



LOGIQ™ Ultrasound Family Bibliography

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Index

2D Shear Wave Elastography

Liver Adult	2-7
Liver Pediatrics.....	8
Kidney	9
Pancreas.....	9
Breast.....	9
Musculoskeletal.....	10
Head & Neck	10
Pediatrics	10
UGAP Liver Adult	11



First Author & Last Author, Institution	Title	Journal, Date	PubMed ID (PMID)	Conclusions from Abstract
LIVER ADULT				
H. Kuroda – Y. Takikawa , Division of Hepatology, Department of Internal Medicine, Iwate Medical University, Iwate, Japan	Two-Dimensional Shear Wave Elastography and Ultrasound Guided Attenuation Parameter for Progressive Non-Alcoholic Steatohepatitis (Open Source)	pLOs One, 2021	33826669	Combined assessment by two-dimensional shear wave elastography and the ultrasound-guided attenuation parameter is useful for risk stratification of progressive non-alcoholic steatohepatitis and may be convenient for evaluating the necessity of specialist referral and liver biopsy.
1. Alrashed – 2. M. Alfuraih , 1. Radiodiagnostics and Medical Imaging Department, Prince Sultan Military Medical City, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia; 2. Radiology and Medical Imaging, SA Department, College of Applied Medical Sciences, Prince Sattam bin Abdulaziz University, Kharj, Saudi Arabia	Reproducibility of Shear Wave Elastography Among Operators, Machines, and Probes in an Elasticity Phantom	Ultrasonography, 2021	32660213	Phantom SWE measurements were only reproducible among operators, machines, and probes at superficial depths. SWE measurements acquired in deep regions should not be used interchangeably among operators, machines, or probes.
A. Gilligan – R. Dillman , Department of Radiology, Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center, USA	Repeatability and Agreement of Shear Wave Speed Measurements in Phantoms and Human Livers Across 6 Ultrasound 2-Dimensional Shear Wave Elastography Systems	Investigative Radiology, 2020	31977604	There is good to excellent intersystem agreement of measured SWS in elastic phantoms and in vivo livers across 6 ultrasound 2D SWE systems. Test-retest repeatability was excellent for all systems.
H. Numao – M. Munakata , Department of Gastroenterology, Aomori Prefectural Central Hospital, Japan	The Utility of Two-Dimensional Real-Time Shear Wave Elastography for Assessing Liver Fibrosis in Patients With Chronic Hepatitis C Virus Infection	European Journal of Gastroenterology & Hepatology, 2020	32804841	2D SWE has an excellent diagnostic accuracy equivalent to that of MRE for assessing significant ($\geq F2$) and severe ($\geq F3$) fibrosis. MRE demonstrated a higher AUROC than 2D SWE, but this last one has advantages such as lower cost, fewer contraindications and greater ease of performance than MRE.
G. Petzold – A. Neesse , Department of Gastroenterology and Gastrointestinal Oncology, University Medical Center Goettingen, Goettingen, Germany	Noninvasive Assessment of Liver Fibrosis in a Real-World Cohort of Patients With Known or Suspected Chronic Liver Disease Using 2D Shear Wave Elastography	European Journal of Gastroenterology & Hepatology, 2020	31922976	LSM by 2D SWE is an excellent method to differentiate between patients with advanced fibrosis ($F \geq 3$) and patients with no or mild fibrosis ($F \leq 2$). We were able to show this also in a subgroup of patients with NAFLD.
1. M. Aksakal – 2. K. Hizel , 1. Department of Radiology; 2. Department of Infectious Diseases, Gazi University, 06500, Beşevler, Ankara, Turkey	Diagnostic Performance of 2D Shear Wave Elastography in Predicting Liver Fibrosis in Patients With Chronic Hepatitis B and C: A Histopathological Correlation Study	Abdominal Radiology, 2020	33723676	2D SWE is reliable and accurate for the diagnosis of liver fibrosis. In selected patients, 2D SWE may be useful in reducing the need for liver biopsy when staging fibrosis. Further studies in larger prospective series are needed to confirm these results and determine the most appropriate cut-off values for each stage of liver fibrosis.



