

MicrUs Pro Ultrasound System

User Guide



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Contents

1.	Introduction	4
1.1.	About the System / Intended Use	4
2.	Safety and Regulatory Requirements	5
2.1.	Warnings.....	5
2.2.	Acoustic Output.....	5
2.3.	Electromagnetic Conformance (EMC)	6
3.	Labeling	10
3.1.	Symbols	10
4.	System Overview	11
5.	Getting Started with Android System	11
5.1.	System Requirements.....	11
5.2.	Software Installation.....	11
5.3.	Connecting Android System.....	13
5.4.	Running Echo Wave A Application	14
6.	Getting Started with Windows PC	15
6.1.	PC Hardware Requirements	15
6.2.	Software Installation.....	16
6.3.	Connecting MicrUs Pro to PC	23
6.4.	Running Echo Wave II Software	23
6.5.	Additional Recommendations for Cybersecurity	25
7.	Maintenance, Cleaning, and Disinfecting	28
7.1.	General Maintenance Rules.....	28
7.2.	Preparation for Cleaning Procedure.....	28
7.3.	MicrUs Pro Cleaning	29
7.4.	MicrUs Pro Low-Level Disinfecting	29
7.5.	MicrUs Pro High-Level Disinfecting.....	30
7.6.	List of Compatible Cleaners and Disinfectants.....	30
8.	Specifications	31
8.1.	Mobile Device Requirements	31
8.2.	System Specifications.....	32
8.3.	Essential Performance	36
8.4.	List of Parts and Accessories.....	36
8.5.	Operational and Storage Environment.....	37
9.	Transportation, Storage and Disposal.....	37
10.	Declaration of Conformity	38

11.	Troubleshooting Q&A	39
12.	Warranty and Service Information	39
12.1.	Warranty	39
12.2.	Warranty Shipments and Returns	39
12.3.	Obtaining Device Serial Number	40
12.4.	Service Contract.....	41
13.	APPENDICES	42
13.1.	Guidelines for the safe use of diagnostic ultrasound	42
13.2.	Vigilance system	52
13.3.	Returned product form	53
14.	Revision History.....	54

1. Introduction

Dear customer,

The **MicrUs Pro** ultrasound system is intended for multipurpose ultrasound examinations, based on electronic linear and convex scanning.

It is an ideal budget solution for hospitals, specialized diagnostic centers, public/private clinics.

Our new class of PC-based compact ultrasound systems is featuring:

- Scan-converter free architecture beamformer
- All-in-one solution: beamformer and transducer in one device
- Connectivity via fast USB Type-C interface to any Windows PC (Desktop, Laptop, or Tablet) or Android device
- USB powered and does not require an external power supply
- Digitally controlled acoustic power
- Lightweight, true mobility, fits the size of an ordinary transducer.

Here in User Guide, you can find common information about the **MicrUs Pro** system, how to assemble the components and install the software, safety, and maintenance information. Operation Manual contains **Echo Wave II** software description for Windows-based device users and **Echo Wave A** for Android device users.

1.1. About the System / Intended Use

The **MicrUs Pro** ultrasound system is intended to be used for applications in cardiac (adult and pediatric), fetal, abdominal, pediatric, small organ, peripheral vessel, and musculo-skeletal. The **MicrUs Pro** is a highly portable computer-controlled ultrasound system used to acquire and display real-time high-resolution ultrasound data in B-mode, M-mode, B+M-mode (Windows and Android). **MicrUs Pro Rev.B** additionally supports PW and B+PW modes (Windows and Android).

The systems have measurement capabilities for anatomical structures and fetal biometry that provide clinical diagnostic information. It is possible to provide diagnostic information outside of an imaging lab, including at the bedside systems, for navigated medical applications, and in operating rooms/critical care units.

The system offers to get real-time and “frozen” echo images in all scanning modes. Unlike ordinary ultrasound devices, this scanner is based on modern digital technologies. PC and USB application enables many powerful innovative features such as:

- user friendly, easy-to-use intuitive graphic user interface
- echo images stored on a hard disk or any other storage devices
- storage of a sequence of full-size echo images (cineloop) with a possibility to save it in video file format
- telecommunication possibilities
- using a variety of peripheral devices
- run time typical run time of a fully charged Android mobile device is 1,5 – 2 hours depending on battery capacity, scanning modes, etc.

2. Safety and Regulatory Requirements

2.1. Warnings



Use of this equipment adjacent to other equipment should be avoided because it could result in improper operation. If such use is necessary, this equipment and the other equipment should be observed to verify that they are operating normally.



Use of accessories, transducers and cables other than those specified or provided by the manufacturer of this equipment could result in increased electromagnetic emissions or decreased electromagnetic immunity of this equipment and result in improper operation.



Portable RF communications equipment (including peripherals such as antenna cables and external antennas, but except the equipment which is a part of the system) should be used no closer than 30 cm (12 inches) to any part of the **MicrUs Pro** and cable attached. Otherwise, degradation of the performance of this equipment could result.

2.2. Acoustic Output

Trained professionals should perform diagnostic ultrasound procedures safely for the intended purpose. The **MicrUs Pro** and its thermal (TI) and mechanical (MI) safety limits are set to industry standards, as a Track 3 device, and are not displayed on the display screen, because they do not exceed the value of 1,0 at any given time, based on the all possible setting configurations as per IEC 60601-2-37. Medical electrical equipment. Part 2-37: Particular requirements for the safety of ultrasonic medical diagnostic and monitoring equipment.

2.3. Electromagnetic Conformance (EMC)

The **MicrUs Pro** system is intended to enable diagnostic ultrasound imaging and measurement of anatomical structures and fluids by qualified and trained healthcare professionals. Electromagnetic fields, however, can cause distortion or degradation of this information, affecting this performance. The **MicrUs Pro** system has been designed for use within electromagnetic environments specified in tables below. To avoid radiated and conducted electromagnetic disturbances, the customer or the user of the **MicrUs Pro** system should assure that it is used within these stated specifications.

Declaration – electromagnetic emissions		
Emissions test	Compliance	Electromagnetic environment – guidance
RF emissions CISPR 11	Group 1 Class A	The MicrUs Pro uses RF energy only for its internal function. Therefore, its RF emissions are very low and are not likely to cause any interference in nearby electronic equipment.
Harmonic emissions IEC 61000-3-2	Class A	The MicrUs Pro is suitable for use in all establishments other than domestic and may be used in domestic establishments and those directly connected to the public low-voltage power supply network that supplies buildings used for domestic purposes, provided the following warning is heeded: Warning: This equipment/system is intended for use by healthcare professionals only. This equipment/system may cause radio interference or may disrupt the operation of nearby equipment. It may be necessary to take mitigation measures, such as re-orienting or relocating the MicrUs Pro system or shielding the location.
Voltage Fluctuations and Flicker IEC 61000-3-3:2013	Complies	

Declaration – electromagnetic immunity			
IMMUNITY test	IEC 60601 test level	Compliance level	Electromagnetic environment – guidance
Electrostatic discharge (ESD) IEC 61000-4-2	8 kV contact 2, 4, 8, 15kV air	8 kV contact 2, 4, 8, 15kV air	Floors should be wood, concrete or ceramic tile. If floors are covered with synthetic material, the relative humidity should be at least 30 %.
Electrical fast transient/burst IEC 61000-4-4	2 kV for power supply lines 1 kV for input/output lines	2 kV for power supply lines N/A	Mains power quality should be that of a typical commercial or hospital environment.
Surge IEC 61000-4-5	1 kV line(s) to line(s) 2 kV line(s) to earth 2 kV Signal input/output) to earth	1 kV line(s) to line(s) 2 kV line(s) to earth N/A	Mains power quality should be that of a typical commercial or hospital environment.
Voltage dips, short interruptions and voltage variations on power supply input lines IEC 61000-4-11	0% UT; 0.5cycle at 0°, 45°, 90°, 135°, 180°, 225°, 270° and 315° 0% UT; 1cycle and 70% UT; 25/30 cycles Single phase at 0° 0% UT; 250/300 cycle	0% UT; 0.5cycle at 0°, 45°, 90°, 135°, 180°, 225°, 270° and 315° 0% UT; 1cycle and 70% UT; 25/30 cycles Single phase at 0° 0% UT; 250/300 cycle	Mains power quality should be that of a typical commercial or hospital environment. If the user of the MicrUs Pro system requires continued operation during power mains interruptions, it is recommended that the MicrUs Pro system be powered from an uninterruptible power supply or a battery.
Power frequency (50/60 Hz) magnetic field IEC 61000-4-8	30 (A/m)	30 (A/m)	Power frequency magnetic fields should be at levels characteristic of a typical location in a typical commercial or hospital environment.
NOTE UT is the AC mains voltage prior to application of the test level.			

Recommended separation distances between portable and mobile RF communications equipment and the MicrUs Pro system				
Rated maximum output power of transmitter, W	Separation distance according to frequency of transmitter, m			
	150 kHz to 80 MHz outside ISM bands	150 kHz to 80 MHz in ISM bands	80 MHz to 800 MHz	800 MHz to 2,5 GHz
	$d = [\frac{3,5}{V_1}] \sqrt{P}$	$d = [\frac{12}{V_2}] \sqrt{P}$	$d = [\frac{12}{E_1}] \sqrt{P}$	$d = [\frac{23}{E_1}] \sqrt{P}$
0.01	0.12	0.2	0.4	1
0.1	0.37	0.64	1.3	2.6
1	1.17	2	4	8
10	3.7	6.4	13	26
100	11.7	20	40	80

Test specifications for ENCLOSURE PORT IMMUNITY to RF wireless communications equipment							
Test frequency (MHz)	Band (MHz)	Service	Modulation	Max power (W)	Distance (m)	IMMUNITY TEST LEVEL (V/m)	Compliance level (V/m)
385	380 – 390	TETRA 400	Pulse modulation 18 Hz	1.8	0.3	27	27
450	430 – 470	GMRS 460, FRS 460	FM ± 5 kHz deviation 1 kHz sine	2	0.3	28	28
710	704 – 787	LTE Band 13, 17	Pulse modulation 217 Hz	0.2	0.3	9	9
745							
780							
810	800 – 960	GSM 800/900, TETRA 800, iDEN 820, CDMA 850, LTE Band 5	Pulse modulation 18 Hz	2	0.3	28	28
870							
930							
1720	1 700 – 1 990	GSM 1800; CDMA 1900; GSM 1900; DECT; LTE Band 1, 3, 4, 25; UMTS	Pulse modulation 217 Hz	2	0.3	28	28
1845							
1970							
2450	2 400 – 2 570	Bluetooth, WLAN, 802.11 b/g/n, RFID 2450, LTE Band 7	Pulse modulation 217 Hz	2	0.3	28	28
5240	5 100 – 5 800	WLAN 802.11 a/n	Pulse modulation 217 Hz	0.2	0.3	9	9
5500							
5785							

3. Labeling

3.1. Symbols

You can find several symbols on your medical product and its packaging that classify a connection, warn of potential hazards or indicate kind of information presented. Below is a table of these symbols with explanation of their meaning.

Symbol	Reference	Title	Description
	IEC 6417 5333	Type BF applied part	To identify a type BF applied part complying with IEC 60601-1
	ISO 7010 M002	Refer to instruction manual/booklet	Indicates to read the instruction manual/booklet before starting work or before operating equipment or machinery
	ISO 7000 1641	Operator's manual; operating instructions	Indicates the need for the user to consult the instructions for use
	ISO 7000 3082	Manufacturer	Indicates the medical device manufacturer, as defined in EU Directives 90/385/EEC, 93/42/EEC and 98/79/EC
	ISO 7000 2497	Date of manufacture	Indicates the date when the medical device was manufactured
	ISO 7000 2493	Catalogue number	Indicates the manufacturer's catalogue number so that the medical device can be identified
	ISO 7000 2498	Serial number	Indicates the manufacturer's serial number so that a specific medical device can be identified
	European Commission	European Conformity	Conforms to European Council Directive 93/42/EEC
	European Commission	Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment	Dispose of product in accordance with Directive 2012/19/EU

4. System Overview

The **MicrUs Pro** system is a combination of ultrasound transducer and an ultrasound beamformer in one compact handheld device. The complete system consists of:

- The **MicrUs Pro** device
- USB cable connecting device with controlling and visualizing device
- Laptop, tablet or smartphone with integrated USB Type-C port

For particular setup description with Android or Windows operating system please read in corresponding chapter of this User Guide.

5. Getting Started with Android System

5.1. System Requirements

Please ensure that your system meets the following requirements:

- Mobile phone or tablet with USB OTG (USB On-The-Go) port Type-C
- Android operating system (versions from 9.0 to 13.0)
- OpenGL ES 3.2 support
- 5-inch 1080x1920 pixels or larger display
- 4000 mAh or larger capacity battery

Recommended mobile device characteristics:

- USB port: USB Type-C (USB-C) with OTG (USB On-The-Go) support
- CPU: ≥ 8 cores, ≥ 2 GHz each core; 64-bit ARMv8 architecture
- RAM: ≥ 4 GB, read performance > 1.5 GB/s, write performance > 1 GB/s
- Disk: read performance > 350 MB/s, write performance > 350 MB/s
- Battery: capacity as large as possible (e.g., 4000-6000 mAh)
- Display: 6-inch OLED, 16 million colors, 1080x2340 resolution
- Android operating system: Android 9.0 (Pie) or newer
- OpenGL ES 3.2 support
- It is recommended to use mobile device with improved resistance to water and dust

Note: The software can be used in portrait or landscape screen orientation.

