



US 20120078108A1

(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication**
KIM et al.(10) **Pub. No.: US 2012/0078108 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Mar. 29, 2012**(54) **PROVIDING ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
CORRESPONDING TO CHANGE OF BLOOD
FLOW WITH A TIME IN ULTRASOUND
SYSTEM****Publication Classification**(51) **Int. Cl.**
A61B 8/06 (2006.01)
(52) **U.S. Cl.** **600/454**(75) **Inventors:** **Sung Hee KIM**, Seoul (KR); **Suk
Jin Lee**, Seoul (KR)(73) **Assignee:** **SAMSUNG MEDISON CO.,
LTD.**(21) **Appl. No.:** **13/311,274**(22) **Filed:** **Dec. 5, 2011**(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Jul. 12, 2010 (KR) 10-2010-0123899

(57) **ABSTRACT**

There are provided embodiments for providing additional information. In one embodiment, an ultrasound system comprises: an ultrasound data acquisition unit configured to acquire first ultrasound data and second ultrasound data corresponding to a living body; and a processing unit configured to form a brightness mode image based on the first ultrasound data, set at least one sample volume on the brightness mode image, and form blood flow information corresponding to blood flow in the living body based on the second ultrasound data corresponding to the at least one sample volume, the processing unit being further configured to form additional information corresponding to a change of the blood flow with a time based on the blood flow information.

