

## Theses

### I

Many species of insectivorous bats used ultrasound echo techniques to locate and capture insects in flight, far before man began to use ultrasound waves.

### II

High quality information can only be obtained from an echocardiogram if artifact echoes are fully recognized.

### III

Sure tonal sense combined with technical perfection are important conditions for performing an echo-Doppler examination.

### IV

Like the musical sounds the audible signal interpretations of echo-Doppler remain dependent on the supreme law of harmony.

### V

Interpretation of the echo-Doppler time interval histogram requires great caution, for Doppler control settings may influence the result.

### VI

The combination of two-dimensional echocardiography and Doppler solves most of the present technical problems but some limitations still remain.

### VII

Echo-Doppler is not a sophisticated technique; it is a useful technique for interpreting blood flow patterns.

### VIII

Pediatricians must be competent to perform and interpret echocardiograms without the aid of a cardiologist.

### IX

A pediatric intensive care unit has to be equipped with an echocardiograph in addition to other monitoring and diagnostic devices.

X

It should be recognized that an echo laboratory does not consist of the assembly of noisy and visually exciting gadgetry. Rather, it is an area where our knowledge of the patient is aided by important anatomic and physiologic information.

Rotterdam, 22 september 1982