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LIVER ADULT				
I. Sporea – R. Sirli , Department of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, “Victor Babes” University of Medicine and Pharmacy Timișoara, Romania	Are There Different Cut-off Values for Staging Liver Fibrosis Using 2D SWE Implemented on Different Systems From the Same Manufacturer? (Open Source)	Medical Ultrasonography, 2020	32096781	The LS cut-off values for 2D SWE-GE implemented on different systems for predicting F \geq 2, F \geq 3 and F=4 are not significantly different.
F. Bende – A. Popescu , Department of Gastroenterology, “Victor Babes” University of Medicine and Pharmacy Timișoara, Romania	The Performance of a 2-Dimensional Shear Wave Elastography Technique for Predicting Different Stages of Liver Fibrosis Using Transient Elastography as the Control Method	Ultrasound Quarterly, 2020	33136935	In conclusion, the best 2D SWE-GE (S8) cutoff values for predicting F2, F \geq 3 and F=4 were 6.9, 8.2, and 9.3 kPa.
João Matos – GA Rollandi , Unit of Radiology, Department of Diagnostic Imaging, E.O. Ospedali Galliera, Mura delle Cappuccine 14, 16128, Genoa, Italy	Noninvasive Liver Fibrosis Assessment in Chronic Viral Hepatitis C: Agreement Among 1D Transient Elastography, 2D Shear Wave Elastography, and Magnetic Resonance Elastography	Abdominal Radiology, 2019	31696266	MRE, 1D-TE, and 2D-SWE assigned the majority of patients to the same fibrosis group. The agreement was at least good, and there was a strong correlation between kPa values in all three pairs of techniques. Highest agreement was found between MRE and 1D-TE. High BMI was associated with discordance among the techniques
1. M. Al-Khabori – 2. U. Al-Ajmi ; 1. Department of Hematology, Sultan Qaboos University Hospital, Sultan Qaboos University, Muscat, Oman; 2. Department of Radiology and Molecular Imaging, Sultan Qaboos University Hospital Sultan Qaboos University, Muscat, Oman	Noninvasive Assessment and Risk Factors of Liver Fibrosis in Patients With Thalassemia Major Using Shear Wave Elastography	Hematology, 2019	30453843	The risk of liver fibrosis is associated with iron overload and gender in patients with TM
1. H. Ryu – 2. J. M. Lee , 1. Department of Radiology, Pusan National University Yangsan Hospital, Yangsan, Korea; 2. Department of Radiology, Seoul National University Hospital, Seoul, Korea	Reproducibility of Liver Stiffness Measurements Made With Two Different 2-Dimensional Shear Wave Elastography Systems Using the Comb-Push Technique (Open Source)	Ultrasonography, 2019	30744303	Significant intersystem variability was observed in the LS measurements made using the two 2D SWE systems. Therefore, even 2D SWE systems from the same manufacturer should not be used interchangeably in longitudinal follow-up.



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LIVER ADULT				
M. Byenfeldt – P. Fransson, Department of Nursing, Umeå University, Umeå, Sweden	<u>Influence of Probe Pressure on Ultrasound-Based Shear Wave Elastography of the Liver Using Comb-Push 2D Technology (Open Source)</u>	Ultrasound in Medicine and Biology, 2019	30401508	In patients with obesity, the increased SCD poses a diagnostic challenge for ultrasound SWE measurements. Hitherto, clinicians were not well informed of the advantages of using increased intercostal probe pressure when performing ultrasound-based SWE to assess liver stiffness. We found that applying maximum intercostal probe pressure significantly decreased the SCD and significantly increased the technical success rate without compromising the SWE results. In fact, only three measurements were necessary to achieve a reliable, technically successful SWE examination.
A. Mulabecirovic – R. Flesland Havre, 1. Department of Clinical Medicine, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway; 2. National Centre for Ultrasound in Gastroenterology, Haukeland University Hospital, Bergen, Norway	<u>Repeatability of Shear Wave Elastography in Liver Fibrosis Phantoms- Evaluation of Five Different Systems (Open Source)</u>	pLOs One, 2019	29293527	We have demonstrated similar and excellent repeatability and interobserver agreement for four novel SWE systems using liver tissue-mimicking phantoms. Further studies are needed to evaluate the performance of these methods in human liver scanning.
1. S.M. Lee – 2. J. M. Lee, 1. Department of Radiology, Seoul National University Hospital, Department of Radiology, Hallym University Sacred Heart Hospital, Republic of Korea; 2. Department of Radiology, Seoul National University Hospital, Department of Radiology, Seoul National University College of Medicine, Institute of Radiation Medicine, Seoul National University Medical Research Center, Republic of Korea	<u>Comparison of Four Different Shear Wave Elastography Platforms According to Abdominal Wall Thickness in Liver Fibrosis Evaluation: A Phantom Study (Open Source)</u>	Medical Ultrasonography, 2019	30779827	Despite the excellent reproducibility of each of the four SWE platforms, we found significantly different applicability, repeatability and stiffness measurements among the platforms. Furthermore, applicability and repeatability of some of the SWE platforms would be more affected by abdominal wall thickness than other SWE platforms. Although 2D SWE/SSI had the highest repeatability, other SWE platforms would be recommended in patients with a thick abdominal wall because the applicability of 2D SWE/SSI was more affected by abdominal wall thickness. Thus, when evaluating liver fibrosis, the appropriate SWE platform could be selected taking into consideration the abdominal thickness of the patients.