Note: To avoid the situation of operation interruption by incoming calls it is recommended to set the mobile device to the Airplane mode.

5.2. Software Installation

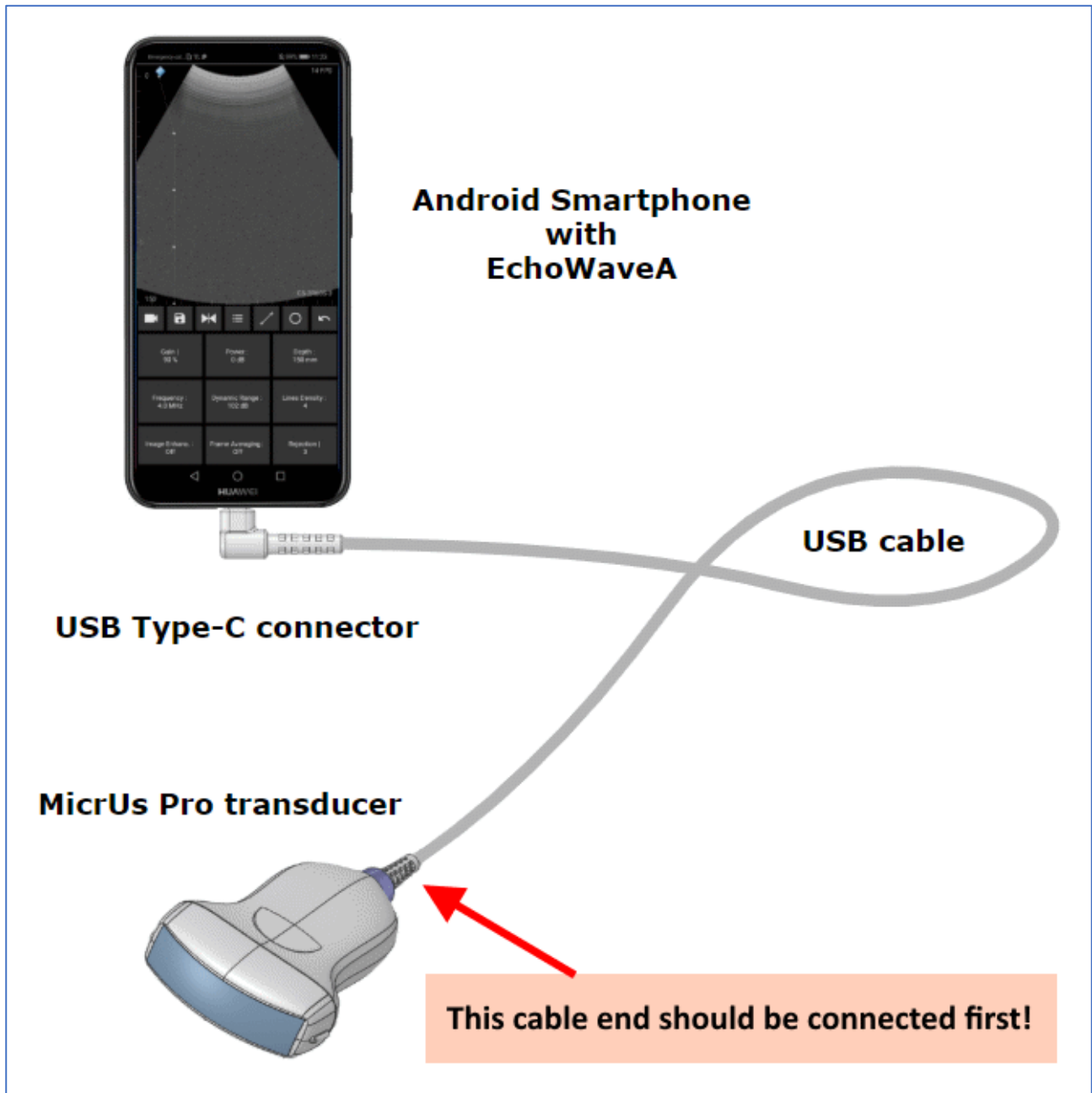
Echo Wave A software is available on your USB key from your shipment. For updates please contact service support by e-mail support@pcultrasound.com

Note: **Echo Wave A** is not available from Google Play Market. It is distributed in a form of an APK file. To install the software, you should allow installing applications from Unknown Sources in your system settings.

To install **Echo Wave A**, copy the APK file from your USB key on your device. Find the copied APK file using any file manager in your device storage. Run the APK file to install the **Echo Wave A** program.

5.3. Connecting Android System

Connect the **MicrUs Pro** to your Android phone or tablet with USB cable included. Ensure that Android device is well charged before you start scanning.



MicrUs Pro Android Connection Diagram

NOTE

When the **MicrUs Pro** is not in use it is recommended to disconnect the cable from your mobile device to save the battery charge. Keep in mind that even if **Echo Wave A** app is not running the **MicrUs Pro**'s USB controller stays active and consumes some energy from your battery.

5.4. Running Echo Wave A Application

After you get installed **Echo Wave A** please locate its icon and tap it. See the picture below showing the typical phone screen.



Locating **Echo Wave A** on a Home screen.

The first time you run **Echo Wave A** it brings the following message, asking if you would like to start **Echo Wave A** automatically when your **MicrUs Pro** scanner is connected. Set the check box and tap OK button if you agree.



Echo Wave A message.

Further information and step-by-step instructions can be found in **Echo Wave A Software User Manual** located on this USB key.



During long continuing uses of ultrasound system the mobile phone can be internally overheated that can result with a popup message like shown below. If that happens then allow phone to cool down switching it off or at least closing all running applications for a reasonable amount of time.



6. Getting Started with Windows PC

6.1. PC Hardware Requirements

Please ensure that your PC meets the following requirements:

Hardware

- Windows(R) operating system compatible desktop, notebook, or Tablet PC
- Intel chipset-based motherboard
- available USB Type-C port
- CPU i5/i7/i9 1.8 GHz or better
- 2 GB RAM or more
- 2 GB free hard disk space
- display with 1024x768 resolution or higher; wide viewing angles and matte covering are recommended for better imaging; consider IPS/LPS/OLED technology, as an example
- display adapter with CUDA support (optional, for NeatView image enhancement)

- TCO certified display
- certified for medical use computer power supply

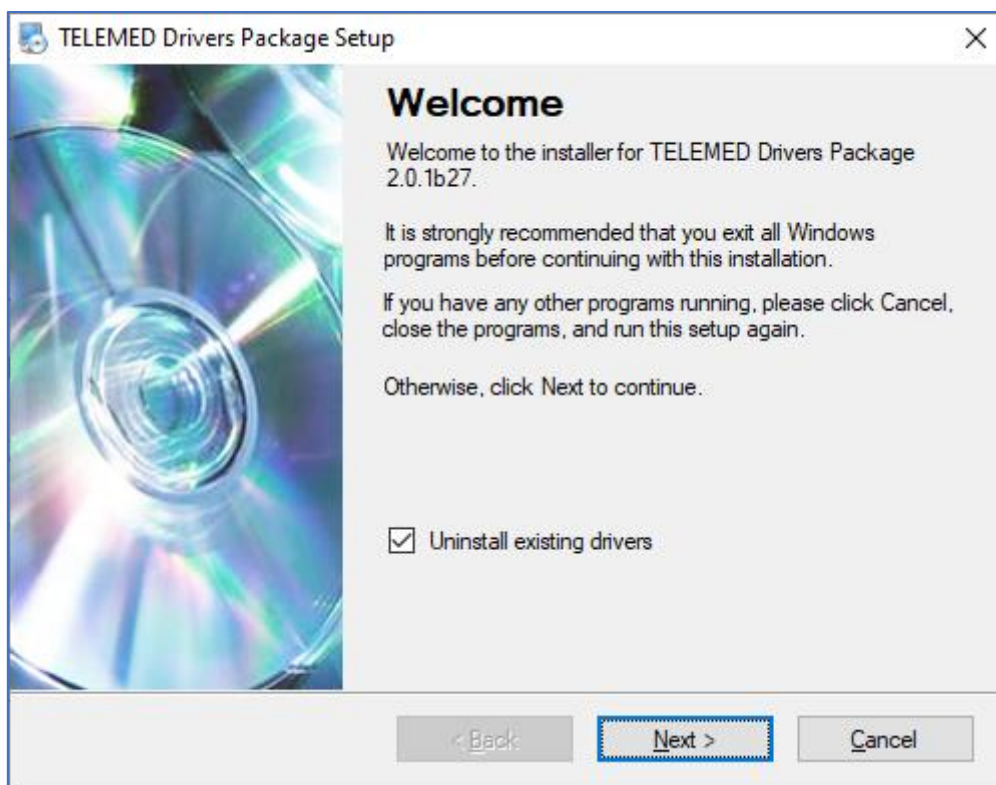
Software

- Windows 10 operating system
- Microsoft .NET Framework 3.5.1

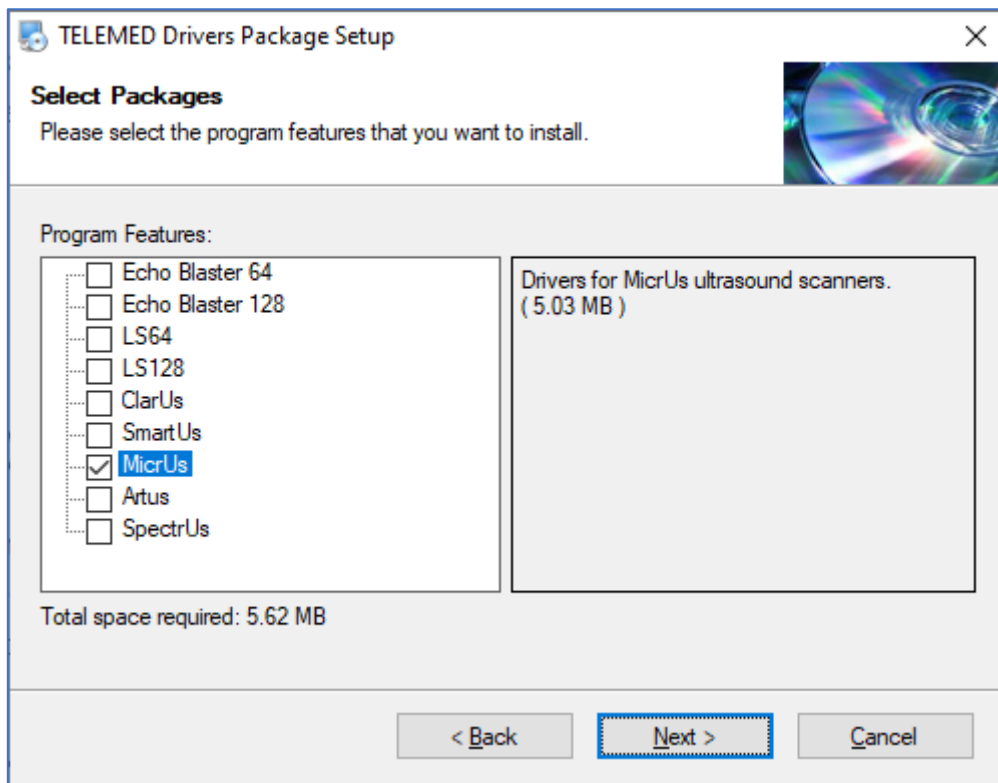
6.2. Software Installation

Ensure that the software you have supports your device. At the time of writing the **MicrUs Pro** is supported by:

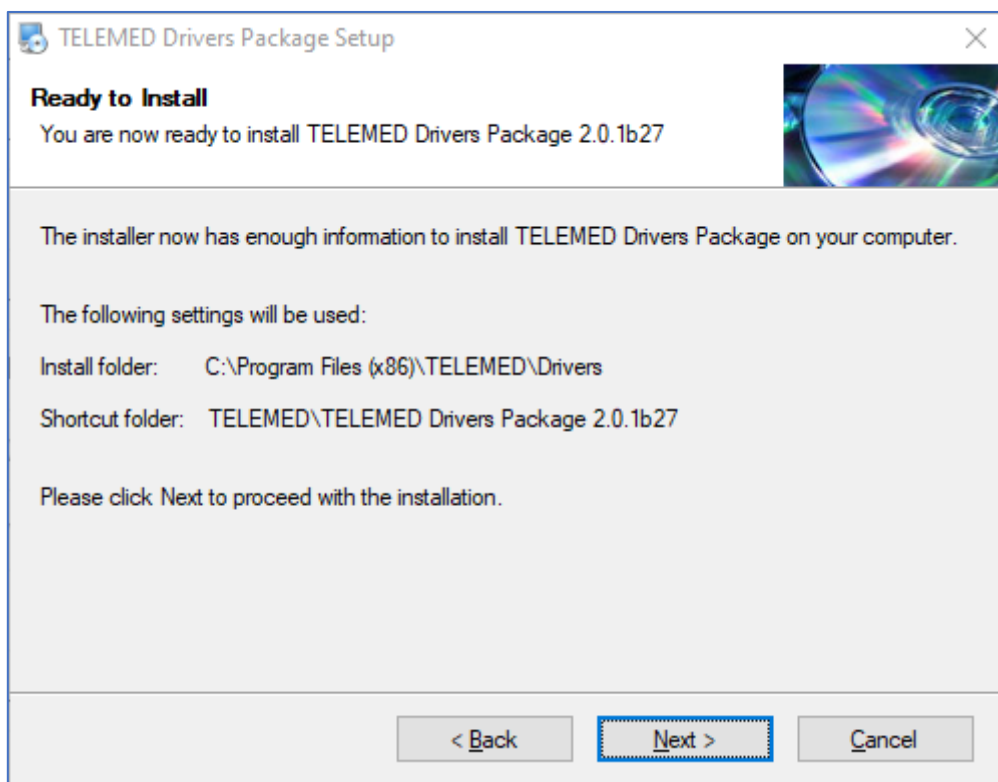
- **Echo Wave II** ver.4.2.1b7 and higher
 - **Telemed Drivers Package** ver. 2.1.4b10 and higher
1. Insert your Telemed USB key drive into the USB port of your computer
 2. Go to \\Software Installation\\TELEMED Drivers Package ver.XXX\\ folder and run **setup_tdp.exe**



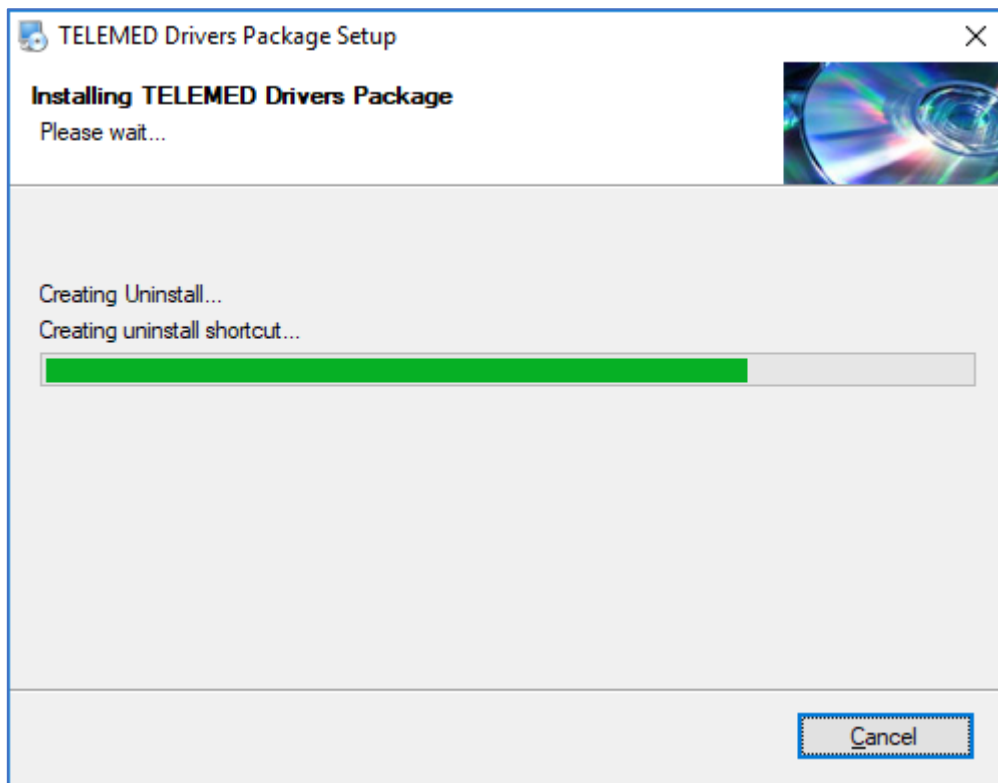
Installation windows will appear. Click “Next >”



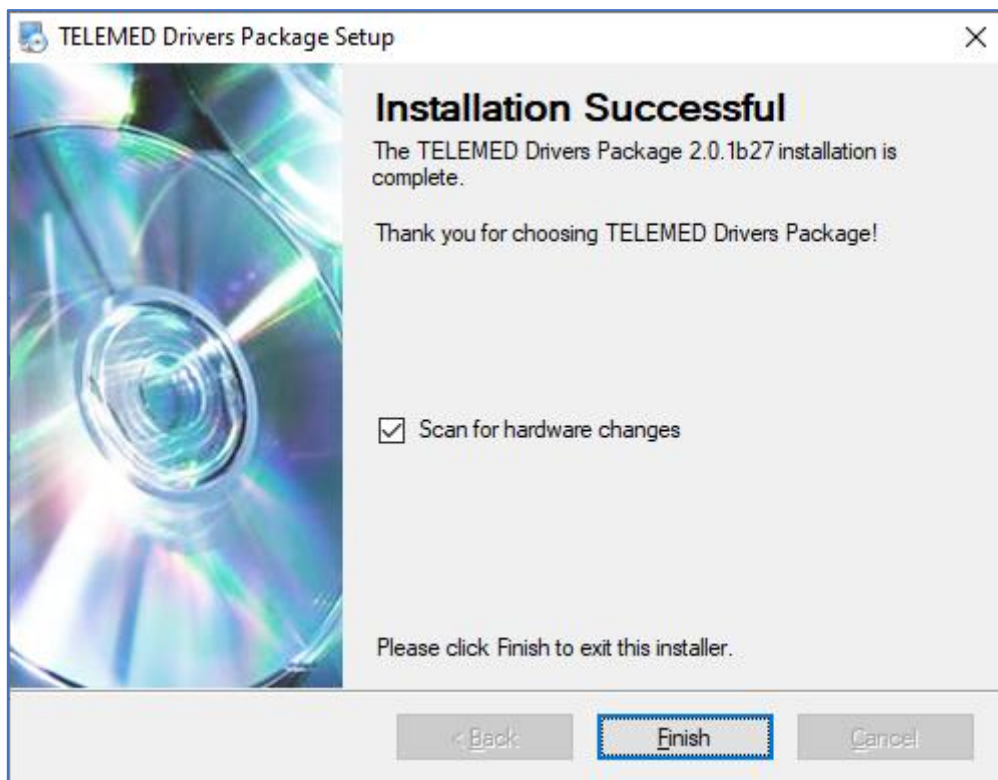
Select MicrUs checkbox, click “Next >”



Click “Next >”

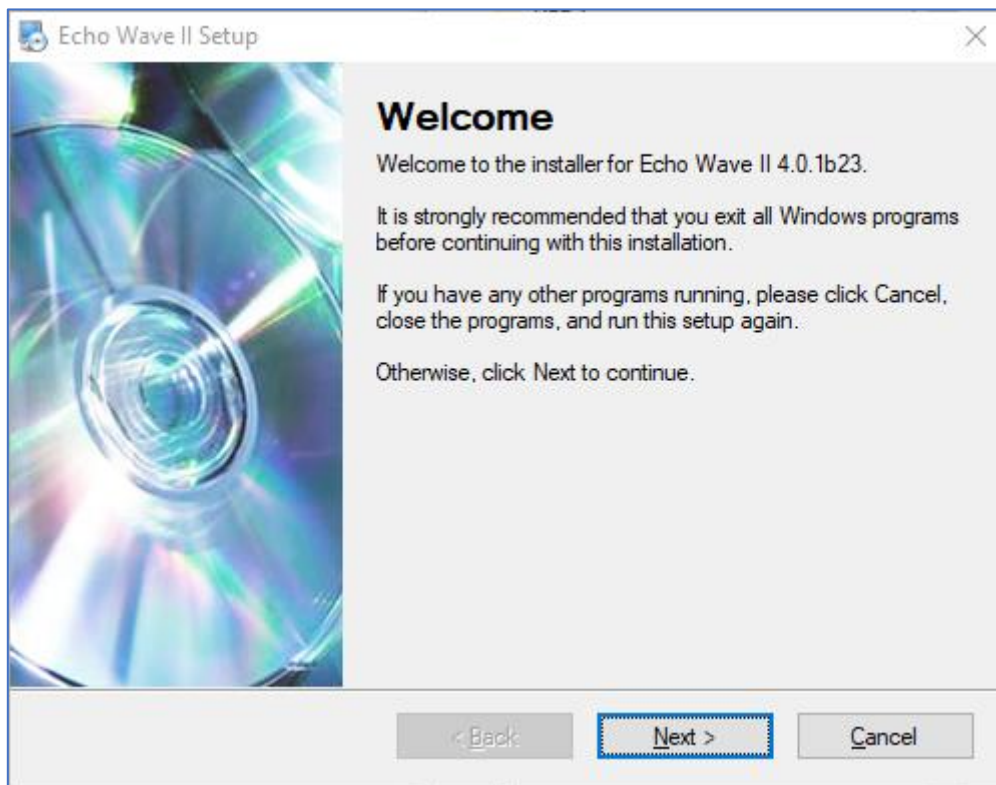


Wait until all files are copied to your hard drive...

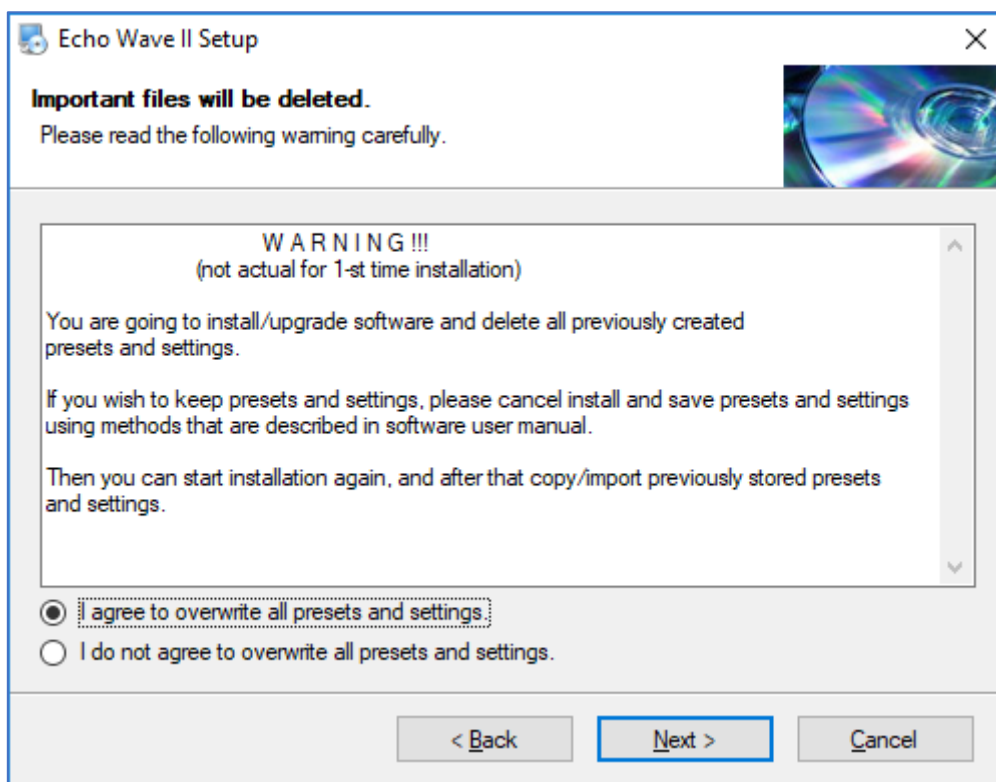


Click "Finish".

