DAWEI

DW-T60

Color Doppler Ultrasound System
Versatile / Easy / Durable

Dawei Medical's R & D team lasts three years, integrating the most advanced design concepts and technological innovations to create a *DW-T60* all-digital high-performance
Color Doppler ultrasound diagnostic instrument. Intelligent operation process, humanized design and thoughtful man-machine interaction as a whole, allows doctors to focus on the patient himself during the clinical diagnosis process.

Digitally signed by Jighili Tatiana
Date: 2022.07.29 12:04:51 EEST
Reason: MoldSign Signature
Location: Moldova

CE 0123 ISO 13485

Ingenuity
Serve The Sound

* Main screen 21.5-inch medical HD display

* 13.3-inch large touch screen for in-depth interaction
(Covering 90% of clinical operations)

* Usb image storage export

* Free combination of probe storage slots

* Easy operation with integrated keypad

* Fully activated four-probe interface

* Four casters with foot brakes

Windows 7 Platform

The main new features are unlimited applications, enhanced visual experience (no full aero effect), advanced network support (ad-hoc wireless network and Internet connection support ICS), and Mobility Center.

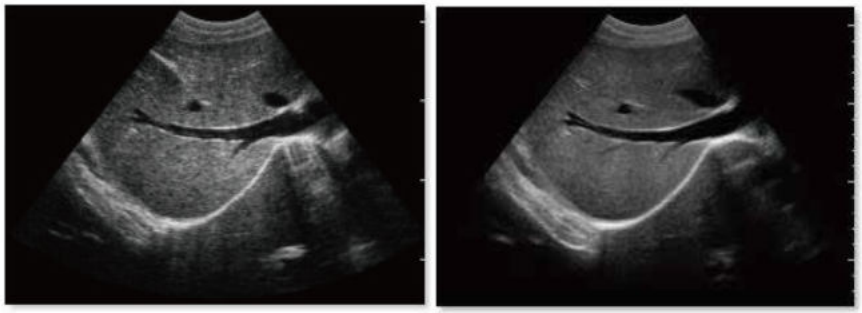
Subarray Technology

Dedicated high-density probe, using new array design technology and unique sub-array element technology, to make a second cut for independent wafer, which can completely control the entire process of wafer vibration, thereby reducing sidelobe artifacts and enhancing fine tissue resolution the boundary between adjacent strong echo reflectors is sharper and clearer. It fully displays the high resolution image brought by the high-density probe, perfectly presents the image details, and increases the accuracy of clinical diagnosis.

Complete Probe Family

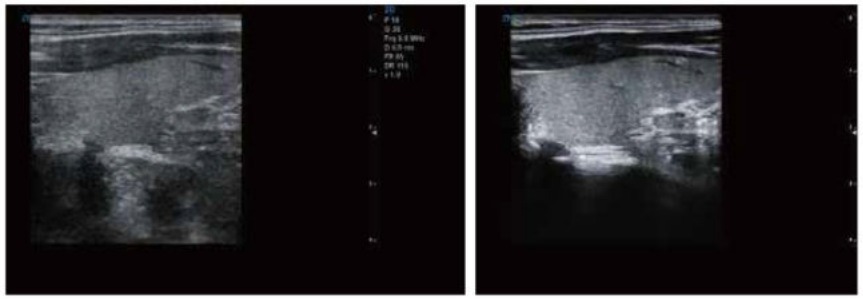
Model to meet all ultrasound clinical applications
Trans-vaginal probe
Convex probe
Linear probe
Micro-convex probe
Phased array probe
Trans-rectal probe
4D Volume probe

CLEAR IMAGE VISUALIZATION



Micro imaging technology

Micro imaging technology tracks the specific signals of different tissue edges in real time to achieve edge enhancement, monitors each pixel at the same time, optimizes the internal signal of the tissue, and perfectly integrates the edge information and the internal pixel information of the tissue to restore a true, delicate, two-dimensional image with excellent gradation contrast.



Harmonic imaging technology (THI)

Improving image clarity by improving tissue contrast resolution, spatial resolution, and elimination of near-field artifacts. It is mainly used in the diagnosis of cardiovascular and abdominal diseases. Boundary division plays an important role, and this technology has been fully recognized by clinicians. Harmonic technology retains the second harmonic signal to the greatest extent on the basis of removing the fundamental signal, which is more than 30% higher than the signal strength obtained by traditional signal processing, reduce noise and artifacts, and improve the contrast resolution of tissue images.

