

(19)



Europäisches Patentamt
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(11)

EP 1 180 970 B1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

(45) Date of publication and mention
of the grant of the patent:
02.08.2006 Bulletin 2006/31

(21) Application number: **00928891.1**

(22) Date of filing: **04.05.2000**

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

(86) International application number:
PCT/US2000/012422

(87) International publication number:
WO 2000/066002 (09.11.2000 Gazette 2000/45)

(54) **ULTRASOUND DIAGNOSTIC INSTRUMENT HAVING SOFTWARE IN DETACHABLE SCANHEAD**

ULTRASCHALLDIAGNOSEINSTRUMENT MIT SOFTWARE IN ABNEHMBAREM
UNTERSUCHUNGSKOPF

INSTRUMENT DE DIAGNOSTIC PAR ULTRASON AVEC LOGICIEL DANS LA TETE DE BALAYAGE
AMOVIBLE

(84) Designated Contracting States:
DE FR GB IT

(30) Priority: **04.05.1999 US 132421 P**
03.05.2000 US 564601

(43) Date of publication of application:
27.02.2002 Bulletin 2002/09

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US-A- 4 972 838 **US-A- 5 235 984**
US-A- 5 251 631 **US-A- 5 690 114**

• **PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 1996, no.**
03, 29 March 1996 (1996-03-29) & JP 7 299065 A
(ALOKA CO LTD), 14 November 1995 (1995-11-14)

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Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0001] This invention relates generally to medical ultrasonic diagnostic systems, and more particularly this invention relates to ultrasonic diagnostic instruments which employ detachable ultrasound transducer scanheads.

[0002] Modern ultrasonic diagnostic systems are large, complex instruments. Today's premium ultrasound systems, while mounted in carts for portability, continue to weigh several hundred pounds. In the past, ultrasound systems such as the ADR 4000 ultrasound system produced by Advanced Technology Laboratories, Inc., were smaller desktop units about the size of a personal computer. However, such instruments lack many of the advanced features of today's premium ultrasound systems such as color Doppler imaging and three dimensional display capabilities. As ultrasound systems become more sophisticated they also become bulkier.

[0003] Disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,722,412 is a diagnostic ultrasound instrument which exhibits many of the features of a premium ultrasound system in an hand-held unit. The instrument can be produced as a single unit or in a preferred embodiment the instrument is a two-part unit one including a transducer, beamformer, and image processor and the other including a display and power source for both units. In such a configuration the transducer/processor unit can be manipulated with one hand while a cable between the two units enables the video to be shown on the display unit while the lateral unit is held or positioned for optimal viewing of the ultrasound image. The cable also provides energy for the transducer/processor unit from the display unit.

[0004] US 5,690,114 discloses an ultrasound imaging system which includes a hand-held scanhead coupled by a cable to a portable battery-powered data processor and display unit. The scanhead comprises a beam forming circuit which introduces a differential delay into the signals delayed thereto and this delayed signal is forwarded, possibly via an A/D converter, to buffer memories housed within the data processor and display unit.

[0005] Heretofore, the operating software and any special function software have been stored in memory with the system processor in a console of the instrument. Since various special application scanheads can be used with the instrument, the operating software for implementing the special applications has been stored in the console, thus necessitating a large memory. This can be inconvenient when new scanheads are introduced or when system software is upgraded since the console often must be returned to a central service facility for software update or the expense of having trained field personnel is required for field upgrade.

[0006] The present invention is directed to facilitating software update and special operating software without the need for a large module memory or for module re-

fitting at a centralized service facility.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0007] According to the present invention there is provided an ultrasound diagnostic instrument as claimed in the appended claims.

[0008] The present invention overcomes limitations in the prior art by providing memory in association with the transducer scanhead separate from the console of an ultrasound diagnostic instrument with the memory providing transducer specific data required for system setup, drive, and data image with transducers for various applications, and depths, and optimization settings that are unique for each. The external memory also provides a means to update and upgrade the system executable code and thereby allow the use of future transducer scanheads and to provide for future applications of the instrument. By so providing a memory outside of the console, manual field upgrade or system swap is obviated when a new function, application, or transducer scanhead is introduced.

