

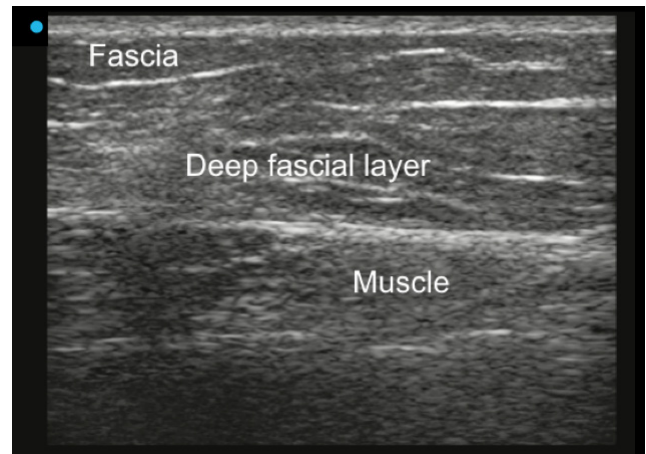
SOFT TISSUE

Identifying normal versus abnormal

Using a linear probe, placed over area of interest, assess the anatomy of the tissue.

Normal tissue

In normal tissues, you can easily identify various fascial planes and layers.



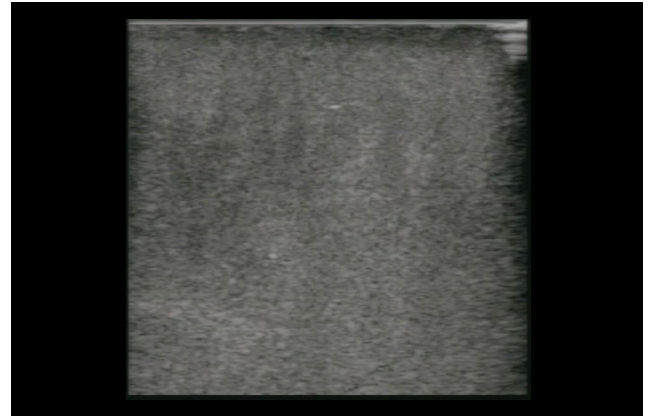
Abscess

An abscess is indicated as anechoic fluid filled area with hyperechoic material (pus) within it. Pushing on the abscess with the probe will cause the pus to swirl around, causing the "pustalsis" effect.



Cellulitis

In tissue with cellulitis, there is a loss of fascial layers and/or a cobblestone effect.



Loss of layers



Cobblestone effect