多普勒超声基本理论 Basics of Doppler Ultrasound

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多普勒频移 Doppler Shift

- ▶当超声波从一个运动的物体表面反射时(例如红细胞),反射波的波长和频率都会发生改变。
- >如果红细胞是朝探头运动,频率就会增加。
- >如果红细胞是背离探头运动,频率就会减少。



多普勒方程式 Doppler Shift

$$\triangleright \Delta f = 2 f_o V Cos \theta / C$$
:

► △f 为多普勒频移

»(是反射波的频率相对于入射波频率的变化)

≥f_o 是入射波频率

▶ ∂ 是运动方向与入射声束之间夹角

▶C 是声速



角度的重要性 Importance of θ

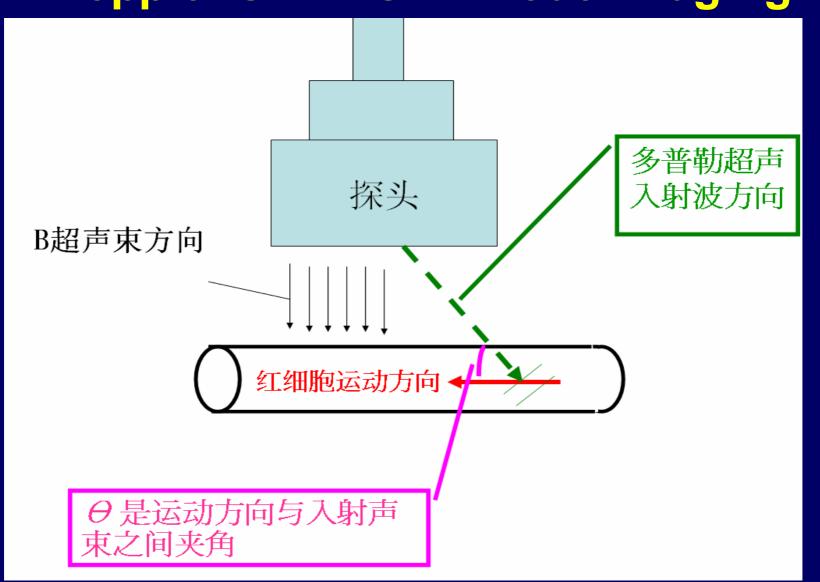
- ▶当 θ 等于0 度 (cos 0 = 1) 时, 频移(Δf) 值最大
- → 当 θ 等于90度 (cos 0 = 0)时, 频移(Δf)值 最小

✓ 相反: 获得最佳血管B型超声影像角度就是声束和血管成 90 度的角度。

比较:多普勒频移 vs. B 超



Doppler shift vs. B mode Imaging



如果 $\theta = 90$ 度, $\cos \theta = 0$, 就<u>沒有</u>頻移。

彩色多普勒显像



Colour Doppler Imaging

- ➤在兴趣区 (region of interest, ROI) 获得多普勒频移信息
- ▶多普勒频移以彩色信息重叠显示于B超灰 阶影像之上
- ➤正频移赋予一种颜色, 负频移为另外一种颜色
- ▶频移大小通过色彩亮度的变化加以表现
- >红色 不表示动脉

蓝色 不表示静脉



彩色多普勒显像技术 Technique of Colour Doppler Imaging

- ▶1. 优化 B超 (灰阶) 显像
- ▶2. 按下彩色多普勒模式按钮
- ▶3. 把叠加窗口定位兴趣目标区
- ▶4. 调整窗口转向控制(多普勒波方向)
- ▶5. 必要时调整窗口大小
- ▶6. 选择适当的速率彩色范围
- ▶7. 按更新(update)使得彩色信号叠加于B超影像上
- ▶8. 仔细分析鉴别血流模式和方向



第一步: 优化B超图像(灰阶)

