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(54) **X-ray computed tomographic apparatus and scan plan support apparatus**

Röntgentomographievorrichtung und Vorrichtung zur Unterstützung eines Scan-Plans

Appareil tomographique informatisé à rayons X et appareil de support de plan de balayage

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The file contains technical information submitted after the application was filed and not included in this specification

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Description

[0001] The present invention relates to an X-ray computed tomographic apparatus having a scan plan support function, a scan plan support apparatus, and a program.

[0002] A scan planning window in a conventional X-ray computed tomographic apparatus (see e.g. US 2003/0161435 and US 2004/0202277) displays the respective elements constituting a scan plan in a table form mainly comprising a text. A conventional X-ray computed tomographic apparatus can only perform imaging in the Z direction (body axis direction) within a small range of several tens of millis (40 mm etc.) at a time, and hardly performs time-series imaging, i.e., a so-called dynamic scan.

[0003] Recent X-ray computed tomographic apparatuses, however, generally perform a scan under various conditions at once owing to an increase in the number of rows of detectors and a reduction in imaging time. For example, multi-slice CT using 256 or more rows of flat panel detectors which are wide in the slice direction, in particular, has greatly increased the number of scan mode options and considerably increased the imaging speed. It is therefore useful to plan more scans such as dynamic imaging, S & S scan, and helical scan altogether as a sequence.

[0004] For this reason, a "scan plan displayed in a table form" provides good operability and visibility with respect to scan conditions for each scan, e.g., a scan time and a tube current, but presents difficulty in intuitively and clearly understanding the overall scan sequence, e.g., the order of scans and scan intervals.

[0005] In addition, US 2003 0123603 A1 discloses a computed tomography apparatus that is configured to assist an operator in easily and correctly making an imaging plan, in particular to reduce the burden of the operator. The computed tomography apparatus is configured to select at least one of various reconstruction methods or to change a parameter by the information the operator inputs or to display its grade information, for example.

[0006] It is an object of the present invention to improve the visibility and operability of a scan plan in an X-ray computed tomographic apparatus.

[0007] This is achieved by the scan plan support apparatus of claim 1, and by the X-ray CT apparatus of claim 4. Further developments are given in the dependent claims.

[0008] The invention can be more fully understood from the following detailed description when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a block diagram showing the arrangement of an X-ray computed tomographic apparatus according to an embodiment of the present invention;
FIG. 2 is a view showing an example of a scan planning window including a scan sequence in table form which is generated by a scan plan execution processing unit FIG. 1;
FIG. 3 is a view showing an example of a scan planning window including a scan sequence in a timing chart which is generated by the scan plan execution processing unit FIG. 1;
FIG. 4 is a view showing a scan condition details setting window which pops up when an operator performs predetermined operation on the timing chart in FIG. 3;
FIG. 5 is a view showing a timing chart obtained by scan element adding operation in this embodiment; and
FIG. 6 is a view showing a line marker which is superimposed on a timing chart and moves with the lapse of time after scan start.

[0009] An embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to the views of the accompanying drawing. In order to reconstruct one-slice tomographic image data, projection data corresponding to one rotation around a subject to be examined, i.e., about 360°, is required, or (180° + view angle) projection data is required in the half scan method. The present invention can be applied to either of these reconstruction schemes. The half scan scheme will be exemplified here. As mechanisms of converting incident X-rays into electric charges, the following techniques are the mainstream: an indirect conversion type that converts X-rays into light through a phosphor such as a scintillator and converts the light into electric charges through photoelectric conversion elements such as photodiodes, and a direct conversion type that uses generation of electron-hole pairs in a semiconductor by X-rays and migration of the electron-hole pairs to an electrode, i.e., a photoconductive phenomenon. As an X-ray detection element, either of these schemes can be used. In this case, the former type, i.e., the indirect conversion type, will be exemplified. Recently, with an increase in the number of rows of detectors, detectors including 64 rows (40 mm) or more have been put into practice. The present invention can be applied to an X-ray computed tomographic apparatus comprising a multi-slice type detector as well as a conventional X-ray computed tomographic apparatus comprising a single-slice type detector. The X-ray computed tomographic apparatus comprising the single-tube type detector will be exemplified here.

[0010] FIG. 1 shows the arrangement of an X-ray computed tomographic apparatus according to this embodiment. A gantry 100 has an X-ray tube 101 and X-ray detector 103 of a so-called multi-row type (also called a two-dimensional array type detector or flat panel detector) comprising, for example, 64 or 256 rows. The X-ray tube 101 and X-ray detector 103 are mounted on an annular frame 102 which is rotatably supported around a rotation axis RA. The X-ray detector 103 faces the X-ray tube 101. A rotating unit 107 rotates the frame 102 at a high speed of, for example, 0.4 sec/rotation. A high voltage generator 109 applies a tube voltage to the X-ray

tube 101 through a slip ring 108 and supplies a filament current to the X-ray tube 101. With this operation, the X-ray tube 101 generates X-rays. The X-ray detector 103 detects X-rays transmitted through the subject.

[0011] A data acquisition circuit 104 generally called a DAS (Data Acquisition System) converts a signal output from the X-ray detector 103 for each channel into a voltage signal, amplifies it, and further converts it into a digital signal. This data (raw data) is sent to a preprocessing device 106 housed in a console outside the gantry 100 through a noncontact data transmitter 105. The preprocessing device 106 performs correction processing such as sensitivity correction for the raw data. A storage device 112 then stores the resultant data as so-called projection data at a stage immediately before reconstruction processing.

[0012] The storage device 112 is connected to a system controller 110 through a data/control bus, together with a reconstruction device 114, display device 116, input device 115, and scan plan support apparatus 200. The scan plan support apparatus 200 includes a function for supporting an imaging technician to develop a scan plan. For this purpose, the scan plan support apparatus 200 comprises a scan plan execution processing unit 201 which is in charge of overall operation control on scan planning and various types of computation processing, a scan plan storage unit 207 for storing the data of a plurality of scan plans, the data of a developed plan, and the like, a scan planning window generating unit 203 for generating the data of a scan planning window to be described later, and a timing chart generating unit 205 (also denoted data generating unit) which generates a timing chart for a scan sequence (to be described later).

[0013] Note that in this case, a unit of scan operation controlled under unitary scan conditions will be referred to as a scan element. One examination comprises a plurality of scan elements. A plurality of scan elements constituting one examination are ranked. A train of a plurality of scan elements will be referred to as a scan sequence. A plurality of sets of scan conditions correspond to a plurality of scan elements. However, a plurality of sets of scan conditions do not always differ from each other, and may include the same scan conditions.

[0014] Scan conditions include many setting items such as a scan mode which discriminates the type of scan, a tube voltage, a tube current, the diameter (S-FOV) of an imaging field, the diameter (D-FOV) of a reconstruction field, an imaging slice thickness, a reconstruction slice thickness, a helical pitch, the number of slices, a start time representing an elapsed time from the start time point of a scan, a wait time representing the time interval between adjacent scan elements, and a pause time representing the intervals of X-ray generation within a scan element in S & S or the like. The scan modes typically include scanography, a dynamic scan, a 4D dynamic scan, an S & S scan, and a helical scan. A 4D dynamic scan is the operation of continuously scanning the same portion by using the flat panel detector 103.

[0015] Optimization of such scan conditions is a difficult task requiring a broad and highly sophisticated range of technical knowledge. A specialized system developed to support such setting is a so-called scan expert system. One of the main functions of this system is to receive an examination object and an examination region in addition to the sex, age, and physique of a subject to be examined and provide one or two or more scan sequence plans corresponding to the received information. The scan plan support apparatus 200 of this embodiment corresponds to this scan expert system. One of the important characteristic functions of the scan plan support apparatus 200 is to form a new window for scan plan setting operation.