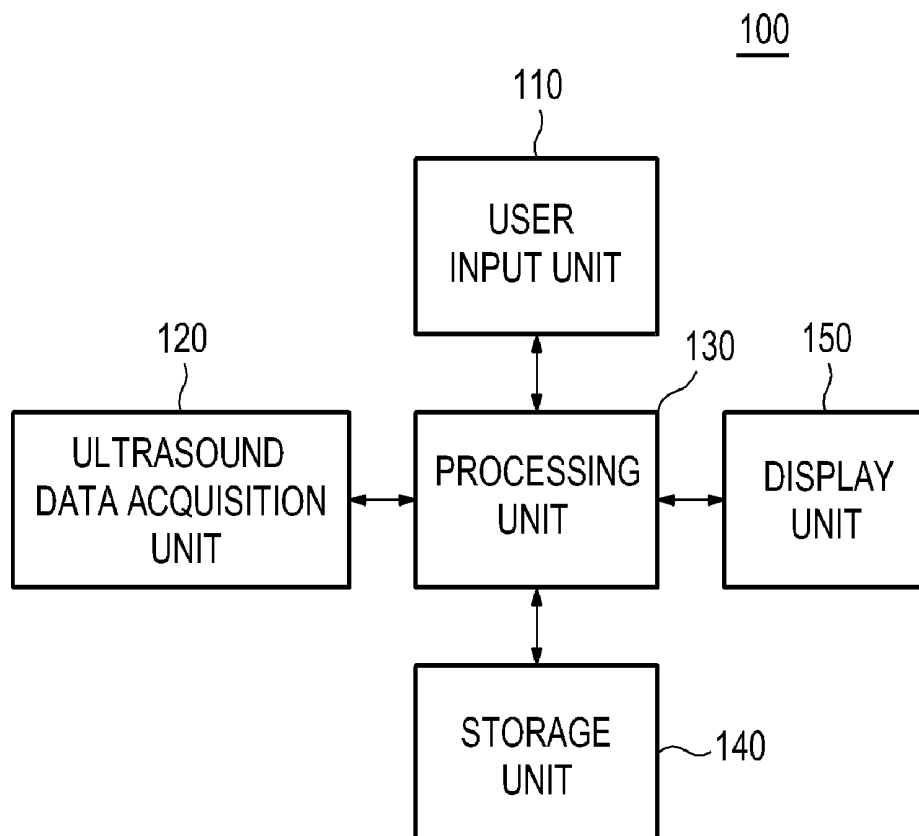


FIG. 1

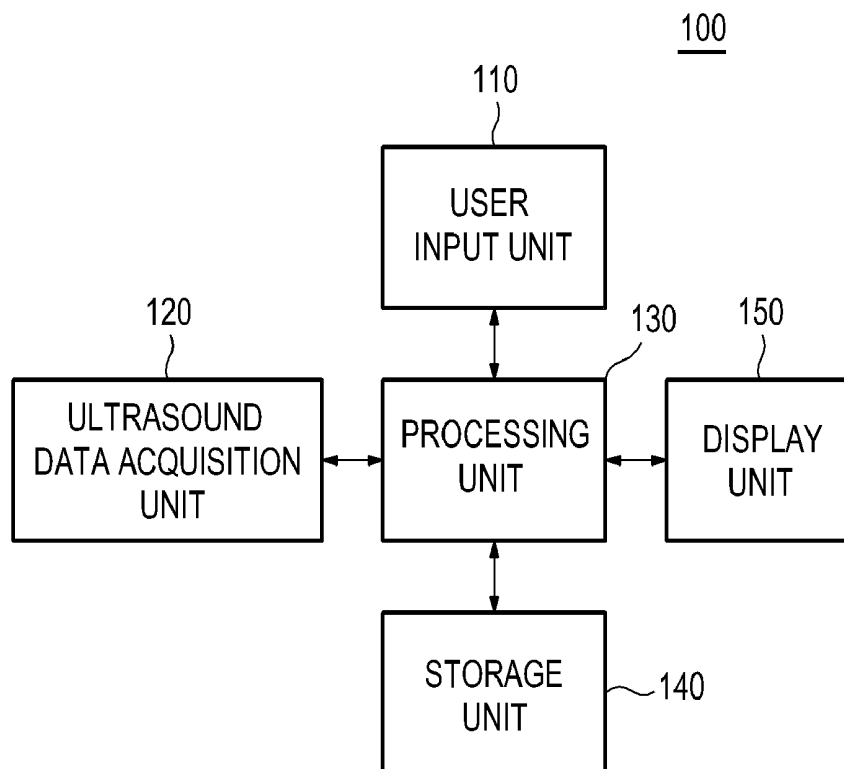


FIG. 2

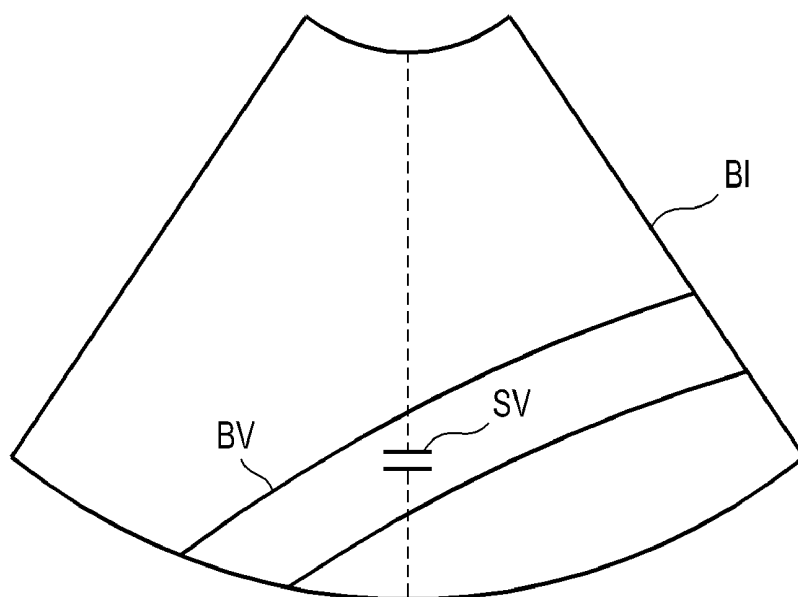