Optimize the B-mode (gray-scale) image

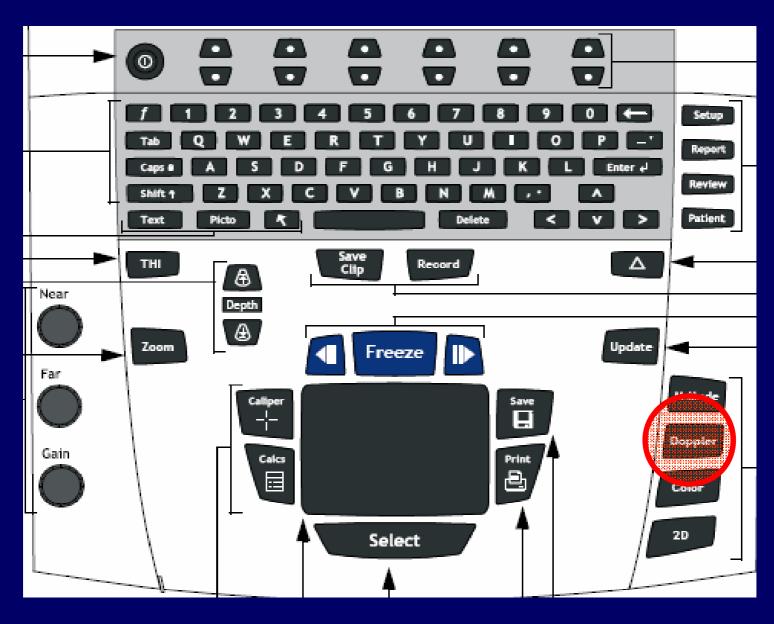
➤ 在启动彩色多普勒前必须首先对B超灰阶图 像进行优化

▶ 遵从扫描常规步骤:选择合适探头,最佳 预设,合适频率,深度和增益等

[©] 第二步:激活彩色多普勒按键



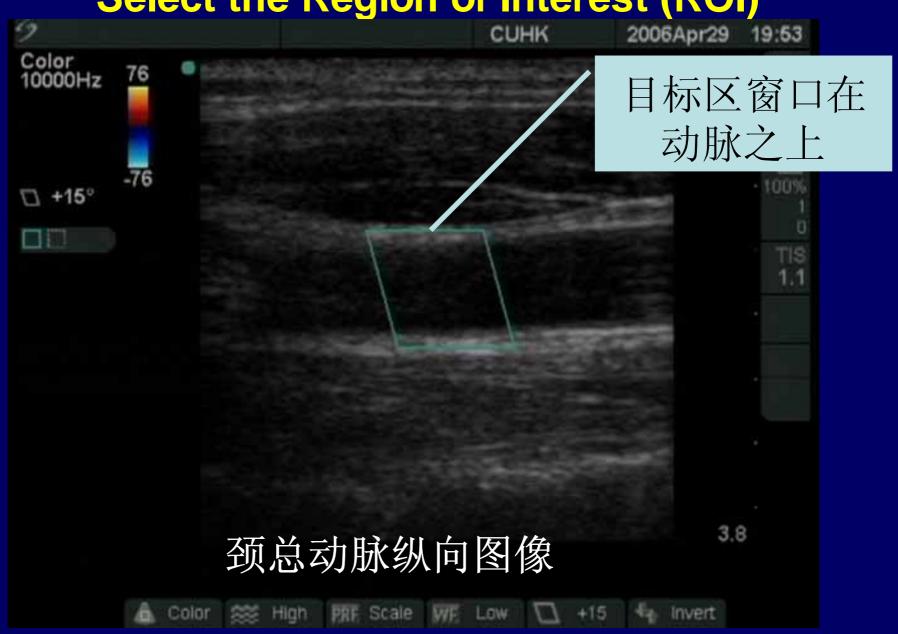
Activate the Color Mode Knob



第三步: 选择目标区



Select the Region of Interest (ROI)