[0009] The invention and objects and features thereof will be more readily apparent from the following detailed description and appended claims when taken with the drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0010]

Fig. 1 is a functional block diagram of an ultrasonic diagnostic instrument.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view illustrating an ultrasound diagnostic instrument and docking stand as disclosed in the prior art.

Fig. 3 is a functional block diagram of the ultrasound diagnostic instruments of Figs. 1 and 2 as modified in accordance with the present invention.

Fig. 4 is a functional block diagram of a memory in an ultrasound diagnostic instrument in accordance with the invention and contents of the memory.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF ILLUSTRATIVE EMBODIMENTS

[0011] Fig. 1 is a detailed functional block diagram of an ultrasonic diagnostic instrument as disclosed and described in detail in U.S. Patent No. 5,722,412. In this instrument a transducer array 10 is used for a solid state, electronic control capabilities, variable aperture, image performance and reliability. Either a flat or curved linear array can be used. In a preferred embodiment the array is a curved array, which affords a broad sector scanning field. While the preferred embodiment provides sufficient delay capability to both steer and focus a flat array such as a phased array, the geometric curvature of the curved array reduces the delay requirements on the beamform-

er. The elements of the array are connected to a transmit/receive ASIC 20 which drives the transducer elements and receives echoes received by the elements. The transmit/receive ASIC 30 also controls the transmit and receive apertures of the array 10 and the gain of the received echo signals. The transmit/receive ASIC is preferably located within inches of the transducer elements, preferably in the same enclosure, and just behind the transducer.

[0012] Echoes received by the transmit/receive ASIC 20 are provided to the adjacent front end ASIC 30, which beamforms the echoes from the individual transducer elements into scanline signals. The front end ASIC 30 also controls the transmit waveform, timing, aperture and focusing. In the illustrated embodiment the front end ASIC 30 provides timing signals for the other ASICs, time gain control, and monitors and controls the power applied to the transducer array, thereby controlling the acoustic energy which is applied to the patient and minimizing power consumption of the unit. A memory device 32 is connected to the front end ASIC 30, which stores data used by the beamformer.

[0013] Beamformer scanline signals are coupled from the front end ASIC 30 to the adjacent digital signal processing ASIC 40. The digital signal processing ASIC 40 filters the scanline signals and in the preferred embodiment also provides several advanced features including synthetic aperture formation, frequency compounding, Doppler processing such as power Doppler (color power angio) processing, and speckle reduction.

[0014] The ultrasound B mode and Doppler information is then coupled to the adjacent back end ASIC 50 for scan conversion and the production of video output signals. A memory device 42 is coupled to the back end ASIC 50 to provide storage used in three dimensional power Doppler (3D CPA) imaging. The back end ASIC also adds alphanumeric information to the display such as the time, date, and patient identification. A graphics processor overlays the ultrasound image with information such as depth and focus markers and cursors. Frames of ultrasonic images are stored in a video memory 54 coupled to the back end ASIC 50, enabling them to be recalled and replayed in a live realtime sequence. Video information is available at a video output in several formats, including NTSC and PAL television formats and RGB drive signals for an LCD display 60 or a video monitor.

[0015] The back end ASIC 50 also includes the central processor for the ultrasound system, a RISC (reduced instruction set computer) processor. The RISC processor is coupled to the front end and digital signal processing ASICs to control and synchronize the processing and control functions throughout the hand-held unit. A program memory 52 is coupled to the back end ASIC 50 to store program data which is used by the RISC processor to operate and control the unit. The back end ASIC 50 is also coupled to a data port configured as a PCMCIA interface 56. This interface allows other modules and func-

tions to be attached to the hand-held ultrasound unit. The interface 56 can connect to a modem or communications link to transmit and receive ultrasound information from remote locations. The interface can accept other data storage devices to add new functionality to the unit, such as an ultrasound information analysis package.

[0016] The RISC processor is also coupled to the user controls 70 of the unit to accept user inputs to direct and control the operations of the hand-held ultrasound system.

