

(19)



(11)

EP 3 125 768 B1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

(45) Date of publication and mention
of the grant of the patent:

30.10.2019 Bulletin 2019/44

(51) Int Cl.:

A61B 8/00 (2006.01)

A61B 8/08 (2006.01)

(86) International application number:

PCT/IB2015/051539

(21) Application number: **15713236.6**

(22) Date of filing: **03.03.2015**

(87) International publication number:

WO 2015/150932 (08.10.2015 Gazette 2015/40)

(54) HAPTIC FEEDBACK FOR ULTRASOUND IMAGE ACQUISITION

HAPTISCHE RÜCKKOPPLUNG FÜR ULTRASCHALLBILDAUFNAHME

RÉTROACTION HAPTIQUE POUR ACQUISITION D'IMAGES ULTRASONORES

(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**

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(43) Date of publication of application:
08.02.2017 Bulletin 2017/06

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US-A1- 2013 331 664

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Description

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] This invention relates to medical ultrasonic imaging systems and, in particular, to haptic feedback devices to aid sonographers acquiring ultrasound images.

BACKGROUND

[0002] A difficulty plaguing ultrasound image acquisitions is that of ultrasound probe navigation. As the acquired ultrasound images do not have a fixed reference frame, it may be difficult for a sonographer to know at any given time where to move the probe to acquire images of an object of interest. Often the knowledge of how and where to move the probe to acquire an image of a particular object of interest is gained from significant experience. There is increasing demand for imaging applications to provide not only qualitative assessments, but also quantitative measurements. These quantitative measurements may be manual, semi-automatic, or fully automatic computer analysis of acquired images. Image quality and correct field of view are even more critical in these automatic analysis applications. These increased demands for image acquisition may be challenging to meet, even for skilled sonographers.

[0003] As real-time segmentation algorithms are becoming more prevalent, the possibility of providing real-time navigational feedback to the sonographer to indicate regions in which the sonographer may want to acquire more image data is becoming a greater possibility. However, translating this navigational information to the sonographer in a meaningful way is not trivial. For example, WO 2009/028354 describes an "ultrasonic diagnostic imaging system and control method thereof. The ultrasound diagnostic imaging system calculates a position and posture of an ultrasonic probe relative to a target and either automatically controls the probe or provides visual guidance to an operator for controlling the probe relative to the target. US Patent Application Publication 2012/0108965 describes a method and apparatus for facilitating desired transducer manipulation including providing visual or audible instructions to an operator.

[0004] While information about where to move the probe could be shown on the images displayed on a monitor, it may not be obvious to the sonographer how to translate or rotate the probe so as to acquire images in the desired regions. Furthermore, as it is desirable for the sonographer to continuously observe the acquired images displayed on the monitor, any navigational information about where to move the probe needs to be translated to the sonographer without the use of visual cues solely on the displayed images or on the probe itself.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0005] Through the use of a haptic information system, real-time navigational feedback may be provided to the sonographer in an intuitive fashion.

[0006] The invention provides a system according to independent claim 1, a method according to independent claim 11, and a computer program according to independent claim 16. Further embodiments are described in the dependent claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0007]

Figure 1 is a block diagram of a medical ultrasound system according to an illustrative embodiment of the invention.

Figure 2 is a block diagram of a haptic apparatus according to an illustrative embodiment of the invention.

Figure 3 is a block diagram of a navigational instruction set according to an illustrative embodiment of the invention.

Figure 4 is a flow chart of the operation of an illustrative embodiment of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0008] Referring to Figure 1, an ultrasonic imaging system according to an embodiment of the present invention is shown in block diagram form. The ultrasound system is configured by two subsystems, a front end acquisition subsystem 10A and a display subsystem 10B. An ultrasound probe 60 is coupled to the acquisition subsystem which includes a two-dimensional matrix array transducer 70 and a micro-beamformer 72. The micro-beamformer contains circuitry which control the signals applied to groups of elements ("patches") of the array transducer 70 and does some processing of the echo signals received by elements of each group.

[0009] The acquisition subsystem 10A includes a beamform controller 74 which is responsive to a user control 36 and provides control signals to the microbeamformer 72, for example, instructing the probe as to the timing, frequency, direction and focusing of transmit beams. The beamform controller also controls the beamforming of echo signals received by the acquisition subsystem by its control of analog-to-digital (A/D) converters 18 and a system beamformer 20. Echo signals received by the probe are amplified by preamplifier and TGC (time gain control) circuitry 16 in the acquisition subsystem, then digitized by the A/D converters 18. The digitized echo signals are then formed into fully steered and focused beams by the system beamformer 20. The echo signals are then processed by a signal processor 22 which performs digital filtering, B mode and M mode de-

tection, and Doppler processing, and can also perform other signal processing such as harmonic separation, speckle reduction, and other desired image signal processing.

[0010] The echo signals produced by the acquisition subsystem 10A are coupled to the display subsystem 10B, which processes the echo signals for display in the desired image format. The echo signals are processed by an image line processor 24, which is capable of sampling the echo signals, splicing segments of beams into complete line signals, and averaging line signals for signal-to-noise improvement or flow persistence. The image lines for a 2D image are scan converted into the desired image format by a scan converter 26 which performs R-theta conversion as is known in the art. The image is then stored in an image buffer or memory 28 from which it can be displayed on a display 38. The image in memory 28 is also overlaid with graphics to be displayed with the image, which are generated by a graphics generator (not shown) which is responsive to the user control 36. Individual images or image sequences can be stored in a cine memory (not shown) during capture of image loops or sequences.

[0011] For real-time volumetric imaging the display subsystem 10B also includes a 3D image rendering processor 32 which receives image lines from the image line processor 24 for the rendering of real-time three dimensional images. The 3D images can be displayed as live (real time) 3D images on the display 38 or coupled to the image memory 28 for storage of the 3D data sets for later review and diagnosis.

[0012] In accordance with the principles of the present invention the display subsystem may also include an automated anatomical analytical model stored in memory 40. An example of such an anatomical analytical model is the Heart Model technology described in U.S. patent application 13/884,617 "Identifying individual sub-regions of the cardiovascular system for calcium scoring." This technology may be able to rapidly segment a majority of the cardiac anatomy (chambers, vasculature, etc.) from 3D ultrasound volumes using a model-based approach, and in doing so, may determine quickly those areas where sufficient or insufficient image data was found. A second example of an anatomical analytical model is a model to predict the deformation of a biopsy needle to aid sonographers in keeping the tip of the needle in the field of view of the transducer 70 during a biopsy procedure. In non-medical applications, the anatomical model may be replaced with any appropriate model for the object to be imaged for determining areas where sufficient or insufficient image data are found.