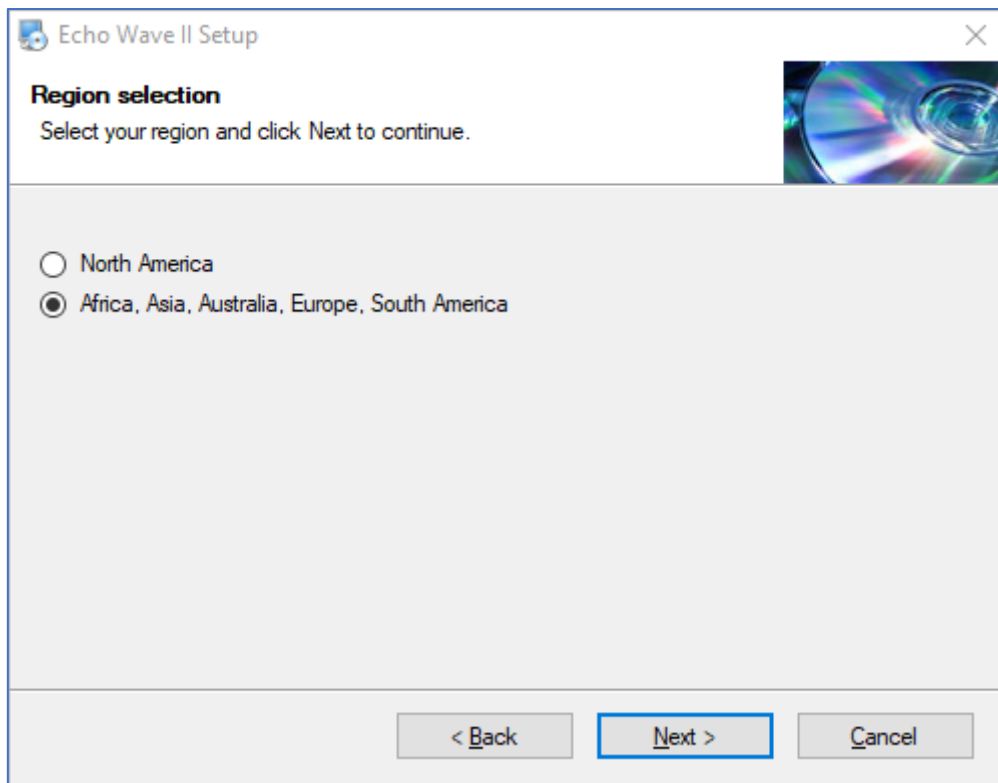
3. Go to \\Software Installation\Echo Wave II ver.XXX\ folder and run **setup_ew2.exe**



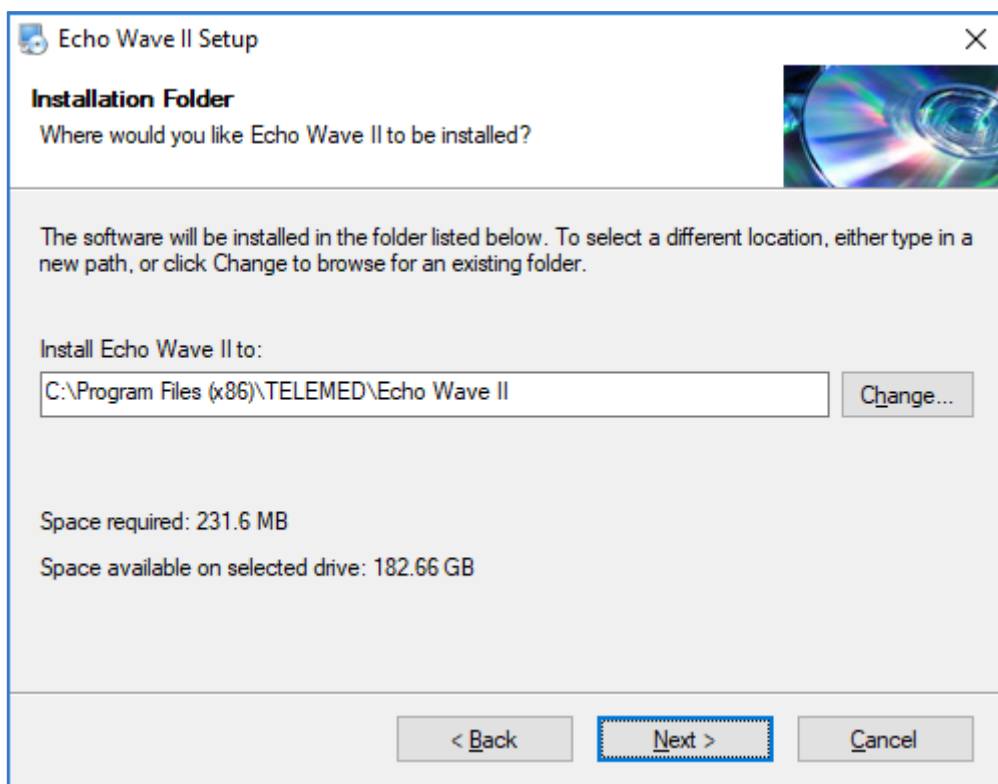
Installation windows will appear. Click “Next >”



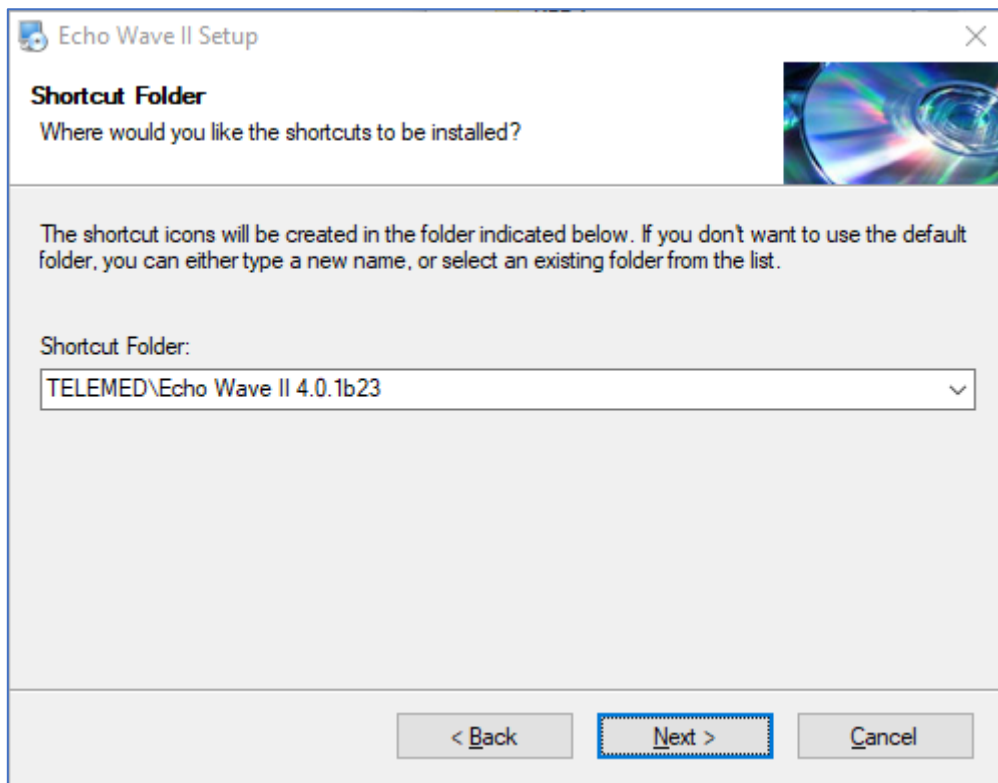
Choose “I agree to overwrite all presets and settings”, click “Next >” button



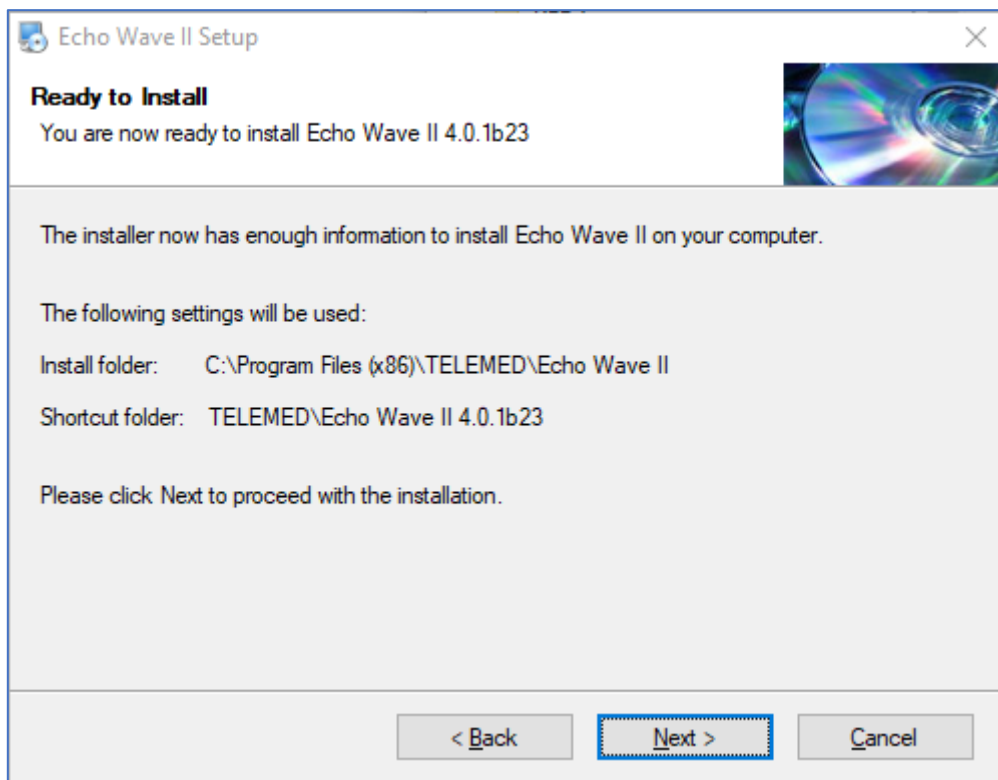
Select your region and click “Next >” button



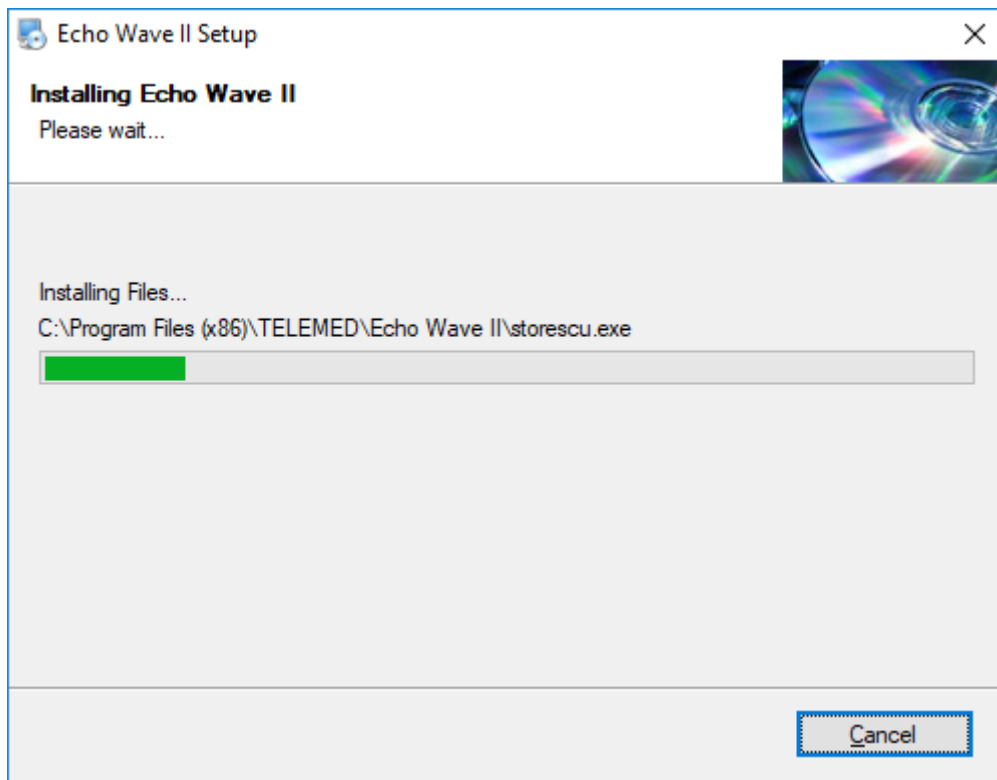
Click “Next >” button



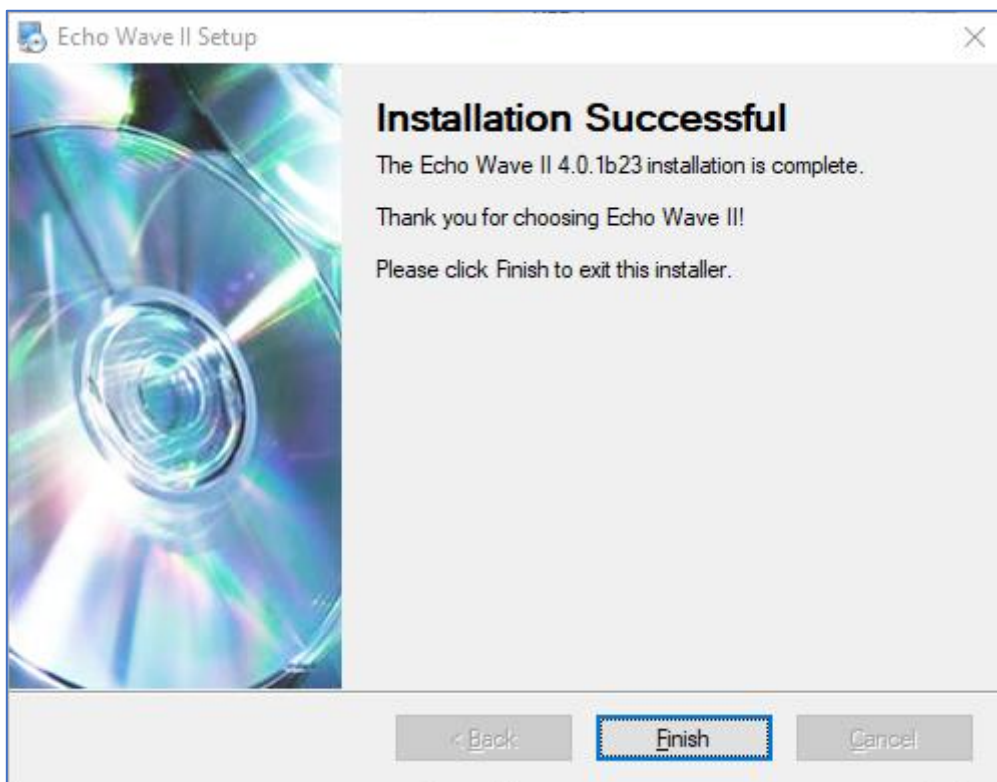
Click "Next >" button



Click "Next >" button



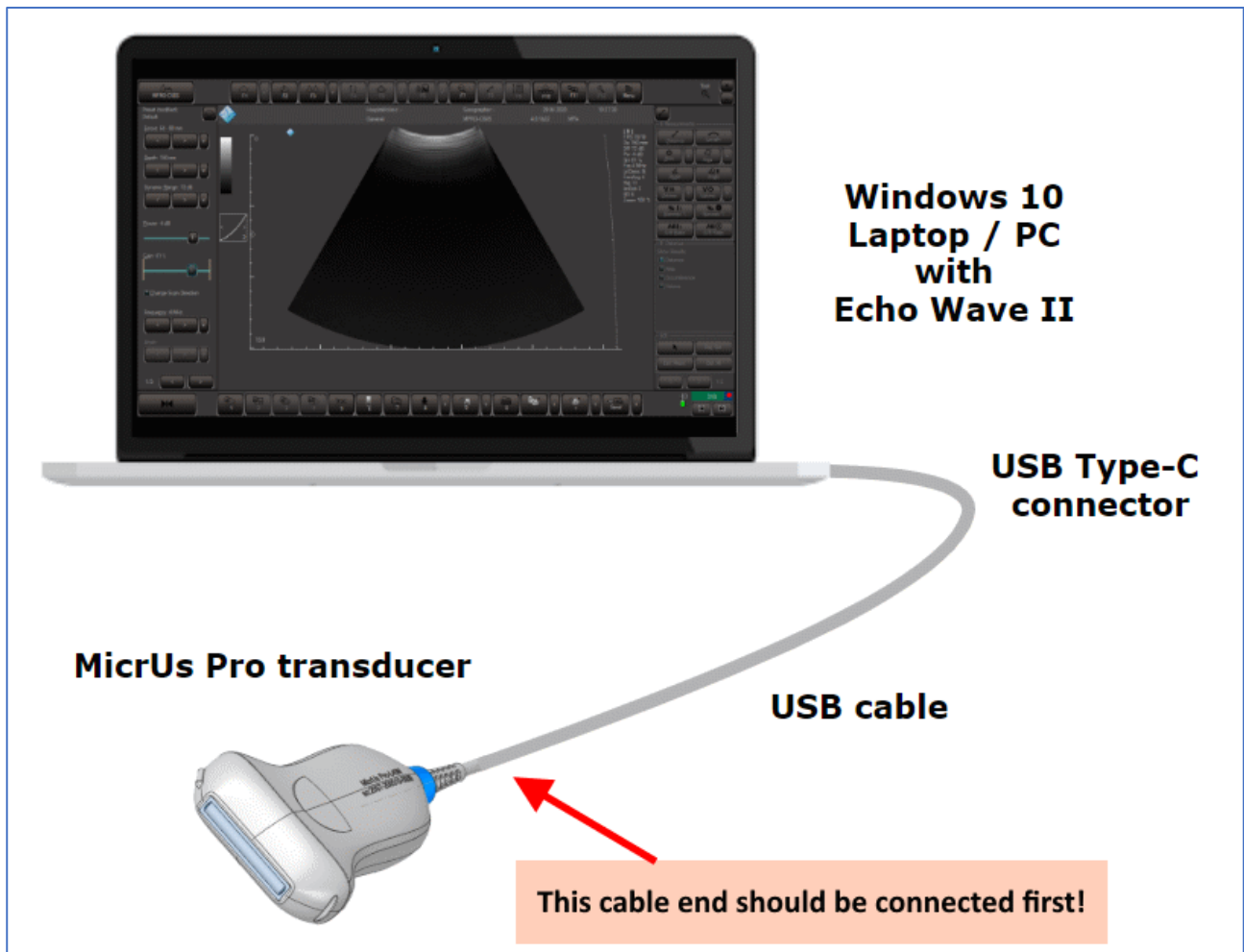
Wait till all files will be copied



Click "Finish"

6.3. Connecting MicrUs Pro to PC

Connect ultrasound device to PC with included USB cable. Wait until Windows will finish device setup.



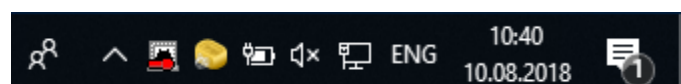
PC connection diagram

6.4. Running Echo Wave II Software

1. Make sure, that “Ultrasound Scanner Monitor” utility icon in tray bar is lightened GREEN. This indicates, that drivers are installed properly, device is connected to USB port, powered and system is ready to start.



Green icon - system ready to be started

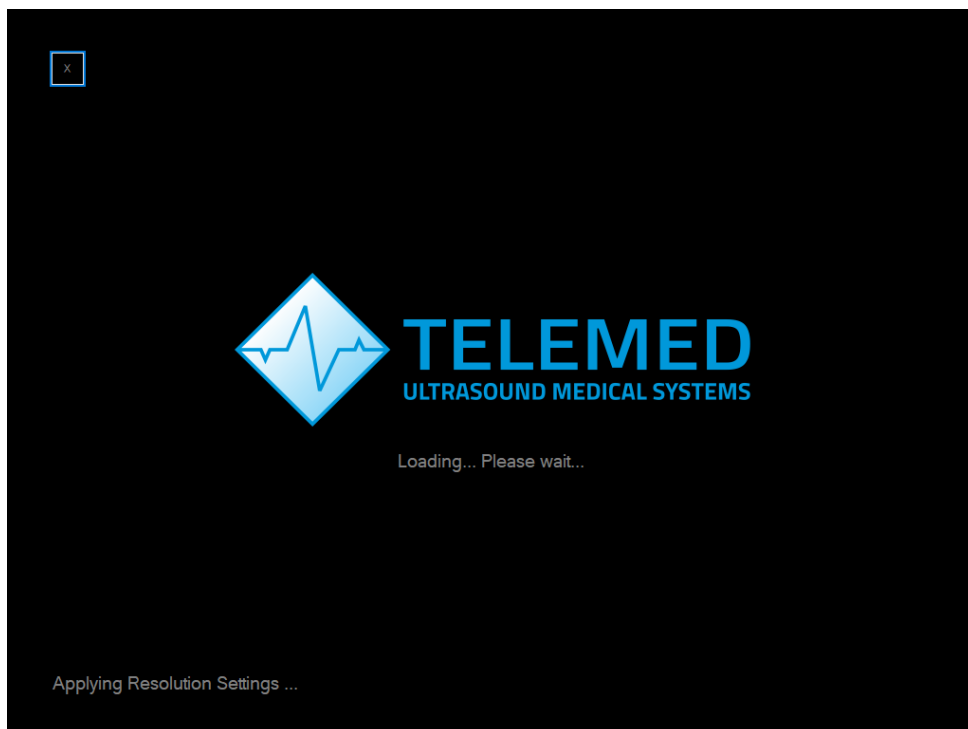


Red icon – something is wrong:
For example: drivers were not properly installed, USB cable is not connected or
system is not powered

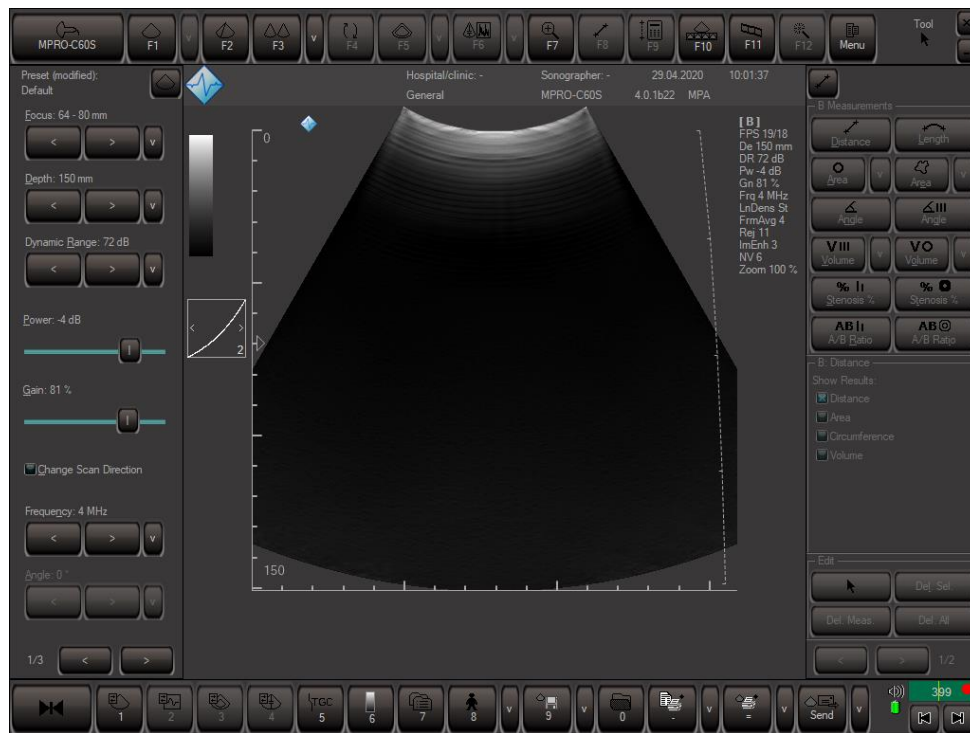
2. On Windows desktop find **Echo Wave II** icon, double click it.



Echo Wave II software launch icon



Software start-up in progress



Software / system ready for use.

Note: Picture shows image from the **MitrUs Pro-C60S**

- Further information and step by step instructions can be found in **Echo Wave II Software User Manual** located on this USB key.

6.5. Additional Recommendations for Cybersecurity

Configure Windows:

- E-mail**
Configure the e-mail program (for example Outlook Express). It is necessary for normal operation of the direct e-mail sending feature of the ultrasound software.
Note: You do not need to configure the e-mail software if you are not planning to use it or if your computer is not currently connected to the Internet.
- Windows account**
For each system user must be created Windows account with separate login and password.
- Create a local user account**
[https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc770642\(v=ws.11\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc770642(v=ws.11).aspx)
- Create a user account in Windows**
<https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/help/13951/windows-create-user-account>
- User Accounts**
<https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd277409.aspx>

- Windows security

It is strongly recommended that in Windows security will be strengthened using Security Policy Settings and monitored using Windows Security Audit.

- How to Configure Security Policy Settings

[https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn135243\(v=ws.10\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn135243(v=ws.10).aspx)

- Security Auditing Overview

[https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn319078\(v=ws.11\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn319078(v=ws.11).aspx)

- Antivirus

It is strongly recommended that on computers will be installed antivirus software, for example, Microsoft Security Essentials, Windows Defender, and will be turned on its updates.

- Microsoft Security Essentials Download

<https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/help/14210/security-essentials-download>

- Windows Defender

<https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/help/17464/windows-defender-help-protect-computer>

- Updating your Microsoft antimalware and antispyware software

<https://www.microsoft.com/security/portal/definitions/adl.aspx>

- Firewall

It is strongly recommended that on computer will be turned on Windows Firewall. How to Configure Windows Firewall on a Single Computer

<https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc875811.aspx>

- Windows updates

It is strongly recommended that computers will have turned on Windows Updates. Windows Update: FAQ

<https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/help/12373/windows-update-faq>

- Network communication

It is strongly recommended that for network communication will be used secure Virtual Private Networks (VPN).

Virtual Private Networks

<https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc977889.aspx>

- Digital Signature

Ultrasound software distribution packages (setup(s)) and essential ultrasound software parts (drivers) are digitally signed.

This means that the user can check file properties and see if file signature (digital certificate) is valid and what company signed that file. 64-bit Windows operating systems does not load drivers that do not have signature or signature is invalid. This means that ultrasound scanning will not be started (driver will not be loaded) if it is modified by any malware.

- Digital Signatures for Kernel Modules on Systems Running Windows Vista

<https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb530195.aspx>

- Digital signatures and certificates

<https://support.office.com/en-us/article/Digital-signatures-and-certificates-8186cd15-e7ac-4a16-8597-22bd163e8e96>

- Windows AppsLocker

[https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd759117\(v=ws.11\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd759117(v=ws.11).aspx)

- Encrypted file system.