[0017] Power for the hand-held ultrasound system in a preferred embodiment is provided by a rechargeable battery. Battery power is conserved and applied to the components of the unit from a power subsystem 80. The power subsystem 80 includes a DC converter to convert the low battery voltage to a higher voltage which is applied to the transmit/receive ASIC 20 to drive the elements of the transducer array 10. In order to limit power consumption, the power monitor and control unit 80 controls the operating mode of the LCD display 60 and video circuitry in unit 50 along with the clock frequency of the RISC processor in unit 50 and the clock frequencies of the DAC and ADC units in beamformer circuitry 30. The color angiography function unit and 3D signal processing DSP unit 40 are similarly controlled by the power monitor and control.

[0018] Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a mobile ultrasound diagnostic instrument and docking stand. The diagnostic instrument includes a console 110 and transducer scanhead 112 which is connected to console 110 through cable 114. The instrument can be of the type disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,722,412 as illustrated in Fig. 1.

[0019] Console 110 is received within a sleeve receptacle 116 which is supported in a raised position by means of a vertical support 118 that mounts to a base 120 having a plurality of wheels 122 for movement. Cable 114 connects a scanhead 112 to console 110 and includes a connector 130 which plugs into console 110. Alternatively, scanhead 112 can communicate with console 110 by wireless transmission of signals from a transceiver in the scanhead to and from a transceiver in console 110.

[0020] In using the instrument of Fig. 2 it is often expeditious to connect any one of a plurality of scanheads 112 to the console for specific applications. Ann 160 is attached to the vertical support 118 for receiving a plurality of scanheads 112', cables 114', and connectors 130'.

[0021] In accordance with the invention, and as shown in Fig. 3 a memory 135' is provided with each scanhead 112' and connector 130' which includes software and data necessary for use of the specific scanhead in the ultrasound diagnostic instrument. The memory can be located in connector 130', in cable 114', or in the scanhead 112'. Cable 114' and connector 130' connect the memory with the processor 51 and memory 52 within module 110. Fig. 4 is a functional block diagram illustrating one embodi-

ment in which the memory 135' is located within connector 130' and interfaces with program memory 52 and RISC processor 51 within module 110. Memory 135' stores operational data unique to a specific transducer scanhead which may be designed for specific applications such as cardiac analysis, neo-natal analysis, gynecology analysis, and prostate analysis. The stored data unique to the scanhead can include signal processing tables and beamforming tables along with filter coefficients, scan conversion coefficients, focusing tables, and compression tables. Calculations necessary for a specific application can also be included.

[0022] In addition to transducer scanhead data and application software, the memory can include system executable code which permits update and upgrade of the system executable code resident in memory 52 of the console. Thus software for future applications as well as operational data for various transducer scanheads can be provided in memory without the need for a manual field upgrade of the software stored in the console memory or the need for a system swap when a new function or application is required.

[0023] By providing a secondary memory external to the console and in association with a specific transducer scanhead, the memory requirements of the console can be greatly reduced since all the software necessary for a specific function and particular scanheads need not be stored therein. The inclusion of this system executable code obviates the need for field upgrade and provides greater versatility when using a plurality of special purpose transducer scanheads with the ultrasound instrument console. Thus instrument size, weight, and required power are reduced. Further reduction can be provided through use of the instrument as a data gathering instrument with the data being used at a centralized location for imaging. In this connection, memory 135' can include data encryption so that the process signals can be viewed only by an authorized party.

[0024] There has been described an ultrasound diagnostic instrument which achieves greater versatility in use by the provision of memory external to an instrument console and in association with a particular transducer scanhead. While the invention has been described with reference to a specific embodiment, the description is illustrative of the invention and is not to be construed as limiting the invention. For example, the memory within the console can be eliminated with the external memory providing all memory functions for the processor as well as the scanhead. Thus, various modifications and applications may occur to those skilled in the art without departing from the scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

Claims

1. An ultrasound diagnostic instrument comprising:

a console (110) including a display electronic circuitry for processing electrical signals for display including a digital processor (51), a first memory (52) and a first connector (114, 130) coupled to the processor and first memory, a transducer scanhead (112') for generating ultrasound waves and receiving reflected or scattered ultrasound waves, means for coupling the transducer scanhead to the console for transmitting electrical signals to and from the scanhead, and a second memory (135') associated with the scanhead (112') and outside of the console (110) and communicating with the console through a second connector (130'), the second memory storing software and data necessary for use of the transducer scanhead.

