



Sonography and Podiatry

Practical aspects

By: Brendan Goode – April 2021

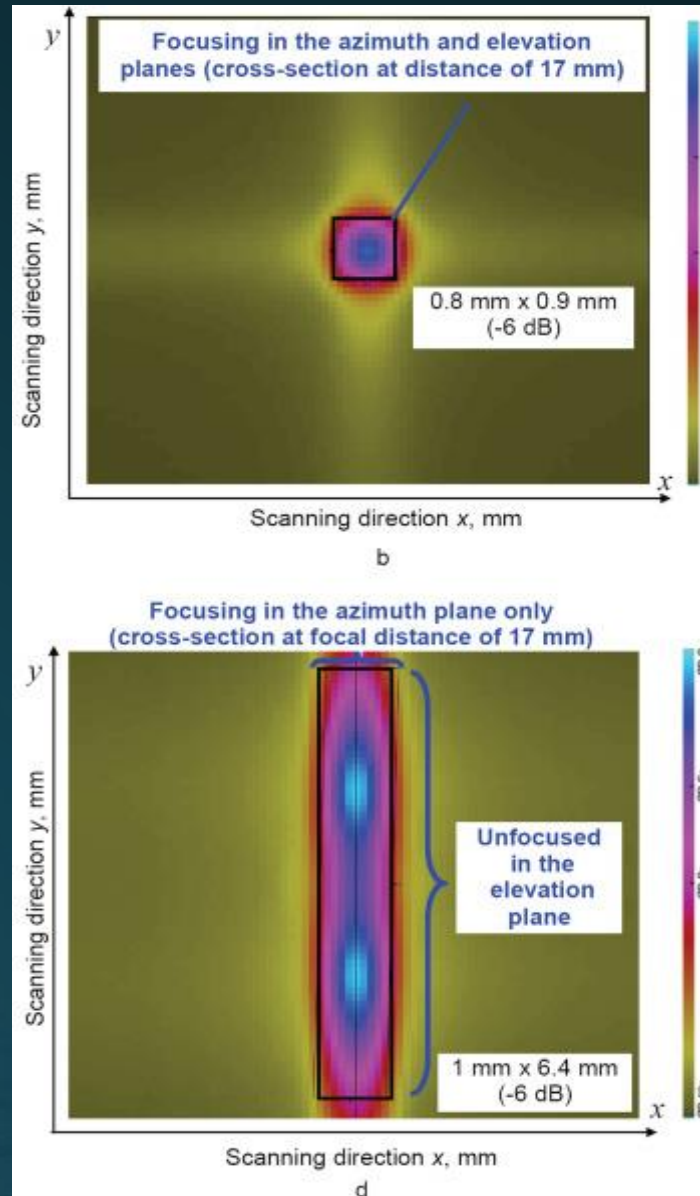


Topics to be covered

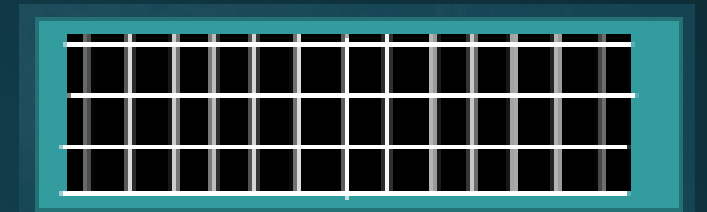
- Sonography probe types
- Sonography probe frequencies
- Holding an ultrasound probe
- Probe movements
- Air is the enemy
- Note keeping
- Scope of practice
- Something to practice

