

TEExp Transducer



User Guide

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CONTENTS

Chapter 1: Introduction

About the user guide	1
Conventions	1
Warranty statement.....	2
Technical Support	2

Chapter 2: Getting started

About the TEEp transducer	3
How scan plane rotation works	3
Intended uses	4
Contraindications.....	4
Unpacking.....	5
Inspecting contents	6
Transducer and system interface.....	6
TEExp transducer controls	8
Tip deflection.....	8
Tip deflection brake	11
Scan plane rotation	12

Chapter 3: Examination

Pre-exam inspection	15
Precautions.....	16
Bite guard.....	17
Sterile sheath.....	17
Emergency retraction	18

Chapter 4: Cleaning, disinfecting, transporting, storing, and disposing of the transducer

Cleaning and disinfecting	19
Cleaning the transducer	21
Disinfecting the transducer.....	22
Identifying the transducer as clean	25
Transporting the transducer	25
Storing the transducer	26

CONTENTS

Disposing of the transducer	27
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Chapter 5: Safety

Standards compliance.....	29
Annual inspection.....	29
Safe operational use.....	30
Thermal safety.....	31
Thermal limits.....	31
Reducing temperature.....	33
Guidelines for reducing MI and TI.....	33
Output display	34
Transducer surface temperature rise	34
Temperature calibration test.....	34
Electrical safety	35
Maximum cable length.....	35
Electrical leakage testing and bite hole detection	35
Electrical leakage testing	36
Bite hole detection.....	36
Preparing for bite-hole/electrical leakage testing.....	36
Testing the transducer array	38
Testing the endoscopic shaft.....	40
If no bite holes are detected	43
If the transducer fails the test.....	43

Chapter 6: Transducer specifications

TEExp/8-3 MHz transducer	45
Acoustic output	47

CHAPTER 1

Chapter 1: Introduction

The TEEexp transducer is a transesophageal echocardiographic transducer designed to operate with the X-Porte ultrasound system built by FUJIFILM SonoSite, Inc.

Transesophageal procedures carry a variety of inherent risks to the patient. The information and instructions in this user guide are intended to help you minimize those risks. In addition, the TEEexp transducer is a highly complex and delicate precision instrument and through misuse or poor handling procedures, can have its service life severely shortened.

WARNING: To help avoid conditions that may cause harm to the patient or damage to the transducer, it is important that personnel using or handling this transducer read and understand the instructions, warnings, cautions, and training material contained in this user guide. If you have questions about any of the information contained in this user guide, contact FUJIFILM SonoSite or your local representative.

About the user guide

This user guide provides information on the TEEexp transducer. It is designed for a reader familiar with ultrasound and proper endoscopic techniques; it does not provide training in sonography, cardiology, or clinical practices. For information about the ultrasound system, see its user guide and other appropriate literature.

To aid in safeguarding the patient and ensuring reliable transducer operation, SonoSite recommends having this user guide available for reference during all stages of TEEexp transducer handling.

Conventions

The document follows these conventions:

- ▶ A **WARNING** describes precautions necessary to prevent injury or loss of life.
- ▶ A **Caution** describes precautions necessary to protect the products.
- ▶ A **Note** provides supplemental information.
- ▶ Numbered and lettered steps must be performed in a specific order.
- ▶ Bulleted lists present information in list format but do not imply a sequence.

For labeling symbols used, see the ultrasound system user guide.

Warranty statement

The TEEp transducer is warranted for material and workmanship only, for a period of 12 months from date of shipment from FUJIFILM SonoSite.

The warranty does not cover damage caused by patient bite, misuse by the end user, disinfecting or sterilizing incorrectly or with chemicals not recommended by FUJIFILM SonoSite, or circumstances beyond what is considered normal for the product's intended application.

Technical Support

To order sheaths, biteguards, tip covers, and other supplies, see www.civco.com.

For technical support, contact FUJIFILM SonoSite as follows.

Phone (U.S. or Canada)	877-657-8118
Phone (Outside U.S. or Canada)	425-951-1330, or call your local representative
Fax	425-951-6700
E-mail	service@sonosite.com
Web	www.sonosite.com
Europe Service Center	Main: +31 20 751 2020 English support: +44 14 6234 1151 French support: +33 1 8288 0702 German support: +49 69 8088 4030 Italian support: +39 02 9475 3655 Spanish support: +34 91 123 8451
Asia Service Center	+65 6380-5581

CHAPTER 2

Chapter 2: Getting started

About the TEEexp transducer

WARNING

To avoid injury to a patient, the TEEexp transducer is intended for use by a medical professional who has received appropriate training in endoscopic techniques as dictated by current relevant medical practices, as well as in proper operation of the ultrasound system and transducer.

Caution

To avoid inadvertent damage to the transducer, read this user guide before handling and cleaning the TEEexp transducer.

The TEEexp transducer is an electronically steered phased array ultrasound transducer assembly, mounted in a sealed tip at the end of a conventional endoscope.

The TEEexp transducer is used to generate a set of ultrasound images or slices within a cone from the same position in the esophagus. The rotation of the scan plane is driven by a motor in the control handle.

How scan plane rotation works

To familiarize yourself with scan plane rotation, you may choose to start scanning in one of the transverse planes — for example, 0° on the system screen is the standard monoplane. If you rotate the scan plane 90° , you are now scanning in the longitudinal plane, sweeping through two opposite quadrants of the cone.

If you continue to rotate the scan plane another 90° in the same direction, scanning occurs in the mirror image of the first transverse plane. The only two planes that are equivalent are the two transverse planes at 0° and 180° , one being the mirror image of the other. As shown in [Figure 1](#) on page 4, a 180° rotation of the scan plane fills all four quadrants of the conic imaging volume.

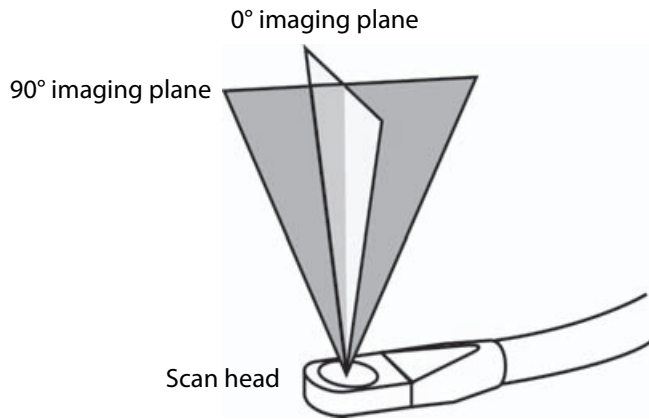


Figure 1 Rotating to different imaging planes

The direction of the tip of the endoscope is easily steered using the deflection control wheels on the handle of the transducer to allow exact positioning of the transducer in the esophagus.

Intended uses

The TEEp transducer is an endoscopic transducer designed for 2D, M Mode, color Doppler (Color), pulsed wave (PW) Doppler, and continuous wave (CW) Doppler imaging by applying ultrasound energy through the esophagus or stomach of the patient into the heart. The TEEp transducer is intended to be used on adults only. Backscattered ultrasound energy from the patient's heart forms images of the heart to detect abnormalities in structure or motion, to evaluate the velocity of blood flowing within the heart, and to obtain a color depiction of the velocities of blood flowing in the heart.

Contraindications

WARNING | The physician must consider all possible factors before starting the examination.

Contraindications for using a transesophageal transducer include, but are not limited to, the following:

- ▶ Fetal imaging
- ▶ Pediatric imaging
- ▶ Imaging when the patient exhibits the following or similar conditions:
 - ▶ Esophageal stricture, spasms, lacerations, and trouble swallowing (dysphagia)
 - ▶ Esophageal diverticula, esophageal varices (swollen veins)
 - ▶ Gastrointestinal bleeding
 - ▶ Peptic ulcers, hiatal hernia, esophageal webs and rings
 - ▶ Recent radiation treatment to the esophagus

- ▶ Inability to swallow or accommodate the transducer
- ▶ History of gastroesophageal diseases

Unpacking

Proper care and maintenance are essential. Follow the unpacking procedures. Contact FUJIFILM SonoSite or your local representative immediately to report any damage or discrepancies.

WARNING

To avoid injury to patient/operator, carefully inspect all equipment after receipt and prior to each use.

Unpack the transducer

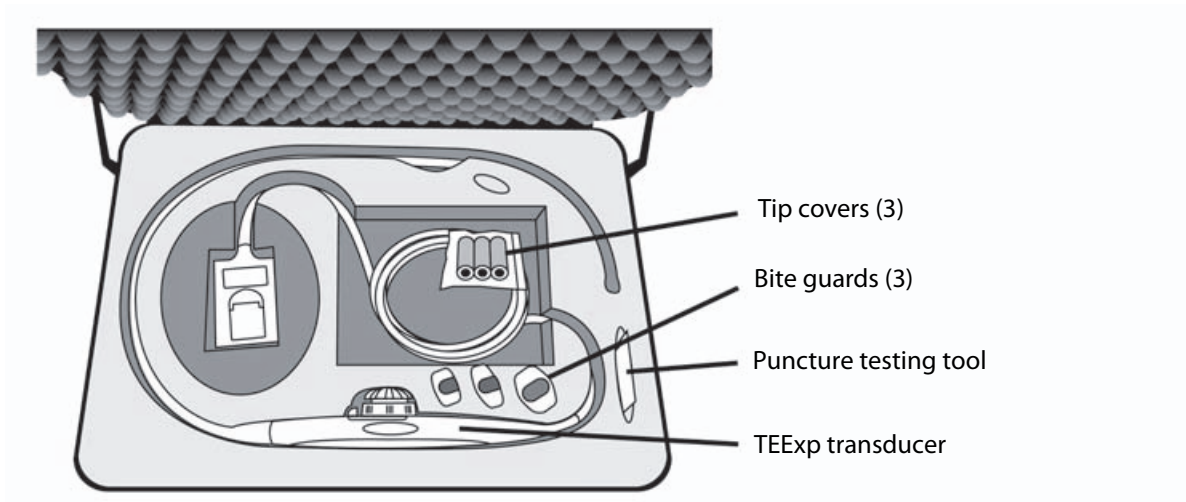


Figure 2 Shipping case with TEEp transducer

- 1 Visually examine the shipping box, shipping case, and the TEEp transducer for any damage.
- 2 Note any breakage or other apparent damage, retain the evidence, and notify the carrier or shipping agency.
- 3 Verify that the shipping case contains the components listed on the packing list:
 - ▶ TEEp transducer
 - ▶ *TEEp Transducer User Guide*
 - ▶ *TEE Transducer Care* (contains cleaning and disinfection instructions)

- ▶ Bite guards (3)
- ▶ Puncture test tool
- ▶ Non-sterile tip covers (3)

WARNING

To avoid injury to patient:

- ▶ Proper care and maintenance are essential for safe operation of the TEEExp transducer.
- ▶ The medical professional performing the exam must exercise sound medical judgment in selecting this transducer for use in a procedure.