[0016] As shown in FIG. 2, a plurality of scan elements #1 to #5 are arranged in a table form in the scan planning window generated by the scan planning window generating unit 203 of the scan plan support apparatus 200. The main categories of this table include many items such as:

- scan element number
- start type (Start: manual (P)/automatic (A))
- start time (Start Time) corresponding to elapsed time of each scan element after trigger operation for scan start
- wait time (Wait) as interval from end of immediately preceding scan element to start of scan element
- scan start position (Start Pos.) of each scan element
- scan end position (End Pos.) of each scan element
- scan mode (Scan Mode) which discriminates scan type
- number of scans in scan element (# of scans written as 1 or C1 in the scanographic mode, dynamic mode, and helical mode, which represents that X-ray are continuously generated during a scan element period, and as I5 or the like in the S & S mode, which represents that five X-ray pulses are generated at predetermined intervals (pause times))
- tube voltage (kV)
- tube current (mA)
- diameter (D-FOV) of reconstruction field
- scan time (to be also referred to as a rotation time (Rotation Time)) required for X-ray tube to rotate once
- total scan time (Total Scan Time: simply given as a time width during which X-rays are generated in the scanographic mode, dynamic mode, and helical mode, and given as the total time obtained by adding the time obtained by multiplying a pause time by the number of pauses to the time obtained by multiplying a rotation time by the number of scans)
- imaging slice thickness (Thickness)

These items are written as numerical values or symbols. As described above, in the current tendency toward a larger number of scan elements, constituting a scan sequence, if scan elements are written in a table form as shown in FIG. 2, it is difficult to intuitively understand the

temporal flow of an overall scan sequence.

[0017] In this embodiment, therefore, as shown in FIG. 3, the timing chart generating unit 205 of the scan plan support apparatus 200 generates a timing chart which expresses a san sequence formed by ranking a plurality of scan elements subjected to scan control under a plurality of scan conditions as a temporal change in tube current or dose index (CTDI etc.), and generates the data of a scan planning window including the timing chart.

[0018] As shown in FIGS. 2 and 3, a scan planning window includes a scan sequence area 300 together with basic information such as patient information, utility information, the calorific amount limit of the X-ray tube, and a scanogram. In the scan sequence area 300, a plurality of scan elements #1 to #5 constituting a scan sequence are selectively arranged in table form or timing chart form in accordance with the operation of a display form switching button 301.

[0019] The abscissa and ordinate of the timing chart respectively represent the time and tube current (mA). A tube current (mA) can be replaced by another index representing a dose. Such another index is, for example, mAs (an index indicating a total tube current value corresponding to a scan time, which is calculated from a tube current set in an examination plan and an actual emission time), CTDIw (Computed Tomography Dose Index Weighted: an emission dose per unit slice thickness), or DLP (Dose Length Product: a total emission dose).

[0020] Scan elements #1 to #5 are respectively expressed by graphic patterns G#1 to G#5. The respective scan modes are written in a character form with the graphic patterns G#1 to G#5. The graphic patterns G#1 to G#5 respectively have frames f1 to f5 respectively having widths from the start times of the respective modes to the times when total scan times elapse and heights corresponding to the respective tube current values. The entire internal areas of the frames f1 and f2 corresponding to the scanographic mode and the dynamic mode or the helical mode are painted out in display forms corresponding to the respective scan modes. For example, display colors and hatchings are selectively used in accordance with scan modes. In the S & S mode, the frames f3, f4, and f5 each internally have posts P corresponding to the number of scans. Each post P has a width corresponding to a scan time and is painted out in a display form corresponding to the scan mode. The posts P are arranged at intervals corresponding to pause times.

[0021] Pointing and moving the frames f1 to f5 of the graphic patterns G#1 to G#5 with a pointing device such as a mouse can, for example, change the scan start times or the order of the scan element train. Tool buttons TB1 for prolonging or shortening a scan time are written on the left and right sides of each of the frames f1 to f5 of the graphic patterns G#1 to G#5. The operator can prolong or shorten the scan time of a given scan element by dragging the tool button TB1 to the left or right while pointing the pointer at the tool button TB1 with a pointing device such as a mouse. Tool buttons TB2 for adjusting the magnitude of a tube current are written on the upper portions of the frames f1 to f5 of the graphic patterns G#1 to G#5. The operator can adjust the magnitude of a tube current in a given scan element by dragging the tool button TB2 in the vertical direction while pointing the pointer at the tool button with a pointing device such as a mouse. The dose index (CTDI, DLP) is re-calculated and displayed in real time according to the adjustment of a tube current. In the S & S mode, the operator can adjust the length of a pause time by dragging the post P in the frame f3, f4, or f5 to the left and right while pointing the pointer at the post P with a pointing device such as a mouse.

[0022] Performing specific operation, e.g., operating the right button of the mouse at an arbitrary position in one of the frames f1 to f5 of the graphic patterns G#1 to G#5 will pop up a details setting window like that shown in FIG. 4. This details setting window includes input boxes for items such as a tube voltage (kV), a tube current (mA), a scan time (rotation time), the diameter (D-FOV) of a reconstruction field, effective mAs, and a total scan time. The operator can input numerical values as the respective items.

[0023] As shown in FIG. 5, the lower part of the scan sequence area of the window has command buttons for copying (copy), adding (New Scan), and deleting (Delete) for each scan element. For example, operating such a command button makes it possible to add a scan element in the helical scan mode, as shown in FIG. 5.

[0024] As described above, in this embodiment, visually expressing a single examination (scan sequence) as a timing chart as a whole by using graphic patterns allows the operator to intuitively and easily understand the scan sequence, thereby improving the visibility of a scan plan. Operating graphic patterns on the timing chart makes it possible to change each scan condition for a scan element, change the order of scan elements or the like, and copy, add, or delete a scan element. It is therefore possible to expect an improvement in operability.

[0025] Note that even after the operator presses the scan trigger to actually start a scan, this apparatus displays a timing chart, and the scan planning window generating unit 203 superimposes a line marker corresponding to the current time point on the timing chart in accordance with a scan control signal from the system controller 110, as shown in FIG. 6. Since this line marker moves on the timing chart with the lapse of time, the imaging technician can intuitively understand the progress of a scan, scan conditions for the next scan, and the like at a glance.

[0026] Note that the present invention is not limited to the above embodiment, and constituent elements can be variously modified and embodied at the execution stage within the scope of the invention. Various inventions can be formed by proper combinations of a plurality of constituent elements disclosed in the above embodiments. For example, several constituent elements may be omitted from the all the constituent elements in each embod-

iment. In addition, constituent elements of the different embodiments may be combined as needed.

[0027] It is explicitly stated that all features disclosed in the description and/or the claims are intended to be disclosed separately and independently from each other for the purpose of original disclosure as well as for the purpose of restricting the claimed invention independent of the composition of the features in the embodiments and/or the claims. It is explicitly stated that all value ranges or indications of groups of entities disclose every possible intermediate value or intermediate entity for the purpose of original disclosure as well as for the purpose of restricting the claimed invention, in particular as limits of value ranges.

Claims

1. A scan plan support apparatus for supporting development of a scan plan or X-ray computed tomography, comprising:

a scan planning unit (200) adapted to generate data of a scan planning window including a timing chart, an abscissa and an ordinate of the timing chart respectively representing a temporal scan sequence and a tube current or another dose index, wherein the scan sequence includes a pluralité of scan elements corresponding to a plurality of scan conditions, wherein a unit of scan operation controlled under unitary scan conditions is referred to as a scan element, the scan conditions include

a start time representing an elapsed time from the start time point of a scan as a setting item, and
the scan conditions further include setting items such as

a scan mode, which discriminates the type of scan such as scanography, a dynamic scan, a 4D dynamic scan, an S & S scan, and a helical scan,
a tube voltage, a tube current, the diameter (S-FOV) of an imaging field, the diameter (D-FOV) of a reconstruction field, an imaging slice thickness, a reconstruction slice thickness, a helical pitch, the number of slices, a wait time representing the time interval between adjacent scan elements, and a pause time representing the intervals of X-ray generation within a scan element in S & S or the like, and
wherein, within the plurality of sets of scan conditions and, thus within the plurality of scan elements, scan conditions do not always differ from each other, and sets of scan conditions may include the same setting of a scan condition,

a display unit (116) for displaying the scan planning window on the basis of the generated data, wherein the scan elements are respectively expressed by graphic patterns that respectively have frames (f1,... f5), which respectively have widths from the start times of the respective modes to the times when total scan times elapse and heights corresponding to the respective tube current values, and the scan plan support apparatus further comprises
a pointing and moving device for change the scan start times and/or the order of the scan elements, and
tool buttons (TB1) for prolonging or shortening a scan time, which are written on the left and right sides of each of the frames (f1,... f5) of the graphic patterns, and tool buttons (TB2) for adjusting the magnitude of a tube current, which are written on the upper portions of the frames (f1,... f5) of the graphic patterns, for being operated with the pointing and moving device, and
wherein the scan planning window includes a total exposure dose indication associated with said plurality of scan elements, and the apparatus is configured such that the total exposure dose indication is re-calculated and displayed in real time according to the increasing/decreasing of the tube current.