2. The ultrasound diagnostic instrument as defined by claim 1 wherein the software and data stored in the second memory (135') include operational data for a specific transducer scanhead.
3. The ultrasound diagnostic instrument as defined by claim 1 wherein the software and data include at least one of physical parameters, operational data for the scanhead, and executable code.
4. The ultrasound diagnostic instrument as defined by claim 1 wherein the software and data include operational software for executing functions with the transducer scanhead.
5. The ultrasound diagnostic instrument as defined by claim 4 wherein the operational software provides specific diagnostic analysis.
6. The ultrasound diagnostic instrument as defined by claim 1 wherein the software and data stored in the second memory (135') includes system executable code for the digital processor (51).
7. The ultrasound diagnostic instrument as defined by claim 6 wherein the system executable code comprises a software update and upgrade of system executable code in the first memory (52).
8. The ultrasound diagnostic instrument as defined by claim 7 wherein the system executable code permits a plurality of alternative applications of the instrument.
9. The ultrasound diagnostic instrument as defined by claim 7 wherein system executable code permits use of a plurality of alternative transducer scanheads in the instrument.
10. The ultrasound diagnostic instrument as defined by

claim 1 wherein the second memory (135') resides in the transducer scanhead.

11. The ultrasound diagnostic instrument as defined by claim 1 wherein the second memory (135') resides in the second connector (130'), the second connector (130') being connected to the means for coupling and mating with the first connector (130) in the console.
12. The ultrasound diagnostic instrument as defined by claim 1 wherein the second memory (135') resides in the means for coupling (114).

Patentansprüche

1. Ultraschall-Diagnosegerät, umfassend:

eine Konsole (110) mit einer elektronischen Anzeigeschaltung zur Verarbeitung elektrischer Signale zur Anzeige einschließlich eines digitalen Prozessors (51), eines ersten Speichers (52) und eines ersten Verbinders (114, 130), welcher mit dem Prozessor und dem ersten Speicher gekoppelt ist;
einen Aufnehmer-Abtastkopf (112') zum Erzeugen von Ultraschallwellen und zum Empfangen von reflektierten oder gestreuten Ultraschallwellen,
Mittel zum Koppeln des Aufnehmer-Abtastkopfes mit der Konsole zum Übertragen von elektrischen Signalen zu dem Abtastkopf und von diesem, sowie
einen zweiten Speicher (135'), welcher dem Abtastkopf (112') zugeordnet ist und außerhalb der Konsole (110) gelegen ist, und welcher mit der Konsole durch einen zweiten Verbinder (130') kommuniziert, wobei der zweite Speicher Software und Daten speichert, welche für einen Gebrauch des Aufnehmer-Abtastkopfes notwendig sind.

2. Ultraschall-Diagnosegerät nach Anspruch 1, wobei die in dem zweiten Speicher (135') gespeicherte Software und Daten Betriebsdaten für einen bestimmten Aufnehmer-Abtastkopf enthalten.
3. Ultraschall-Diagnosegerät nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Software und die Daten wenigstens eine Einheit umfassen aus physikalischen Parametern, Betriebsdaten für den Abtastkopf und ausführbaren Code.
4. Ultraschall-Diagnosegerät nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Software und die Daten Betriebssoftware zum Ausführen von Funktionen mit dem Aufnehmer-Abtastkopf umfassen.

5. Ultraschall-Diagnosegerät nach Anspruch 4, wobei die Betriebssoftware eine bestimmte Diagnoseanalyse bereitstellt.

6. Ultraschall-Diagnosegerät nach Anspruch 1, wobei die in dem zweiten Speicher (135') gespeicherten Software und Daten systemausführbaren Code für den digitalen Prozessor (51) umfassen.