Caution

To avoid permanently damaging the transducer's internal control wires, do not deflect the transducer tip using finger pressure directly on the tip.

Caution

To avoid inadvertent damage to the transducer, read this user guide before handling and cleaning the TEEExp transducer.

Inspecting contents

After unpacking the contents, perform the following on the TEEExp transducer:

- ▶ Visual and tactile inspection. See **"To visually and tactilely inspect the transducer"** on page 8.
- ▶ Tip deflection inspection. See **"To inspect tip deflection"** on page 11.
- ▶ Brake inspection. See **"To inspect tip deflection brake"** on page 11.
- ▶ Scan plane rotation inspection. See **"To inspect the scan plane rotation"** on page 13.
- ▶ Leakage test. See **"Electrical safety"** on page 35.

Contact FUJIFILM SonoSite or your local representative immediately to report any damage or discrepancies. See **"Technical Support"** on page 2.

WARNING

To avoid injury to the patient, do not use the TEEExp transducer if any irregularity, substandard function or unsafe condition is observed or suspected.

Transducer and system interface

The TEEExp transducer consists of an electronically steered phased array ultrasound transducer assembly mounted in a sealed tip at the end of a conventional endoscope. It connects to the ultrasound system with a cable and connector. See [Figure 3](#) on page 7.

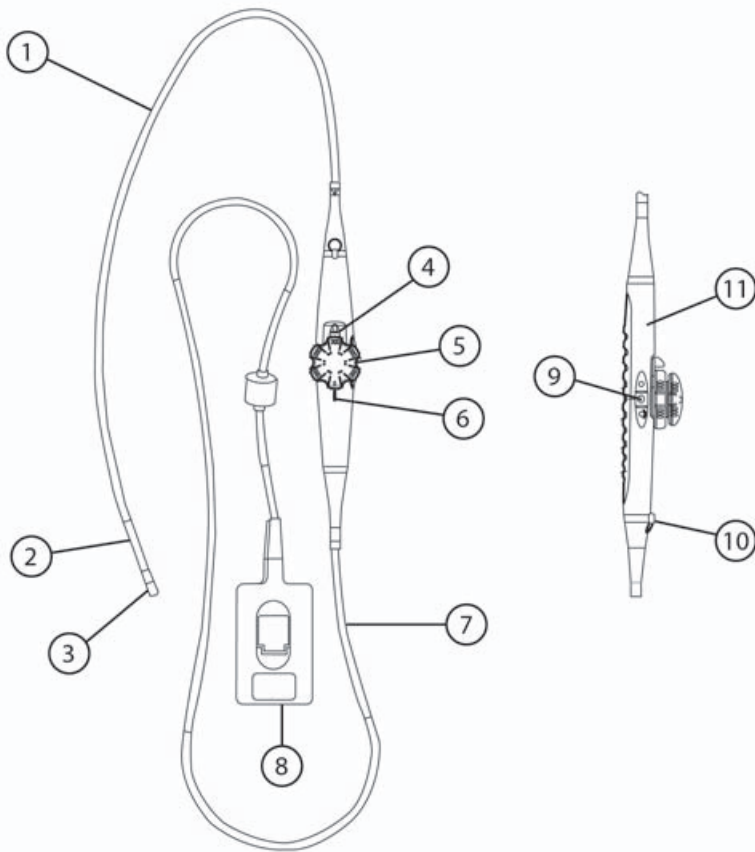


Figure 3 TExp transducer

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|----|----------------------------|
| 1 | Flexible endoscopic shaft | 7 | Transducer cable |
| 2 | Articulation section | 8 | Transducer connector |
| 3 | Transducer tip with scan head | 9 | Scan plane control buttons |
| 4 | Deflection brake | 10 | Attachment ring |
| 5 | Deflection control wheels | 11 | Handle |
| 6 | Neutral marker | | |

TEExp transducer controls

The endoscope is designed for single-handed operation of the deflection and scan plane controls. [Figure 4](#) on page 8 shows the user holding the endoscope handle in the left hand. Thumb and first and second fingers operate the deflection and scan plane controls.

Check the mechanical operation and physical integrity of the transducer after taking it out of the box and before each exam.



Figure 4 Transducer in left hand

WARNING

To avoid injury to the patient:

- ▶ Do not use the TEExp transducer if any irregularity, substandard function, or unsafe condition is observed or suspected.
- ▶ Do not use the TEExp transducer if any metallic protrusions, holes, rough spots, cracks, or dents are found.

To visually and tactilely inspect the transducer

You should inspect the TEExp transducer visually and tactilely after taking it out of the box and before disinfecting.

- 1 Visually examine and feel the entire surface of the flexible shaft and deflection section with the transducer in both the straight and deflected position.
- 2 Examine the transducer tip for any holes or dents.

Tip deflection

The TEExp transducer endoscope has two wheels for controlling the transducer tip deflection.

The wheels control anterior/posterior and left/right tip deflection. [Figure 5](#) on page 10 shows the deflection wheels in the neutral (undeflected) position. (There is no brake for left/right deflection.)

The lower wheel has brake and freely-moving modes. In the brake mode, the movement of the deflection wheel is restrained. This is for holding the tip in a certain position.

Special care should be taken when inserting and removing the transducer.

Caution

To avoid damaging the transducer, do not deflect the distal tip of the transducer by direct application of force. Use the deflection wheels for this task.

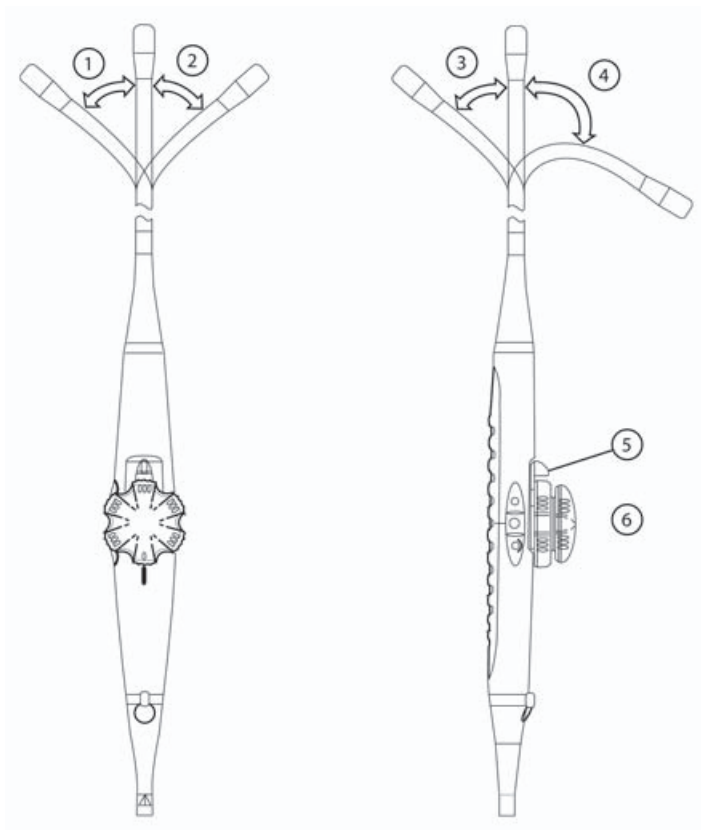


Figure 5 Deflection controls.

- 1 Turn upper wheel counterclockwise to move the tip to the left.
- 2 Turn upper wheel clockwise to move the tip to the right.
- 3 Turn lower wheel counterclockwise to move the tip posterior.
- 4 Turn lower wheel clockwise to move the tip anterior.
- 5 Lower deflection control wheel
- 6 Upper deflection control wheel

WARNING

To avoid injury to the patient, if you observe a sharp “U-turn” of the transducer tip during the tip deflection inspection, do not use the transducer.

To inspect tip deflection

Inspect the tip deflection on the TEEp transducer after taking it out of the box and before each exam. For orientation purposes, hold the transducer pointing away with control wheels up and the flexible shaft in a straight position.

- 1 Deflect the tip in all four directions.
- 2 Confirm that the deflection controls operate smoothly.
- 3 Check that when the deflection controls are in the neutral position that the transducer tip is also in a neutral position (undeflected).

Tip deflection brake

To retain the tip in a deflected position, friction can be applied to the anterior/posterior deflection control.

The brake for the anterior/posterior deflection is a handle under the deflection wheel (see [Figure 6](#)). There is no brake for the right/left deflection.