2. The scan plan support apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the scan elements have different intervals of X-ray generation.

3. The scan plan support apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the plurality of scan elements constitute one examination.

4. An X-ray computed tomographic apparatus comprising:

an X-ray tube (101) which generates X-ray
an X-ray detector (103) which detects X-rays transmitted through a subject to be examined;
a reconstruction processing unit (114) which reconstructs an image on the basis of an output from the X-ray detector; and
a scan plan support apparatus according to any one of claims 1 to 3.

5. The apparatus according to claim 4, wherein the scan planning unit changes a display form of the scan element on the timing chart in accordance with a scan mode.

6. The apparatus according to claim 4 or 5, wherein the scan planning unit changes a display color of the scan element on the timing chart in accordance with a scan mode.

7. The apparatus according to any of claims 4 to 6, wherein the scan planning window includes a command button for switching a display form of the scan sequence from the timing chart to a table form.

8. The apparatus according to claim 7, wherein the scan planning window includes a command button for switching a display form of the scan sequence from the table form to the timing chart.

9. The apparatus according to any of claims 4 to 8, wherein a command marker for commanding correction of a scan condition for each scan element is written beside the timing chart.

10. The apparatus according to any of claims 4 to 9, wherein a marker for increaseing/decreasing a tube current for said each scan element is written beside the timing chart.

11. The apparatus according to any of claims 4 to 10, wherein a marker for increasing/decreasing a scan time for said each scan element is written beside the timing chart.

12. The apparatus according to any of claims 4 to 11, wherein a line marker which moves with a lapse of time after scan start is superimposed on the timing chart.

13. The apparatus according to any of claims 4 to 12, wherein the scan sequence includes a scan element corresponding to a 4D dynamic scan of continuously scanning the same portion with a flat panel detector.

14. The apparatus according to claim 4, wherein the scan modes discriminate a type of scan, and each scan mode is one of scanography, a dynamic scan, a S & S scan and a helical scan.

15. The apparatus according to claim 4, wherein the dose index is one of an index indicating a total tube current of a scan time, an emission dose per slice thickness, and a total emission dose.

Patentansprüche

1. Eine Scanplanungsunterstützungsvorrichtung zum Unterstützen der Erstellung eines Scanplans für Röntgenstrahlungscomputertomografie mit
einer Scanplanungseinheit (200), die dazu ausgebildet ist, Daten eines Scanplanungsfensters mit einem Zeitdiagramm, wobei eine Abszisse und eine Ordinate des Zeitdiagramms jeweils eine zeitliche Scansequenz und einen Röhrenstrom oder einen anderen Dosisindex darstellen, zu erzeugen, wobei die Scansequenz eine Mehrzahl von Scanelementen, die zu einer Mehrzahl von Scanbedingungen gehören, aufweist, wobei eine Einheit eines Scanbetriebs, der unter einheitlichen Scanbedingungen angesteuert ist, als Scanelement bezeichnet wird, wobei die Scanbedingungen aufweisen

eine Startzeit, die eine von einem Startzeitpunkt eines Scans vergangene Zeit als Einstellelement darstellt, und
die Scanbedingungen ferner Einstelleinheiten aufweisen wie

einen Scanmodus, der den Typ des Scans abgrenzt wie eine Scanografie, einen dynamischen Scan, einen 4D-dynamischen Scan, einen S & S Scan und einen Spiralscan,
eine Röhrenspannung, einen Röhrenstrom, den Durchmesser (S-FOV) eines bildgebenden Bereichs, einen Durchmesser (D-FOV) eines Rekonstruktionsfelds, eine Abbildungsschichtdicke, eine Rekonstruktionsschichtdicke, eine Spiralsteigung, die Anzahl von Schichten, eine Wartezeit, die das Zeitintervall zwischen aufeinanderfolgenden Scanelementen darstellt, und eine Pausenzeit, die Intervalle der Röntgenstrahlungserzeugung innerhalb eines Scanelements in S & S oder dergleichen darstellt, und
wobei innerhalb der Mehrzahl von Sätze von Scanbedingungen und entsprechend innerhalb der Mehrzahl von Scanelementen, Scanbedingungen sich nicht immer voneinander unterscheiden und Sätze von Scanbedingungen die gleichen Einstellung einer Scanbedingung aufweisen können,

einer Darstelleinheit (116) zum Darstellen des Scanplanungsfensters auf der Basis der erzeugten Daten, wobei
die Scanelemente jeweils durch grafische Muster, die jeweils Rahmen (f1, ... f5) haben, die jeweils Weiten von den Startzeiten der entsprechenden Modi bis zu den Zeiten, wenn die gesamten Scanzeiten ablaufen, und Höhen, die den entsprechenden Röhrenstromwerten entsprechen, haben, ausgedrückt werden, und die Scanplanungsunterstützungsvorrichtung weist ferner auf
eine Zeige- und Bewegungsvorrichtung zum Ändern der Scanstartzeiten und/oder der Reihenfolge von Scanelementen und
Bearbeitungsknöpfe (TB 1) zum Verlängern oder

Verkürzen einer Scanzeit, die auf den linken und rechten Seiten eines jeden der Rahmen (f1, ... f5) der grafischen Muster geschrieben sind, und Bearbeitungsknöpfe (TB2) zum Einstellen der Größe eines Röhrenstroms, die auf den oberen Bereichen der Rahmen (f1, ... f5) der grafischen Muster geschrieben sind, um mit der Zeige- und Bewegungsvorrichtung bedient zu werden, und
wobei das Scanplanungsfenster eine Gesamtexpositionsdosisanzeige, die mit der Mehrzahl von Scanelementen in Bezug steht, aufweist und die Vorrichtung dazu ausgebildet ist, dass die Gesamtexpositionsdosisanzeige erneut berechnet und angezeigt wird in Echtzeit gemäß dem Erhöhen/Reduzieren des Röhrenstroms.

2. Scanplanungsunterstützungsvorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Scanelemente unterschiedliche Intervalle von Röntgenstrahlungserzeugung haben.

3. Scanplanungsunterstützungsvorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Mehrzahl von Scanelementen eine Untersuchung darstellt.

4. Röntgenstrahlungscomputertomografieapparat mit einer Röntgenstrahlungsröhre (101), die Röntgenstrahlen erzeugt,
einem Röntgenstrahlungsdetektor (103), der die Röntgenstrahlen, welche durch ein zu untersuchendes Subjekt treten, detektiert,
einer Rekonstruktionsverarbeitungseinheit (114), welche ein Bild auf der Basis einer Ausgabe des Röntgenstrahlungsdetektors rekonstruiert, und
einer Scanplanungsunterstützungsvorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3.

5. Apparat nach Anspruch 4, wobei die Scanplanungseinheit eine Anzeigeart des Scanelements auf dem Zeitdiagramm gemäß einem Scanmodus ändert.

6. Apparat nach einem der Ansprüche 4 oder 5, wobei die Scanplanungseinheit eine Anzeigefarbe des Scanelements auf dem Zeitdiagramm gemäß einem Scanmodus ändert.