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LIVER ADULT				
G. Petzold – S. Kunsch, Department of Gastroenterology and Gastrointestinal Oncology, University Medical Centre Goettingen, Goettingen, Germany	Evaluation of Liver Stiffness by 2D SWE in Combination With Non-Invasive Parameters as Predictors for Esophageal Varices in Patients With Advanced Chronic Liver Disease	Scandinavian Journal of Gastroenterology, 2019	30879344	Combining LSM with non-invasive parameters, especially GBWT, improves the diagnostic accuracy for predicting EV. We suggest reconsidering screening gastroscopy in patients with ACLD who show LSM <9 kPa and GBWT <4 mm due to the very low risk of having varices.
C. Fang – P.S. Sidhu, Department of Radiology, King's College Hospital, London, United Kingdom	Reproducibility of 2-Dimensional Shear Wave Elastography Assessment of the Liver: A Direct Comparison With Point Shear Wave Elastography in Healthy Volunteers	Journal of Ultrasound in Medicine, 2019	28370146	Two-dimensional SWE using LOGIQ E9 is a reliable and reproducible method for measuring elasticity in healthy volunteers and has a similar degree of reliability as p-SWE using VTQ, but absolute measurements from the two techniques should not be used interchangeably.
G. Petzold – S. Kunsch, Department Gastroenterology and Gastrointestinal Oncology, University Medical Center Goettingen, Goettingen, Germany	Liver Stiffness Measured by 2-Dimensional Shear Wave Elastography: Prospective Evaluation of Healthy Volunteers and Patients With Liver Cirrhosis	Journal of Ultrasound in Medicine, 2019	30536601	Liver stiffness values in healthy individuals vary widely and are not dependent on age, body mass index, or specific nonhepatic comorbidities. Liver stiffness values within the normal range can noninvasively rule out cirrhosis, as liver stiffness is significantly higher in cirrhotic patients (P < .001). Two-dimensional shear wave elastography has excellent interobserver agreement.
G. Petzold – A. Neesse, Department Gastroenterology and Gastrointestinal Oncology, University Medical Center Goettingen, Goettingen, Germany	Impact of Food Intake on Liver Stiffness Determined by 2D Shear Wave Elastography: Prospective Interventional Study in 100 Healthy Patients	Ultrasound in Medicine and Biology, 2019	30396598	In summary, food intake has a significant influence on LSM. There is an 11% risk of misclassifying non-fasting, healthy patients as having significant fibrosis.
G. Petzold – A. Neesse, Department of Gastroenterology and Gastrointestinal Oncology, University Medical Center Goettingen, Goettingen, Germany	Prospective Comparison of 2D Shear Wave Elastography in Both Liver Lobes in Healthy Subjects and in Patients With Chronic Liver Disease	Scandinavian Journal of Gastroenterology, 2019	31433262	Despite significantly higher values, LSM in the left lobe may be an alternative if LSM in the right lobe is not feasible, and cirrhosis can be ruled out with high probability if LSM is within the normal range.
M. Zhang – J.M. Rubin, Departments of Radiology University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA	Quantitative Assessment of Liver Stiffness Using Ultrasound Shear Wave Elastography in Patients With Chronic Graft-Versus-Host Disease After Allogeneic Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation: A Pilot Study	Journal of Ultrasound in Medicine, 2019	30352484	Patients with chronic GVHD had substantially higher hepatic parenchymal SWVs than patients without liver disease, indicating increased tissue stiffness. To our knowledge, this phenomenon has not been previously reported in chronic GVHD and suggests potential utility of SWE for diagnosis and monitoring of disease progression and the treatment response in this cohort of patients.



