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A carotid ultrasound is an exam that combines two types of ultrasound to look for blockages in your carotid arteries. It is simple and painless.The carotid arteries are located along both sides of your neck. Blocked carotid arteries are a major risk factor of stroke.An ultrasound is a type of scan that uses sound waves to produce a picture of the inside of your body. The two types of ultrasound used in a carotid ultrasound are conventional ultrasound and Doppler ultrasound. Conventional, or B-mode, ultrasound uses sound waves that bounce off blood vessels to provide a picture of the structure of your blood vessels. Doppler ultrasound uses sound waves that track moving objects. This allows your doctor to see how your blood is moving through your blood vessels.Other names for a carotid ultrasound are:carotid artery Doppler sonographycarotid artery duplex scancarotid artery ultrasoundcarotid duplex scanvascular ultrasoundAs we age, our arteries tend to develop a sticky substance called plaque. Plaque buildup is related to:A 2018 study looked at the rates of carotid plaque in healthy 40- to 49-year-old men living in three different countries. The researchers discovered carotid plaque in:22.8 percent of white men in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, United States10.6 percent of Korean men in Ansan, South Korea 4.8 percent of Japanese men in tsu, JapanA 2012 study looked at the rate of carotid artery disease in people who were at least 60 years old and had certain coexisting conditions, such as diabetes or coronary artery disease, in Brazil. The researchers found that 7.4 percent of the study participants had carotid artery disease.If your doctor thinks you may have carotid artery disease, theyll order a carotid ultrasound.Carotid artery disease is a major risk factor of stroke. Cholesterol buildup in the carotid arteries can create blood clots. If these clots break off, they can travel to your brain and cause a stroke.The first symptom of carotid artery disease is often a stroke or ministroke (transient ischemic attack). Some early warning signs of a stroke are:weakness, numbness, or tingling on one side of your body or in your arm or legan inability to move your arm or legan inability to speak clearly, or having garbled speechan inability to see in one eye, or peripheral vision lossGet immediate medical help if you experience any of these warning signs, even if they go away. It could mean that youve had a stroke or that youre about to have one.When you get medical help, a doctor will ask you questions about your symptoms and your medical history. They will measure your blood pressure and may also listen to the blood flow in your neck. This test doesnt require much preparation. However, you may be asked not to smoke or drink caffeine for at least 2 hours before the test. Smoking and caffeine use can shrink your blood vessels and affect the accuracy of the test.Other steps you can take before your test include: wearing comfortable clothing with an open neckavoiding turtlenecks or silk clothing, which could be stained by the ultrasound gelremoving any jewelryA carotid ultrasound takes place in an ultrasound lab. It lasts about 15 to 30 minutes. The following steps occur during this procedure: Youll lie down on the examination table with your head bent slightly backward.An ultrasound technician will apply a gel to your neck.The technician will move a small ultrasound wand along the area where your carotid arteries are located. You may feel slight pressure and hear a whooshing noise. Thats the sound of your blood moving through your vessels.The ultrasound images are sent to a computer and recorded for your doctor.Ultrasound is a risk-free way for your doctor to view any changes and abnormalities in your body.Doctors diagnose most cases of carotid artery disease with the help of a carotid ultrasound. Your doctor can order more tests if they need more information.If your doctor diagnoses carotid artery disease, theyll recommend treatment based on how severe it is. You may need surgery to remove the plaque in your arteries, or you might need whats called carotid angioplasty and stenting.During carotid angioplasty and stenting, your doctor threads a catheter up through your carotid artery to the location of the blockage. The catheter inflates a small balloon to flatten the plaque. Then, a stent is inserted to keep your arteries open. A stent is a small, metal mesh tube.Your doctor may also prescribe medications to thin your blood or control the levels of lipids in your blood. If your physician has ordered a carotid ultrasound, then he/she is asking for a test to detect dangerously narrowed carotid arteries. While medical jargon can sound nerve-wracking, there is nothing to be worried about. A carotid ultrasound is a safe, noninvasive, painless procedure that uses sound waves to examine the blood flow through the carotid arteries. In this brief article brought to you by Southern Maryland Medical Group, we give you a quick run-down on the carotid ultrasound, or carotid doppler. What is a carotid ultrasound? A carotid ultrasound is a diagnostic test which uses sound waves to create images of the carotid arteries in your