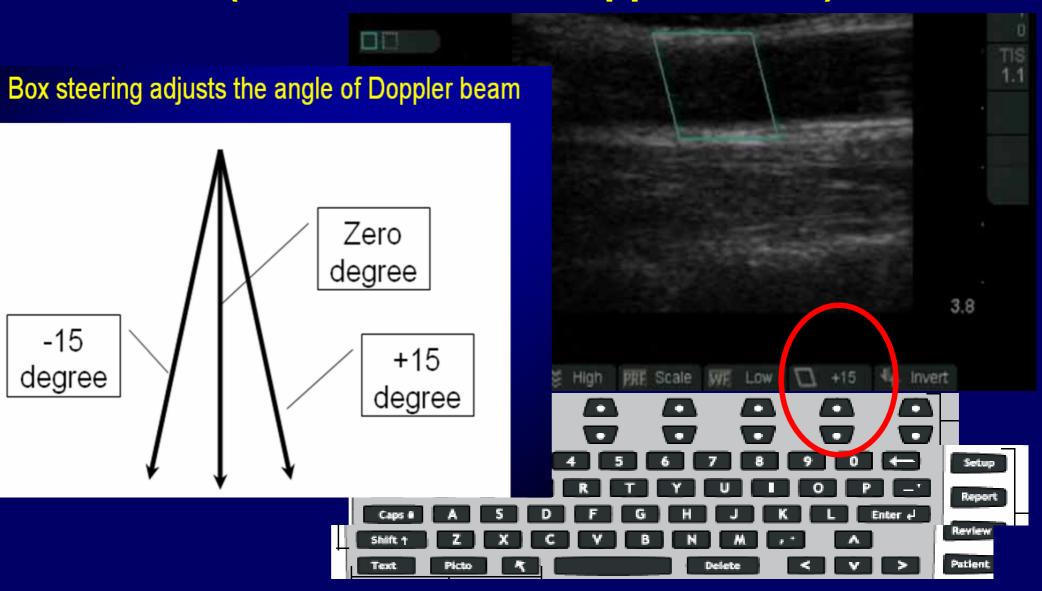


CUHK-PWH



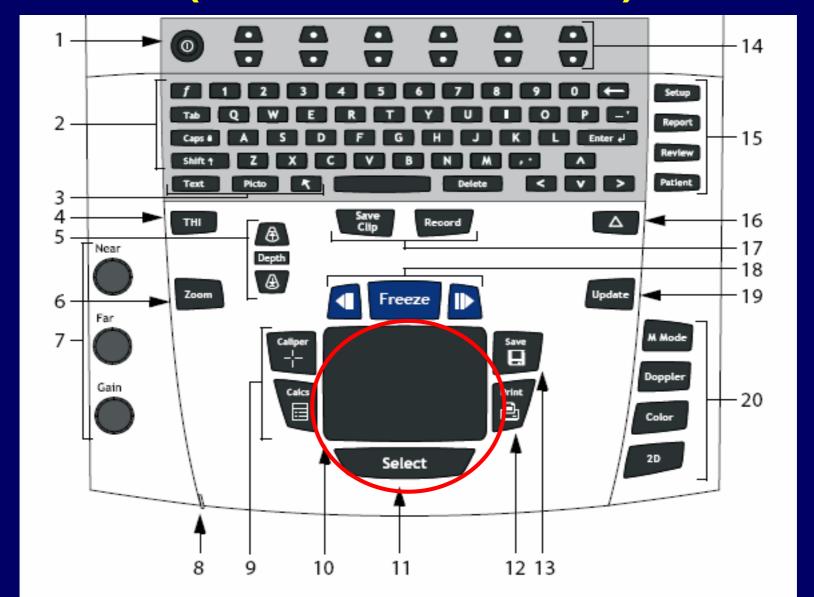
第四步: 调整多普勒波方向

Adjust the steering of the box (Direction of the Doppler beam)