7. Apparat nach einem der Ansprüche 4 bis 6, wobei das Scanplanungsfenster einen Befehlknopf zum Schalten einer Anzeige der Scansequenz von dem Zeitdiagramm zu einer Tabellenform aufweist.

8. Apparat nach Anspruch 7, wobei das Scanplanungsfenster einen Befehlknopf zum Schalten einer Anzeigeart von der Scansequenz von der Tabellenform zu dem Zeitdiagramm aufweist.

9. Apparat nach einem der Ansprüche 4 bis 8, wobei ein Befehlmarkierer zum Befehlen einer Korrektur einer Scanbedingung für jedes Scanelement neben dem Zeitdiagramm geschrieben ist.

10. Apparat nach einem der Ansprüche 4 bis 9, wobei ein Markierer zum Erhöhen/Reduzieren eines Röhrenstroms für jedes Scanelement neben dem Zeitdiagramm geschrieben ist.

11. Apparat nach einem der Ansprüche 4 bis 10, wobei ein Markierer zum Erhöhen/Reduzieren einer Scanzeit für jedes Scanelement neben dem Zeitdiagramm geschrieben ist.

12. Apparat nach einem der Ansprüche 4 bis 11, wobei ein Linienmarkierer, der sich mit einem Vergehen der Zeit nach dem Scanstart bewegt, dem Zeitdiagramm überlagert ist.

13. Apparat nach einem der Ansprüche 4 bis 12, wobei die Scansequenz ein Scanelement aufweist, welches einem 4D-dynamischen Scan von kontinuierlichem Scannen des gleichen Bereichs mit einem Flachbettdetektor entspricht.

14. Apparat nach Anspruch 4, wobei die Scanmodi einen Typ des Scans abgrenzen und jeder Scanmodus eine Scanografie, ein dynamischer Scan, ein S & S Scan oder ein Spiralscan ist.

15. Apparat nach Anspruch 4, wobei der Dosisindex ein Index ist, der einen gesamten Röhrenstrom einer Scanzeit, eine Emissionsdosis pro Schichtdicke oder eine Gesamtemissionsdosis anzeigt.

Revendications

1. Appareil de support de plan de balayage pour supporter le développement d'un plan de balayage pour tomodensitométrie à rayons X, comprenant :

une unité de planification de balayage (200) adaptée pour générer des données d'une fenêtre de planification de balayage, incluant un chronogramme, une abscisse et une ordonnée du chronogramme représentant respectivement une séquence de balayage temporelle et un courant de tube ou un autre indice de dose, dans lequel la séquence de balayage inclut une pluralité d'éléments de balayage correspondant à une pluralité de conditions de balayage, dans lequel une unité de balayage dont le fonctionnement est commandé dans des conditions de balayage unitaires est dénommée élément de balayage, les conditions de balayage incluent :

un temps de démarrage représentant un temps écoulé depuis le point de départ d'un balayage comme article de réglage, et

les conditions de balayage incluent en outre des articles de réglage tels que :

un mode de balayage, qui différencie le type de balayage tel que la scanographie, un balayage dynamique, un balayage dynamique 4D, un balayage S & S et un balayage hélicoïdal,
une tension de tube, un courant de tube, le diamètre (S-FOV) d'un champ d'imagerie, le diamètre (D-FOV) d'un champ de reconstruction, une épaisseur de tranche d'imagerie, une épaisseur de tranche de reconstruction, un pas hélicoïdal, le nombre de tranches, un temps d'attente représentant l'intervalle de temps entre des éléments de balayage adjacents et un temps de pause représentant les intervalles de génération de rayons X dans un élément de balayage en S & S ou analogue, et
dans lequel, dans la pluralité d'ensembles de conditions de balayage et, ainsi, dans la pluralité d'éléments de balayage, les conditions de balayage ne diffèrent pas toujours l'une de l'autre et des ensembles de conditions de balayage peuvent inclure le même réglage d'une condition de balayage,
une unité d'affichage (116) pour afficher la fenêtre de planification de balayage sur la base des données générées,
dans lequel les éléments de balayage sont respectivement exprimés par des motifs graphiques qui ont respectivement des trames (f1, ..., f5) qui ont respectivement des largeurs depuis les temps de démarrage des modes respectifs jusqu'aux moments où les temps de balayage totaux s'écoulent et des hauteurs correspondant aux valeurs de courant de tube respectives, et l'appareil de support de plan de balayage comprend en outre :

un dispositif de pointage et de déplacement pour changer les temps de démarrage de balayage et/ou l'ordre des éléments de balayage, et
des boutons outils (TB1) pour prolonger ou raccourcir un temps de balayage, qui sont inscrits sur les côtés gauche et droit de chacune des trames (f1, ..., f5) des motifs graphiques et
des boutons outils (TB2) pour ajuster la grandeur d'un courant de tube, qui sont inscrits sur les parties supérieures des trames (f1,..., f5) des motifs graphiques, pour être actionnés avec le dispositif de pointage et de déplacement, et
dans lequel la fenêtre de planification de balayage inclut une indication de dose d'exposition totale associée à ladite pluralité d'éléments de balayage, et l'appareil est configuré de sorte que l'indication de dose d'exposition totale soit recalculée et affichée en temps réel selon l'augmentation/réduction du courant de tube.

2. Appareil de support de plan de balayage selon la revendication 1, dans lequel les éléments de balayage ont différents intervalles de génération de rayons X.

3. Appareil de support de plan de balayage selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la pluralité d'éléments de balayage constituent un examen.

4. Appareil tomodensitométrique à rayons X, comprenant :

un tube à rayons X (101) qui génère des rayons X ;
un détecteur de rayons X (103) qui détecte des rayons transmis à travers un sujet à examiner ;
une unité de traitement de reconstruction (114) qui reconstruit une image sur la base d'une sortie du détecteur de rayons X ; et
un appareil de support de plan de balayage selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3.

5. Appareil selon la revendication 4, dans lequel l'unité de planification de balayage change une forme d'affichage de l'élément de balayage sur le chronogramme conformément à un mode de balayage.

6. Appareil selon la revendication 4 ou 5, dans lequel l'unité de planification de balayage change une couleur d'affichage de l'élément de balayage sur le chronogramme conformément à un mode de balayage.

7. Appareil selon l'une quelconque des revendications 4 à 6, dans lequel la fenêtre de planification de balayage inclut un bouton de commande pour faire passer une forme d'affichage de la séquence de balayage du chronogramme à une forme sous tableau.

8. Appareil selon la revendication 7, dans lequel la fenêtre de planification de balayage inclut un bouton

de commande pour faire passer une forme d'affichage de la séquence de balayage de la forme sous tableau au chronogramme.

9. Appareil selon l'une quelconque des revendications 4 à 8, dans lequel un marqueur de commande pour commander la correction d'une condition de balayage pour chaque élément de balayage est inscrit à côté du chronogramme.

10. Appareil selon l'une quelconque des revendications 4 à 9, dans lequel un marqueur permettant d'augmenter/réduire un courant de tube pour chaque dit élément de balayage est inscrit à côté du chronogramme.

11. Appareil selon l'une quelconque des revendications 4 à 10, dans lequel un marqueur permettant d'augmenter/réduire un temps de balayage pour chaque dit élément de balayage est inscrit à côté du chronogramme.

12. Appareil selon l'une quelconque des revendications 4 à 11, dans lequel un marqueur linéaire qui se déplace avec un décalage de temps après le démarrage du balayage est superposé au chronogramme.

13. Appareil selon l'une quelconque des revendications 4 à 12, dans lequel la séquence de balayage inclut un élément de balayage correspondant à un balayage dynamique 4D visant à balayer en continu la même partie avec un détecteur à panneau plat.

14. Appareil selon la revendication 4, dans lequel les modes de balayage différencient un type de balayage et chaque mode de balayage est l'un parmi une scanographie, un balayage dynamique, un balayage en S & S et un balayage hélicoïdal.