FIG. 3

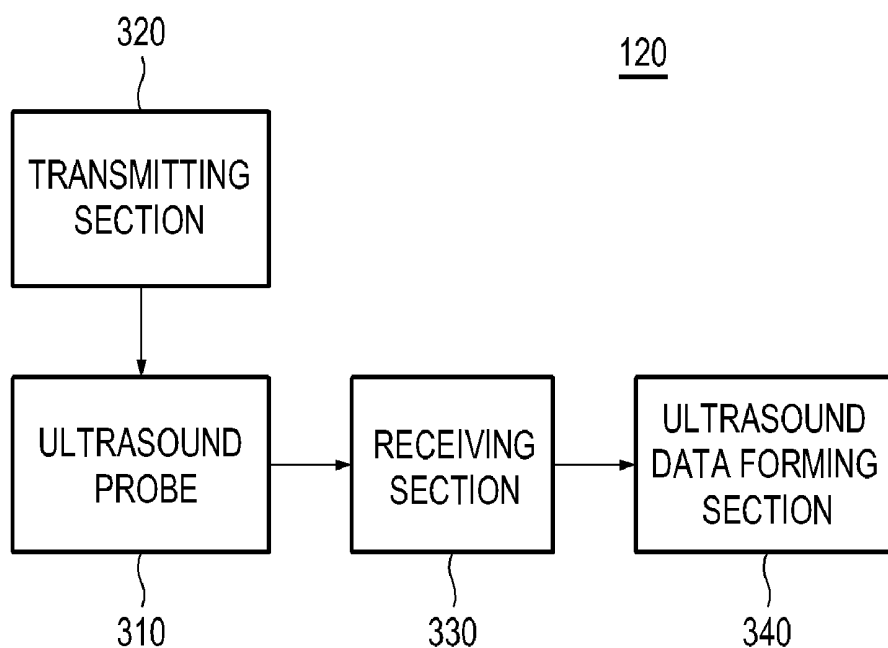


FIG. 4

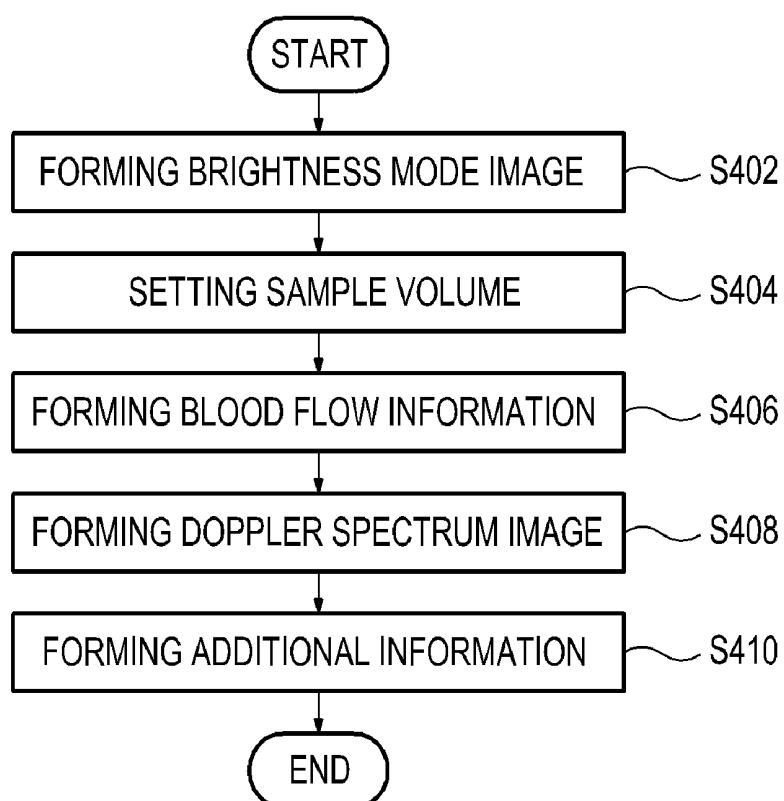


FIG. 5