[0013] Data from the analytical model 40 may be transmitted to the tracking processor 42. The tracking processor 42 may predict where the ultrasound probe 60 should move relative to its current position to obtain the desired image based at least in part on data provided from the analytical model 40 and transmit the required probe movement to the navigation instruction generator

44, which generates navigation instructions that are transmitted to a haptic apparatus 200, described in more detail below. The tracking processor 42 could indicate on the display 38 where more image data is needed and indicate how to move the probe 60 relative to its current position. However, due to the symmetry of the probe 60, the sonographer may not always know exactly what movements of the probe coincide with the necessary translations and/or rotations required. While visual cues on the ultrasound probe 60 (for example, LEDs) could be used to indicate to the sonographer how to move the probe 60, it is desirable to have the sonographer maintain constant observation of the displayed images, especially for interventional cases where the relative position of anatomy and tools/instruments/devices are being maneuvered within the field of view.

[0014] Figure 2 illustrates an embodiment of a haptic apparatus 200 that may be attached to the exterior of the ultrasound probe 60 or integrated inside the enclosure of ultrasound probe 60. The haptic apparatus 200 provides an intuitive and non-intrusive way to communicate to the sonographer the information from the tracking processor 42. The haptic apparatus 200 may be configured to provide physical sensations to the sonographer's hand holding the ultrasound probe 60. These physical sensations for conveying where the ultrasound probe 60 should be moved as calculated by the tracking processor 42 are haptic navigational instructions. The haptic apparatus 200 comprises a plurality of haptic feedback devices 201-208. Eight haptic feedback devices are pictured in this illustrative embodiment, but more or less could be used. The haptic feedback devices 201-208 may be motors that generate a vibration that can be felt by a sonographer holding the ultrasound probe 60. Power and navigation instructions from the navigation instruction generator 44 are delivered by a cord 215.

[0015] The desired movement of the ultrasound probe 60 calculated by the tracking processor 42 may be translated into a sequence of vibrational pulses sent to one or more haptic feedback devices 201-208 by the navigation instruction generator 44. The instructions may be translated into causing vibration at one or more haptic feedback devices 201-208 and/or different vibrational strengths at one or more haptic feedback devices 201-208. The pattern or sequence of activating the haptic feedback devices 201-208 may be determined by a pre-determined navigation instruction set.

[0016] An example of a navigation instruction set 300 is shown in Figure 3. Other navigation instruction sets may be possible. All directions described below are from the perspective of the reader, not the haptic apparatus 200 or a sonographer. Instructions (a)-(f) describe how to move the ultrasound probe 60 in a 3D space. In (a), two haptic feedback devices 207, 208 on the right of the haptic apparatus 200 vibrate to indicate to the sonographer to move the probe 60 in direction 305 along the x-axis to the right. In (b), two haptic feedback devices 203, 204 on the left side of the haptic apparatus 200 vibrate

to indicate to the sonographer to move the probe 60 in direction 310 along the x-axis to the left. In (c), two haptic feedback devices 201, 202 on the front of the haptic apparatus 200 vibrate to indicate to the sonographer to move the probe 60 in direction 315 along the y-axis out of the page. In (d), two haptic feedback devices 205, 206 on the back of the haptic apparatus 200 vibrate to indicate to the sonographer to move the probe 60 in direction 320 along the y-axis into the page. In (e), four haptic feedback devices 202, 204, 206, 208 on the lower portion of the haptic apparatus 200 vibrate to indicate to the sonographer to move the probe downward in direction 325 along the z-axis. In (f), four haptic feedback devices 201, 203, 207 on the upper portion of the haptic apparatus 200 vibrate to indicate to the sonographer to move the probe 60 upward in direction 330 along the z-axis.

[0017] Instructions (g)-(l) describe how to rotate the ultrasound probe 60 to adjust the angle at which the transducer 70 is incident to the object being imaged. In (g), the front lower haptic feedback device 202 and the upper back haptic feedback device 205 vibrate to indicate to the sonographer to rotate the probe 60 in direction 335 counterclockwise around the x-axis. In (h) the front upper haptic feedback device 201 and the lower back haptic feedback device 206 vibrate to indicate to the sonographer to rotate the probe 60 in direction 340 clockwise around the x-axis. In (i) the lower left haptic feedback device 204 and the upper right haptic feedback device 207 vibrate to indicate to the sonographer to rotate the probe 60 in direction 345 counterclockwise around the y-axis. In (j), the upper left haptic feedback device 203 and the lower right haptic feedback device 208 vibrate to indicate to the sonographer to rotate the probe 60 in direction 350 clockwise around the y-axis. In (k) the upper front haptic feedback device 201 and the lower left haptic feedback device 204 vibrate to indicate to the sonographer to rotate the probe 60 in direction 355 clockwise around the z-axis. Finally, in (l) the upper front haptic feedback device 201 and the lower right haptic feedback device 208 vibrate to indicate to the sonographer to rotate the probe 60 in direction 360 counter clockwise around the z-axis.

[0018] In another embodiment of the invention, the haptic apparatus 200 may also include one or more force sensors (not shown) adjacent to the transducer 70. Data from the force sensors may be sent to the tracking processor 42, and the navigation instruction generator 44 may provide instructions to the sonographer via the haptic apparatus 200 to increase or decrease pressure applied with the probe. Other physiological data that could be collected and provided to the tracking processor 42 to provide haptic feedback to the sonographer include respiration rate and ECG signals. This data could be collected by additional sensors integrated into the haptic apparatus 200 or may be separate devices configured to transmit data to the tracking processor 42.