All–round

Excellent

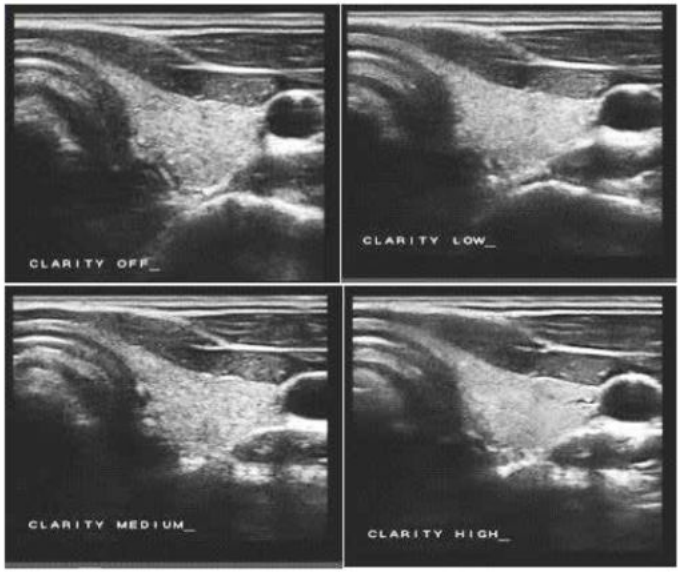
Humanize

Cost–effective

Intelligent

Speckle noise removal technology

Shooting and extracting noisy ultrasound images from multiple spatial dimensions, and performing point-to-point intelligent recognition of noisy images in each spatial dimension to obtain the organization information of the image; the organization information in each spatial dimension is pixels classification of point region attributes, using local geometry to divide pixels into pulse regions and edge detail regions; according to the classification of pixel points, speckle noise suppression is performed on the noisy tissue information in each spatial dimension to obtain a single-dimensional denoised ultrasound image; a single-dimensional denoised ultrasound image of each spatial dimension is synthesized into an ultrasound denoised image.

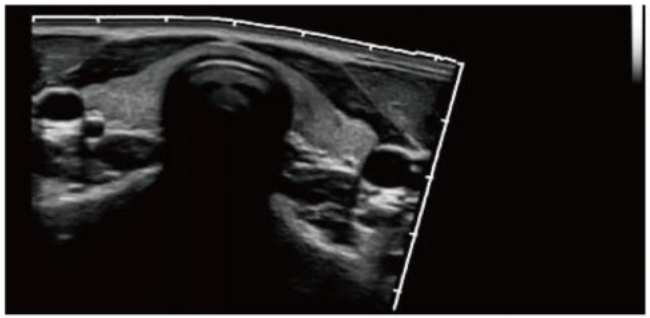


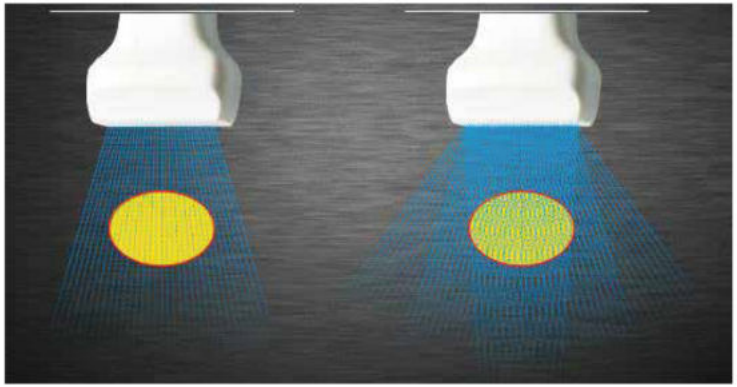
Puncture enhancement

Automatic detection of the needle body, automatic deflection of the sound beam, and smart puncture enhancement technology make the puncture display in the human body more intuitive.

Real-time wide-field imaging

Expand the scanning field of view and observe the image information of large lesions in real time; it has a picture-in-picture zoom-in function, an adaptive cropping function, and intelligent jitter suppression technology.

