



How to choose the probe for my ultrasound device ?



Rectal Linear Probe

Normally for body-inside pregnancy diagnosis. Cause of high frequency the linear probe is, therefore the scan depth is limited.

Animal suitable: Bovine / Equine / Donkey
Common frequency range: 5.0 - 10.0 MHz
Scan depth of diagnosis: 6 - 10 cm

Rectal Convex Probe

Normally for body-inside pregnancy diagnosis. Lower frequency than the rectal linear probe, therefore the scan depth is longer.

Recommend animal suitable: Bovine / Equine / Donkey
Common Frequency range: 2.0 - 5.0 MHz
Scan depth of diagnosis: 7 - 23 cm



Convex Probe

Normally for abdominal ultrasound diagnosis. Very Low frequency with wide size, therefore it provides better horizontal resolution.

Recommend animal suitable: Sheep / Goat / Swine / Companion animal
Common Frequency range: 2.0 - 5.0 MHz
Scan depth of diagnosis: 7 - 23 cm



How to choose the probe for my ultrasound device ?



Mechanical Probe

Only use for body-outside pregnancy diagnosis. Caused by poor imaging definition, a short service life, high maintenance cost and noise thus it is common to appear in low-end devices.

Animal suitable: Swine / Companion animal
Common frequency range: 3.5 MHz
Scan depth of diagnosis: 11 - 13 cm

Back-Fat / EMA Measuring Probe

Only use for body-outside method diagnosis. Normally for the thickness of back-fat and eye muscle area measuring, the placement between probe and measuring area is important in during use

Recommend animal suitable: Bovine / Swine / Sheep / Goat
Common Frequency range: 2.5 - 5.0 MHz
Scan depth of diagnosis: 8 - 16 cm



Micro-Convex Probe

Only use for small animal abdominal ultrasound diagnosis. High frequency provides great imaging definition, however the scan depth is decreased.

Recommend animal suitable: Companion animal / Sheep / Goat
Common Frequency range: 5.0 - 8.5 MHz
Scan depth of diagnosis: 5 - 15 cm



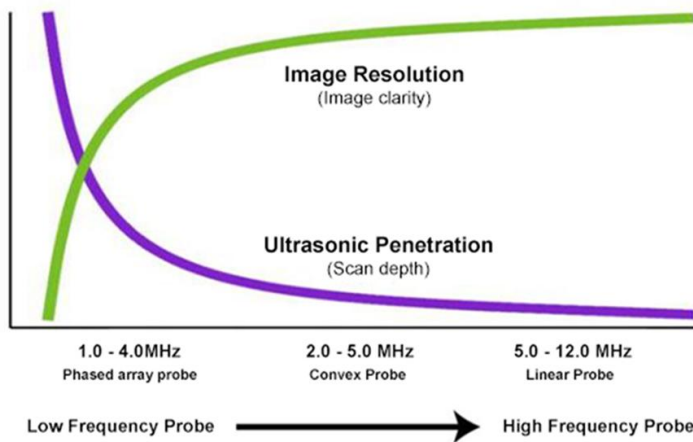
How to choose the probe for my ultrasound device ?



Linear Probe

Only use for body-outside abdominal diagnosis. Cause the flat probe surface, the contact surface & near-field of view are large than convex and micro-convex probe, meanwhile the far-field of view is decreased thus it is suitable for blood vessels & superficial small organs diagnosis

Animal suitable: Equine / Companion animal
Common frequency range: 5.0 - 10.0 MHz
Scan depth of diagnosis: 5 - 17 cm



Contrast Graph

Reference to the graph you could understand the relationship between each parameter **clearly!**

- Resolution vs Penetration
 - Probe imaging type
 - Frequency

- Summarize: after the probe brief introduction, we could according to following steps to choose **animal type** → **method (body-inside/outside)** → **organs & sites** → **imaging rang & clarity require**
Hope everyone could benefit from the article, then easily choose the suitable probe for your device