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(54) **ULTRASONOGRAPHIC DEVICE**

(57) An object of the invention is to provide an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus that can scan a region of interest at high speed and other regions at low speed.

In the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus of the invention, a two-dimensional array probe 1 formed by arranging a plurality of ultrasonic elements two-dimensionally transmits an ultrasonic beam to a three-dimensional re-

gion and receives a reflected signal. The ultrasonic beam scans a region on a pyramid, and the scan region is divided into a main scan region A_m of a region of interest and a subscan region. The subscan region is divided into small regions As_1 , As_2 , As_3 , and As_4 . The number of main scanning times of the main scan region is larger than the number of subscanning times of the subscan region.

Fig. 1A

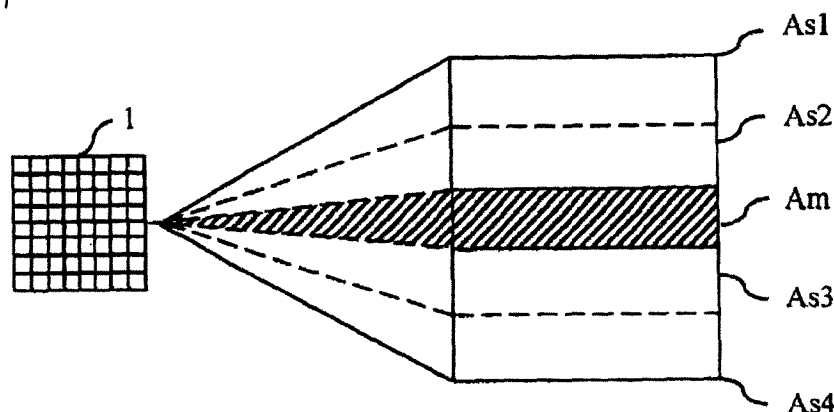
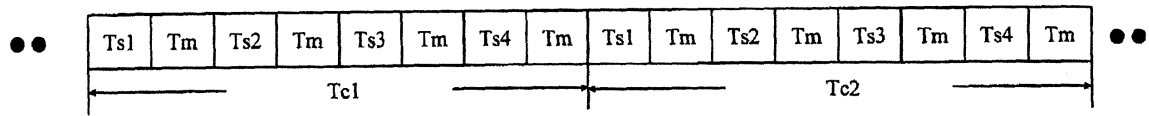


Fig. 1B



Description

Technical Field

[0001] This invention relates to an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus for scanning a region of interest at high speed and other regions at low speed.

Background Art

[0002] As shown in FIGs. 5A and 5B, a conventional ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus is configured so as to perform drive control of a two-dimensional array probe 1 formed by arranging a plurality of ultrasonic elements two-dimensionally so as to intermittently perform three-dimensional scanning of a target with the two-dimensional array probe. In an interval of three-dimensional scanning T3 performed intermittently, two-dimensional scanning T2 is performed at a scanning rate higher than the scanning rate at the three-dimensional scanning time and a three-dimensional image is formed based on a method obtained by the three-dimensional scanning and a two-dimensional image is formed based on a method obtained by the two-dimensional scanning (for example, refer to patent document 1).

[0003] Patent document 1: Japanese Patent Laid-Open No. 2000-139906 (paragraphs 0009 and 0010 and FIGs. 2 and 4)

Disclosure of the Invention

Problems to be Solved by the Invention

[0004] However, in the conventional ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus, there is a problem in that two-dimensional (main) scanning cannot be performed while three-dimensional (sub) scanning is performed.

[0005] The invention is embodied for solving the problem in the related art and it is an object of the invention to provide an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus that can perform main scanning in a main scan region while performing subscanning in a subscan region and performs the main scanning of the main scan region of a region of interest at high speed and the subscanning of the subscan region of other regions at low speed. Means For Solving the Problems

[0006] An ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus of the invention has the configuration wherein a scan region is divided into a main scan region and a subscan region and the main scan region and the subscan region are made up of two-dimensional scan regions or three-dimensional scan regions and the subscan region is divided into a plurality of small regions and main scanning of the main scan region is performed between subscanning of one small region and subscanning of another small region.

[0007] According to the configuration, main scanning of the main scan region can be performed while subscanning of the subscan region is performed, and the main

scanning of the main scan region of the region of interest can be performed at high speed and the subscanning of the subscan region of other regions can be performed at low speed.

5 **[0008]** The ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus of the invention has the configuration wherein in the whole scan region made up of the main scan region and the subscan region, the main scan region is main-scanned at equal time intervals regardless of where the main scan region is placed in the whole scan region.