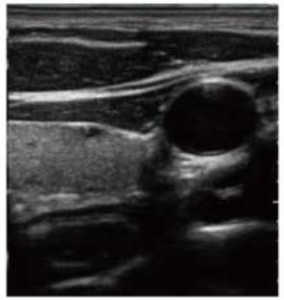




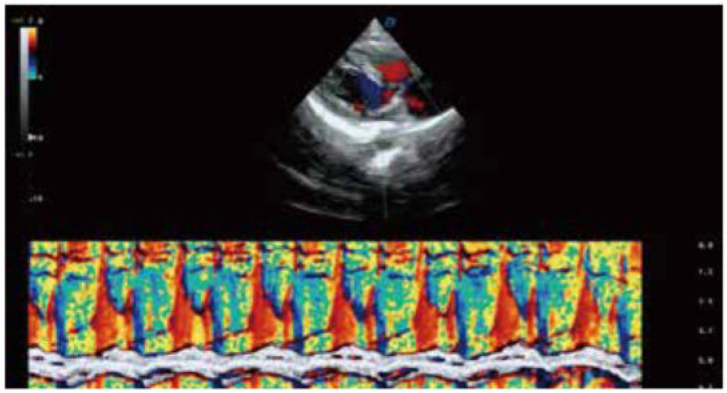
Spatial composite imaging technology

Sound beam deflection enhances tissue boundary signals, reduces the phenomenon of side wall echo loss, and makes the boundaries of tissues more clear.

Traditional imaging

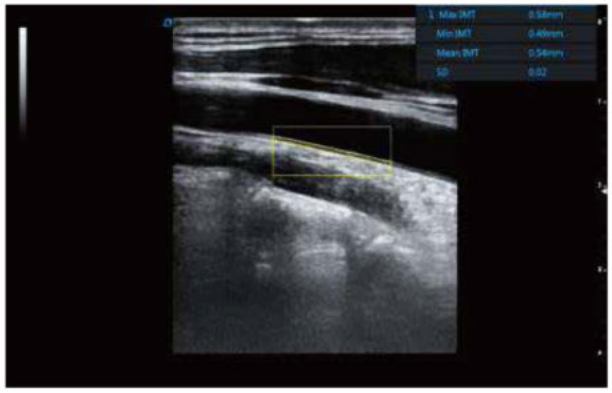


Spatial composite imaging



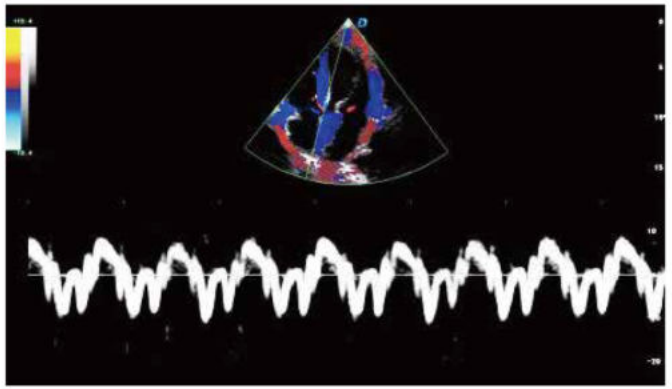
Omni-directional adjustable M-type

The Omni-directional adjustable m-type is angle-corrected, compared to the traditional m-type, which can obtain more and more accurate information about the various structures of the heart, which is conducive to better observation of the size of the heart cavity and the phased motion of the wall abnormal conditions, especially for difficult patients due to the special location of the heart, can obtain accurate measurement data and information.



IMT automatic measurement of vascular intima-media

The thickness of vascular intima-media is an important indicator for predicting the risk of cardiovascular disease in people without clinical symptoms. Automatic intima-media measurement technology provides you with an effective detection tool. It can automatically measure the thickness of the intima-media in the near-field and far-field of the blood vessel, and automatically optimize the measurement angle.

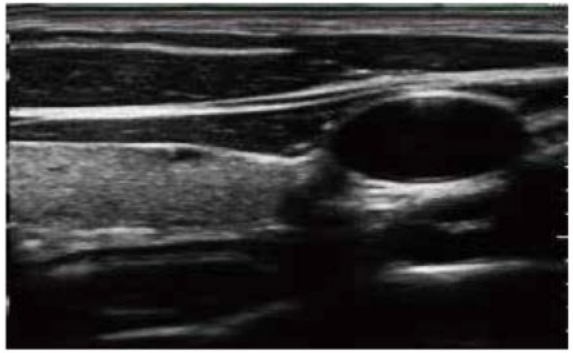


Tissue Doppler Imaging (TDI)

Tissue Doppler imaging is a new technique to obtain information about the speed, direction, time, and other aspects of myocardial tissue movement in order to analyze heart function more intuitively. TDI can quantitatively evaluate myocardial movement observe the speed of movement of different parts of the heart, determine whether there are local lesions, and evaluate early diastolic function.

Trapezoidal Imaging

The line data of the linear array probe is transformed into a trapezoidal image through coordinate transformation and interpolation, which is a kind of extended imaging.



Harmonic Fusion Imaging (FTHI)

Reduce noise through optimized filters, enhance edges, and automatically detect contours to get clearer images, support all probes, and have a wide range of applications.