Sonography probe types

- Linear
- Phased
- Convex
- Matrix
- 3/4 D probes



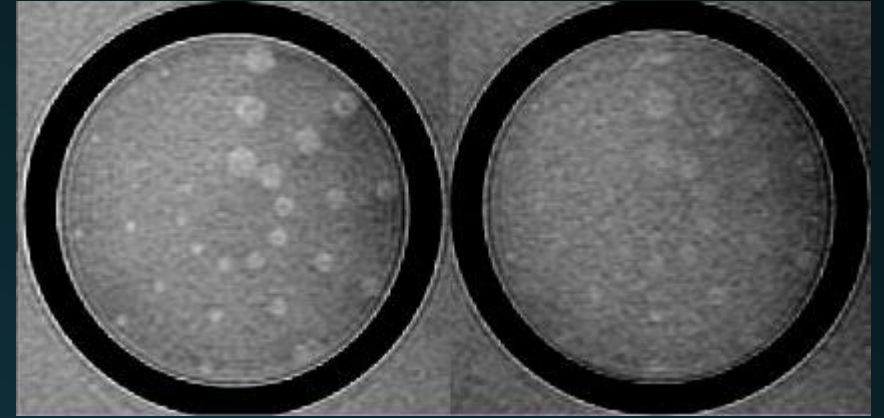