neck. These arteries supply blood to your brain and any narrowing or blockages in these arteries can restrict blood flow; such a situation can lead to a stroke. The ultrasound helps your healthcare provider assess the structure and function of these vital arteries. Why you may need a carotid ultrasound Your healthcare provider may recommend a carotid ultrasound if you have risk factors for stroke or if youve experienced symptoms such as: Sudden weakness or numbness on one side of your body, Difficulty speaking or understanding speech, Loss of vision in one eye or blurry vision, Dizziness or loss of balance, or Severe headaches without a known cause. Of course, there are other potential reasons to request a carotid doppler and you are encouraged to ask your physician for any clarification you seek. In short, the ultrasound helps determine if there are any significant blockages or abnormalities in your carotid arteries that require further evaluation and treatment. Preparing for your carotid ultrasound Preparing for a carotid ultrasound is straightforward and generally requires minimal effort. Here are some steps to help you prepare. First, let your healthcare provider know about any medications youre taking, including prescription drugs, over-the-counter medications, vitamins, and supplements. They may advise you on any medications to adjust or continue as usual. In most cases, you wont need to fast before a carotid ultrasound. However, if youre also scheduled for other tests or procedures that require fasting, then follow the fasting instructions provided by your healthcare provider. Wear comfortable, loose-fitting clothing on the day of the ultrasound. You may be asked to remove any jewelry, necklaces, or clothing that could interfere with the procedure. Also refrain from applying creams, lotions, or perfumes to your neck area on the day of the ultrasound. These substances can interfere with the ultrasound imaging. Finally, arrive at the ultrasound facility or clinic on time for your appointment. Being punctual helps ensure that the procedure can be conducted smoothly without delays. Feel free to share any questions or concerns with your primary care physician before the procedure. Consult with a licensed primary care physician If youd like a second-opinion, then consider reaching out to Southern Maryland Medical Group to consult with one of our licensed primary care doctors. Our team is on standby to take your call or message and schedule a convenient appointment for as soon as possible. LATEST POST SIMILAR POST Your healthcare provider will get a result that tells whether your arteries are blocked, and how much. This will be a percentage out of 100.If you get a normal result, your carotid arteries arent narrowed or blocked.If your results arent normal, you may have atherosclerosis, a blood clot or some other problem that makes your artery too narrow and puts you at risk for a stroke.If you have plaque buildup in one or both of your carotid arteries but the blockage is less than 50% (with stroke or TIA symptoms) or 60% (without stroke or TIA symptoms), your provider may tell you to improve your diet, exercise more and stop using tobacco products.Also, your provider may prescribe medicine to:Dissolve blood clots (thrombolytics).Prevent blood clots (aspirin or clopidogrel).Lower your cholesterol level (statins).Bring down your blood pressure (antihypertensives).If the buildup is more severe (at least 50% with stroke or TIA symptoms or 60% without stroke or TIA symptoms), they may recommend a carotid endarterectomy to remove the plaque. They can use the carotid artery ultrasound results to plan this procedure because it will tell them where the blockage is located. Another treatment for severe blockage, angioplasty, pushes plaque deposits against artery walls to make more room for blood to get through. A stent can hold the artery open after angioplasty.A carotid ultrasound is generally accurate, but there can be times when it looks like theres a blockage, but there isnt one. The experience level of sonographers can vary, and ultrasounds do better at picking up severe problems than milder ones. Your provider may want you to have more imaging tests, such as cerebral, CT or magnetic resonance angiography. One reason you may need these other types of imaging is because of bone that blocks the ultrasounds view of part of your carotid artery. The ultrasound cant see through the bone.Stroke risk factorsOther stroke risk factors you have may influence your providers decisions about which treatment to recommend for you. You may be at a higher risk of stroke if you have:High blood pressure.High cholesterol.Diabetes.Peripheral artery disease (PAD).Atrial fibrillation.Sickle cell disease.Obesity.Heart disease.Using tobacco products, eating a high-fat, high-salt diet and being inactive also increase your risk of a stroke.When should I know the results of the test?Sometimes, a radiologist (a healthcare provider whos an expert at interpreting medical images) will talk with you right away. Other times, the radiologist may send the carotid ultrasound results to your provider, who shares them with you in a couple of days.When should I call my doctor?If its been a few days since your carotid ultrasound