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Yoo et al.

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(54) **PERFORMING IMAGE PROCESS AND SIZE MEASUREMENT UPON A THREE-DIMENSIONAL ULTRASOUND IMAGE IN AN ULTRASOUND SYSTEM**

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A61B 8/00 (2006.01)
A61B 8/08 (2006.01)
G06T 7/00 (2006.01)
G01S 15/89 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **A61B 8/00** (2013.01); **G01S 15/8993** (2013.01); **A61B 8/483** (2013.01); **G06T 7/0097** (2013.01); **G06T 2207/30101** (2013.01); **G06T 7/0083** (2013.01); **G06T 2207/20101** (2013.01); **G06T 2207/10136** (2013.01)
USPC **600/443**; **600/437**; **600/407**; **600/441**

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
None
See application file for complete search history.

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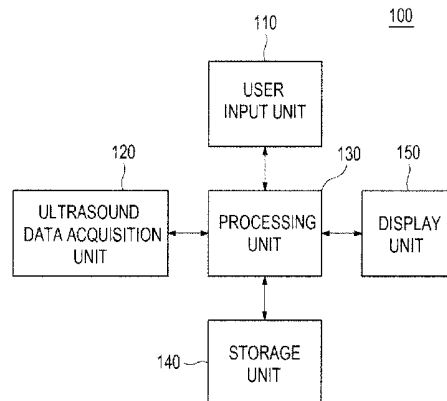
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Embodiments for performing an image process and a size measurement upon a three-dimensional ultrasound image are disclosed. In one embodiment, by way of non-limiting example, an ultrasound system comprises: a user input unit configured to receive input information for setting at least one seed point on a two-dimensional ultrasound image from a user; an ultrasound data acquisition unit configured to transmit and receive ultrasound signals to and from a target object including a plurality of objects of interest and output ultrasound data; and a processing unit configured to form volume data based on the ultrasound data, form the two-dimensional ultrasound image and a three-dimensional ultrasound image based on volume data, detect at least one object of interest corresponding to the input information from the three-dimensional ultrasound image, and perform an image process and a size measurement of the detected object of interest upon the three-dimensional ultrasound image.

