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Portable Ultrasound on the Rise

The ultrasound imaging equipment market is currently seeing a clear trend towards miniaturisation. The dramatic increase in the use of hand-held and portable ultrasound (defined by InMedica as compact ultrasound), has driven additional growth for ultrasound in markets such as cardiology.

Developments in the ultrasound imaging market today focus on improvements in diagnostic performance and workflow enhancements. The trend to portability further aids improvements in point-of-care services and ultimately, patient care. With the ultimate goal of increasing the efficiency and productivity by which hospitals and clinics operate, these enhancements are necessary to ensure increased patient volume and throughput, and consequently, the survival of many hospitals and clinics globally. This holds particular relevance in the current environment where the cost of healthcare is vastly out-pacing government spending and reimbursement.

Cardiologists Increase

Use of Portable Ultrasound

The trend to miniaturisation is affecting the use of ultrasound by cardiologist. A recent survey by InMedica on the use of ultrasound in western European hospitals use of ultrasound by cardiologists. A recent survey by InMedica on the use of ultrasound in western European hospitals and imaging centres has highlighted that cardiologists expect to be using much more mobile ultrasound in the near future, with emerging applications for ultrasound in cardiology including emergency room, critical care and bedside exams.

Cardiologists from across Europe were recruited in this research, to help equipment manufacturers improve their product development and overall service to customers. Working in partnership with a number of leading equipment manufacturers, InMedica designed a questionnaire to gather direct feedback from cardiologists on the equipment they are using, the examinations they are performing, ways in which their systems could be improved and how their work is changing. The results of the survey are presented by InMedica in the report, "European Customer Insights – Ultrasound in Cardiology".

Survey Results

Table 1 presents the types of ultrasound systems being used by the surveyed cardiologists. While 100% of respondents were using cart-based ultrasound in cardiology, InMedica found that 46% of respondents were also using a portable ultrasound system to complement their traditional cart-based system. Furthermore, 73% of respondents expected to be using handheld ultrasound within the next five years. For future use of hand carried and portable ultrasound systems in cardiology, 85% of respondents answered that their role would be complementary to cartbased systems. Moreover, 6% thought cartbased systems would be fully replaced by hand-carried and portable systems. Only 9% of respondents thought that hand-carried systems played no future role for the use of ultrasound in cardiology.

Workflow Benefits

In relation to workflow, the greatest numbers of responses (25% of cardiologists) were in relation to the positive use of hand-carried and portable systems in emergency, critically of hand-carried and portable systems in adhoc and routine exams. Conversely however, 19% of respondents considered that these ill and bedside examinations. 21% of respondents considered these systems to have a "strongly positive" impact in cardiology, relating to the increased use and importance of hand-carried and portable systems in adhoc and routine exams. Conversely however, 19% of respondents considered that these systems would have little or no impact on workflow in relation to cardiology.

The survey also showed that cardiologists expect their work to become more of hand-carried and portable systems in adhoc and routine exams. Conversely however, 19% of respondents considered that these to increase in regularity. By taking ultrasound to the patient, a reduction in waiting times can be achieved as all scans will be mobile in future, with bedside examinations becoming common practice. Outpatient examinations were also expected to increase in regularity. By taking ultrasound to the patient a reduction in waiting times to be achieved as all scans will increase in regularity. By taking ultrasound to the patient, a reduction in waiting times can be achieved as all scans will not have to be referred to over-stretched imaging departments.

Quality of Care to Rise

Screening and minor scans can also be performed using portable equipment, often by non-imaging specialists, only referring patients to the

imaging departments for in-depth scans for serious conditions. The increased use of ultrasound, particularly in new applications, will raise the overall quality of care.

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