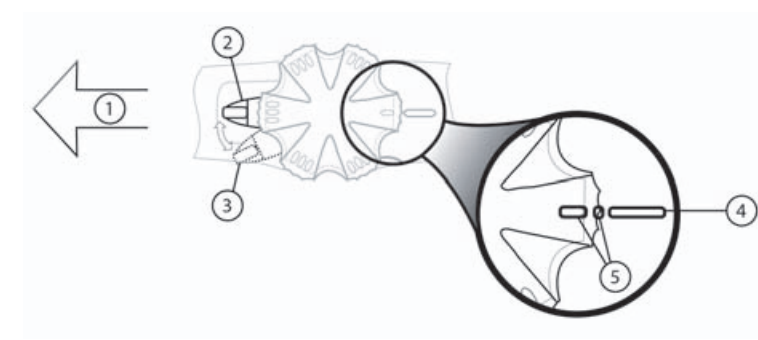


Figure 6 Tip deflection brake operation

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|-------------------------|
| 1 | Transducer tip | 4 | Neutral position marker |
| 2 | Tip control in unlocked position (brake off) | 5 | Wheel position markers |
| 3 | Tip control in locked position (brake on) | | |

To inspect tip deflection brake

Inspect the tip deflection brake on the transducer after taking it out of the box and before each exam.

- 1 Confirm that the brake is in the unlocked position.

- 2 Deflect the tip to the anterior direction.
- 3 Move the brake to the locked position.
- 4 Confirm that the tip is locked in the deflected position.
- 5 Unlock the brake and confirm that the tip straightens easily.
- 6 Repeat steps 1-5 for the posterior direction.

Scan plane rotation

The scan plane rotation is driven by a motor in the transducer handle and is controlled by buttons on the handle (see [Figure 7](#)).

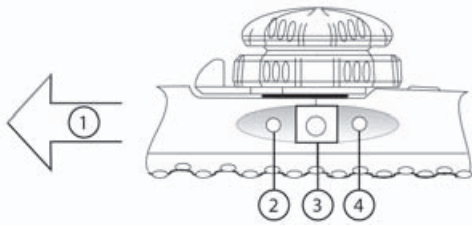


Figure 7 scan plane rotation controls

- 1 Transducer tip
- 2 Counterclockwise button (increases angle)
- 3 Biplane button (rotates angle to orthogonal biplane)
- 4 Clockwise button (decreases angle)

A scan plane indicator on the system screen shows the orientation. The scan plane angle is indicated by a marker and a value. See [Figure 8](#) on page 13. The screen shows the angle relative to the standard monoplane, displayed as 0° . The nominal scan plane angle ranges from 0° to 180° and is accurate within $\pm 7^\circ$.



Figure 8 scan plane indicator

Caution

To avoid damaging the transducer connector, protect the connector from dirt and moisture.

To initialize the scan plane to 0 degree plane

- 1 Connect the transducer, and turn on the ultrasound system. (For instructions, see the ultrasound system user guide.)
- 2 Press the scan plane rotation buttons.

To rotate the scan plane

Press the outer buttons on the transducer handle:

- ▶ The button closest to the transducer tip rotates the scan plane counterclockwise (scan plane angle increases).
- ▶ The button farthest from the transducer tip rotates the scan plane clockwise (scan plane angle decreases).

The scan plane rotates 180° from a standard transverse plane (short axis) to the longitudinal plane (long axis), ending at the mirror image of the first transverse plane (short axis). The angular position appears on the system screen. The 0° short axis reference position is defined as follows: When you view the transducer through the acoustic window of the transducer tip, the transducer is in the extreme clockwise position.

To change the biplane

Press the Biplane button (the center button) on the endoscope handle. See [Figure 7](#) on page 12.

The scan plane rotates at full speed from the current position to the orthogonal position. (For example, if the present position is 22°, the scan plane rotates to 112°. If the present position is 162°, the scan plane rotates to 72°.)

Pressing the button again rotates the scan plane back to the previous position.

To inspect the scan plane rotation

Inspect the scan plane rotation on the transducer after taking it out of the box and before each exam.

- 1 Connect the TEEp transducer to the ultrasound system.
- 2 Without inserting the transducer, place a small amount of sterile gel on the transducer, and then turn up the gain to obtain an image.

- 3 Press the scan plane control buttons on the handle to rotate the scan plane counterclockwise (0° to 180°) and clockwise (180° to 0°). See [Figure 7](#) on page 12.
- 4 Confirm that the image on-screen changes in relation to the numbers on the scan plane indicator. See [Figure 8](#) on page 13.

While you press the scan plane rotation buttons, the transducer motor should be running as the image is changing.

Do not rely only on the on-screen scan plane indicator to verify that the scan plane is rotating.

Chapter 3: Examination

While echocardiographs from the transesophageal or transgastric position provide important clinical data not available from any other view, the examining physician must consider a number of conditions when selecting a patient for safe use of the transducer. The list of contraindications and considerations do not constitute a complete list of all possible factors the examining physician must consider before starting the examination. They are presented only as examples. See **“Contraindications”** on page 4.

WARNING

To avoid trauma to the patient’s stomach or esophagus, do not use excessive force during insertion, positioning, or withdrawal.

WARNING

To prevent damage to the patient’s esophagus when inserting or withdrawing the transducer, the control wheel must be in the freely moving, neutral, and unlocked state. See [Figure 9](#) on page 17.

Pre-exam inspection

It is important to establish and use a check-out procedure to ensure that the transducer is safe to use and functions properly prior to each use. If you observe or suspect any irregularity, substandard functioning, or unsafe condition, do not use the TEEp transducer. Call FUJIFILM SonoSite or your local representative immediately.

Perform the following before each exam:

- ▶ Visual tactile inspection. See **“To visually and tactilely inspect the transducer”** on page 8.
- ▶ Tip deflection inspection. See **“To inspect tip deflection”** on page 11.
- ▶ Brake inspection. See **“To inspect tip deflection brake”** on page 11.
- ▶ Scanplane rotation inspection. See **“To inspect the scan plane rotation”** on page 13.
- ▶ Leakage test or bite-hole inspection test. See **“Electrical leakage testing and bite hole detection”** on page 35 or **“Testing the transducer array”** on page 38.
- ▶ Clean and disinfect transducer. See **“Cleaning and disinfecting”** on page 19.

Contact FUJIFILM SonoSite or your local representative to report any damage or discrepancies. **“Technical Support”** on page 2.

WARNING

To avoid injury to the patient:

- ▶ FUJIFILM SonoSite recommends performing the above procedures prior to each exam.
- ▶ Do not use the transducer if any metallic protrusions, holes, rough spots, cracks, or dents are found.
- ▶ If, during the deflection test, a sharp “U-turn” of the transducer tip is observed (the transducer tip angle exceeds the maximum deflection angles), do not use the transducer. Call FUJIFILM SonoSite or your local representative.

WARNING

Some gels and sterilants can cause an allergic reaction in some individuals.

Precautions

Techniques for introducing the TEEp transducer into the patient are beyond the scope of the user guide. There are numerous medical texts and articles that thoroughly address this topic. Observe the following precautionary measures when conducting an exam.

- ▶ Maintaining an unobstructed airway is a prime consideration for all patients.
- ▶ Prolonged pressure on the esophagus by the tip of the transducer may lead to a pressure necrosis condition. Thus, in operating room monitoring applications, the tip should be removed from the esophagus wall when not scanning by releasing it in the neutral position. If continuous monitoring is required, the transducer tip should be repositioned often.
- ▶ Long-term exposure to ultrasound should be minimized. Although there have never been any bio-effects demonstrated at the acoustic output levels of the TEEp transducer, it is prudent to minimize patient exposure to ultrasound according to the principle of As-Low-As-Reasonably-Achievable (ALARA). Please see the ultrasound system user guide.
- ▶ In consideration of the above two points, you should freeze the image, which turns off the power to the transducer, and allow the endoscope deflection controls to be disengaged whenever active scanning is not desired.
- ▶ Proper patient preparation is essential for successful examinations. This includes restrictions on food and liquid intake as well as a thorough explanation of the examination procedure and other instructions as the particular situation warrants.
- ▶ The use of a bite guard during all TEEp examinations is mandatory to protect the transducer from possible damage.
- ▶ The use of protective gloves during the examination is encouraged. Please see the U.S. Food and Drug Administration’s Medical Alert on Latex Products (FDA 1991).
- ▶ In addition to the high-level disinfection, a protective sheath may provide even greater protection against contamination of the transducer. Contact CIVCO for protective sheaths and applicators for protective sheaths.

Bite guard

Caution

To avoid damaging the transducer, use a bite guard during all TEEp examinations. Biting the endoscope may cause severe, permanent damage to the transducer, making it unsafe for future patient use. Damage to the transducer from failure to use a bite guard voids the transducer warranty.

Each TEEp transducer from FUJIFILM SonoSite is delivered with three bite guards (Figure 9). Using a bite guard is mandatory. If you need help ordering more bite guards, contact CIVCO Medical Solutions.

Re-use, cleaning, and sterilization of the bite guards should be done according to instructions provided by the manufacturer of the bite guard.

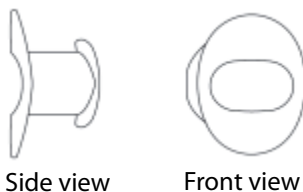


Figure 9 Bite guard

Sterile sheath

Use a sterile sheath whenever examining a patient that poses an isolation risk.

There are various sterile sheaths available to eliminate direct contact between the patient and the endoscope. Follow the user instructions for a particular sheath when applying and removing the sheath from the TEEp transducer. Contact CIVCO to order sterile sheaths and applicators for sterile sheaths.

Caution

To avoid damaging the TEEp transducer, ensure that the tip is straight during application and removal of the sheath. During removal of the sheath, be careful not to use excessive force on the transducer tip; otherwise, permanent damage to the TEEp transducer may occur.