15. Appareil selon la revendication 4, dans lequel l'indice de dose est l'un parmi un indice indiquant un courant de tube total d'un temps de balayage, une dose d'émission par épaisseur de couche et une dose d'émission totale.

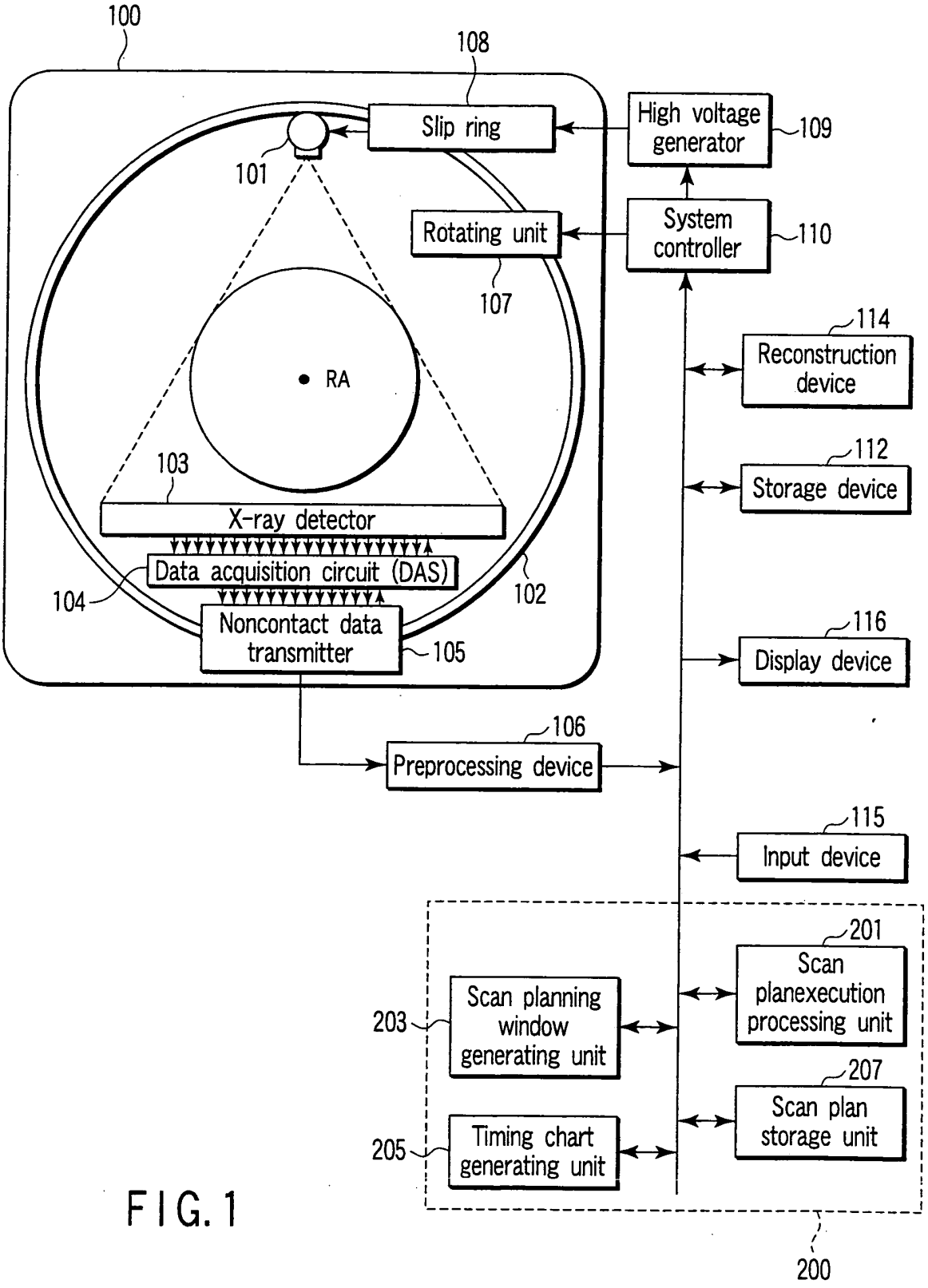
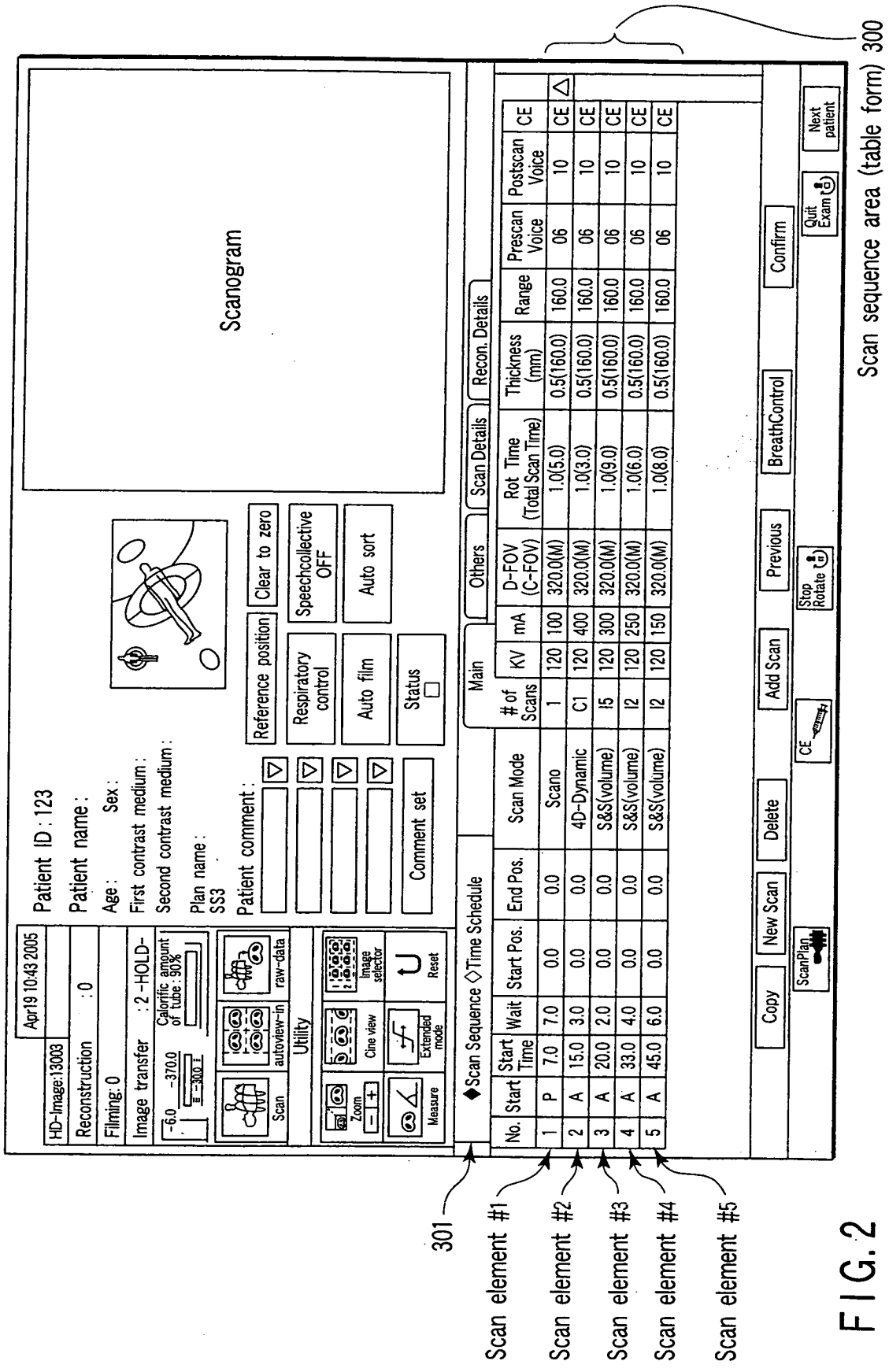