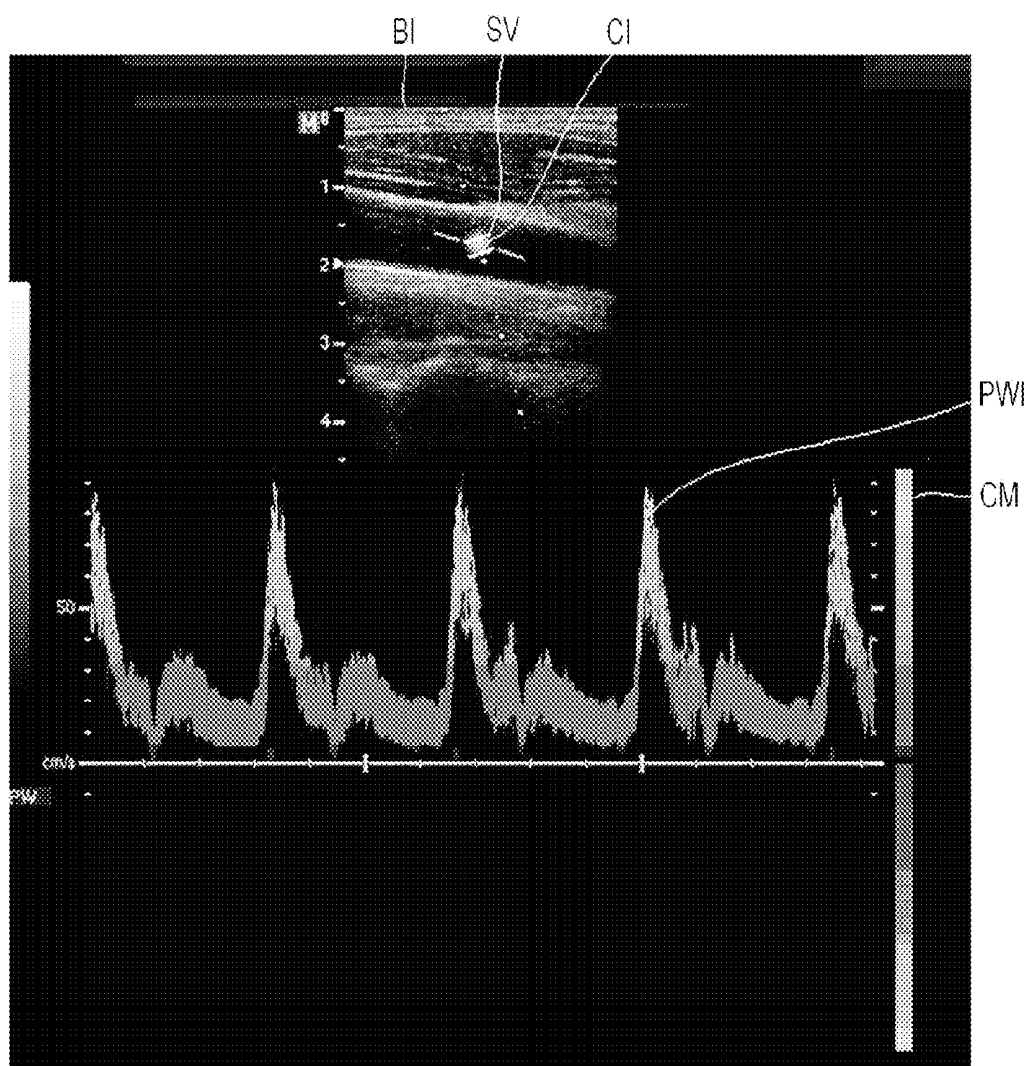


FIG. 6

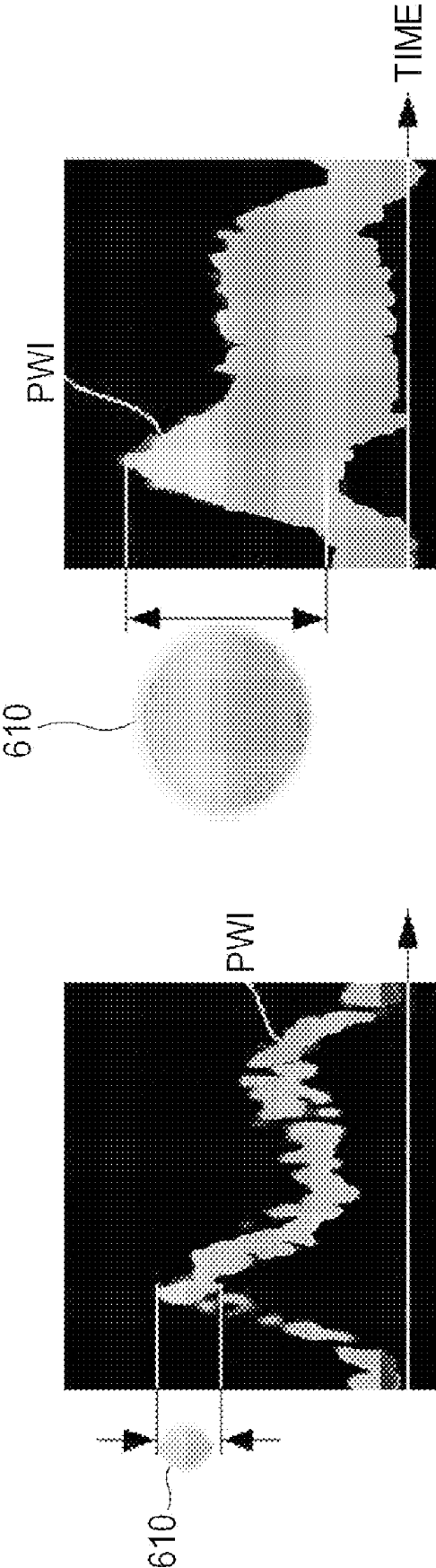
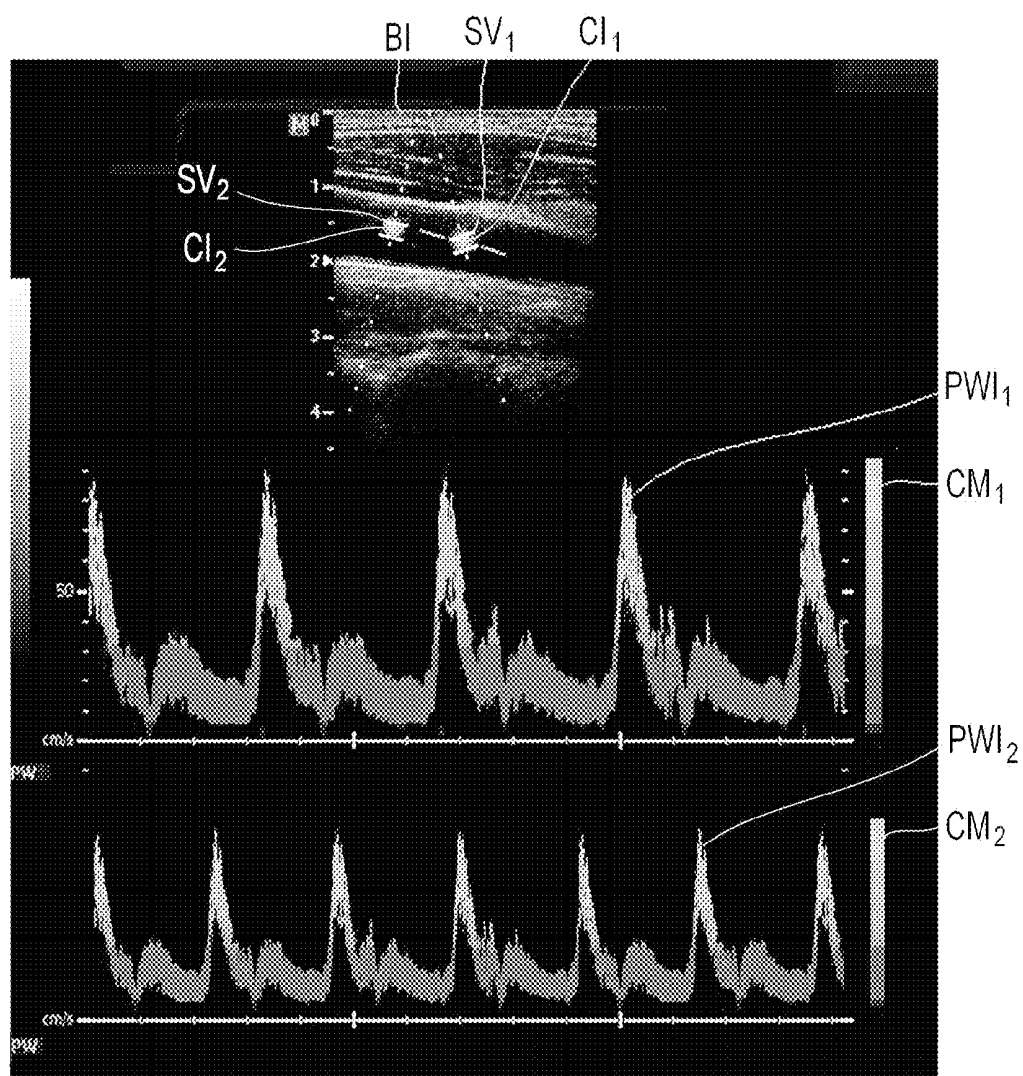