7 Claims, 10 Drawing Sheets



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FIG. 1

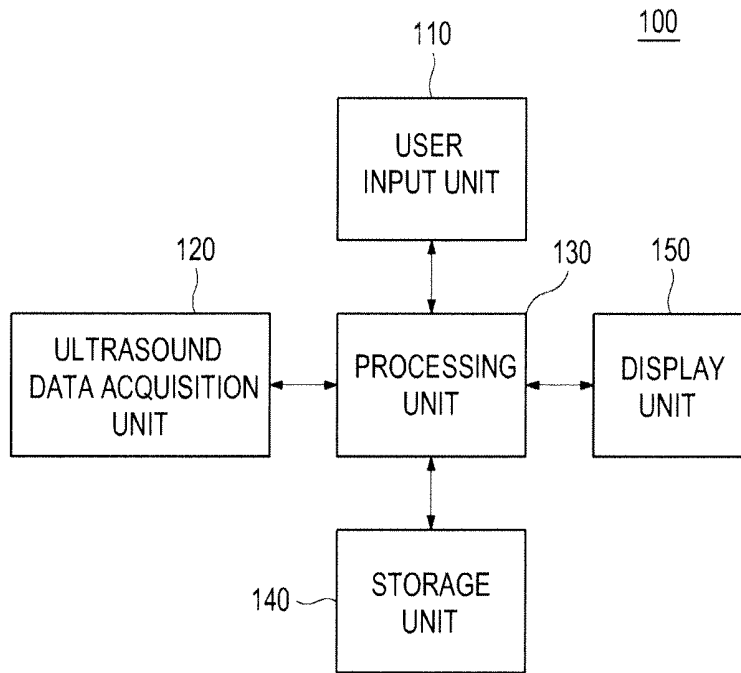


FIG. 2

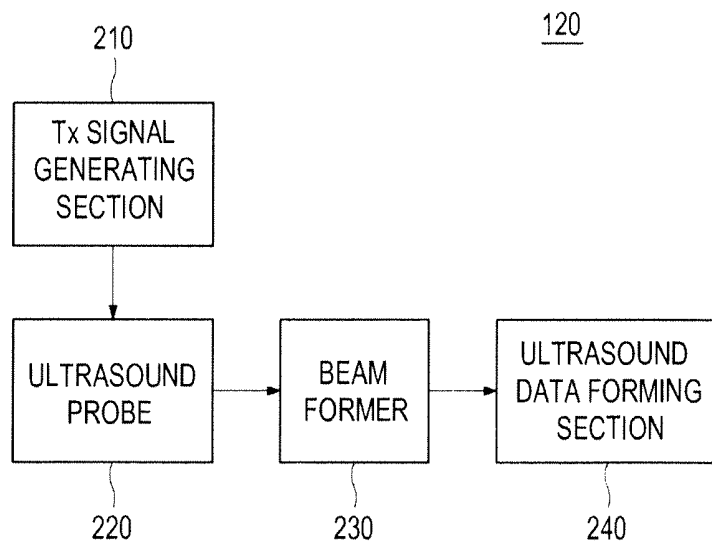


FIG. 3

