



(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION**

(43) Date of publication:
21.09.2011 Bulletin 2011/38

(51) Int Cl.:
A61B 6/00 (2006.01) A61B 8/08 (2006.01)

(21) Application number: **11158290.4**

(22) Date of filing: **15.03.2011**

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HR HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC MK MT NL NO PL PT RO RS SE SI SK SM TR
Designated Extension States:
BA ME

(72) Inventor: **Muller, Serge Louis Wilfrid**
78533, Buc (FR)

(74) Representative: **Bedford, Grant Richard**
Global Patent Operation - Europe
GE International Inc.
15 John Adam Street
London WC2N 6LU (GB)

(30) Priority: **17.03.2010 FR 1051897**

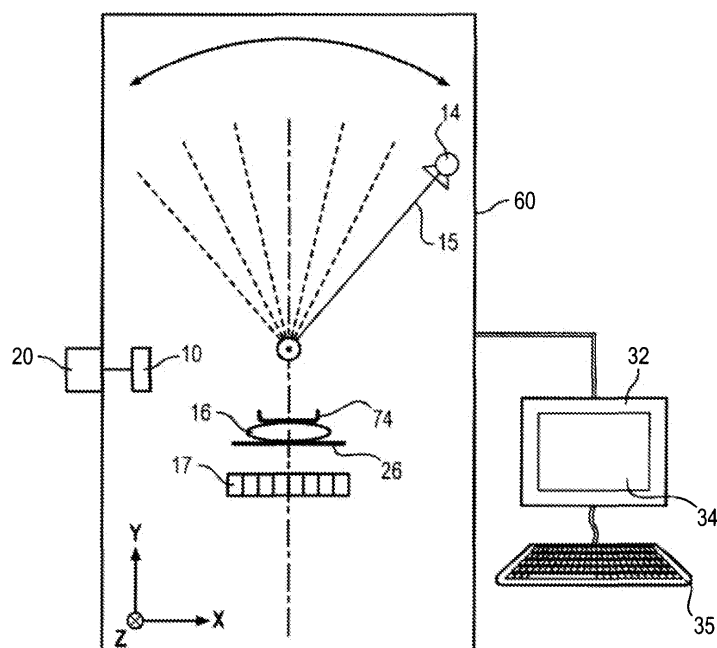
(71) Applicant: **General Electric Company**
Schenectady, NY 12345 (US)

(54) **Medical imaging device comprising radiographic acquisition means and guide means for ultrasound probe**

(57) The invention relates to a medical imaging device, comprising acquisition means (14, 15, 17, 26, 74) by X-ray adapted for acquisition of data representative of an object (16), an ultrasound probe (10) capable of being shifted manually by a user, processing means (32) adapted to: produce at least one image of the object from data acquired by the X-ray acquisition means, and de-

termine a path between a position of the ultrasound probe and a position in the object corresponding to a selected zone in said image, guide means (20) of the ultrasound probe, said guide means being adapted to facilitate shifting the probe along the path between a position of the ultrasound probe and the position in the object corresponding to the selected zone in said image.

FIG. 1



Description

[0001] The present invention relates generally to the field of medical imaging. In particular, the present invention relates to a medical imaging device applicable especially though not exclusively to mammography.

[0002] Radiography and echography are two imaging techniques used for exploration of the breast.

[0003] Radiography produces an image of internal structures of an object from X-rays passing through these internal structures.

[0004] Echography produces an image of the internal structures of an object from ultrasound reflected by said internal structures.

[0005] It is known today that radiography and echography are two complementary techniques used for examining the breast.

[0006] Medical imaging devices combining these two imaging techniques have therefore already been proposed.

