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Noguchi et al.

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(54) **ULTRASOUND DIAGNOSTIC IMAGE
GENERATING DEVICE AND METHOD**

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(Continued)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

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(2013.01); **A61B 8/14** (2013.01); **A61B 8/463**
(2013.01);

(Continued)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

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See application file for complete search history.

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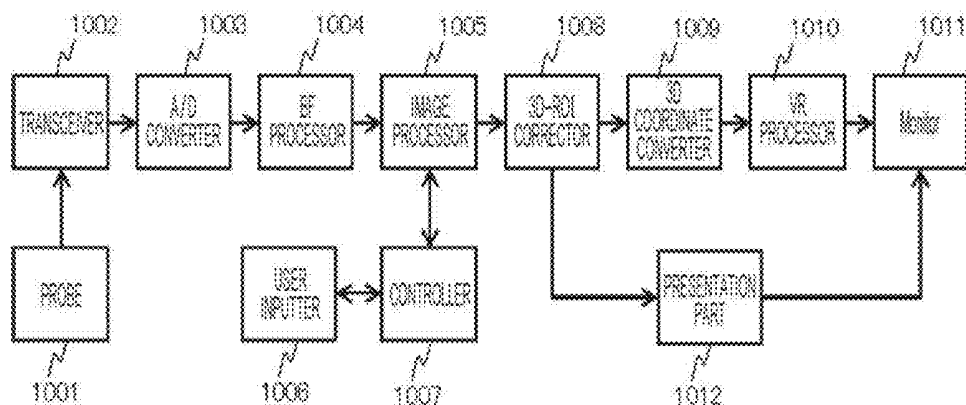
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

An ultrasonography generation device includes an ultrasonic wave transceiver (1002), a user inputter (1006) which inputs input by an operator, a monitor (1011) capable of displaying an image, an image processor (1005) which generates tomographic image data of a fetus and the placenta based on signals acquired from the ultrasonic wave transceiver and sets a region of interest including a region between the fetus and the placenta according to the input from the inputter when the tomographic image data is displayed on the display, a 3D-ROI corrector (1008) which corrects the region of interest using the region of interest set by the operator and the tomographic image data and determines validity of the corrected region of interest, and a presentation part (1012) which presents the determination result from

(Continued)



3D-ROI corrector. The ultrasonography generation device generates a 3D image of the fetus using the corrected region of interest.

13 Claims, 12 Drawing Sheets

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A61B 8/14 (2006.01)

A61B 8/13 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC *A61B 8/464* (2013.01); *A61B 8/466*
(2013.01); *A61B 8/469* (2013.01); *A61B 8/483*
(2013.01); *A61B 8/5207* (2013.01)