100
108
Slip ring
High voltage generator
109
101
Rotating unit
System controller
110
107
114
Reconstruction device
RA
103
112
Storage device
X-ray detector
Data acquisition circuit (DAS)
104
102
Noncontact data transmitter
105
116
Display device
106
Preprocessing device
115
Input device
201
Scan planexecution processing unit
203
Scan planning window generating unit
207
Scan plan storage unit
205
Timing chart generating unit
200

FIG. 1



No.	Start	Start Time	Wait	Start Pos.	End Pos.	Scan Mode	# of Scans	KV	mA	D-FOV (C-FOV)	Rot Time (Total Scan Time)	Thickness (mm)	Range	Prescan Voice	Postscan Voice	CE
1	P	7.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	Scano	1	120	100	320.0(M)	1.0(5.0)	0.5(160.0)	160.0	06	10	CE
2	A	15.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	4D-Dynamic	C1	120	400	320.0(M)	1.0(3.0)	0.5(160.0)	160.0	06	10	CE
3	A	20.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	S&S(volume)	I5	120	300	320.0(M)	1.0(9.0)	0.5(160.0)	160.0	06	10	CE
4	A	33.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	S&S(volume)	I2	120	250	320.0(M)	1.0(6.0)	0.5(160.0)	160.0	06	10	CE
5	A	45.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	S&S(volume)	I2	120	150	320.0(M)	1.0(8.0)	0.5(160.0)	160.0	06	10	CE

FIG. 2

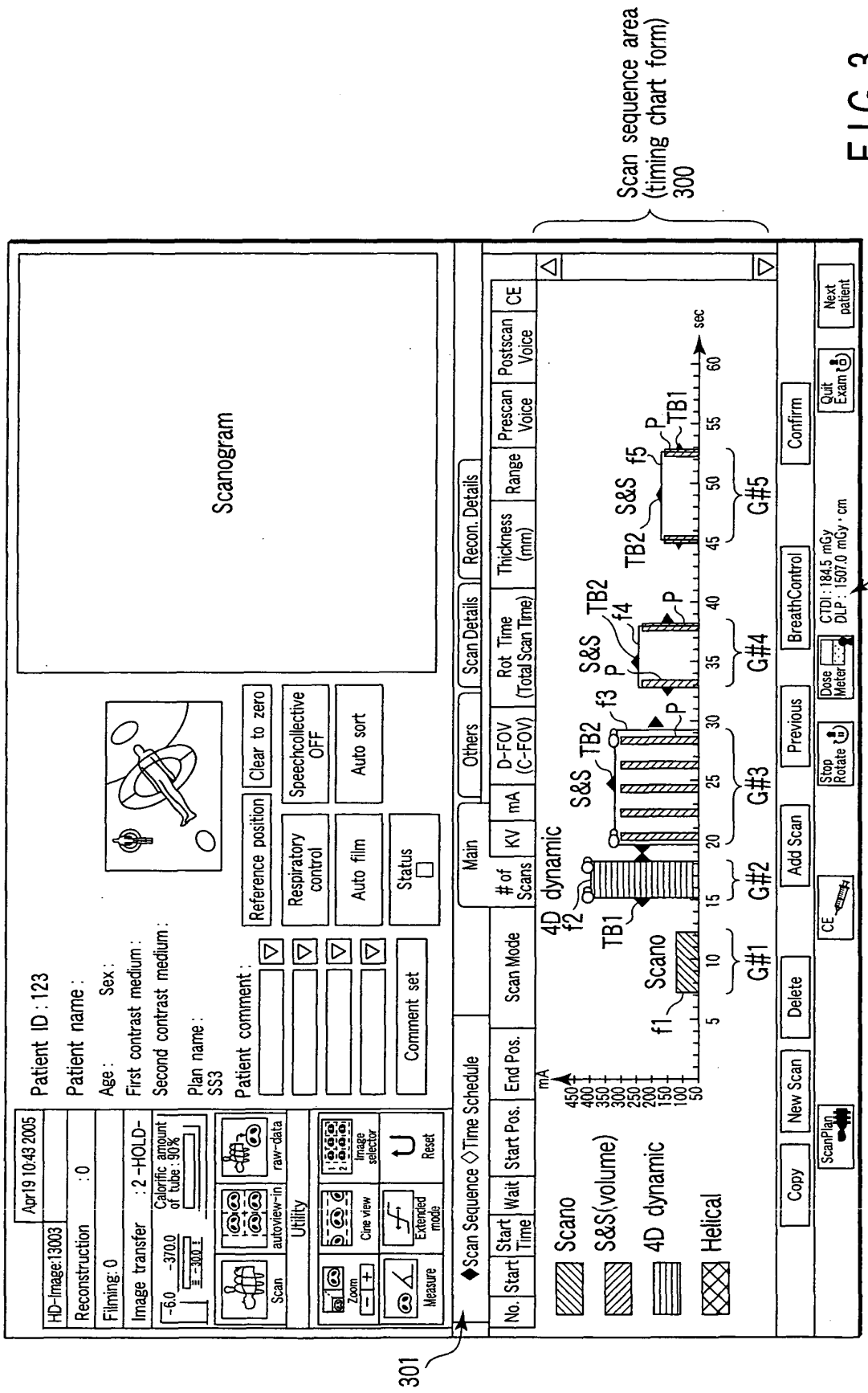

Scanogram
Patient ID : 123
Patient name :
Age : Sex :
First contrast medium :
Second contrast medium :
Plan name :
SS3
Patient comment :
Reference position
Clear to zero
Respiratory control
Speechcollective OFF
Auto film
Auto sort
Status
Comment set
Apr 19 10:43 2005
HD-Image:13003
Reconstruction :0
Filming: 0
Image transfer :2 -HOLD-
Calorific amount of tube : 90%
Scan
autoview-in
raw-data
Utility
Zoom
Cine view
Image selector
Measure
Extended mode
Reset
Scan Sequence
Time Schedule
Main
Others
Scan Details
Recon. Details
No.
Start Time
Wait
Start Pos.
End Pos.
Scan Mode
# of Scans
KV
mA
D-FOV (C-FOV)
Rot Time (Total Scan Time)
Thickness (mm)
Range
Prescan Voice
Postscan Voice
CE
Scano
S&S(volume)
4D dynamic
Helical
4D dynamic
f1
f2
f3
f4
f5
TB1
TB2
S&S
Scano
G#1
G#2
G#3
G#4
G#5
mA
sec
ScanPlan
Copy
New Scan
Delete
CE
Add Scan
Stop Rotate
Previous
Dose Meter
CTDI : 184.5 mGy
DLP : 1507.0 mGy · cm
BreathControl
Confirm
Quit Exam
Next patient
Scan sequence area (timing chart form)
300
301
302