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LIVER ADULT				
V.S. Gress – W. Kratzer, Department of Internal Medicine I, University Hospital Ulm, Germany	Comparison of Liver Shear Wave Elastography Measurements Using Siemens Acuson S3000, GE LOGIQ E9, Philips Epiq7 and Toshiba Aplio 500 (Software Versions 5.0 and 6.0) in Healthy Volunteers	Ultraschall in der Medizin, 2018	30352452	With the exception of Toshiba software version 5.0, all of the scanners we tested can be recommended without reservation for comparative ultrasound elastography of the healthy liver at measurement depths of 3 cm up to 5 cm.
1. A. Berzigotti – 2. C. Dietrich, 1. Hepatology, University Clinic for Visceral Surgery and Medicine, Inselspital, University of Bern, Berne, Switzerland; 2. Department of Internal Medicine 2, Caritas Krankenhaus, Bad Mergentheim, Germany	Novel Ultrasound-Based Methods to Assess Liver Disease: The Game has Just Begun	Digestive and Liver Disease, 2018	29258813	In this review paper, we outline the major advances in the field of ultrasound for liver applications, with special emphasis on techniques that could soon be part of the future armamentarium of ultrasound specialists devoted to the assessment of liver disease. Specifically, we discuss current and future ultrasound assessment of steatosis, spleen stiffness for portal hypertension, and elastography for the evaluation of focal liver lesions; we also provide a short glimpse into the next generation of ultrasound diagnostic methods.
Z. Long – N.J. Hangiandreou, Department of Radiology, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota, USA	Clinical Acceptance Testing and Scanner Comparison of Ultrasound Shear Wave Elastography (Open Source)	Journal of Applied Clinical Medical Physics, 2018	29542277	There are increasing SWE-related tasks for clinical medical physicists, e.g., investigation and confirmation of proper SWE function for relevant clinical applications prior to clinical utilization. We reported approaches of clinical AT within 10 systems from one vendor, as well as comparison of target measurements across systems from two vendors. The test approaches and results reported should be helpful to other physicists needing to address these problems, and could also provide guidance for assessing system performance for other clinical SWE tasks.
T.V. Moga – I. Sporea, Department of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, “Victor Babes” University of Medicine and Pharmacy Timișoara, Romania	Intra- and Inter-Observer Reproducibility of a 2D Shear Wave Elastography Technique and the Impact of Ultrasound Experience in Achieving Reliable Data	Ultrasound in Medicine and Biology, 2018	29801976	The good ICCs for the median values indicate that 2D SWE. GE is a reproducible method. Ultrasound experience did not significantly influence the results.