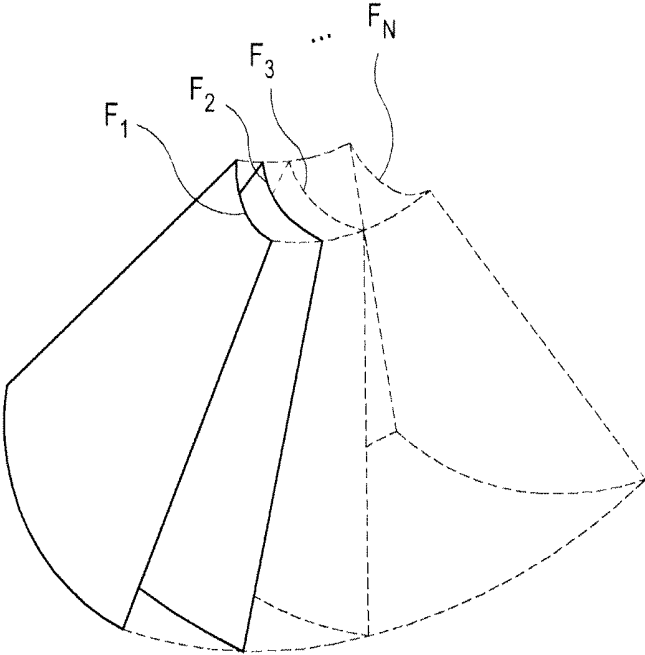


FIG. 4

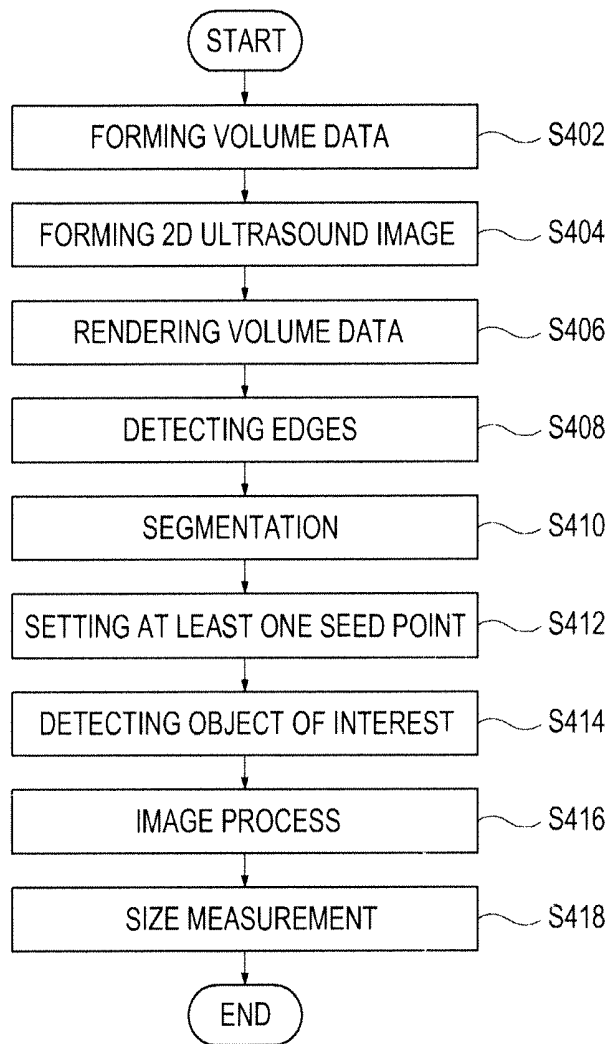


FIG. 5

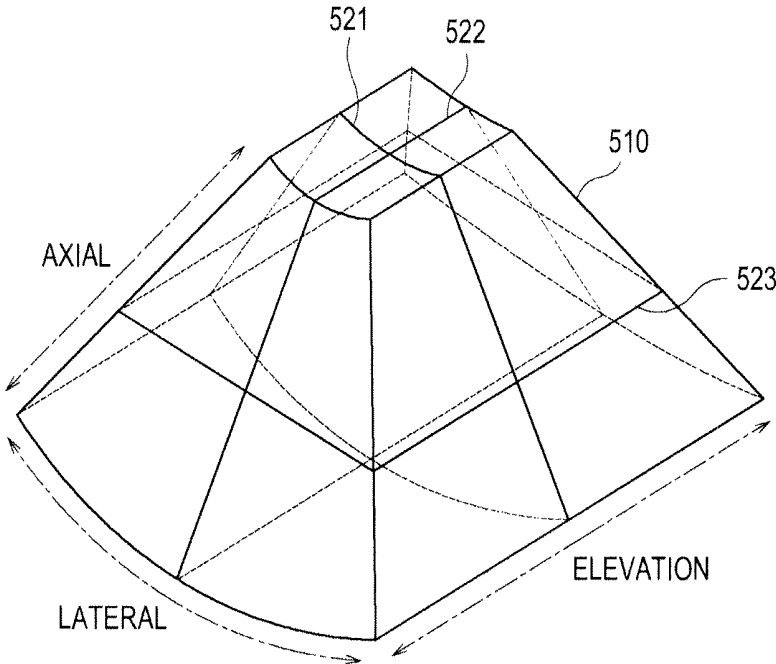


FIG. 6

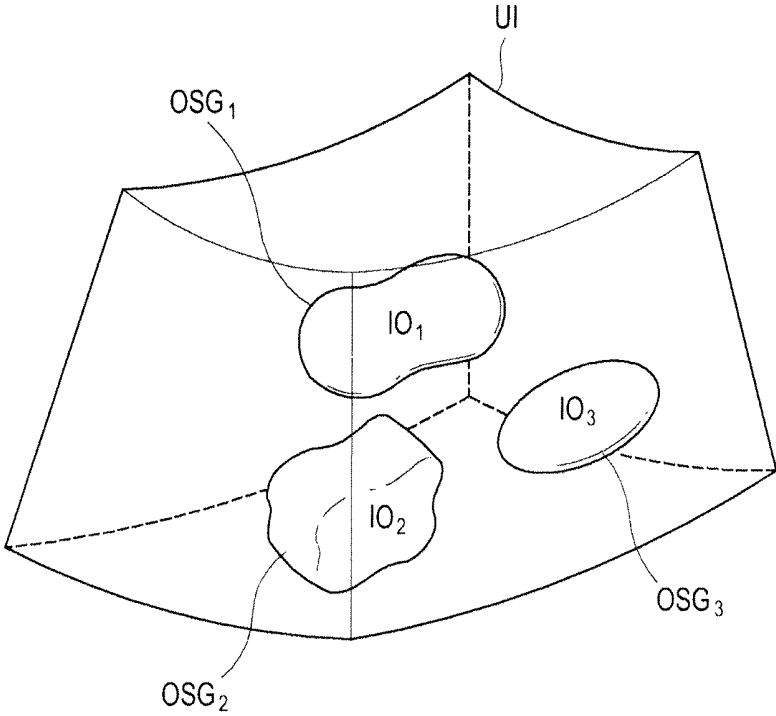


FIG. 7

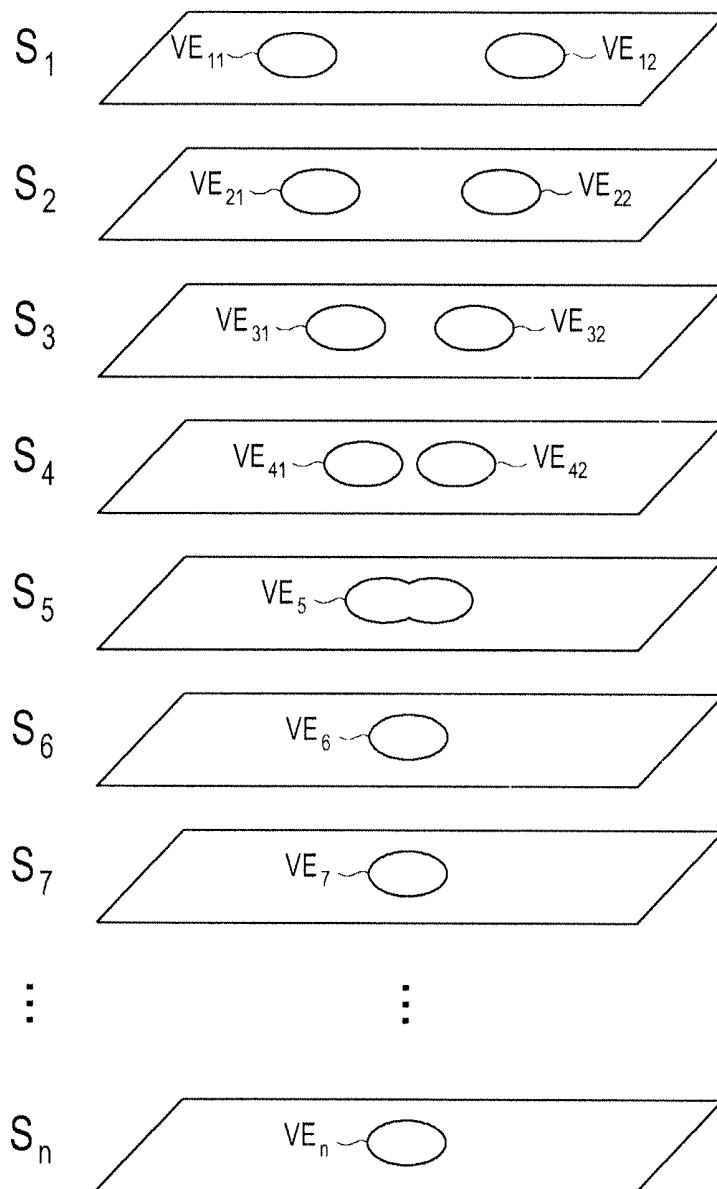