Focus to a line



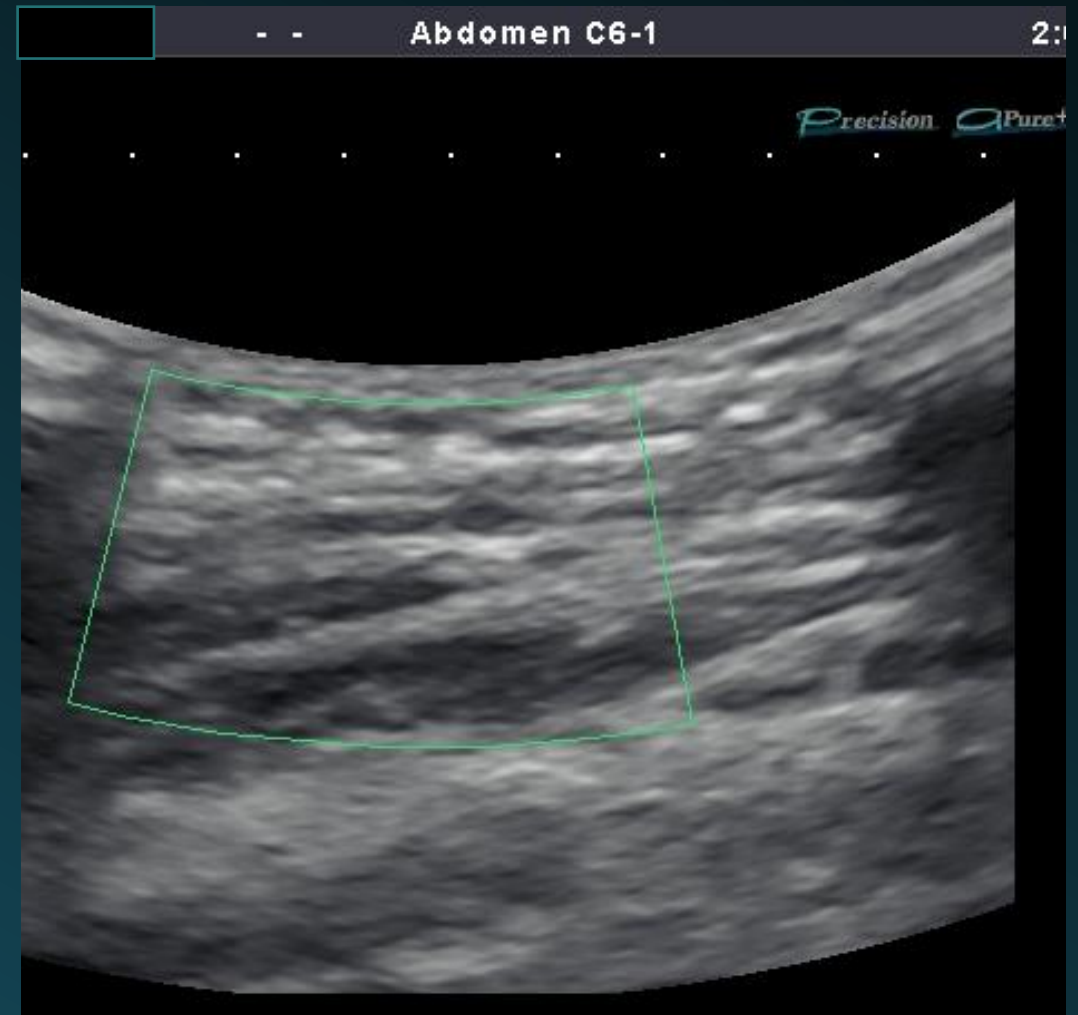
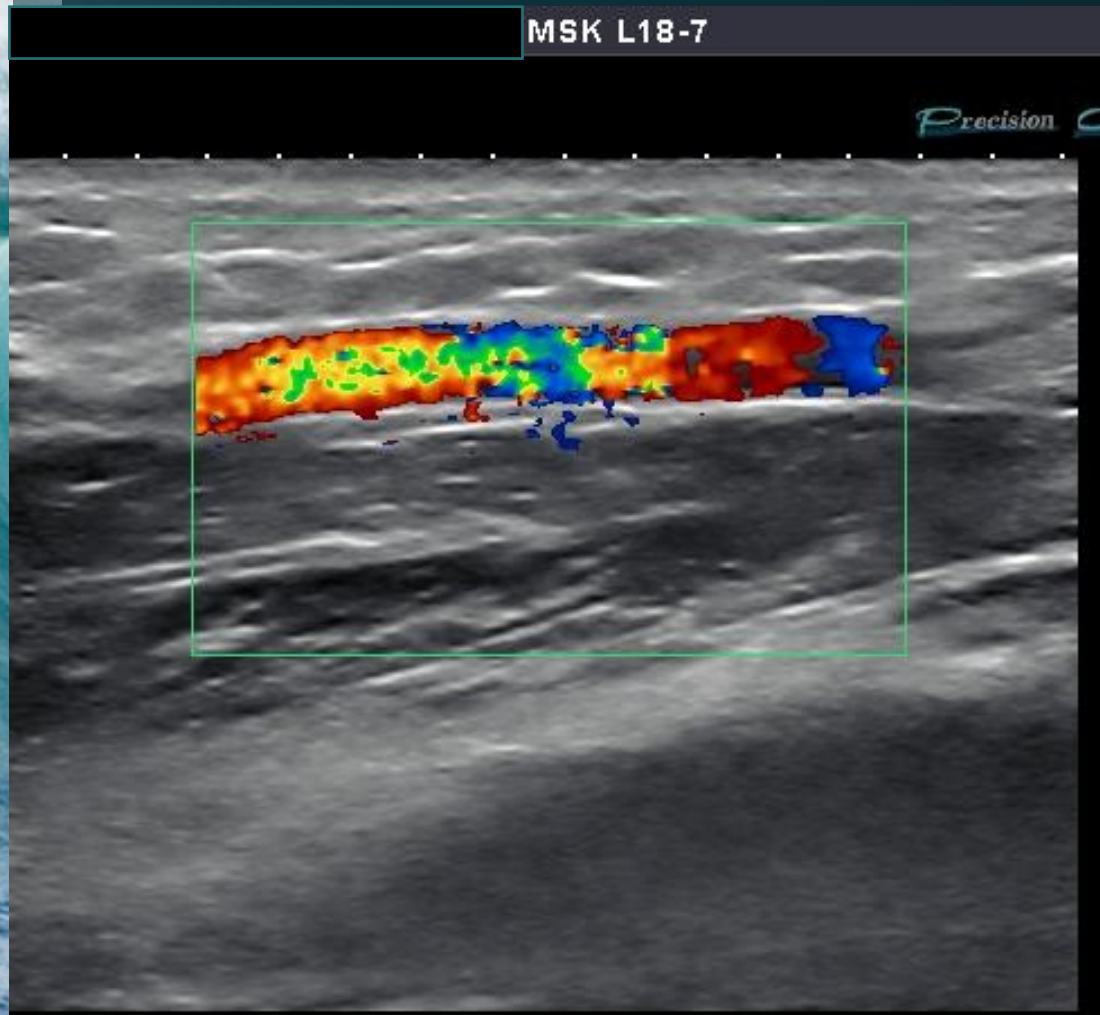
Focus to a point