FIG. 7



PROVIDING ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CORRESPONDING TO CHANGE OF BLOOD FLOW WITH A TIME IN ULTRASOUND SYSTEM

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

[0001] The present application claims priority from Korean Patent Application No. 10-2010-0123899 filed on Dec. 7, 2010, the entire subject matter of which is incorporated herein by reference.

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0002] The present disclosure generally relates to ultrasound systems, and more particularly to providing additional information corresponding to a change of blood flow with a time in an ultrasound system.

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 non-destructive nature, the ultrasound system has been extensively used in the medical profession. Modern high-performance ultrasound systems and techniques are commonly used to produce two-dimensional or three-dimensional ultrasound images of internal features of a target object (e.g., human organs).

[0004] The ultrasound system may provide ultrasound images of various modes including a brightness mode (B mode) image representing reflection coefficients of the ultrasound signals reflected from a target object of a living body with a 2D (two-dimensional) image, a Doppler mode (D mode) image representing speed of a moving target object with spectral Doppler by using a Doppler effect, a color Doppler mode (C mode) image representing speed of a moving target object with colors by using the Doppler effect, and an elastic mode (E mode) image representing mechanical characteristics of tissues object before and after applying a pressure thereto. Particularly, the ultrasound system may transmit and receive ultrasound signals to and from the living body to thereby form Doppler signals corresponding to a sample volume, which is set on a B mode image. The ultrasound system may further form the D mode image (i.e., Doppler spectrum image) that represents the speed of the moving target object such as blood flow, heart, etc. with Doppler spectrums based on the Doppler signals.

[0005] The ultrasound system may provide the Doppler spectrum image only based on the blood flow information. Thus, it is required to provide additional information corresponding to a change of the blood flow with a time to enhance the convenience of a user.

SUMMARY

[0006] There are provided embodiments for providing additional information corresponding to a change of blood flow with a time in an ultrasound system.

[0007] In one embodiment, by way of non-limiting example, an ultrasound system comprises: an ultrasound data acquisition unit configured to acquire first ultrasound data and second ultrasound data corresponding to a living body; and a processing unit configured to form a brightness mode image based on the first ultrasound data, set at least one sample volume on the brightness mode image, and form

blood flow information corresponding to blood flow in the living body based on the second ultrasound data corresponding to the at least one sample volume, the processing unit being further configured to form additional information corresponding to a change of the blood flow with a time based on the blood flow information.

[0008] In another embodiment, there is provided a method of providing additional information, comprising: a) acquiring first ultrasound data corresponding to a living body; b) forming a brightness mode image based on the first ultrasound data; c) setting at least one sample volume on the brightness mode image; d) acquiring second ultrasound data corresponding to the at least one sample volume; e) forming blood flow information corresponding to blood flow in the living body based on the second ultrasound data corresponding to the at least one sample volume; and f) forming additional information corresponding to a change of the blood flow with a time based on the blood flow information.

[0009] This summary is provided to introduce a selection of concepts in a simplified form that are further described below in the Detailed Description. This Summary is not intended to identify key or essential features of the claimed subject matter, nor is it intended to be used in determining the scope of the claimed subject matter.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0010] FIG. 1 is a block diagram showing an illustrative embodiment of an ultrasound system.

[0011] FIG. 2 is a schematic diagram showing an example of a brightness mode image and a sample volume.

[0012] FIG. 3 is a block diagram showing an illustrative embodiment of an ultrasound data acquisition unit.