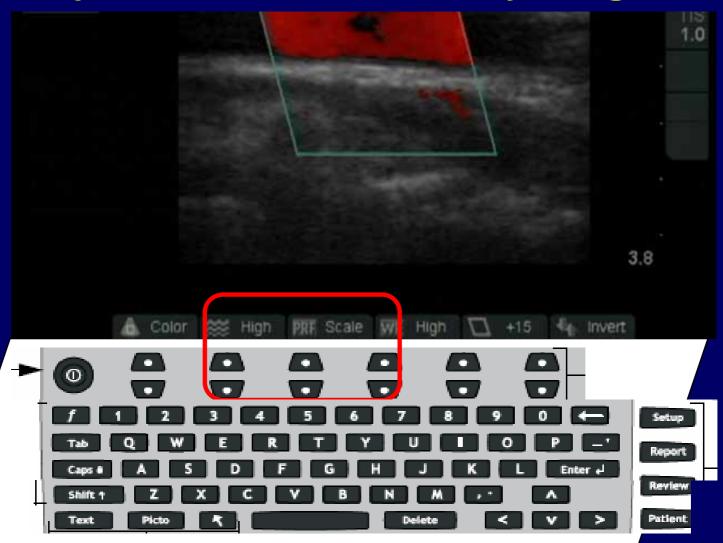


第五步: 必要时调整窗口大小Adjust the Size of the ROI box (使用按键和鼠标键盘)



第六步: 选择适当的速率彩色范围

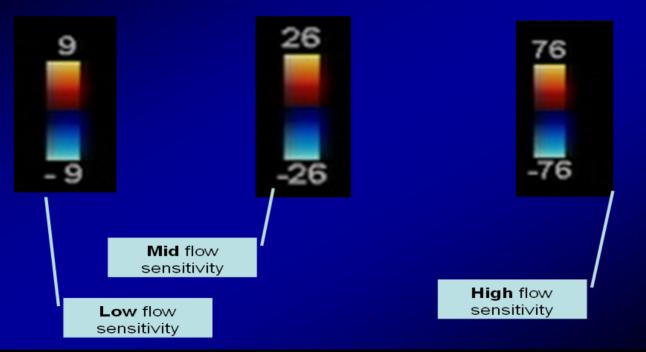
Adjust the Colour velocity range

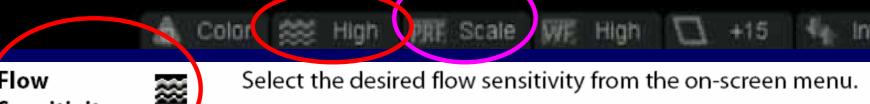


CUHK-PWH

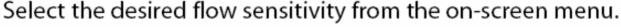
Examples of velocity colour scale







Flow Sensitivity



- Low optimizes the system for low flow states.
- Med optimizes the system for medium flow states.
- High optimizes the system for high flow states.

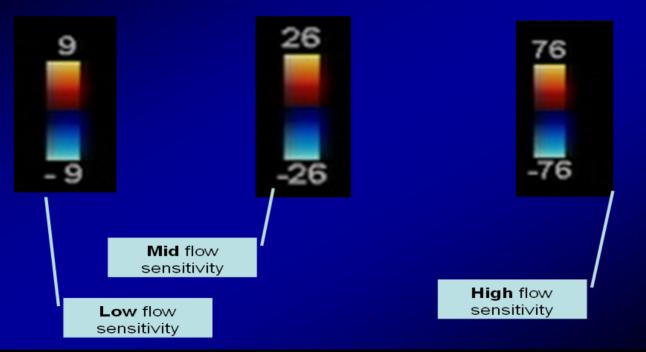
The current setting is displayed in the top left portion of the screen and in the on-screen menu.

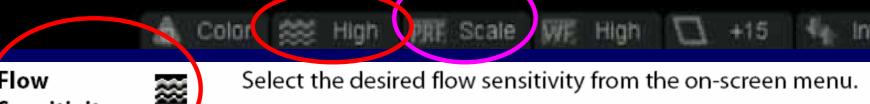
PRF Scale (Color only) Select the desired pulse repetition frequency (PRF) setting from the on-screen menu.