[0019] Figure 4 is a flow diagram of an example process of acquiring an image with an embodiment of the

invention. A sonographer acquires an image 405 with the ultrasound probe 60. The anatomical analytical model 40 analyzes the image to determine if the image is sufficient 410. If the image is determined to be sufficient, the process terminates at 445. For an image to be sufficient, the image may be of the desired quality and at the correct field of view. The sonographer may be alerted to the sufficiency of the image by a visual signal on the display 38 or other signal. If the anatomical analytical model 40 determines that the image is insufficient, the tracking processor 42 calculates the required movement of the ultrasound probe 60 to acquire the desired image 420. The required movement of the ultrasound probe 60 is transmitted to the navigation instruction generator 44, and the required movement is translated into instructions to be provided to the sonographer 425. The navigation instruction generator 44 transmits instructions to the haptic apparatus 200 at step 430. The haptic apparatus transmits the navigation instructions to the sonographer 435 using the haptic feedback devices 201-208 utilizing an instruction set such as the one illustrated in Figure 3. The sonographer may move the ultrasound probe 60 based, at least in part, on the instructions provided by the haptic apparatus 200, and acquires a new ultrasound image 440. This new image is then transmitted to the anatomical analytical model for analysis 410. The process repeats until a sufficient image is acquired by the sonographer.

[0020] In various embodiments where the above-described systems and/or methods are implemented using a programmable device, such as a computer-based system or programmable logic, it should be appreciated that the above-described systems and methods can be implemented using any of various known or later developed programming languages, such as "C", "C++", "FORTRAN", "Pascal", "VHDL" and the like.

[0021] Accordingly, various storage media, such as magnetic computer disks, optical disks, electronic memories and the like, can be prepared that can contain information that can direct a device, such as a computer, to implement the above-described systems and/or methods. Once an appropriate device has access to the information and programs contained on the storage media, the storage media can provide the information and programs to the device, thus enabling the device to perform the above-described systems and/or methods.

[0022] For example, if a computer disk containing appropriate materials, such as a source file, an object file, an executable file or the like, were provided to a computer, the computer could receive the information, appropriately configure itself and perform the functions of the various systems and methods outlined in the diagrams and flowcharts above to implement the various functions. That is, the computer could receive various portions of information from the disk relating to different elements of the above-described systems and/or methods, implement the individual systems and/or methods and coordinate the functions of the individual systems and/or methods described above.

[0023] In view of this disclosure it is noted that the various methods and devices described herein can be implemented in hardware, software and firmware.

Claims

1. A system for providing navigational guidance to a sonographer, the system comprising:

an ultrasound probe (60) configured to transmit ultrasound and receive an echo signal;
an acquisition system (10A) configured to receive a signal from the ultrasound probe corresponding to the echo signal received by the ultrasound probe and produce an image;
a display system (10B) configured to receive the image from the acquisition system, wherein the display system comprises:

an anatomical analytical model (40) configured to analyze the image and further configured to transmit data to a tracking processor (42) of said display system;
the tracking processor (42) configured to calculate a movement of the ultrasound probe to acquire an image based, at least in part, on the data received from the anatomical analytical model; and
a navigation instruction generator (44) configured to convert the movement calculated by the tracking processor into navigation instructions; and

a haptic apparatus (200) included with the ultrasound probe, the haptic apparatus comprising a plurality of haptic feedback devices (201-208), wherein the haptic apparatus is configured to operate one or more of the haptic feedback devices based, at least in part, on the navigation instructions received from the navigation instruction generator, wherein the one or more haptic feedback devices provide haptic navigational instructions to the sonographer, and wherein the navigation instructions are translated into causing vibration at the one or more of the haptic feedback devices and/or different vibrational strength at the one or more of the haptic feedback devices.

2. The system of claim 1, wherein the haptic apparatus comprises a plurality of haptic feedback devices distributed across an inner surface of the haptic apparatus.
3. The system of claim 2, wherein the haptic apparatus operates the plurality of haptic feedback devices in accordance with a navigational instruction set,

wherein a combination of haptic feedback devices operated simultaneously corresponds to a navigational instruction.

4. The system of claim 1, wherein the haptic feedback device comprises a motor configured to provide multiple levels of vibration strength.
5. The system of claim 1, wherein the haptic device comprises a motor and wherein the haptic apparatus pulses the motor in a sequence.
6. The system of claim 1, wherein the haptic apparatus is integrated into the ultrasound probe.
7. The system of claim 1, wherein the system operates continually to provide navigational guidance.
8. The system of claim 1, further comprising a display (38) configured to display the image and wherein the display is further configured to display a message when a sufficient image is acquired.
9. The system of claim 1, wherein the haptic apparatus further comprises a force sensor, and wherein the tracking processor is further configured to receive data from the force sensor and calculate a movement of the ultrasound probe to acquire an image based, at least in part on the data received from the force sensor.
10. The system of claim 1, wherein the tracking processor may be further configured to receive physiological data and calculate a movement of the ultrasound probe to acquire an image based, at least in part, on the physiological data.
11. A method of providing navigational guidance to a sonographer, the method comprising:
- analyzing (410) an image acquired by an ultrasound probe (60) with an anatomical analytical model (40);
calculating (420) a movement of the ultrasound probe based at least in part on the analysis of the image;
transmitting (425) instructions to a haptic apparatus (200) attached to the ultrasound probe, the haptic apparatus comprising a plurality of haptic devices (201-208); and
providing haptic feedback through the ultrasound probe to navigate the ultrasound probe including activating one or more of the haptic feedback devices to provide the haptic feedback to the sonographer, wherein the haptic feedback devices provide vibrations when activated.
12. The method of claim 11, further comprising analyzing

a second image acquired by the ultrasound probe with the anatomical model to determine sufficiency of the image and providing a signal to the sonographer when the sufficient image has been acquired.

13. The method of claim 11, wherein the signal is a visual signal provided on a display.

14. The method of claim 11, wherein the haptic feedback devices provide different strengths of vibrations when activated.

15. The method of claim 11, wherein the haptic feedback devices are activated based on a navigational instruction set.

16. A non-transitory computer-readable medium with instructions for causing the system of claim 1 to execute the following steps:

emit ultrasound waves from an ultrasound probe (60);
generate an image from an echo signal received by the ultrasound probe;
analyze the image using an anatomical analytical model (40) to determine if the image is sufficient;
calculate a required movement of the ultrasound probe to obtain a sufficient image; generate navigational instructions based on the required movement including translating the navigational instructions into a sequence of vibrational pulses to be sent to one or more haptic feedback devices (201-208) of a haptic apparatus (200) included with the ultrasound probe; and transmit the navigational instructions to the haptic apparatus to probe to provide guidance to a sonographer.