and you dont have results yet, check with your healthcare provider. Once you have your results, contact your provider if you have questions about your recommended treatment. The carotid Doppler test, or carotid ultrasound, is a non-invasive test that uses sound waves to detect narrowing of your arteries or potential blockages caused by plaque. It helps your healthcare provider determine if you are at risk of having a strokeand if you need treatment to prevent it. This article explains the purpose of a carotid ultrasound, what to expect during the procedure, and how the results are used. VILevy/Getty Images You have two large carotid arteries in your neck thatsupply blood to the brain. A Doppler, or ultrasound, uses sound wave imaging technology to monitor these arteries. A physician prescribes a carotid ultrasound for a variety of reasons, including if:You have an increasedrisk of having a stroke.You have a blockage, known as an occlusion, from plaque, a blood clot, or something else.Your carotid artery is narrowing, known as stenosis.Your healthcare provider hears an abnormal sound in your artery.You had a TIA (transient ischemic attack).You have a stent placement in your carotid artery that needs to be evaluated.You a have a condition such as diabetes, high blood pressure, or high cholesterol.You are preparing for coronary artery bypass surgery.You have a family history of stroke or heart disease.You have been diagnosed with a hematoma. Wear something loose and comfortable that does not cover your neck. Avoid necklaces and/or earrings; your healthcare provider will likely ask you to remove them. Your healthcare provider should explain the proper protocol to you and should be able to answer any questions you may have. There are few restrictions or instructions on preparing for a carotid Doppler test. Before your test, you may need to: Sign a consent form.Stop smoking for at least two hours before your appointment.Stop drinking or eating anything containing caffeinetwo hours before your appointment. For most people, a carotid ultrasound takes an average of 15 to 30 minutes.The test is done in a special room with the Doppler machine and a table for you to lie on. You can expect your healthcare provider to follow the five steps listed below, but what actually happens may vary depending on your condition, so follow their instructions. Remove any clothing or jewelry that blocks your neck area.Lay on a table with your neck bent back slightly.Theultrasound technician will apply a lubricating, jelly-like substance to both sides of your neck, where the carotid arteries are.The Doppler or ultrasound wand is moved back and forth over the neck to detect blood flow.You will hear a "whooshing" sound from the machine. After the images are captured, you will be given towels to help wipe off the lubricant. You can then get dressed and leave the testing room. Once the test is complete, you are free to resume normal activities with no restrictions, unlessyour healthcare provider recommends otherwise.The results should be available within a few days at most. After your test, here's what happens next: An ultrasound technician records the completed test on a videotape.A diagnostic radiologist reviews the tape to measure blood flow and determinethe amount and location of any narrowing of the carotid arteries.The radiologist then sends a report to your physician.The radiologist will review the written report.The results of your test, along with other factors determined by your individual condition, guide further treatment recommendations. Your healthcare provider will be given a report within days of the test. These results will be shared with you in person or during a telehealth appointment. A Doppler scan measures the flow of blood. A normal result will typically show the blood moving at a rate of 30 to 40 centimeters per second.However, the normal range varies from person to person. Normal test results mean that there is no narrowing of the arteries or that there is no significant blockage or problem. Once your healthcare provider shares your results, they may also recommend that the test be repeated in the near future. Another Doppler carotid test may be necessary to get more details because there was an issue with the first scan. Repeat scans may also be used to compare earlier and later readings to see if treatment is working. Depending on your Doppler results, your healthcare provider may also recommend other tests. These include:Computed tomography (CT) angiogram scan: A CT scan is a noninvasive type of X-ray that creates a 3D image of the blood vessels in your body. Using dye injected into your vein, the image can show details of your carotid arteries.Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI): An MRI uses a strong magnetic field and radio waves to produce two- or three-dimensional images of your blood vessels. These tests may not be covered by insurance in some instances, which is one of the reasons theyre not the first choice of healthcare providers. However, they can offer important details when the results of a carotid doppler are unclear. If the Doppler shows you're at risk for having a stroke, your healthcare provider may recommend lifestyle changes to lower the risk. They may suggest changing your diet to include foods low in saturated fats, trans fats, and cholesterol as well as those high in fiber and low in sodium. Other lifestyle changes may include: Maintaining a healthy weightGetting regular physical activityAvoiding smoking and secondhand smokeLimiting alcohol consumption Your healthcare provider may also adjust your medication or prescribe additional medications to help lower your risk of stroke. These may include: Medications such as Bayer (aspirin) or Plavix (clopidogrel) to prevent blood clotsStatins such as Lipitor (atorvastatin) to lower your cholesterolAntihypertensives such as ACE inhibitors or calcium channel blockers to lower your blood pressure If you have severe plaque buildup, your healthcare provider may recommend a carotid endarterectomy. This is a surgical procedure to remove plaque from the carotid artery. Severe blockages can also be treated with angioplasty, a procedure that uses a balloon to create a wider opening in a narrow or blocked artery. A Doppler carotid test is a non-invasive way to check your cardiovascular health. The ultrasound is safe and easy and offers images of soft tissue that cannot be seen on an X-ray. With the information provided, your healthcare provider can see if you need treatment for a blockage, which can go far to prevent a stroke.A carotid ultrasound is a crucial step in assessing mens heart and vascular health. Proper preparation before the examination ensures accurate results and minimizes discomfort during the procedure. Here are comprehensive preparation guidelines Before the examination, discuss your medical history and any medications you are taking with your doctor. This allows for personalized advice and ensures the procedure is tailored to your needs. Water Intake Avoid excessive drinking of water shortly before the exam. Heavy Meals Refrain from eating heavy meals at least 8 hours prior to the ultrasound to prevent movement of the carotid arteries. Choose loose-fitting clothing that allows easy access to your neck and chest area for a more convenient examination. In the 24 hours leading up to the ultrasound, avoid smoking and alcohol consumption as they can affect blood flow and the accuracy of the results. Ultrasound procedures can cause anxiety. Try to relax and mentally prepare yourself to ensure the examination proceeds smoothly. If you have medical documents or previous test results, bring them along. This helps the doctor evaluate your health status comprehensively. Carotid ultrasound is a cornerstone of vascular imaging, offering a non-invasive way to assess blood flow and detect stenosis before it leads to serious complications like stroke. Whether youre a seasoned sonographer or refining your vascular scanning skills, mastering the nuances of how to perform a carotid ultrasound is crucial for accuracy and clinical relevance.In this guide, well walk through best practices for carotid artery imaging, common pitfalls, and interpretation essentials to help you achieve precise, reproducible results. Why Carotid Ultrasound MattersCarotid duplex ultrasound is widely used to evaluate: Carotid artery stenosis Identifying narrowing due to atherosclerosis Plaque characteristics Differentiating between stable and vulnerable plaques Stroke risk assessment Detecting hemodynamically significant lesions Post-intervention monitoring Following up on stents or endarterectomy outcomesWithout a doubt, this exams critical role in stroke prevention, understanding the best scanning techniques and interpretation criteria, is essential for accurate diagnosis and patient management. Step-by-Step Best Practices for Carotid Ultrasound1. Patient Positioning & PreparationFirst, position the patient supine with the head slightly extended and turned away from the scanning side.Use a high-frequency linear transducer (7-12 MHz) for optimal resolution. A low frequency curvilinear transducer might be helpful for deep vessels.Apply adequate but not excessive gel to ensure smooth transducer movement without air gaps.Remind the patient (kindly) that talking while the transducer is on the neck will interfere with the exam due tonoise vibrations.Additionally, make sure to watch your positioning as well for proper ergonomics. Some sonographers sit behind the patient so they work in front of their body, not off to the side, putting stress on the shoulder. 2. Optimizing B-Mode Imaging for Anatomy & Plaque AssessmentBegin with a gray-scale (B-mode) sweep from the clavicle to the mandible to identify the CCA, ICA, and ECA.Identify abnormalities, notingtortuosity, dissection, stenosis, occlusion, FMD, CBT, or aneurysm.Adjust gain and dynamic range to highlight echogenicity differences in soft, fibrous, and calcified plaques.Includetransverse & longitudinalgrayscale imaging. Use machine tools to measure the percent stenosis.Tortuous carotid artery. It may feel like a pulsatile mass upon palpation.3. Identifying ICA vs. ECA (Internal vs. External Carotid Artery)A common challenge is distinguishing the ICA from the ECA, especially in tortuous anatomy. Heres how: ICA is usually posterior and has a larger, low-resistive, continuous waveform ECA is anterior, smaller in diameter, and shows a higher-resistance waveform with