CUHK-PWH

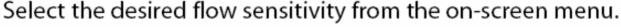
Examples of velocity colour scale







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19:48

2006Apr29

多普勒

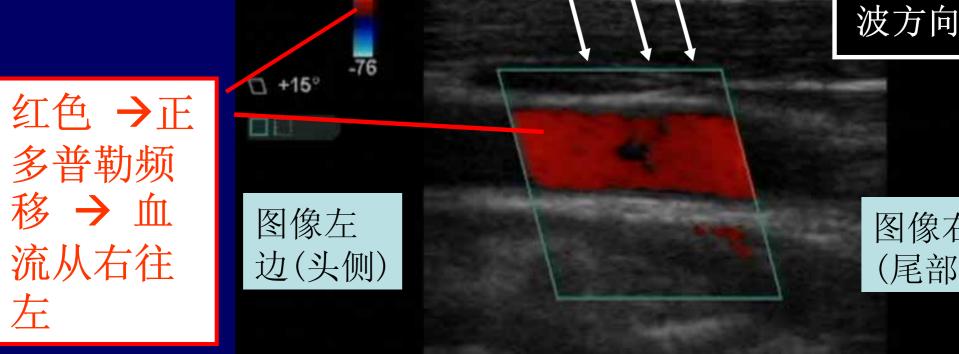
图像右侧

(尾部)