FIG. 8

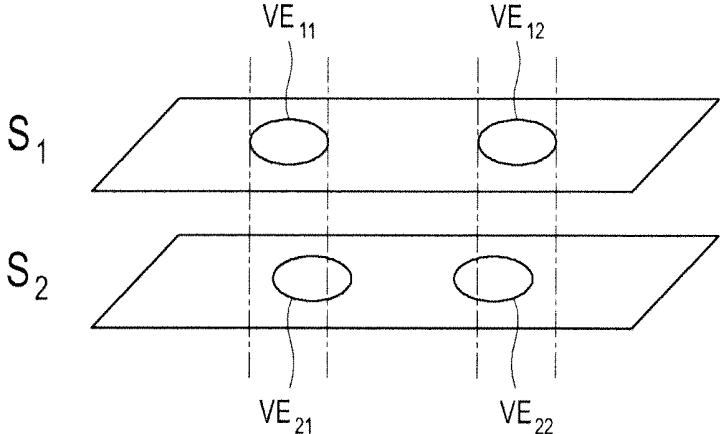


FIG. 9

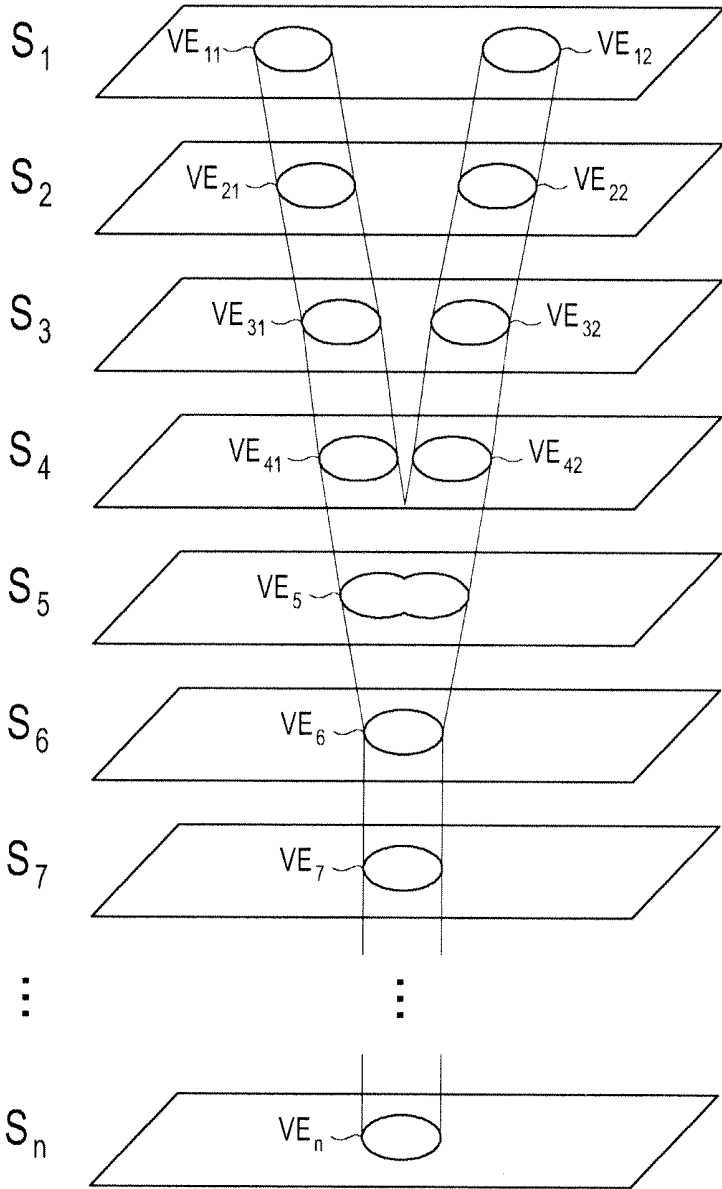


FIG. 10

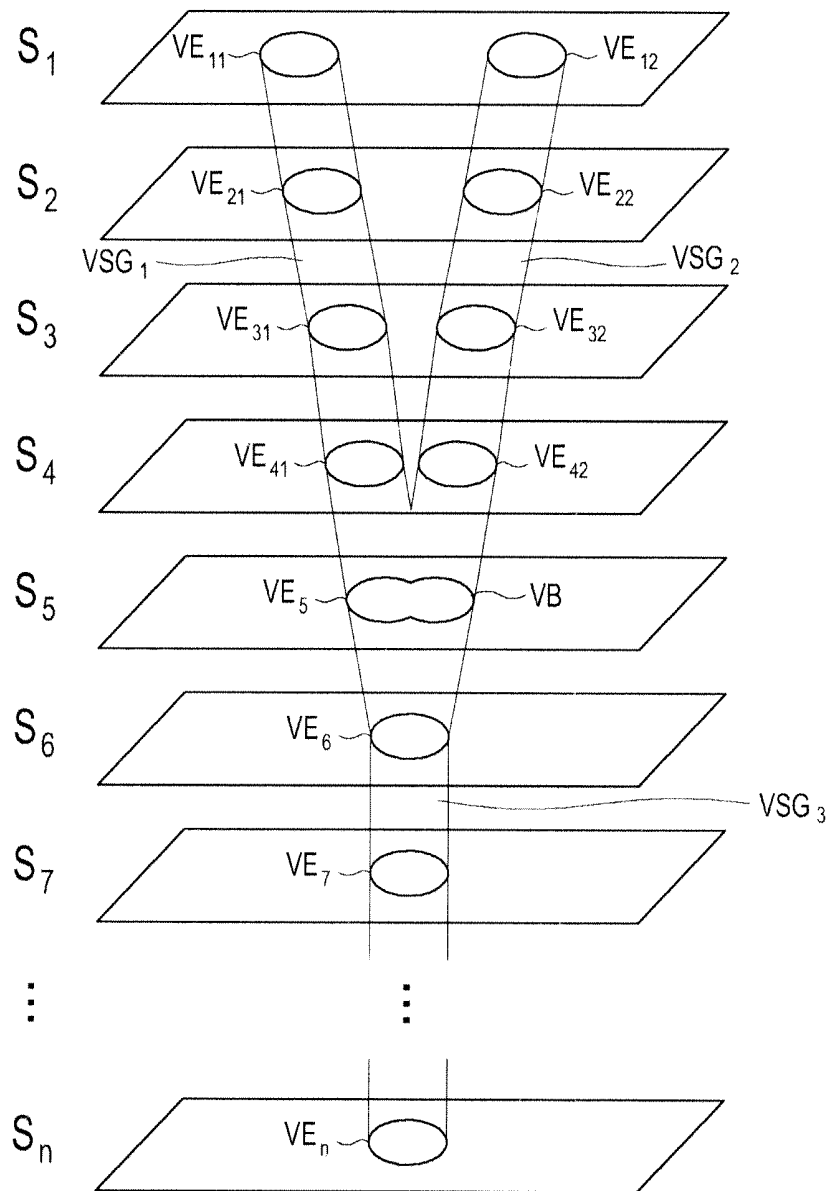
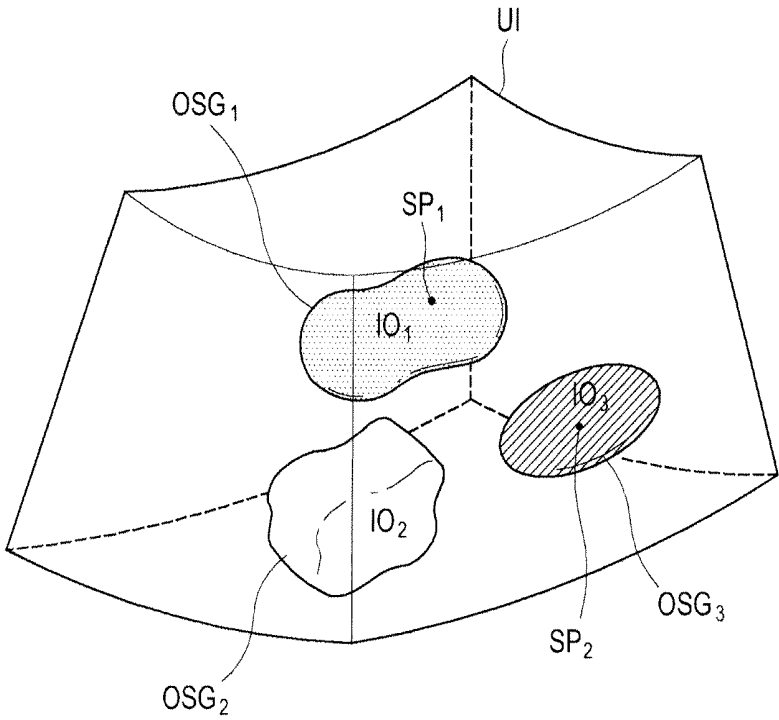