FIG. 1

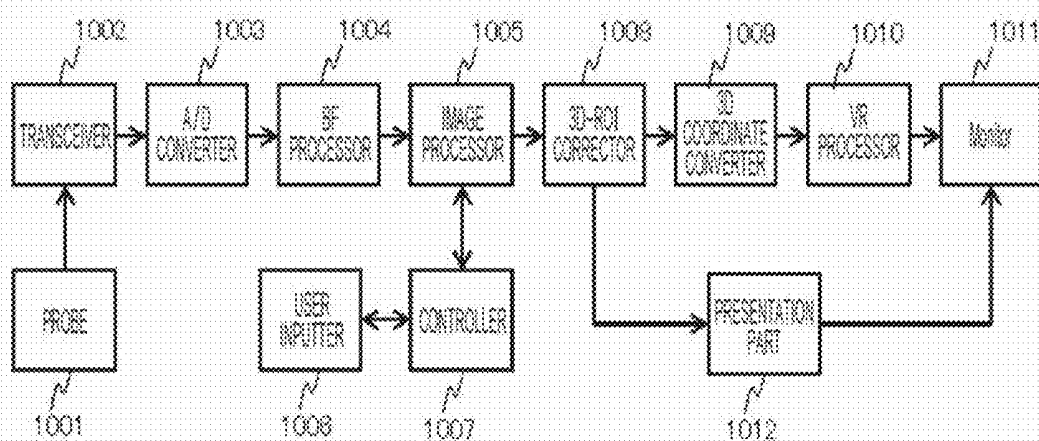


FIG. 2

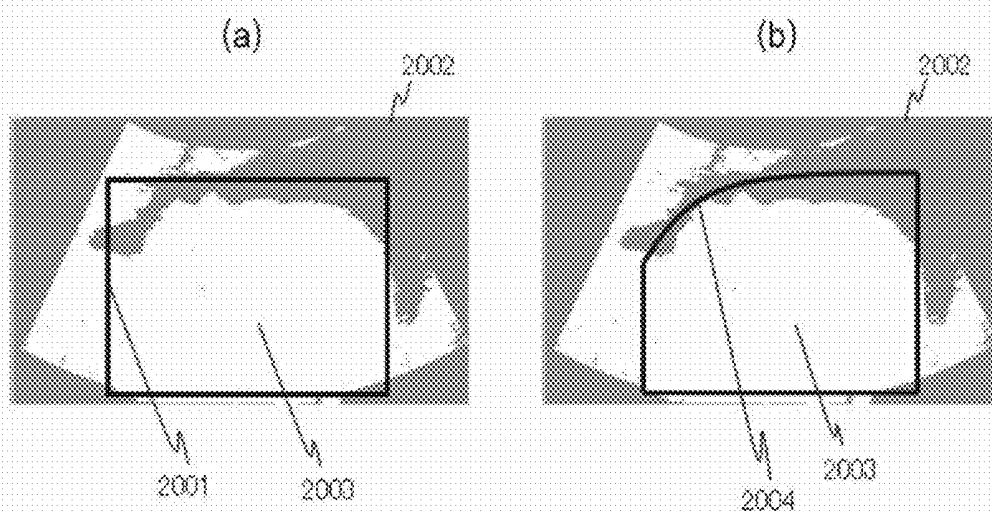


FIG. 3

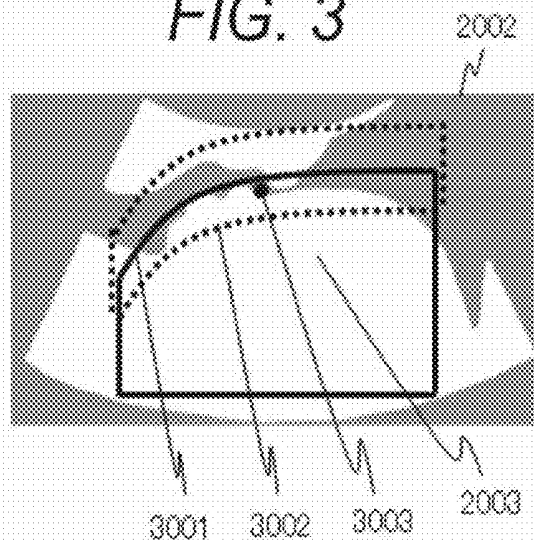


FIG. 4

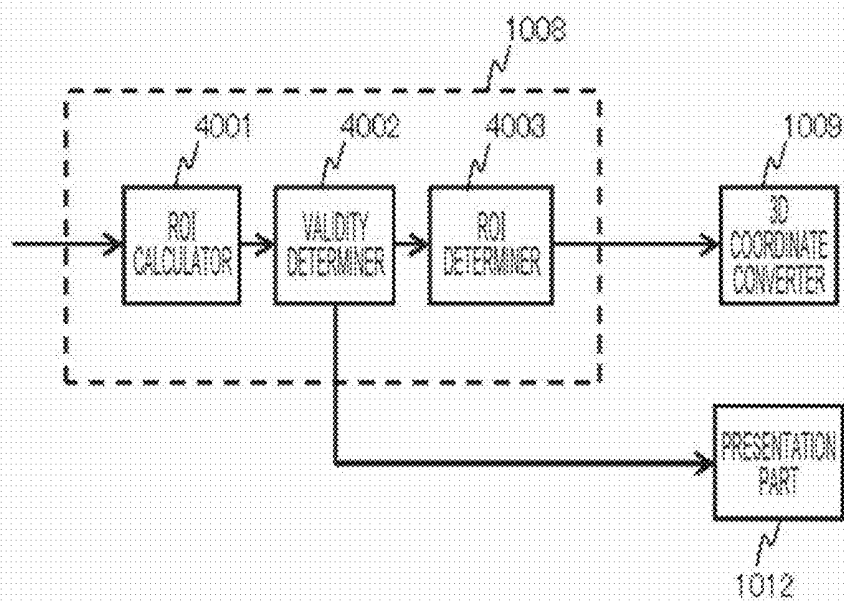


FIG. 5

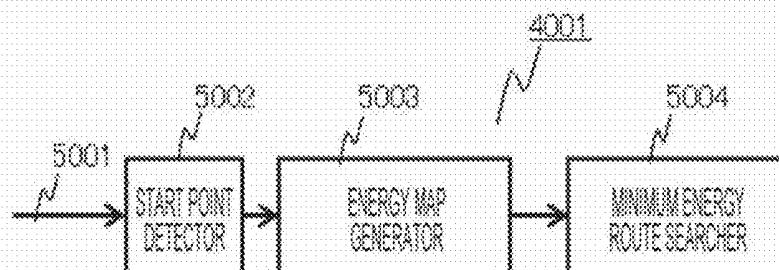


FIG. 6

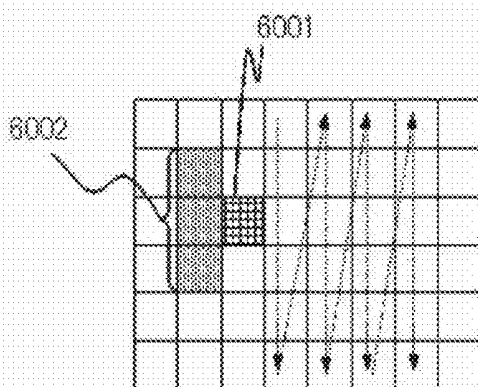


FIG. 7

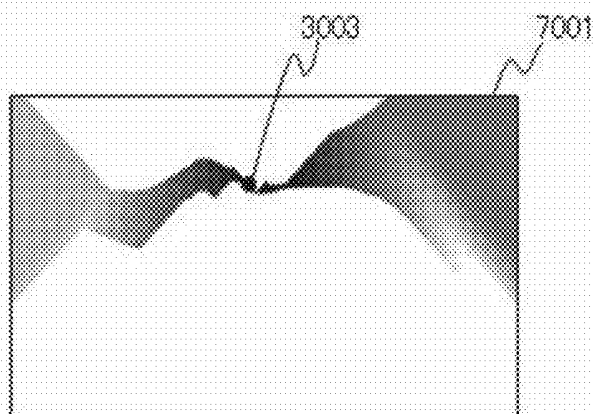


FIG. 8

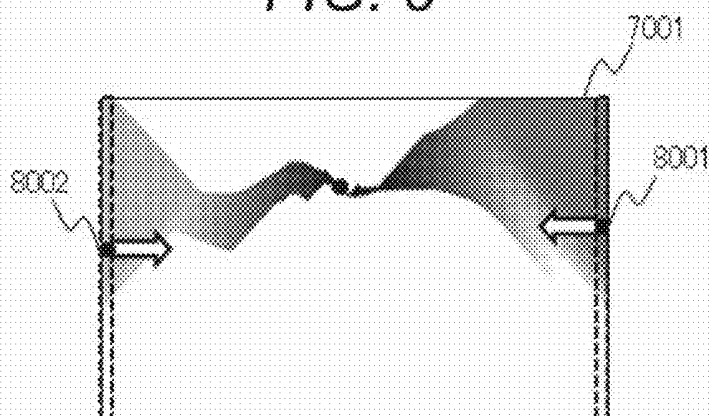


FIG. 9

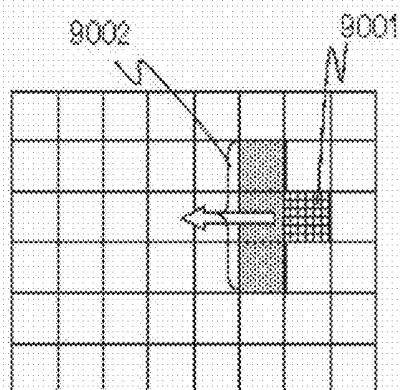


FIG. 10

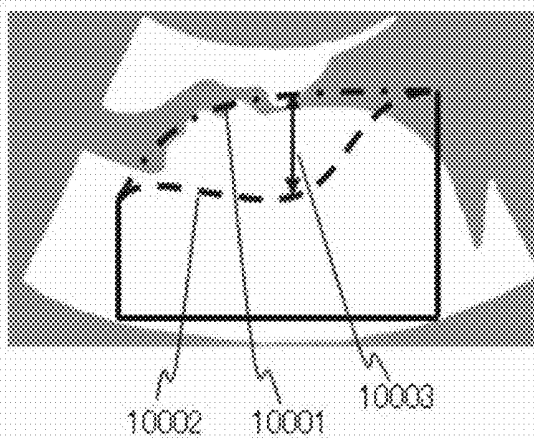


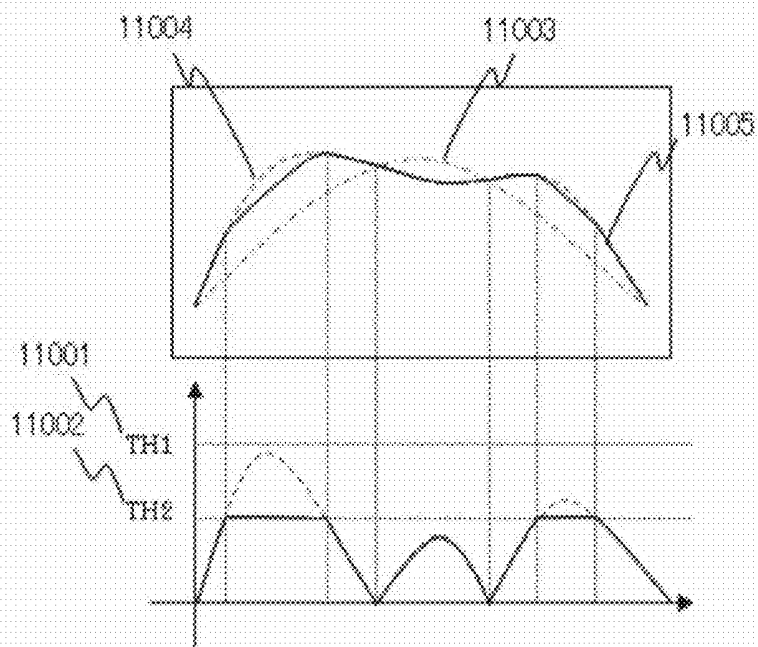
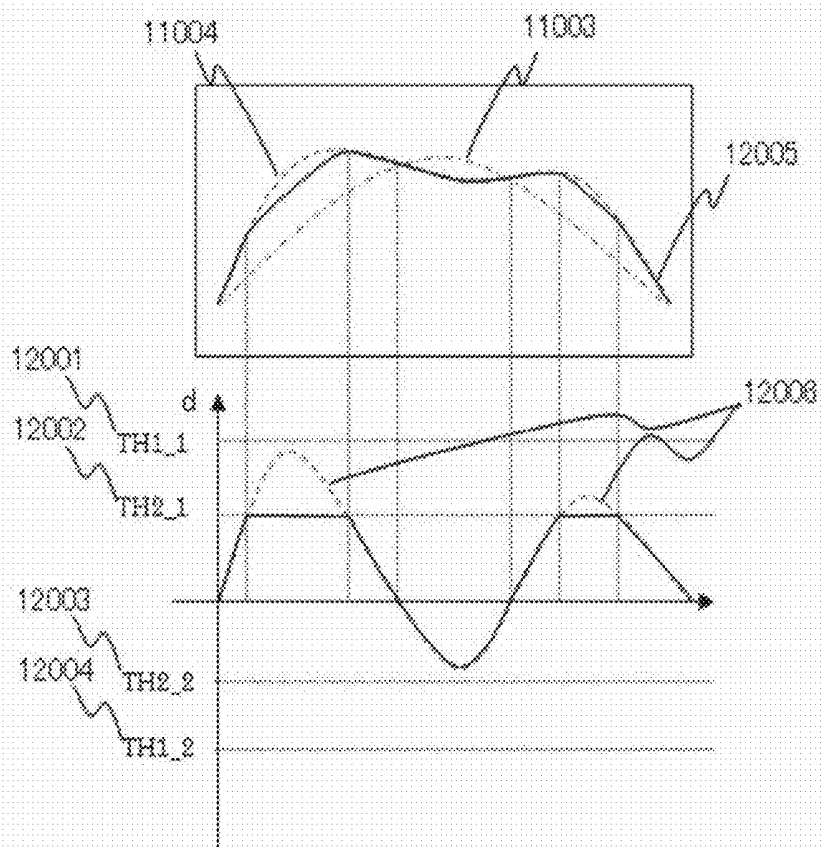
FIG. 11*FIG. 12*

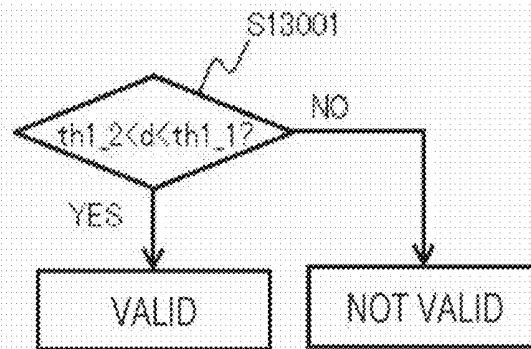
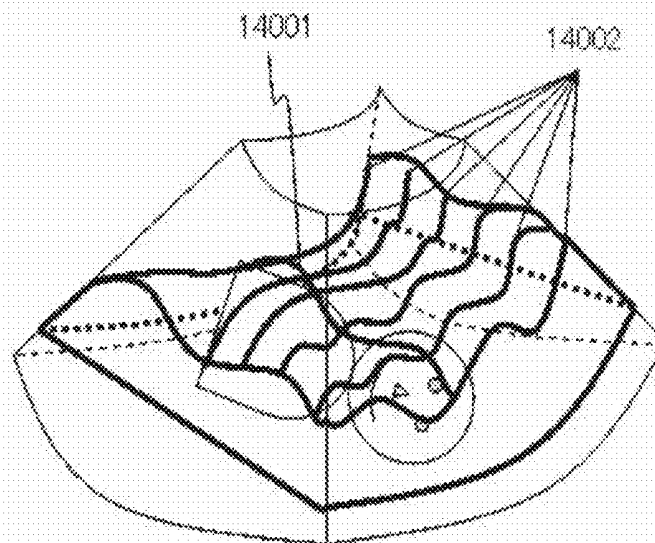
FIG. 13*FIG. 14*