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LIVER ADULT				
1. C. Serra – 2. P. Andreone, 1. Department of Organ Insufficiency and Transplantation, S. Orsola-Malpighi Hospital, University of Bologna, Italy; 2. Research Centre for the Study of Hepatitis, Department of Medical and Surgical Sciences, S. Orsola-Malpighi Hospital, University of Bologna, Italy	A New Two-Dimensional Shear Wave Elastography for Noninvasive Assessment of Liver Fibrosis in Healthy Subjects and in Patients With Chronic Liver Disease	Ultraschall in der Medizin, 2018	29458217	2D SWE is a reliable and reproducible method to assess LSM with good diagnostic accuracy to assess liver fibrosis in patients with CLD.
1. S.M. Lee – 2. S.Y. Baek, 1. Department of Radiology, Seoul National University Hospital, Seoul, Korea; 2. Department of Radiology, School of Medicine, Ewha Womans University, Seoul, Korea	<u>Liver Fibrosis Staging With a New 2D-Shear Wave Elastography Using Comb-Push Technique: Applicability, Reproducibility, and Diagnostic Performance (Open Source)</u>	pLOs One, 2017	28510583	2D CP-SWE can be a useful and reliable method to access liver fibrosis in a noninvasive manner.
F. Piscaglia – L. Bolondi, Department of Medical and Surgical Sciences, University of Bologna, Italy	Differences in Liver Stiffness Values Obtained With New Ultrasound Elastography Machines and Fibroscan: A Comparative Study	Digestive and Liver Disease, 2017	28365330	The present results showed only moderate concordance of the majority of elastography machines with the Fibroscan results, preventing the possibility of the immediate universal adoption of Fibroscan thresholds for defining liver fibrosis staging for all new machines.
G.A. Abrams – N. Patil, Greenville Health System, Departments of Gastroenterology, Radiology, and Quality Management, Greenville, South Carolina	LOGIQ E9 Shear Wave Elastography for Detection of Liver Fibrosis in Patients With Chronic Hepatitis C Virus	Southern Medical Journal, 2016	27812720	In our cohort, the proposed GE LOGIQ value of ≥ 9.4 kPa did not adequately discriminate subjects with advanced fibrosis. Further prospective evaluation of our post hoc analyses is warranted to identify the ideal cutoff values for the LOGIQ E9 system.
P. Song – S. Chen, Departments of Radiology, Physiology and Biomedical Engineering, and Gastroenterology, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota USA	Performance of 2-Dimensional Ultrasound Shear Wave Elastography in Liver Fibrosis Detection Using Magnetic Resonance Elastography as the Reference Standard: A Pilot Study	Journal of Ultrasound in Medicine, 2016	26782164	The results suggest that 2D SWE and MRE are well correlated when SWE is performed at the eighth and seventh intercostal spaces. The ninth intercostal space is less reliable for diagnosing fibrosis with 2D SWE. Combining measurements from multiple intercostal spaces does not significantly improve the performance of 2D SWE for detection of fibrosis.



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LIVER PEDIATRIC				
M. Akyuz – S. Ozhan Oktar , Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Gazi University Hospital, Ankara, Turkey	The Evaluation of the Use of 2D Shear Wave Ultrasound Elastography in Differentiation of Clinically Insignificant and Significant Liver Fibrosis in Pediatric Age Group	Abdominal Radiology, 2020	33231728	2D SWE is one of the non-invasive techniques in the evaluation of liver fibrosis. Our findings suggest that 2D SWE accurately differentiate clinically insignificant and significant liver fibrosis.
1. A.B. Mjelle – 2. Mette Vesterhus , 1. Pediatric and Adolescent Medicine, Haukeland University Hospital, Bergen, Norway; 2. Medicine, Haraldsplass Diakonale Sykehus AS, Bergen, Norway	Liver Elastography in Healthy Children Using Three Different Systems – How Many Measurements are Necessary?	Ultraschall in der Medizin, 2020	33348414	Our results contradict recommendations of 10 acquisitions for pSWE and TE and only 3 for 2D SWE.
P. Galina – M. Zarifi , Department of Radiology, Children’s Hospital “Agia Sofia,” Thivon & Papadiamantopoulou, Goudi, 11527, Athens, Greece	Performance of Two-Dimensional Ultrasound Shear Wave Elastography: Reference Values of Normal Liver Stiffness in Children	Pediatric Radiology, 2019	30267166	Two-dimensional shear wave elastography is achievable in a wide range of age in children. We established the reference values of normal liver stiffness on 2D shear wave elastography in children.
A. B. Mjelle – O.H. Gilja , 1. Department of Pediatric and Adolescent Medicine, Haukeland University Hospital; 2. Department of Clinical Medicine, University of Bergen; 3. National Centre for Ultrasound in Gastroenterology	Normal Liver Stiffness Values in Children: A Comparison of Three Different Elastography Methods (Open Source)	Journal of Pediatric Gastroenterology and Nutrition, 2019	30889132	All methods showed excellent feasibility. 2D SWE showed significantly lower LSM values than pSWE and TE, and lower failure rate compared to TE. Our results further indicate an age and sex effect on LSM values.
1. S.G. Farmakis – 2. J. H. Teckman , 1. Department of Radiology, SSM Health Cardinal Glennon Children’s Hospital and St. Louis University School of Medicine, St Louis USA; 2. Department of Gastroenterology, SSM Health Cardinal Glennon Children’s Hospital and St. Louis University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO, USA	Shear Wave Elastography Correlates With Liver Fibrosis Scores in Pediatric Patients With Liver Disease	Pediatric Radiology, 2019	31418057	The liver 2D SWE measurements correlated with the histological liver fibrosis scores, regardless of the histopathological scoring system, although 2D SWE was better at identifying patients with early fibrosis, not at distinguishing among the individual fibrosis levels. Two-dimensional SWE using the GE LOGIQ US system is useful for identifying pediatric patients at risk for liver fibrosis.