10 **[0009]** According to the configuration, if the tissue in the main scan region displaces on the time base, it becomes easy to keep track of the time displacement.

15 **[0010]** Further, the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus of the invention has the configuration wherein the scan region spreads to a two-dimensional or three-dimensional region and a plurality of scan regions exist.

20 **[0011]** According to the configuration, when the region of interest exists in a plurality of two-dimensional or three-dimensional regions, the scanning rate of the main scan region of the region of interest can be increased.

[0012] Further, the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus of the invention has the configuration wherein the plurality of scan regions cross each other.

25 **[0013]** According to the configuration, if a plurality of scan regions cross each other, the scanning rate of the main scan region of the region of interest can be increased.

30 **[0014]** Further, the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus of the invention has the configuration wherein the number of irradiation times with a transmission ultrasonic beam per unit time is made different in the subscan region.

35 **[0015]** According to the configuration, the subscanning rate of the region of comparatively high interest in the subscan region can be increased.

40 **[0016]** Further, the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus of the invention has the configuration wherein it has a scan converter for updating a display image in real time upon each completion of transmission ultrasonic beam scanning made up of the main scanning of the main scan region multiple times and the subscanning of the subscan region in the scan region, and the scan converter can set different persistence in the main scan region and the subscan region.

45 **[0017]** According to the configuration, the scanning speed of the transmission ultrasonic beam in the scan region and the image update speed of a display can be matched with each other.

50 **[0018]** Further, the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus of the invention has the configuration a marker is displayed on a boundary between the main scan region and the subscan region.

55 **[0019]** According to the configuration, the boundary between the main scan region and the subscan region can be clearly identified.

Advantages of the Invention

[0020] The invention can provide the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus having the advantage that it can perform main scanning of the main scan region between sub-scanning of one subscan region and subscanning of another subscan region, can continue the main scanning of the main scan region of the region of interest, and can perform the main scanning of the region of interest at high speed and subscanning of other regions at low speed by providing the configuration wherein the scan region is divided into the main scan region and the subscan region and the subscan region is divided into the small regions and the main scanning of the main scan region is performed between subscanning of one small region and subscanning of another small region.

Brief Description of the Drawings

[0021]

FIG. 1 is a drawing to show an outline of scanning of an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus in a first embodiment of the invention and scanning timings.

FIG. 2 is a drawing to show an outline of scanning of an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus in a second embodiment of the invention, a scan region, and scanning timings.

FIG. 3 is a drawing to show an outline of scanning of an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus in a third embodiment of the invention and scanning timings.

FIG. 4 is a block diagram of a display section of an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus in a fourth embodiment of the invention and is a drawing to show scanning timings.

FIG. 5 is a drawing to show an outline of scanning of a conventional ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus and scanning timings.

Description of Reference Numerals

[0022]

1	Two-dimensional array probe
Am	Main scan region
As1	Small region
As2	Small region
As3	Small region
As4	Small region
2	Scan converter
3	Display section
4	Memory

Best Mode for Carrying out the Invention

[0023] An ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus of each embodiment of the invention will be discussed below with the accompanying drawings:

[0024] FIG. 1A shows an outline of scanning in the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus of a first embodiment of the invention and FIG. 1B shows scanning timings.

[0025] In FIG. 1A, a two-dimensional array probe 1 formed by arranging a plurality of ultrasonic elements two-dimensionally transmits an ultrasonic beam to a three-dimensional region and receives a reflected signal. The ultrasonic beam scans a region on a pyramid, and the scan region is divided into a main scan region Am of a region of interest and a subscan region. The subscan region is divided into small regions As1, As2, As3, and As4. In FIG. 1B, the main scanning time of the main scan region Am is indicated as Tm, the subscanning time of the small region As1 is indicated as Ts1, the subscanning time of the small region As2 is indicated as Ts2, the subscanning time of the small region As3 is indicated as Ts3, and the subscanning time of the small region As4 is indicated as Ts4.

[0026] The operation of the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus configured as described above will be discussed with FIGs. 1A and 1B.