FIG. 15

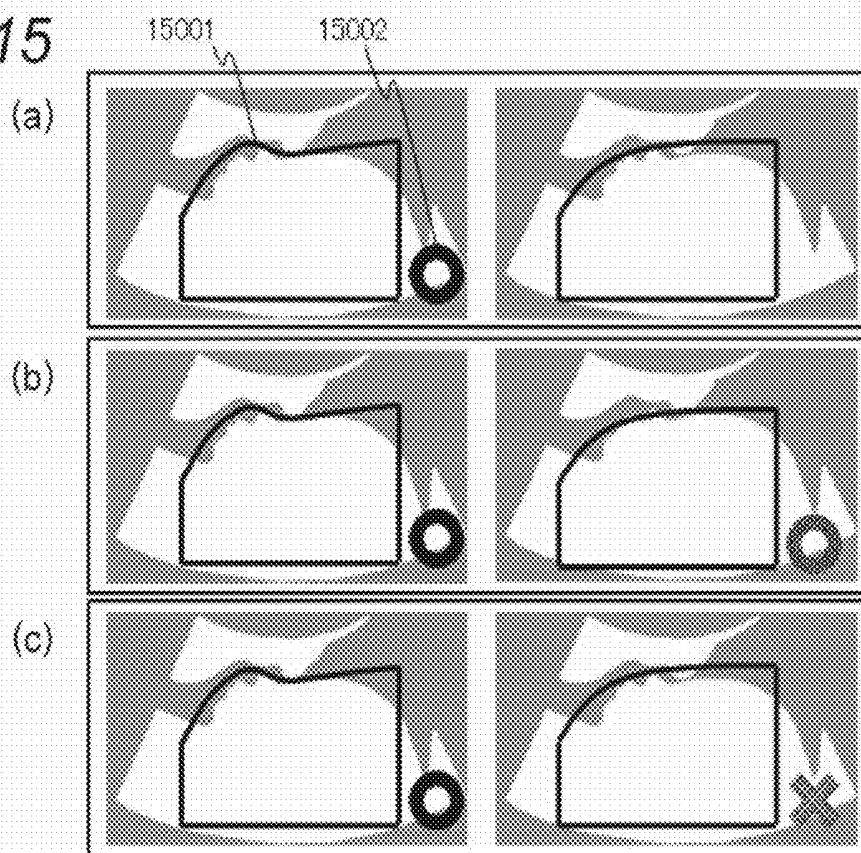


FIG. 16

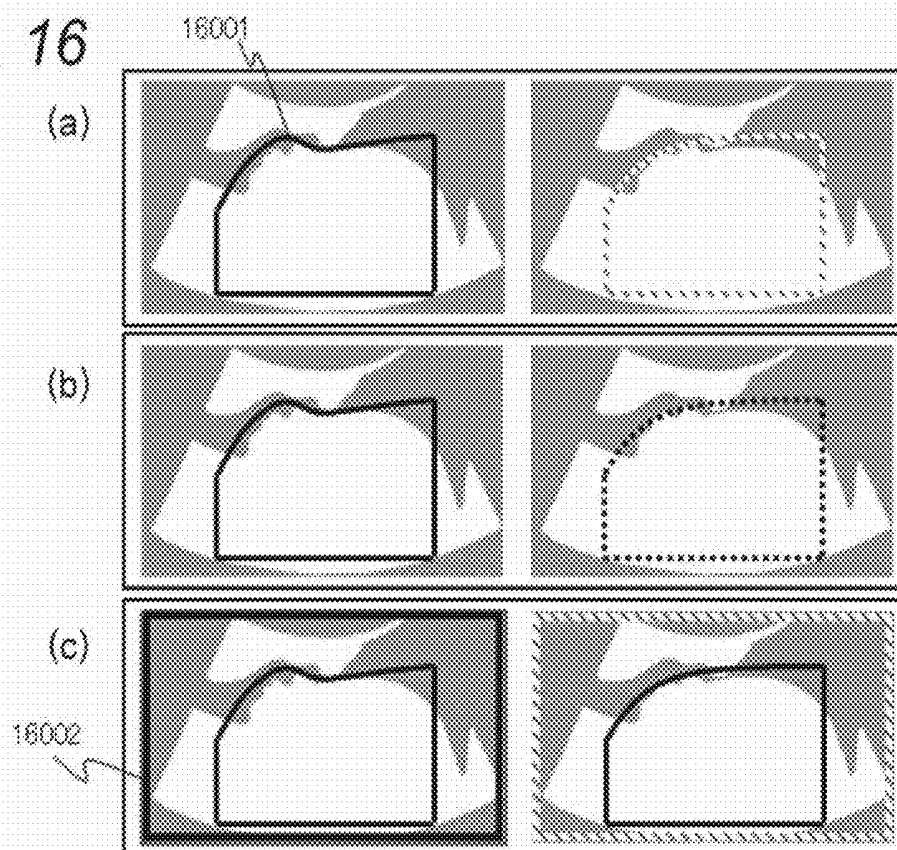


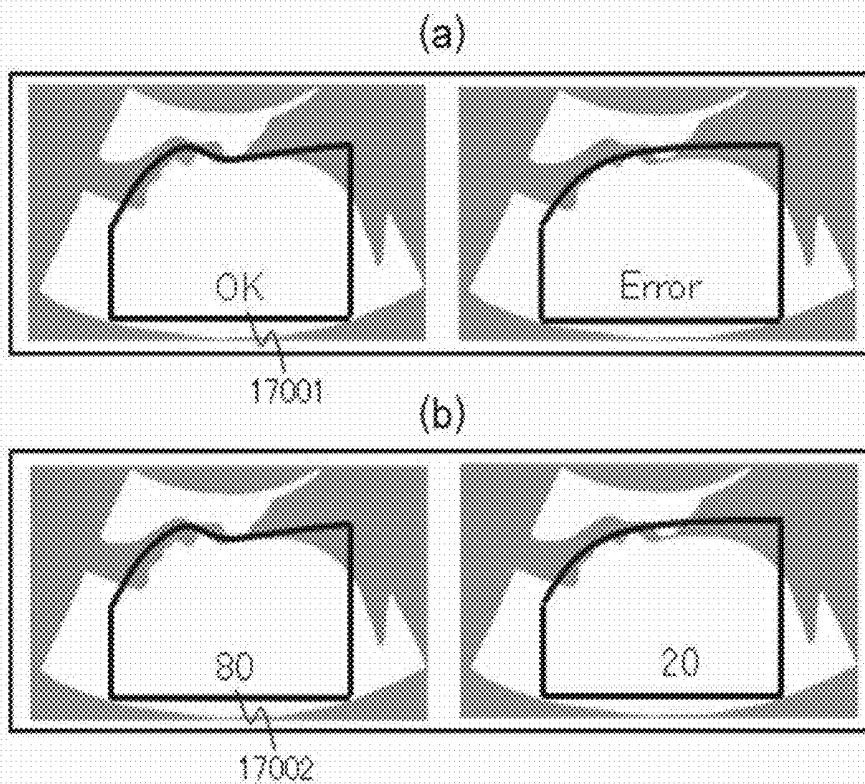
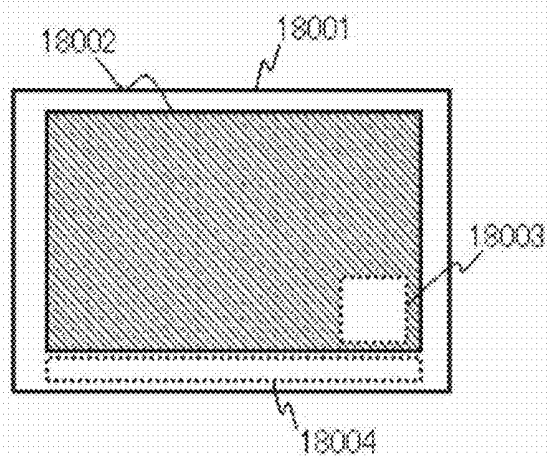
FIG. 17*FIG. 18*