[0007] For example, the document US 5,938,613 describes an apparatus combining X-ray mammography equipment with an ultrasound transducer. This apparatus generates images of the internal structure of breast tissue from X-ray and ultrasound. The transducer is mounted on a sled which moves by means of a motor and is carried out in increments. The sled moves on a transparent X-ray and ultrasound compression plate of the breast. This apparatus has drawbacks. Shifting the sled in increments limits possibilities for generating images from the transducer. The sled on which the transducer is mounted moves on the compression plate and takes images only according to the direction perpendicular to the compression plate. The user cannot move the transducer as rapidly and freely as preferred and cannot conduct conventional examination via ultrasound. If the user wants to take images via ultrasound according to a direction transverse to this direction, the patient must change position.

[0008] Imaging apparatus comprising an X-ray mammography system and an ultrasound probe capable of being moved manually by a user has also been proposed in the document FR 2,835,731. This apparatus comprises a positioning probe of the ultrasound probe. This imaging apparatus more easily matches mammographic images and echographic images. However, it is difficult for the user to obtain mammographic and echographic images of the same zone of the breast using the apparatus described in FR 2,835,731.

[0009] An aim of the invention is to propose a device for taking diverse images of a given zone of the breast by X-ray and by ultrasound using the same acquisition geometry for acquisition via X-ray and ultrasound.

[0010] For this purpose, an imaging device according to the present invention comprising the following is provided: X-ray acquisition means adapted for acquisition of data representative of an object, an ultrasound probe capable of being moved manually by a user, processing means adapted to produce at least one image of the ob-

ject from data acquired by the X-ray acquisition means, and determine a path between a position of the ultrasound probe and a position in the object corresponding to a selected zone in said image, guide means of the ultrasound probe, said guide means being adapted to facilitate shifting the probe along the path between a position of the ultrasound probe and the position in the object corresponding to the selected zone in said image.

[0011] In this way, the invention helps the user in shifting the ultrasound probe to a zone on the object to be imaged via echography.

[0012] Preferred though non-limiting aspects of embodiments of the invention are the following: the guide means comprise a positioning probe of the ultrasound probe, said guide means being adapted to send information on the position of the probe to the processing means, the processing means are adapted to display the path between the position of the ultrasound probe and the position in the object corresponding to the selected zone for each new position of the probe, the processing means are adapted to determine a volume in which the path is registered, the guide means comprise a haptic arm with power return.

[0013] An aspect of the invention also relates to a medical imaging process comprising the steps of: receiving data representative of an object acquired by X-ray acquisition means, processing data, via processing means, to produce at least one image of the object, determining, via processing means, a path between an ultrasound probe position and a position in the object corresponding to a selected zone in the image, guiding, by guide means, of the ultrasound probe to facilitate shifting the probe along the path between a position of the ultrasound probe and a position in the object corresponding to the selected zone in said image.

[0014] Preferred though non-limiting aspects of the process according to this aspect of the invention are the following: the process further comprises receiving information on the position of the ultrasound probe, the process further comprises, for each new position of the probe, disclosing the path between the position of the probe and the position in the object corresponding to the selected zone, the process further comprises determining a volume in which the path is registered.

[0015] An aspect of the invention also relates to a programmed computer product comprising programmed code instructions for executing the process described hereinabove.

[0016] Various characteristics and advantages of a device and of a process according to various aspects of the invention will emerge from the following description which is purely illustrative and non-limiting and which is considered in conjunction with the attached diagrams, in which Figures 1 to 3 are schematic representations of a device and an imaging process according to various embodiments of the invention.

[0017] Aspects and embodiments of the invention will now be described in greater detail in reference to Figures

1 to 3. In the following description, the object 16 to be imaged is a breast of a patient. However, it is understood that the present invention can be applied to imaging of other objects.

[0018] Figure 1 represents a medical imaging device comprising X-ray acquisition means, an ultrasound probe 10, processing means 32 and guide means 20.

[0019] The X-ray acquisition means comprise an arm 15 containing a radiation source 14 for emitting X-rays, a radiation detector 17 for receiving the X-rays, a planar object support 26 placed between the source 14 and the detector 17, a pad 74 placed between the object support 26 and the source 14 for compression of the object 16 to be imaged. The compression pad 74 is preferably transparent to X-ray and ultrasound. The arm 15 bearing the source 14 can be moved into a plurality of positions 15. This arm 15 plays the role of positioner. As for the source 14, it is mounted pivoting on the arm 15 to allow orientation of the latter relative to the object support 26.