Patentansprüche

1. System zum Bereitstellen von Navigationsführung für einen Sonographen, wobei das System umfasst:

eine Ultraschallsonde (60), die ausgelegt ist, um Ultraschall zu übertragen und ein Echosignal zu empfangen;
ein Erfassungssystem (10A), das ausgelegt ist, um ein Signal von der Ultraschallsonde zu empfangen, das dem Echosignal entspricht, das von der Ultraschallsonde empfangen wurde, und um ein Bild zu erzeugen;
ein Anzeigesystem (10B), das ausgelegt ist, um das Bild vom Erfassungssystem zu empfangen, wobei das Anzeigesystem umfasst:

ein anatomisches analytisches Modell (40),

das ausgelegt ist, um das Bild zu analysieren, und das weiter ausgelegt ist, um Daten an einen Nachverfolgungsprozessor (42) des Anzeigesystems zu übertragen; den Nachverfolgungsprozessor (42), der ausgelegt ist, um eine Bewegung der Ultraschallsonde zu berechnen, um ein Bild zu erfassen, das mindestens teilweise auf den Daten basiert, die vom anatomischen analytischen Modell empfangen wurden; und einen Generator für Navigationsanweisungen (44), der ausgelegt ist, um die vom Nachverfolgungsprozessor berechnete Bewegung in Navigationsanweisungen umzuwandeln; und

eine haptische Einrichtung (200), die in der Ultraschallsonde enthalten ist, wobei die haptische Einrichtung eine Vielzahl von haptischen Rückkopplungsvorrichtungen (201-208) umfasst, wobei die haptische Einrichtung ausgelegt ist, um eine oder mehrere der haptischen Rückkopplungsvorrichtungen mindestens teilweise auf den vom Generator für Navigationsanweisungen empfangenen Navigationsanweisungen basierend zu betreiben, wobei die eine oder die mehreren haptischen Rückkopplungsvorrichtungen haptische Navigationsanweisungen für den Sonographen bereitstellen, und wobei die Navigationsanweisungen in Verursachen von Vibrationen an der einen oder den mehreren der haptischen Rückkopplungsvorrichtungen und/oder unterschiedliche Vibrationsstärken an der einen oder den mehreren der haptischen Rückkopplungsvorrichtungen übersetzt werden.

2. System nach Anspruch 1, wobei die haptische Einrichtung eine Vielzahl von haptischen Rückkopplungsvorrichtungen umfasst, die über eine Innenfläche der haptischen Einrichtung verteilt sind.

3. System nach Anspruch 2, wobei die haptische Einrichtung die Vielzahl von haptischen Rückkopplungsvorrichtungen in gemäß einem Satz von Navigationsanweisungen betreibt, wobei eine Kombination von gleichzeitig betriebenen haptischen Rückkopplungsvorrichtungen einer Navigationsanweisung entspricht.

4. System nach Anspruch 1, wobei die haptische Rückkopplungsvorrichtung einen Motor umfasst, der ausgelegt ist, um vielfache Niveaus von Vibrationsstärken bereitzustellen.

5. System nach Anspruch 1, wobei die haptische Vorrichtung einen Motor umfasst, und wobei die haptische Einrichtung den Motor in einer Sequenz taktet.

6. System nach Anspruch 1, wobei die haptische Einrichtung in die Ultraschallsonde integriert ist.
7. System nach Anspruch 1, wobei das System kontinuierlich betrieben wird, um Navigationsführung bereitzustellen. 5
8. System nach Anspruch 1, weiter umfassend eine Anzeige (38), die ausgelegt ist, um das Bild anzuzeigen, und wobei die Anzeige weiter ausgelegt ist, um eine Meldung anzuzeigen, wenn ein ausreichendes Bild erfasst ist. 10
9. System nach Anspruch 1, wobei die haptische Einrichtung weiter einen Kraftsensor umfasst, und wobei der Nachverfolgungsprozessor weiter ausgelegt ist, um Daten vom Kraftsensor zu empfangen und eine Bewegung der Ultraschallsonde zu berechnen, um ein Bild zu erfassen, das mindestens teilweise auf den von dem Kraftsensor empfangenen Daten basiert. 15 20
10. System nach Anspruch 1, wobei der Nachverfolgungsprozessor weiter ausgelegt sein kann, um physiologische Daten zu empfangen und eine Bewegung der Ultraschallsonde zu berechnen, um ein Bild zu erfassen, das mindestens teilweise auf den physiologischen Daten basiert. 25
11. Verfahren zum Bereitstellen von Navigationsführung für einen Sonographeur, wobei das Verfahren umfasst: 30
- Analysieren (410) eines von einer Ultraschallsonde (60) erfassten Bilds mit einem anatomischen analytischen Modell (40); 35
- Berechnen (420) einer Bewegung der Ultraschallsonde, die mindestens teilweise auf der Analyse des Bilds basiert;
- Übertragen (425) von Anweisungen an eine haptische Einrichtung (200), die an der Ultraschallsonde angebracht ist, wobei die haptische Einrichtung eine Vielzahl von haptischen Vorrichtungen (201-208) umfasst; und 40
- Bereitstellen von haptischer Rückkopplung über die Ultraschallsonde, um die Ultraschallsonde zu navigieren, enthaltend Aktivieren von einer oder mehreren der haptischen Rückkopplungsvorrichtungen, um die haptische Rückkopplung für den Sonographeur bereitzustellen, wobei die haptische Rückkopplungsvorrichtungen Vibrationen bereitstellen, wenn sie aktiviert werden. 45 50
12. Verfahren nach Anspruch 11, weiter umfassend Analysieren eines zweiten von der Ultraschallsonde erfassten Bilds mit dem anatomischen Modell, um Hinlänglichkeit des Bilds zu bestimmen und ein Signal für den Sonographeur bereitzustellen, wenn 55

das ausreichende Bild erfasst wurde.