FIG. 11



**PERFORMING IMAGE PROCESS AND SIZE
MEASUREMENT UPON A
THREE-DIMENSIONAL ULTRASOUND
IMAGE IN AN ULTRASOUND SYSTEM**

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED
APPLICATIONS

The present application claims priority from Korean Patent Application No. 10-2010-0006722 filed on Jan. 26, 2010, the entire subject matter of which is incorporated herein by reference.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present disclosure generally relates to ultrasound systems, and more particularly to performing an image process and size measurement upon a three-dimensional (3D) ultrasound image in an ultrasound system.

BACKGROUND

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 (2D) or three-dimensional (3D) ultrasound images of internal features of an object (e.g., human organs).

The ultrasound system may provide the 3D ultrasound image including clinical information such as spatial information and anatomical figures of the target object, which cannot be provided by the 2D ultrasound image. The ultrasound system may transmit ultrasound signals into a target object and receive ultrasound echo signals reflected from the target object. The ultrasound system may further form volume data based on the ultrasound echo signals. The ultrasound system may further render the volume data to thereby form the 3D ultrasound image.

The ultrasound system may provide the 3D ultrasound image and the 2D ultrasound image corresponding to an A plane, a B plane and a C plane, which may be mutually orthogonal. However, there is a problem in that it is difficult to estimate how the objects of interest shown in the 2D ultrasound image are three-dimensionally indicated and what sizes the objects of interest have in the 3D ultrasound image.

SUMMARY

Embodiments for providing a plurality of slice images in an ultrasound system are disclosed herein. In one embodiment, by way of non-limiting example, an ultrasound system comprises: a user input unit configured to receive input information for setting at least one seed point on a two-dimensional ultrasound image from a user; an ultrasound data acquisition unit configured to transmit and receive ultrasound signals to and from a target object including a plurality of objects of interest and output ultrasound data; and a processing unit in communication with the user input unit and the ultrasound data acquisition unit, the processing unit being configured to form volume data based on the ultrasound data, form the two-dimensional ultrasound image and a three-dimensional ultrasound image based on volume data, detect at least one object of interest corresponding to the input information from the three-dimensional ultrasound image, and perform an

image process and a size measurement of the detected object of interest upon the three-dimensional ultrasound image.

In another embodiment, there is provided a method of performing an image process and a size measurement upon a three-dimensional ultrasound image, comprising: a) transmitting and receiving ultrasound signals to and from a target object including a plurality of objects of interest and output ultrasound data; b) forming volume data based on the ultrasound data; c) forming a two-dimensional ultrasound image and a three-dimensional ultrasound image based on the volume data; d) receiving input information for setting at least one seed point on the two-dimensional ultrasound image; e) detecting at least one object of interest corresponding to the input information from the three-dimensional ultrasound image; and f) performing an image process and a size measurement of the detected object of interest upon the three-dimensional ultrasound image.

In yet another embodiment, there is provided a computer readable medium comprising computer executable instructions configured to perform the following acts: a) acquiring ultrasound data for a target object including a plurality of objects of interest; b) forming volume data based on the ultrasound data; c) forming a two-dimensional ultrasound image and a three-dimensional ultrasound image based on the volume data; d) receiving input information for setting at least one seed point on the two-dimensional ultrasound image; e) detecting at least one object of interest corresponding to the input information from the three-dimensional ultrasound image; and f) performing an image process and a size measurement of the detected object of interest upon the three-dimensional ultrasound image.

The 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

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

FIG. 2 is a block diagram showing an illustrative embodiment of an ultrasound data acquisition unit.

FIG. 3 is a schematic diagram showing an example of acquiring ultrasound data corresponding to a plurality of frames.

FIG. 4 is a flow chart showing a process of performing an image process and a size measurement upon a three-dimensional (3D) ultrasound image.

FIG. 5 is a schematic diagram showing an example of volume data.

FIG. 6 is a schematic diagram showing an example of the 3D ultrasound image, a plurality of objects of interest and indexes.

FIG. 7 is a schematic diagram showing an example of a plurality of slices and an object of interest (blood vessel).

FIG. 8 is a schematic diagram showing an example of location difference between edges of the object of interest (blood vessel) on adjacent slices.