[0020] The ultrasound probe 10 enables emission and receiving of ultrasound. The ultrasound probe 10 is capable of being shifted manually by a user. A 2D probe 10 for acquiring a set of 2D data on the breast 16 in the form of cups can be used. Interpolation of this 2D data set generates 3D reconstruction of the structure of the breast tissue. A 3D (or even 4D) probe 10 for acquiring a data set having 3D reconstruction of the structure of the breast tissue can also be used.

[0021] The processing means 32 are for receiving data sent by the X-ray acquisition means on the one hand. The processing means are able to produce a plurality of radiographic projections each corresponding to a respective position of the radiation source from the data received from the acquisition means. The processing means 32 are also able to utilise reconstruction processes for obtaining 3D information from radiographic projections. The processing means 32 are also able to receive the data emitted by the ultrasound probe. The processing means 32 are adapted to produce one (or more) echographic image(s) from these data.

[0022] The guide means 20 guide the shifting of the ultrasound probe 10, as will be explained in greater detail hereinbelow. The guide means 20 are for example a haptic arm at the end of which the ultrasound probe is fixed. The haptic arm preferably has a power return. It should be remembered the term "*haptic*" designates any technology for touching and manipulating virtual and/or distant objects. Use of a haptic arm "slides" the ultrasound probe 10 on the surface of a virtual volume produced by the processing means. The haptic arm can be integrated in or separate from the X-ray acquisition means. In all cases, the position of the haptic arm is known. A calibrating procedure determines the mathematical transformation for moving from the reference of the acquisition means to the reference of the haptic arm.

[0023] Various aspects and embodiments of the invention are based on the following statement.

[0024] When a user detects a region of interest in a

mammograph, he may want to obtain extra information on this region by using an ultrasound probe to make an echographic image of the region of interest. Actually, the echographic image is likely to provide the user with extra information helping him confirm diagnosis.

[0025] Yet, with the devices of the prior art, locating a region in the breast is difficult. In fact, the user has only the mammographic image for finding the suspect region to then produce the echographic image. This causes a significant increase in the length of examination.

[0026] Due to the time necessary for finding the suspect region to then produce the echographic image, it is frequently necessary to remove the pad, with compression exerted by the latter being a source of discomfort for the patient. This causes a variation in the geometric configuration of the breast which can cause errors in matching the echographic and mammographic images.

[0027] Certain aspects of the invention propose a solution for orienting the user in positioning the ultrasound probe 10 on a breast 16 which remains compressed throughout examination. In this way, the geometric configuration of the breast is identical during acquisition of the radiological and echographic images, which lowers the risk of error during matching of these images.

[0028] In fact, the presence of guide means 20 in the imaging device allows the user to more quickly find a suspect region identified in the mammographic image, and therefore more quickly and easily take images using the ultrasound probe. It is no longer necessary to remove the pad, allowing mammographic and echographic images to be arranged in which geometric configuration of the breast is identical.

[0029] The operating principle is the following. Once the object to be imaged is positioned on the object support and compressed by the pad, data representative of the object are acquired using the X-ray acquisition means.

[0030] The processing means receive 100 these data, and produce 200 radiographic images of the object (in 2D or 3D) from the acquired data.

[0031] The radiographic images are used for selecting one (or more) region(s) of interest in the breast. This locating can be done manually by the user using gripping means of the device. This locating can also be done automatically by the processing means using a radiological image-analysis process known to the person skilled in the art - for example CAD software (acronym for "Computer Aided Detection"). The region of interest can be a point, trimming or a predefined form.