Sonography probe frequencies

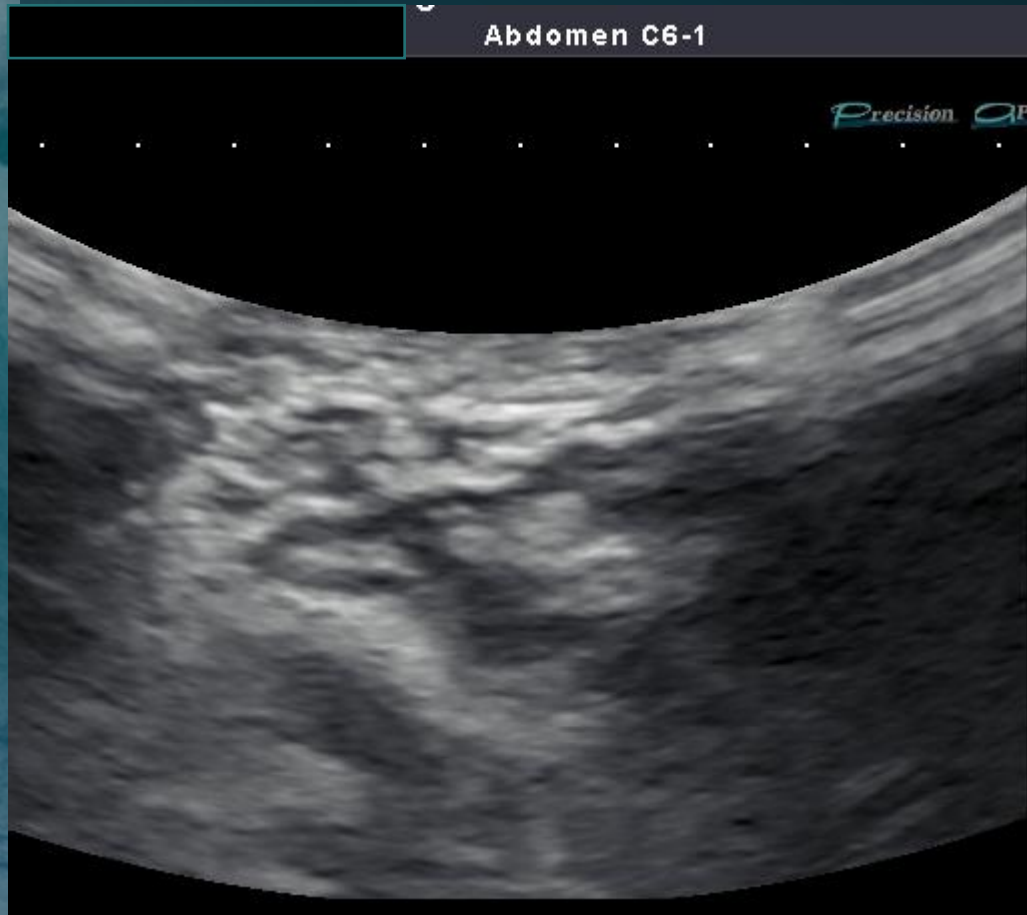
- Highest frequency to visualise anatomy fully
- Higher frequency provides
 - a/ Greater resolution – Axial
 - Lateral
 - Contrast
 - b/ Increased biological effects
 - c/ Reduced penetration
- Linear probes typically operate at high ultrasound probes
- Higher frequency probes tend to be n
- Modern ultrasound probes are broad probe.