颈总动脉多普勒图像

Colour Doppler of the Common Carotid Artery

CUHK



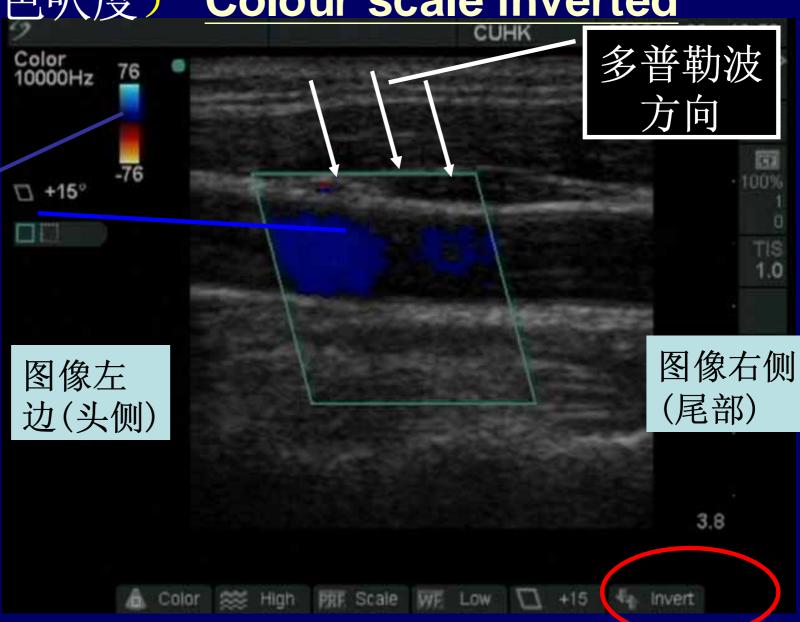
Color 10000Hz

CUHK-PWH



2: 颈总动脉多普勒图像

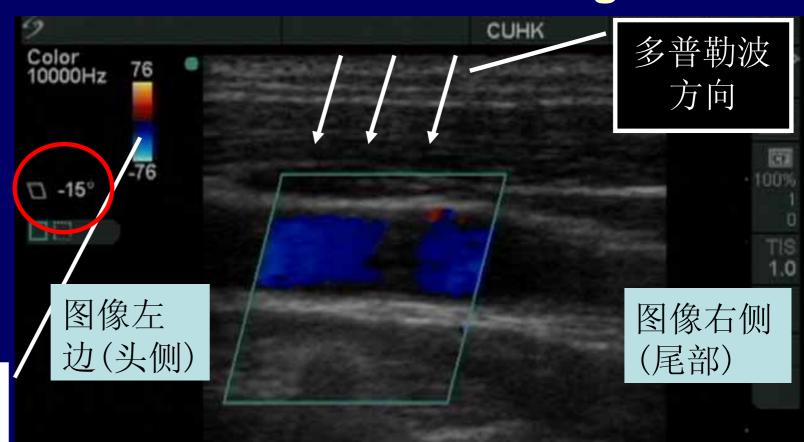
(颠倒颜色呎度) Colour scale inverted





3: 不同多普勒波方向(与图1、

2比较) Different ROI box steering

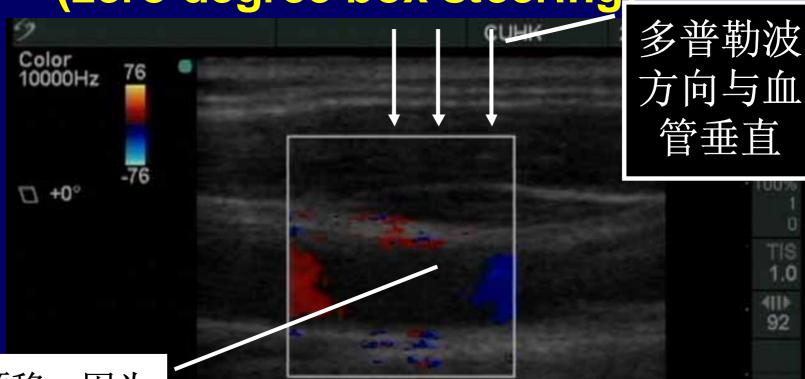


蓝色 → 负 频移 → 血 流从右往左



4:多普勒波方向与血管垂直

(zero degree box steering)



黑色:无频移,因为 $\theta = 90$ 度, $\cos 90 = 0$ (血流从右到左)



彩色多普勒超声中的混选现象 (Aliasing in Pulsed Doppler)

- > 彩色多普勒血流显像
- > 凡超过彩色标显示最高流速者,
- > 表现为异常方向色彩,
- > 即由红变蓝或由蓝变红的相反颜色,
- > 称为彩色混迭。

5:彩色混迭份像(不匹配的速度彩色区间过窄)