[0032] Knowing the position of the region of interest in the radiographic images, the processing means determine 300 a path 30 between the position of the ultrasound probe and a position in the breast corresponding to the selected region of interest. More precisely, from the position of the region of interest in the radiographic images, the processing means 32 determine the position of this region in the breast (the geometric configuration of the breast and the geometry of the acquisition means being

known). Also, since the geometry of the haptic arm is known, the position of the probe which is fixed at its end is also known. The processing means therefore have sufficient information for determining a path between the position of the ultrasound source and the position in the breast corresponding to the selected region of interest.

[0033] Advantageously, the processing means can determine a virtual volume 40 in which the path is registered. This virtual volume 40 guides the movement of the user to move the probe to the breast of the patient, as illustrated in Figures 3a and 3b. This virtual volume can have different forms. The form of the virtual volume can be for example a truncated cone, or a truncated torus. The virtual volume preferably has a funnel shape so as to progressively channel shifting of the probe to the position of the region of interest in the breast, but also to orient the ultrasound probe according to an axis parallel to the X-ray beam emitted by the acquisition means.

[0034] In this way, various embodiments of invention utilise radiographic images to construct a virtual volume which limits shifting of the ultrasound probe connected to a haptic device such that the user is guided 400 as far as the position on the breast where the ultrasound probe will be capable of displaying the selected region of interest on radiographic images. This reduces the duration of the examination.

[0035] In a variant embodiment, the processing means 32 are able to display the path 30 for each new position of the ultrasound source. This defines a new path and a new virtual volume, especially assuming that the user has shifted the ultrasound probe out of the virtual volume.

[0036] The reader will have understood that numerous modifications can be made without departing materially from the new ideas and advantages described here.

[0037] For example, in the case where the region of interest is a point, a target region can be determined by the processing means. This target region is obtained for example by using region-enhancing processes or any other process known to the person skilled in the art.

[0038] Similarly, the guide means can be types other than a haptic arm. For example, the guide means can be lighting means adapted to illuminate the position on the breast of the patient corresponding to the selected region of interest in the radiographic images.

[0039] Consequently, all modifications of this type are intended to be incorporated within the scope of the system and imaging process such as defined in the attached claims.

Claims

1. A medical imaging device, comprising:

X-ray acquisition means (14, 15, 17, 26, 74) adapted for acquisition of data representative of an object (16),
an ultrasound probe (10) capable of being shift-

ed manually by a user,
processing means (32) adapted to:

produce at least one image of the object from data acquired by the X-ray acquisition means, and
determine a path (30) between a position of the ultrasound probe and a position in the object corresponding to a selected zone in said image,
guide means (20) of the ultrasound probe, said guide means being adapted to facilitate shifting the probe along the path between a position of the ultrasound probe and the position in the object corresponding to the selected zone in said image.

2. The device as claimed in the preceding claim, in which the guide means (20) comprise a positioning probe of the ultrasound probe (10), said guide means (20) being adapted for sending information on the position of the probe to the processing means.
3. The device as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein the processing means (32) are adapted to display the path between the position of the ultrasound probe (10) and the position in the object (16) corresponding to the selected zone for each new position of the probe.
4. The device as claimed in any preceding claim, in which the processing means (32) are adapted to determine a volume (40) in which the path is registered.
5. The device as claimed in any preceding claim, in which the guide means (20) comprise a haptic arm with power return.
6. A medical imaging process, comprising the steps of:
receiving (100) of data representative of an object (16) acquired by X-ray acquisition means, processing (200) of data, by processing means, to produce at least one image of the object (16), determining (300), via the processing means, a path between an ultrasound probe (10) position and a position in the object corresponding to a selected zone in the image, guiding (400), by guide means (20), of the ultrasound probe (10) to facilitate shifting the probe along the path between a position of the ultrasound probe (10) and a position in the object (16) corresponding to the selected zone in said image.
7. The process as claimed in claim 6, which further comprises receiving information on the position of the ultrasound probe (10).