[0013] FIG. 4 is a flow chart showing a process of forming a Doppler spectrum image and additional information.

[0014] FIG. 5 is a schematic diagram showing an example of the additional information.

[0015] FIG. 6 is a schematic diagram showing another example of the additional information.

[0016] FIG. 7 is a schematic diagram showing yet another example of the additional information.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0017] A detailed description may be provided with reference to the accompanying drawings. One of ordinary skill in the art may realize that the following description is illustrative only and is not in any way limiting. Other embodiments of the present invention may readily suggest themselves to such skilled persons having the benefit of this disclosure.

[0018] Referring to FIG. 1, an ultrasound system 100 in accordance with an illustrative embodiment is shown. As depicted therein, the ultrasound system 100 may include a user input unit 110.

[0019] The user input unit 110 may be configured to receive input information. In the embodiment, the input information may include sample volume setting information for setting a sample volume SV on a brightness mode image BI, as shown in FIG. 2. However, it should be noted herein that the input information may not be limited thereto. In FIG. 2, reference numeral BV represents a blood vessel. The user input unit 110 may include a control panel, a trackball, a mouse, a keyboard and the like.

[0020] The ultrasound system 100 may further include an ultrasound data acquisition unit 120. The ultrasound acquisition

tion unit **120** may be configured to transmit ultrasound signals to a living body. The living body may include target objects (e.g., blood flow, a heart, etc.). The ultrasound acquisition unit **120** may be further configured to receive ultrasound signals (i.e., ultrasound echo signals) from the living body to acquire ultrasound data.

[0021] FIG. 3 is a block diagram showing an illustrative embodiment of the ultrasound data acquisition unit. Referring to FIG. 3, the ultrasound data acquisition unit **120** may include an ultrasound probe **310**.

[0022] The ultrasound probe **310** may include a plurality of transducer elements (not shown) for reciprocally converting between ultrasound signals and electrical signals. The ultrasound probe **310** may be configured to transmit the ultrasound signals to the living body. The ultrasound probe **310** may be further configured to receive the ultrasound echo signals from the living body to output received signals. The received signals may be analog signals. The ultrasound probe **310** may include a convex probe, a linear probe and the like.

[0023] The ultrasound data acquisition unit **120** may further include a transmitting section **320**. The transmitting section **320** may be configured to control the transmission of the ultrasound signals. The transmitting section **320** may be further configured to generate electrical signals (“transmitting signals”) for obtaining an ultrasound image in consideration of the elements and focusing points. The transmitting section **320** may include a transmitting signal generating section (not shown), a transmitting delay information memory (not shown), a transmitting beam former (not shown) and the like.

[0024] In the embodiment, the transmitting section **320** may generate first transmitting signals for obtaining the brightness mode image BI. Thus, the ultrasound probe **310** may convert the first transmitting signals into the ultrasound signals, transmit the ultrasound signals to the living body and receive the ultrasound echo signals from the living body to thereby output first received signals. The transmitting section **320** may further generate second transmitting signals for obtaining a Doppler spectrum image corresponding to the sample volume SV. Thus, the ultrasound probe **310** may convert the second transmitting signals into the ultrasound signals, transmit the ultrasound signals to the living body and receive the ultrasound echo signals from the living body to thereby output second received signals.

[0025] The ultrasound data acquisition unit **120** may further include a receiving section **330**. The receiving section **330** may be configured to convert the received signals into digital signals. The receiving section **330** may be further configured to apply delays to the digital signals in consideration of the elements and the focusing points to thereby output digital receive-focused signals. The receiving section **330** may include an analog-to-digital converter (not shown), a receiving delay time information memory (not shown), a receiving beam former (not shown) and the like.

[0026] In the embodiment, the receiving section **330** may convert the first received signals provided from the ultrasound probe **310** into first digital signals. The receiving section **330** may further apply delays to the first digital signals in consideration of the elements and the focusing points to thereby output first digital receive-focused signals. The receiving section **330** may further convert the second received signals provided from the ultrasound probe **310** into second digital signals. The receiving section **330** may further apply delays to

the second digital signals in consideration of the elements and the focusing points to thereby output second digital receive-focused signals.

[0027] The ultrasound data acquisition unit **120** may further include an ultrasound data forming section **340**. The ultrasound data forming section **340** may be configured to form ultrasound data corresponding to the ultrasound image based on the digital receive-focused signals provided from the receiving section **330**. The ultrasound data forming section **340** may be further configured to perform a signal process (e.g., gain control, etc) upon the digital receive-focused signals.

[0028] In the embodiment, the ultrasound data forming section **340** may form first ultrasound data corresponding to the brightness mode image BI based on the first digital receive-focused signals provided from the receiving section **330**. The first ultrasound data may include radio frequency data. However, it should be noted herein that the first ultrasound data may not be limited thereto. The ultrasound data forming section **340** may further form second ultrasound data corresponding to the sample volume SV (i.e., Doppler spectrum image) based on the second digital receive-focused signals provided from the receiving section **330**. The second ultrasound data may include the radio frequency data or in-phase/quadrature data. However, it should be noted herein that the second ultrasound data may not be limited thereto.