Aliasing with inappropriately low range of velocity scale on the colour bar

速度彩色区间过窄



这是一种伪像而非表示真正的血流方向倒转。

多普勒波方向



伪像和速度颜色标呎

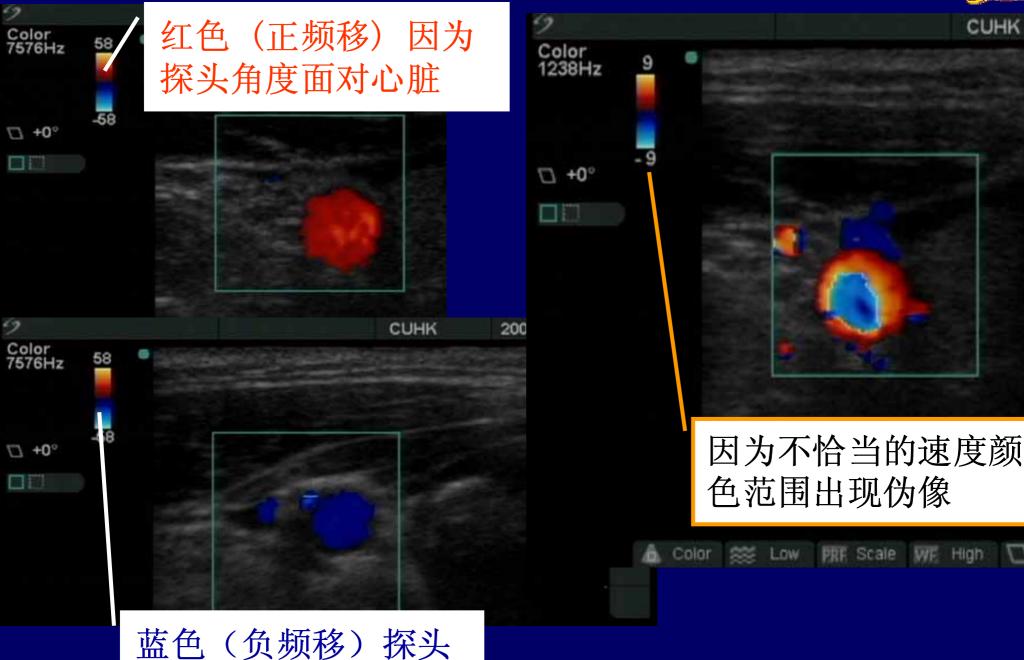
Aliasing & Velocity Colour Scale

- ▶速度颜色标呎 (Velocity colour scale)
 - ✓通过颜色对速度范围进行赋值
- ▶如果测得的速度超出所选择的标呎,就会产生伪像
- ▶扩大标呎范围使得实际速度处于选择的范 围以内就可以避免这一问题

角度背离心脏

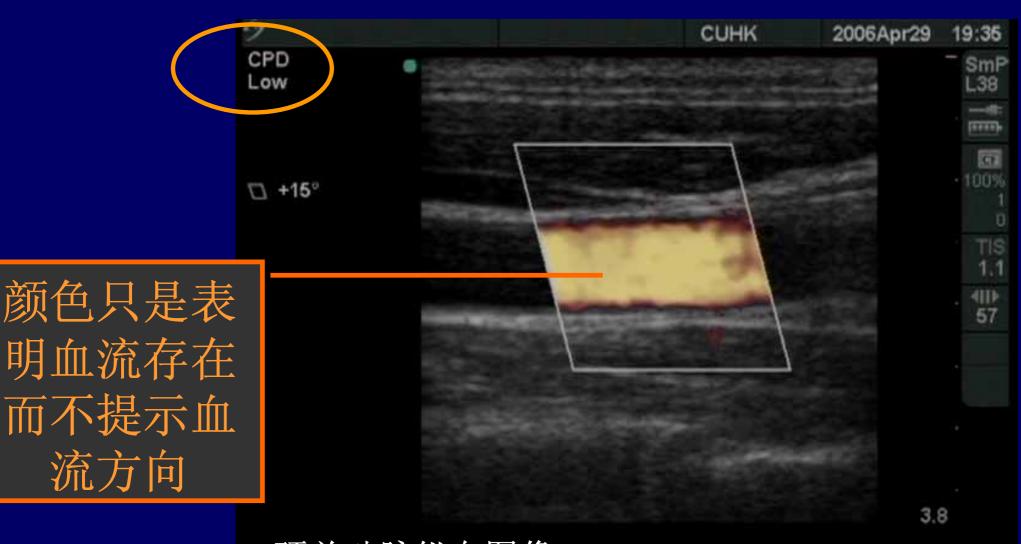
横切面颈总动脉图像







9: 颈总动脉能量多普勒图像 Common Carotid Artery Using Power Doppler (CPD)



