicator.

To toggle the target indicator on and off, tap the Target button.

The distance from the probe to the target displays in the upper left corner of the Imaging window.

To change the depth of the target indicator, drag it up or down.

Adjusting Dynamic Range

The Dynamic Range button controls the range of acoustic levels displayed in the image, which affects the contrast of the image. A number on the button indicates the amount of compression, from 0 to 100.

To adjust dynamic range, tap the Dynamic Range button. Tapping the right side of the button increments the setting, and tapping the left side of the button decrements the setting. The 0 setting gives greatest contrast, and 100 gives the least contrast.

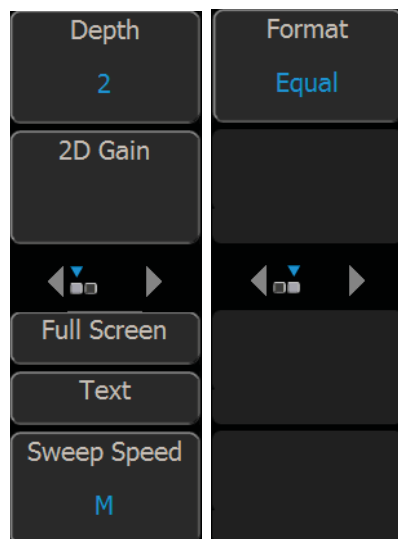
TeraVision

TeraVision is an image-enhancement option. See [Enhancing the Image Using TeraVision™ Optimization](#) on page 57.

To enable or disable TeraVision, use the TeraVision button.

Using M-Mode Image Controls

When you select M-Mode, the Terason software applies a group of preset image settings and changes the available button controls. When you freeze a scan, the Terason software replaces the imaging button controls with controls for measuring features of the M-mode image and for examining frames and playing loops. (See [Measuring in the M-Mode Window](#) on page 110.)



M-Mode Image Control Buttons

For information on the M-Mode image controls, see:

- [Adjusting the Sweep Speed](#) on page 74
- [Adjusting the Ultrasound Cursor Position](#) on page 75

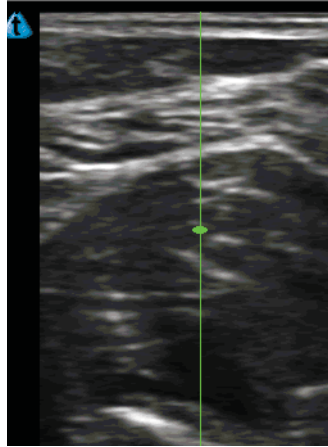
Adjusting the Sweep Speed

The Sweep Speed button sets how fast the timeline is scanned across the Time Series window.

To set the sweep speed, tap the right or left side of the Sweep Speed button to select S (slow), M (medium), or F (fast). The tick marks in the Time Series window are closer or farther apart depending on the speed. Each large tick mark represents one second.

Adjusting the Ultrasound Cursor Position

The following figure shows the ultrasound cursor:



Ultrasound Cursor

To move the ultrasound cursor, tap the ultrasound cursor, then drag it to a new location.

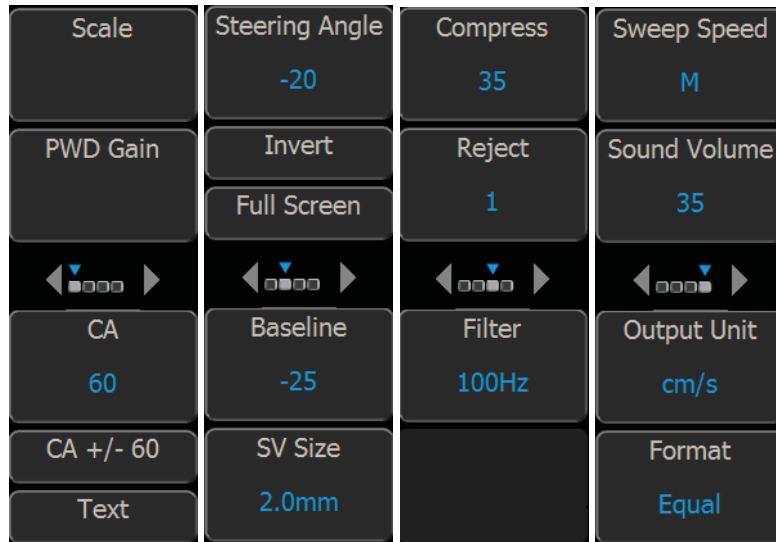
When the ultrasound cursor is selected, it turns green. When locked in position, it returns to its normal color.