FIG. 9 is a schematic diagram showing an example of performing a segmentation of the object of interest (blood vessel).

FIG. 10 is a schematic diagram showing an example of the object of interest (blood vessel) and indexes.

FIG. 11 is a schematic diagram showing an example of performing the image process upon the 3D ultrasound image.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

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.

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. The user input unit 110 may be configured to receive input information for setting at least one seed point on a two-dimensional (2D) ultrasound image. The user input unit 110 may include a control panel, a mouse or a keyboard. However, it should be noted herein that the user input unit 110 may not be limited thereto.

The ultrasound system 100 may further include an ultrasound data acquisition unit 120. The ultrasound data acquisition unit 120 may be configured to transmit and receive ultrasound signals to and from a target object and output ultrasound data. The target object may include a plurality of objects of interest (e.g., blood vessels, a heart, etc.).

FIG. 2 is a block diagram showing an illustrative embodiment of the ultrasound data acquisition unit 120. Referring to FIG. 2, the ultrasound data acquisition unit 120 may include a transmit (Tx) signal generating section 210, an ultrasound probe 220, a beam former 230 and an ultrasound data forming section 240.

The Tx signal generating section 210 may be configured to generate Tx signals. In one embodiment, the Tx signal generating section 210 may generate Tx signals for obtaining a plurality of frames F_i ($1 \leq i \leq N$) corresponding to a three-dimensional (3D) ultrasound image at every predetermined time, as shown in FIG. 3.

FIG. 3 is a schematic diagram showing an example of acquiring ultrasound data corresponding to the plurality of frames F_i ($1 \leq i \leq N$). The plurality of frames F_i ($1 \leq i \leq N$) may represent sectional planes of the target object (not shown).

Referring back to FIG. 2, the ultrasound probe 220 may include a plurality of elements (not shown) for reciprocally converting between ultrasound signals and electrical signals. The ultrasound probe 220 may be configured to transmit ultrasound signals to the target object in response to the Tx signals provided from the Tx signal generating section 210. The ultrasound probe 220 may further receive ultrasound signals (i.e., ultrasound echo signals) from the target object and output the received signals. The received signals may be analog signals. The ultrasound probe 220 may include a three-dimensional (3D) mechanical probe or a two-dimensional (2D) array probe. However, it should be noted herein that the ultrasound probe 220 may not be limited thereto.

The beam former 230 may be configured to convert the received signals provided from the ultrasound probe 220 into digital signals. The beam former 230 may further apply delays to the digital signals in consideration of the elements and focal points to output digital receive-focused signals.

The ultrasound data forming section 240 may be configured to form ultrasound data corresponding to the frames F_i ($1 \leq i \leq N$) based on the digital receive-focused signals provided from the beam former 230. The ultrasound data forming section 240 may further perform various signal processing (e.g., gain adjustment) upon the digital receive-focused signals.

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 or a graphic processing unit. However, it should be noted herein that the processing unit 130 may not be limited thereto.

FIG. 4 is a flow chart showing a process of performing an image process and a size measurement upon the 3D ultrasound image. The processing unit 130 may be configured to synthesize the ultrasound data corresponding to the plurality of frames F_i ($1 \leq i \leq N$) to form volume data 510 as shown in FIG. 5, at step S402 in FIG. 4.

FIG. 5 is a schematic diagram showing an example of the volume data 510. The volume data 510 may include a plurality of voxels (not shown) having brightness values. In FIG. 5, reference numerals 521, 522 and 523 represent an A plane, a B plane and a C plane, respectively. The A plane 521, the B plane 522 and the C plane 523 may be mutually orthogonal. Also, in FIG. 5, the axial direction may be a Tx direction of the ultrasound signals, the lateral direction may be a longitudinal direction of the elements, and the elevation direction may be a swing direction of the elements, i.e., a depth direction of the 3D ultrasound image.

The processing unit 130 may be configured to form the 2D ultrasound image based on the volume data 510, at step S404 in FIG. 4. The 2D ultrasound image may be displayed on a display unit 150 in FIG. 1. Thus, the user may set the at least one seed point on the 2D ultrasound image displayed on the display unit 150 by using the user input unit 110. In one embodiment, the 2D ultrasound image may be an ultrasound image corresponding to the A plane 521, the B plane 522 or the C plane 523. However, it should be noted herein that the 2D ultrasound image may not be limited thereto.

The processing unit 130 may be configured to render the volume data 510 to form the 3D ultrasound image, at step S406 in FIG. 4. The methods of rendering the volume data 510 are well known in the art. Thus, they have not been described in detail so as not to unnecessarily obscure the present invention.

The processing unit 130 may be configured to perform an edge detection of the objects of interest upon the 3D ultrasound image, at step S408 in FIG. 4. In one embodiment, the processing unit 130 may perform the edge detection by using an edge mask such as Sobel, Prewitt, Robert, Canny and the like. In another embodiment, the processing unit 130 may perform the edge detection based on a difference of eigenvalues using a structure tensor.

The processing unit 130 may be configured to perform segmentation of the objects of interest upon the 3D ultrasound image based on the detected edges, at step S410 in FIG. 5. Optionally, the processing unit 130 may further set indexes on the segmented objects of interest. The index may include a text, a figure, etc.

In one embodiment, the processing unit 130 may perform the segmentation of the objects of interest IO_1 , IO_2 and IO_3 upon the 3D ultrasound image UI based on the detected edges, as shown in FIG. 6. The processing unit 130 may further set indexes OSG_1 , OSG_2 and OSG_3 on the segmented objects of interest IO_1 , IO_2 and IO_3 .

In another embodiment, the processing unit 130 may set a plurality of slices S_1 to S_n on the 3D ultrasound image, as shown in FIG. 7. The slices may correspond to the frames F_i ($1 \leq i \leq N$). However, it should be noted herein that the slices may not be limited thereto. The processing unit 130 may further analyze a first slice S_1 to detect edges VE_{11} , VE_{12} of the object of interest (i.e., a blood vessel) from the first slice

S_1 . The processing unit **130** may further analyze a second slice S_2 to detect edges VE_{21} , VE_{22} of the object of interest from the second slice S_2 . The processing unit **130** may further compare the edge VE_{21} of the second slice S_2 with the edge VE_{11} of the first slice S_1 to calculate location difference between the edges VE_{21} and VE_{11} , as shown in FIG. **8**. The processing unit **130** may further compare the edge VE_{22} of the second slice S_2 with the edge VE_{12} of the first slice S_1 to calculate location difference between the edges VE_{22} and VE_{12} , as shown in FIG. **8**. The processing unit **130** may further compare the edge VE_{22} of the second slice S_2 with the edge VE_{11} of the first slice S_1 to calculate location difference between the edges VE_{22} and VE_{11} , as shown in FIG. **8**. The processing unit **130** may further compare the edge VE_{21} of the second slice S_2 with the edge VE_{12} of the first slice S_1 to calculate location difference between the edges VE_{21} and VE_{12} , as shown in FIG. **8**. The processing unit **130** may further compare each of the calculated location differences with a predetermined threshold value. If it is determined that the location difference between the edges VE_{21} and VE_{11} and the location difference between the edges VE_{22} and VE_{12} are equal to or less than the threshold value, and the location difference between the edges VE_{22} and VE_{11} and the location difference between the edges VE_{21} and VE_{12} are more than the threshold value, then the processing unit **130** may further connect the edge VE_{21} to the edge VE_{11} , and connect the edge VE_{22} to the edge VE_{12} , as shown in FIG. **9**. The processing unit **130** may perform the segmentation upon a third slice S_3 and a fourth slice S_4 as mentioned above. The processing unit **130** may further analyze a fifth slice S_5 to detect an edge VE_5 from the fifth slice S_5 . The processing unit **130** may further compare the edge VE_5 of the fifth slice S_5 with an edge VE_{41} of the fourth slice S_4 to calculate location difference between the edges VE_5 and VE_{41} . The processing unit **130** may further compare the edge VE_5 with an edge VE_{42} of the fourth slice S_4 to calculate location difference between the edges VE_5 and VE_{42} . The processing unit **130** may further compare the calculated location differences with the threshold value. If it is determined that the location difference between the edges VE_5 and VE_{41} and the location difference between the edges VE_5 and VE_{42} are equal to or less than the threshold value, then the processing unit **130** may further connect the edge VE_5 to the edges VE_{41} and VE_{42} . The processing unit **130** may further analyze a sixth slice S_6 to detect edge VE_6 from the sixth slice S_6 . The processing unit **130** may further compare the edge VE_6 of the sixth slice S_6 with the edge VE_5 of the fifth slice S_5 to calculate location difference between the edges VE_6 and VE_5 . The processing unit **130** may further compare the calculated location difference with the threshold value. If it is determined that the location difference between the edges VE_6 and VE_5 is equal to or less than the threshold value, then the processing unit **130** may further connect the edge VE_6 to the edge VE_5 . The processing unit **130** may further perform the segmentation of the object of interest upon a seventh slice S_7 to an n^{th} slice S_n as mentioned above. The processing unit **130** may further analyze the plurality of slices S_1 to S_n to detect a vascular bifurcation VB of the object of interest as shown in FIG. **10**. The processing unit **130** may further set indexes VSG_1 , VSG_2 and VSG_3 on the segmented object of interest based on the vascular bifurcation VB.

The processing unit **130** may be configured to set the at least one seed point corresponding to the input information on the 3D ultrasound image, at step **S412** in FIG. **4**. In one embodiment, the processing unit **130** may set the at least one seed point based on geometrical information of the 2D ultrasound image for the 3D ultrasound image.

The processing unit **130** may be configured to detect at least one object of interest corresponding to the at least one seed point set on the 3D ultrasound image, at step **S414** in FIG. **4**.

The processing unit **130** may be configured to perform the image process of the detected object of interest upon the 3D ultrasound image, at step **S416** in FIG. **4**. In one embodiment, the processing unit **130** may perform the image process for applying different colors to the detected object of interest upon the 3D ultrasound image. For example, the processing unit **130** may perform the image process for applying different colors to the detected objects of interest IO_1 and IO_3 corresponding to seed points SP_1 and SP_2 , respectively, upon the 3D ultrasound image UI, as shown in FIG. **11**.

The processing unit **130** may be configured to perform the size measurement of the detected object of interest upon the 3D ultrasound image to form measurement information, at step **S418** in FIG. **4**. The methods of the size measurement are well known in the art. Thus, they have not been described in detail so as not to unnecessarily obscure the present invention.

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 acquired by the ultrasound data acquisition unit **120**. The storage unit **140** may further store the volume data **510** formed by the processing unit **130**.

The ultrasound system **100** may further include the display unit **150**. The display unit **150** may display the 2D ultrasound image and the 3D ultrasound image formed by the processing unit **130**. The display unit **150** may further display the measurement information formed by the processing unit **130**.