颈总动脉纵向图像



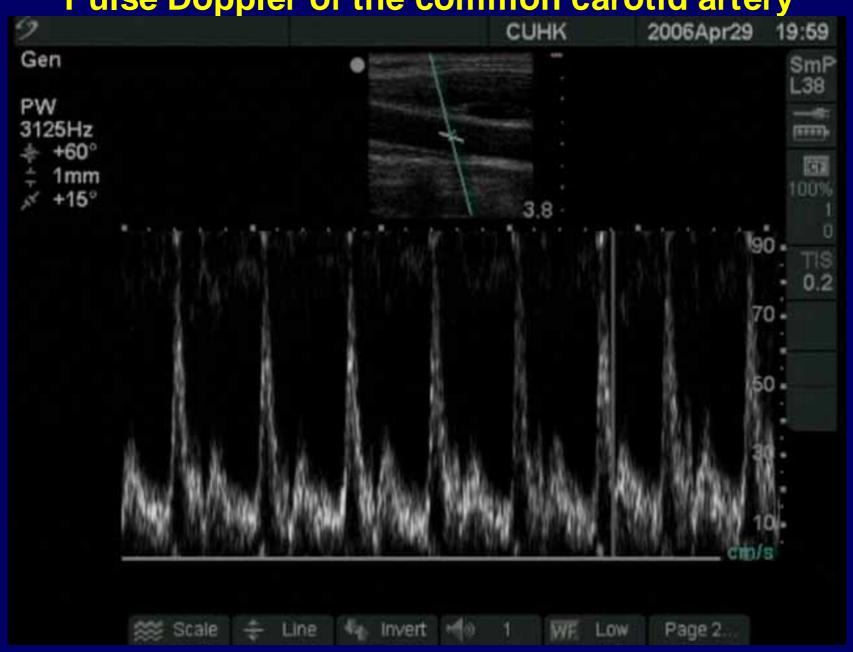
脉冲多普勒 Pulse Doppler

- ▶提供流速的定量数据
- ▶操作者可以调整取样容积的部位和范围以 获得多普勒信息
- ▶如果角度合适就可以计算流速(多数为60 度)
- ▶如果实际接受超声波角度与假设角度不同,在计算速度上会有错误。

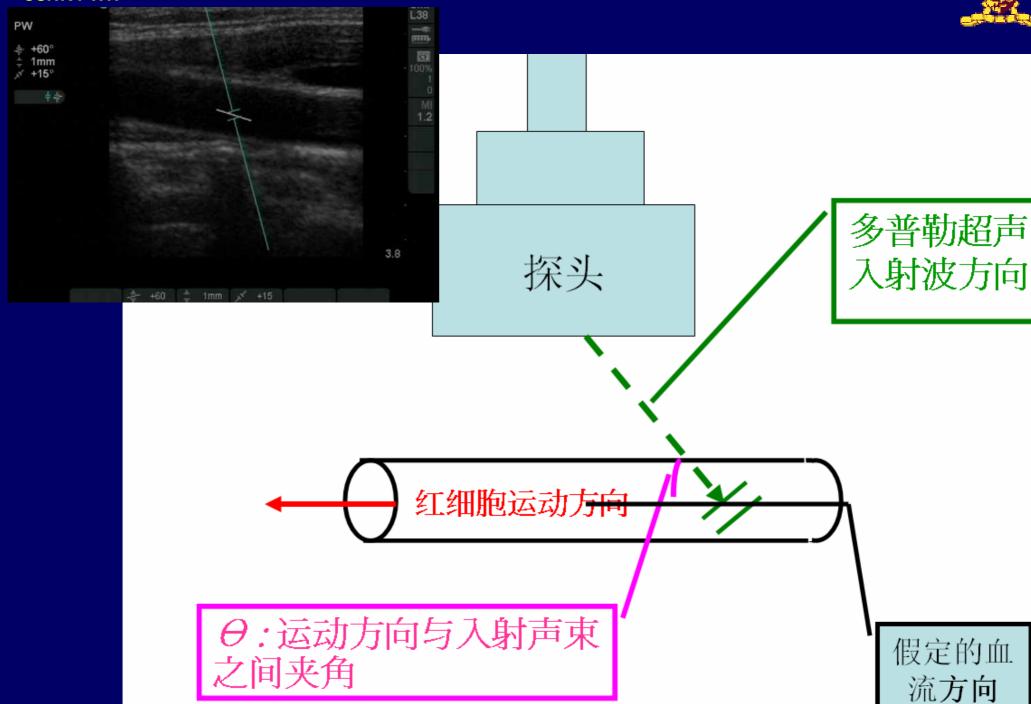


颈总动脉脉冲多普勒

Pulse Doppler of the common carotid artery







多普勒超声基本理论 Basics of Doppler Ultrasound



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