[0029] Referring back to FIG. 1, the ultrasound system **100** may further include a processing unit **130** in communication with the user input unit **110** and the ultrasound data acquisition unit **120**. The processing unit **130** may include a central processing unit, a microprocessor, a graphic processing unit and the like.

[0030] FIG. 4 is a flow chart showing a process of forming additional information. The processing unit **130** may be configured to form the brightness mode image BI based on the first ultrasound data provided from the ultrasound data acquisition unit **120**, at step S402 in FIG. 4. The brightness mode image BI may be displayed on a display unit **150**. Thus, the user may set the sample volume SV on the brightness mode image BI by using the user input unit **110**.

[0031] The processing unit **130** may be configured to set the sample volume SV on the brightness mode image BI as shown in FIG. 2, based on the input information provided from the user input unit **110**, at step S404 in FIG. 4. Thus, the ultrasound data acquisition unit **120** may acquire the second ultrasound data corresponding to the sample volume SV.

[0032] The processing unit **130** may be configured to form information (hereinafter, “blood flow information”) corresponding to a moving target object (i.e., blood flow) in the living body based on the second ultrasound data provided from the ultrasound data acquisition unit **120**, at step S406 in FIG. 4. In the embodiment, the blood flow information may include blood flow velocity information, blood flow rate information, blood flow velocity distribution information and the like. The methods of forming the blood flow information are well known in the art. Thus, they have not been described in detail so as not to unnecessarily obscure the present invention.

[0033] The processing unit **130** may be configured to form the Doppler spectrum image based on the blood flow information, at step S408 in FIG. 4. The methods of forming the Doppler spectrum image are well known in the art. Thus, they have not been described in detail so as not to unnecessarily obscure the present invention.

[0034] The processing unit 130 may be configured to form additional information based on the blood flow information, at step S410 in FIG. 4. The additional information may be information for representing a change of the blood flow with a time.

[0035] As one example, the processing unit 130 may form a color map CM as the additional information based on the blood flow information, as shown in FIG. 5. The color map CM may be formed by mapping a plurality of blood flow velocities (i.e., height of Doppler spectrum) to colors.

[0036] As another example, the processing unit 130 may form a color Doppler spectrum image PWI as the additional information based on the blood flow information, as shown in FIG. 5. The color Doppler spectrum image PWI may be formed by mapping the colors corresponding to the color map CM to the Doppler spectrum image. That is, the color Doppler spectrum image PWI may be formed by applying the colors corresponding to the blood flow velocities to pixels of the Doppler spectrum image.

[0037] As yet another example, the processing unit 130 may form a color blood flow velocity image CI as the additional information based on the blood flow information, as shown in FIG. 5. The color blood flow velocity image CI may be formed by mapping the blood flow velocity to the color. That is, the color blood flow velocity image CI may be formed by mapping the blood flow velocity corresponding to current blood flow information to the color.

[0038] Although it is described that the processing unit 130 forms the color map, the color Doppler spectrum image or the color blood flow velocity image, the processing unit 130 may form at least one of the color map, the color Doppler spectrum image and the color blood flow velocity image.

[0039] As yet another example, the processing unit 130 may apply transparency corresponding to the blood flow rate to at least one of the color map, the color Doppler spectrum image and the color blood flow velocity image as the additional information, based on the blood flow information. That is, the processing unit 130 may apply the transparency to the colors corresponding to the blood flow velocities based on the blood flow rate.

[0040] As yet another example, the processing unit 130 may form a blood flow velocity distribution image 610 as the additional information based on the blood flow information, as shown in FIG. 6. The blood flow velocity distribution image 610 may be an image for representing blood flow velocity distribution based on distribution of spots (i.e., width of Doppler spectrum).

[0041] As yet another example, the processing unit 130 may form numeric information corresponding to the blood flow velocity and variance as the additional information based on the blood flow information.

[0042] Although it is described that the processing unit 130 forms the Doppler spectrum image with the additional information based on the blood flow information, the processing unit 130 may form the additional information based on the blood flow information.

[0043] Also, although it is described that the sample volume SV is set on the brightness mode image BI and the additional information corresponding to the sample volume is provided, at least one sample volume (e.g., two sample volumes SV_1 , SV_2 as shown in FIG. 7) is set on the brightness mode image BI and the additional information (e.g., color

Doppler spectrum images PWI_1 , PWI_2 , color blood flow images CI_1 , CI_2 and the like) corresponding to each of the sample volumes SV_1 , SV_2 .

[0044] Referring back to FIG. 1, the ultrasound system 100 may further include a storage unit 140. The storage unit 140 may store the ultrasound data (i.e., first ultrasound data and second ultrasound data) acquired by the ultrasound data acquisition unit 120. The storage unit 140 may further store the input information received by the user input unit 110.