To provide suitable acoustic coupling within the sheath, FUJIFILM SonoSite recommends using a sterile gel.

To apply a transducer sheath

FUJIFILM SonoSite recommends the use of market-cleared, transducer sheaths for intracavitary applications. To lessen the risk of contamination, apply the sheath only when you are ready to perform the procedure.

- 1 Place gel inside the sheath.

- 2 Insert the transducer into the sheath.
- 3 Pull the sheath over the transducer endoscope shaft until the sheath is fully extended.
- 4 Secure the sheath using the bands supplied with the sheath.
- 5 Check for and eliminate bubbles between the footprint of the transducer and the sheath.

Any bubbles between the footprint of the transducer and the sheath can affect the ultrasound image.

- 6 Inspect the sheath to ensure that there are no holes or tears.

Emergency retraction

If the transducer tip should get jammed in a deflected position inside the patient, and if all attempts to release the deflected tip should fail, follow the procedure **“To retract the transducer”** on page 18 to ensure a safe retraction of the transducer.

To retract the transducer

- 1 Disconnect the transducer from the ultrasound system.
- 2 At an accessible location between the transducer handle and the patient, cut the entire endoscope shaft, including all internal wiring, using heavy duty cutting pliers or another suitable tool.
The deflection mechanism is now released and the transducer may be safely retracted.

CHAPTER 4

Chapter 4: Cleaning, disinfecting, transporting, storing, and disposing of the transducer

Cleaning and disinfecting

The TEEexp transducer is categorized as semi-critical in the Spaulding classification system and must be cleaned and disinfected after each exam. It is important that the cleaning and disinfection process not be rushed or shortened.

In addition to protecting patients and employees from disease transmission, the disinfectant you choose must be safe for the transducer. FUJIFILM SonoSite routinely reviews new medical disinfectants for compatibility with the transducer control housing, cable, endoscopic shaft, and scan head. For the latest list of compatible disinfectants, see [Table 2, “Approved disinfectants and soak times”](#) on page 23.

Some components of the TEEexp transducer have different cleaning requirements and restrictions than others. The cleaning and disinfection procedures frequently refer to specific components of the transducer. See [Figure 10](#) for a diagram of the transducer components and their names.

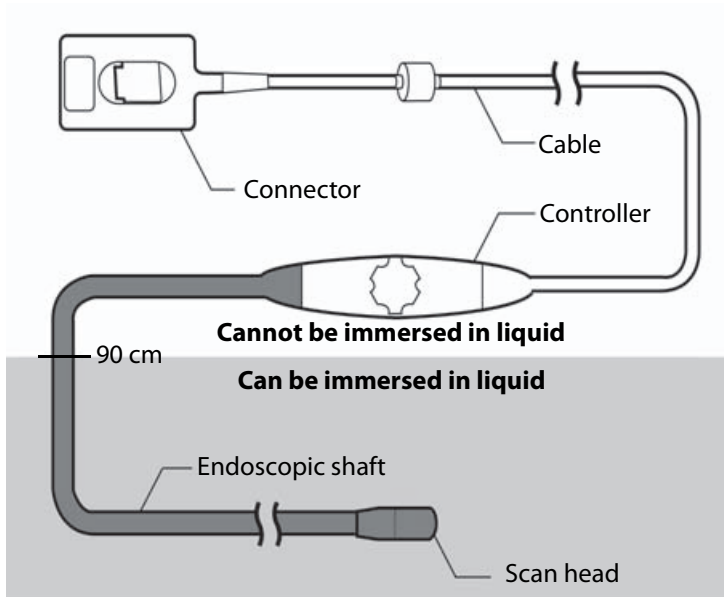


Figure 10 Transducer component names

Carefully follow the chemical manufacturer's instructions and recommendations for preparing, using, and disposing of cleaning and disinfection solutions. Check the expiration dates, and do not use solutions that have surpassed their expiration dates. Follow the manufacturer's recommendations for verifying the concentration and efficacy of all cleaning and disinfection solutions (for example, a chemical strip test).

Cleaning the transducer

WARNING

Be sure to use the appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) whenever necessary.

Caution

Always disconnect the transducer from the system before cleaning. When disconnecting the transducer from the system, follow the steps in the *X-Porte User Guide*.

Caution

Do not bend the endoscopic shaft smaller than a 20 cm (8 inch) curve. Exceeding this minimum bend diameter can damage the endoscope or its watertight coating.

Caution

Do not use unapproved cleaning agents, such as alcohol or bleach (for example, Sani-Cloth™ wipes) as these can damage the transducer. For more information about approved cleaning agents, see [Table 1, “Enzymatic cleaners”](#) on page 21.

Caution

Do not skip any steps or abbreviate the cleaning and disinfection process in any way.

Before using any cleaning agent that is not listed in the table below, contact FUJIFILM SonoSite to verify that it will not damage the transducer.

To clean the transducer

Table 1: Enzymatic cleaners

Cleaner	Concentration/Temperature	Duration
Prolystica	1 - 5% at 33-43° C, 91-109° F	2 - 5 minutes, then rinse immediately
Hexanios G+R	0.5%, at less than 45° C, 113° F	15 minutes
Aniosyme DD1	0.5%, at 38° C, 100° F	15 minutes
Salvanios pH7	0.5%, at 38° C, 100° F	15 minutes
Cidezyme/Enzol	1 - 10%, at 38° C, 100° F	1 - 3 minutes

- 1 At the point of use, immediately after extracting the TEEp from the patient, wipe the transducer, including the cable, controller, endoscopic shaft, and scan head with a cloth or wipe moistened with water. Be sure to remove all visible biological material. Do not wipe the connector.
- 2 At the cleaning station, check the expiration date of the cleaner. Check the temperature and concentration of the cleaning solution.
- 3 Secure the control handle so it cannot fall into the cleaning solution. Soak the endoscopic shaft in a plastic container filled with enzymatic cleaning solution according to the concentration and soak time indicated in [Table 1, “Enzymatic cleaners”](#) on page 21. Scrub the endoscopic shaft for at least three minutes using

a soft brush or single-use endoscopic sponge moistened with enzymatic cleaner. Follow the chemical manufacturer's precautions and instructions, and observe dilution rates.

Caution

Do not soak the transducer longer than recommended by the chemical manufacturer.

Caution

Do not immerse the system cable, connector, or controller in any fluid.

- 4 While the endoscope is soaking, clean the control handle and cord by wiping with a clean, non-linting cloth or single-use endoscopic sponge moistened with one of the cleaners listed in [Table 1, “Enzymatic cleaners”](#) on page 21. To remove any residual cleaner, wipe both components again with a clean, non-linting cloth or single-use endoscopic sponge moistened with water. Do not wipe the connector.
- 5 Rinse the endoscopic shaft by soaking it in a large volume of clean, lukewarm water (for example, eight liters) for at least three minutes to remove residual cleaning solution. Residual cleaners left on the transducer can cause damage.
- 6 Visually inspect the scan head and endoscopic shaft for remaining biological material. If any is found, repeat the cleaning process.
- 7 Test the transducer for bite holes. For information about leakage and bite hole detection, see [“Electrical leakage testing and bite hole detection”](#) on page 35.

Caution

If the watertight coating on the scan head or endoscopic shaft has been damaged or punctured, contact FUJIFILM SonoSite for instructions on cleaning and returning the transducer for repair.

- 8 Dry the transducer with a clean, non-linting towel.
- 9 Proceed immediately to the disinfection process. See [“Disinfecting the transducer”](#) on page 22.

Disinfecting the transducer

Caution

Do not steam, autoclave, or expose the transducer to Ethylene Oxide.

If using an automated disinfection process, follow manufacturer procedures. For manual disinfection, use the following procedure:

To disinfect the transducer

Table 2: Approved disinfectants and soak times

Disinfectant	Temperature	Duration
Anioxyde 1000	23° C, 73° F	15 minutes
Cidex	23° C, 73° F	45 minutes
Cidex OPA	23° C, 73° F	12 minutes
Korsolex extra	Less than 45° C, 113° F	15 minutes
Metricide	25° C, 77° F	45 minutes
Nu-Cidex	20° C, 68° F	15 minutes
PeraSafe	less than 45° C, 113° F	15 minutes
Sekusept AKtiv	less than 45° C, 113° F	15 minutes
TD-100 & TD-5	Auto	Auto
Tristel Generator Solution	Auto	Auto
Wavicide-01	24° C, 75° F	45 minutes

- 1 Verify that the transducer has been cleaned using the procedure described in **“Cleaning the transducer”** on page 21
- 2 If you are using an automated disinfection process, skip the rest of this procedure and refer to the manufacturer’s instructions. To manually disinfect the transducer, proceed to step 3.
- 3 At the disinfection station, check the expiration of the disinfectant. Check the temperature and concentration of the solution.
- 4 Disinfect the cable and controller by wiping them with a sterile, non-linting cloth or single-use endoscopic sponge moistened with disinfectant solution.
- 5 Rinse the cable and connector by wiping them with a sterile, non-linting cloth or single-use endoscopic sponge moistened with sterile water.
- 6 Secure the control handle so it cannot fall into the cleaning solution. Disinfect the transducer by soaking the shaft in the disinfection fluid. Do not exceed the soak time indicated in **Table 2, “Approved disinfectants and soak times”** on page 23.

WARNING

Do not soak the transducer longer than recommended by the chemical manufacturer. Prolonged soaking in chemical disinfectants can cause damage to the transducer and chemical burns to the patient.

Caution

Do not use unapproved disinfecting agents, such as alcohol or bleach (for example, Sani-cloth wipes) as these can damage the transducer. For more information about approved disinfecting agents, see [Table 2, “Approved disinfectants and soak times”](#) on page 23.

Caution

Do not immerse the system cable, connector, or controller in any fluid.