It is strongly recommended that computer data will be protected by using encrypted file system

- The Encrypting File System

<https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc700811.aspx>

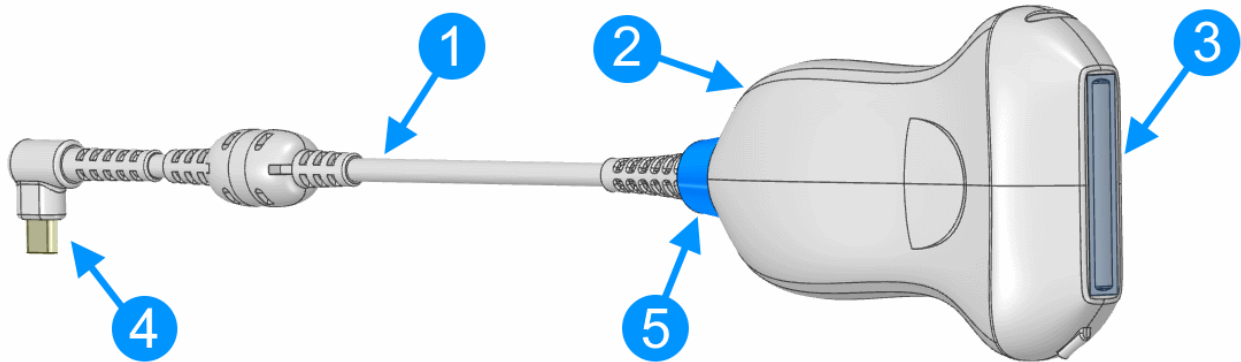
- BitLocker

<https://technet.microsoft.com/library/cc732774.aspx>

7. Maintenance, Cleaning, and Disinfecting

The following topics explain how to clean, disinfect, and sterilize the **MicrUs Pro** transducers.

General view of the **MicrUs Pro** transducer and its components



1	Detachable USB cable
2	Transducer housing
3	Acoustic Lens
4	USB connector
5	Cable nut

7.1. General Maintenance Rules



Please keep in mind that the **MicrUs Pro** is a sophisticated electronic device. It needs a careful handling. Always keep the device in a safe storage place when not in use. Avoid cases of a fall or a stress of the device. Do not allow excessive bending of the cable. Keep the device clean and dry.

7.2. Preparation for Cleaning Procedure

Ensure that cable nut is not loose, otherwise tighten it firmly. Cable is used to hold the transducer during immersing, so it is important that cable is securely attached to it.

7.3. MicrUs Pro Cleaning

Clean the **MicrUs Pro** after each patient study.

Use a soft moist cloth dampened with approved cleaning or disinfectant agent to remove the ultrasound gel and other residuals from the transducer and the cable.

Gently wipe the acoustic lens area.

Do not allow the cleaning solution to get onto electrical connector contacts, otherwise dry them out immediately.



Follow the label instructions for preparation, temperature, solution strength, and duration of contact. If a pre-mixed solution is used, be sure to observe the solution expiration date.

Allow the device to air dry or use a soft, dry, lint-free cloth to dry the transducer. To dry the lens, use a gentle blotting motion.

Inspect transducer housing and acoustic lens surface for possible cuts, cracks, and other damages. The surface of the acoustic lens must be clean without scraps and bladders.

If any damage is found do not use the transducer till replaced.

7.4. MicrUs Pro Low-Level Disinfecting

Before the low-level disinfecting procedure clean **MicrUs Pro** according to the procedure described in Chapter 7.3 Cleaning **MicrUs Pro**. Observe warnings and cautions.

After cleaning, choose a low-level disinfectant that is compatible with **MicrUs Pro**. For a list of compatible disinfectants, see Chapter 7.6 List of Compatible Disinfectants.



Follow the label instructions for preparation, temperature, solution strength, and duration of contact. Do not use expired disinfection solutions as their effectiveness is not guaranteed.

Using an appropriate disinfectant for the USB cable, wipe or spray the cable and USB connector, following disinfectant label instructions.



Ensure that the disinfectant solution does not enter the connector.

Allow the device to air dry or you may use a soft, dry, lint-free cloth to dry the transducer. To dry the acoustic lens, use a blotting motion instead of a wiping motion.

7.5. MicrUs Pro High-Level Disinfecting

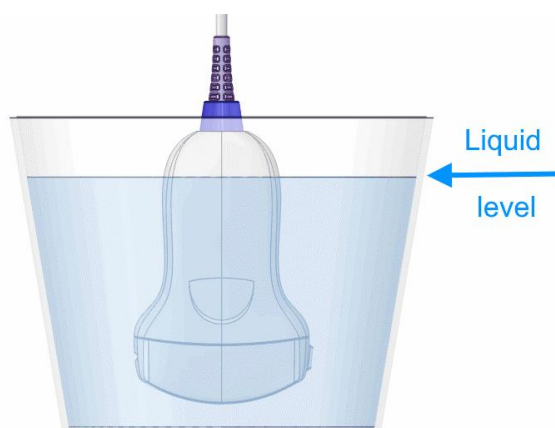
Before high-level disinfecting procedure clean **MicrUs Pro** according to the procedure described in Chapter 7.3 Cleaning **MicrUs Pro**. Observe warnings and cautions.

After cleaning, choose a high-level disinfectant that is compatible with **MicrUs Pro**. For a list of compatible disinfectants, see Chapter 7.6 List of Compatible Disinfectants.



Follow the label instructions for preparation, temperature, solution strength, and duration of contact. Do not use expired disinfection solutions as their effectiveness is not guaranteed.

When disinfecting in a solution do not immerse **MicrUs Pro** more than shown in the picture below.



Immersing **MicrUs Pro**

Using an appropriate disinfectant for the USB cable, wipe or spray the cable and USB connector, following disinfectant label instructions.



Ensure that the disinfectant solution does not enter the connector.

Allow the device to air dry or you may use a soft, dry, lint-free cloth to dry the transducer. To dry the acoustic lens, use a blotting motion instead of a wiping motion.

7.6. List of Compatible Cleaners and Disinfectants

Trade Name	Application	Application Method	Cautions
Incidin Oxyfoam	Cleaning Low-level Disinfection	Wiping	Read instructions carefully
Cidex OPA	High-level Disinfection	Immersing	Read instructions carefully

Cidex Plus	High-level Disinfection Intermediate Level Disinfection	Immersing	Read instructions carefully
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8. Specifications

8.1. Mobile Device Requirements

System requirements

- Mobile phone or tablet with USB OTG (USB On-The-Go) port (Type-C or Micro USB)
- Android operating system (versions from 6.0 to 10.0)
- 5-inch 1080x1920 pixels or larger display
- Installed **Echo Wave A** software
- Connected MicrUs EXT-1H ultrasound scanner with a supported probe or **MicrUs Pro** series USB probe.

Recommended mobile device characteristics

- USB port: USB Type-C (USB-C) with OTG (USB On-The-Go) support
- CPU: ≥ 8 cores, ≥ 2 GHz each core; 64-bit ARMv8 architecture
- RAM: ≥ 4 GB, read performance > 1.5 GB/s, write performance > 1 GB/s
- Disk: read performance > 350 MB/s, write performance > 350 MB/s
- Battery: capacity as large as possible (e.g., 4000-6000 mAh)
- Display: 6-inch OLED, 16 million colors, 1080x2340 resolution
- Android operating system: Android 9.0 (Pie)
- It is recommended to use a mobile device with improved resistance to water and dust.



Precaution:

Correct operation with a particular mobile device cannot be guaranteed. Some models may aggressively limit the USB port's current, which can prevent normal device startup. Additionally, increasing power consumption during the scanning process may lead to the USB port shutting down.

The list of mobile devices tested and confirmed working

Huawei Honor 20 Pro (model YAL-L41, Android 10)
 Motorola Edge (model 2021, Android 12)
 Samsung Galaxy A20E (model SM-A202F/DS), Android 9)
 Samsung Galaxy S8+ (model SM-G955F, Android 9)
 Samsung Galaxy S20 FE (model SM G780F/DS, Android 12)
 Samsung Galaxy S21 FE 5G (model SM-G990U1/DS, Android 13)
 Samsung Galaxy S21 Ultra (GPU Mali G78 MP14, Android 12)
 Samsung Galaxy Tab S6 (model SM-T860, Android 12)
 OnePlus 8T (model KB2003, Android 12)
 Xiaomi Redmi Note 10S (GPU Mali-G76 MC4, Android 12)

The list of mobile devices that are NOT working



Huawei P20 Lite (Android 9)
Huawei P30 Lite (Android 10)
Nokia 7.2 (Android 10)
Samsung Galaxy S9 (Android 10)
Samsung Galaxy S10e (Android 10)
Samsung Galaxy S10 Plus (Android 10)

8.2. System Specifications

Technical Specifications

IMAGING MODES	
• B • B+B • 4B • B+M • M	• B-steer for 40mm linear probe • Compound for 40mm linear probe • Trapezoid for 40mm linear probe • Pulsed Wave Doppler (PWD) • B+PWD (Duplex)
DISPLAY PERFORMANCE	
• ultrasound image size: automatically adjustable to screen resolution • gray scale: 256 • full motion and full size real-time ultrasound imaging, up to 120 fps (depends on scanning parameters and computer performance) • cineloop recording/play: several thousand frames (depends on computer memory size and scan mode)	• zoom mode: from 60% to 600% in all modes (Scan, Freeze, B, B+B, 4B, M-zoom, cineloop and etc.) • viewing area variable for frame rate maximizing: 6 steps • "FREEZE" and "AUTO FREEZE" modes
SCANNING METHOD	
• Electronic linear • Electronic convex	
DEPTH SELECTION	
• 2 – 23 cm (depth range depends on transducer type and scanning mode)	
FOCUSING	

Transmitting	• variable, 8 zones
Receiving	• point to point, dynamic
SIGNAL PROCESSING	
• lines density control for better resolution • TGC Control • dynamic range • overall gain control • M - mode sweep speed control • acoustic power control • variable frame averaging • brightness, contrast • advanced gamma control, fixed and custom curves • scan direction, rotation, up-down controls • negative / positive control • bi-linear interpolation • echo enhancement control • noise rejection function • speckle reduction and structure improvement PureView, NeatView, QuickView	
FUNCTIONS	
General Measurements and Calculations	• Mouse / trackball / keyboard operation of multiple calipers • B-mode: Distance / Length / Area / Circumference / Volume / Angle / Stenosis % / A/B Ratio • M-mode: Distance / Time / Velocity / Heart Rate / Stenosis % / A/B Ratio
Human Measurements and Calculations Packages	• General calculations package • Obstetrics / Gynecology (OB / GYN) calculations package • Gynecology (GYN) • Abdominal exam measurements and calculations • Urology • Endocrinology • Vascular exam measurements and calculations • Cardiology
User Interface	• The set of predefined skin schemes for user interface • User-friendly pop-up menus and dialogue boxes • Unlimited programmable presets for clinically specific imaging • Image comment / save / recall browsing • Anatomical Icons with transducer position indicator

Image and video save / load	• AVI • JPG • BMP • PNG • TIFF • XLSX • DCM (DICOM uncompressed) • DCM (DICOM-JPEG RGB/YBR) • DCM (DICOM-JPEG RGB/YBR Video) • TPD (Telemed Picture Data) • TVD (Telemed Video Data)
Cineloop	• Recording / playback up to several thousands frames (depends on computer memory size and scan mode) • Play / Pause / Stop / Frame selection • Saving ultrasound video file to disk • Loading ultrasound video file from disk
Printing	• System printer
Telemedicine	• LiveView • TeleView
Internet	• Direct e-mail sending function with image or video attachment
TV output	• Standard TV output using computer's display adapter (option)

RECOMMENDED COMPUTER REQUIREMENTS

Computer type	• IBM PC compatible Desktop/Notebook/Tablet PC
Interface	• USB 2.0/3.0 Interface
CPU	• Core Duo / Core 2 Duo 1.6 GHz or better
Monitor / Graphics	• screen resolution 1024x768 or more • Nvidia graphic card, 256 Mb, Cuda 2.3 support
Operating system	• Windows® XP SP3, Windows® Vista SP2, Windows® 7 (all versions 32/64-bit)
RAM	• 1 Gb or more

ULTRASOUND SOFTWARE

Drivers	• TELEMED Drivers Package
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Software	Echo Wave II software
Plug-Ins	3DView (optional, 32-bit Windows® only) - PanoView (optional, 32-bit Windows® only)
Library for programmers	SDK documentation / sample code (available by agreement)
POWER	
from USB port	5V up to 1.0A
SAFETY	
Electromechanical safety	- IEC 60601-1: 2005, Part 1: General requirements for basic safety and essential performance - Externally powered by Class II medical approved power supply/charger or USB 3.0 powered - Type BF applied part
EMC/EMI standards	IEC 60601-1-2: 2007, Part 1: General requirements for basic safety and essential performance, 2.Collateral standard: Electromagnetic compatibility - Requirements and tests
Ultrasound exposure	- IEC 60601-2-37: 2007-08 Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of ultrasonic medical diagnostic and monitoring equipment - NEMA UD 2-2004: 2003, Acoustic Output Measurement Standard for Diagnostic Ultrasound Equipment - NEMA UD 3-2004: 2004, Standard for Real Time Display of Thermal and Mechanical Acoustic Output Indices on Diagnostic Ultrasound Equipment - AIUM MUS: 2002, Medical Ultrasound Safety
Degree of protection (watertight)	- IPX0 enclosure MICRUS - IPX1 – ultrasound transducer/transducer assembly (only the area of the transducer acoustic window is watertight – IPX7).
OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENT	
Nominal operational environment	- Temperature of the environment: 10 - 40 ° C - Relative humidity not exceeding: 85 % - Atmospheric pressure: 70 - 106 kPa
Storage conditions	- Storage temperature: 10°C - 40°C - Storage humidity: 5-95% Relative (non-condensing)

Model Specific Features

Model Feature	MicrUs Pro-C60S	MicrUs Pro-L40N	MicrUs Pro-L40S
Transducer Type	Convex, radius 60 mm	Linear, HD	Linear
Scan Frequencies	2-5 MHz	5-12 MHz	5-12 MHz
Field of View	60°	38.4 mm	38.4 mm
Supported Platforms	Windows, Android		
Application Name	Echo Wave II (Windows), Echo Wave A (Android)		
Scanning time	Up to 2 hours for typical Android smartphone (depends on device type, battery size, scan mode)		
Imaging Modes	B, M, B+M (Windows), B (Android)		
Applications	Abdominal Obstetrics Pediatrics Small parts	Obstetrics Pediatrics Small parts	
Dimensions and weight	118 x 76 x 30 mm (without cable), 256 g	111 x 76 x 30 mm (without cable), 228 g	

8.3. Essential Performance

The essential performance of the **MicrUs Pro** system consists of ultrasonic image display of scanned body anatomy and prevention of unintended or excessive ultrasound output and transducer assembly surface temperature.