FIG. 19

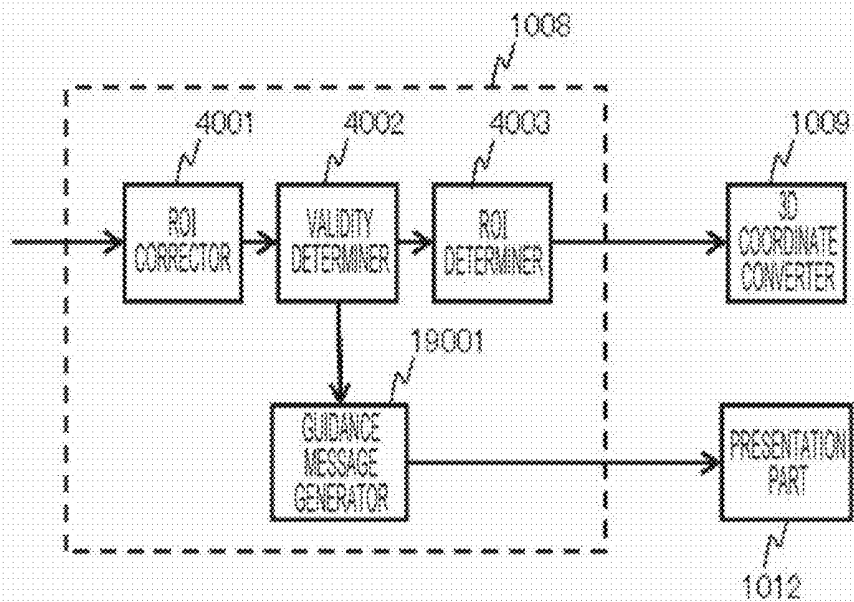


FIG. 20

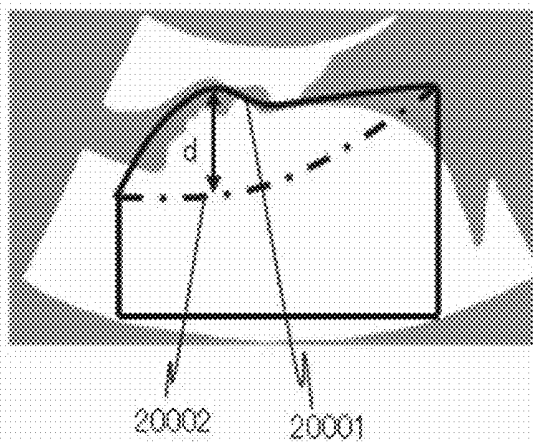


FIG. 21

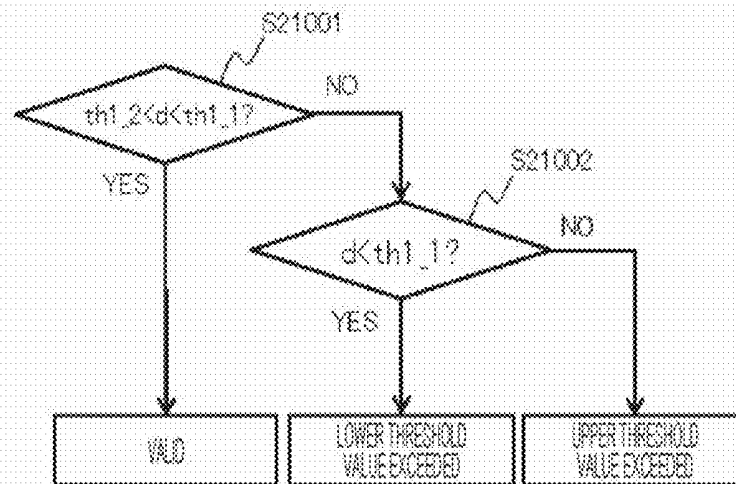


FIG. 22

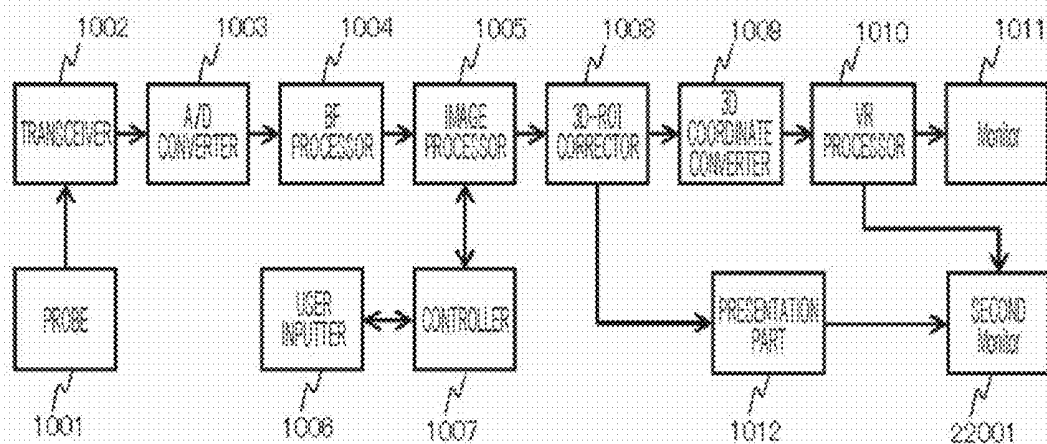


FIG. 23

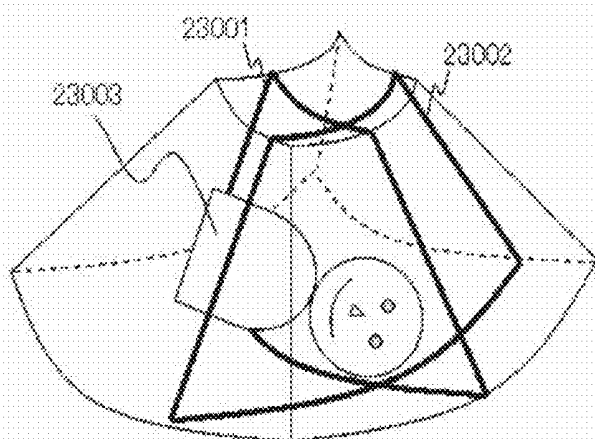


FIG. 24

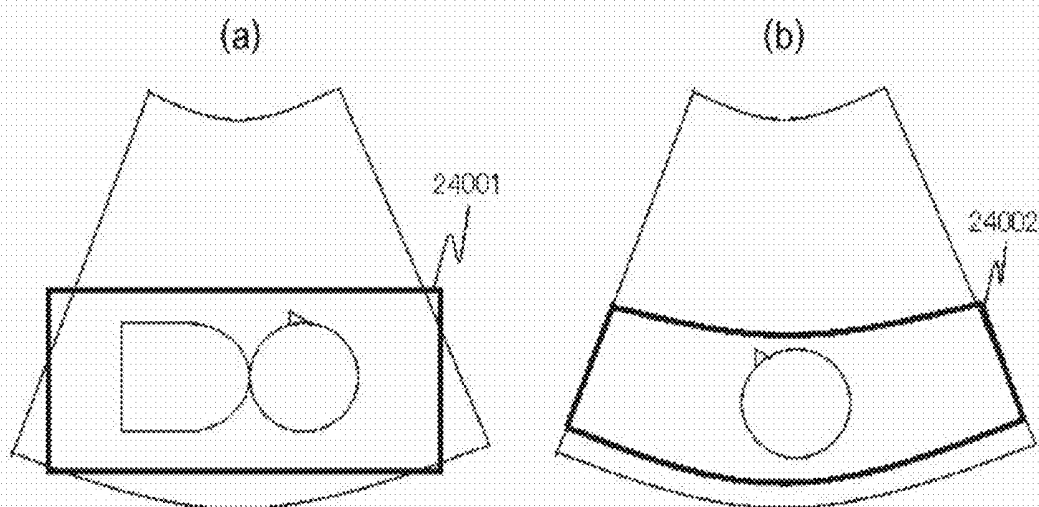
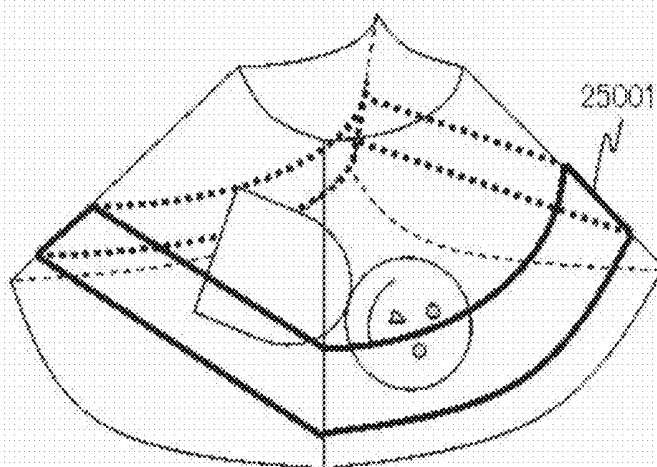


FIG. 25

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**ULTRASOUND DIAGNOSTIC IMAGE
GENERATING DEVICE AND METHOD****CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED
APPLICATIONS**

This application is a U.S. National Stage entry of PCT Application No. PCT/JP2015/061794, filed on Apr. 17, 2015, which claims priority to JP Application No. 2014-169438, filed on Aug. 22, 2014. The contents of the foregoing are incorporated by reference.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to image generation technique in an ultrasonography device.

BACKGROUND ART

As a method to visualize a fetal image, ultrasonography devices are mounted with a three-dimensional (3D) display function using volume rendering for example. Upon 3D visualization, setting a 3D region of interest (hereinafter referred to as 3D-ROI) for limiting a range where rendering processing is applied is required. If this 3D-ROI setting is not performed as accurately as possible, there is a problem that the face of a fetus cannot be preferably displayed in an image obtained in 3D attributable to floating substances in the amniotic fluid or the placenta. Therefore, accurate setting can be performed with subdivided setting items for the 3D-ROI. As a result, however, operations for the setting are disadvantageously extremely complicated.