- 7 Rinse the transducer by soaking it for at least one minute, in a large volume of sterile, deionized water (for example, eight liters). Discard the rinse water.

WARNING

Chemical disinfectants can cause harm to the patient if not completely removed from the transducer. For more information, see the disinfectant manufacturer's instructions.

- 8 **Important:** To ensure that no residual disinfectant remains on the scan head or endoscopic shaft, repeat **step 7** at least two more times for a minimum total of **three rinse cycles**. Dispose of the water after each rinse. Some disinfectant manufacturers may recommend additional rinsing. See the manufacturer's guidelines for more information.
- 9 Dry the transducer with a sterile, non-linting towel or medical-grade air.
- 10 If not already in place, apply a clean tip cover over the transducer scan head. The tip cover encloses and protects the scan head from mechanical strain and impact during transportation and storage. Keep the tip cover on until preparing the transducer for use.

Caution

The tip cover is a single-use device. Do not reuse tip covers. Doing so can result in contamination of, or damage to the scan head.

Caution

When handling a clean transducer, always take appropriate precautions to prevent cross-contamination.

- 11 To transport the transducer, refer to the procedures detailed in [“Transporting the transducer”](#) on page 25
- 12 To store the transducer, refer to the procedure detailed in [“Storing the transducer”](#) on page 26.
- 13 Dispose of the disinfectant according to the manufacturer's guidelines.

WARNING

Wear the appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) when handling disinfectants.

Identifying the transducer as clean

To identify the transducer as clean, containers used to transport clean transducers should carry a verification sticker or certificate that include the date cleaned and the name (or other identification) of the person who performed the cleaning.

Transporting the transducer

When transporting the TEEp transducer, you must take precautions to protect the transducer from damage and avoid cross-contamination. Be sure to use a container approved by your organization.

Caution

Do not bend the endoscopic shaft smaller than a 20 cm (8 inch) curve. Exceeding this minimum bend diameter can damage the endoscope or its watertight coating.

To transport a soiled transducer for cleaning

A soiled transducer is one that has been contaminated and must be cleaned before using it in an exam.

- 1 Place the transducer in a clean, approved container.

WARNING

To prevent cross-contamination or unprotected exposure of personnel to biological material, containers used to transport contaminated transducers should carry an ISO biohazard label similar to the following:



Caution

Ensure the transducer is dry before placing it in a closed container. Condensation from a damp transducer can damage the connector and endoscope.

- 2 Transport the transducer in the container to the point of processing. Do not open the container until the transducer is ready to be cleaned.

Caution

Do not leave the TEEp transducer in a sealed container for long periods of time.

To transport a clean transducer

A clean transducer is one that has completed the cleaning and disinfection process, has been stored properly, and is ready to be used in an examination.

- 1 Place the transducer in a clean, approved container. To identify the transducer as clean, containers used to transport clean transducers should carry a cleanliness verification sticker or certificate. For more information, see **“Identifying the transducer as clean”** on page 25.
- 2 Transport the transducer in the container to the point of use. Do not open the container until the transducer is ready to be used.

To ship a transducer

WARNING

Whenever possible, avoid shipping a contaminated transducer. Before shipping, ensure the transducer has been cleaned and disinfected using the steps detailed in **“Cleaning and disinfecting”** on page 19 or according to special instructions received from FUJIFILM SonoSite. If you are returning the transducer to FUJIFILM SonoSite, document the disinfection on a “Declaration of Cleanliness,” and attach it to the packing list.

- 1 If not already in place, insert a tip cover over the transducer scan head.

Caution

The tip cover is a single-use device. Do not reuse tip covers. Doing so can result in contamination of, or damage to, the scan head.

- 2 Place the transducer in the shipping case and seal it.

Caution

When shipping the transducer in the shipping case, do not allow any part of the transducer to protrude beyond the case.

- 3 Ship the transducer using the following precautions:

- ▶ Clearly label the case as fragile.
- ▶ Do not stack items on top of the case.
- ▶ Do not exceed the shipping temperature range: -35° C (-31° F) to +65° C (149° F).
- ▶ Do not open the case until it reaches its final destination.

After arrival, the transducer must be cleaned and disinfected using the procedures detailed in **“Cleaning and disinfecting”** on page 19 before it can be used.

Storing the transducer

To store the transducer

- 1 Clean and disinfect the TEEp transducer. See **“Cleaning and disinfecting”** on page 19.
- 2 Store the transducer so that it hangs freely and vertically, and observe the following precautions:

- ▶ Store the transducer away from any contaminated transducers.
- ▶ Store the transducer in an environment that is safe and has good airflow. Do not store the transducer in closed containers or where condensation may occur.
- ▶ Use a tip cover when storing the transducer to prevent damage to the scan head. The tip cover encloses and protects the scan head from mechanical strain and impact during storage. Keep the tip cover on until preparing the transducer for use.

Caution

The tip cover is a single-use device. Do not reuse tip covers. Doing so can result in contamination of, or damage to, the transducer.

- ▶ Avoid direct sunlight and exposure to x-rays. Recommended storage temperature range is between 0° C (32° F) and +45° C (113° F).
- ▶ If using a wall-mounted rack for storage, ensure that:
 - ▶ It is securely mounted.
 - ▶ The storage slots do not mar the transducer or the endoscopic shaft.
 - ▶ The rack is sized and positioned to prevent the transducer from inadvertently falling.
- ▶ Make sure the connector is supported and secure.

Disposing of the transducer

WARNING

Do not destroy the transducer by incinerating or burning it. Return the transducer to FUJIFILM SonoSite or your local representative for disposal.

CHAPTER 5

Chapter 5: Safety

Patient safety is ensured only when a well-designed product is used in a safe and responsible manner.

It is important that you establish and use a check-out procedure to ensure that the transducer is safe to use and functions properly prior to each use. If any irregularity, substandard functioning, or unsafe condition is observed or suspected, do not use the TEEp transducer. Call FUJIFILM SonoSite or your local representative.

WARNING

The TEEp transducer has no protection in the event of a neutral electrode fault of a high frequency surgical device. When using the TEEp transducer with high frequency surgical equipment, monitor the scan head temperature and remove the transducer from the area if you observe an increase in temperature.

Standards compliance

The TEEp transducer conforms to the Medical Device Directive 93/42/EEC. It is a class IIA medical device. Symbols and terms used on the transducer are explained in the ultrasound system user guide.

For a list of applicable standards and requirements, see the *X-Porte User Guide*.

Annual inspection

In addition to the regular inspections described elsewhere in this document, perform the following tests at least annually on the TEEp transducer:

- ▶ Temperature calibration test. See **“Guidelines for reducing MI and TI”** on page 33
- ▶ Leakage current test. See **“Electrical leakage testing and bite hole detection”** on page 35.

Safe operational use

WARNING

To avoid injury to the patient:

- ▶ Consult the medical literature regarding techniques, complications, and hazards prior to transesophageal procedures. Study this user guide thoroughly prior to performing a transesophageal procedure.
- ▶ The TEEExp transducer is intended for use by a medical professional who has received appropriate training in endoscopic techniques as dictated by current relevant medical practices, as well as in proper operation of the ultrasound system and transducer.
- ▶ Check the transducer prior to each use to assure that it is safe to use and functions properly. If any irregularity, substandard functioning, or unsafe condition is observed or suspected, do not use the TEEExp transducer. Call FUJIFILM SonoSite or your local representative. See **“Pre-exam inspection”** on page 15.
- ▶ If the transducer tip should get jammed in a deflected position inside the patient, and all attempts to release the deflected tip should fail, follow procedure **“To retract the transducer”** on page 18 to assure a safe retraction of the transducer. The deflection mechanism is designed to provide safe operation during normal use.
- ▶ Perform a bite hole detection test after cleaning the transducer, but before disinfecting it. If a bite hole is detected, do not use the transducer. See **“Bite hole detection”** on page 36.
- ▶ Do not use conventional coupling gel intended for external use.
- ▶ Avoid forceful intubation pressure which can cause lacerations or perforation of the gastrointestinal tract.
- ▶ Remove the transducer from the patient when using a defibrillator.
- ▶ FUJIFILM SonoSite recommends cleaning and disinfecting transducers after each use. See **“Cleaning and disinfecting”** on page 19

WARNING

To avoid injury to the patient and damage to the transducer, use a bite guard during all transesophageal exams.

WARNING

To maintain proper level of sterility, the use of a protective sheath in addition to the high level disinfection, may provide the proper level of protection against contamination of the transducer.

WARNING

Some transducer sheaths contain natural rubber latex and talc, which can cause allergic reactions in some individuals. See 21 CFR 801.437, User labeling for devices that contain natural rubber.

Caution

To avoid damaging the equipment, clean and disinfect the transducer using the recommended procedures only.

Caution

To avoid damaging the transducer, the TEEp transducer shall be handled only by trained personnel. The TEEp transducer is a precision instrument and can be inadvertently damaged.

Thermal safety

Experts generally agree that to avoid damage to body tissues during long-term exposures, the temperature of the transducer tip where contacting tissue should be less than 43° C.

A thermal-safety system in the ultrasound system displays the transducer's operating temperature on-screen and prevents it from exceeding given limits.

If the temperature sensor is not working properly when you connect the transducer to the system, the image freezes, and a warning appears.

Thermal limits

The imaging temperature range for the TEEp transducer is between 18° C and 43° C. The X-Porte system includes safety features designed to assist the user in modifying treatment to prevent thermal damage to the patient during use.