[0027] To begin with, the small region As1 is sub-scanned at the time Ts1. Next, the main scan region Am is main-scanned at the time Tm. Next, the small region As2 is sub-scanned at the time Ts2. Next, the main scan region Am is main-scanned at the time Tm. Next, the small region As3 is sub-scanned at the time Ts3. Next, the main scan region Am is main-scanned at the time Tm. Next, the small region As4 is sub-scanned at the time Ts4. Next, the main scan region Am is main-scanned at the time Tm. Scanning the scan region is completed in a time Tc1. Thus, while the whole scan region is scanned once, the main scan region Am of the region of interest can be main-scanned four times. Also in a time Tc2, scanning is performed in a similar manner. Thus, it is also made possible to main-scan the main scan region Am of the region of interest at equal intervals during the scan region is scanned.

[0028] According to the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus of the first embodiment of the invention, the scan region is divided into the main scan region Am of the region of interest and the subscan region and the subscan region is divided into the small regions As1, As2, As3, and As4, whereby the main scan region Am of the region of interest can be main-scanned multiple times while the whole scan region is scanned once. It is also made possible to main-scan the main scan region Am of the region of interest at equal intervals during the scan region is scanned, and if the tissue in the main scan region displaces on the time base, it becomes easy to keep track of the time displacement.

[0029] Next, FIG. 2A shows an outline of scanning in an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus of a second embodiment of the invention, FIG. 2B shows scan regions, and FIG. 2C shows scanning timings.

[0030] In FIG. 2A, a plurality of scan regions exist as scan regions R1 and R2. The scan regions R1 and R2 cross each other. In FIG. 2B, the scan region R1 is divided

into a main scan region Am and a subscan region and the subscan region is divided into small scan regions As1 and As2. The scan region R2 is divided into a main scan region am and a subscan region and the subscan region is divided into small scan regions as1 and as2. In FIG. 2C, the main scanning time of the main scan region Am is indicated as Tm, the subscanning time of the small region As1 is indicated as Ts1, the subscanning time of the small region As2 is indicated as Ts2, the main scanning time of the main scan region am is indicated as tm, the subscanning time of the small region as1 is indicated as ts1, and the subscanning time of the small region as2 is indicated as ts2.

[0031] The operation of the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus configured as described above will be discussed with FIGs. 2B and 2C.

[0032] To begin with, the small region As1 is sub-scanned at the time Ts1. Next, the main scan region Am is main-scanned at the time Tm. Next, the small region As2 is sub-scanned at the time Ts2. Next, the main scan region Am is main-scanned at the time Tm. Scanning the scan region R1 is thus completed. Next, the small region as1 is sub-scanned at the time ts1. Next, the main scan region am is main-scanned at the time tm. Next, the small region as2 is sub-scanned at the time ts2. Next, the main scan region am is main-scanned at the time am. Scanning the scan region R2 is thus completed. Thus, while the scan regions R1 and R2 are scanned each once in a time Tc1, the main scan regions Am and am of regions of interest can be main-scanned twice. Also in a time Tc2, scanning is performed in a similar manner. In FIG. 2C, the main scan regions are main-scanned in the order of Am, Am, am, and am, but can also be main-scanned in the order of Am, am, Am, and am. Thus, it is also made possible to main-scan the main scan regions Am and am of the regions of interest at equal intervals.

[0033] As described above, according to the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus of the second embodiment of the invention, a plurality of scan regions exist as the scan regions R1 and R2, the scan regions R1 and R2 cross each other, the scan region R1 is divided into the main scan region Am and the subscan region, the subscan region is divided into the small scan regions As1 and As2, the scan region R2 is divided into the main scan region am and the subscan region, and the subscan region is divided into the small scan regions as1 and as2, whereby the main scan regions Am and am of the regions of interest can be main-scanned twice while the scan regions R1 and R2 are scanned each once.

[0034] Next, FIG. 3A shows an outline of scanning in an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus of a third embodiment of the invention and FIG. 3B shows scanning timings.

[0035] In FIG. 3A, a scan region R1 is divided into a main scan region Am and a subscan region and the subscan region is divided into small scan regions As1, As2, and As3. In FIG. 3B, the main scanning time of the main scan region Am is indicated as Tm, the subscanning time of the small region As1 is indicated as Ts1, the subscan-

ning time of the small region As2 is indicated as Ts2, and the subscanning time of the small region As3 is indicated as Ts3.

[0036] The operation of the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus configured as described above will be discussed with FIG. 3B.