In recent years, technique to automatically set or correct this 3D-ROI is disclosed. PTL 1 discloses technique to detect a contour of a fetus from contour points that are points on the contour of the fetus specified by a doctor and to set a 3D-ROI. PTL 2 discloses technique to implement a smooth convex surface or a concave surface by generating a starting plane of rendering processing by a spline function since a shape of the amniotic fluid region that is a region between a fetus and the placenta is empirically substantially a convex surface or a concave surface and to obtain appropriate 3D display.

CITATION LIST**Patent Literature**

PTL 1: JP 2012-10965 A

PTL 2: JP 2011-83439 A

SUMMARY OF INVENTION**Technical Problem**

The aforementioned related technique enabled obtaining appropriate three-dimensional display by implementing a smooth convex surface or a concave surface by generating, by the spline function, a clipping plane serving as a starting plane of rendering processing since the shape of the amniotic fluid region that is a region between the fetus and the placenta is empirically substantially a convex surface or a concave surface, whereas a conventional function has been merely capable of specifying the surface with a rectangular region (linear lines). However, there are cases in real clinical data where it is difficult to draw a boundary for the amniotic fluid region that is the region between the fetus and the

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placenta in a living body and thus performing rendering processing with a spline curve may result in the missing nose or the mouth of the fetus. This may result in complex operations to display the final 3D image.

An object of the present invention is to solve the above problem and to provide an ultrasonography generation device and a method capable of eliminating complexity of operations to display a 3D image.

Solution to Problem

In order to achieve the above objective, the present invention provides an ultrasonography generation device including an ultrasonic wave transceiver, an inputter which inputs input by an operator, a display capable of displaying an image, an image processor which generates tomographic image data of a fetus and the placenta based on signals acquired from the ultrasonic wave transceiver and sets a region of interest including a region between the fetus and the placenta according to the input from the inputter when the tomographic image data is displayed on the display, a region of interest corrector which corrects the region of interest using the region of interest set by the operator and the tomographic image data and determines validity of the corrected region of interest, and a presentation part which presents the determination result from the region of interest corrector. The ultrasonography generation device generates a three-dimensional image using the corrected region of interest.

In order to achieve the above objective, the present invention provides a method of generating an ultrasonography in an ultrasonography generation device including an ultrasonic wave transceiver, a processor which processes signals acquired from the ultrasonic wave transceiver, an inputter from which an operator inputs, and a display capable of displaying an image. The processor generates tomographic image data of a fetus and the placenta based on signals acquired from the ultrasonic wave transceiver, sets a region of interest including a region between the fetus and the placenta according to the input from the inputter by the operator when the tomographic image data is displayed on the display, corrects the region of interest using the region of interest set by the operator and the tomographic image data, determines validity of the corrected region of interest and displays the determination result on the display, and generates a three-dimensional image of the fetus using the corrected region of interest.

Advantageous Effects of Invention

The present invention allows for obtaining a preferable 3D image. The present invention also allows a user to easily and intuitively understand whether a region of interest is successfully set, thereby enhancing operability.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a diagram illustrating an overall configuration of an ultrasonography generation device of example 1.

FIGS. 2(a) and 2(b) are diagrams illustrating a display screen for explaining a conventional method.

FIG. 3 is a diagram illustrating a display screen for explaining a problem of the present invention.

FIG. 4 is a diagram illustrating an exemplary configuration of a 3D-ROI corrector according to example 1.

FIG. 5 is a diagram for explaining an ROI calculator of the 3D-ROI corrector according to example 1.

FIG. 6 is a diagram for explaining an energy map generator according to example 1.

FIG. 7 is a diagram illustrating an exemplary energy map according to example 1.

FIG. 8 is a diagram for explaining a minimum energy route searcher according to example 1.

FIG. 9 is a diagram for explaining the minimum energy route searcher according to example 1.

FIG. 10 is a diagram for explaining a validity determiner according to example 1.

FIG. 11 is a diagram for explaining the validity determiner according to example 1.

FIG. 12 is a diagram for explaining the validity determiner according to example 1.

FIG. 13 is a diagram illustrating a processing flow of the validity determiner according to example 1.

FIG. 14 is a diagram illustrating a corrected 3D-ROI according to example 1.

FIGS. 15(a) to 15(c) are diagrams illustrating exemplary presentation of a determination result according to example 1.

FIGS. 16(a) to 16(c) are diagrams illustrating exemplary presentation of a determination result according to example 1.

FIGS. 17(a) and 17(b) are diagrams illustrating exemplary presentation of a determination result according to example 1.

FIG. 18 is a diagram illustrating an exemplary presentation location of the validity determination result according to example 1.

FIG. 19 is a diagram illustrating an exemplary configuration of a 3D-ROI generator in an ultrasonography generation device of example 2.

FIG. 20 is a diagram illustrating exemplary processing by a validity determiner according to example 2.

FIG. 21 is a diagram illustrating a processing flow of the validity determiner according to example 2.

FIG. 22 is a diagram illustrating an overall configuration of an ultrasonography generation device of example 3.

FIG. 23 is a diagram illustrating exemplary volume data obtained by three-dimensional scanning by the ultrasonography device.

FIGS. 24(a) and 24(b) are diagrams for explaining 3D-ROI settings of the ultrasonography device.

FIG. 25 is a diagram for explaining 3D-ROI settings of the ultrasonography device.

DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

Before explaining various examples of the present invention, a 3D-ROI will be briefly described with an example of a fetal image. FIG. 23 is a diagram illustrating exemplary volume data of a fetal image **23003** obtained by three-dimensional scanning by an ultrasonography device. FIGS. 24(a) and 24(b) illustrate images of tomographic planes **23001** and **23002** in FIG. 23, respectively. The tomographic planes **23001** and **23002** are referred to as an axial plane and a sagittal plane, respectively. As illustrated in FIG. 24(a), a region of interest on the axial plane is set as an ROI **24001** while on the sagittal plane a region **24002** having the same size as that of the axial ROI is set. The volume data is obtained by deeming only these regions as a 3D-ROI. A 3D-ROI literally has a three-dimensional structure. That is, generally, volume data specified by a 3D-ROI as illustrated by a bold line **25001** in FIG. 25 is obtained by using any two-dimensional ROIs **24001** and **24002** on the axial plane and the sagittal plane as illustrated in FIGS. 24(a) and 24(b).

That is, ROIs are set on tomographic planes where the fetus is most appropriately displayed (determined basically on the axial plane) and three-dimensionally extended based thereon. The 3D-ROI allows for reducing an amount of volume data to be generated and enhancing real-time immediacy as well as removing noise attributable to floating substances, multiple reflection, or others in the surrounding of the region of interest. Therefore, this is a quite important function in 3D image display.

Next, preferable examples of the present invention will be described in order with reference to the drawings. The examples eliminate complexity of operations in such 3D image display technique and simplifies a setting procedure of the 3D-ROI that is the rendering processing range.

Example 1

FIG. 1 is a diagram illustrating an overall configuration of an ultrasonography generation device according to example 1. The ultrasonography generation device of the present example allows for obtaining display of a 3D image of a fetus in high resolution in a highly robust and simple manner, for example.

The ultrasonography generation device of the present example includes an ultrasonic wave transceiver to be connected to a probe **1001**, an inputter which inputs operation by an operator, a display capable of displaying an image, an image processor which generates tomographic image data of a fetus and the placenta based on signals acquired from the ultrasonic wave transceiver and sets a region of interest including a region between the fetus and the placenta according to the input from the inputter when the tomographic image data is displayed on the display, a region of interest corrector which corrects the region of interest using the region of interest set by the operator and the tomographic image data and determines validity of the corrected region of interest, and a presentation part which presents the determination result of validity of the corrected region of interest to the operator. A three-dimensional image of the fetus is generated using the corrected region of interest.

The present example includes a method of generating an ultrasonography in an ultrasonography generation device including an ultrasonic wave transceiver, a processor which processes signals acquired from the ultrasonic wave transceiver, an inputter from which an operator inputs, and a display capable of displaying an image. The processor generates tomographic image data of a fetus and the placenta based on signals acquired from the ultrasonic wave transceiver, sets a region of interest including a region between the fetus and the placenta according to the input from the inputter by the operator when the tomographic image data is displayed on the display, corrects the region of interest using the region of interest set by the operator and the tomographic image data, determines validity of the corrected region of interest and displays the determination result on the display, and generates a three-dimensional image of the fetus using the corrected region of interest.

In an ultrasonography generation device in FIG. 1, symbol **1001** denotes a probe of an ultrasonic vibrator for acquiring three-dimensional echo data, **1002** denotes an ultrasonic wave transceiver which performs control of transmission pulses and amplification of received echo signals, **1003** denotes an analog/digital (A/D) converter, **1004** denotes a beam forming (BF) processor which performs phase-regulating and adding for bundling received echoes from a large number of vibrators, **1005** denotes an image

processor which generates tomographic image data by performing dynamic range compression, filtering processing, scanning conversion processing, or other processing on RF signals from the beam forming processor **1004**, **1006** denotes a user inputter, and **1007** denotes a controller which sets parameters for 3D-ROI settings upon generation of tomographic data by the image processor **1005**. The probe **1001** is only required to acquire 3D data and may employ any of a hands-free type, a mechanical scanning type, and a 2D arrayed probe type. Examples of the user inputter **1006** include a touch panel, a keyboard, a track ball, or other means. Input by the operator from the user inputter **1006** may be for example a point, a line, a rectangular region, or a combination thereof.