Using Spectral Doppler Image Controls

When you select Pulsed-Wave Doppler, the Terason software applies a group of preset image settings and changes the available image controls. When you freeze a Pulsed-Wave scan, the Terason software replaces the imaging control buttons with controls for measuring features of the PWD image and for examining frames and playing loops.

For information on spectral Doppler image controls, see:

- [Adjusting the Sweep Speed](#) on page 76
- [Adjusting Scale](#) on page 76
- [Adjusting the Wall Filter](#) on page 77
- [Adjusting the Steering Angle](#) on page 78
- [Adjusting the Correction Angle](#) on page 78
- [Inverting the Waveform](#) on page 79
- [Adjusting the Ultrasound Cursor Position](#) on page 79
- [Adjusting the Sample Volume \(SV\) Size and Depth](#) on page 79
- [Setting the PWD Gate Position](#) on page 79
- [Adjusting Spectral Gain](#) on page 80
- [Adjusting Noise Rejection](#) on page 80
- [Adjusting the Baseline](#) on page 80
- [Adjusting the Sound Volume](#) on page 80
- [Updating the Displays](#) on page 81



Spectral Doppler Image Control Buttons



Note: Button displays shown in this manual are examples. The displays on your system may be different.

Adjusting the Sweep Speed

The Terason software lets you choose the sweep speed for Spectral Doppler modes. A slow speed shows more waveforms over time but less detail. A medium speed is suitable for normal use. Fast speed shows fewer waveforms over time but with more detail.

The spacing of the ticks along the top of the Time Series window indicates the sweep speed. Each large tick represents one second. When an image is frozen, you cannot change the setting.

The Sweep Speed button sets how fast the timeline is scanned across the Time Series window.

To set the sweep speed, tap the left or right side of the Sweep Speed button to select S (slow), M (medium), or F (fast).

Setting the Velocity Display Units

The Time Series window shows the velocity of flow in cm/s or kHz. You can change the units at any time, so long as the cursor angle is 70° or less.

To change the velocity display units, tap the Output Unit button. Tapping the button toggles between cm/s and kHz.

Adjusting Scale

Pulse Repetition Frequency defines the velocity range of the display, which manifests as scale. The maximum value (in Hz) for the PRF depends on the specific probe and the location of the sample volume.

The PRF should be set high enough to prevent aliasing, and low enough to provide adequate detection of slow blood flow. It may be necessary to vary the PRF during an exam, depending on the speed of the blood flow, or when pathology is present.

Aliasing occurs when the frequency of what you are observing exceeds one half of the sample rate. If the blood is moving faster than the pulse repetition rate, then the waveform on the display will alias, or wrap around, the baseline.

You can only change this setting when viewing a live image, not when an image is frozen. The Terason software may automatically change the PRF value when you move the region of interest, to ensure that the maximum PRF value does not exceed its limit.

To adjust the PRF value, tap the left or right side of the Scale button. The Velocity (cm/s) or Frequency (kHz) scale to the left of the Time Series window changes in response to the Scale setting.



Note: In Triplex scanning only: the PRF value is tied to the setting in 2D mode (Color Doppler). If you change the PRF value on one mode, the Terason software also changes the PRF value on the other mode. This depends on whether you are scanning in simultaneous or non-simultaneous mode, which is controlled by the Update button.

The increment value for each tap depends on the current range. For example, if the Scale setting is 4000, each time you tap the up or down button, the Terason software adds or subtracts 500 Hz from that value, until the selected value falls into a lower or higher range.

Increasing the PRF also increases the Thermal Index (TI) value (refer to “General Description of Indices” in *Volume 2* of this guide for more information about thermal indices).