When the scan head temperature is below 17.5° C, the scan is stopped, the scan head temperature flashes on the screen, and the following message appears:

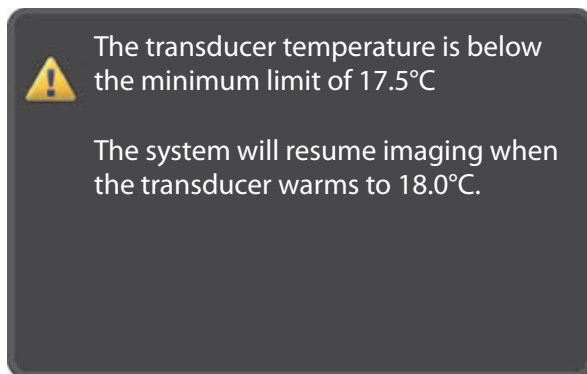


Figure 11 Low temperature warning message

If the temperature exceeds 41° C, the scan head temperature is highlighted on the screen to indicate that you are close to the maximum safe operating temperature.

If the temperature exceeds 43° C, the scan head temperature flashes on the screen and the following message appears:

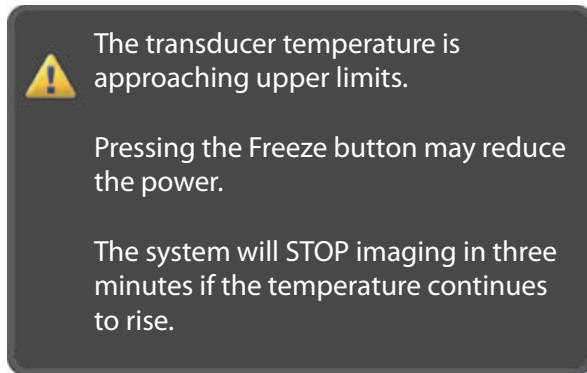


Figure 12 High temperature caution message

If the scan head temperature stays above 43° C for more than 3 minutes, or if it exceeds 45° C at any time, the scan is halted and the following message appears:

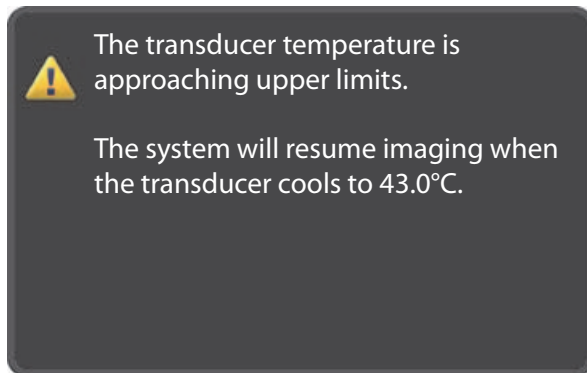


Figure 13 High temperature warning message

If a communication error occurs and the TEEp thermistor cannot be read, the scan is halted and will not resume until the thermistor can be read and the temperature is within operating limits.

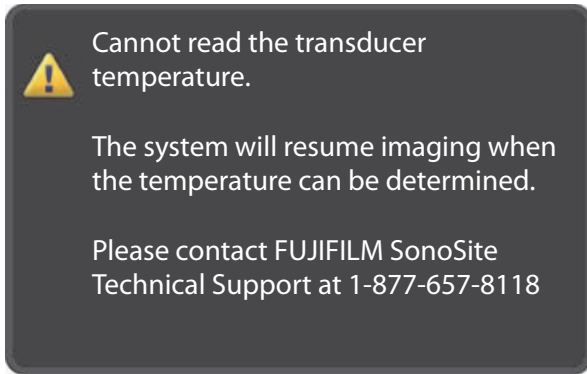


Figure 14 Transducer communication error message

Reducing temperature

The following are general guidelines for reducing temperature in 2D or Doppler imaging modes:

- ▶ Scan using 2D mode (2D imaging typically results in the lowest transducer surface temperature).
- ▶ In 2D imaging, select the average optimization setting and increasing the image depth.
- ▶ In PW Doppler imaging, position the Doppler sample gate to a deeper depth.
- ▶ In CW Doppler imaging, no imaging changes reduce the transducer surface temperature.
- ▶ In any imaging mode, freezing the image temporarily reduces the transducer surface temperature.

Guidelines for reducing MI and TI

To reduce MI, increase depth.

Table 3: Guidelines for reducing TI (TIS, TIC, TIB)

Transducer	CPD/Color Settings						PW Settings
	Box Width	Box Height	Box Depth	PRF	Depth	Optimize	Depth
TEExp			↑	↓			↑



Increase or raise setting parameter to reduce TI.



Decrease or lower setting parameter to reduce TI.

Output display

The following table indicates whether, for each operating mode, the value of TI or MI is greater than or equal to 1.0, thus requiring display.

Table 4: MI or TI value by operating mode

Operating mode	MI	TIC, TIB, or TIS
2D/M Mode	≥ 1.0	< 1.0
CPD/Color	< 1.0	< 1.0
PW Doppler	≥ 1.0	≥ 1.0
CW Doppler	< 1.0	≥ 1.0

Transducer surface temperature rise

Table 5: Surface temperature rise

Test	°C Rise
Still air	10.7
Simulated use	3.6 ($\leq 6^{\circ}\text{C}$)

Temperature calibration test

At least once a year, verify the temperature measurement function to the specifications.

To set up the test

Assemble the following items for the test:

- ▶ Temperature stabilized water bath
- ▶ Temperature gauge with accuracy of $\pm 0.1^{\circ}\text{C}$

To test the calibration

- 1 Adjust the water bath temperature to $43.3^{\circ} \pm 0.1^{\circ}\text{C}$ and monitor the temperature with the gauge.
- 2 If an accurate and stable water bath is not available, account for the added inaccuracy when reading the temperature from the ultrasound system. Deviation of more than $\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ is not acceptable. Maintaining this accuracy without temperature regulation may be difficult.

- 3 Connect the TEEp transducer to the ultrasound system or select it if you are using the Triple Transducer Connect.
- 4 Freeze the image.
- 5 Put the transducer tip in the water bath.
- 6 At least 10 cm of the distal end must be submerged.
- 7 Observe the temperature indicated on the system screen.
- 8 Wait three minutes, or until the temperature display is stabilized at 43.3° +/-0.5° C plus/minus any water bath temperature deviation.
- 9 Observe that the Warning pop-up window appears.

If the temperature warning works as described in **“Thermal limits”** on page 31, the transducer passes the test. If not, contact FUJIFILM SonoSite or your local representative.

Electrical safety

Maximum cable length

Table 6: TEEp Maximum cable length

Description	Maximum Cable Length
TEEp Transducer ^a	7.1 ft / 2.2 m

^a For transducers, maximum cable length is measured between the strain reliefs. The stated lengths do not include the lengths of cable in the following locations: underneath the strain reliefs, inside the transducer enclosure, or inside the transducer connector.

Electrical leakage testing and bite hole detection

The endoscope shaft does not have any electrically conducting surfaces and is covered with a layer of material that does not permit fluids nor electricity to pass through it. The transducer’s electrical safety is maintained by keeping this material intact. Punctures in this material, such as those resulting from bites or improper handling, can result in fluids entering the endoscopic shaft and the patient being exposed to an electrical current. FUJIFILM SonoSite tests each TEEp transducer for electrical isolation and leakage current before it is shipped to a customer.

It is important that you establish and use a standardized procedure to ensure that the transducer is safe to use and functions properly prior to each use. If any irregularity, substandard functioning, or unsafe condition is observed or suspected, do not use the TEEExp transducer. Call FUJIFILM SonoSite or your local representative.

WARNING

To avoid injury to the patient, do not use the transducer if the insulating material has been punctured or otherwise compromised.

Note

Electrical leakage testing and bite hole detection are separate procedures that may be performed at different times.

Electrical leakage testing

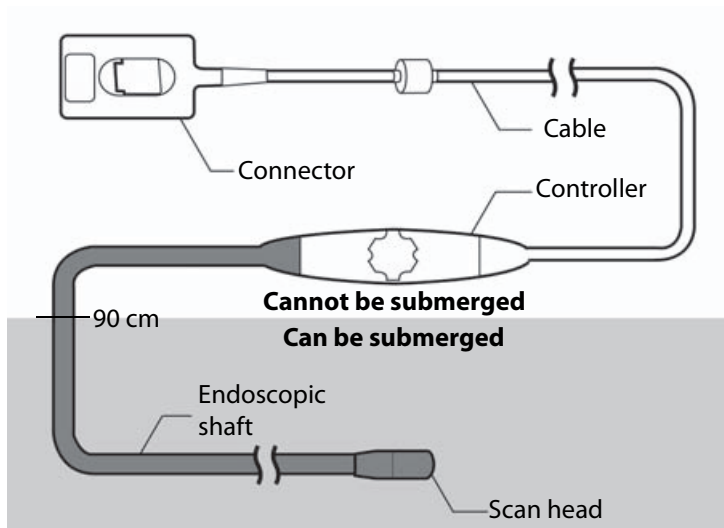
You should establish a program for measuring the electrical leakage current on a regular basis. As a minimum, electrical current leakage tests must be performed once per year, or as required by local regulation.

WARNING

Only qualified personnel should measure electrical leakage current. Take all necessary precautions to avoid contact with non-insulated parts that have applied voltage.

Bite hole detection

A basic understanding of the TEE transducer components is important to successfully performing a bite hole detection test. In this guide, you will find references to the following components:



You should maintain a record of electrical current leakage and bite hole test results for each TEEExp transducer.

Preparing for bite-hole/electrical leakage testing

Test both the transducer array and the endoscopic shaft for bite holes. You can use the same equipment for both tests, however the tester connection points are different for each test.