8.4. List of Parts and Accessories

Below is the list of parts and accessories that belong to **MicrUs Pro** family.

Part name	Description
MicrUs Pro-C60S	USB ultrasound transducer with convex lens
MicrUs Pro-L40S	USB ultrasound transducer with linear lens
MicrUs Pro-L40N	USB ultrasound transducer with linear lens
MicrUs Pro Cable USB-C	USB cable with connector Type-C for connecting external equipment

MitrUs Pro Cable USB-A	USB cable with connector Type-A for connecting external equipment
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8.5. Operational and Storage Environment

OPERATIONAL and STORAGE ENVIRONMENT	
Nominal operational and storage environment	• Environment temperature: 10 – 40°C • Relative humidity within: 15 - 85 % • Atmospheric pressure: 70 - 106 kPa

9. Transportation, Storage and Disposal

The **MitrUs Pro** system is supplied packed in a custom foam lined hard carton box for safe transportation.



The device can be stored in original packaging or in specially organized storage location. Storage location should provide safe place with general environment conditions.

The disposal of the device should be done in accordance with local disposal requirements for electronic equipment or in accordance with European Directive 2012/19/EU.

10. Declaration of Conformity



EU DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

TELEMED UAB

SRN: LT-MF-000002268

Located: Savanoriu ave. 178A, Vilnius LT-03154, Lithuania

We, as the manufacturer,
in relation to Regulation (EU) 2023/607 amending Regulations (EU) 2017/745 as regards the
transitional provisions for certain medical devices, in particular with respect to:

- the validity of certificate issued under Council Directive 93/42/EEC on Medical Devices (MDD)
by **NB Medcert 0482**, No. **2785GB410191203**
- the compliance of the devices and us as their manufacturer with the conditions for the continued
placing on the market and putting into service

declare under our sole responsibility:

MicrUs Pro Ultrasound System

Product	Model	Basic UDI-DI
Ultrasound scanner	MicrUs Pro-L40S MicrUs Pro-L40N MicrUs Pro-C60S	4772057_MicrUs_K9

Medical Device Class: Class IIa (in compliance with Annex II, Art.11 Medical Device Directive)
and **Class IIa** (according to Annex VIII p.6.2. Rule 10 of Regulation (EU) 2017/745) conform with:

Essential Requirements of Council Directive 93/42/EEC (Medical Device Directive)

EN ISO 13485:2016

EN 60601-1:2006 + AC:2010 + A1:2013 + A1:2013/AC:2014 + A12:2014

(IEC 60601-1: 2005 + A1:2012)

EN 60601-1-2:2015 (IEC 60601-1-2:2014)

EN 60601-2-37:2008 + A11:2011 + A1:2015 (IEC 60601-2-37:2007 + AMD1:2015)

EN ISO 10993-1:2020 (ISO 10993-1:2018)

EN ISO 10993-5:2009 (ISO 10993-5:2009)

EN ISO 10993-10:2010 (ISO 10993-10:2010)

EN 62304:2006 + A1:2015 (IEC 62304:2006 + AMD1:2015)

EN ISO 14971:2019 (ISO 14971:2019)

ISO 15223-1:2021

And for the above listed device(s):

- the conditions for the legal extension of validity as required in Article 120.2 of the MDR are met
and we as their manufacturer are in compliance with the conditions listed in Article 120.3c of
the MDR for continued placing on the market and putting into service.
- The transition of appropriate surveillance in respect of a legacy device from **NB Medcert 0482**
to **NB Kiwa Dare 1912** under transfer date effective on 2024-09-24
- NB number changed from **NB 0482** to **NB 1912** on 2025-02-07
- Maximum Transition timeline as per in Article 120.3c of MDR (as amended by EU2023/607) is
2028-12-31

Vilnius, 2025-03-26, Dmitry Novikov, President

Vilnius, 2025-03-26, Yury Sokolov, PRRC

11. Troubleshooting Q&A

Question: Why my **MicrUs Pro** device is not recognized by the connected computer system?

Answer: There can be several possibilities.

1. Check the cable connectors on both sides of the cable.
2. Ensure that you are using original cable.
3. Ensure that you have the required software set up on your computing device.
4. Check if your type of equipment is not on the list of not working as described in Chapter 8.1.

12. Warranty and Service Information

12.1. Warranty

TELEMED guarantees that the diagnostic system is free from defects regarding materials and workmanship at the original purchaser's location for a period of 24 months (the one exception being the probe which is guaranteed for 18 months). This guarantee or warranty covers parts for the full 24 months (or 18 months for probes) and labor for 90 days. In order to comply with this warranty, all service must be performed by a TELEMED qualified field engineer or only with the express permission of TELEMED. Items not included in this warranty are misuse, negligence or accidental damage. TELEMED wishes to point out that the loss of data is not included in this guarantee.

The foregoing warranty is exclusive of and in lieu of all other warranties and representations, expressed or implied, including but not limited to any warranty of merchantability or fitness for any particular trade usage. This warranty is also in lieu of any other obligations, liabilities, rights or claims, whether included in the contract or not, including any rights arising from negligence on the part of TELEMED for any direct, incidental, consequential or any other damages.

12.2. Warranty Shipments and Returns

- A warranty claim must be made without delay and must be received during the applicable warranty (guarantee) period by TELEMED.
- If it is necessary to return a product for repair and/or adjustment, prior authorization from TELEMED must be obtained first. Instructions as to how and where these products should be shipped will be provided by TELEMED.
- Any product or component returned for examination and/or warranty repair shall be sent insured and prepaid via the means of transportation specified by TELEMED. Shipping charges for all products or components replaced or repaired under warranty should be defined separately.
- In all cases, TELEMED has sole responsibility for determining the cause and nature of failure, and TELEMED decisions with regard to this shall be final.

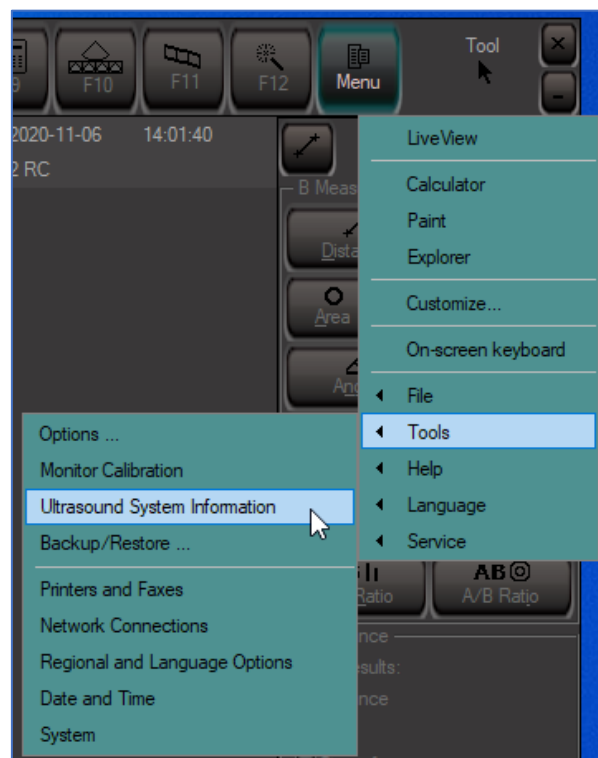
12.3. Obtaining Device Serial Number

There are several capabilities to obtain device serial number which can be requested by TELEMED in case of support or maintenance action.

- You can find the serial number on a device packaging box label as shown in a picture below.



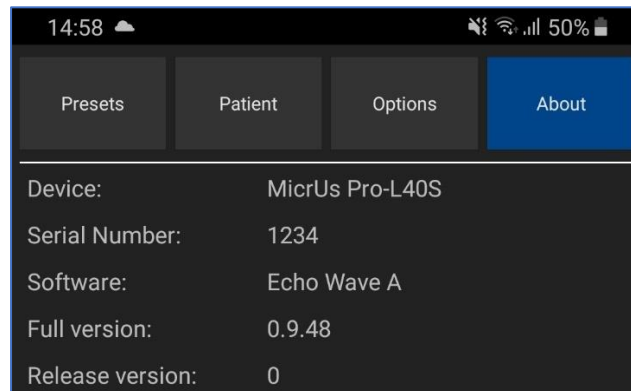
- Also, you can read device serial number using your software. For Windows users run application EchoWave II, connect the device to the computer and go to the menu as shown on a picture below.



System Information tool will collect information about your system which you can save as a text file and provide to TELEMED support. To get the device serial number go to the end of a text file and search for the label “Probe Serial Number”. The value of this label is your device’s serial number. Below is an example of a part of log file containing serial number.

```
2020.11.06 12:23:15 : MicrusPro : ? Probe manufacturer: TELEMED.
2020.11.06 12:23:15 : MicrusPro : ? Probe name: MPRO-L40S.
2020.11.06 12:23:15 : MicrusPro : ? Probe Serial Number: 1234.
```

- For Android users there is another option. Run EchoWave A application and touch **Settings**  button and then **About** button. In the second line you will find your device serial number as shown on a picture below.



12.4. Service Contract

A service contract may be obtained for the TELEMED after the original warranty or guarantee period has expired. The contract provides for any service calls that may be necessary to keep the system operational and will include at least one regularly scheduled service visit per year. As part of the scheduled maintenance, the service representative will do a complete inspection and test / calibration of the system.

To help us provide our customers with the best possible support please send your comments and suggestions to support@pcultrasound.com.

13. APPENDICES

13.1. Guidelines for the safe use of diagnostic ultrasound

A. Recommendations

General

- The use of diagnostic ultrasound to obtain information about function or structure in human beings should be restricted to situations in which the medical benefit that may accrue from the diagnostic data outweighs any foreseeable risk. Most such situations are limited to clinical examinations of the ill or potentially ill patient, or pregnant women.
- Situations of training, demonstration or research may also provide a medical benefit from diagnostic data that outweighs any foreseeable risk. Here, information is obtained for people, who are not necessarily in the categories of Recommendation (1), above. In all situations of training, demonstration or research, if either of the Thermal Index or Mechanical Index will be greater than 1, then a subject should be informed of the anticipated exposure condition and how it compares in safety with conditions for normal diagnostic practice.
- Ultrasound should not be used for any of the following:
 - to have a picture of the fetus, solely for *non-medical* reasons;
 - to learn the sex of the fetus solely for *non-medical* reasons;
 - for commercial purposes, such as trade shows, or producing pictures or videos of the fetus.

Thermal Effects

- M-mode is valuable clinical tool and, despite potential risks, is not contraindicated. However operators should be careful to limit exposure to critical structures and utilize the exposure information provided by the manufacturer.
- In particular, users should employ exposures which are **As Low As Reasonably Achievable (ALARA)**¹ because of the potential for **ultrasonic heating** of tissue during M-mode imaging and, normally to a significantly greater extent, Doppler ultrasound blood flow examinations. Exposure can be reduced by either reducing the **Thermal Index** using output controls or by reducing the **dwell time**, the amount of time that the transducer remains in one place.

