



This thesis would be incomplete without a mention of the support given me by my wife who kept my spirits up. Without her lifting me up, I doubt it should ever
.have been completed

I dedicate my thesis to souls' of my parents , brothers and friends who have supported me all the way since the beginning of my studies as well
.as to everyone whom gave me a bit of wise advice

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List of Figures

Pag e	Figure caption	
21	shows the error percent versus years for different US systems	Figure 4.1
22	shows the shift in mm for different US systems during average period of 9 years	Figure 4.2
23	shows the vertical shift in mm for different US systems	Figure 4.3
24	shows the lateral shift in mm for different US systems	Figure 4.4

25 shows the vertical and lateral shift in mm Figur
for different US systems as e 4.5

26 shows the maximum depth of visualization Figur
.for different types of ultrasound Probes e

4.6

Abstract

The following thesis is about an assessment of medical ultrasound resolution using polymer gel. The study has been done at faculty of x-ray science .During a period of time extended from may2012 till January2013. Using four sample of known companies in medical instruments (Siemens-Aloka-Philips-Shimadzu).The study evaluate axial resolution and lateral resolution versus aging of ultrasound systems, and maximum depth visualization for different types of ultrasound probes (different frequencies 4mhz-

7mhz).The data has been analyzed by excel and it revealed that Philips system were showing the most tolerable ones in view of life change and aging influence. The study revealed that Siemens system showed the most influencing one by aging and the average shiftiness was 1.8 mm, then Aloka showed 1.3 mm, then Shimadzu showed 0.8 mm and the last influencing system by aging was Philips which showed 0.7 mm..The study revealed that the vertical shift for the system Siemens, Aloka, Shimadzu and Philips were as follows: 1, 0.8, 0.6 and 0.6 mm respectively. The study revealed that lateral resolution for the systems Siemens, Aloka, Shimadzu and Philips were as follows 0.9, 0.7, 0.5 and 0.2 mm respectively. The study revealed that maximum depth of visualization increase at low frequencies Probes while the shallow visualized depth related to high frequencies Probes, a probe of 4 MHz visualized depth was 16 cm and 7 MHz probe visualized depth .was 15 cm

الخلاصة

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تقييم دقة اجهزة الموجات فوق الصوتية بواسطة الجلاتين- المتعدد الجزيئات. الدراسة انجزت بكلية علوم الاشعة الطبية فى الفتره الممتدة من مايو 2012الى---يناير 2013.تم استخدام اربعة انواع مختلفة من اجهزة الموجات فوق الصوتية وهى على النحو التالى((Siemens-Aloka-Shimadzu-Philips).

تهدف الدراسة الى تقييم الميز المحورى والميز الجانبي مقابل شيخوخة اجهزة الموجات فوق الصوتية،والعمق الاقصى للمشاهدة والرؤية للانواع المختلفة من المسابر فوق الصوتية(4ميغاهيرتز-7ميغاهيرتز). تم تحليل البيانات بواسطة نظام اكسيل.كشفت الدراسة بان جهاز(Philips) كانت تظهر الواحد الاكثر احتمالا نظرا لتغيير حياة وتأثير معمر.

كشفت الدراسة بان جهاز (Siemens) اظهر التأثير اكثر من غيره من العينات الاخرى بالنسبة للشيخوخة والانحراف المتوسط 1.8 ملمتر. ثم 1.3 Aloka ملمتر.ثم 0.8 Shimadzu ملمتر.والتاثر الاقل بالشيخوخة كان Philips الذى اظهر 0.7 ملمتر.

كشفت الدراسة بان القرار الجانبي للاجهزة Siemens-Philips-Aloka-

(Shimadzu). كان كالتالى 0.2,0.5,0.7,0.9 ملمىتر على التوالى.

كشفت الدراسة بان العمق الاقصى- لزيادة الرؤية فى مسابر الترددات المنخفضة بينما

العمق المتصور الضحل ارتبط بمسابر التذبذبات العالية, تصور عمقا تحقق من 4ميغاهيرتز

عمقا كان 16سنتيمتر, و7ميغاهيرتز حقق تصور عمقا كان 15سنتيمتر .

Table of contents

Page	Contents
I	Dedication
II	Acknowledgement
III	List of Figures
V	List of Table
VI	Abstract
IX	الخلاصة
X	Table of Contents
	Chapter One
I	
1	Introduction, Problem of study, Objectives and thesis outline
	Chapter Two
II	

10	Literature Review	
	Chapter Three	III
13	Methodology	
	Chapter Four	IV
19	Result and Discussion	
	Chapter Five	V
27	Conclusion, Recommendation, References and Appendices	
37		