Symbol **1008** denotes a 3D-ROI corrector that is a region of interest corrector, **1009** denotes a 3D coordinate converter which converts tomographic image data into a three-dimensional orthogonal coordinate and thereby generates volume data, **1010** denotes a volume rendering (VR) processor which generates a 3D ultrasonic image that is two-dimensional projected data from the volume data from the 3D coordinate converter **1009**, **1011** denotes a monitor, and **1012** denotes a presentation part which presents validity of the correction result from the 3D-ROI corrector **1008**.

In the ultrasonography generation device of the present example, the 3D-ROI setting processing by the user inputter **1006**, the controller **1007**, and the image processor **1005** is based on the contents disclosed in PTL 2, published in the gazette, filed by the present applicant. In the application, obtaining appropriate three-dimensional display is enabled by implementing a smooth convex surface or a concave surface by generating, by the spline function, a clipping plane serving as a starting plane of rendering processing since the shape of the amniotic fluid region that is a region between the fetus and the placenta is empirically substantially a convex surface or a concave surface. That is, settings as illustrated in FIG. 3 is enabled by employing a concept of curves in conventional functions capable of specifying only by rectangular regions (linear lines).

FIGS. 2(a) and 2(b) schematically illustrate conventional technique and technique described in PTL 2, respectively. In these drawings, symbols **2002** and **2003** denote an ultrasonography and an image of fetus and placenta displayed in the ultrasonography, respectively. Symbols **2001** and **2004** denote a rectangular region (linear lines) and a region generated by the spline function (curve), respectively. As illustrated in FIG. 3, however, there are cases in real clinical data where it is difficult to draw a boundary even by the spline curve for the amniotic fluid region that is the region between the fetus and the placenta. In the example of FIG. 3, performing rendering processing with a spline curve **3001** results in the missing nose or the mouth of a fetus **2003**. As will be described later, symbol **3003** in the drawing denotes a pixel having the lowest luminance value in a region **3002** encircled by a dotted line including the spline curve **3001**.

In the ultrasonography generation device of the present example, including the 3D-ROI corrector **1008** subsequent to the image processor **1005** in addition to the technique of PTL 2 in a case as in FIG. 3 allows for achieving further higher functionality. Further including the presentation part **1012** which determines validity of the 3D-ROI corrected by the 3D-ROI corrector **1008** and presents the determination result to the user allows the user to easily determine whether searching is successful.

In the configuration of the ultrasonography generation device of the present example, including the image processor **1005** and the controller **1007**, the 3D-ROI corrector

1008, the 3D coordinate converter **1009**, the VR processor **1009**, and the presentation part **1012** can be implemented by a central processing unit (CPU) as a processor to execute programs of a computer such as a personal computer (PC) incorporated in a system and a storage to store the programs, volume data, or other data. In this case, the user inputter **1006** and the monitor **1011** may be a display that is an inputter or a display of the PC. The image processor **1005**, the controller **1007**, the 3D-ROI corrector **1008**, the 3D coordinate converter **1009**, the VR processor **1009**, and the presentation part **1012** are herein collectively referred to as a processor.

Operations of the 3D-ROI corrector **1008** and the presentation part **1012** that are main functional blocks of the ultrasonography generation device of the present example will be described below in detail in order. FIG. 4 is a diagram illustrating an exemplary configuration of the 3D-ROI corrector **1008**. In FIG. 4, illustration of configurations subsequent to the 3D coordinate converter **1009** and the presentation part **1012** is omitted. The configurations are similar to those in FIG. 1. In the 3D-ROI corrector **1008** illustrated by a dotted frame in the drawing, symbol **4001** denotes a ROI calculator which calculates an appropriate ROI based on information or data input from the image processor **1005**, **4002** denotes a validity determiner which determines validity of the calculated ROI, and **4003** denotes a ROI determiner which determines the ROI based on the result determined by the validity determiner **4002**. As described above, these can be implemented by program processing by the processor such as a CPU of a PC.

FIG. 5 is a diagram illustrating an exemplary configuration of the ROI calculator **4001**. In FIG. 5, symbol **5001** denotes spline curve information and tomographic image data from the image processor **1005**, **5002** denotes a start point detector which ensures to detect a point considered as in the amniotic fluid region that is a region between the fetus and the placenta on the received spline curve, **5003** denotes an energy map generator which generates an energy map, and **5004** denotes a minimum energy route searcher which searches for a route to follow minimum energy values in the energy map.

With respect to the received spline curve information and the tomographic image data **5001**, the start point detector **5002** detects the pixel **3003** having the lowest luminance value as a start point from the region **3002** encircled by the dotted line including the spline curve **3001** for example as illustrated in FIG. 3. When there are a plurality of points having the lowest luminance value, data first scanned is selected. This is because it is generally known that a luminance level in the amniotic fluid region that is a region is low and is based on an assumption that the amniotic fluid region exists near the spline curve **3001** set by the user (doctor, inspection technician). In order to enhance robustness of detection, as preprocessing, the tomographic image data may be smoothed and a local region having low luminance may be removed. In addition to this, threshold value processing may be included at this point of time. Error processing (not illustrated) may also be included where, for example when there is not a point having a luminance value less than or equal to a predetermined threshold value, this correction processing is not performed and the spline curve **3001** itself having been set by the user is output.

In the energy map generator **5003**, starting from the start point **3003**, from among three pixels **6002** on the left (right) side of an object pixel **6001** as illustrated in FIG. 6, a value of the pixel having the minimum luminance value is added to a value of the object pixel **6001** as the minimum energy.

This processing is performed from the start point toward the both ends of the image, thereby generating an energy map **7001** as in FIG. 7. In FIG. 7, a part having lower luminance illustrates a region having smaller energy.

In the present example, a luminance value is used as an energy value. However, the energy value is not limited to a luminance value and may be, for example, gradient information, an edge quantity, entropy, likelihood, HoG, SaliencyMap, an L1 norm or an L2 norm, or other data of luminance, or a combination thereof.

The minimum energy route searcher **5004** in FIG. 5 detects pixels **8001** and **8002** having the minimum values of the pixels at both ends as in FIG. 8 from the right (left) ends of the energy map generated by the energy generator **5003** and starts searching therefrom. Upon searching, a pixel having the lowest energy is selected from among three pixels **9002** on the left (right) side of the present pixel location **9001** as illustrated in FIG. 9. In this manner, a minimum energy route curve is searched. That is, the problem of drawing a boundary between the placenta and the fetus is resolved as a problem of dynamic programming.

In the present example searching is limited to the direction of the three pixels and thus calculation of possible by linear time. Also, there is a constraint that one point of the spline curve set by the user is ensured to be passed upon detection of the minimum energy route. These can significantly suppress calculation cost.

As described above, in the present example, the region of interest corrector described as the 3D-ROI corrector includes the start point detector which detects a pixel serving as a start point of searching from the region between the fetus and the placenta, the energy map generator which generates the energy map starting from the start point, the minimum energy route searcher which searches the minimum energy route to follow the minimum values in the generated energy map, and the validity determiner which determines validity of the searched minimum energy route. In other words, the processor including the 3D-ROI corrector detects the pixel serving as the start point of searching from the region between the fetus and the placenta, generates the energy map starting from the start point, searches the minimum energy route to follow the minimum values in the generated energy map, and determines validity of the searched minimum energy route. When the validity determiner determines that the minimum energy route is not valid, the presentation part displays the determination result on the display. In other words, the processor displays the determination result of validity of the minimum energy route on the display.

As a method of the ROI calculator **4001** in the 3D-ROI corrector **1008** the minimum energy route is employed in the present example; however, the method is not limited thereto and may include maximization depending on energy used. Alternatively may be used are, for example, methods such as searching points with low luminance from among the respective points on the spline curve set by the user in the vertical direction or generating typical curve models between the placenta and the fetus by machine learning or other methods using a database and thereby calculating an appropriate curve. The energy values of three pixels in the vicinity are to be determined here upon generation of the energy map and searching of the minimum energy route; however, an object of determination is not limited thereto.

Next, the validity determiner **4002** of the 3D-ROI corrector **1008** in FIG. 4 will be described. The validity determiner **4002** determines validity of the generated minimum energy route curve. For example, the validity deter-

miner **4002** detects the maximum distance between the spline curve set by the user and the generated minimum energy route curve and determines as valid when the maximum distance is less than a predetermined threshold value. On the other hand, when the maximum distance is more than or equal to the predetermined threshold value, the validity determiner **4002** determines as invalid and uses the spline curve as it is. That is, for example as illustrated in FIG. 10, when the maximum distance **10003** between a spline curve **10001**, set by the user, illustrated in an alternate long and short dashed line and a minimum energy route curve **10002** illustrated in a broken line obtained from the configuration of the present example is more than or equal to the predetermined threshold value, the generated minimum energy route curve **10002** is not used but the spline curve **10001** set by the user is used as an ROI curve.