13. Verfahren nach Anspruch 11, wobei das Signal ein visuelles Signal ist, das auf einer Anzeige bereitgestellt wird.
14. Verfahren nach Anspruch 11, wobei die haptische Rückkopplungsvorrichtungen unterschiedliche Stärken von Vibrationen bereitstellen, wenn sie aktiviert werden.
15. Verfahren nach Anspruch 11, wobei die haptischen Rückkopplungsvorrichtungen auf der Grundlage eines Satzes von Navigationsanweisung aktiviert werden.
16. Nicht flüchtiges, computerlesbares Medium mit Anweisungen, um zu verursachen, dass das System nach Anspruch 1 folgende Schritte ausführt:

Aussenden von Ultraschallwellen von einer Ultraschallsonde (60);
 Generieren eines Bilds aus einem von der Ultraschallsonde erhaltenen Echosignal;
 Analysieren des Bilds unter Verwendung eines anatomischen analytischen Modells (40), um zu bestimmen, ob das Bild ausreichend ist;
 Berechnen einer erforderlichen Bewegung der Ultraschallsonde, um ein ausreichendes Bild zu erhalten;
 Generieren von Navigationsanweisungen, die auf der erforderlichen Bewegung basieren, enthaltend Übersetzen der Navigationsanweisungen in eine Sequenz von Vibrationsimpulsen zum Senden an die eine oder die mehreren haptischen Rückkopplungsvorrichtungen (201-208) einer haptischen Einrichtung (200), die in der Ultraschallsonde enthalten ist; und
 Übertragen der Navigationsanweisungen an die haptische Einrichtung an die Sonde, um einem Sonographeur Führung bereitzustellen.

Revendications

1. Système de fourniture d'un guidage de navigation à un sonographe, le système comprenant :
- une sonde à ultrasons (60) configurée pour transmettre des ultrasons et recevoir un signal d'écho ;
- un système d'acquisition (10A) configuré pour recevoir un signal de la sonde à ultrasons correspondant au signal d'écho reçu par la sonde à ultrasons et produire une image ;
- un système d'affichage (10B) configuré pour recevoir l'image du système d'acquisition, dans lequel le système d'affichage comprend :

un modèle analytique anatomique (40) configuré pour analyser l'image et configuré en outre pour transmettre des données à un processeur de suivi (42) dudit système d'affichage ;

le processeur de suivi (42) configuré pour calculer un mouvement de la sonde à ultrasons pour acquérir une image sur la base, au moins en partie, des données reçues du modèle analytique anatomique ; et

un générateur d'instructions de navigation (44) configuré pour convertir le mouvement calculé par le processeur de suivi en instructions de navigation ; et

un appareil haptique (200) inclus avec la sonde à ultrasons, l'appareil haptique comprenant une pluralité de dispositifs de rétroaction haptique (201-208), dans lequel l'appareil haptique est configuré pour actionner un ou plusieurs dispositifs de rétroaction haptique sur la base, au moins en partie, des instructions de navigation reçues du générateur d'instructions de navigation, dans lequel les un ou plusieurs dispositifs de rétroaction haptique fournissent des instructions de navigation haptiques au sonographe, et dans lequel les instructions de navigation sont traduites en vibration au niveau des un ou plusieurs dispositifs de rétroaction haptique et/ou différente force vibratoire au niveau des un ou plusieurs dispositifs de rétroaction haptique.

2. Système selon la revendication 1, dans lequel l'appareil haptique comprend une pluralité de dispositifs de rétroaction haptique distribués sur une surface intérieure de l'appareil haptique.
3. Système selon la revendication 2, dans lequel l'appareil haptique actionne la pluralité de dispositifs de rétroaction haptique en fonction d'un ensemble d'instructions de navigation, dans lequel une combinaison de dispositifs de rétroaction haptique actionnés correspond simultanément à une instruction de navigation.
4. Système selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le dispositif de rétroaction haptique comprend un moteur configuré pour fournir de multiples niveaux de résistance aux vibrations.
5. Système selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le dispositif haptique comprend un moteur et dans lequel l'appareil haptique envoie des impulsions au moteur dans une séquence.
6. Système selon la revendication 1, dans lequel l'appareil haptique est intégré dans la sonde à ultrasons.

7. Système selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le système fonctionne continuellement pour fournir le guidage de navigation.

8. Système selon la revendication 1, comprenant en outre un écran (38) configuré pour afficher l'image et dans lequel l'écran est configuré en outre pour afficher un message lorsqu'une image suffisante est acquise.

9. Système selon la revendication 1, dans lequel l'appareil haptique comprend en outre un capteur de force, et dans lequel le processeur de suivi est configuré en outre pour recevoir des données du capteur de force et calculer un mouvement de la sonde à ultrasons pour acquérir une image sur la base, au moins en partie, des données reçues par le capteur de force.

10. Système selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le processeur de suivi peut être configuré en outre pour recevoir des données physiologiques et calculer un mouvement de la sonde à ultrasons pour acquérir une image sur la base, au moins en partie, des données physiologiques.

11. Procédé de fourniture de guidage de navigation à un sonographe, le procédé comprenant :

l'analyse (410) d'une image acquise par une sonde à ultrasons (60) avec un modèle analytique anatomique (40) ;

le calcul (420) d'un mouvement de la sonde à ultrasons sur la base au moins en partie de l'analyse de l'image ;

la transmission (425) d'instructions à un appareil haptique (200) attaché à la sonde à ultrasons, l'appareil haptique comprenant une pluralité de dispositifs haptiques (201-208) ; et

la fourniture de rétroaction haptique via la sonde à ultrasons pour faire naviguer la sonde à ultrasons incluant l'activation d'un ou plusieurs des dispositifs de rétroaction haptique pour fournir la rétroaction haptique au sonographe, dans lequel les dispositifs de rétroaction haptique fournissent des vibrations lorsque activés.

12. Procédé selon la revendication 11, comprenant en outre l'analyse d'une deuxième image acquise par la sonde à ultrasons avec le modèle anatomique pour déterminer la suffisance de l'image et la fourniture d'un signal au sonographe lorsque l'image suffisante a été acquise.

13. Procédé selon la revendication 11, dans lequel le signal est un signal visuel fourni sur un écran.

14. Procédé selon la revendication 11, dans lequel les

dispositifs de rétroaction haptique fournissent différentes résistances de vibrations lorsque activés.