[0037] To begin with, the small region As1 is sub-scanned at the time Ts1. Next, the main scan region Am is main-scanned at the time Tm. Next, the small region As2 is sub-scanned at the time Ts2. Next, the main scan region Am is main-scanned at the time Tm. Next, the small region As1 is sub-scanned at the time Ts1. Next, the main scan region Am is main-scanned at the time Tm. Next, the small region As2 is sub-scanned at the time Ts2. Next, the main scan region Am is main-scanned at the time Tm. Next, the small region As3 is sub-scanned at the time Ts3. Next, the main scan region Am is main-scanned at the time Tm. Scanning the scan region R1 is completed in a time Tc1. Thus, while the scan region R1 is scanned once, the main scan region Am of a region of interest can be main-scanned four times and further the number of irradiation times with a transmission ultrasonic beam per unit time is made different in the subscan region, whereby the small scan regions As1 and As2 of the subscan region can be sub-scanned each twice and the small scan region As3 of the subscan region can be sub-scanned once. Also in a time Tc2, scanning is performed in a similar manner. Thus, the subscanning rate of the region of comparatively high interest in the subscan region can be increased.

[0038] As described above, according to the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus of the third embodiment of the invention, the number of irradiation times with a transmission ultrasonic beam per unit time is made different in the subscan region, whereby the subscanning rate of each of the small scan regions As1 and As2 of comparatively high interest in the subscan region can be made higher than that of the small scan region As3 of the subscan region.

[0039] FIG. 4A shows blocks including a display section of an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus of a fourth embodiment of the invention and FIG. 4B shows scanning timings.

[0040] In FIG. 4A, a reception signal from a two-dimensional array resonator is converted into an image signal in a scan converter 2. The image signal of the scan converter 2 is stored in memory 4. The image signal of the scan converter 2 is displayed on a display section 3. A scan region R1 is displayed on the display section 3. The scan region R1 is divided into a main scan region Am and a subscan region and the subscan region is divided into small scan regions As1 and As2. A marker 4 is displayed on each boundary between the main scan region Am and the subscan region, namely, the boundary between the main scan region Am and the small scan region As1 and the boundary between the main scan region Am and the small scan region As2. In FIG. 4B, the main scanning time of the main scan region Am is indicated as Tm, the subscan-

the subscanning time of the small region As1 is indicated as Ts1, and the subscanning time of the small region As2 is indicated as Ts2.

[0041] The operation of the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus configured as described above will be discussed with FIGs. 4A and 4B.

[0042] To begin with, the small region As1 is sub-scanned at the time Ts1. Next, the main scan region Am is main-scanned at the time Tm. Next, the small region As2 is sub-scanned at the time Ts2. Next, the main scan region Am is main-scanned at the time Tm. Thus, the main scan region Am of a region of interest can be main-scanned twice while the whole scan region is scanned once. Also in a time Tc2, scanning is performed in a similar manner. The image data at the time Ts1, the image data at the time Tm, and the image data at the time Ts2 form an image frame F1. Likewise, the image data at the time Ts2, the image data at the time Tm, and the image data at the time Ts1 form an image frame F2. Frames F3, F4, and F5 are formed in such a manner. The formed frames are stored in the memory 4. On the other hand, the display section produces display at the intervals of the times Tc1 and Tc2. The frames F1, F3, and F5 are displayed in real time in scanning the region R1. However, since all frames are stored in the memory 4, if the image read speed from the memory 4 is decreased, all image frames can be displayed on the display section 3.

[0043] In the scan converter 2, persistence (afterimage effect) can also be given to an image Vm in the main scan region Am and images Vs1 and Vs2 in the small regions As1 and As2 of the subscan region. In this case, comparatively strong persistence may be given to the main scan region because the number of main scanning times per unit time is large, and comparatively weak persistence may be given to the subscan region because the number of subscanning times per unit time is small. Alternatively, if the tissue in the main scan region displaces largely on the time base, comparatively weak persistence may be given to the main scan region and comparatively strong persistence may be given to the subscan region.

[0044] As described above, according to the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus of the fourth embodiment of the invention, the scan converter is provided for updating the display image in real time upon each completion of transmission ultrasonic beam scanning made up of the main scanning of the main scan region multiple times and the subscanning of the subscan region in the scan region, whereby the scanning speed of the transmission ultrasonic beam in the scan region and the image update speed of the display can be matched with each other.

[0045] Further, in the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus of the invention, the image persistence corresponding to the main scan region is made different from the image persistence corresponding to the subscan region, whereby image display suited for high-speed displacement of the tissue in the region of interest of the main scan region and low-speed displacement of the tissue in the subscan

region can be produced.

In the embodiments described above, if both the main scan region and the subscan region are obtained by two-dimensional scanning and the two-dimensional scanning faces are on the same plane, the probe 1 may be a one-dimensional array.