Alternatively, two types of threshold values may be used as illustrated in FIG. 11. Even when the maximum distance illustrated in the lower part of the drawing is less than TH1 **11001**, if a distance between a spline curve **11003** set by the user and a generated minimum energy route curve **11004** is more than or equal to TH2 **11002**, a corresponding range of the generated minimum energy route curve **11004** is deformed to have a difference of TH2, thereby obtaining a curve **11005** illustrated in a solid line.

That is, TH2 may be regarded as a variation allowance from the spline curve set by the user.

Here, TH1 and TH2 may include different values for the upper part and the lower part of the spline curve set by the user.

That is, as illustrated in the lower part of FIG. 12, threshold values in the upper part of the spline curve may be TH1_1 **12001** and TH2_1 **12002** and threshold values in the lower part thereof may be TH1_2 **12003** and TH2_2 **12004**, thereby obtaining a curve **12005** illustrated in a solid line. A curve **12006** illustrated in a broken line in the lower part of FIG. 12 illustrates a difference d between the generated minimum energy route curve **11004** and the spline curve **11003** set by the user. In this case, the validity determiner **4002** in FIG. 4 in the ultrasonography generation device of the present example determines validity based on a flow-chart as in FIG. 13, for example (S13001).

In FIG. 13, it should be noted that validity is determined not by the maximum distance between the spline curve **11003** set by the user and the generated minimum energy route curve **11004** but by utilizing relation between the difference d that is a curve **12006** illustrated in the broken line and the threshold value. That is, it is determined as valid when the maximum difference between the minimum energy route curve **11004** and the spline curve **11003** is in the range between the threshold values TH1_1 and TH2_2. These threshold values may be determined based on, for example, the number of weeks of pregnancy of a subject and a size of a fetus region estimated from the preceding measurement result or other information.

In the present example, as determination means of the validity determiner **4002** the distance or the difference between the spline curve **10001** or **11003** set by the user and the generated minimum energy route curve **10002** or **11004** is used as determination information. However, the determination information is not limited thereto and a method to measure similarity of curves using variance values or other values or a method to determine validity from the energy value itself may be used.

Next, the ROI determiner **4003** in FIG. 4 will be described. The ROI determiner **4003** generates a three-dimensional region using ROI regions in the tomographic

images. Any multiple points on the ROI curve (axial ROI) are selected. Using these points as start points, region of interest curves (sagittal ROI) in a direction perpendicular to the ROI curve are generated in a similar manner to that of the axial ROI. With the axial ROI and the multiple sagittal ROIs, the 3D-ROI is generated. Specifically, as illustrated in FIG. 14, respective points on the axial ROI **14001** are used as start points to search sagittal ROIs **14002**. Here, the start points on the axial ROI **14001** may be positioned at any intervals. For a point without ROI settings, interpolation using Bezier surfaces is performed. Using Bezier surfaces allows for generating a smooth 3D-ROI.

Next, the presentation part **1012** of an ultrasonography processing system of the present example will be described. The presentation part **1012** presents the determination result to the user by using the display based on the determination result by the validity determiner **4002** on a searched curve **15001**. This determination result shows, in other words, whether a region encircled by the searched curve **15001** appropriately includes the fetus region.

Methods of presenting validity include displaying, on a display screen of the monitor **1011**, inclusion or exclusion of a mark, the shape or the color of a mark, the color of a frame of the tomographic image, the color of the corrected curve, a message, or a combination thereof. That is, methods of presenting the determination result employ inclusion or exclusion of a mark, the color or the shape of a mark or any of the shape, the color, or a type of line of a frame of the region of interest, the color of a frame of the tomographic image, a message, a value, or a combination thereof. A presentation location of the determination result may be within a frame of the tomographic image, outside the frame of the tomographic image, within a frame of the three-dimensional image, or a combination thereof.

FIGS. 15(a) to 15(c) are exemplary cases where a mark is used with regard to validity. In any of the drawings, the left side is exemplary presentation with validity while the right side is without validity. FIG. 15(a) employs inclusion or exclusion of a mark **15002**. FIG. 15(b) employs a color difference of the mark such as in green, in gray, or the like (Here, the color difference is illustrated by a difference in monochrome patterns due to illustrative constraints. This also applies hereinbelow). FIG. 15(c) employs a difference of shapes such as a circle and a cross and colors of the mark. With regard to validity of a searched curve **16001**, FIG. 16(a) is an exemplary case where a difference of colors of the curve **16001** is used. FIG. 16(b) is an exemplary case where a difference of types of the curve **16001** is used. FIG. 16(c) is an exemplary case where a difference of colors of a tomographic image frame **16002** is used. In any of the drawings, the left side is exemplary presentation with validity while the right side is without validity. Without limited to the respective examples of FIGS. 16(a) to 16(c), the color or the type of line of the curve or the tomographic image frame can be presented in combination as appropriate to facilitate the user to easily determine validity.

When a mark or the color or a type of a line is used, there is an advantage that the existing display region is hardly hidden since a coverage ratio on the monitor screen is small. Meanwhile, the user needs to learn meanings of the mark or the color or the shape of the line in advance.

With regard to validity, FIG. 17(a) is an exemplary case where a message **17001** is presented and 17(b) is an exemplary case where a value **17002** is displayed. In any of the drawings, the left side is exemplary presentation with validity while the right side is without validity. When a message or a value is presented, there is an advantage that the user

can easily grasp changes without needing to learn them in advance. However, an area required for display is large and intuitive understanding is difficult with sentences.

FIG. 18 is an exemplary presentation location of validity. Symbol **18001** denotes an exemplary display region of the monitor **1011** in FIG. 1, **18002** denotes an exemplary tomographic image or a 3D image, and **18003** and **18004** denotes exemplary presentation locations of validity. The presentation may be displayed at the location **18003** within the tomographic image or the 3D image display frame or the location **18004** outside the image display frame or carried out by using a lamp or the like, or a combination thereof. In FIG. 18, the presentation location of validity is at the lower right portion of the image or below the image; however the presentation location is not limited thereto. When the number pieces of images to be displayed varies, the determination result may be presented to each of the images or may be presented only for one of the images representing the others.

In this manner, the ultrasonography generation device of the present example allows for obtaining the more preferable 3D fetal image. The user is allowed to easily and intuitively understand whether searching is successful, thereby enhancing operability.

Example 2

Example 2 is an exemplary ultrasonography generation device capable of facilitating a user to understand what action to take next when an ROI is not corrected appropriately and setting the ROI in an easier manner. That is, the example of the ultrasonography generation device includes a guidance message generator which generates a guidance message to an operator based on a determination result from a 3D-ROI corrector that is a region of interest corrector. A presentation part presents validity and the guidance message to the operator. In a more preferable aspect of the example of the ultrasonography generation device, the guidance message generator uses a determination criterion of the validity determiner. The ultrasonography generation device of the present example generates the guidance message to the operator based on the determination result and displays the determination result and the guidance message on a display.

The entire configuration of the device is illustrated in FIG. 1 like in example 1. A point where the present example is different from example 1 is that the guidance message generator is newly included in a 3D-ROI corrector **1008**. This guidance message generator can be implemented by program processing by a processor such as a CPU of a PC like the 3D-ROI corrector **1008** of example 1.

FIG. 19 is a diagram illustrating an exemplary configuration of the 3D-ROI corrector **1008** in an ultrasonography processing system of example 2. In FIG. 19, like in FIG. 4, components same as those illustrated in FIG. 1 are omitted of illustration. Even though they are illustrated, descriptions are omitted by denoting them with the same symbol. In FIG. 19, the validity determiner **4002** sends a determination result and the determination criterion to the guidance message generator **19001**. The guidance message generator **19001** generates a specific guidance message, which is a proposed next action of the user, based on the received determination result and the determination criterion. The presentation part **1012** presents the guidance message generated by the guidance message generator **19001** on a monitor **1011** in addition to the aforementioned determination result.

In the present example, when a searched curve **20001** is determined as not valid since it exceeds an upper threshold

value illustrated in FIG. 12 for example as illustrated in FIG. 20, the validity determiner 4002 transmits, to the guidance message generator 19001, the determination result (not valid) as well as that the upper threshold value is exceeded as the reason of the determination and the determination criterion. The guidance message generator 19001 can generate a guidance message of "Spline curve 20002 set a user may be set excessively lower than the fetus." based on the reason of the determination "upper threshold value exceeded" from the validity determiner 4002.

FIG. 21 is a determination flow of the validity determiner 4002 of the present example. In the determination flow of the present example, whether a difference d between the generated minimum energy route curve 20002 illustrated in a solid line and the spline curve 20001 set by the user and illustrated in an alternate long and short dashed line is within a lower threshold value TH1_2 and an upper threshold value TH1_1 is determined (S21001). In the case of YES, it is determined as "Valid" and in the case of NO whether the difference d is less than the upper threshold value TH1_1 is determined (S21002). Depending on YES or NO, it is determined as "Lower threshold value exceeded" or "Upper threshold value exceeded," respectively.

The guidance message generator 19001 may generate the guidance message using a different determination criterion without using the same determination criterion as that of the validity determiner 4002. For example, when it is determined as "upper threshold value exceeded," the total sum of energy through the route is added as a determination criterion. When the total sum of energy is larger than a predetermined value, determination is made that searching itself has failed and a different guidance message such as "Please input another tomographic image." is generated. Alternatively, data other than the total sum of energy such as a variance value may be used.