7. Ultraschall-Diagnosegerät nach Anspruch 6, wobei der systemausführbare Code ein Software-Update und -Upgrade von systemausführbarem Code in dem ersten Speicher (52) umfasst.

8. Ultraschall-Diagnosegerät nach Anspruch 7, wobei der systemausführbare Code eine Mehrzahl von alternativen Anwendungen des Geräts ermöglicht.

9. Ultraschall-Diagnosegerät nach Anspruch 7, wobei systemausführbarer Code eine Verwendung einer Mehrzahl von alternativen Aufnehmer-Abtastköpfen in dem Gerät gestattet.

10. Ultraschall-Diagnosegerät nach Anspruch 1, wobei der zweite Speicher (135') in dem Aufnehmer-Abtastkopf ruht.

11. Ultraschall-Diagnosegerät nach Anspruch 1, wobei der zweite Speicher (135') in dem zweiten Verbinder (130') ruht, wobei der zweite Verbinder (130') mit den Mitteln zum Koppeln und Abstimmen mit dem ersten Verbinder (130) in der Konsole verbunden ist.

12. Ultraschall-Diagnosegerät nach Anspruch 1, wobei der zweite Speicher (135') in den Mitteln zur Kopplung (114) ruht.

Revendications

1. Instrument de diagnostic à ultrasons, comprenant :

une console (110) comprenant des circuits électroniques d'affichage pour traiter des signaux électriques pour l'affichage, comprenant un processeur numérique (51), une première mémoire (52) et un premier connecteur (114, 130) couplé au processeur et à la première mémoire,
une tête de balayage de transducteur (112') pour générer des ondes d'ultrasons et recevoir des ondes d'ultrasons réfléchies ou dispersées, des moyens pour coupler la tête de balayage de transducteur à la console pour transmettre des signaux électriques depuis et vers la tête de balayage, et
une deuxième mémoire (135') associée à la tête de balayage (112') et à l'extérieur de la console (110), et communiquant avec la console par l'in-

termédiaire d'un deuxième connecteur (130'), la deuxième mémoire mémorisant un logiciel et des données nécessaires pour l'utilisation de la tête de balayage de transducteur.

12. Instrument de diagnostic à ultrasons selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la deuxième mémoire (135') réside dans les moyens pour le couplage (114).

- 2.** Instrument de diagnostic à ultrasons selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le logiciel et des données mémorisés dans la deuxième mémoire (135') comprennent des données opérationnelles pour une tête de balayage de transducteur spécifique.

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- 3.** Instrument de diagnostic à ultrasons selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le logiciel et les données comprennent au moins l'un parmi des paramètres physiques, des données opérationnelles pour la tête de balayage, et un code exécutable.

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- 4.** Instrument de diagnostic à ultrasons selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le logiciel et les données comprennent un logiciel opérationnel pour exécuter des fonctions avec la tête de balayage de transducteur.

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- 5.** Instrument de diagnostic à ultrasons selon la revendication 4, dans lequel le logiciel opérationnel assure une analyse de diagnostic spécifique.

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- 6.** Instrument de diagnostic à ultrasons selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le logiciel et les données mémorisés dans la deuxième mémoire (135') comprennent un code exécutable par le système pour le processeur numérique (51).

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- 7.** Instrument de diagnostic à ultrasons selon la revendication 6, dans lequel le code exécutable par le système comprend un code exécutable par le système de mise à jour et de mise à niveau de logiciel dans la première mémoire (52).

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- 8.** Instrument de diagnostic à ultrasons selon la revendication 7, dans lequel le code exécutable par le système permet une pluralité d'autres applications de l'instrument.

35
- 9.** Instrument de diagnostic à ultrasons selon la revendication 7, dans lequel le code exécutable par le système permet l'utilisation d'une pluralité d'autres têtes de balayage de transducteur dans l'instrument.

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- 10.** Instrument de diagnostic à ultrasons selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la deuxième mémoire (135') réside dans la tête de balayage de transducteur.