15. Procédé selon la revendication 11, dans lequel les dispositifs de rétroaction haptique sont activés sur la base d'un ensemble d'instructions de navigation. 5

16. Support lisible par ordinateur non transitoire avec des instructions pour amener le système selon la revendication 1 à exécuter les étapes suivantes : 10

émettre des ondes ultrasonores à partir d'une sonde à ultrasons (60) ;
 générer une image à partir d'un signal d'écho reçu par la sonde à ultrasons ; 15
 analyser l'image en utilisant un modèle analytique anatomique (40) pour déterminer si l'image est suffisante ;
 calculer un mouvement requis de la sonde à ultrasons pour obtenir une image suffisante ; 20
 générer des instructions de navigation sur la base du mouvement requis incluant la traduction des instructions de navigation en une séquence d'impulsions de vibration à envoyer à un ou plusieurs dispositifs de rétroaction haptique 25
 (201-208) d'un appareil haptique (200) inclus avec la sonde à ultrasons ; et
 transmettre les instructions de navigation à l'appareil haptique à la sonde pour fournir un guidage à un sonographe. 30

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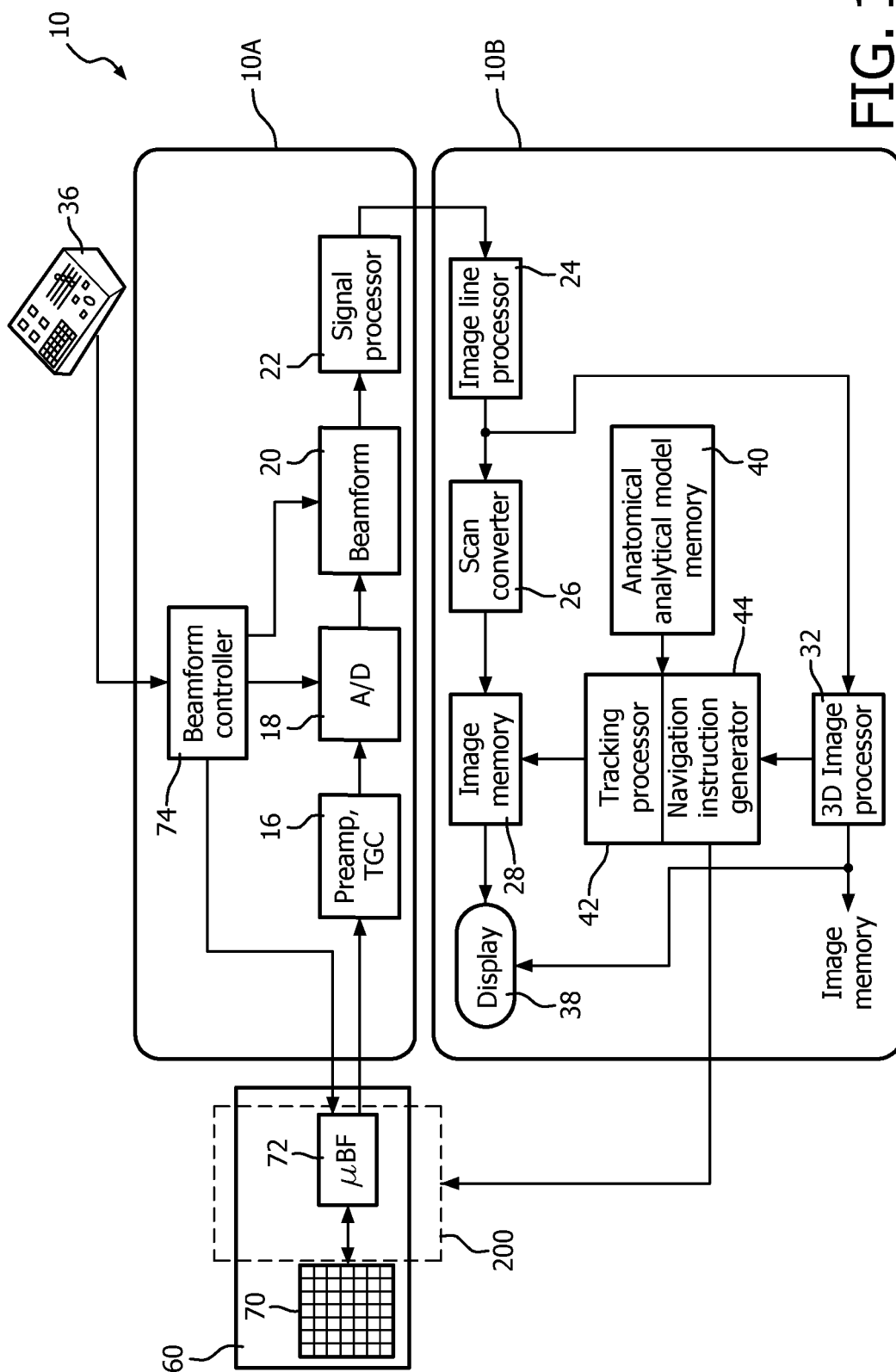