[0046] While the invention has been described in detail with reference to the specific embodiments, it will be obvious to those skilled in the art that various changes and modifications can be made without departing from the spirit and the scope of the invention.

This application is based on Japanese Patent Application (No. 2006-245223) filed on September 11, 2006, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Industrial Applicability

[0047] As described above, the scan region is divided into the main scan region and the subscan region and the subscan region is divided into the small regions and main scanning of the main scan region is performed between subscanning of one small region and subscanning of another small region, whereby the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to the invention has the advantage that main scanning of the main scan region can be performed between subscanning of one subscan region and subscanning of another subscan region and the main scanning of the main scan region of the region of interest can be continued, and is useful as an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus for scanning the region of interest at high speed and other regions at low speed or the like.

Claims

1. An ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus, wherein a scan region is divided into a main scan region and a subscan region and the subscan region is divided into a plurality of small regions and the main scan region and the subscan region are made up of two-dimensional scan regions or three-dimensional scan regions and main scanning of the main scan region is performed between subscanning of one small region and subscanning of another small region.
2. The ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus as claimed in claim 1 wherein in the whole scan region made up of the main scan region and the subscan region, the main scan region is main-scanned at equal time intervals regardless of where the main scan region is placed in the whole scan region.
3. The ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus as claimed in claim 1 wherein the scan region spreads to a two-dimensional or three-dimensional region and a plurality of scan regions exist.
4. The ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus as claimed in

claim 3 wherein the plurality of scan regions cross each other.

5. The ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus as claimed in any of claims 1 to 4 wherein the number of irradiation times with a transmission ultrasonic beam per unit time is made different in the subscan region. 5
6. The ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus as claimed in any of claims 1 to 5 having a scan converter for updating a display image in real time upon each completion of transmission ultrasonic beam scanning made up of the main scanning of the main scan region multiple times and the subscanning of the subscan region in the scan region, wherein the scan converter can set different persistence in the main scan region and the subscan region. 10 15
7. The ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus as claimed in any of claims 1 to 5 wherein a marker is displayed on a boundary between the main scan region and the subscan region. 20

claims 1 to 3 having a scan converter for updating a display image in real time upon each completion of transmission ultrasonic beam scanning made up of the main scanning of the main scan region multiple times and the subscanning of the subscan region in the scan region, wherein the scan converter can set different persistence in the main scan region and the subscan region.

5. (Amended) The ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus as claimed in any of claims 1 to 4 wherein a marker is displayed on a boundary between the main scan region and the subscan region.

6. (Cancelled)

7. (Cancelled)

Amended claims under Art. 19.1 PCT

1. (Amended) An ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus, wherein a scan region is divided into a main scan region and a subscan region and the subscan region is divided into a plurality of small regions and the main scan region and the subscan region are made up of two-dimensional scan regions or three-dimensional scan regions and main scanning of the main scan region is performed between subscanning of one small region and subscanning of another small region, wherein in the whole scan region made up of the main scan region and the subscan region, the main scan region is main-scanned at equal time intervals regardless of where the main scan region is placed in the whole scan region, and wherein the scan region spreads to a two-dimensional or three-dimensional region and a plurality of scan regions exist. 25 30 35 40 45
2. (Amended) The ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus as claimed in claim 1 wherein the plurality of scan regions cross each other. 50
3. (Amended) The ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus as claimed in claim 1 or 2 wherein the number of irradiation times with a transmission ultrasonic beam per unit time is made different in the subscan region. 55
4. (Amended) The ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus as claimed in any of