dicrotic notch ECA has visible branches, while ICA does not4. Doppler Optimization for Flow AnalysisAngle correction is critical Keep the Doppler angle 60 to ensure accurate velocity measurements.Avoid over-gaining Doppler settings, which can falsely elevate velocities.Sample midstream in the vessel, avoiding walls to prevent erroneous readings.5. Common Pitfalls to Avoid Improper Angle Correction Over- or under-estimating angles can drastically alter velocity measurements. Inadequate Sweep Speed A slow sweep is ideal for detecting subtle plaque or turbulent flow. Ignoring Post-Stenotic Turbulence Always assess beyond the stenosis for flow disturbances. Basic Carotid Protocol ImagesKeep in mind that every image should be bilateral. Include grayscale longitudinal & transverse images, longitudinal color & pulsed Doppler images, and measure the PSV and EDV at each location.CCA ProximalCCA DistalICA ProximalBulbICA MidICA DistalECA ProximalVertebral ArterySubclavian Artery Carotid Stenosis Interpretation Criteria Enhance Your Expertise with The Art of Vascular UltrasoundMastering carotid ultrasound requires more than just knowing the protocolsit demands an understanding of how to interpret findings accurately and apply them clinically.All of the information in this blog and more can be found in ESPs newest book, The Art of Vascular Ultrasound, written by Jean White-Melendez and Bill Schroedter, ESPs vascular registry review instructors! The Art of Vascular Ultrasound offers in-depth insights into: Real-world case studies that reinforce interpretation techniques Detailed illustrations and step-by-step scanning guides Essential Doppler criteria and common diagnostic challenges Explore the Book Here (look through a flipbook and watch an interview with the authors!)Refining yourscanning techniquesand applyingstructured interpretationcriteria willimprove diagnostic accuracy and deliver more confident vascular assessments. To wrap up, carotid ultrasound remains one of the most valuable and widely used diagnostic tools in vascular imaging. By focusing on proper technique, avoiding common errors, and following evidence-based interpretation criteria, you can provide precise and reliable assessments that aid in stroke prevention and vascular health management.At ESPs core, we believe we are building confidence, developing understanding, and enhancing knowledge to provide better care for others. We hope you agree and join us in your educational journey Carotid ultrasound is a safe, painless procedure that makes use of sound waves to examine the blood flow through the carotid arteries.Your two carotid arteries are found on each side of your neck. They deliver blood from your heart to your brain.Carotid ultrasound tests for any blocked or narrowed carotid arteries, which can increase the risks of stroke. The results can aid your doctor in determining a treatment to lower your risk of stroke. Here are the most common reasons to undergo a carotid ultrasound procedure.A carotid ultrasound is used to test for any narrowed arteries, which elevate the risk of stroke.Carotid arteries are normally narrowed by a buildup of plaque, which is made up of fat, cholesterol, calcium and other substances that circulate in your bloodstream. An early diagnosis and treatment of a narrowed carotid artery can significantly reduce the risk of stroke.Your doctor will make a recommendation of carotid ultrasound if you have a transient ischemic attacks (TIAs) or particular types of stroke or if you have any medical conditions that increase the risk of stroke, including:High blood pressureHigh cholesterolFamily history of heart diseaseDiabetesCoronary heart diseaseAn abnormal sound in carotid arteries (bruit), detected by your doctor using a stethoscope.Recent transient attacks or stroke.In order to screen for narrowed or blocked vessels in other areas of your body, you may need the following additional tests:Abdominal ultrasound: You may have an abdominal ultrasound to tests for any condition that affects the blood vessels or organs in your abdominal area.Ankle-brachial index test:This particular test measures and compares the blood pressure in your ankle and arm. The test shows reduced or blocked flow to your legs.Cardiac stress test:This particular test shows how efficient your heart performs when under stress, such as during exercise. Results can indicate poor blood flow to the heart.Imaging tests can also be ordered to detect coronary artery disease.The other uses of Carotid UltrasoundYour doctor may order a carotid ultrasound for the following reasons:To evaluate blood flow through the artery after surgery to remove plaques (carotid endarterectomy).To evaluate the placement and effectiveness of a stent, a mesh tube used to improve the flow of blood through an artery.To locate a collection of clotted blood (hematoma) that may prevent blood flow.To detect other carotid artery abnormalities that may disrupt blood flow. Carotid ultrasound has no potential risks because the test uses harmless sound waves.They are the same type of sound waves that doctors use to record pictures of fetuses in pregnant women. Call the day before the exam to confirm the time and place the exam will be held.Wear a comfortable shirt with no collar