

As combined follows the proposal of the ultrasound equipment, color Doppler, continuous Doppler brand VINNO model E10 CARDIO with the following transducers:

**01 linear
01 convex
01 endocavitary
01 adult sector**

Anvisa Registration: 80102512113

Price: R \$ 132,800.00

Payment Terms: Cash

Warranty: 12 months

Delivery time: 20 days

Shipping by the buyer

Device Features:

Innovative RF Platform;

19 "LED monitor, adjustable;

Windows operating system

Interactive backlit keys;

10 "touch screen panel. capacitive;

500GB storage;

Three active probe ports;

USB, LAN, S-VIDEO, DVI ports;

B, B / M, B / BC, 2B, 4B;

M, PW, CFM, PDI, DPDI;

Auto Frequency (Mode B and Doppler);

Auto invert (flow direction and Doppler);

Duplex, Triplex;

Auto Trace (PW / CW);

Auto OB (BPD, OFD, HC, AC, FL);

Automatic measurement of bladder volume;

TView (trapezoidal image);

VFusion (Composite Image);

VSpeckle (noise reduction filter);

RF zoom and full screen image;

SGC (lateral gain compensation);

Automatic optimization (Mode B and Doppler);

Inverted pulse harmonics;

Easy Compare (easy image comparison);

Patient data management;

Measurement package and annotation;

Body mark;

Radiology / Vascular / GYN: Elastography, Pview (Real Time Panoramic Image), Needle Enhancement, VTissue (Advanced Image Processing), Auto IMT, Auto 2D / 3D Follicle, Intelligent 3D Volume Calculation, Free 3D (Linear Probe)).

Cardiology: Stress Echo, MAM (Multi-Mode M), TD (Tissue Doppler), TVI (tissue speed image), M Color, CWD, Auto EF (Automatic Ejection Fraction Measurement), ECG, Complete Cardiac Measurement Package.

Software and manual in Portuguese.

Available transducer types and their applications:

Convex transducer, intended for examination of internal organs (liver, gallbladder, kidneys, fetus, uterus, ovaries, heart, etc.).

Linear transducer, intended for examination of external and superficial organs (thyroid, breasts, testicles, muscles and tendons, skin, etc.).

Endocavitary transducer, intended for examination of internal organs, using the body's natural pathways (esophagus, vagina and rectum), or artificial pathways during open or closed surgery (liver surgery, neurosurgery, endoscopy, etc.)

Sectoral transducer, designed to facilitate the examination of some internal organs (cardiology, neurology, etc.).

Doppler, application available on all transducers, used to measure blood velocity, with extensive application in medicine (Cardiology, Obstetrics, Vascular, Hepatology, Nephrology, etc.).

Elastography, application for evaluation of tissue elasticity (breast, liver, etc.).

Exam Types

As for the types of exams used in medical diagnosis, listed by the Brazilian Medical Association and its medical specialty departments, we can cite, in alphabetical order:

Upper abdomen

It aims to evaluate the diseases of the following organs, structures and sites: liver, gallbladder and bile ducts, pancreas, kidneys and adrenals, spleen, great vessels, peritoneal cavity and retroperitoneum of the upper abdomen and costophrenic sinuses.

Full abdomen

It aims to evaluate the diseases of the following organs, structures and sites: liver, gallbladder and biliary tract, pancreas, kidneys and adrenals, spleen, great vessels, peritoneal and retroperitoneum, costophrenic sinuses, digestive tract, pelvic cavity and bladder.

Joints

It aims to evaluate the joint diseases: shoulder, elbow, wrist, hip, knee and ankle.

Testicular Bags

It aims to evaluate the diseases of the testicles, epididymis, spermatic cords, the wall of the testicular sacs and the testicular cavities.

Cervical (neck)

It aims to evaluate the diseases of the cervical glands (thyroid, parathyroid and submandibular glands), lymph nodes and other cervical tissues.

Echocardiography

It aims to evaluate the anatomical and functional diseases of the heart (walls, valves and cavities), related vessels adjacent to the heart (aorta, pulmonary artery, vena cava and pulmonary veins) and the space adjacent to the heart.

Fetal echocardiography

It aims to evaluate the anatomical and functional diseases of the fetal heart (walls, valves and cavities), related vessels adjacent to the heart (aorta, pulmonary artery, vena cava and pulmonary veins) and the space adjacent to the heart.

Salivary glands

Its objective is to evaluate the diseases of the salivary glands, especially the parotid and submandibular glands, and, exceptionally, the sublingual glands.