Fig. 1A

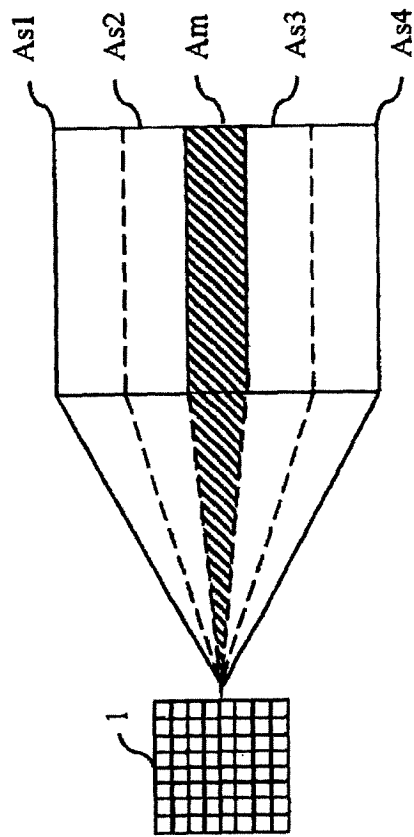


Fig. 1B

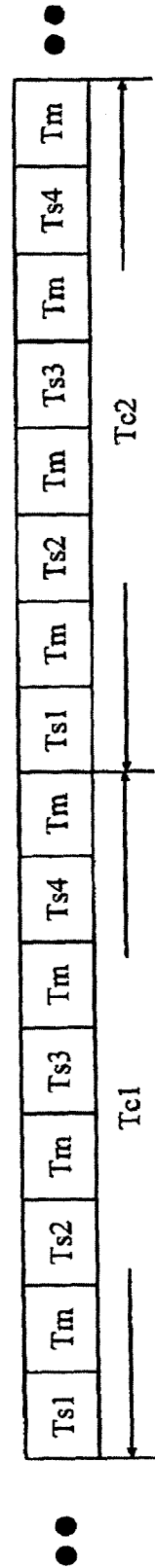


Fig. 2A

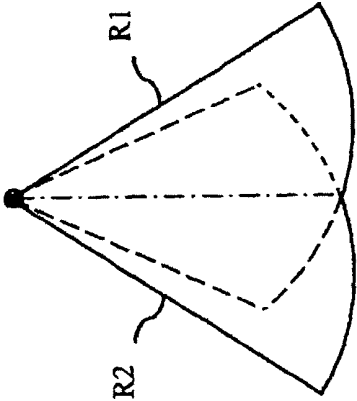


Fig. 2B

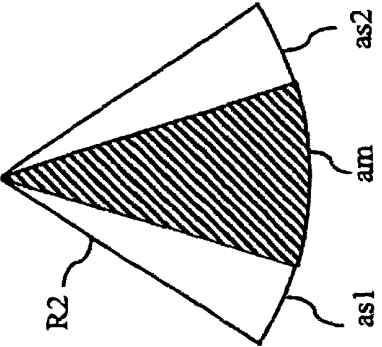
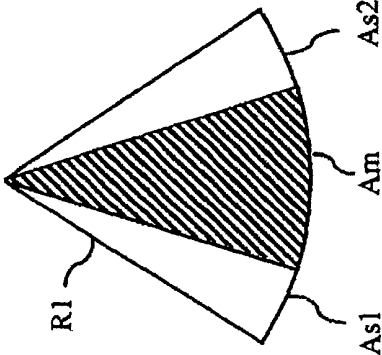


Fig. 2C

Ts1	Tm	Ts2	Tm	ts1	tm	ts2	tm	Ts1	Tm	Ts2	Tm	ts1	tm	ts2	tm
Tc1								Tc2							

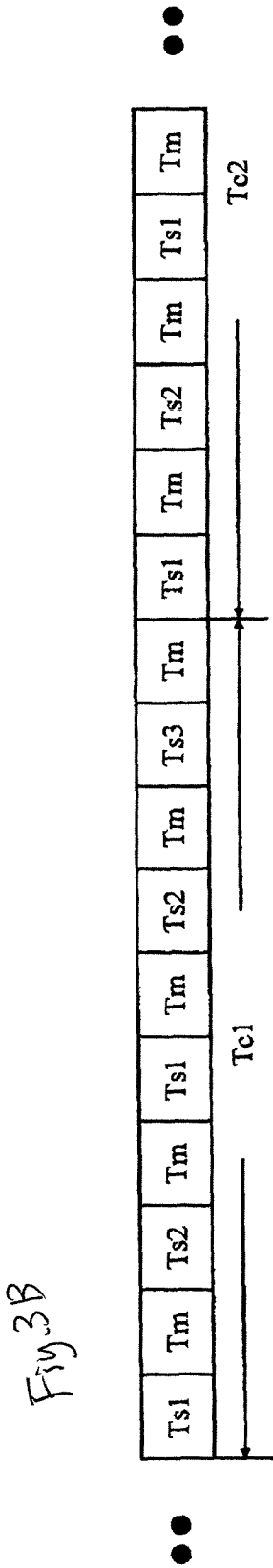
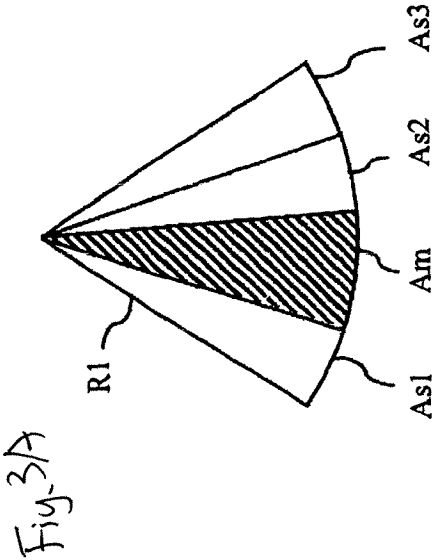