Adjusting the Wall Filter

Doppler systems use a wall filter (high pass frequency filter) to eliminate unwanted low-frequency high-intensity signals (known as clutter) from the display. Clutter can be caused by tissue motion or by rapid movement of the probe.

Increasing the wall filter setting reduces the display of low velocity tissue motion. Decreasing the wall filter setting displays more information, but more wall tissue motion.

Use a wall filter setting that is high enough to remove clutter but low enough to display information near the baseline.

To adjust the wall filter value, tap the left or right side of the Filter button.

The wall filter range is from 1% to 25% of the PRF. The increment value for each tap depends on the current range. For example, if the wall filter setting is 40, each time you tap the right or left arrow, the Terason software adds or subtracts 10 Hz from that value, until the selected value falls into a lower or higher range.

Adjusting the Steering Angle

When using Spectral Doppler, be aware of the Doppler angle-to-flow (the angle between the axis of the ultrasound beam and the plane that the blood flows in). When the ultrasound beam is perpendicular to the flow (90° angle-to-flow), an absent or confusing color pattern displays, even when the flow is normal. An adequate Doppler angle-to-flow is required to obtain useful Spectral Doppler information. In most instances, the more nearly parallel to the flow the Doppler beam is (the lower the angle-to-flow), the better the received signal. Angles less than 60° provide the best quality Spectral Doppler.

Electronic steering is useful when the flow is at a poor angle to the Doppler beam. However, it is often also necessary to tap on one end of the probe or the other to improve the Doppler angle-to-flow.

Electronic steering is only available with flat linear-array probes (such as the 12L5A). This option does not display with any other probes. Curved linear probes are not capable of electronic steering, and depending on the clinical situation, may require that you tap down on one corner of the probe to obtain an adequate angle to flow.

The steering angle does not directly affect the calibration of the velocity scale.

To select a different steering angle, tap the left or right side of the Steering Angle button.

You can only use this control when viewing a live image. When an image is frozen, you cannot change the setting.

Adjusting the Correction Angle

To obtain accurate velocities, you must maintain Doppler angles of 60° or less. It is often necessary to tap on one end of the probe or the other to improve the Doppler angle-to-flow.

In the Terason uSmart3200T Ultrasound System, the velocity display in centimeters per second is shown only in the correction angle range between +70° and -70°. At angles greater than 70°, the error in the velocity calculation is too large, and the velocity scale is converted to frequency (in kHz), independent of the correction angle. The flow-direction indicator still shows on the window, for reference.

To adjust the correction angle, tap the CA button on the left side or on the right side to change the angle. The angle setting displays in the scan properties display of the Imaging window, to the right of the depth scale.

To set the correction angle to 0 or 60°, tap the 0/+60 button. This button toggles the correction angle between -60°, and 0, or 60° and 0, whichever value is closer to the current value.

The following figure shows adjustments made to the correction angle and sample volume:



60 Angle, 4.5 mm (Left) and 45 Angle (Right)

Inverting the Waveform

You can invert the Pulsed Doppler waveform. The Doppler scale is separated by a zero baseline across the width of the spectral display. (See [Adjusting the Baseline](#) on page 80.) The data above the baseline is classified as forward flow. The data below the baseline is classified as reverse flow.

When the waveform is inverted, reverse flow displays above the baseline and forward flow is below the baseline.

To invert the waveform, tap the Invert button.

You can only use this control when viewing a live image. When an image is frozen, you cannot change this setting.

Adjusting the Ultrasound Cursor Position

To adjust the ultrasound cursor in the 2D image display, tap and drag the cursor.

Adjusting the Sample Volume (SV) Size and Depth

The sample volume size control adjusts the size of the Doppler region being examined. The lower the value, the narrower the sample size used in the calculation of flow velocity. The sample volume displays along the ultrasound cursor as two parallel lines. The distance between the two parallel lines is the size of the sample volume in millimeters.

To adjust the sample volume (SV) size, tap the left or right side of the SV Size button. The SV Size displays on the button and in the scan properties display to the right of the depth scale on the Imaging window. You can set a value from 0.5 to 20 mm (in 0.5 mm increments).

To adjust the position of the sample volume, tap and drag it to the desired location.

You can only use this control when viewing a live image. When an image is frozen, you cannot adjust the sample volume.

Modifying the depth location of the sample volume affects the Thermal Index (TI) value (refer to “General Description of Indices” in *Volume 2* of this guide for more information about thermal indices).

Setting the PWD Gate Position

The sample volume indicator allows you to start a scan in a 2D scan mode, set the sample volume location, and switch to Spectral Doppler mode. The sample volume locks in position. When scanning in CD, DirPwr, or Pwr scan modes, this procedure switches to Triplex mode (if enabled by your license).

To locate the sample volume, in the 2D window, tap the sample gate, and drag it to the new position.

Adjusting Spectral Gain

The PWD gain setting (not the 2D gain setting) increases or decreases the amplification of the returning signal (live or playback) for the Time Series display. The gain should be adjusted so that the spectral waveform is bright, but not so high that the systolic window fills in, or other artifacts are created.

To adjust the PWD gain, tap the left or right side of the PWD Gain button.

You can adjust gain for live images or saved loops being played. You cannot adjust the gain for frozen images or paused loops.

Adjusting Noise Rejection

Noise Rejection controls rejection of low-level returned signals. Increasing rejection darkens the image background. A number on the button indicates the level of noise rejection.

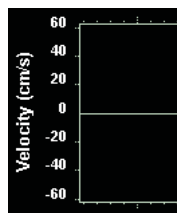
To adjust noise rejection, tap the left or right side of the Reject button. A number on the button indicates the level of noise rejection.

Adjusting the Baseline

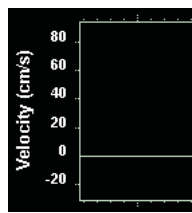
The baseline refers to the zero baseline in the Time Series Display window. Adjusting this control moves the zero baseline up or down. When you adjust the baseline, you can display more forward or reverse flow, taking advantage of the full scale available at that particular PRF value.

To adjust the baseline, tap the left or right side of the Baseline button.

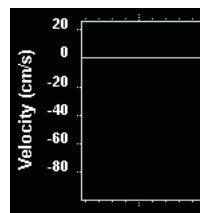
The figure below shows a centered baseline (the default), and adjusted baselines.



Centered Baseline
(default)



Lowered Baseline



Raised Baseline

Effects of Altering the Baseline

You can adjust baseline for live images, but not for frozen images or paused loops.

Adjusting the Sound Volume

The Sound Volume button lets you define the volume of the Doppler signal.

Adjust the sound volume of the signal to a comfortable level. If it is too high, system noise may interfere with the sound produced by the blood flow.

To adjust the volume, tap the left or right side of the Sound Volume button. A number on the button indicates the sound volume level, from 0 to 100.

The computer speaker should be turned on and its volume set to the mid-range. You can also use a high quality headphone or external speaker.

Updating the Displays

The Update button lets you choose whether or not to continue scanning the anatomy (displayed in the 2D window) while acquiring Spectral Doppler scan data (displayed in the Time Series window). When Update is selected, the button text is blue, and the Terason software continuously updates the 2D scan while acquiring Spectral Doppler data. When not selected, the button text is white, and the Terason software freezes the 2D data while acquiring Spectral Doppler data.

The default setting for this button in most exams is *selected* (continuous scanning of the 2D and Spectral Doppler data).

When you de-select the Update button (but do not freeze the scan), you cannot adjust some of the 2D image controls. The following table lists the image controls that can and cannot be adjusted when Update is not selected.

Availability of 2D Image Controls When Update Disabled

Available	Not Available	
Exam	Depth	Sector width
Frequency	Focus	Map
Noise Rejection	Gain	Persistence
	Left/Right invert	
	Up/Down invert	