[0045] The ultrasound system 100 may further include the display unit 150. The display unit 150 may be configured to display the brightness mode image BI formed by the processing unit 130. The display unit 150 may be further configured to display the Doppler spectrum image formed by the processing unit 130. The display unit 150 may be further configured to display the additional information formed by the processing unit 130.

[0046] 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.

What is claimed is:

1. An ultrasound system, comprising:

an ultrasound data acquisition unit configured to acquire first ultrasound data and second ultrasound data corresponding to a living body; and

a processing unit configured to form a brightness mode image based on the first ultrasound data, set at least one sample volume on the brightness mode image and form blood flow information corresponding to blood flow in the living body based on the second ultrasound data corresponding to the at least one sample volume, the processing unit being further configured to form additional information corresponding to a change of the blood flow with a time based on the blood flow information.

2. The ultrasound system of claim 1, wherein the blood flow information includes blood flow velocity information, blood flow rate information and blood flow velocity distribution information.

3. The ultrasound system of claim 1, wherein the processing unit is configured to map blood flow velocities to colors based on the blood flow information to form a color map as the additional information.

4. The ultrasound system of claim 1, wherein the processing unit is configured to map a blood flow velocity to a color based on the blood flow information to form a color blood flow velocity image as the additional information.

5. The ultrasound system of claim 4, wherein the color blood flow velocity image is displayed on the at least one sample volume.

6. The ultrasound system of claim 1, wherein the processing unit is configured to map blood flow velocities to colors based on the blood flow information to form a color Doppler spectrum image as the additional information.

7. The ultrasound system of claim 1, wherein the processing unit is configured to apply transparency to at least one of a color map, a color Doppler spectrum image and a color blood flow velocity image as the additional information based on the blood flow information.

8. The ultrasound system of claim 1, wherein the processing unit is configured to form a blood flow velocity distribution for representing blood flow velocity distribution corresponding to distribution of spots as the additional information based on the blood flow information.

9. The ultrasound system of claim 1, wherein the processing unit is configured to form numeric information corresponding to blood flow velocity and variance as the additional information based on the blood flow information.

10. A method of providing additional information, comprising:

- a) acquiring first ultrasound data corresponding to a living body;
- b) forming a brightness mode image based on the first ultrasound data;
- c) setting at least one sample volume on the brightness mode image;
- d) acquiring second ultrasound data corresponding to the at least one sample volume;
- e) forming blood flow information corresponding to blood flow in the living body based on the second ultrasound data corresponding to the at least one sample volume; and
- f) forming additional information corresponding to a change of the blood flow with a time based on the blood flow information.

11. The method of claim 10, wherein the blood flow information includes blood flow velocity information, blood flow rate information and blood flow velocity distribution information.

12. The method of claim 10, wherein the step f) comprises: mapping blood flow velocities to colors based on the blood flow information to form a color map as the additional information.

13. The method of claim 10, wherein the step f) comprises: mapping a blood flow velocity to a color based on the blood flow information to form a color blood flow velocity image as the additional information.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein the color blood flow velocity image is displayed on the at least one sample volume.

15. The method of claim 10, wherein the step f) comprises: mapping blood flow velocities to colors based on the blood flow information to form a color Doppler spectrum image as the additional information.

16. The method of claim 10, wherein the step f) comprises: applying transparency to at least one of a color map, a color Doppler spectrum image and a color blood flow velocity image as the additional information based on the blood flow information.

17. The method of claim 10, wherein the step f) comprises: forming a blood flow velocity distribution for representing blood flow velocity distribution corresponding to distribution of spots as the additional information based on the blood flow information.

18. The method of claim 10, wherein the step f) comprises: forming numeric information corresponding to blood flow velocity and variance as the additional information based on the blood flow information.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	在超声系统中提供与血流变化相对应的附加信息		
公开(公告)号	US20120078108A1	公开(公告)日	2012-03-29
申请号	US13/311274	申请日	2011-12-05
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	三星麦迪森株式会社		
申请(专利权)人(译)	三星MEDISON CO. , LTD.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	三星MEDISON CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	KIM SUNG HEE LEE SUK JIN		
发明人	KIM, SUNG HEE LEE, SUK JIN		
IPC分类号	A61B8/06		
CPC分类号	A61B8/06 A61B8/08 A61B8/0891 A61B8/5238 A61B8/469 A61B8/488 A61B8/13		
优先权	1020100123899 2010-12-07 KR		
其他公开文献	US9078590		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

提供了用于提供附加信息的实施例。在一个实施例中，超声系统包括：超声数据获取单元，被配置为获取对应于活体的第一超声数据和第二超声数据；处理单元，用于基于所述第一超声数据形成亮度模式图像，在所述亮度模式图像上设置至少一个样本体积，并基于所述第二超声数据形成与所述活体内的血流对应的血流信息在所述至少一个样本体积中，所述处理单元还被配置为基于所述血流信息形成与血流变化相对应的附加信息。