45
- 11.** Instrument de diagnostic à ultrasons selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la deuxième mémoire (135') réside dans le deuxième connecteur (130'), le deuxième connecteur (130') étant connecté aux moyens pour le couplage et l'accouplement au premier connecteur (130) dans la console.

50

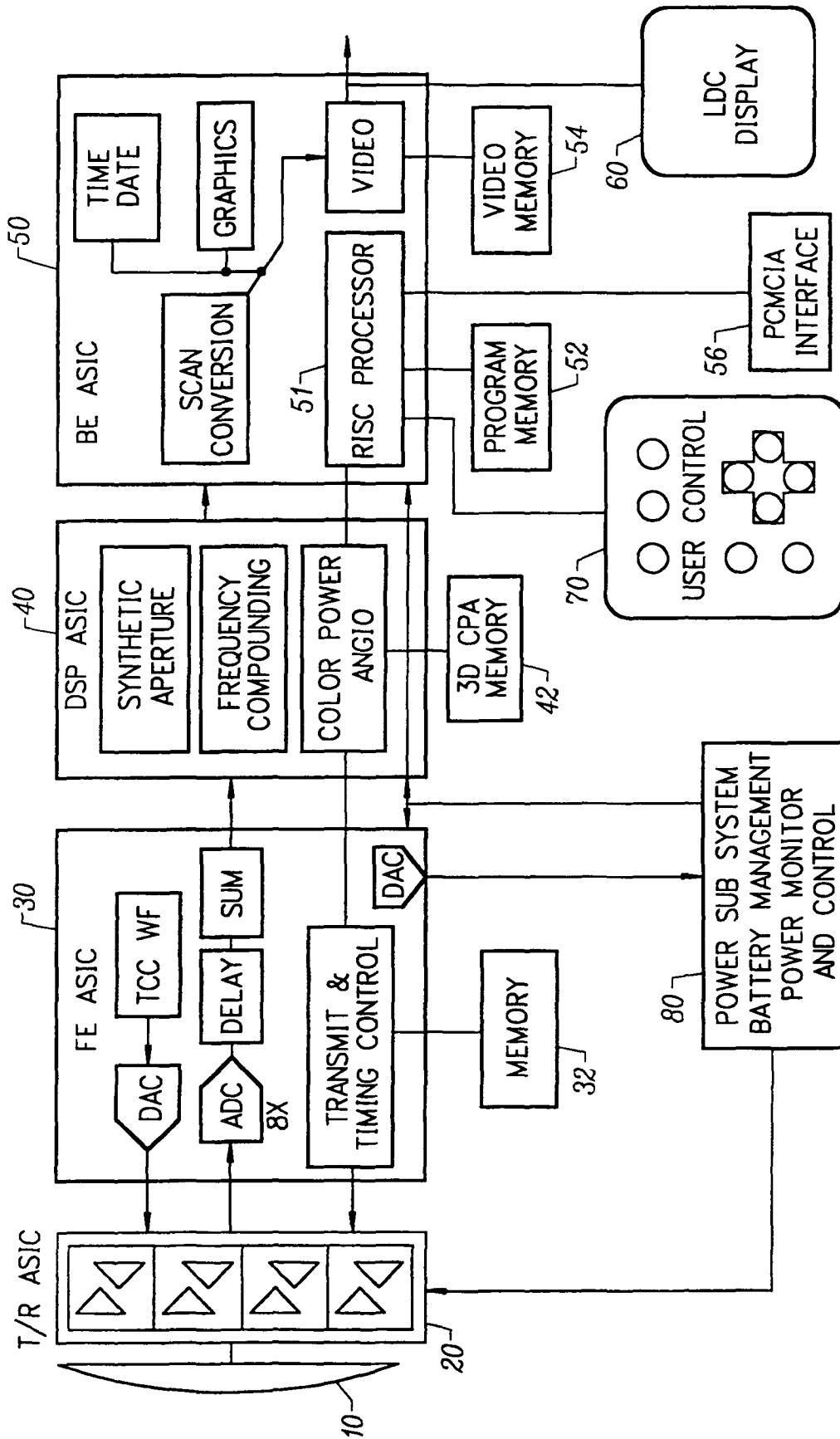


FIG. 1

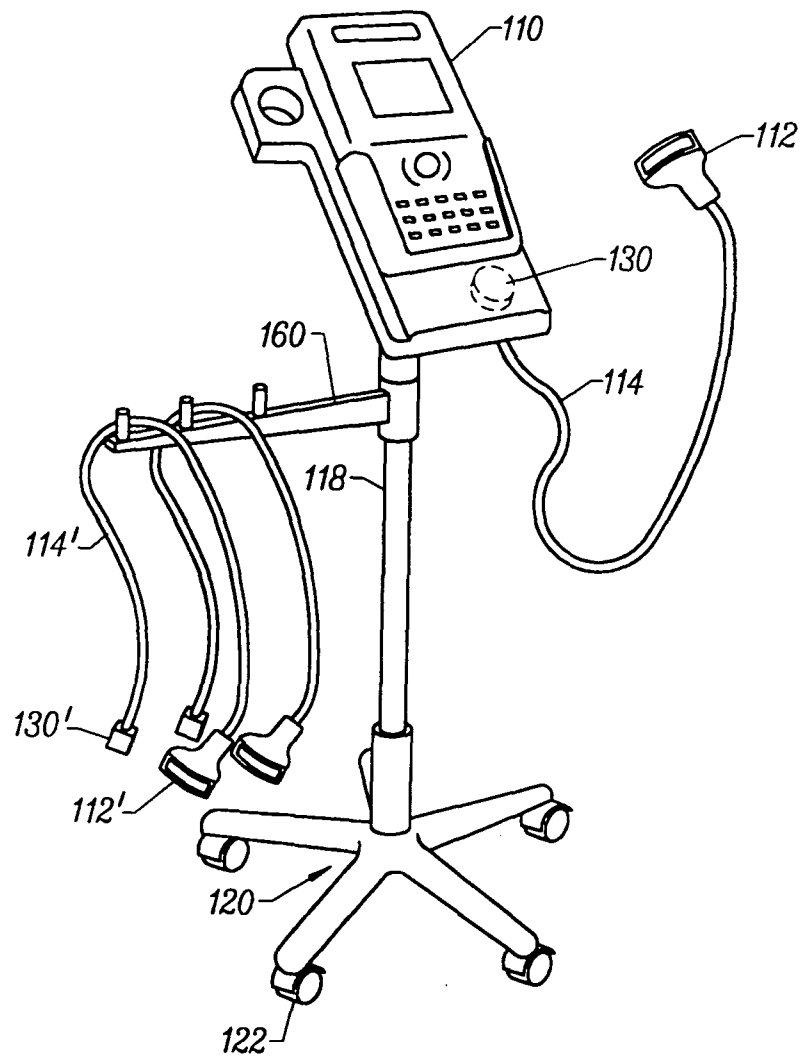


FIG. 2

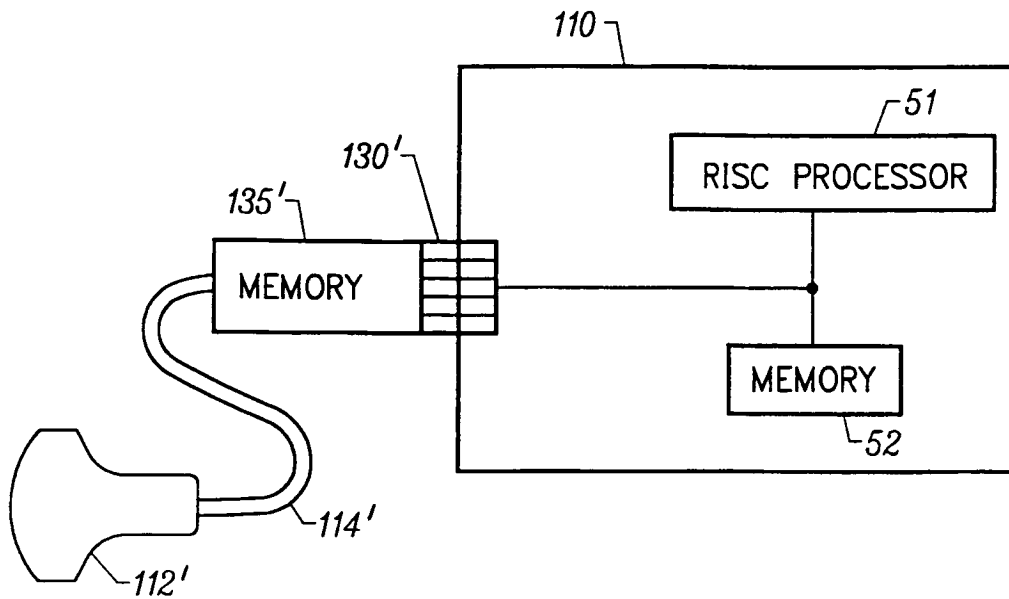


FIG. 3

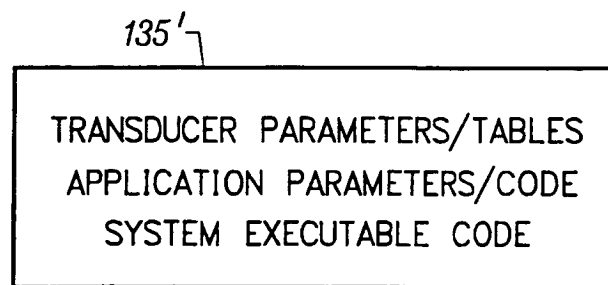