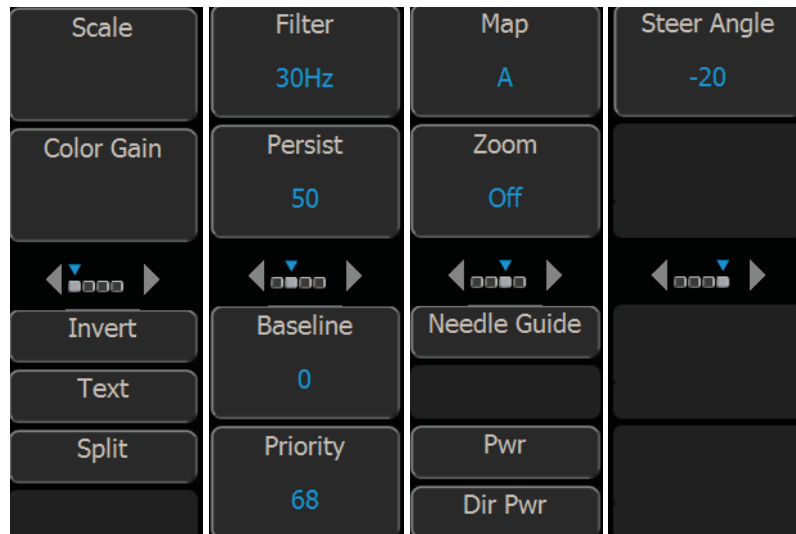
To toggle the 2D window between live and frozen, tap the Update button.

Using Color Doppler Image Controls

When you select Color mode, the Terason software displays buttons for Color mode.

To use Color mode image controls, see the following topics:

- [Adjusting the Scan Area](#) on page 82
- [Adjusting Scale](#) on page 82
- [Inverting the Doppler Display \(Color Invert\)](#) on page 83
- [Adjusting the Color Gain](#) on page 84
- [Adjusting the Color Priority](#) on page 84
- [Adjusting the Color Persistence](#) on page 85
- [Adjusting the Color Baseline](#) on page 85
- [Choosing a Color Map](#) on page 85



Color Doppler Image Control Buttons



Note: Button displays shown in this manual are examples. The displays on your system may be different.

Adjusting the Scan Area

The size of the scan area (also referred to as the region of interest, or ROI) is one of the major controls that affect the frame rate. The smaller the scan area, the faster the frame rate. The larger the scan area, the slower the frame rate.

You cannot move or resize the ROI when the image is frozen.

To move the scan area, complete these steps:

1. Tap the **ROI**.
2. Drag the **ROI** to the preferred location.

To resize the scan area, complete these steps:

1. Tap a corner of the **ROI**.
2. Drag the ROI to the desired size and shape.

The Terason application may automatically adjust the PRF value when you move the region of interest to ensure that the maximum PRF is not exceeded for the new depth.

Adjusting Scale

Pulse Repetition Frequency defines the velocity range of the display, which manifests as scale. The maximum value (in kHz) for the PRF depends on the specific probe, and the location of the region of interest.

The PRF should be set high enough to prevent aliasing, and low enough to provide adequate detection of low flow. It may be necessary to vary the PRF during an exam, depending on the speed of the blood flow, or if pathology is present.

Aliasing occurs when the frequency of what you are observing exceeds one half of the sample rate. If the blood is moving faster than the pulse repetition rate, then the Doppler display will alias, or wrap-around, the baseline.

If the PRF is set too high, low-frequency shifts caused by low-velocity flow may not show.

As PRF increases, the maximum Doppler shift that can display without aliasing also increases.

You can only use this control when viewing a live image. When an image is frozen, you cannot change PRF.

To adjust the PRF value, tap the left or right side of the Scale button.

The increment value for each tap depends on the current range. For example, if the PRF setting is 4000, each time you tap the right or left arrow, the Terason software adds or subtracts 500 Hz from that value, until the selected value falls into a lower or higher range.

Increasing the PRF also increases the Thermal Index (TI) value (refer to “General Description of Indices” in *Volume 2* of this guide for more information about thermal indices).

Inverting the Doppler Display (Color Invert)

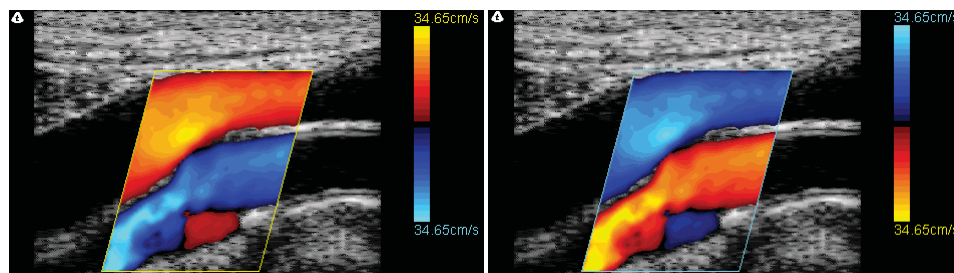
In Color Doppler mode, you can invert the color scale.