FIG. 3

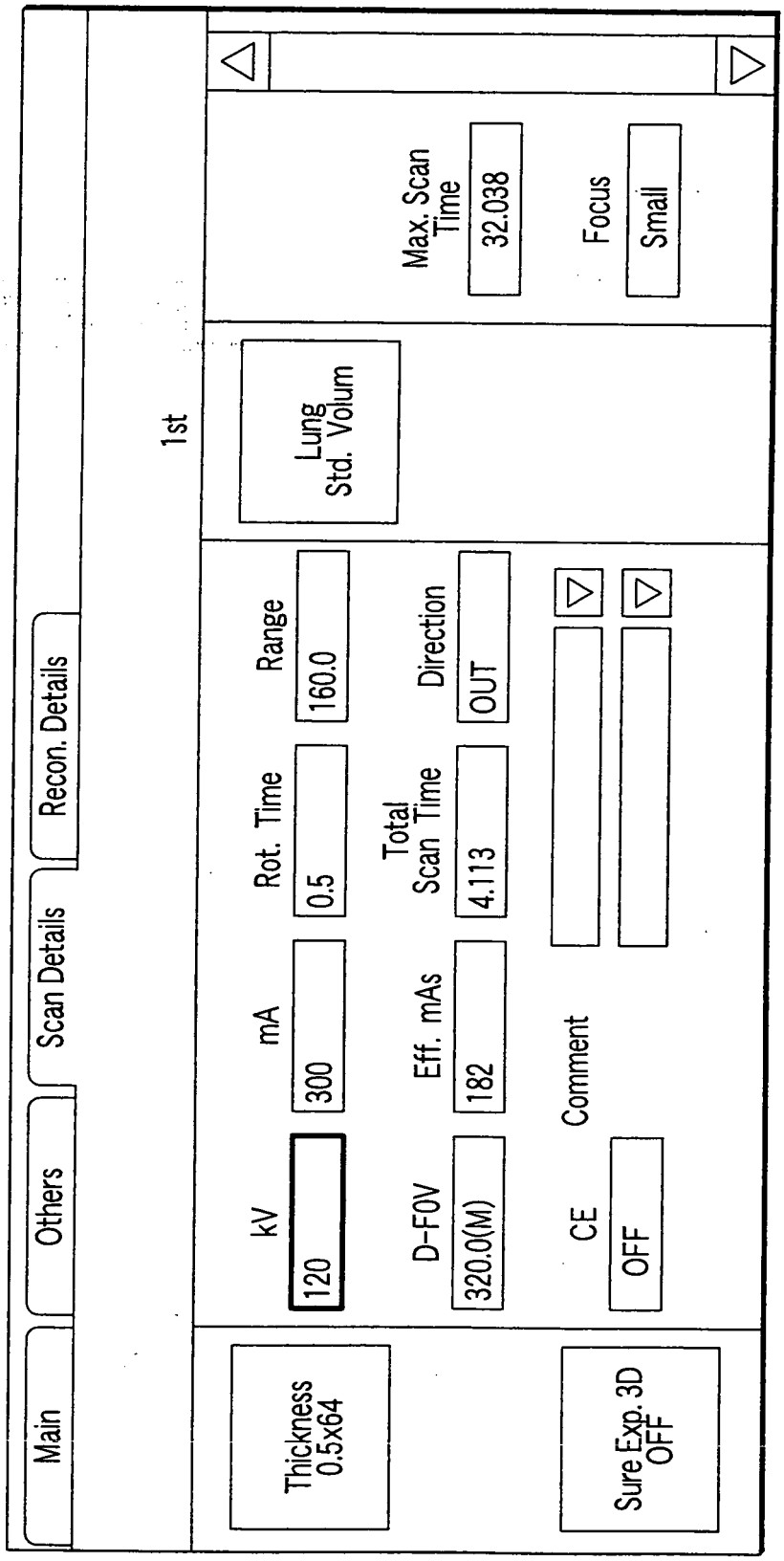
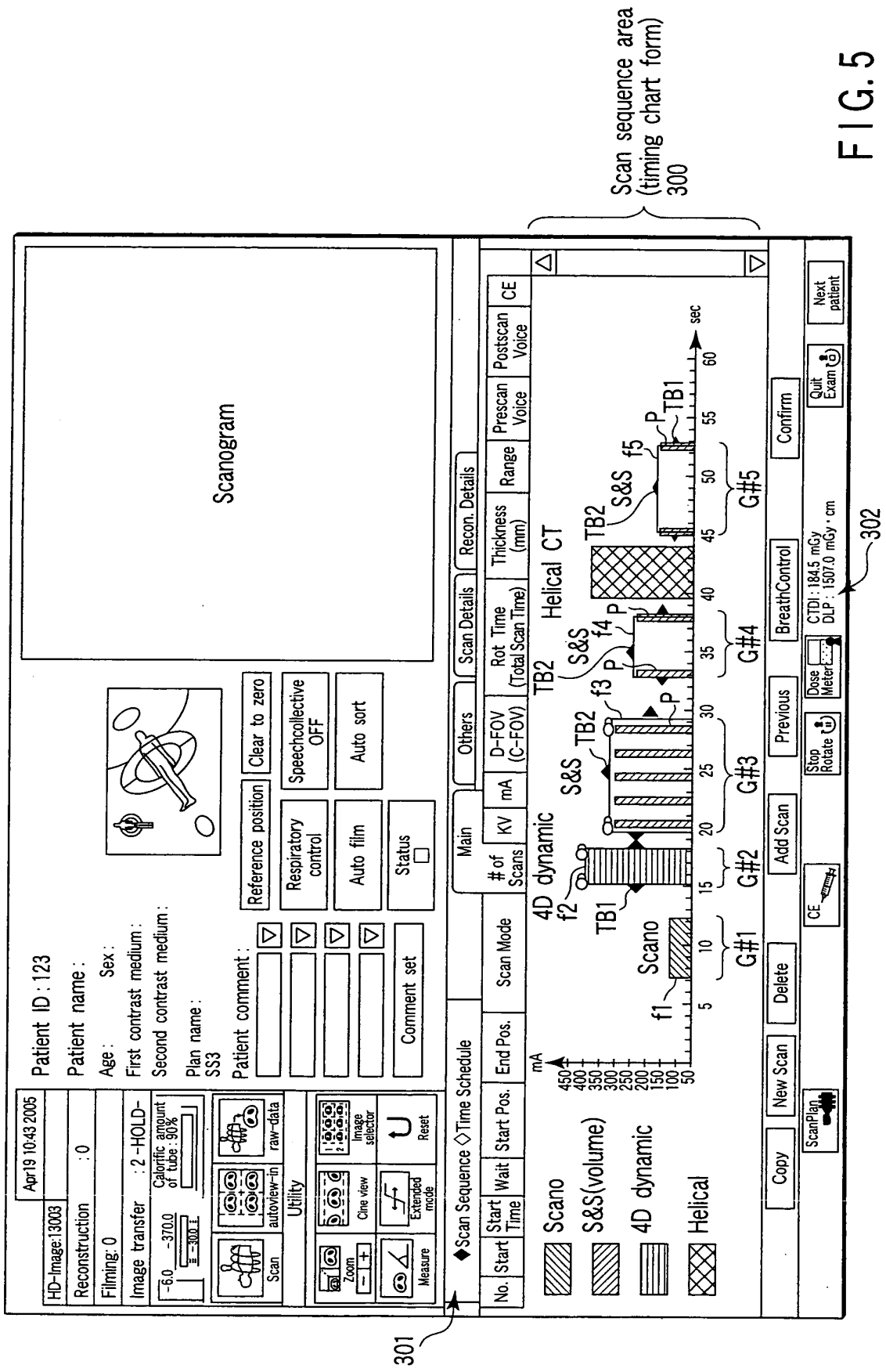
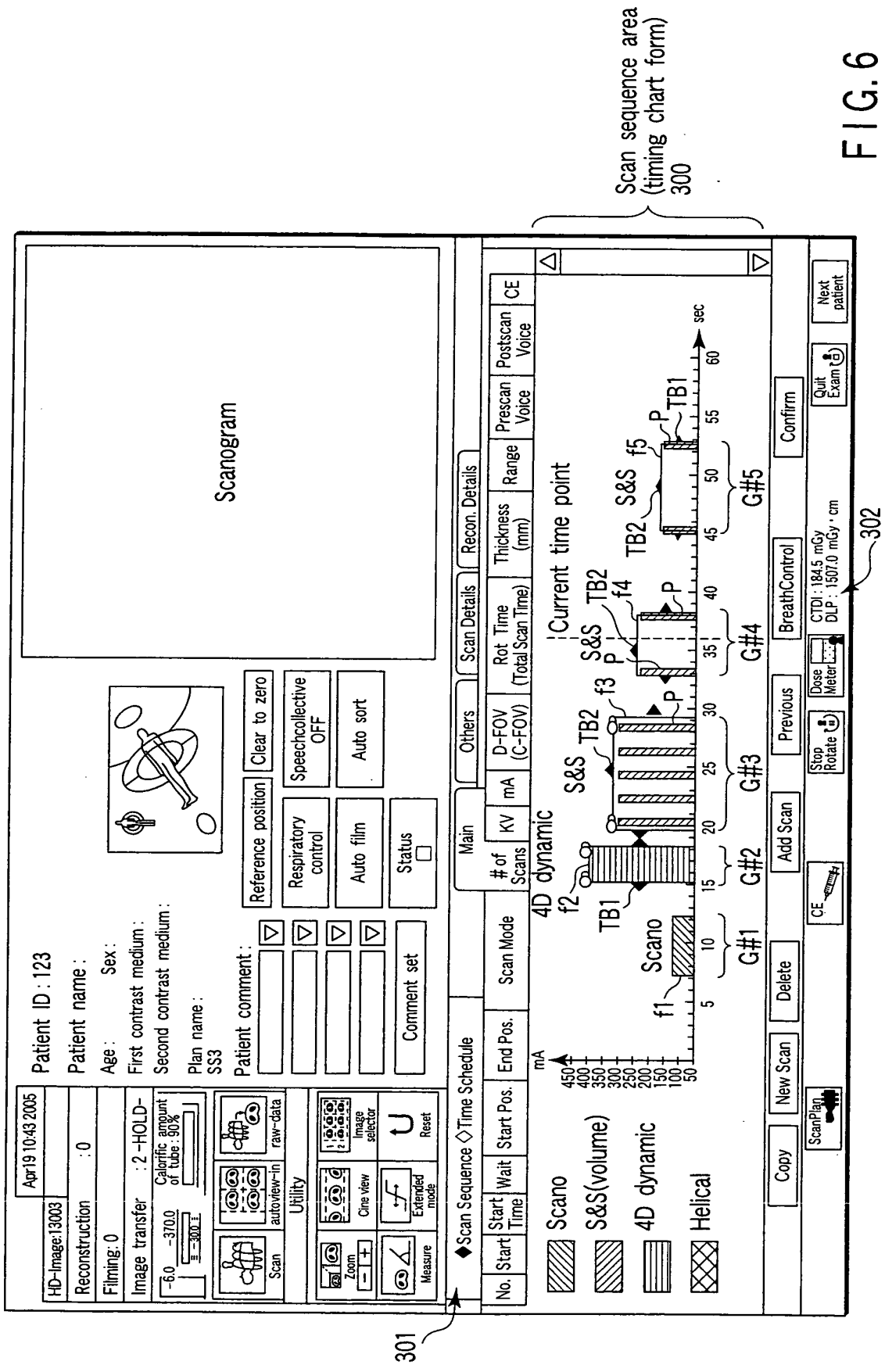