FIG. 4

专利名称(译)	具有可拆卸扫描头软件的超声诊断仪器		
公开(公告)号	EP1180970B1	公开(公告)日	2006-08-02
申请号	EP2000928891	申请日	2000-05-04
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	索诺塞特公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	SONOSITE INC.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	SONOSITE INC.		
[标]发明人	LITTLE BLAKE W CATALLO LEO R QUISTGAARD JENS U		
发明人	LITTLE, BLAKE, W. CATALLO, LEO, R. QUISTGAARD, JENS, U.		
IPC分类号	A61B8/00 A61B8/14 G01S7/52 G01S7/521		
CPC分类号	G01S7/52079 A61B8/14 A61B8/4405 A61B8/4433 G01S7/52017		
优先权	09/564601 2000-05-03 US 60/132421 1999-05-04 US		
其他公开文献	EP1180970A1 EP1180970A4		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

超声诊断仪器包括控制台 (110) , 其具有用于处理用于显示的电信号的电子电路, 包括数字处理器 (40) , 用于存储与处理器 (40) 一起使用的软件的存储器 (32,42) , 以及第一连接器。 (130) 耦合到存储器和处理器。用于产生超声波的换能器扫描头 (112) 用于接收反射的超声波, 其通过电缆 (114) , 第二连接器连接到第一连接器, 并连接到数字处理器。控制台 (110) 外部的第二存储器 (42) 用于通过第二连接器与数字处理器 (40) 通信, 第二存储器存储软件, 以及使用转换器扫描头 (112) 所需的数据。超声诊断仪。

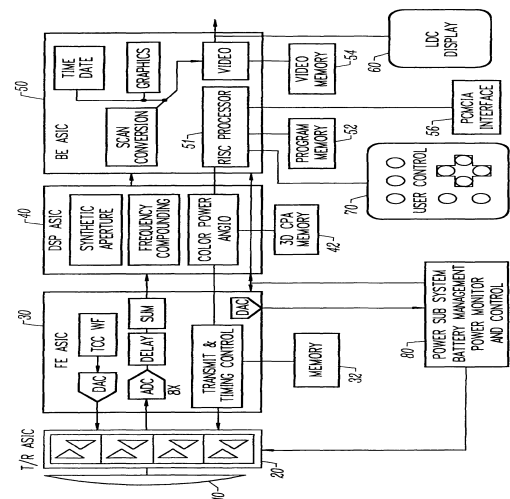


FIG. 1