Normally, the color red is assigned to positive frequency shifts (flow toward the probe), and blue is assigned to negative frequency shifts (flow away from the probe). This color assignment can be reversed by tapping the Invert button. Flow toward the probe is always assigned the colors of the top half of the color bar, and flow away from the probe is assigned the colors of the bottom half of the color bar.

When you tap the Invert button, the Color Doppler reference bar and the color of the scan data within the Region of Interest are both inverted.

Invert may be used when scanning the internal carotid artery (ICA), for example. In general, flow in this vessel goes away from the probe. If Invert is enabled, the ICA flow displays in shades of red. The color bar displays shades of blue on the top half, and shades of red on the bottom.

To invert the Doppler colors, tap the Invert button:



Color Invert Not Selected

Color Invert Selected

Effects of the Color Invert Button

Notice that the colors on the reference bar are also inverted.

The figure above should be viewed in color; when printed in black and white, the effect may be obscured.

Adjusting the Wall Filter

Doppler systems use a wall filter (high pass frequency filter) to eliminate unwanted low-frequency, high-intensity signals (also known as clutter) from the display. Clutter can be caused by tissue motion or by rapid movement of the probe.

Raising the wall filter setting reduces the display of low velocity tissue motion. Lowering the wall filter setting displays more information. However, more wall tissue motion is also displayed.

The wall filter setting should be set high enough to ensure that Color Doppler flash artifacts from tissue or wall motion are not displayed, but low enough to display slow flow. If the wall filter is set too high, slower flow may be not seen.

Set the wall filter setting higher for applications where there is significant tissue motion, or in instances where the probe is moved rapidly while scanning in Color Doppler mode. Set the wall filter setting lower for small parts or instances where flow is slow but there is not much tissue motion.

Use a wall filter setting that is high enough to remove clutter but low enough to display Doppler information near the baseline.

To adjust the wall filter value, tap the left or right side of the Filter button. The current value displays on the button and on the scan properties display of the Imaging window (as a number following “WF”).

The wall filter range is from 1% to 50% of the Scale value.

Adjusting the Color Gain

Color gain can be increased to correct an inadequate fill of color within a vessel, and decreased to correct an unacceptable amount of color outside of a vessel.

You can adjust the color gain to increase or decrease the amplification of the returning signal being played or displayed.

To change the color gain, tap the left or right side of the Color Gain button.

Adjusting the Color Priority

The color priority of the image defines the amount of color displayed over bright echoes, and helps confine color within the vessel walls. Color priority affects the level at which color information overwrites the 2D information. If you must see more flow in an area of some significant 2D brightness, increase the color priority. To better contain the display of flow within the vessels, decrease the color priority. If the color priority is set to zero, no color is displayed.

To change the color priority, tap the left or right side of the Priority button. The current Color Priority setting shows on the button display.

Adjusting the Color Persistence

The color persistence setting determines the amount to be averaged between frames. Increasing the persistence causes the display of flow to persist on the 2D image. Decreasing the persistence allows better detection of short duration jets, and provides a basis for better flow/no flow evaluations. Adjusting color persistence also produces better vessel contour depiction.

To change the color persistence, tap the left or right side of the Persist button. The current Color Persistence setting shows on the button display.

Adjusting the Color Baseline

Color baseline adjustments are usually unnecessary. The baseline refers to the zero baseline within the Color Doppler image. To adjust it, move the baseline down to display more positive flow (forward) and move the baseline up to display more negative flow (reverse). This adjustment can be used to prevent aliasing in either direction.

This image control works with Color Doppler mode.

To move the color baseline, tap the left or right side of the Baseline button. The current setting of the baseline shows on the Baseline button display.