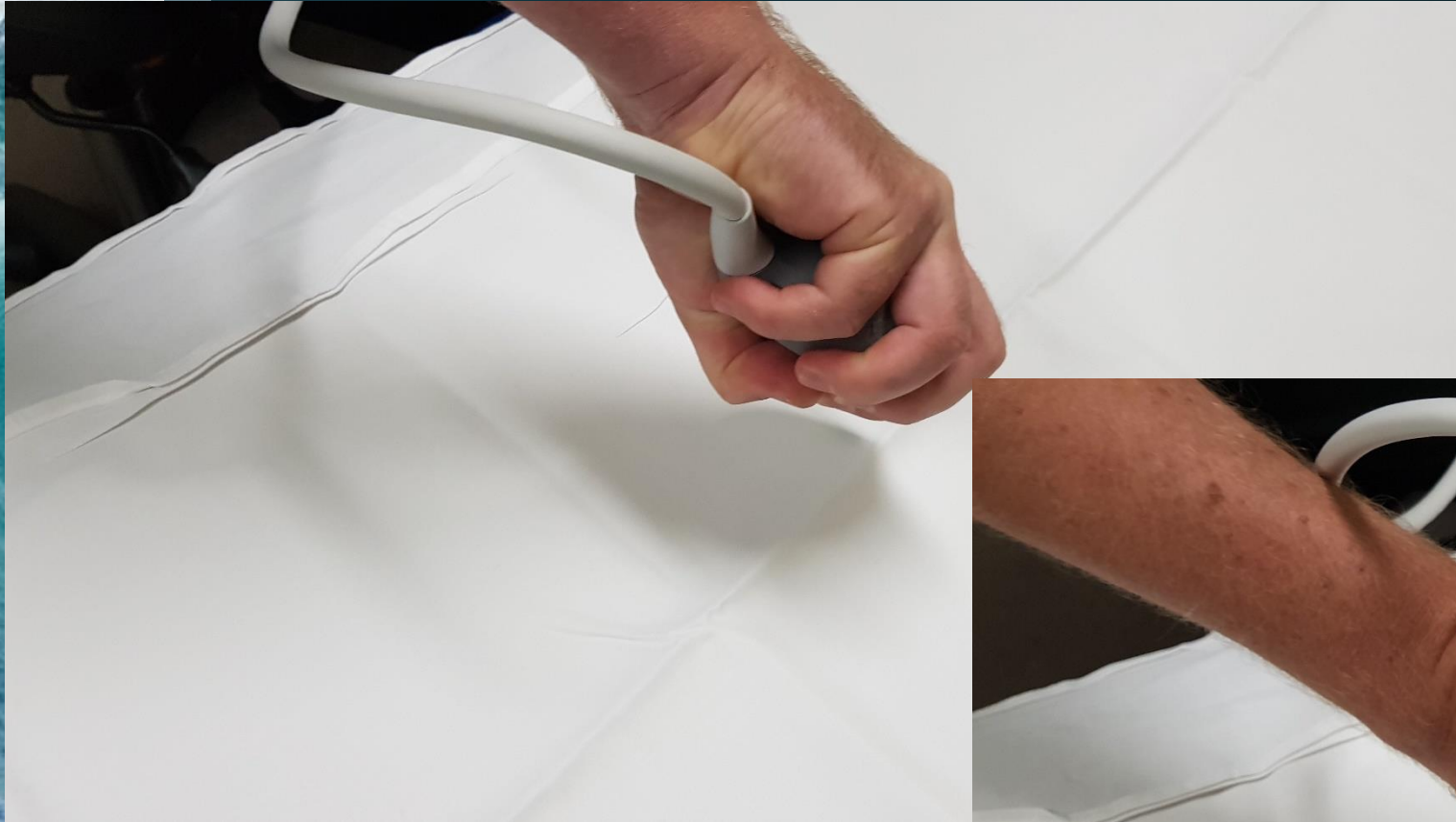
Imaging – Color sensitivity



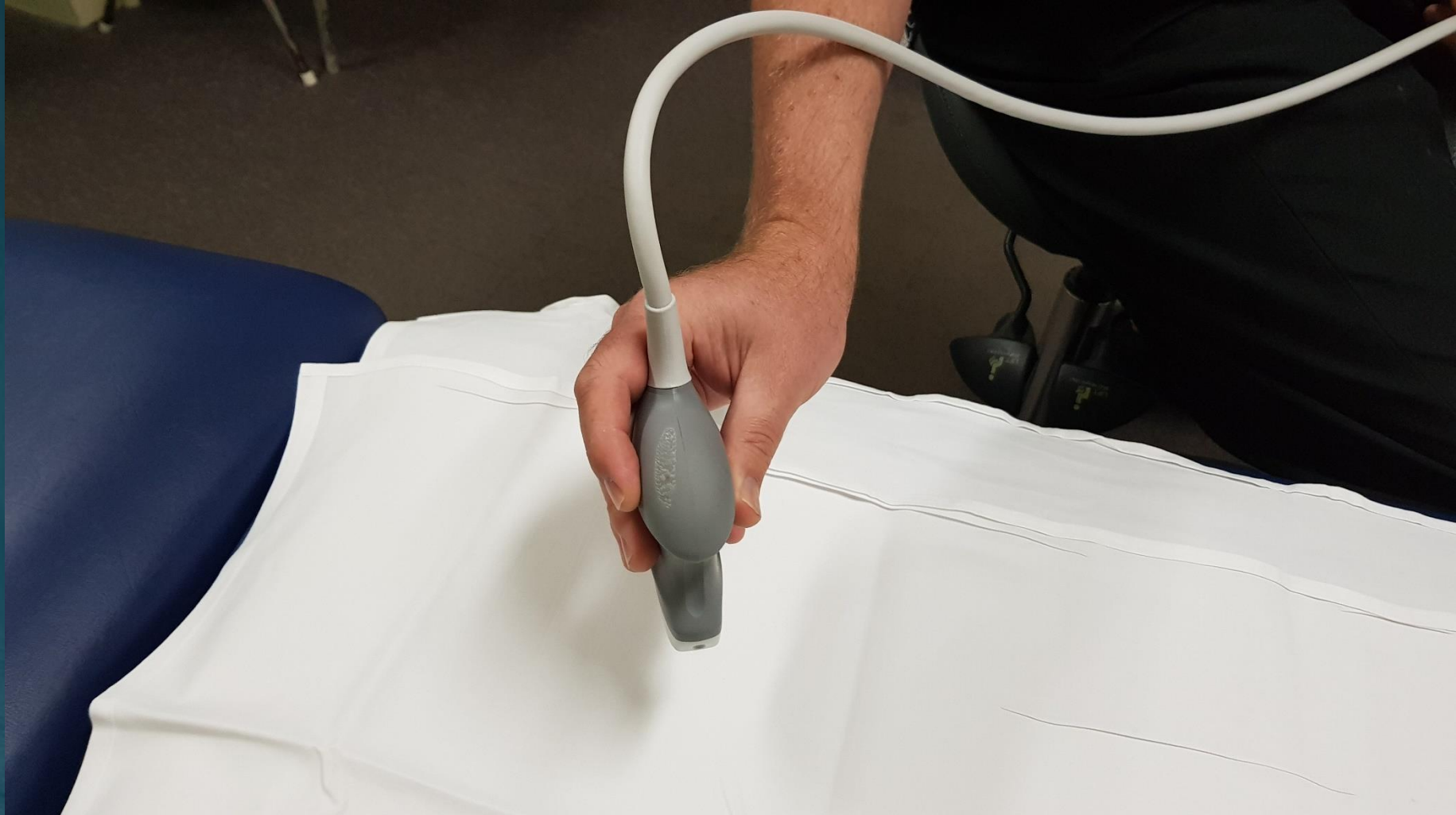
Imaging – Probe frequency



Holding an ultrasound probe



Holding an ultrasound probe



Probe Movements



Probe Movements



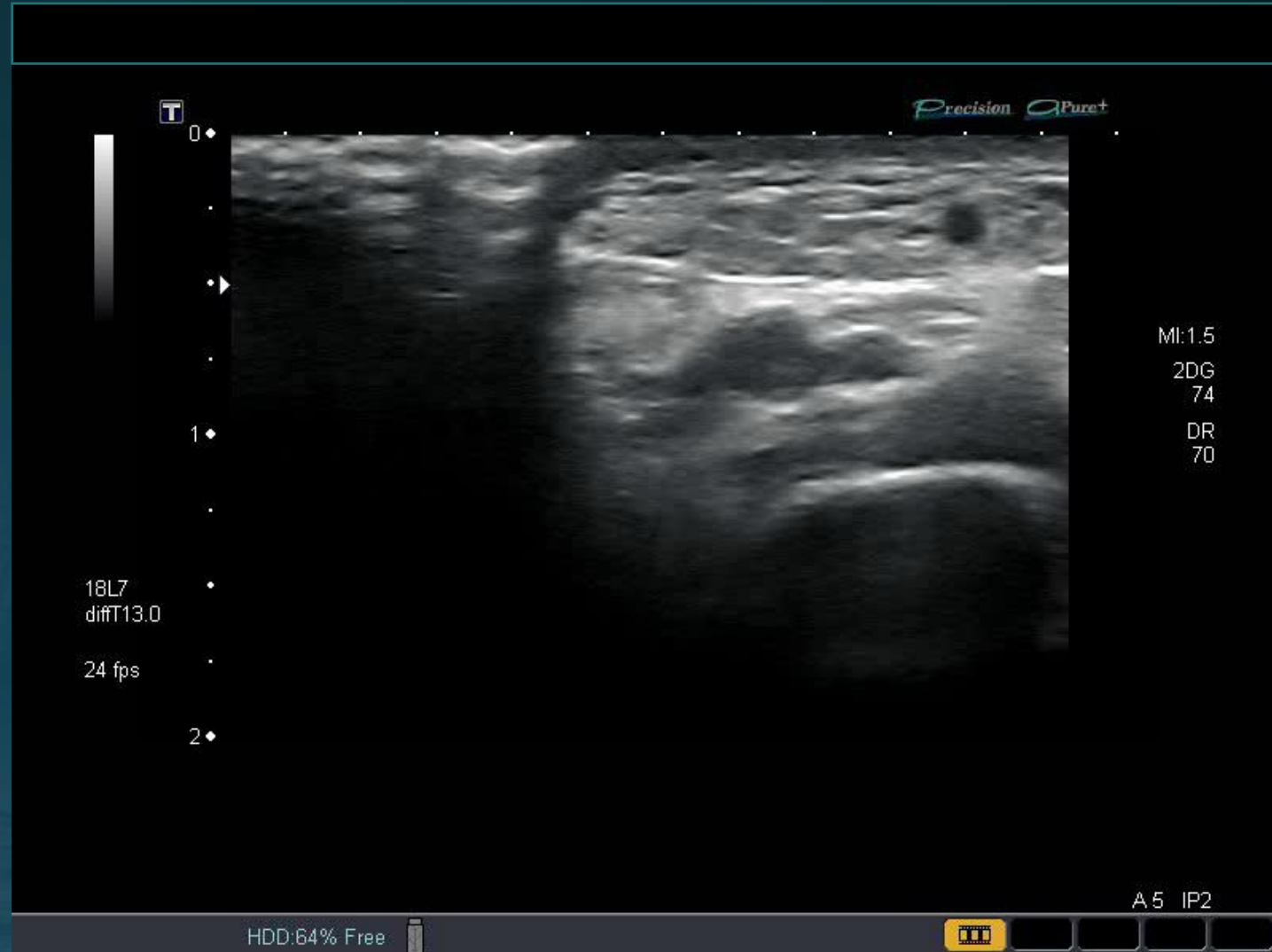
Probe Movements



Probe movements - Sliding



Probe movements - Fanning



Probe movements- Rotation



Air is the enemy





Note keeping

Podiatry Board of Australia Code of Conduct