Assemble the following items for each test:

- ▶ Water bath with a 5% saline solution (50g NaCl/1 liter water)
- ▶ A conductor plate made of copper or aluminum with an area of at least 25 cm² (one is included with bite hole indicator kit).
- ▶ Bite hole indicator with leads
- ▶ Puncture test tool (included with TEEExp transducer)

Testing the transducer array

To test the transducer array for bite holes or current leakage

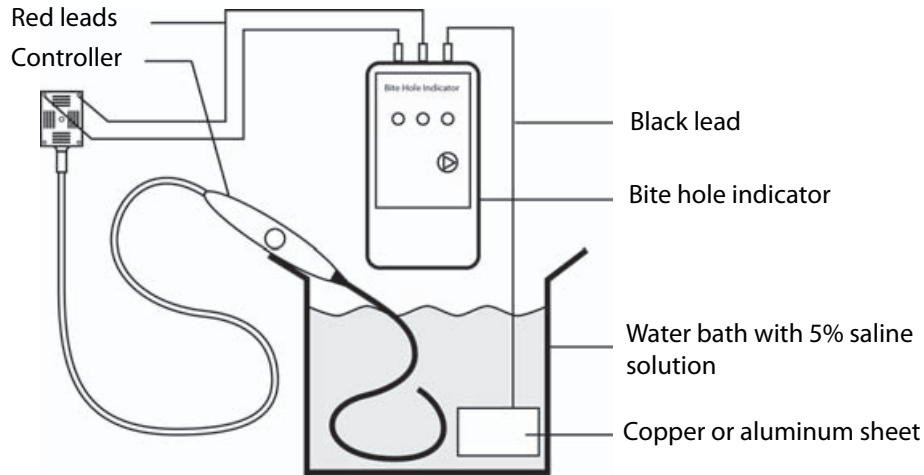


Figure 15 Transducer array test setup

- 1 Immerse the scan head and endoscopic shaft in liquid to above the 40 cm mark, but below the 90 cm mark.

WARNING Do not immerse the controller, cable, or connector in any fluid.

Caution Do not allow the endoscopic shaft to contact the conductor plate. Doing so could result in an inaccurate test result.

- 2 Connect the Bite hole indicator to the transducer connector and the conductor plate:

- a Connect the black lead to the conductor plate in the salt-water bath as shown in [Figure 16](#).

Note Use the lead attached to the conductor plate. Do not submerge the indicator clip.

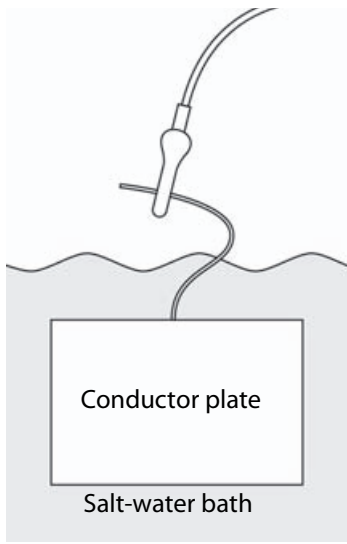


Figure 16 Conductor plate attachment

- b** Connect the red leads to the transducer connector as shown in Figure 17.

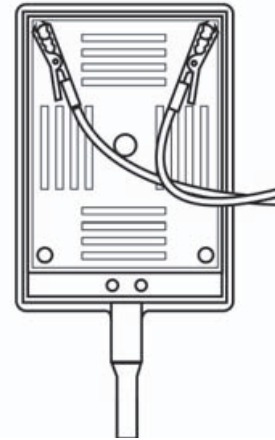


Figure 17 Transducer connector attachment

3 Press 

4 Read the test result:

- ▶ **Leads** - The leads are not connected correctly. Check the connections and test again.

- ▶ **Fail** - There was a bite hole detected in the transducer array. Stop the bite hole test procedure. Do not use the TEEp transducer. For remediation steps, see **"If the transducer fails the test"** on page 43.
 - ▶ **Pass** - No bite holes were found.
 - ▶ **All** - If all of the lights are illuminated, the battery is low. Replace the battery.
- 5 After the test, rinse the endoscopic shaft for one minute with a large volume of clean, lukewarm water to remove residual saline solution (for example, eight liters).
 - 6 Dry the endoscopic shaft with a clean, non-linting towel.

Testing the endoscopic shaft

To test the endoscopic shaft for bite holes

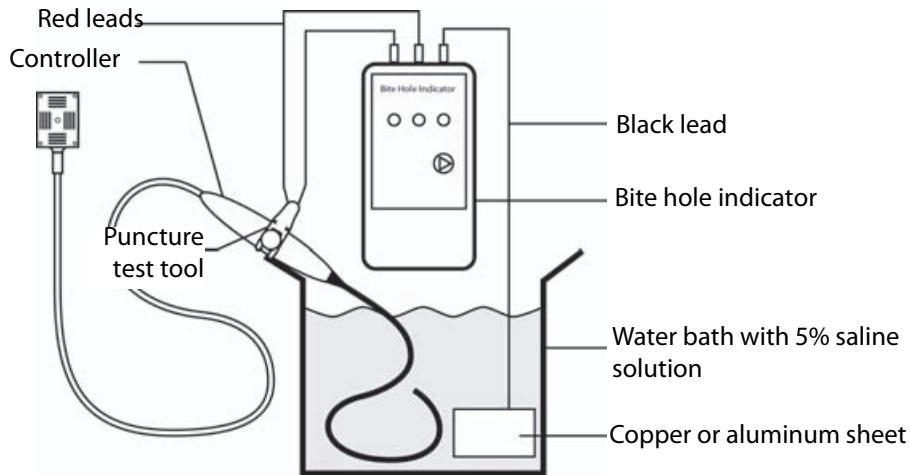


Figure 18 Endoscopic shaft test setup

- 1 Insert the puncture test tool under the scanplane controller as shown in Figure 19.

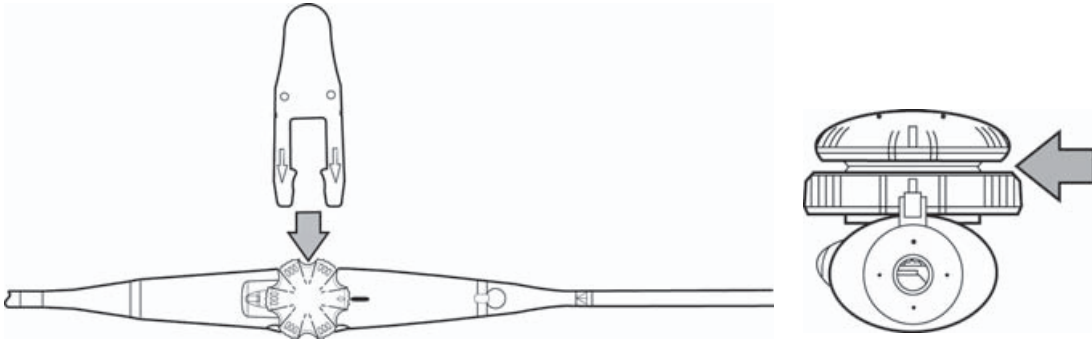


Figure 19 Insertion of the puncture test tool

2 Immerse the scan head and endoscopic shaft in liquid to above the 40 cm mark, but below the 90 cm mark.

WARNING | Do not immerse the controller, the cable, or the connector in any fluid.

Caution | Do not allow the endoscopic shaft to contact the conductor plate. Doing so could result in an inaccurate test result.

3 Connect the Bite hole indicator to the puncture test tool and the copper sheet:

a Connect the black lead to the copper or aluminum sheet in the salt-water bath as shown in [Figure 20](#).

Note | Use the lead attached to the conductor plate. Do not submerge the indicator clip.

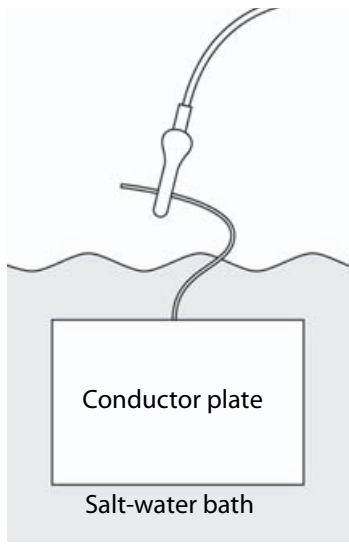


Figure 20 Conductor plate attachment

- b** Connect the red leads to the puncture test tool as shown in Figure 21.

Note

Each clip should be attached separately to the puncture test tool.

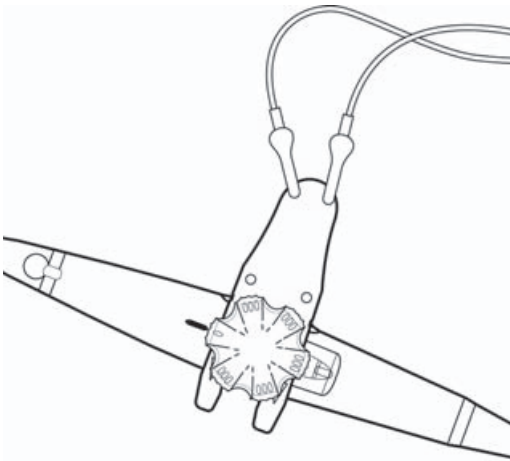


Figure 21 Puncture test tool attachment

4 Press 

5 Read the test result:

- ▶ **Leads** - The leads are not connected correctly. Check the connections and test again.
 - ▶ **Fail** - There was a bite hole detected in the endoscopic shaft. Stop the bite hole test procedure. Do not use the TEEp transducer. For remediation steps, see **"If the transducer fails the test"** on page 43.
 - ▶ **Pass** - No bite holes were found.
 - ▶ **All** - If all of the lights are illuminated, the battery is low. Replace the battery.
- 6** After the test, rinse the endoscopic shaft for one minute with a large volume of clean, lukewarm water to remove residual saline solution (for example, eight liters).
- 7** Dry the endoscopic shaft with a clean, non-linting towel.

If no bite holes are detected

To identify the transducer as safe, you should include a sticker or certificate that travels with the transducer that includes the date of the test, the name or other identification of the tester, and the outcome of the test. If the bite hole test was performed as part of the cleaning process, continue to clean and disinfect the transducer.