Fig. 4A

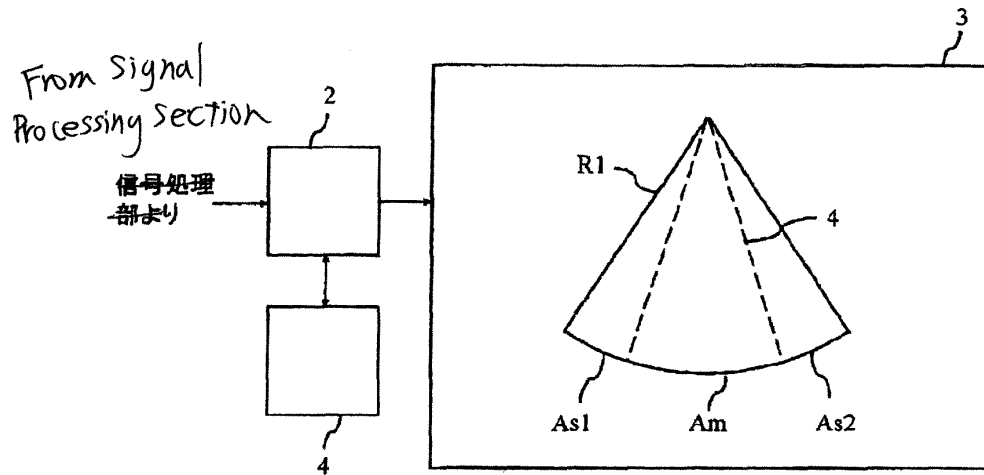


Fig. 4B

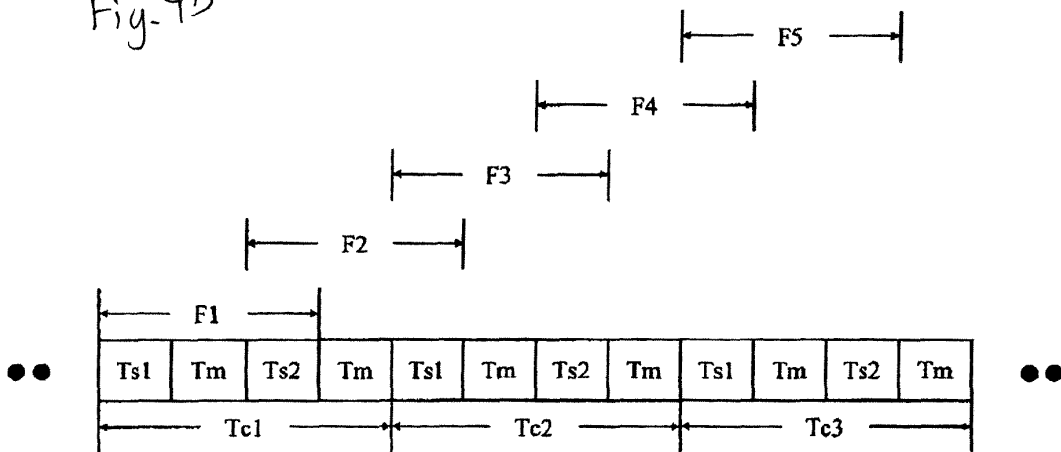


Fig. 5A

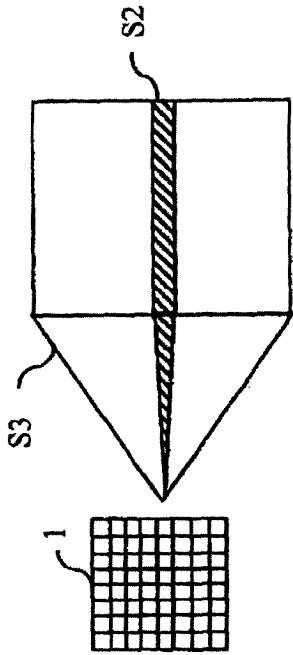
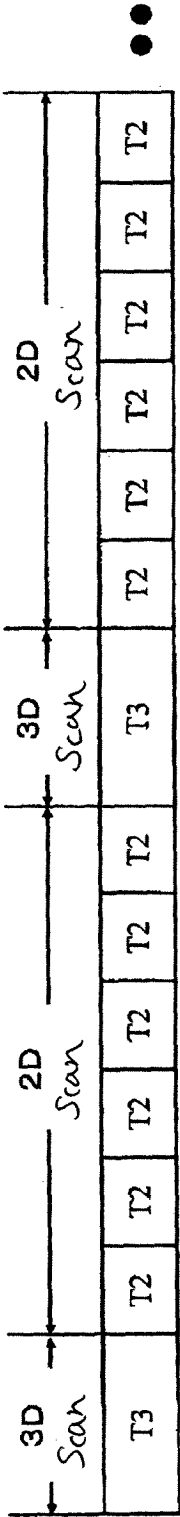