8. The process as claimed in claim 6 or claim 7, which further comprises, for each new position of the probe (10), displaying the path between the position of the probe (10) and the position in the object (16) corresponding to the selected zone. 5
9. The process as claimed in any one of claims 6 to 8, which further comprises determining a volume (40) in which the path is registered. 10
10. A computer program product, comprising code instructions programmed to implement the process as claimed in any one of Claims 6 to 9. 15

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

FIG. 1

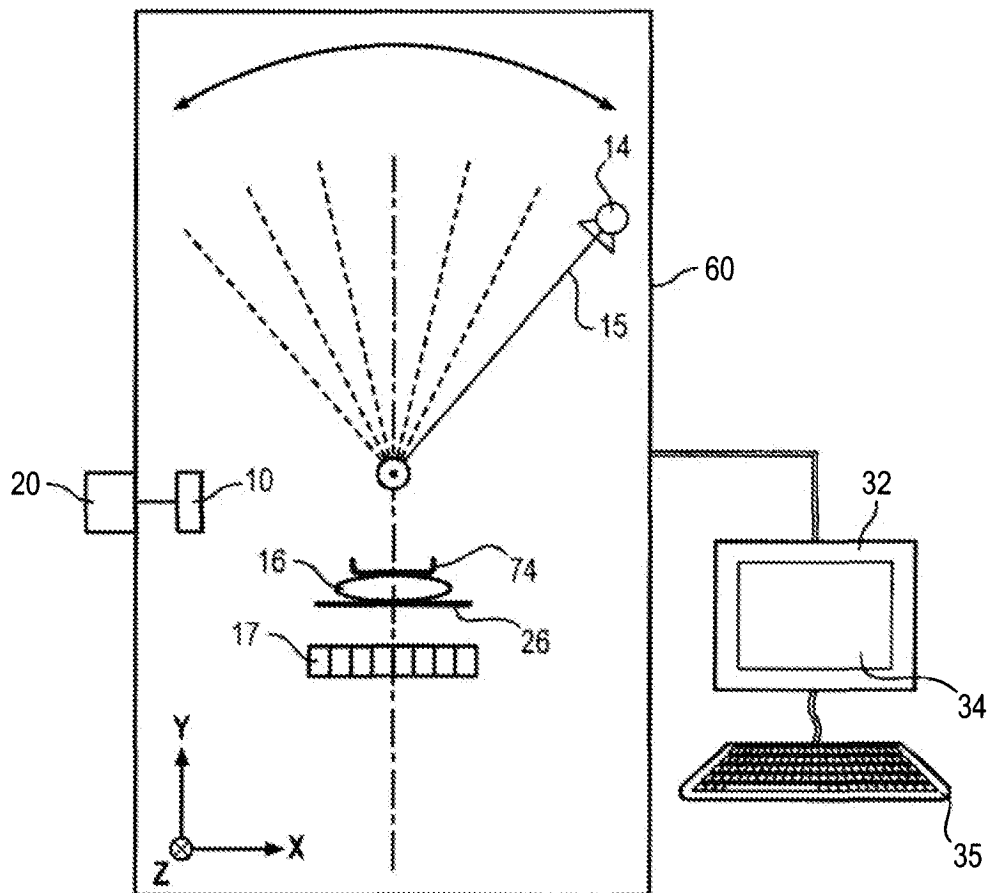


FIG. 2

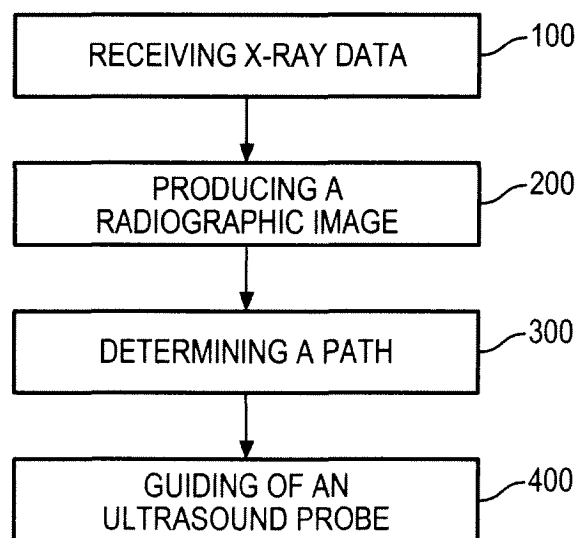


FIG. 3a

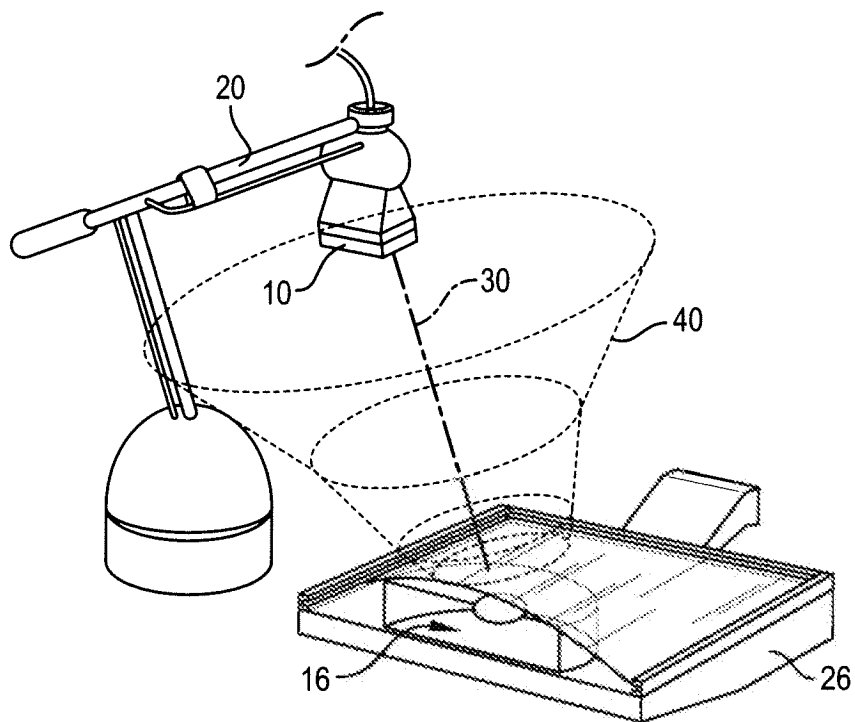
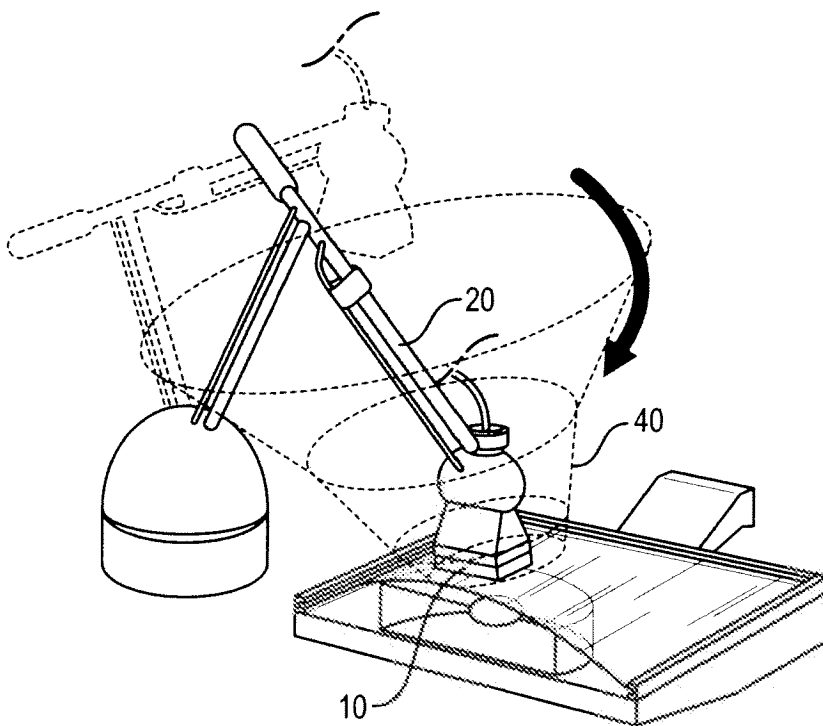