FIG. 1

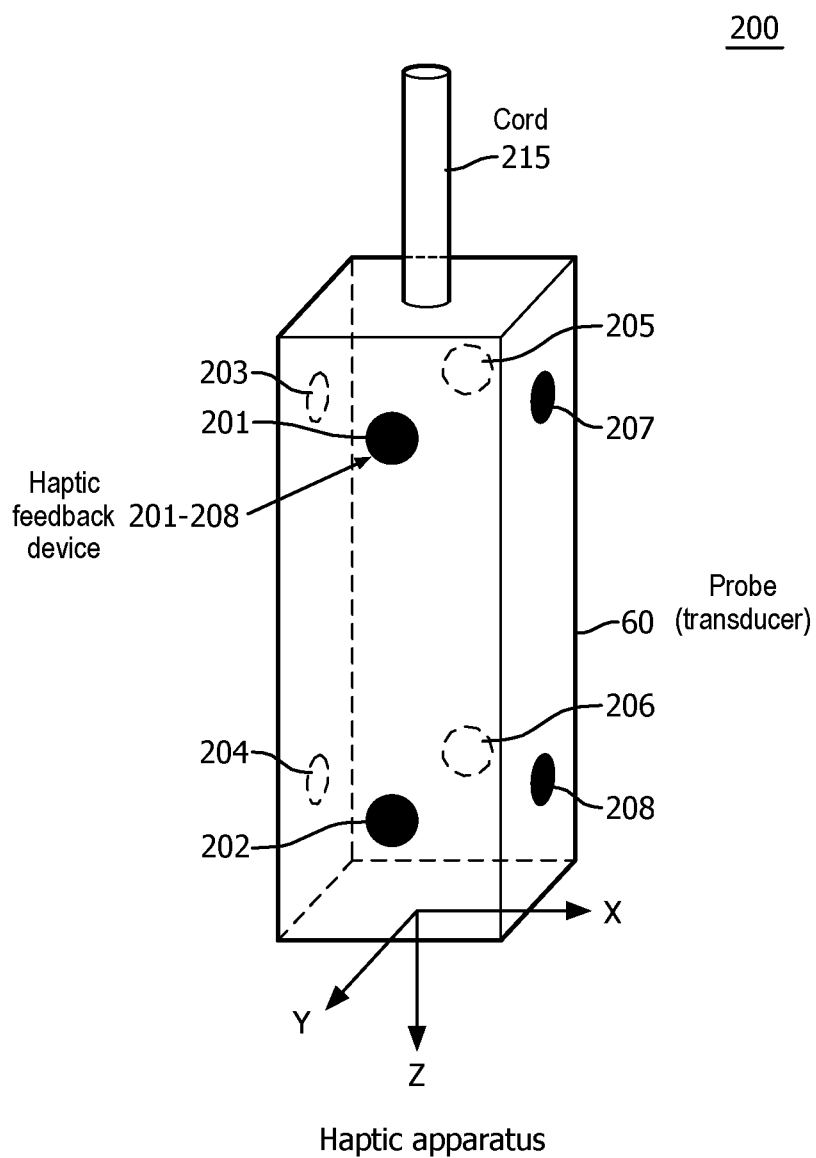


FIG. 2

300

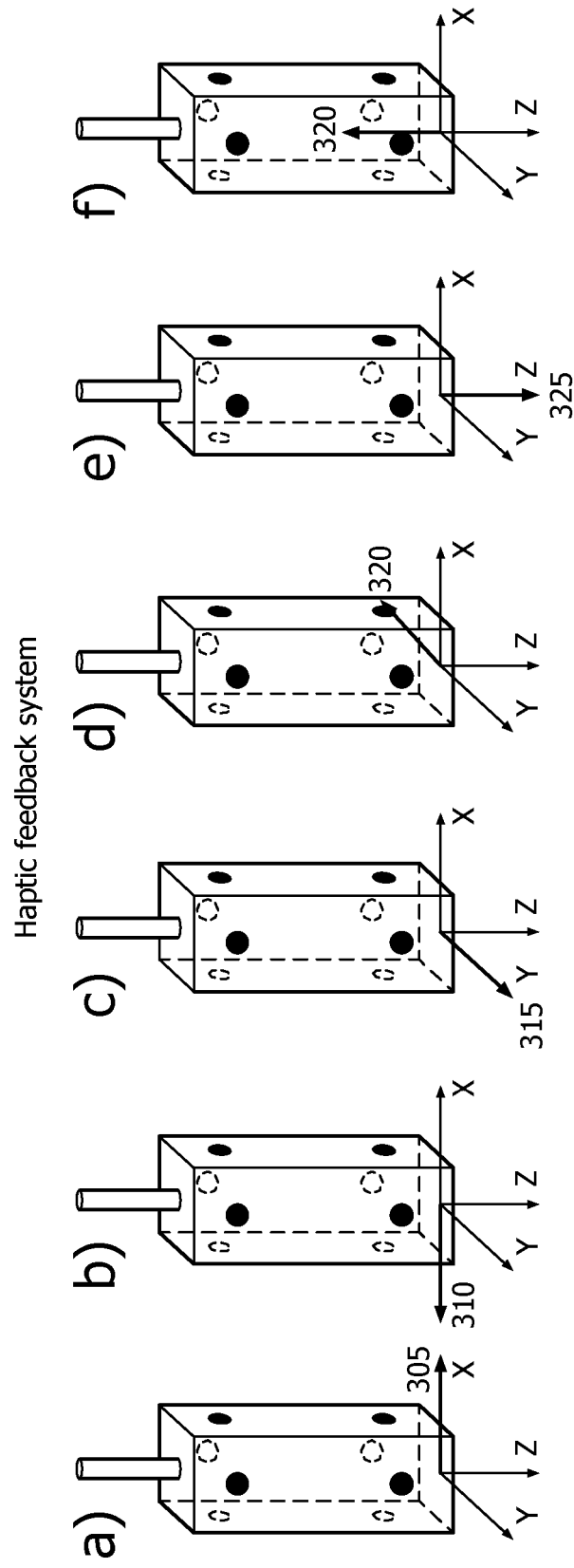


FIG. 3

300

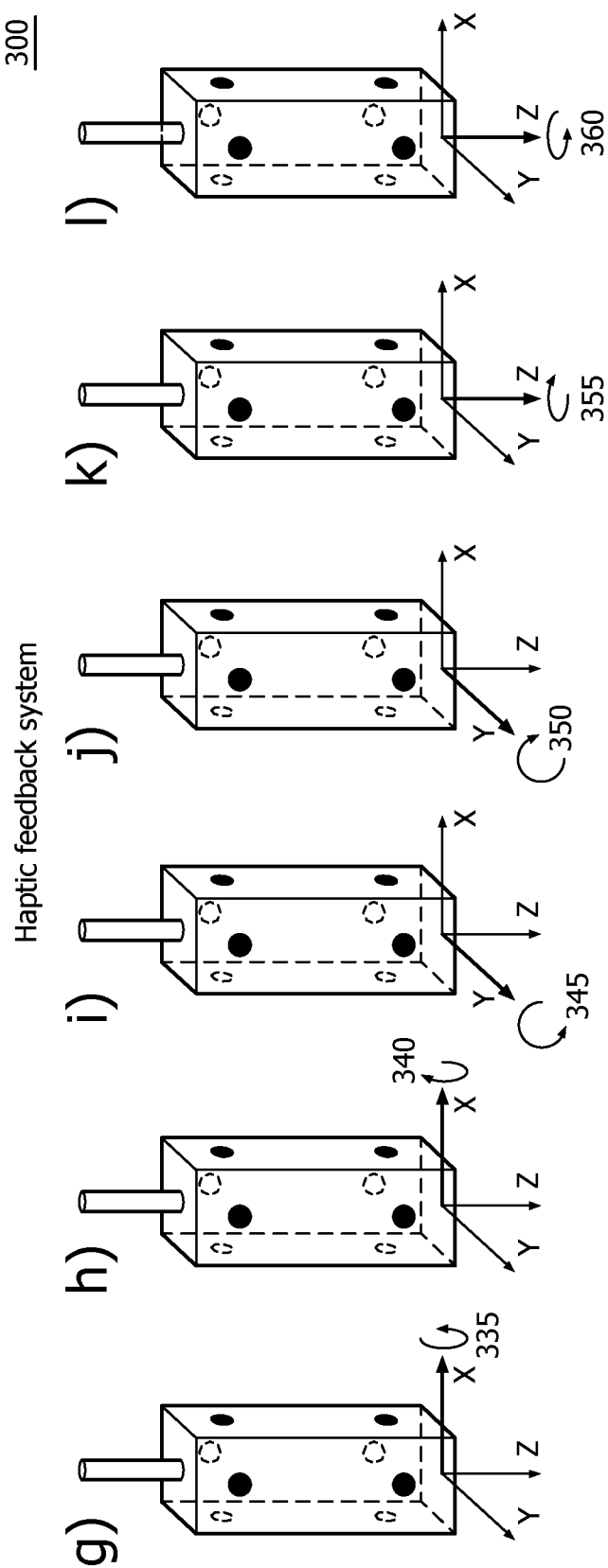
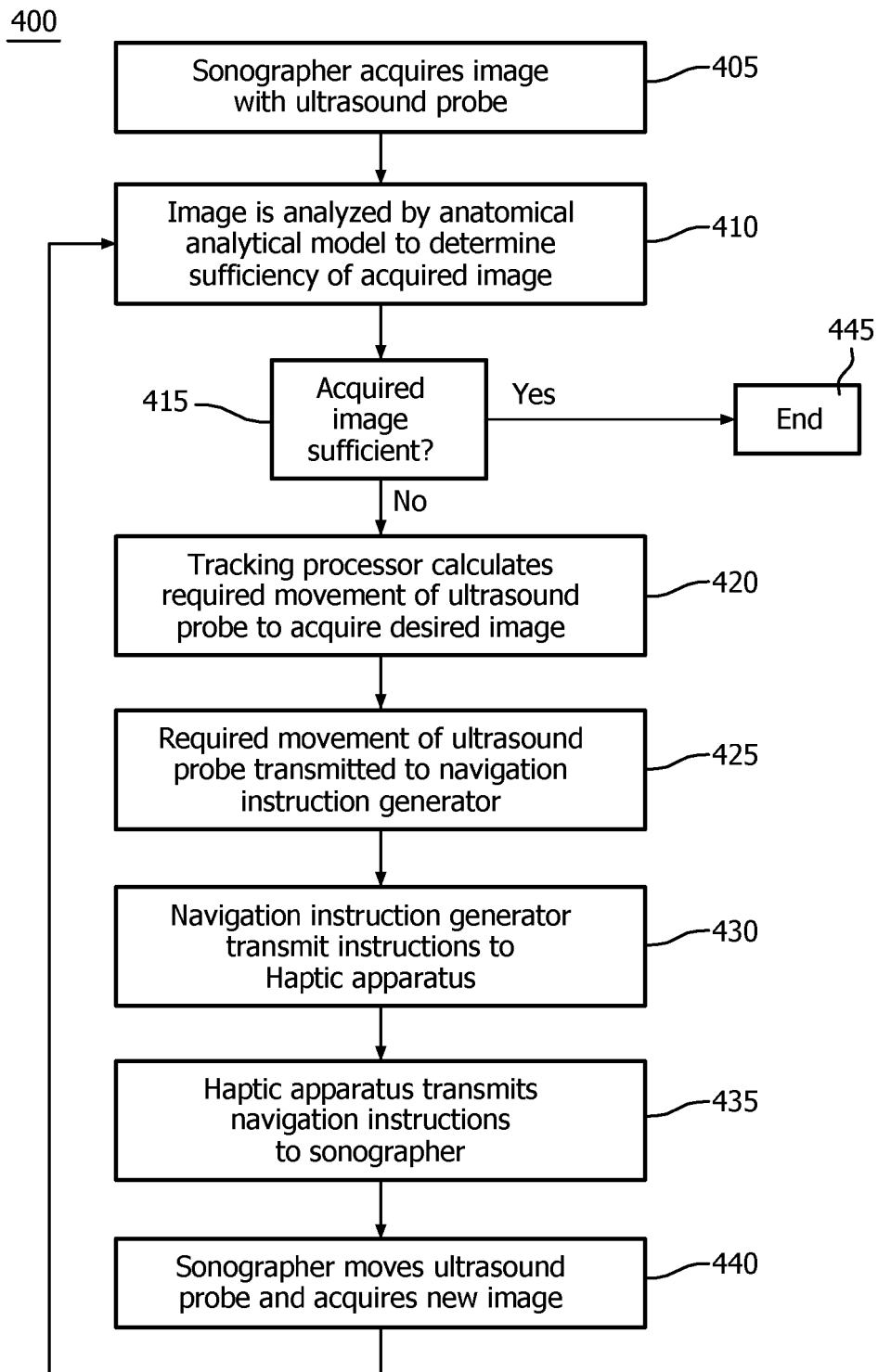


FIG. 3 (continued)



Operational flow chart

FIG. 4

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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专利名称(译)	用于超声图像采集的HAPTIC FEEDBACK		
公开(公告)号	EP3125768A1	公开(公告)日	2017-02-08
申请号	EP2015713236	申请日	2015-03-03
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	皇家飞利浦电子股份有限公司		
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IPC分类号	A61B8/00 A61B8/08		
优先权	61/972824 2014-03-31 US		
其他公开文献	EP3125768B1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

公开了一种用于向超声医师提供导航指导以获取图像的系统。该系统可以向超声检查者提供触觉反馈。可以通过超声探头或单独的设备来提供触觉反馈。触觉反馈可以包括提供给超声检查者的振动或其他感觉。该系统可以分析所获取的图像并确定所获取的位置，并将其与期望图像进行比较以及用于获得所期望图像的位置。该系统可以至少部分地基于所获取的图像来计算用于获得期望图像的位置。然后，系统可以提供触觉反馈，以引导超声医师将超声探头移动到该位置以获取所需图像。