If the transducer fails the test

Do not use the transducer. Do not connect the transducer to an ultrasound system. Contact FUJIFILM SonoSite for repair.

To identify the transducer as unsafe to use, you should include a sticker or certificate that travels with the transducer that includes the date of the test, the name or other identification of the tester, and the outcome of the test.

CHAPTER 6

Chapter 6: Transducer specifications

TEExp/8-3 MHz transducer

Table 7: Transducer specifications

Endoscopic shaft	External Diameter: 10.5 mm
	Length: 110 cm
Steering orientation	Clockwise rotation of the lower deflection control wheel will deflect the tip anterior. Counterclockwise rotation of the lower deflection wheel will deflect the tip posterior. Clockwise rotation of the upper deflection control wheel will deflect the tip to the right. Counterclockwise rotation of the upper deflection wheel will deflect the tip to the left.
Tip deflection	Anterior: $\geq 120^\circ$ Posterior: $\geq 40^\circ$ Right and Left: $\geq 40^\circ$
Scanplane rotation	The transducer scans images in any plane within a nominal 180° cone from a transverse plane, through the longitudinal plane and ending at the mirror of the first transverse plane. The scanplane rotation is motor-driven, with speed and direction selected with buttons on the endoscope handle. Maximum speed: 180° in approximately 5 seconds.
Field of view	90° maximum
Transducer tip dimensions	Length: 35 mm Cross-section maximum: 14 mm x 12.5 mm
Disinfection classification	Spaulding class, semi-critical
Electrical safety	Conforms to applicable UL, CSA, IEC requirements for class BF.
Temperature accuracy	$\pm 0.5^\circ \text{C}$ within the range of 35° to 45°C

Table 7: Transducer specifications

Transducer tip temperature limits	Upper: 45° C Lower: 17.5° C
Transducer	Center Frequency 5.0 MHz
Cable length	2 m
Biocompatibility	All patient contact materials of the TEEExp transducer/ endoscope system comply with ISO 10993-1. The transducer is manufactured without natural rubber latex.
Environmental limits (shipping and storage)	Temperature: Shipping: -35° to +65° C Storage: 0° to +45° C Humidity: 15 to 95% R.H. Pressure: 700 to 1060 hPA (0.7 - 1.05 ATM)

Acoustic output

For acoustic output information, see the ultrasound system user guide.

Table 8: Transducer Model: TEEp

Operating Mode: 2D

Index Label			M.I.	TIS		TIB		TIC
				Scan	Non-scan		Non-scan	
					$A_{aprt} \leq 1$	$A_{aprt} > 1$		
Global Maximum Index Value			1.2	(a)	—	—	—	(b)
Associated Acoustic Parameter	$P_{r,3}$	(MPa)	2.60					
	W_0	(mW)		#	—		—	#
	min of [$W_{,3}(z_1), I_{TA,3}(z_1)$]	(mW)				—		
	z_1	(cm)				—		
	z_{bp}	(cm)				—		
	z_{sp}	(cm)					—	
	$z@PII_{,3max}$		1.7					
	$d_{eq}(z_{sp})$	(cm)					—	
	f_c	(MHz)	4.60	#	—	—	—	#
	Dim of A_{aprt}	X (cm)		#	—	—	—	#
Y (cm)			#	—	—	—	#	
Other Information	PD	(μ sec)	0.325					
	PRF	(Hz)	1750					
	$p_r@PII_{max}$	(MPa)	3.38					
	$d_{eq@PII_{max}}$	(cm)					—	
	Focal Length	FL_x (cm)		#	—	—		#
		FL_y (cm)		#	—	—		#
$I_{PA,3@MI_{max}}$	(W/cm^2)	366						
Operating Control Conditions	Control 1: Exam Type		Crd					
	Control 2: Optimization		Diff					
	Control 3: Depth		4.0cm					
	Control 4: Sector Width		Narrow					
	Control 5:							

(a) This index is not required for this operating mode; value is <1.

(b) This transducer is not intended for transcranial or neonatal cephalic uses.

No data are reported for this operating condition since the global maximum index value is not reported for the reason listed. (Reference Global Maximum Index Value line.)

- Data are not applicable for this transducer/mode.

Table 9: Transducer Model: TEE_{Exp}

Operating Mode: M Mode

Index Label			M.I.	TIS		TIB	TIC	
				Scan	Non-scan			Non-scan
					A _{aprt} ≤1	A _{aprt} >1		
Global Maximum Index Value			1.3	—	(a)	—	(a)	(b)
Associated Acoustic Parameter	p _{r,3}	(MPa)	2.67					
	W ₀	(mW)		—	#		#	#
	min of [W ₃ (z ₁), I _{TA,3} (z ₁)]	(mW)				—		
	z ₁	(cm)				—		
	z _{bp}	(cm)				—		
	z _{sp}	(cm)					#	
	z@PII _{3max}		2.2					
	d _{eq} (z _{sp})	(cm)					#	
	f _c	(MHz)	4.37	—	#	—	#	#
	Dim of A _{aprt}	X (cm)		—	#	—	#	#
Y (cm)			—	#	—	#	#	
Other Information	PD	(μsec)	0.329					
	PRF	(Hz)	800					
	p _r @PII _{max}	(MPa)	3.72					
	d _{eq} @PII _{max}	(cm)					#	
	Focal Length	FL _x (cm)		—	#	—		#
		FL _y (cm)		—	#	—		#
I _{PA,3} @MI _{max}	(W/cm ²)	339						
Operating Control Conditions	Control 1: Exam Type		Crd					
	Control 2: Optimization		Diff					
	Control 3: Depth		5.1cm					
	Control 4:							

(a) This index is not required for this operating mode; value is <1.

(b) This transducer is not intended for transcranial or neonatal cephalic uses.

No data are reported for this operating condition since the global maximum index value is not reported for the reason listed.
(Reference Global Maximum Index Value line.)

- Data are not applicable for this transducer/mode.

Table 10: Transducer Model: TEE_{Exp}

Operating Mode: PW Doppler

Index Label			M.I.	TIS		TIB		TIC
				Scan	Non-scan		Non-scan	
					$A_{aprt} \leq 1$	$A_{aprt} > 1$		
Global Maximum Index Value			1.3	—	(a)	—	1.9	(b)
Associated Acoustic Parameter	$p_{r.3}$	(MPa)	2.64					
	W_0	(mW)		—	#		33.4	#
	min of [$W_{.3}(z_1), I_{TA.3}(z_1)$]	(mW)				—		
	z_1	(cm)				—		
	z_{bp}	(cm)				—		
	z_{sp}	(cm)					0.60	
	$z@PII_{.3max}$	(cm)	0.6					
	$d_{eq}(z_{sp})$	(cm)					0.32	
	f_c	(MHz)	4.01	—	#	—	4.00	#
	Dim of A_{aprt}	X (cm)		—	#	—	0.38	#
Y (cm)			—	#	—	0.90	#	
Other Information	PD	(μ sec)	1.123					
	PRF	(Hz)	1008					
	$p_r@PII_{max}$	(MPa)	2.86					
	$d_{eq}@PII_{max}$	(cm)					0.32	
	Focal Length	FL_x (cm)		—	#	—		#
		FL_y (cm)		—	#	—		#
$I_{PA.3}@MI_{max}$	(W/cm ²)	289						
Operating Control Conditions	Control 1: Exam Type		Crd				Crd	
	Control 2: Sample Volume Size		1 mm				5 mm	
	Control 3: Sample Volume Position		Zone 1 (16mm)				Zone 1 (16 mm)	
	Control 4: PRF		1008 Hz				1562Hz	
	Control 5: TDI		On				Off	

(a) This index is not required for this operating mode; value is <1.

(b) This transducer is not intended for transcranial or neonatal cephalic uses.

No data are reported for this operating condition since the global maximum index value is not reported for the reason listed. (Reference Global Maximum Index Value line.)

- Data are not applicable for this transducer/mode.

Table 11: Transducer Model: TEE_{Exp}

Operating Mode: CW Doppler

Index Label			M.I.	TIS		TIB	TIC	
				Scan	Non-scan			Non-scan
					A _{aprt} ≤1	A _{aprt} >1		
Global Maximum Index Value			(a)	—	(a)	—	1.3	(b)
Associated Acoustic Parameter	P _{r.3}	(MPa)	#					
	W ₀	(mW)		—	#		25.9	#
	min of [W _{.3} (z ₁), I _{TA.3} (z ₁)]	(mW)				—		
	z ₁	(cm)				—		
	z _{bp}	(cm)				—		
	z _{sp}	(cm)					0.90	
	z@PII _{.3max}	(cm)	#					
	d _{eq} (z _{sp})	(cm)					0.35	
	f _c	(MHz)	#	—	#	—	4.00	#
	Dim of A _{aprt}	X (cm)		—	#	—	0.43	#
Y (cm)			—	#	—	0.90	#	
Other Information	PD	(μsec)	#					
	PRF	(Hz)	#					
	p _{r@PII_{max}}	(MPa)	#					
	d _{eq@PII_{max}}	(cm)					0.34	
	Focal Length	FL _x (cm)		—	#	—		#
		FL _y (cm)		—	#	—		#
	I _{PA.3@MI_{max}}	(W/cm ²)	#					
Operating Control Conditions	Control 1: Exam Type						Crd	
	Control 2: Sample Volume Position						Zone 5 (53 mm)	
	Control 3:							
	Control 4:							

(a) This index is not required for this operating mode; value is <1.

(b) This transducer is not intended for transcranial or neonatal cephalic uses.

No data are reported for this operating condition since the global maximum index value is not reported for the reason listed.
(Reference Global Maximum Index Value line.)

- Data are not applicable for this transducer/mode.



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