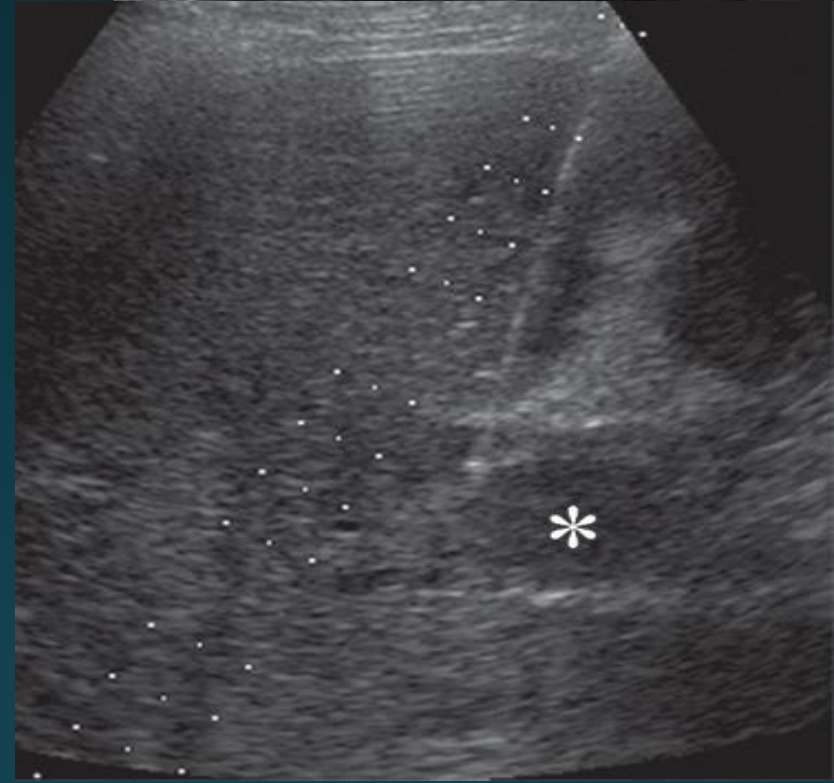
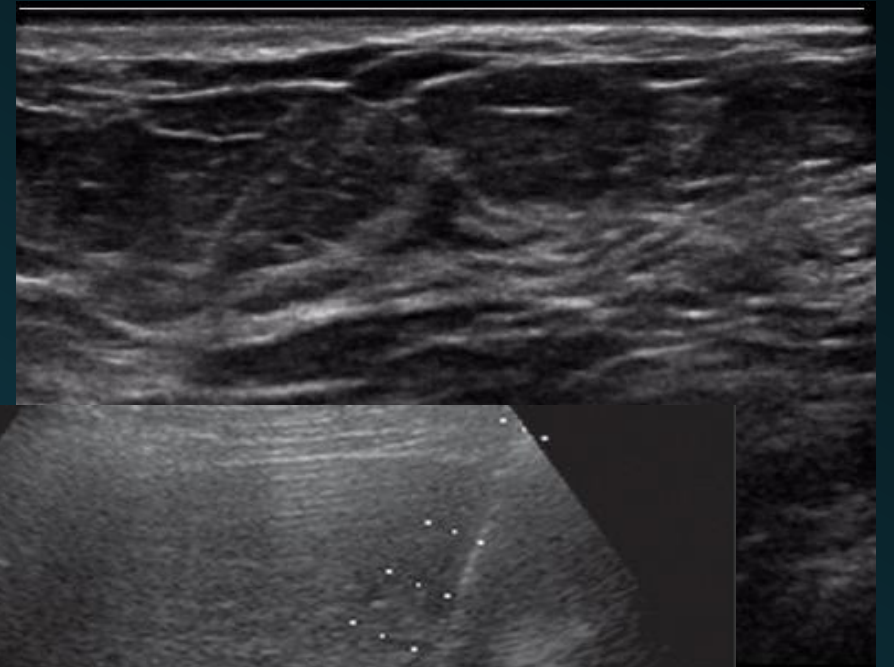
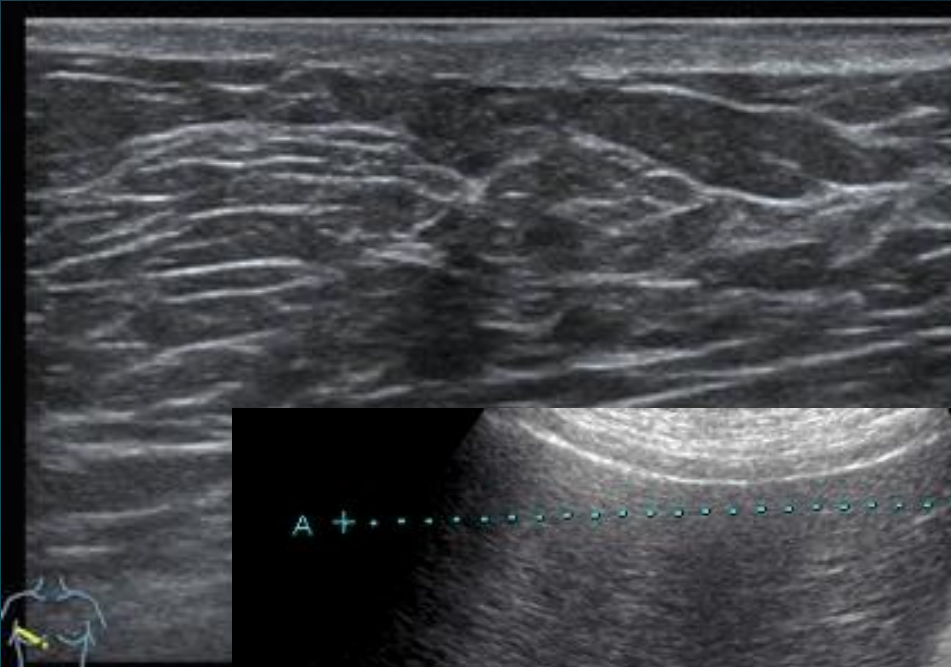
- Section 8.4 – Health records

Maintaining clear and accurate health records is essential for the continuing good care of patients or clients.

Practitioners should be aware that some National Boards have specific guidelines in relation to records. Good practice involves:

- a. keeping accurate, up-to-date, factual, objective and legible records that report relevant details of clinical history, clinical findings, investigations, information given to patients or clients, medication and other management in a form that can be understood by other health practitioners
- b. ensuring that records are held securely and are not subject to unauthorised access, regardless of whether they are held electronically and/or in hard copy
- c. ensuring that records show respect for patients or clients and do not include demeaning or derogatory remarks
- d. ensuring that records are sufficient to facilitate continuity of care
- e. making records at the time of events or as soon as possible afterwards
- f. recognising the right of patients or clients to access information contained in their health records and facilitating that access, and
- g. promptly facilitating the transfer of health information when requested by patients or clients.

Scope of practice



Something to practice