You can see the effect of your change on the color reference bar. If the bar is not visible, select **Setup > General > Reference Bar** to add it to the image display.

Choosing a Color Map

The Map button chooses which of five color maps is used to show Color Doppler data. You can configure the color map independently for each exam by selecting an exam, then a color map. When you select a different exam, the Terason software loads the color map for the selected exam.

The color maps are designated A through E. Some maps use more colors than others, and some display in a smoother gradient than others.

To select a color map, tap the left or right side of the Map button. The current map letter shows in the button display.

Scanning in Triplex Mode

Triplex scan mode combines Pulsed-Wave Doppler scanning with Color Doppler scanning.

To activate Triplex scanning, tap the CD button, then tap the PWD button.

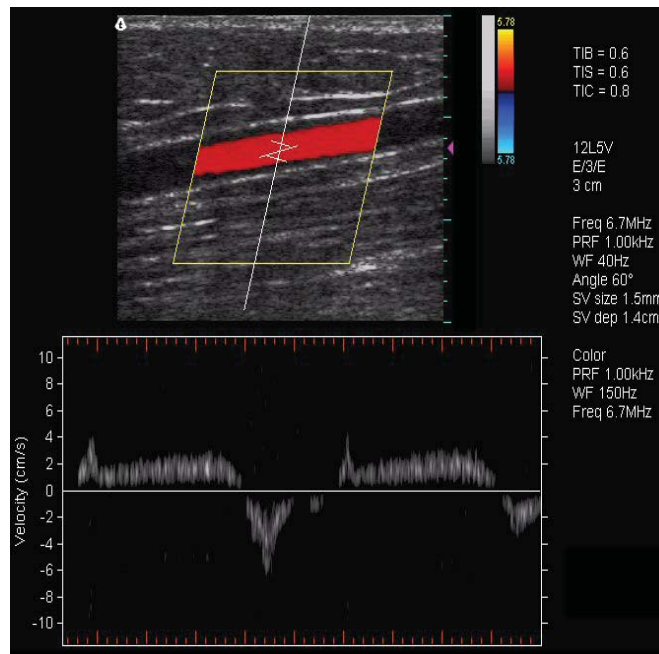


Note: In Triplex scanning only, the PRF value is tied to the setting on the 2D mode (Color Doppler). If you change the PRF value in one mode, the Terason software also changes the PRF value in the other mode. This depends on whether you are scanning in simultaneous or non-simultaneous mode, which is controlled by the Update console button. See [Updating the Displays](#) on page 81.

To adjust image controls for Triplex scanning, first adjust the image controls for the 2D scan mode, then go to the Color Doppler window and tap the PWD button to select the PWD line and Sample Volume location.

Some of the 2D image controls cannot be adjusted when scanning in Triplex, so you must adjust the image controls in 2D mode (described in [Using 2D Image Controls](#) on page 69). You can only adjust these image controls during live scanning. When you freeze a scan, the Terason software replaces the buttons with a different set, for printing, and making annotations and measurements on the scan image. (See [Working with Annotations](#) on page 59 and Chapter 6, [Working With Measurements](#), on page 102).

The application adds the Time Series window for PWD to the 2D image.



Live Triplex Scan

Adjusting the ROI and Range Gate

When scanning in Triplex mode, you can move the region of interest, adjust its size, or move the range gate.

To move the region of interest, complete the following steps:

1. Tap the **ROI**.
2. Drag the ROI to the preferred location.

To adjust the size of the region of interest, complete the following steps:

1. Tap a **corner of the ROI**.
2. Drag the corner to resize the ROI.

To move the range gate, complete the following steps:

1. Tap the **range gate**.
2. Drag the range gate to the preferred location.

Using Image Controls in Triplex

When Triplex scanning, the PWD image control buttons are available. See [Using Spectral Doppler Image Controls](#) on page 75.

The Image Information display shows two PRF values in Triplex mode. The Terason software sets the Color PRF to an integral fraction ($1/2$, $1/3$, $1/4$, etc.) of the PWD PRF. If you change the PRF value in one mode, the Terason software changes the other PRF setting as well.

You can independently set the Wall Filter for the 2D and PWD scans.