Main
Others
Scan Details
Recon. Details
1st
Thickness 0.5x64
kV
120
mA
300
Rot. Time
0.5
Range
160.0
D-FOV
320.0(M)
Eff. mAs
182
Total Scan Time
4.113
Direction
OUT
CE
OFF
Comment
Sure Exp. 3D OFF
Lung Std. Volum
Max. Scan Time
32.038
Focus
Small

FIG. 4


Scan sequence area
(timing chart form)
300
301
302
Scanogram
Patient ID : 123
Patient name :
Age : Sex :
First contrast medium :
Second contrast medium :
Plan name :
SS3
Patient comment :
Reference position
Clear to zero
Respiratory control
Speechcollective OFF
Auto film
Auto sort
Status
Comment set
Main
Others
Scan Details
Recon. Details
Scan Sequence
Time Schedule
No.
Start
Start Time
Wait
Start Pos.
End Pos.
Scan Mode
# of Scans
KV
mA
D-FOV (C-FOV)
Rot Time (Total Scan Time)
Thickness (mm)
Range
Prescan Voice
Postscan Voice
CE
Scano
S&S(volume)
4D dynamic
Helical
4D dynamic
Helical CT
TB1
TB2
S&S
f1
f2
f3
f4
f5
P
G#1
G#2
G#3
G#4
G#5
mA
sec
Copy
New Scan
Delete
Add Scan
Previous
BreathControl
Confirm
Quit Exam
Next patient
ScanPlan
Stop Rotate
Dose Meter
CTDI : 184.5 mGy
DLP : 1507.0 mGy • cm
Apr19 10:43 2005
HD-Image:13003
Reconstruction :0
Filming: 0
Image transfer : 2 -HOLD-
Calorific amount of tube: 90%
Scan
autoview-in
raw-data
Utility
Zoom
Cine view
Image selector
Measure
Extended mode
Reset

F I G. 5


Scan sequence area
(timing chart form)
300
301
302
Scanogram
Patient ID : 123
Patient name :
Age : Sex :
First contrast medium :
Second contrast medium :
Plan name :
SS3
Patient comment :
Reference position
Clear to zero
Respiratory control
Speechcollective OFF
Auto film
Auto sort
Status
Comment set
Scan Sequence
Time Schedule
Main
Others
Scan Details
Recon. Details
No.
Start
Start Time
Wait
Start Pos.
End Pos.
Scan Mode
# of Scans
KV
mA
D-FOV (C-FOV)
Rot Time (Total Scan Time)
Thickness (mm)
Range
Prescan Voice
Postscan Voice
CE
Scano
S&S(volume)
4D dynamic
Helical
4D dynamic
Current time point
G#1
G#2
G#3
G#4
G#5
TB1
TB2
S&S
P
f1
f2
f3
f4
f5
Copy
New Scan
Delete
Add Scan
Previous
BreathControl
Confirm
Quit Exam
Next patient
ScanPlan
Stop Rotate
Dose Meter
CTDI : 184.5 mGy
DLP : 1507.0 mGy * cm
Utility
Scan
autoview-in
raw-data
Zoom
Cine view
Image selector
Measure
Extended mode
Reset
Apr 19 10:43 2005
HD-Image:13003
Reconstruction : 0
Filming: 0
Image transfer : 2 -HOLD-
Calorific amount of tube : 90%
mA
sec

F I G. 6

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patent documents cited in the description

- US 20030161435 A **[0002]**
- US 20040202277 A **[0002]**
- US 20030123603 A1 **[0005]**

专利名称(译)	X射线计算机断层摄影装置和扫描计划支持装置		
公开(公告)号	EP1897496B1	公开(公告)日	2016-09-28
申请号	EP2007016653	申请日	2007-08-24
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申请(专利权)人(译)	株式会社东芝 东芝医疗系统公司		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	东芝医疗系统公司		
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发明人	TSUKAGOSHI, SHINSUKE SATOMURA, YASUHIKO		
IPC分类号	A61B5/00		
优先权	2006229211 2006-08-25 JP		
其他公开文献	EP1897496A1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

X射线计算机断层摄影装置包括产生X射线的X射线管（101），检测透过待检查对象的X射线的X射线检测器（103），重建装置（114）。基于来自X射线检测器的输出重建图像，扫描计划执行处理单元（201）生成扫描计划窗口的数据，该扫描计划窗口包括表示包括对应的多个扫描元件的扫描序列的时序图作为管电流或剂量指数的时间变化的多个扫描条件，以及基于该数据显示扫描计划窗口的显示装置（116）。

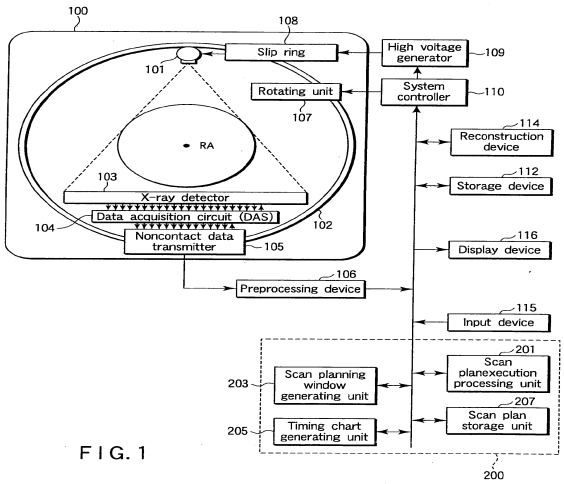

FIG. 1