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KIDNEY				
1. S.D. Bolboacă – 2. R. I. Badea, 1. Department of Medical Informatics and Biostatistics, Iuliu Hațieganu University of Medicine and Pharmacy Cluj-Napoca, Romania; 2. Department of Medical Imaging, “Prof. Dr. Octavian Fodor” Regional Institute of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Cluj-Napoca, Romania	Shear Wave Elastography Variability Analysis and Relation With Kidney Allograft Dysfunction: A Single-Center Study (Open Source)	Diagnostics, 2020	31941112	The cortical tissue stiffness proved significantly higher values on patients with allograft dysfunction as compared to patients with stable function but to evolve as an additional tool for evaluation of patients with a kidney transplant and change the clinical practice more extensive studies are needed. Kidney tissue stiffness showed high intra- and inter-examination variability, and this variability need to be explained. Extensive studies are needed to identify the kidney allograft stiffness in order to assess the capacity of SWE to discriminate between patients with and without allograft dysfunction.
PANCREAS				
N. Da Silva – E.M. Jung, Department of Radiology, University Hospital Regensburg, Regensburg, Germany	Intraoperative Characterization of Pancreatic Tumors Using Contrast-Enhanced Ultrasound and Shear Wave Elastography for Optimization of Surgical Strategies	Journal of Ultrasound in Medicine, 2020	33124700	Intraoperative SWE and CEUS are highly valuable techniques for intraoperative characterization of FPLs. Although IoCEUS proved to be superior to IoSWE, the combined use can be helpful in particular cases.
BREAST				
1. M. Bayat – 2. A. Alizad, 1. Department of Physiology and Biomedical Engineering, Mayo Clinic College of Medicine, Rochester, MN, United States of America; 2. Department of Internal Medicine and Department of Internal Medicine Mayo Clinic College of Medicine, SW, Rochester, MN, United States of America	Diagnostic Features of Quantitative Combpush Shear Elastography for Breast Lesion Differentiation (Open Source)	pLOs One, 2017	28257467	Comb-push Ultrasound Shear Elastography was able to distinguish between benign and malignant breast masses with high sensitivity and specificity. Continuity of stiffness maps allowed for choosing multiple quantification ROIs which covered large areas of lesions and resulted in similar diagnostic performance based on average and maximum elasticity. The overall results of this study, highlights the clinical value of CUSE in differentiation of breast masses based on their stiffness.
Y. Sowa – K. Nishino, Department of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, Kyoto Prefectural University of Medicine, Graduate School of Medical Sciences, Kyoto, Japan	Ultrasound Shear Wave Elastography for Follow-Up Fat Induration After Breast Reconstruction With an Autologous Flap (Open Source)	Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, 2015	26495231	The experience suggested that shear wave elastography may be a noninvasive tool to assess alterations of tissue stiffness in a reproducible fashion after breast reconstruction with DIEP flaps. Complications, such as fat necrosis and fatty induration, may occur as a result of unstable blood flow to the flap. Thereby, objective assessments of stiffness might make a major contribution to the understanding of hemodynamics of the DIEP flap after transplantation.