Tits

It aims to evaluate the diseases of the mammary glands, related lymph nodes, axillary cavities and mammary epidermis.

Fetal morphological

There are two types of fetal morphological exams:

First trimester, performed between 12 and 14 weeks, preferably closer to 14 weeks. It aims to evaluate fetal anatomy and physiology (early diagnosis of malformations), markers of chromosomal abnormalities (nuchal translucency, nasal bone, etc.), fetal blood flows (venous duct, tricuspid valve and umbilical arteries), annexes (umbilical cord, amniotic sac and placenta), and perform risk screening for preterm delivery, maternal hypertensive disease (cervix and uterine arteries).

Second trimester, performed between 20 and 24 weeks, preferably closer to 24 weeks. It aims to evaluate in detail the anatomy and fetal physiology for the diagnosis of malformations. It also assesses fetal growth and fetal appendages (umbilical cord, amniotic sac and placenta) and performs risk

screening for fetal growth restriction, premature birth, maternal hypertensive disease and gestational loss (fetal and uterine blood flows, cervix). uterine and placentation).

Peripheral Nerves

It aims to locate the peripheral nerves (guide needles for anesthetic block) and to evaluate the diseases of these nerves, with wide application in Orthopedics, Traumatology, Neurology, etc.

Obstetric

Performed in the three trimesters of pregnancy. It aims to date pregnancy, assess fetal growth, evaluate the basic aspects of fetal anatomy and physiology, and evaluate fetal attachments (umbilical cord, amniotic sac and placenta).

In the first trimester, it is important to date pregnancy and to diagnose cases of abortion, ectopic pregnancy, gestational trophoblastic disease, and gynecological and pelvic diagnosis.

In the other two trimesters, it is important for the diagnosis of major malformations, for detecting fetal growth shifts (small or large for gestational age), for assessing fetal vitality, and for assessing changes in fetal appendages (umbilical cord, amniotic sac). and placenta).

Doppler Obstetric

Held at the end of the second quarter and during the third quarter, between 26 and 42 weeks. It is important for the diagnosis of major malformations, for detecting fetal growth deviations (small or large for gestational age), for assessing fetal vitality, and for assessing changes in fetal attachments (umbilical cord, amniotic sac and placenta). The Doppler study aims to evaluate placental blood perfusion, cerebral perfusion and eventually other fetal organs, in order to detect some fetal changes (malnutrition, hypoxia, anemia and others).

Orthopedic

It aims to evaluate the joints, muscles, tendons and soft parts of the locomotor system. It has extensive application in Orthopedics, Sports Medicine, Rheumatology and etc.

Abdominal wall

It aims to evaluate the tissues that make up the abdominal wall for the diagnosis of primary and secondary diseases of this site.

Skin

It aims to evaluate numerous primary and secondary skin diseases (epidermis, dermis, subcutaneous tissue and attachments) with applications in various medical specialties.

Pelvic via the abdominal

It aims to evaluate the diseases of the internal organs of the female genital tract (vagina, uterus, fallopian tubes, ovaries and ligaments), as well as the diseases of the adjacent organs (urethra, bladder, lower ureter, intestine, pelvic cavity, etc.).

Elastography

Application for evaluation of tissue elasticity (breast, liver, etc.).

Prostatic

It aims to evaluate the diseases of the internal organs of the male genital tract (prostate, seminal vesicles and ampoules of the vas deferens), as well as the diseases of the adjacent organs (urethra, bladder, lower ureter, etc.).

Thyroid

Its objective is to evaluate thyroid diseases and tissues adjacent to the gland, especially lymph nodes.

Transrectal

There are two basic applications of transrectal examination:

Digestive system: aims to evaluate diseases of the rectum, anus, pelvic diaphragm and adjacent tissues. **Urinary system and reproductive system:** aims to evaluate the diseases of the internal organs of the male genital tract (prostate, seminal vesicles and ampulla of the vas deferens), as well as the diseases of the adjacent organs (urethra, bladder, lower ureter,

etc.). Alternatively, it aims to evaluate the diseases of the internal organs of the female genital tract.

Transvaginal

It aims to evaluate the diseases of the internal organs of the female genital tract (vagina, uterus, fallopian tubes, ovaries and ligaments), as well as the diseases of the adjacent organs (urethra, bladder, lower ureter, intestine, pelvic cavity, etc.).

Vascular

Its objective is to evaluate arterial and venous vascular diseases, reaching the internal and external blood vessels.

Urinary Routes

It aims to evaluate diseases of the urinary system (male or female) by studying the kidneys, urinary tract and surrounding tissues and organs.

Illustrative photos of the equipment:

