(19) Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets

(11) EP 1 913 874 B1

(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION**

(45) Date of publication and mention of the grant of the patent:
28.07.2010 Bulletin 2010/30

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

(21) Application number: **07020192.6**

(22) Date of filing: **16.10.2007**

(54) **Ultrasound diagnostic apparatus and method for measuring a size of a target object**

Ultraschalldiagnosevorrichtung und Verfahren zum Messen der Größe eines Zielobjekts

Appareil de diagnostic ultrasonore et procédé de mesure de la taille d'un objet cible

(84) Designated Contracting States:
DE FR IT

(30) Priority: **18.10.2006 KR 20060101463**

(43) Date of publication of application:
23.04.2008 Bulletin 2008/17

(73) Proprietor: **MEDISON CO., LTD.**
Kangwon-do 250-870 (KR)

(72) Inventors:
- **Lee, Jin Yong**
  Gangnam-gu
  Seoul 135-280 (KR)
- **Oh, Won Gee**
  Gangnam-gu
  Seoul 135-280 (KR)

(74) Representative: **Schmid, Wolfgang**
Lorenz & Kollegen
Patentanwälte Partnerschaftsgesellschaft
Alte Ulmer Strasse 2
89522 Heidenheim (DE)

(56) References cited:
US-A- 5 588 435 **US-A1- 2002 102 023**
US-B1- 6 217 520

EP 1 913 874 B1

Printed by Jouve, 75001 PARIS (FR)

Description

[0001] The present application claims priority from Korean Patent Application No. 10-2006-0101463 filed on October 18, 2006, the entire subject matter of which is incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND

1. Field

[0002] The present invention generally relates to ultrasound diagnostic fields, and more particularly to an ultrasound diagnostic apparatus and method for measuring a size of a target object in an ultrasound image.

2. Background

[0003] An ultrasound system has become an important and popular diagnostic tool since it has a wide range of applications. Specifically, due to its non-invasive and nondestructive nature, the ultrasound system has been extensively used in the medical profession. Modem high-performance ultrasound systems and techniques are commonly used to produce two or three-dimensional images of internal features of an object (e.g., human organs).

[0004] The ultrasound system generally uses a probe containing a wide bandwidth transducer to transmit and receive ultrasound signals. The ultrasound system forms images of human internal tissues by electrically exciting an acoustic transducer element or an array of acoustic transducer elements to generate ultrasound signals that travel into the body. The ultrasound signals produce ultrasound echo signals since they are reflected from body tissues, which appear as discontinuities to the propagating ultrasound signals. Various ultrasound echo signals return to the transducer element and are converted into electrical signals, which are amplified and processed to produce ultrasound data for an ultrasound image of the tissues.

[0005] The ultrasound image is outputted through an output device such as a monitor, a screen or the like. A user of the ultrasound diagnostic apparatus determines a status, a position, a size, etc. of the target object desired to observe through the ultrasound image containing the target object. In order to measure a size, i.e., depth, width and volume of the target object according to the prior art, the user determines a contour line of the target object with a naked eye and selects points on the contour line, thereby computing a distance between the points. However, since the ultrasound image is easily degraded due to noises, it may be difficult for the user to determine the contour line of the target. Also, an extensive amount of time is consumed due to a minute operation for determining the contour line.

[0006] US 6,217,520 B1 discloses a diagnostic medical ultrasound system and a method for object of interest extraction. However, according to the method described therein, the cross points of the pointer and the contour line, which may be candidates of the measure points, are not detected. Furthermore, according to this method, one or more points on the object of interest are selected to identify the object of interest rather than selecting the measure points among the cross points.

[0007] According to US 5,588,435 human body structures are automatically measured using ultrasound by first using an ultrasonic transducer or prestored ultrasound scan to generate an image frame as a pattern of pixels. Each pixel has a brightness value corresponding to an echo signal from a corresponding portion of an interrogation region of the patient's body, which includes the body structure. The image frame is displayed on a screen and includes a structure frame portion that corresponds to the body structure.

[0008] The ultrasonic diagnostic device of US 2002/102023 A1 includes an automatic contour extracting unit that contains an initial contour extracting unit for roughly extracting an initial contour of an object to be examined from an ultrasound image by performing a predetermined operation on the ultrasound image and a dynamic contour extracting unit for accurately extracting a final contour of the object by using the extracted initial contour as an initial value and by applying an active contour model to the object within the ultrasound image.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0009] Arrangements and embodiments may be described in detail with reference to the following drawings in which like reference numerals refer to like elements and wherein:

[0010] FIG. 1 is a block diagram showing an ultrasound diagnostic apparatus for measuring a size of a target object in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

[0011] FIG. 2 is a flowchart showing a method for measuring a size of a target object in an ultrasound image in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

[0012] FIG. 3 is a histogram for determining a critical value of brightness in an ultrasound image;

[0013] FIG. 4 shows a binarization image in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

[0014] FIG. 5 shows corner points detected from a binarization image shown in FIG. 4;

[0015] FIGS. 6 and 7 are diagrams showing examples of detecting inappropriate corner points; and

[0016] FIG. 8 is a diagram showing an example of blocks set at respective corner points in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0017] FIG. 1 is a block diagram showing an ultrasound diagnostic apparatus for measuring a size of a target ob-

ject in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention. As shown in FIG. 1, the ultrasound diagnostic apparatus 100 includes an ultrasound image providing unit 102, a filtering unit 104, a contour line extracting unit 106, a corner point detecting unit 108, a block setting unit 110, a coordinate recognizing unit 112, a storing unit 114, a measuring unit 116, a user input unit 118 and an output unit 120. The user input unit 118 may include a mouse, and the output unit 118 may include a monitor.

[0018] The ultrasound image providing unit 102 provides a 2-dimentional or a 3-dimensional ultrasound image for a target object. The filtering unit 104 filters the ultrasound image provided from the ultrasound image providing unit 102 to remove the noises. For example, the filtering unit 104 may include an average filter or a median filter to remove the noises from the ultrasound image and then perform a smoothing process for the ultrasound image.

[0019] The contour line extracting unit 106 extracts a contour line of the target object, which indicates bounds of regions in the ultrasound image. Generally, the ultrasound image may be divided into a first region corresponding to the target object, desired to be observed, and a second region corresponding to a background. The contour line may include a lot of information such as a position, a shape and a size of the target object. The contour extracting unit 106 uses a histogram of the ultrasound image to determine a critical value for extracting the contour line of the target object in the ultrasound image. The contour extracting unit 106 binarizes the ultrasound image with the determined critical value to produce a binarization image.

[0020] The corner detecting unit 108 applies the corner detection algorithm to the contour line extracted in the contour line extracting unit 106, thereby detecting corner points in which a curvature is steeply change. That is, the corner point detecting unit 108 divides the contour line into a plurality of segments, wherein each segment has a predetermined size.

The corner point detecting unit 108 measures local characteristics of each segment, thereby detecting the corner points.

[0021] The block setting unit 110 sets blocks having a predetermined size, wherein each block contains a corner point. The coordinate recognizing unit 112 recognizes coordinates of a plurality of measure points at which a pointer (e.g., mouse pointer) movable by the user is crossed with the extracted contour line. If a portion of the pointer is overlapped with a portion of a block, then the coordinate recognizing unit 112 recognizes coordinates of the corner point in the corresponding block as the measure point.

[0022] The user input unit 118 receives a selection instruction for selecting a measure point on the contour line from the user. If the selection instruction is inputted, a point at which the pointer is positioned is selected as the measure point on the contour line. The storing unit 114 stores the coordinates corresponding to the selected measure point. The input of the selection instruction may be achieved through a mouse click. The user input unit 118 further receives a measure instruction from the user. The measuring unit 116 measures a distance between two measure points in response to the measure instruction, thereby measuring a size of the target object (i.e., length, width, volume, etc.). The input of the measure instruction may be achieved through a double click of the mouse.

[0023] The user input unit 118 further receives a movement instruction of the pointer for searching the measure points. The output unit 120 may output the ultrasound image provided from the ultrasound image providing unit 102 and the binarization image produced in the contour extracting unit 106 at the same time. The output unit 120 may output the pointer movable by the user, the measure points whose coordinates are recognized in the coordinate recognizing unit 112, and the size of the target object, which has been measured in the measuring unit 116.

[0024] Hereinafter, a method for measuring a size of the target object will be described with reference to FIGS. 2 to 10 in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention. Although the method is described to measure a size of the target object in the 2-dimensional ultrasound image in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention, the method is not limited by the dimension of the ultrasound image. The method may be applied to measure a volume of the target object in the 3-dimentional ultrasound image.

[0025] FIG. 2 is a flowchart showing a method for measuring a size of the target object in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention. First, the filtering unit 104 filters the ultrasound image provided from the ultrasound image providing unit 102 to remove the noises, thereby smoothing the ultrasound image at step S100. In such a case, since the ultrasound image is formed in a gray level, it may be difficult to separate the target object from the background. Therefore, it is preferable to binarize the ultrasound image to form a binarization image.

[0026] The contour line extracting unit 106 determines a critical value by using a histogram of the ultrasound image as shown in FIG. 3 at step S150. In FIG. 3, a horizontal axis represents brightness ranging from 0 to 255 levels and a vertical axis represents the numbers of pixels.

[0027] If the critical value is determined, the contour extracting unit 106 assigns a pixel value of 0 or 1 to each pixel of the ultrasound image based on the critical value to produce the binarization image, so that a contour line of the target object can be extracted at step S200. As shown in FIG. 3, for example, if the critical value for the brightness is determined as 40, the pixel value of 0 is assigned to pixels having the brightness ranging from 0 to 39 and the pixel value of 1 is assigned to pixels having the brightness ranging from 40 to 255 in the ultrasound image. The region, which is assigned the pixel value of 1 corresponds to the target object and is indicated in white

(blank region in FIG. 4). The region, which is assigned the pixel value of 0, corresponds to the background and is indicated in black (dashed line region in FIG. 4). The binarization image is transmitted to the output unit 200 to be outputted together with the ultrasound image, so that the user may select measure points by comparing the ultrasound image and the binarization image.

[0028] The corner point detecting unit 108 applies corner detection algorithm to the contour line extracted at step S200 to detect corner points at which a curvature is steeply changing at step S250. In order to detect the corner points, the contour line is segmented into a plurality of segments according to shape and characteristic thereof, and then the corner points are detected as illustrated in FIG. 5. In such a case, it is important to segment the contour line in a suitable size. For example, if the contour line is segmented into segments having relatively small sizes, unnecessary corner points may be detected as shown in FIG. 6. On the other hand, if the contour line is segmented into segments having relatively large sizes, corner points corresponding to minutely changing portions may not be adequately detected as shown in FIG. 7.

[0029] After detecting the corner points, a plurality of blocks containing respective corner points are set at step S300. As illustrated in FIG. 8, for example, a predetermined size of a square block containing each corner point is set at step S300. The shape of the block is not limited to a square, and a size is not fixed. The shape and size of the block may be changeable by the user.

[0030] The coordinate recognizing unit 112 checks whether a portion of the pointer overlaps a portion of the block at step S350. If it is determined that the portion of the pointer overlaps the portion of the block, the coordinate recognizing unit 112 recognizes coordinates of the corner point position within the corresponding block as one of candidates of the measure points at step S400. Therefore, the user may easily select the corner point, which may be selected as the measure point for measuring a size of the target object, without minute movement of the pointer for selecting a point positioned on the contour line.

[0031] On the other hand, if it is determined that the portion of the pointer overlaps the portion of the block, the coordinate recognizing unit 112 determines whether the pointer crosses the contour line at step S450. If the pointer crosses the contour line, the coordinate recognizing unit 112 detects a cross point of the pointer and the contour line and recognizes coordinates of the cross point as one of candidates of the measure points at step S500. Thus, it is possible for the user to select a point on the contour line in addition to the corner points. If the pointer does not cross the contour line, the process goes back to step S350.

[0032] Subsequently, it is checked whether a selection instruction, which has inputted from the user, for selecting the measure point among the candidates of the measure points at step S550. If it is determined that the selection instruction is inputted, the storing unit 114 stores coordinates of the selected measure point. In such a case, at least two measure points are selected and the coordinates of the selected measure points are stored in the storing unit 114.

[0033] Thereafter, the measuring unit 116 checks whether a measure instruction is inputted through the user input unit 118 by the user at step S650. If it is determined that the measure instruction is inputted, the measure unit 116 measures a distance between the selected measure points, thereby measuring a size of the target object at step S700. The measured size of the target object is transmitted to the output unit 200 to be outputted. On the other hand, if it is determined that the measure instruction is not inputted, the process goes to the step S350.

[0034] As mentioned above, since the size of the target object is measured based on the extracted contour line and the coordinates of the corner points, the size of the target object can be easily and accurately measured.

[0035] An ultrasound diagnostic apparatus for providing on a display an ultrasound image including a target object and a pointer movable on the ultrasound image, comprises: an ultrasound image providing unit configured to provide an ultrasound image including a target object; a contour line extracting unit configured to extract a contour line of the target object in the ultrasound image; a coordinate recognizing unit configured to detect cross points while the pointer crosses the contour line and recognize the coordinates of the corner points; a user input unit configured to receive instructions from a user, said instructions including a selection instruction to select measure points among the cross points and a measure instruction to measure a size of the target object; a measuring unit configured to measure a size of the target object in response to the measure instruction based on coordinates of the measure points selected in response to the selection instruction; and an output unit configured to output the ultrasound image, the pointer, the contour line, the measure points and the size of the target object.

[0036] A method of measuring a size of a target object in an ultrasound image by using a pointer movable by a user request, includes: a) extracting a contour line of the target object in the ultrasound image; b) recognizing coordinates of a plurality of measure points at which the pointer and the contour line are crossed; c) selecting at least two measure points among the plurality of measure points; d) storing coordinates of the selected measure points; and e) measuring a size of the target object based on the coordinates of the selected measuring points.

[0037] Any reference in this specification to "one embodiment," "an embodiment," "example embodiment," etc., means that a particular feature, structure or characteristic described in connection with the embodiment is included in at least one embodiment of the present invention. The appearances of such phrases in various places in the specification are not necessarily all referring to the same embodiment. Further, when a particular feature, structure or characteristic is described in connection

with any embodiment, it is submitted that it is within the purview of one skilled in the art to effect such feature, structure or characteristic in connection with other ones of the embodiments.

[0038] Although embodiments have been described with reference to a number of illustrative embodiments thereof, it should be understood that numerous other modifications and embodiments can be devised by those skilled in the art that will fall within the spirit and scope of the principles of this disclosure. More particularly, numerous variations and modifications are possible in the component parts and/or arrangements of the subject combination arrangement within the scope of the disclosure, the drawings and the appended claims. In addition to variations and modifications in the component parts and/or arrangements, alternative uses will also be apparent to those skilled in the art.

Claims

1. An ultrasound diagnostic apparatus (100) for providing on a display an ultrasound image including a target object and a pointer movable on the ultrasound image, comprising: an ultrasound image providing unit (102) configured to provide an ultrasound image including a target object;

a contour line extracting unit (106) configured to extract a contour line of the target object in the ultrasound image;

characterized by further comprising:

a coordinate recognizing unit (112) configured to detect cross points of the pointer and the contour line while the pointer crosses the contour line and to recognize the coordinates of the cross points;
a user input unit (118) configured to receive instructions from a user, said instructions including a selection instruction to select measure points among the cross points and a measure instruction to measure a size of the target object;
a measuring unit (116) configured to measure a size of the target object in response to the measure instruction based on coordinates of the measure points selected in response to the selection instruction; and
an output unit (120) configured to output the ultrasound image, the pointer, the contour line, the measure points and the size of the target object.

2. The ultrasound diagnostic apparatus (100) of Claim 1, further comprising:

a filtering unit (104) configured to remove noises from the ultrasound image provided from the ultrasound image providing unit; and
a storing unit (114) configured to store the coordinates of the measure points selected in response to the selection instruction.

3. The ultrasound diagnostic apparatus (100) of Claim 1, further comprising:

a corner detecting unit (108) configured to detect a plurality of corner points a corner point being a point at which a curvature of the contour line is steeply changing; and
a block setting unit (110) configured to setting blocks having a predetermined size, each block containing the corner point,
wherein, if a portion of the pointer is overlapped on a portion of the block, the coordinate recognizing unit is adapted to recognize coordinates of the corner point corresponding to the overlapped block as the measure point.

4. The ultrasound agnostic apparatus (100) of Claim 1, wherein the contour line extracting unit (106) is adapted to determine a critical value referring to brightness of pixels consisting of the ultrasound image and to produce a binarization image based on the critical value, thereby extracting the contour line.

5. The ultrasound diagnostic apparatus (100) of Claim 4, wherein the output unit (120) is adapted to output the ultrasound image and the binarization image at the same time.

6. A method of measuring a size of a target object in an ultrasound image by using a pointer movable on the ultrasound image, comprising:

a) extracting a contour line of the target object in the ultrasound image;
b) detecting cross points of the pointer and the contour line while the pointer crosses the contour line;
c) receiving a selection instruction to select measure points among the cross points and recognizing coordinates of the measure points selected from the cross points; and
d) measuring a size of the target object based on the coordinates of the measure points.

7. The method of Claim 6, further comprising:

filtering the ultrasound image to remove noises from the ultrasound image; and
storing the coordinates of the measure points.

8. The method of Claim 6, further comprising:

detecting a plurality of corner points at which a curvature of the contour line is steeply changing; and
setting blocks with reference to respective corner points, each block not being overlapped,
wherein, if a portion of the pointer is overlapped on a portion of the block, coordinates of corner points corresponding to the overlapped blocks are recognized as a measure point.

9. The method of Claim 6, wherein the step a) includes:

a1) determining a critical value with reference to brightness of pixels consisting of the ultrasound image;
a2) producing a binarization image based on the critical value; and
a3) extracting the contour line of the target object from the binarization image.

10. The method of Claim 9, wherein the ultrasound image and the binarization image are outputted at the same time.

Patentansprüche

1. Ultraschalldiagnosevorrichtung (100) zum Erzeugen eines Ultraschallbildes auf einer Anzeige, mit einem Zielobjekt und einem auf dem Ultraschallbild beweglichen Zeiger, welche Folgendes aufweist:

eine Ultraschallbilderzeugungseinheit (102), welche dafür vorgesehen ist, ein Ultraschallbild mit einem Zielobjekt zu erzeugen;
eine Konturlinienextrahiereinheit (106), welche dafür vorgesehen ist, eine Konturlinie des Zielobjekts in dem Ultraschallbild zu extrahieren,
dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass sie des weiteren Folgendes aufweist:

eine Koordinatenerkennungseinheit (112), welche dafür vorgesehen ist, Kreuzungspunkte des Zeigers und der Konturlinie zu detektieren, während der Zeiger die Konturlinie kreuzt, und die Koordinaten der Kreuzungspunkte zu erkennen;
eine Benutzereingabeeinheit (118), welche dafür vorgesehen ist, Anweisungen von einem Benutzer zu empfangen, wobei die Anweisungen eine Auswählanweisung, die Messpunkte unter den Kreuzungspunkten auszuwählen, und eine Messanweisung beinhalten, eine Größe des Zielobjekts zu messen;
eine Messeinheit (116), welche dafür vorgesehen ist, eine Größe des Zielobjekts als Reaktion auf die Messanweisung basierend auf Koordinaten der Messpunkte zu messen, welche als Reaktion auf die Auswählanweisung ausgewählt wurden; und
eine Ausgabeeinheit (120), welche dafür vorgesehen ist, das Ultraschallbild, den Zeiger, die Konturlinie, die Messpunkte und die Größe des Zielobjekts auszugeben.

2. Ultraschalldiagnosevorrichtung (100) nach Anspruch 1, welche des weiteren Folgendes aufweist:

eine Filtereinheit (104), welche dafür vorgesehen ist, Geräusche von dem Ultraschallbild zu entfernen, welches von der Ultraschallbilderzeugungseinheit bereitgestellt wurde;
eine Speichereinheit (114), welche dafür vorgesehen ist, die Koordinaten der Messpunkte zu speichern, welche als Reaktion auf die Auswählanweisung ausgewählt wurden.

3. Ultraschalldiagnosevorrichtung (100) nach Anspruch 1, welche des weiteren Folgendes aufweist:

eine Eckdetektiereinheit (108), welche dafür vorgesehen ist, eine Vielzahl von Eckpunkten zu detektieren, wobei ein Eckpunkt ein Punkt ist, an welchem eine Krümmung der Konturlinie sich steil ändert; und
eine Blockfestlegeeinheit (110), welche dafür vorgesehen ist, eine vorbestimmte Größe aufweisende Blöcke zu setzen, wobei jeder Block den Eckpunkt beinhaltet,
wobei, wenn ein Abschnitt des Zeigers mit einem Abschnitt des Blocks überlappt, die Koordinatenerkennungseinheit so ausgebildet ist, dass sie die Koordinaten des Eckpunkts erkennt, welcher dem überlappten Block als der Messpunkt entspricht.

4. Ultraschalldiagnosevorrichtung (100) nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Konturlinienextrahiereinheit (106) dafür vorgesehen ist, einen kritischen Wert bezüglich der Helligkeit der Pixel, aus denen das Ultraschallbild besteht, zu ermitteln, und ein auf dem kritischen basierendes binarisiertes Bild zu erzeugen, wodurch die Konturlinie extrahiert wird.

5. Ultraschalldiagnosevorrichtung (100) nach Anspruch 4, wobei die Ausgabeeinheit (120) dafür vorgesehen ist, das Ultraschallbild und das binarisierte Bild gleichzeitig auszugeben.

6. Verfahren zum Messen einer Größe eines Zielobjekts in einem Ultraschallbild unter Verwendung eines auf dem Ultraschallbild beweglichen Zeigers, welches Folgendes aufweist:

a) Extrahieren einer Konturlinie des Zielobjekts

in dem Ultraschallbild;
b) Detektieren von Kreuzungspunkten des Zeigers und der Konturlinie, während der Zeiger die Konturlinie kreuzt;
c) Empfangen einer Auswählanweisung, Messpunkte unter den Kreuzungspunkten auszuwählen und Koordinaten der aus den Kreuzungspunkten ausgewählten Messpunkten zu erkennen; und
d) Messen einer Größe des Zielobjekts basierend auf den Koordinaten der Messpunkte.

7. Verfahren nach Anspruch 6, welches des weiteren Folgendes aufweist:

Filtern des Ultraschallbildes, um Rauschen von dem Ultraschallbild zu entfernen; und
Speichern der Koordinaten der Messpunkte.

8. Verfahren nach Anspruch 6, welches des weiteren Folgendes aufweist:

Ermitteln einer Vielzahl von Eckpunkten, an welchen eine Krümmung der Konturlinie sich steil ändert; und
Festlegen von Blöcken unter Bezugnahme auf entsprechende Eckpunkte, wobei jeder Block nicht überlappt wird,
wobei, wenn ein Bereich des Zeigers auf einem Bereich des Blocks überlappt wird, Koordinaten der den überlappten Blöcken entsprechenden Eckpunkten als ein Messpunkt erkannt werden.

9. Verfahren nach Anspruch 6, wobei der Schritt a) Folgendes aufweist:

a1) Ermitteln eines kritischen Werts im Hinblick auf die Helligkeit von Pixeln, aus denen das Ultraschallbild besteht;
a2) Erzeugen eines binarisierten Bildes basierend auf dem kritischen Wert; und
a3) Extrahieren der Konturlinie des Zielobjekts aus dem binarisierten Bildes.

10. Verfahren nach Anspruch 9, wobei das Ultraschallbild und das binarisierte Bild gleichzeitig ausgegeben werden.

Revendications

1. Appareil de diagnostic ultrasonore (100) destiné à fournir sur un affichage une image ultrasonore contenant un objet cible et un pointeur qui peut se déplacer sur l'image ultrasonore, comprenant : une unité (102) de production d'images ultrasonores, configurée pour fournir une image ultrasonore qui contient un objet cible :

une unité (106) d'extraction de ligne de contour configurée pour extraire une ligne de contour de l'objet cible contenu dans l'image ultrasonore ;
caractérisé en ce qu'il comprend en outre :

une unité (112) de reconnaissance de coordonnées configurée pour détecter des points de croisement du pointeur et de la ligne de contour pendant que le pointeur croise la ligne de contour et pour reconnaître les coordonnées des points de croisement ;
une unité (118) d'entrée de l'utilisateur configurée pour recevoir des instructions d'un utilisateur, lesdites instructions comprenant une instruction de sélection pour sélectionner des points de mesure parmi les points de croisement et une instruction de mesure pour mesurer les dimensions de l'objet cible ;
une unité de mesure (116) configurée pour mesurer les dimensions de l'objet cible en réponse à l'instruction de mesure basée sur des coordonnées des points de mesure sélectionnés en réponse à l'instruction de sélection ; et
une unité de sortie (120) configurée pour sortir l'image ultrasonore, le pointeur, la ligne de contour, les points de mesure et les dimensions de l'objet cible.

2. Appareil de diagnostic ultrasonore (100) selon la revendication 1, comprenant en outre :

une unité de filtrage (104) configurée pour éliminer les bruits de l'image ultrasonore fournie par l'unité de production d'images ultrasonores ; et
une unité de stockage (114) configurée pour stocker les coordonnées des points de mesure sélectionnés en réponse à l'instruction de sélection.

3. Appareil de diagnostic ultrasonore (100) selon la revendication 1, comprenant en outre :

une unité de détection d'angles (108) configurée pour détecter une pluralité de points d'angle, un point d'angle étant un point où la courbure de la ligne de contour change fortement ; et
une unité de création de blocs (110) configurée pour créer des blocs ayant des dimensions prédéterminées, chaque bloc contenant le point d'angle ;
dans lequel, si une portion du pointeur chevauche une portion du bloc, l'unité de reconnaissance de coordonnées est agencée pour reconnaître comme point de mesure les coordonnées

du point d'angle qui correspond au bloc de chevauchement.

4. Appareil de diagnostic ultrasonore (100) selon la revendication 1, dans lequel l'unité d'extraction de ligne de contour (106) est agencée pour déterminer une valeur critique relative à la brillance des pixels constituant l'image ultrasonore et pour produire une image de binarisation basée sur la valeur critique, en extrayant ainsi la ligne de contour.

5. Appareil de diagnostic ultrasonore (100) selon la revendication 4, dans lequel l'unité de sortie (120) est agencée pour sortir en même temps l'image ultrasonore et l'image de binarisation.

6. Procédé de mesure des dimensions d'un objet cible contenu dans une image ultrasonore en utilisant un pointeur qui peut se déplacer sur l'image ultrasonore, comprenant:

a) l'extraction d'une ligne de contour de l'objet cible contenu dans l'image ultrasonore;
b) la détection des points de croisement du pointeur et de la ligne de contour pendant que le pointeur croise la ligne de contour ;
c) la réception d'une instruction de sélection pour sélectionner des points de mesure parmi les points de croisement et reconnaître les coordonnées des points de mesure sélectionnés parmi les points de croisement ; et
d) la mesure des dimensions de l'objet cible sur la base des coordonnées des points de mesure.

7. Procédé selon la revendication 6, comprenant en outre :

le filtrage de l'image ultrasonore pour éliminer les bruits de l'image ultrasonore, et
le stockage des coordonnées des points de mesure.

8. Procédé selon la revendication 6, comprenant en outre :

la détection d'une pluralité de points d'angle auxquels une courbure de la ligne de contour change fortement ;
la création de blocs en référence aux points d'angle respectifs, chaque bloc ne se chevauchant pas,
dans lequel, si une portion du pointeur chevauche une portion du bloc, les coordonnées des points d'angle correspondant aux blocs se chevauchant sont reconnues comme un point de mesure.

9. Procédé selon la revendication 6, dans lequel l'étape a) comprend:

a1) la détermination d'une valeur critique en référence à la brillance des pixels constituant l'image ultrasonore ;
a2) la production d'une image de binarisation basée sur la valeur critique, et
a3) l'extraction de la ligne de contour de l'objet cible à partir de l'image de binarisation.

10. Procédé selon la revendication 9, dans lequel l'image ultrasonore et l'image de binarisation sont sorties en même temps.

FIG. 1

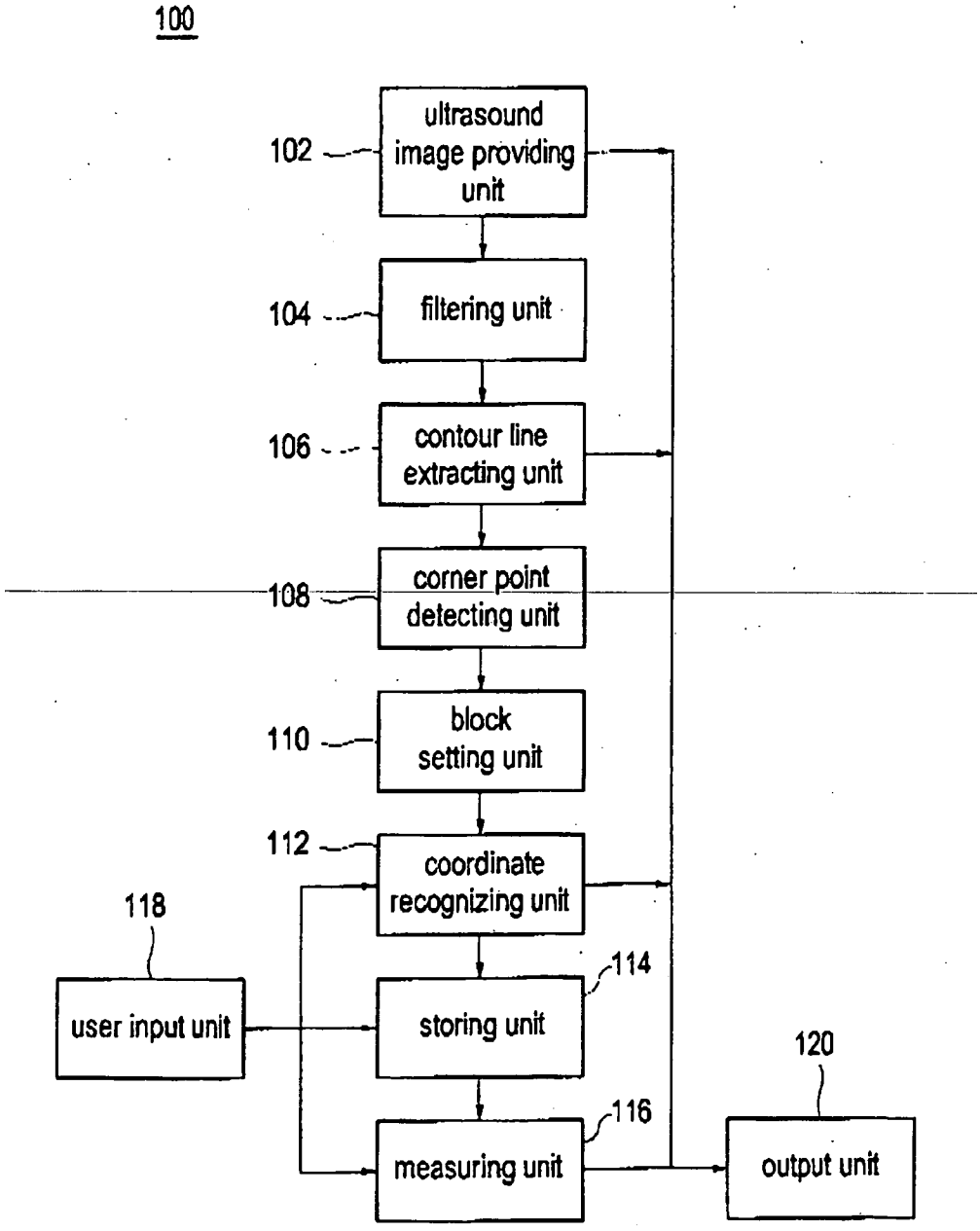

100
102
ultrasound image providing unit
104
filtering unit
106
contour line extracting unit
108
corner point detecting unit
110
block setting unit
112
coordinate recognizing unit
118
user input unit
114
storing unit
120
116
measuring unit
output unit

FIG. 2

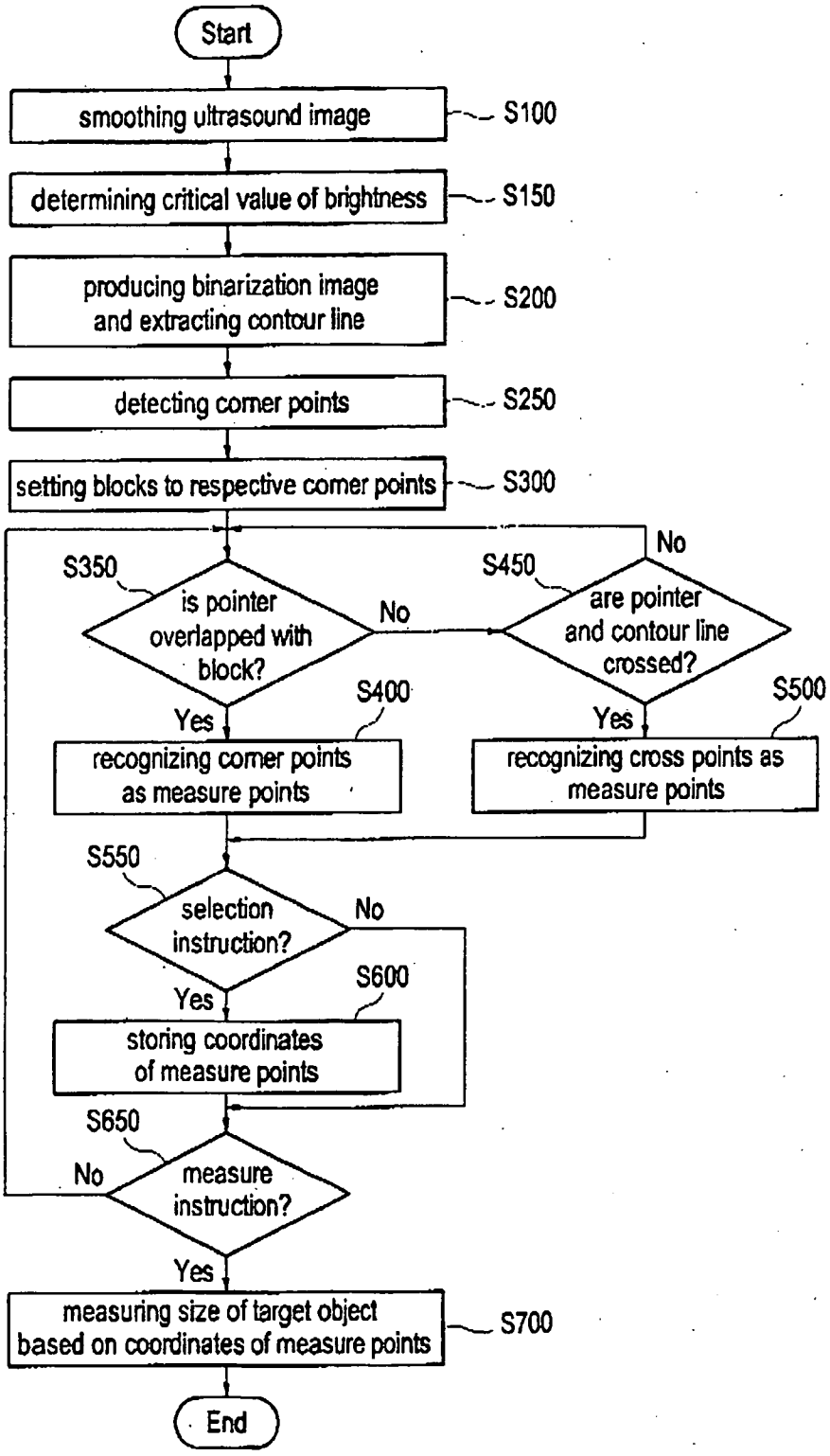

Start
smoothing ultrasound image
S100
determining critical value of brightness
S150
producing binarization image and extracting contour line
S200
detecting corner points
S250
setting blocks to respective corner points
S300
S350
is pointer overlapped with block?
No
S450
are pointer and contour line crossed?
No
Yes
S400
recognizing corner points as measure points
Yes
S500
recognizing cross points as measure points
S550
selection instruction?
No
Yes
S600
storing coordinates of measure points
S650
measure instruction?
No
Yes
measuring size of target object based on coordinates of measure points
S700
End

FIG. 3

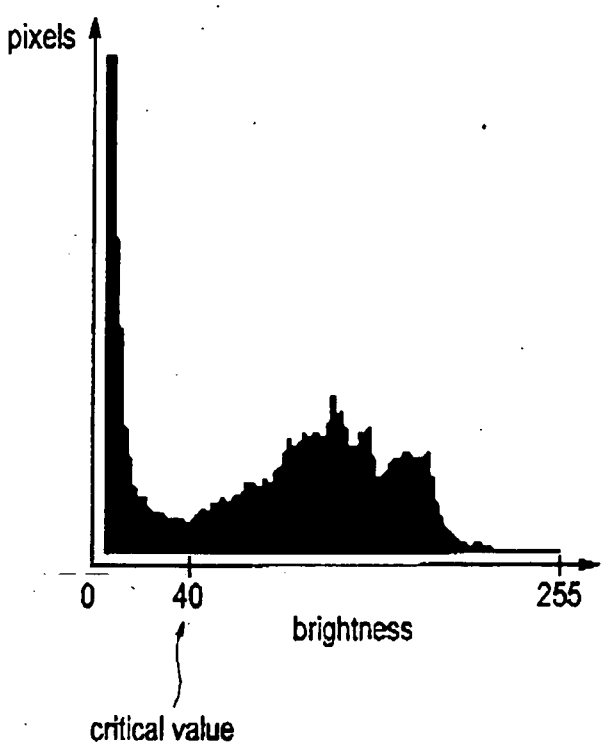


FIG. 4

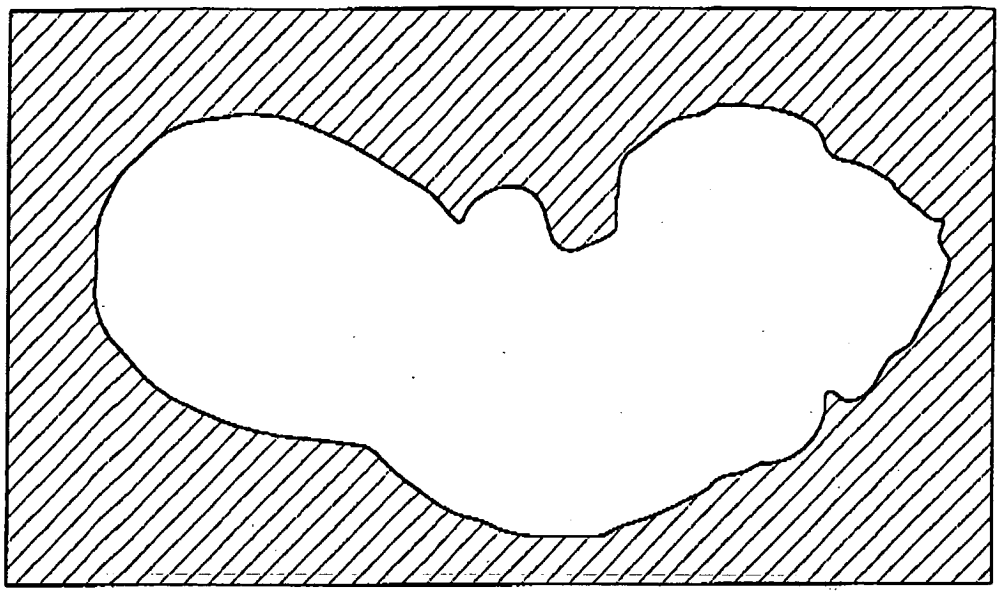


FIG. 5

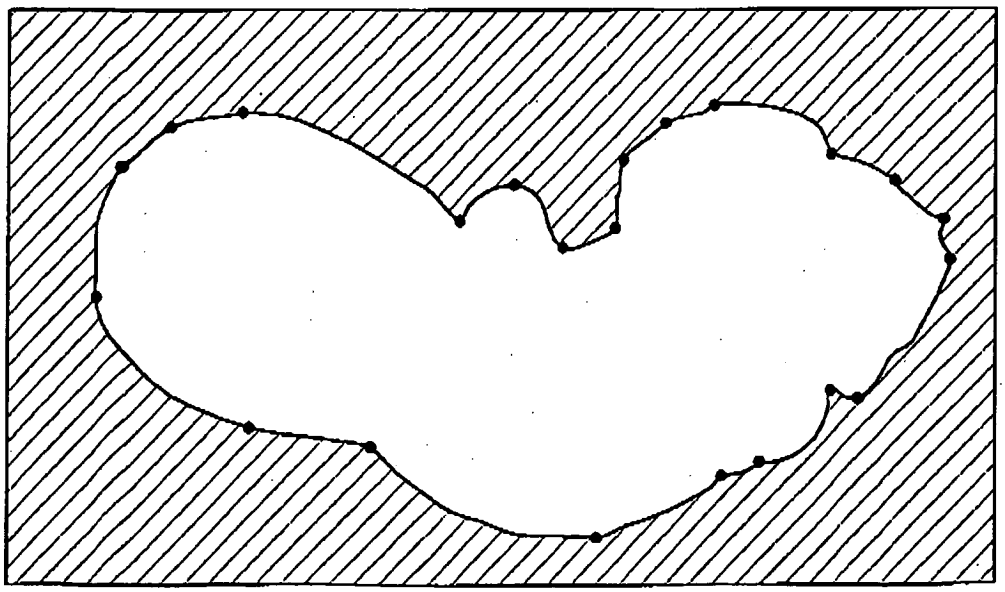


FIG. 6

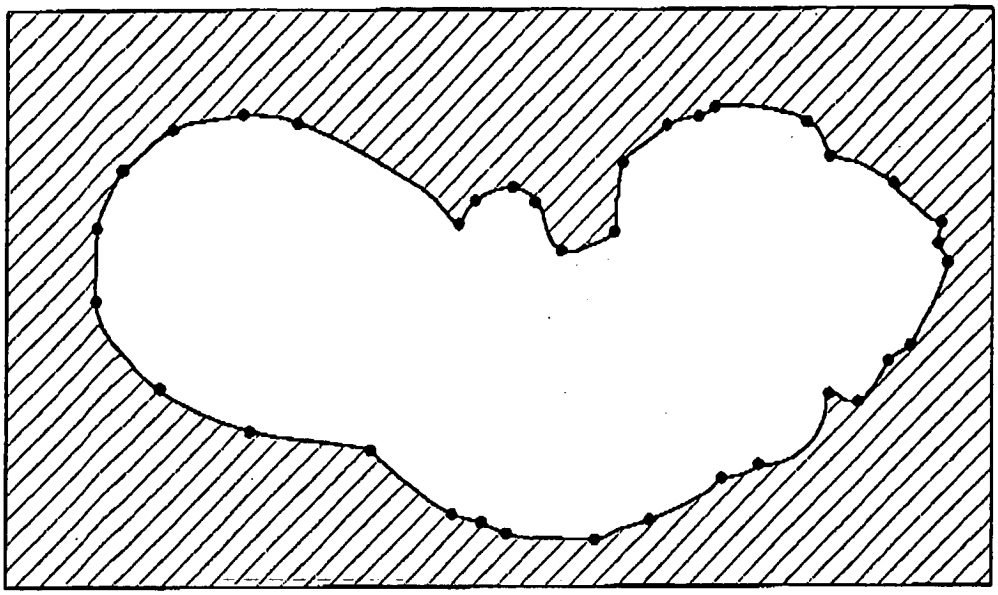


FIG. 7

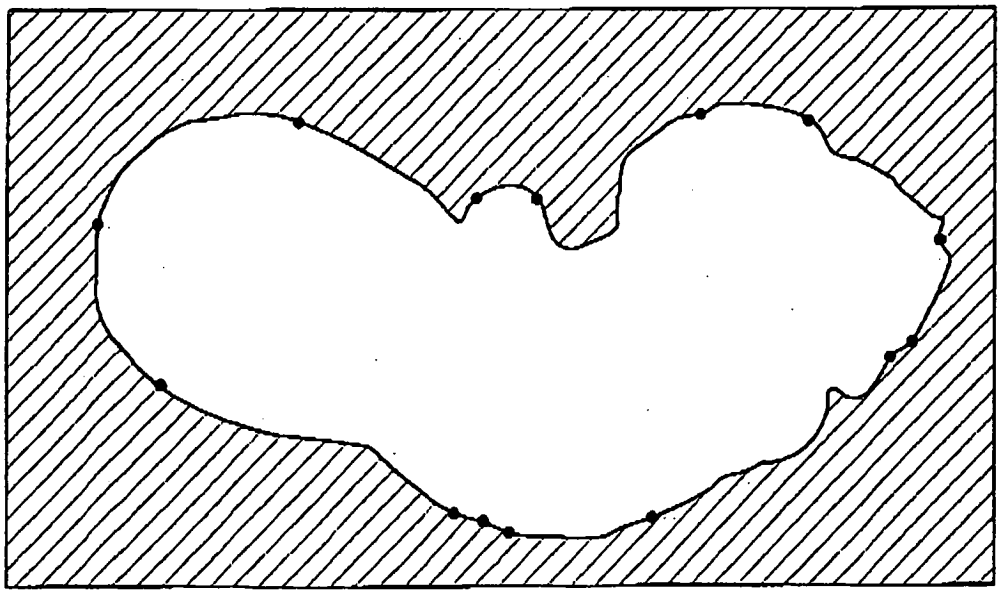
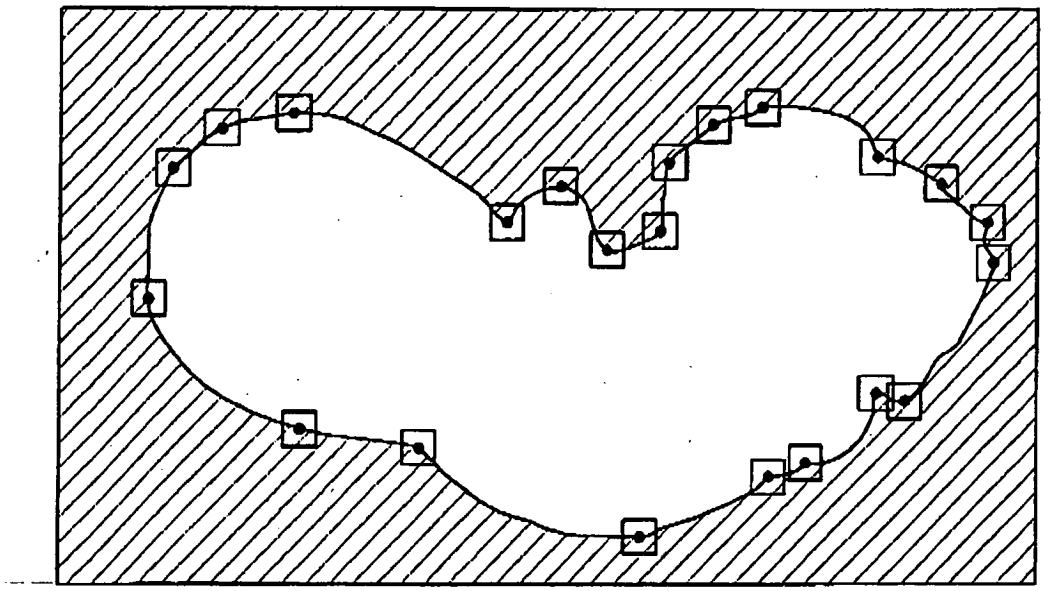


FIG. 8



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

- KR 1020060101463 **[0001]**
- US 6217520 B1 **[0006]**
- US 5588435 A **[0007]**
- US 2002102023 A1 **[0008]**

专利名称(译)	用于测量目标物体尺寸的超声波诊断设备和方法		
公开(公告)号	EP1913874B1	公开(公告)日	2010-07-28
申请号	EP2007020192	申请日	2007-10-16
申请(专利权)人(译)	MEDISON CO.，LTD.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	MEDISON CO.，LTD.		
[标]发明人	LEE JIN YONG OH WON GEE		
发明人	LEE, JIN YONG OH, WON GEE		
IPC分类号	A61B8/00		
CPC分类号	G01S7/52073 G01S7/52084 G06T7/0012 G06T7/12 G06T7/62 G06T2207/10132 G06T2207/20101 G06T2207/30004		
代理机构(译)	SCHMID，WOLFGANG		
优先权	1020060101463 2006-10-18 KR		
其他公开文献	EP1913874A1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

一种超声诊断设备，用于在显示器上提供包括目标对象和可在超声图像上移动的指针的超声图像，包括：超声图像提供单元，被配置为提供包括目标对象的超声图像;轮廓线提取单元，被配置为提取超声图像中的目标对象的轮廓线;坐标识别单元，用于在指针与轮廓线交叉时检测交叉点，并识别角点的坐标;用户输入单元，被配置为从用户接收指令，所述指令包括用于在交叉点中选择测量点的选择指令和用于测量目标对象的尺寸的测量指令;测量单元，被配置为基于响应于选择指令而选择的测量点的坐标，响应于测量指令测量目标对象的大小;输出单元，被配置为输出超声图像，指针，轮廓线，测量点和目标对象的尺寸。

FIG. 1