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MUSCULOSKELETAL				
M.B. Rominger – T. Frauenfelder, Institute of Diagnostic and Interventional Radiology, University Hospital Zurich, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland	Influencing Factors of 2D Shear Wave Elastography of The Muscle – An Ex Vivo Animal Study	Ultrasound International Open, 2018	30250941	2D SWE of muscle is influenced by a wealth of parameters. Therefore, standardization of measurement is advisable before application in clinical research studies and routine patient assessment.
HEAD & NECK				
S. Kumar Mukul – A. Kumar, Department of Dentistry and Radiodiagnosis, AIIMS, Patna, Bihar, India	Ultrasound Elastography as a Potential Diagnostic Aid in Oral Submucous Fibrosis (Open Source)	National Journal of Maxillofacial Surgery, 2019	31798245	The advantages of ultrasound elastography as a diagnostic tool over the subjective clinical method of diagnosis and staging of OSMF look promising. Further studies should be conducted with a suitable specific transducer probe and with quantitative diagnostic elastography method.
PEDIATRICS				
Eda Albayrak – Tuba Kasap, Department of Radiology, Gaziosmanpasa University, Medical Faculty, Muhittin Fisunoglu Street, 60100 Tokat, Turkey	Evaluation of Neonatal Brain Parenchyma Using 2-Dimensional ShearWave Elastography	Journal of Ultrasound in Medicine, 2017	28850723	This study shows that differences between brain stiffness values in preterm and term neonates can be shown by using 2-dimensional shear wave elastography, and the results may be reference points for evaluating neonatal brain stiffness in research on patients with various illnesses.



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LIVER ADULT				
H. Kuroda – Y. Takikawa , Division of Hepatology, Department of Internal Medicine, Iwate Medical University, Iwate, Japan	Two-dimensional shear wave elastography and ultrasound-guided attenuation parameter for progressive non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (Open Source)	pLOs One, 2021	33826669	Combined assessment by two-dimensional shear wave elastography and the ultrasound-guided attenuation parameter is useful for risk stratification of progressive non-alcoholic steatohepatitis and may be convenient for evaluating the necessity of specialist referral and liver biopsy.
F. Bende – A. Popescu , University of Medicine and Pharmacy “Victor Babes” Timișoara, Romania	Ultrasound-Guided Attenuation Parameter (UGAP) for the Quantification of Liver Steatosis Using the Controlled Attenuation Parameter (CAP) as the Reference Method (Open Source)	Medical Ultrasonography, 2021	33220028	UGAP seems to be a good method for liver steatosis quantification and correlates strongly with CAP values.
1. T. Tada – 2. J. Tanaka , 1. Department of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Ogaki Municipal Hospital, Ogaki, Japan; 2. Department of Epidemiology, Infectious Disease Control, and Prevention, Hiroshima University Institute of Biomedical and Health Sciences, Hiroshima, Japan	Liver Stiffness Does Not Affect Ultrasound-Guided Attenuation Coefficient Measurement in the Evaluation of Hepatic Steatosis	Hepatology Research, 2020	31661724	UGAP-determined attenuation coefficient was weakly affected by liver stiffness, an indicator of hepatic fibrosis.
G. Ferraioli – S. Monteiro , Dipartimento di Scienze Clinico-Chirurgiche, Diagnostiche e Pediatriche, Medical School University of Pavia, Pavia, Italy	Ultrasound-Based Techniques for the Diagnosis of Liver Steatosis (Open Source)	World Journal of Gastroenterology, 2019	31686762	The US systems are widely used for the screening of liver disease and they allow a thorough evaluation of the liver, whereas the assessment with CAP needs a dedicated device that gives only information about steatosis and fibrosis.
Y. Fujiwara – Y. Takikawa , Division of Hepatology, Department of Internal Medicine, Iwate Medical University, Iwate, Japan	The B-Mode Image-Guided Ultrasound Attenuation Parameter Accurately Detects Hepatic Steatosis in Chronic Liver Disease (Open Source)	Ultrasound in Medicine and Biology, 2018	30077415	In conclusion, UGAP had high diagnostic accuracy for detecting hepatic steatosis in patients with chronic liver disease.
1. T. Tada – 2. N. Kamiyama , 1. Department of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Ogaki Municipal Hospital, 4-86 Minaminokawa, Ogaki, Gifu 503-8502, Japan; 2. Ultrasound General Imaging, GE Healthcare, Hino, Tokyo, Japan	Utility of Attenuation Coefficient Measurement Using an Ultrasound-Guided Attenuation Parameter for Evaluation of Hepatic Steatosis: Comparison With MRI-Determined Proton Density Fat Fraction	AJR American Journal of Roentgenology, 2018	30476453	UGAP-determined attenuation coefficient values had a good diagnostic ability to detect hepatic steatosis.



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