Mechanical Effects

- Users should employ exposures, in any relevant mode, which are **As Low As Reasonably Achievable (ALARA)** because of the potential for:
 - ultrasonically induced capillary hemorrhaging in lung if it is exposed during pediatric diagnostic ultrasound examinations, particularly for infants and neonates, especially if they are pre-term;
 - ultrasonically induced capillary hemorrhaging of the intestine where intestinal peristalsis is inhibited or conditions promote intraluminal or submucosal gas collections;

- ultrasonically induced capillary hemorrhaging in other soft tissues when Gas Contrast Agents are used.
- Use of Gas Contrast Agents in a diagnostic ultrasound examination is not recommended within 24 hours before extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy.
- Exposure can be reduced by lowering the **Mechanical Index** using output controls. Reducing the **dwel time** is of use if threshold pressures are exceeded.

Quality Assurance

It is recommended that equipment operators implement quality assurance measures to maintain the capability of obtaining reliable diagnostic information at acoustic exposures which are **As Low As Reasonably Achievable**.

As the quality of diagnostic information depends, in part, on operator training, it is also recommended that sonographers (ultrasound technologists) be appropriately qualified and registered in regional organizations of ultrasound professionals.

B. Conclusions

General

- Although there are many exposure conditions for which the risk of injury during a diagnostic ultrasound examination is negligible, this is not the case for every possible exposure condition using currently available equipment. Therefore, the persons responsible for the ultrasonic exposure must ensure that the exposure is justified, i.e., that reliable diagnostic information can be achieved and that the benefits outweigh the risk
- The conclusions listed below provide guidance as to the risks due to thermal and mechanical effects arising from ultrasound exposure. To be useful, all the conclusions need to be taken into consideration.

Thermal Effects

- At the time of writing, the information published on output levels during B-mode imaging indicates that the risk of injury from **ultrasonic heating** is negligible during this type of examination. At this time, there appears to be no reason on thermal grounds to limit such scanning for any clinical indication, including ultrasound examination of normal pregnant women.
- In all other operating modes, especially those used for Doppler blood flow examinations, risk of injury from **ultrasonic heating** depends on the temperature elevation and the **dwell time**, as indicated by the conclusions given below.
- If the **Thermal Index (TI)** does not exceed 1, currently available evidence indicates that the risk of an injury due to **ultrasonic heating** is negligible for the vast majority of conditions of the diagnostic ultrasound examination.
- For first trimester transabdominal fetal examinations through a bladder path greater than 5 cm in length, evidence indicates that it is possible that the maximum temperature elevation which could be obtained is as much as 2-3 times that of the displayed **Soft Tissue Thermal Index (TIS)**. More caution may be warranted in these situations, particularly if the **TIS** exceed 1.
- The **Soft Tissue Thermal Index (TIS)** is the appropriate indicator of the potential for **ultrasonic heating** for examinations in which the ultrasound beam travels a path which is made up principally of homogeneous soft tissue or a soft tissue/fluid path, as in a first trimester fetal examination or an abdominal examination.
- If bone, including 2nd or 3rd trimester fetal bone is within the ultrasound beam, then the **Bone Thermal Index (TIB)** is often the appropriate indicator, except as noted in the next conclusion.
- If bone is in contact with the transducer then the **Cranial Thermal Index (TIC)** is the appropriate indicator. If bone is within about 1 cm of the transducer and this is closer than the nearest focal zone, the **Cranial Thermal Index (TIC)** is the appropriate indicator. More caution may be warranted in these cases because of the potential for transducer self-heating; heating of the transducer may add significantly to any **ultrasonic heating** which may occur.
- Generally, more caution may be warranted for transvaginal, transesophageal and transrectal examinations because heating of the transducer has the potential to produce additional heat to adjacent tissue.
- This conclusion and the following one provide guidance to the user if the temperature elevation in the fetus could exceed 1 °C as a result of a diagnostic ultrasound exposure. If the exposure produces a maximum *in situ* temperature of no more than

38.5 °C (1.5 °C above normal physiological levels) then it may be used clinically without reservation on thermal grounds.

- To be considered potentially hazardous on thermal grounds, it appears that a diagnostic ultrasound exposure must elevate embryonic and fetal *in situ* temperatures to the following temperatures for approximately the corresponding durations:

39 °C, (2 degrees above normal), 60 minutes;

40 °C, (3 degrees above normal), 15 minutes;

41 °C, (4 degrees above normal), 4 minutes;

42 °C, (5 degrees above normal), 1 minute;

43 °C, (6 degrees above normal), 0.25 minutes.

Mechanical Effects

- At exposures that do not exceed the output limits recommended in Section **Thermal effects**, there is no demonstrated risk of clinically significant damage in humans from mechanical effects of ultrasound exposure during a diagnostic examination. However, capillary hemorrhaging has been observed in lung and the intestine of mammals at diagnostically relevant exposures. This effect has also been observed in other soft tissues if gas contrast agents are used. For the most part, thresholds are just as likely to be exceeded for B-mode as for pulsed Doppler or color flow Doppler modes. However, thresholds are lower for pulsed Doppler modes with relatively long pulses.
- If the **Mechanical Index (MI)** exceeds 1, there is a small risk of capillary hemorrhaging in the lung during ultrasound examinations involving exposure of the neonatal and infant chest. The risk may increase in more unusual exposures where the surface of the lung is near the focus. Although clinically significant hemorrhaging is unlikely, in part because of the small volume of tissue that is affected, the potential for achieving clinical significance may increase in the premature infant.
- At the current maximum values for the **MI** of 1.9, it is unlikely that diagnostic ultrasound exposure would lead to clinically significant intestinal hemorrhage in humans. However, the likelihood may increase for pathologic conditions inhibiting intestinal peristalsis and promoting intraluminal and submucosal gas collections.
- A limited number of experimental studies suggests that use of ultrasound gas contrast agents (GCAs) (micro bubbles) during a diagnostic examination has the potential to increase the likelihood of capillary hemorrhaging in tissues other than lung. In experiments on animals, the risk of significant hemorrhaging from lithotripter fields is increased for several hours after injection.
- As long as the recommended output limits are not exceeded, mechanical effects are far less likely to be important in obstetrical ultrasound because of the absence of gas bodies.

Biological Effects

The clinical effect of an exposure depends on the nature and degree of tissue injury. This can be assessed from biological effects studies. Several extensive reviews have been published regarding the adverse biological effects of **ultrasonic heating** based on animal studies, particularly in mammalian species (Lele 1985, NCRP 1992, WFUMB 1992, AIUM 1993, WFUMB 1998). With regard to adult tissues, the available literature suggests that tissue temperature elevations in the range of 8-10 °C, sustained for 1 to 2 minutes will cause tissue injury (Bly, *et al.*, 1992, Lele 1985). The reviews have also considered studies of

teratogenic effects, usually on the developing brain, due to whole body heating of the embryo or fetus. The recommendations resulting from these reviews can be succinctly expressed as follows (WFUMB 1998):

- a diagnostic ultrasound exposure that produces a maximum *in situ* temperature rise of no more than 1.5 °C above normal physiological levels (37 °C) may be used clinically without reservation on thermal grounds,
- a diagnostic ultrasound exposure that elevates embryonic and fetal *in situ* temperature above 41 °C (4 °C above normal temperature) for 5 minutes or more should be considered potentially hazardous,
- the risk of adverse effects is increased with the duration of exposure.

In addition, it has been reported that water immersion body heating of rats yielded the development of encephalocoeles in the rat fetuses in as little as 1 minute at a temperature elevation of 5 °C above normal physiological temperature. (WFUMB 1998).

For temperature elevations greater than 1.5 °C above normal physiological levels (37 °C), this information can be approximately matched to a functional form recommended by the NCRP (NCRP 1992). This yields an equation for combinations of temperature elevation and time which should be considered potentially hazardous:

$$t = 4^{5 \cdot \Delta T}$$

where t is the time in minutes at the specified temperature and ΔT is the temperature elevation above normal (37 °C).

Barnett, et al., (1997) have recently published an updated review of thermal effects, focusing on the potential for effects on the fetus. They note that there is little information on the teratogenic effects from localized heat damage by ultrasound.

C. References

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D. Glossary of Terms

ALARA (As Low As Reasonably Achievable): a principle which is used to reduce unnecessary, potentially hazardous exposure to individuals, by keeping doses As Low As Reasonably Achievable.

As shown throughout this guideline, application of the ALARA principle to diagnostic ultrasound differs from its common usage in diagnostic X-ray imaging where it is assumed that there is no threshold exposure.

In the use of diagnostic ultrasound, there are three ranges of exposure, i.e., combinations of Thermal or Mechanical Indices and dwell time that need to be considered. At exposures that are clearly below the thresholds for health effects, further reduction of exposure is not justified, whether it is via reductions in dwell time or acoustic output. There can also be exposures that are or may be above thresholds for health effects. In these cases, ALARA refers to using the lowest value of potentially hazardous exposure, i.e. combination of acoustic output and dwell time, needed to achieve the required diagnostic information.

Bone Thermal Index (TIB): the Thermal Index for an exposure model in which the ultrasound beam passes through soft tissue and a focal region is in the immediate vicinity of bone.

Cranial Bone Thermal Index (TIC): the Thermal Index for an exposure condition in which the ultrasound beam passes through bone near the beam entrance into the body.

derated: a derated quantity is one which has been measured in water using standard methods and then multiplied by a derating factor. This accounts for attenuation of the ultrasound field by the tissue between the transducer and a particular location in the body along the beam axis. The derating factor is 0.3 dB/cm-MHz in these guidelines.

derated spatial peak time average intensity: the largest value in an ultrasound beam of any derated time averaged intensity.

dwell time: the amount of time that the transducer is actively transmitting ultrasound while staying in one place during part of an examination.

rarefactional pressure: the amplitude of a negative instantaneous ultrasonic pressure in an ultrasound beam

Soft Tissue Thermal Index (TIS): the Thermal Index for an exposure model in which the ultrasound beam heats primarily soft tissue.

spatial average, pulse average intensity at the face of the transducer: the spatial average, temporal average intensity at the face of the transducer divided by the duty factor, where the duty factor is the product of the pulse duration and the pulse repetition frequency.

spatial average, temporal average intensity at the face of the transducer: the time averaged intensity, averaged over the face of the transducer.

Thermal Index (TI): a quantity related to the potential for **ultrasonic heating**. It is proportional to a calculated or estimated temperature rise for model exposure conditions. The **Thermal Index** is given by the ratio of the ultrasonic power emitted by the transducer

to the ultrasonic power required to raise tissue temperature by 1 °C for the model exposure conditions. In the calculation of all Thermal Indices, the average ultrasonic attenuation in the body is assumed to be 0.3 dB/cm-MHz along the beam axis (e.g., the ultrasonic intensity is reduced by 3 dB, a factor of 2, for a 5 MHz beam, 2 cm into the body along the beam axis.)

Mechanical Index (MI): a quantity related to the potential for mechanical effects during a diagnostic ultrasound examination. It is given by the ratio of the largest value in the ultrasound beam of any derated rarefactional pressure to the square root of the transducer frequency. The pressure is in Megapascals and the frequency is in MHz.

ultrasonic heating: the heating of tissue (including bone) due to the absorption of ultrasound.

ultrasonic power: the total amount of ultrasound energy emitted by the transducer per unit time.

13.2. Vigilance system

This equipment is a subject to TELEMED vigilance system (post-marketing vigilance) in case of potential or real hazards for the patient or for the operator which might occur during the normal system functioning, in order to be able to remove them with the best efficiency and timing.

Therefore if the user records any malfunction or deterioration in the characteristics and/or performances of the device, as well as any inadequacy in the labeling or the instructions for use which might lead to potential or real hazards for a patient or for an operator, we kindly request to inform **immediately** TELEMED office or local Competent Authority or our official dealer/distributor sending the following form (or reporting in other way the same data containing in this form) and **do not use** this device. All data relating to the system can be found on its identification label. In this way we'll be able to take all adequate, opportune and effective actions.

Post-Marketing Vigilance Form

To: Quality Assurance Department
TELEMED, UAB
Savanoriu pr. 178A
Vilnius, LT-02301, Lithuania
Lithuania
Phone1: (+370-5) 2106272
Phone2: (+370-5) 2106273
Fax: (+370-5) 2306733

System/device name _____

Serial number _____

Description of potential hazard _____

Notes and suggestions _____

Contact person/ Department _____

Address _____

Phone _____ Fax _____

E-mail _____

Date _____

Signature _____

13.3. Returned product form

RETURNED PRODUCT № _____
(filled in TELEMED)

202____.____.____
(filled in TELEMED)

COMPANY (filled by sender)		
ADDRESS (filled by sender)		
SERIAL NUMBER (filled by sender)		
REASON OF RETURN (filled by sender)		
INSTRUCTIONS (filled in TELEMED)		
REGISTERED BY (filled in TELEMED)		
NC REPORT № (filled in TELEMED)		
PROPERTY OF (filled in TELEMED)	☐ TELEMED	☐ CUSTOMER
WARRANTY (filled in TELEMED)	☐ YES	☐ NO

14. Revision History

Revision	Date	Changes	Editor
2.5	2023-11-03	Initial release	A.Kovalev
2.6	2026-05-18	Updated ch. 10 Declaration of Conformity. Updated ch. 12.3 Obtaining Device Serial Number with a new main label sample	A.Kovalev