Examples of a guidance message generated in the present example as described above include changing threshold values, adjustment of a gain (adjustment of contrast), zoom, adjustment of a location of the fetus, and a combination thereof. Although not illustrated, it should be understood that, when luminance of a detected start point is high upon detection of a start point, this information can be presented. In this manner, the present example allows the user to understand what action to take next even when searching has failed, thereby allowing for setting the ROI in an easier manner.

Example 3

Example 3 is an exemplary ultrasonography processing system that allows a user to view a determination result of validity and a guidance message without giving uneasiness to a subject. FIG. 22 is a diagram illustrating an exemplary configuration of an ultrasonography generation device of the present example.

In the drawing, components same as those of example 1 and example 2 illustrated in FIG. 1 and FIG. 18 are denoted with the same symbol and descriptions thereon are omitted. A point where the present example is different from example 2 is that the determination result of validity and the guidance message are displayed on a second monitor 22001 that is a second display. That is, the second display which is different from the monitor 1011 as the display is included. This second display displays validity and the guidance message.

In diagnosis with ultrasonography devices, a subject often looks at the monitor 1011 that is the first display of the device. Therefore, presentation of a message, especially, on

the first display can give uneasiness to the subject. Thus, presentation regarding validity in example 2 is made on the second monitor 22001 that is the second display that only the user can view in example 3. Examples of this second monitor 22001 include a dedicated display terminal, a tablet, and a smart phone. The second monitor 22001 may display, in addition to the determination result of validity and the guidance message, a tomographic image, a 3D image, a corrected curve determined as not valid or other information.

The present example allows the user to view the determination result of validity and a proposed correction without giving uneasiness to the subject.

The present invention is not limited to the aforementioned examples but may include various variations.

For example, the aforementioned examples are described in detail for better understanding of the present invention and thus the present invention is not necessarily limited to include all of the configurations having been described. A part of a configuration of one of the examples may be replaced with the configuration of another example. Also, a configuration of one of the examples may be added with a configuration of another example. Moreover, a part of a configuration of each of the examples may be added with, deleted of, or replaced with another configuration.

The examples have been described where programs of a CPU or the like which implement a part or all of the aforementioned configurations, functions, processors, or others are produced. However, it should be naturally understood that a part or all of them may be implemented by hardware by designing by an integrated circuit, for example.

REFERENCE SIGNS LIST

- 1001 probe
- 1002 ultrasonic wave transceiver
- 1003 analog-digital (A/D) converter
- 1004 beam forming (BF) processor
- 1005 image processor
- 1006 user inputter
- 1007 controller
- 1008 3D-ROI corrector
- 1009 3D coordinate converter
- 1010 volume rendering (VR) processor
- 1011 monitor
- 1012 presentation part
- 2001 rectangular region
- 2002 ultrasonography
- 2003 image of fetus and placenta
- 2004 region generated by spline function
- 3001, 10001, 11003, 20002 spline curve
- 3002 region
- 3003 start point
- 4001 ROI calculator
- 4002 validity determiner
- 4003 ROI determiner
- 5001 spline curve information and tomographic image data
- 5002 start point detector
- 5003 energy map generator
- 5004 minimum energy route searcher
- 6001 object pixel
- 6002 determination pixel
- 7001 energy map
- 8001 minimum value pixel in right end of energy map
- 8002 minimum value pixel in left end of energy map
- 9001 present pixel location
- 9002 candidate pixel
- 10002 route curve

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10003 maximum distance
 11001 threshold value 1
 11002 threshold value 2
 11004 minimum energy route curve
 11005 deformed energy route curve
 12001, 12002 upper threshold values 1 and 2
 12003, 12004 lower threshold values 2 and 1
 12005 route curve
 14001 region of interest on axial plane
 14002 region of interest on sagittal plane
 15001, 16001 searched curve
 15002 determination mark
 16002 tomographic image frame
 17001 message
 17002 value
 18001 display region
 18002 tomographic image or 3D image
 18003 presentation location within image display frame
 18004 presentation location outside image display frame
 19001 guidance message generator
 20001 minimum energy route curve
 22001 second monitor
 23001 axial plane
 23002 sagittal plane
 24001 region of interest on axial plane
 24002 region of interest on sagittal plane
 25001 volume data by 3D-ROI

The invention claimed is:

1. An ultrasonography generation device, comprising:
 - an ultrasonic wave transceiver;
 - an inputter which inputs input by an operator;
 - a display capable of displaying an image;
 - an image processor which generates tomographic image data of a fetus and the placenta based on signals acquired from the ultrasonic wave transceiver and sets a region of interest including a region between the fetus and the placenta according to the input from the inputter when the tomographic image data is displayed on the display;
 - a region of interest corrector which corrects the region of interest using the region of interest set by the operator and the tomographic image data and determines validity of the corrected region of interest; and
 - a presentation part which presents the determination result from the region of interest corrector,
 wherein a three-dimensional image is generated using the corrected region of interest;
 - wherein the region of interest corrector comprises:
 - a start point detector which detects a pixel serving as a start point of searching from the region between the fetus and the placenta;
 - an energy map generator which generates an energy map starting from the start point;
 - a minimum energy route searcher which searches a minimum energy route to follow minimum values in the generated energy map; and
 - a validity determiner which determines validity of the searched minimum energy route, and
 - wherein the start point detector performs generation processing of the three-dimensional image using the minimum energy route determined as valid.
2. The ultrasonography generation device according to claim 1,
 - wherein the input by the operator from the inputter is a point, a line, a rectangular region, or a combination thereof.

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3. The ultrasonography generation device according to claim 1, wherein the presentation part displays the determination result from the validity determiner on the display.
4. The ultrasonography generation device according to claim 3,
 - wherein the presentation part uses, as a method of displaying the determination result on the display, any of inclusion or exclusion of a mark, colors or shapes of a mark, shapes, colors, or types of a line of a frame of the region of interest, colors of a frame of the tomographic image, a message, a value, or a combination thereof.
5. The ultrasonography generation device according to claim 4,
 - wherein the presentation part uses, as a presentation location of the determination result, a location within a frame of the tomographic image, a location outside the frame of the tomographic image, a location within a frame of the displayed three-dimensional image on the display, or a combination thereof.
6. The ultrasonography generation device according to claim 1, further comprising:
 - a guidance message generator which generates a guidance message to the operator based on the determination result from the region of interest corrector,
 wherein the presentation part presents the validity and the generated guidance message to the operator.
7. The ultrasonography generation device according to claim 6,
 - wherein the guidance message generator uses a determination criterion of the validity determiner.
8. The ultrasonography generation device according to claim 6, further comprising:
 - a second display which is different from the display.
9. The ultrasonography generation device according to claim 8,
 - wherein the second display displays the validity and the guidance message.
10. A method of generating an ultrasonography in an ultrasonography generation device comprising an ultrasonic wave transceiver, a processor which processes signals acquired from the ultrasonic wave transceiver, an inputter with which an operator inputs, and a display capable of displaying an image,
 - wherein the processor generates tomographic image data of a fetus and the placenta based on signals acquired from the ultrasonic wave transceiver,
 - sets a region of interest including a region between the fetus and the placenta according to the input from the inputter by the operator when the tomographic image data is displayed on the display,
 - corrects the region of interest using the region of interest set by the operator and the tomographic image data, determines validity of the corrected region of interest and displays the determination result on the display, and generates a three-dimensional image of the fetus using the corrected region of interest;
 - wherein the processor detects a pixel serving as a start point of searching from the region between the fetus and the placenta, generates an energy map starting from the start point, searches a minimum energy route to follow minimum values in the generated energy map, determines validity of the searched minimum energy route, and performs generation processing of the three-dimensional image using the minimum energy route.

11. The method of generating an ultrasonography according to claim 10,

wherein the processor displays the determination result of validity of the minimum energy route on the display.

12. The method of generating an ultrasonography according to claim 11,

wherein, for displaying of the determination result on the display, any of inclusion or exclusion of a mark, colors or shapes of a mark, shapes, colors, or types of a line of a frame of the region of interest, colors of a frame of the tomographic image, a message, a value, or a combination thereof is used.

13. The method of generating an ultrasonography according to claim 12,

wherein a guidance message to the operator is generated based on the determination result and the determination result and the guidance message are displayed on the display.

* * * * *

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摘要(译)

超声波产生装置包括：超声波收发器（ 1002 ），用于输入操作员的输入的用户输入器（ 1006 ），监视器（ 1011 ） > 能够显示图像的图像处理器（ 1005 ），该图像处理器根据从超声波收发器获取的信号生成胎儿和胎盘的断层图像数据，并设置包括区域在内的感兴趣区域3D-ROI校正器（ 1008 ）根据在断层图像数据显示在显示器上时根据来自输入器的输入在胎儿和胎盘之间切换，从而使用感兴趣区域校正感兴趣区域由操作员和断层图像数据进行设置，并确定校正后的关注区域的有效性，以及显示部分（ 1012 ），用于显示3D-ROI校正器的确定结果。超声检查生成设备使用校正后的感兴趣区域生成胎儿的3D图像。