FIG. 3b





EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 11 15 8290

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (IPC)
X	US 2009/024030 A1 (LACHAINE MARTIN [CA] ET AL) 22 January 2009 (2009-01-22) * abstract; figures 1-4 * * paragraph [0003] * * paragraph [0008] - paragraph [0012] * * paragraph [0020] - paragraph [0022] * -----	1-10	INV. A61B6/00 A61B8/08
X	FR 2 862 519 A1 (GEN ELECTRIC [US]) 27 May 2005 (2005-05-27) * abstract; figure 2 * * page 1, line 5 - line 10 * * page 4, line 1 - line 9 * * page 5, line 11 - page 6, line 16 * * page 10, line 14 - page 12, line 19 * -----	1,2,5-7, 10	
A	FR 2 875 694 A1 (GEN ELECTRIC [US]) 31 March 2006 (2006-03-31) * abstract *	1-10	
A	DE 10 2007 007386 A1 (GEN ELECTRIC [US]) 30 August 2007 (2007-08-30) * abstract *	1-10	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (IPC)
A	US 2007/167806 A1 (WOOD BRADFORD J [US] ET AL) 19 July 2007 (2007-07-19) * abstract *	1-10	A61B
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search Munich		Date of completion of the search 15 June 2011	Examiner Sonntag, Anne
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			

 2
EPO FORM 1503 03.82 (P04C01)

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 11 15 8290

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report.
The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

15-06-2011

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 2009024030 A1	22-01-2009	WO 2009012576 A1	29-01-2009
FR 2862519 A1	27-05-2005	DE 102004046486 A1	23-06-2005
		US 2005113684 A1	26-05-2005
FR 2875694 A1	31-03-2006	CN 1872001 A	06-12-2006
		DE 102005046824 A1	06-04-2006
		JP 2006102494 A	20-04-2006
		US 2006074287 A1	06-04-2006
DE 102007007386 A1	30-08-2007	CN 101023878 A	29-08-2007
		JP 2007216026 A	30-08-2007
US 2007167806 A1	19-07-2007	NONE	

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

This list of references cited by the applicant is for the reader's convenience only. It does not form part of the European patent document. Even though great care has been taken in compiling the references, errors or omissions cannot be excluded and the EPO disclaims all liability in this regard.

Patent documents cited in the description

- US 5938613 A [0007]
- FR 2835731 [0008]

专利名称(译)	医学成像设备包括射线照相采集装置和用于超声探头的引导装置		
公开(公告)号	EP2366333A1	公开(公告)日	2011-09-21
申请号	EP2011158290	申请日	2011-03-15
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	通用电气公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	通用电气公司		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	通用电气公司		
[标]发明人	MULLER SERGE LOUIS WILFRID		
发明人	MULLER, SERGE LOUIS WILFRID		
IPC分类号	A61B6/00 A61B8/08		
CPC分类号	A61B6/502 A61B6/4417 A61B8/0825 A61B8/4218		
优先权	2010051897 2010-03-17 FR		
其他公开文献	EP2366333B1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

本发明涉及一种医学成像装置，包括通过X射线获取的获取装置（14,15,17,26,74），用于获取代表物体（16）的数据，超声探头（10）能够被移位用户手动地，处理装置（32），适于：从由X射线获取装置获取的数据产生对象的至少一个图像，并确定超声探头的位置与对应的对象中的位置之间的路径在所述图像中的所选区域中，超声探头的引导装置（20），所述引导装置适于便于沿着超声探头的位置与对应于所选区域的对象中的位置之间的路径移动探头。说图像。