Fig. 5B



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP2007/067612

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

A61B8/00 (2006.01) i

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

A61B8/00

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Jitsuyo Shinan Koho	1922-1996	Jitsuyo Shinan Toroku Koho	1996-2007
Kokai Jitsuyo Shinan Koho	1971-2007	Toroku Jitsuyo Shinan Koho	1994-2007

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X Y	JP 59-118142 A (Hitachi Medical Corp.), 07 July, 1984 (07.07.84), Page 1, lower right column, lines 1 to 6; page 3, lower left column, line 2 to page 3, lower right column, line 1; Fig. 4 (Family: none)	1, 2, 5, 7 3, 4
Y	JP 2005-185333 A (Aloka Co., Ltd.), 14 July, 2005 (14.07.05), Par. No. [0048]; Fig. 3 (Family: none)	3, 4
A	JP 2004-195024 A (Aloka Co., Ltd.), 15 July, 2004 (15.07.04), Par. Nos. [0022], [0025]; Fig. 4 (Family: none)	6

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☐ See patent family annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search
29 November, 2007 (29.11.07)Date of mailing of the international search report
11 December, 2007 (11.12.07)Name and mailing address of the ISA/
Japanese Patent Office

Authorized officer

Facsimile No.

Telephone No.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP2007/067612

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	JP 2000-139906 A (Toshiba Corp.), 23 May, 2000 (23.05.00), Par. No. [0018]; Fig. 4 & US 6245017 B1	1-7
A	Mark Doyle et al, Block Regional Interpolation Scheme for k-Space (BRISK): A Rapid Cardiac Imaging Technique, Magnetic Resonance in Medicine, vol.33, no.2, 1995.02, pp.163-170 (particularly, p.166, Fig.2)	5

Form PCT/ISA/210 (continuation of second sheet) (April 2007)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP2007/067612

Box No. II Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box No. III Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 3 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

The technical feature disclosed in claims 1, 2, 7 cannot be "a special technical feature" since it is substantially identical to the technical feature disclosed in JP 59-118142 A. Accordingly, from the viewpoint of a special technical feature, the inventions of the claims are divided into the following three groups:

Claims 1-4, 7: a plurality of scan regions
 Claim 5: scan rate in the dependent scan regions
 Claim 6: persistence setting

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☒ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying additional fees, this Authority did not invite payment of additional fees.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest
the

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest and, where applicable, payment of a protest fee.
- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest but the applicable protest fee was not paid within the time limit specified in the invitation.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

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REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patent documents cited in the description

- JP 2000139906 A [0003]

专利名称(译)	超声波设备		
公开(公告)号	EP2062534A1	公开(公告)日	2009-05-27
申请号	EP2007807021	申请日	2007-09-10
申请(专利权)人(译)	松下电器产业株式会社		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	柯尼卡美能达，INC.		
[标]发明人	FUKUKITA HIROSHI AKIYAMA HISASHI		
发明人	FUKUKITA, HIROSHI AKIYAMA, HISASHI		
IPC分类号	A61B8/00 A61B8/14 G01S7/52 G01S15/89		
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优先权	2006245223 2006-09-11 JP		
其他公开文献	EP2062534B1 EP2062534A4		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

本发明的目的是提供一种超声诊断设备，其能够以低速扫描感兴趣区域和其他区域。在本发明的超声诊断设备中，通过布置多个超声元件而形成的二维阵列探头1二维地将超声波束发射到三维区域并接收反射信号。超声波束扫描金字塔上的区域，并且扫描区域被划分为感兴趣区域的主扫描区域Am和子扫描区域。子扫描区域分为小区域As1，As2，As3和As4。主扫描区域的主扫描次数大于子扫描区域的副扫描次数。