or an open collar.Do not wear a necklace or dangling earrings.Unless your doctor or the radiology lab provides special instructions, you should not need to make any other preparations. Here you can find out what to expect from your carotid ultrasoundprocedure.How it operatesA technician, known as a sonographer, conducts the test with a small, hand-held device called a transducer.The transducer emits sound waves and records the echo as waves bounce of tissue, organs and blood cells.A computer translates the echoed sound waves into a live-action image on my monitor.The radiologist may utilize a Doppler's ultrasound, which shows blood flowing through the arteries. In a Doppler ultrasound, the rate of blood flow is represented on a graph.A carotid ultrasound typically takes about 30 minutes.During the procedureYou will likely lie on your back during the ultrasound. The sonographer may position your head to get a better access to the sides of your neck.The sonographer will then apply warm gel to your skin above the side of each carotid artery. The gel helps in transmitting the ultrasound waves to and fro.The sonographer will then gently press the transducer against the side of your neck. You should not feel any discomfort during the procedure. If you do, inform the sonographer. A doctor who has specialized in imaging tests (radiologist) will review the results of a carotid ultrasound.He or she will then prepare a report for the doctor who ordered the test.This may be your primary care doctor, a doctor trained in heart and blood vessel conditions (cardiologist), or a doctor who has specialized in the nervous system conditions (neurologist).The radiologist may also discuss the results of the test with you immediately after the procedure. The doctor who ordered the test will explain to you what the carotid ultrasound revealed and what that means for you.If the test reveals you're at risk of a stroke, your doctor may recommend the following therapies, depending on the severity of blockage in your arteries:Eat a healthy diet, including fruits, vegetables and whole-grain bread and cereals, and limit saturated fat.Exercise regularly.Keep a healthy weight.Don't smoke and avoid secondhand smoke.Take medications to lower blood cholesterol and blood pressure.Take medications to prevent blood clots.Have a surgical procedure to remove carotid artery plaques (carotid endarterectomy).Have a surgical procedure to open up and support your carotid arteries (carotid angioplasty and stenting).If your doctor ordered the carotid ultrasound as a follow-up to a surgical procedure, your doctor can explain whether the treatment is working and whether you'll need additional treatment or follow-up exams.Additional testsIf your results are unclear, your doctor may order additional imaging tests, including:Computerized tomography angiogram (CTA) scan: A CTA scan uses a series of X-rays to produce detailed images of the blood vessels in your body. Your doctor may inject a dye into a vein to highlight your carotid arteries.Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI): An MRI uses a magnetic field and radio waves to produce detailed images of soft tissues in your body. A magnetic resonance angiography (MRA) scan also may be performed to get a better look at blood vessels. If your physician has ordered a carotid ultrasound, he or she is asking for a test to detect dangerous, narrowed carotid arteries that increase the risk of stroke. Your doctor will recommend a carotid ultrasound if you have transient ischemic attacks (TIAs) or certain types of stroke. You may also be prescribed a carotid ultrasound if you have other medical conditions that heighten your risk of stroke, such as:High blood pressureDiabetesHigh cholesterolA family history of stroke or heart diseaseRecent transient ischemic attack (TIA) or strokeAbnormal sound in carotid arteries (bruit)Coronary artery disease (CAD)How to prepare for your carotid ultrasoundGetting ready for your carotid ultrasound is fairly straightforward. For example, you may be asked not to smoke or drink caffeine for at least two hours before the test. Use of cigarettes or vaping devices and drinking or consuming caffeine can shrink your blood vessels and impact the accuracy of the test.Be sure to wear comfortable clothing with a loose or open neck. Avoid turtlenecks or silk clothing, which could be stained by the ultrasound gel. Do not wear jewelry, or if you do, remove it prior to the exam.Alaskas leader in carotid ultrasound, and much moreAlaska Family Sonograms is proud to be a trusted source for advanced, multifaceted ultrasound services. Should you need a carotid ultrasound in Anchorage, Alaska, AFS is the choice for ultra-accurate interpretations, precise resolution and efficient reports. We work closely with your doctor to ensure transparent and timely information exchange, and we do it all while respecting your individual needs and preferences.To learn more or schedule an appointment, give us a call at 907-561-3601 orclick hereto use our online form.

How to prepare for a carotid ultrasound. Can you eat before a carotid ultrasound. Is there any prep for a carotid doppler. Do you have to fast for a carotid ultrasound. How do i prepare for a carotid ultrasound.