In another embodiment, the present invention may provide a computer readable medium comprising computer executable instructions configured to perform the following acts: a) acquiring ultrasound data for a target object including a plurality of objects of interest; b) forming volume data based on the ultrasound data; c) form a two-dimensional ultrasound image and a three-dimensional ultrasound image based on the volume data; d) receiving input information for setting at least one seed point on the two-dimensional ultrasound image; e) detecting at least one object of interest corresponding to the input information from the three-dimensional ultrasound image; and f) performing an image process and a size measurement of the detected object of interest upon the three-dimensional ultrasound image. The computer readable medium may comprise a floppy disk, a hard disk, a memory, a compact disk, a digital video disk, etc.

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:
 - a user input receiver configured to receive input information for setting at least one seed point on a two-dimensional ultrasound image from a user;
 - an ultrasound data acquirer configured to transmit and receive ultrasound signals to and from a target object including a plurality of objects of interest and output ultrasound data; and

a processor in communication with the ultrasound data acquirer, the processor being configured to form volume data based on the ultrasound data, form the two-dimensional ultrasound image and a three-dimensional ultrasound image based on volume data, set the at least one seed point on the two-dimensional ultrasound image based on the input information, detect at least one object of interest corresponding to the at least one seed point set on the two-dimensional ultrasound image from the three-dimensional ultrasound image, and perform an image process and a size measurement of the detected object of interest upon the three-dimensional ultrasound image,

wherein the detection of the at least one object of interest is performed by connecting a first edge of the at least one object of interest corresponding to a first slice to a second edge of the at least one object of interest corresponding to a second slice, based on a result of comparison between a predetermined threshold value and a location difference between the first edge and the second edge, wherein the first slice and the second slice are slices that are set on the three-dimensional ultrasound image.

2. The ultrasound system of claim 1, wherein the processor is configured to:

perform an edge detection of the at least one object of interest upon the three-dimensional ultrasound image; and

perform a segmentation of the at least one object of interest upon the three-dimensional ultrasound image based on the detected edges.

3. The ultrasound system of claim 1, wherein the processor is configured to perform the image process for applying different colors to the detected object of interest upon the three-dimensional ultrasound image.

4. A method of performing an image process and a size measurement upon a three-dimensional ultrasound image, comprising:

a) transmitting and receiving ultrasound signals to and from a target object including a plurality of objects of interest and output ultrasound data;

b) forming volume data based on the ultrasound data;

c) forming a two-dimensional ultrasound image and a three-dimensional ultrasound image based on the volume data;

d) receiving input information for setting at least one seed point on the two-dimensional ultrasound image;

e) setting the at least one seed point on the two-dimensional ultrasound image based on the input information;

f) detecting at least one object of interest corresponding to the at least one seed point set on the two-dimensional ultrasound image from the three-dimensional ultrasound image; and

g) performing an image process and a size measurement of the detected object of interest upon the three-dimensional ultrasound image,

wherein the step f) is performed by connecting a first edge of the at least one object of interest corresponding to a first slice to a second edge of the at least one object of interest corresponding to a second slice, based on a comparison between a predetermined threshold value and a location difference between the first edge and the second edge,

wherein the first slice and the second slice are slices that are set on the three-dimensional ultrasound image.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein the step f) comprises: performing edge detection of the at least one object of interest upon the three-dimensional ultrasound image; and

performing segmentation of the at least one object of interest upon the three-dimensional ultrasound image based on the detected edges.

6. The method of claim 4, wherein the step g) comprises: performing the image process for applying different colors to the detected object of interest upon the three-dimensional ultrasound image.

7. A non-transitory computer readable medium comprising computer executable instructions, execution of which causes a processor to perform following acts:

a) acquiring ultrasound data for a target object including a plurality of objects of interest;

b) forming volume data based on the ultrasound data;

c) forming a two-dimensional ultrasound image and a three-dimensional ultrasound image based on the volume data;

d) receiving input information for setting at least one seed point on the two-dimensional ultrasound image;

e) setting the at least one seed point on the two-dimensional ultrasound image based on the input information;

f) detecting at least one object of interest corresponding to the at least one seed point set on the two-dimensional ultrasound image from the three-dimensional ultrasound image; and

g) performing an image process and a size measurement of the detected object of interest upon the three-dimensional ultrasound image,

wherein the step f) is performed by connecting a first edge of the at least one object of interest corresponding to a first slice to a second edge of the at least one object of interest corresponding to a second slice, based on a comparison between a predetermined threshold value and a location difference between the first edge and the second edge,

wherein the first slice and the second slice are slices that are set on the three-dimensional ultrasound image.

专利名称(译)	在超声系统中对三维超声图像执行图像处理和尺寸测量		
公开(公告)号	US8900147	公开(公告)日	2014-12-02
申请号	US13/013306	申请日	2011-01-25
申请(专利权)人(译)	MEDISON CO. , LTD.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	三星MEDISON CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	YOO JAE HEUNG YANG EUN HO		
发明人	YOO, JAE HEUNG YANG, EUN HO		
IPC分类号	G01S15/89 G06T7/00 A61B8/00 A61B8/08		
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代理机构(译)	MCDERMOTT WILL & EMERY LLP		
优先权	1020100006722 2010-01-26 KR		
其他公开文献	US20110184290A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

公开了用于在三维超声图像上执行图像处理和尺寸测量的实施例。在一个实施例中，作为非限制性示例，超声系统包括：用户输入单元，被配置为接收用于在来自用户的二维超声图像上设置至少一个种子点的输入信息；超声数据获取单元，被配置为向包括多个感兴趣对象的目标对象发送超声信号和从其接收超声信号，并输出超声数据；处理单元，被配置为基于超声数据形成体数据，基于体数据形成二维超声图像和三维超声图像，检测与来自三者的输入信息对应的至少一个感兴趣对象。尺寸超声图像，并且在三维超声图像上执行检测到的感兴趣对象的图像处理和尺寸测量。

