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Kesner

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(54) **METHODS AND SYSTEMS FOR
RETROSPECTIVE INTERNAL GATING**

(56) **References Cited**

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A61B 6/03 (2006.01)
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- (52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC *A61B 6/032* (2013.01); *A61B 6/037* (2013.01); *A61B 6/527* (2013.01); *A61B 5/7289* (2013.01)
- (58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC A61B 6/527
USPC 382/128, 131
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

The present invention, in one form, is a method for deriving respiratory gated PET image reconstruction from raw PET data. In reconstructing the respiratory gated images in accordance with the present invention, respiratory motion information derived from individual voxel signal fluctuations, is used in combination to create usable respiratory phase information. Employing this method allows the respiratory gated PET images to be reconstructed from PET data without the use of external hardware, and in a fully automated manner.

22 Claims, 3 Drawing Sheets

is a flowchart of an embodiment of a method for retrospective internal gating

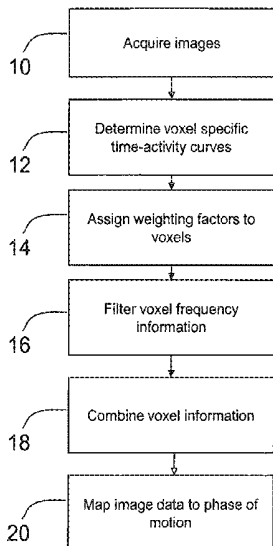


FIG. 1 is a flowchart of an embodiment of a method for retrospective internal gating

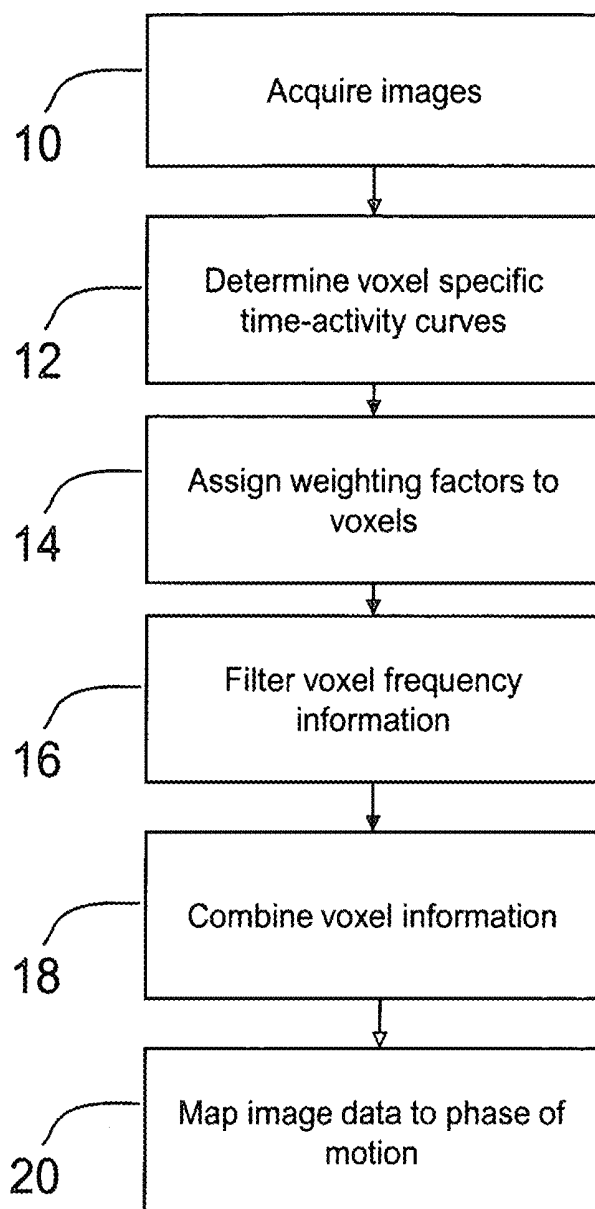
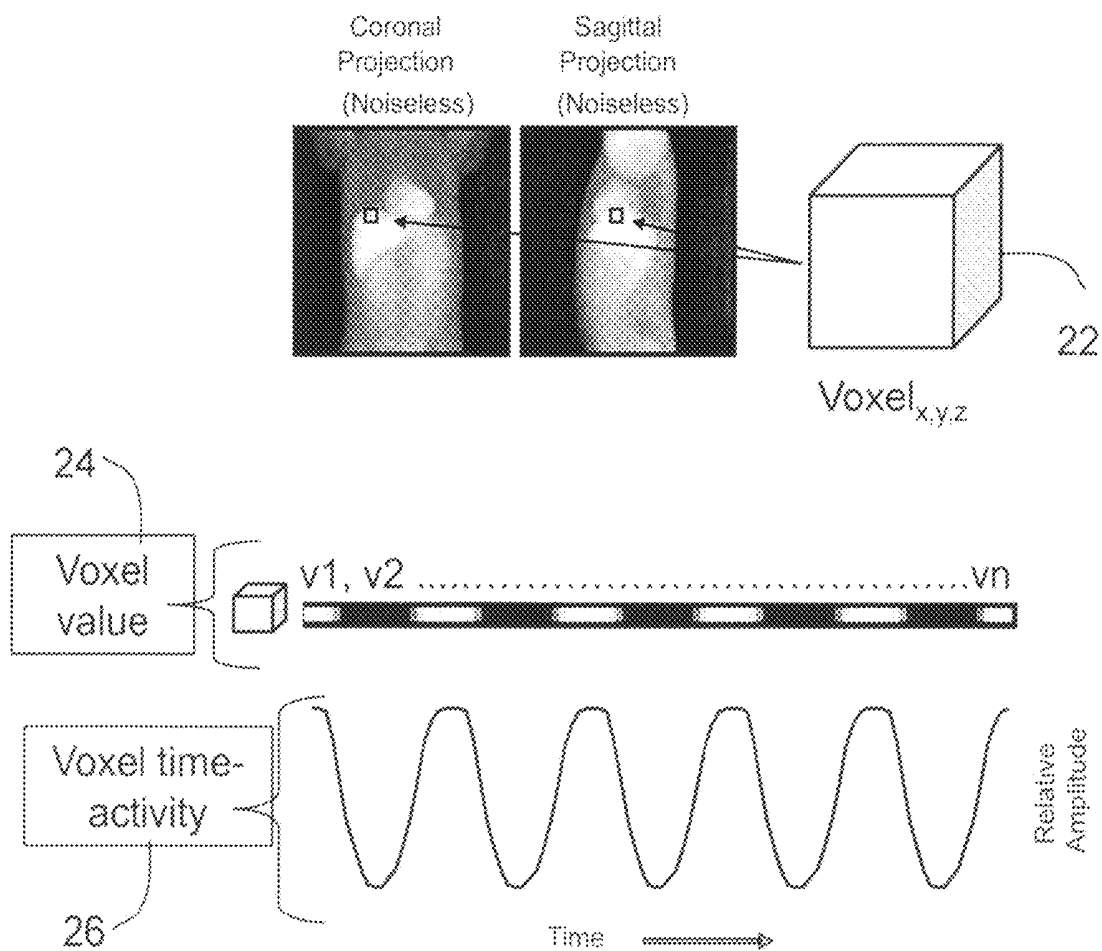


FIG. 2: Simulated time-activity curve for single voxel (noiseless simulation) (Top left) Image volume projections. (Top right) Illustration of sample voxel. (bottom) time-activity curve of voxel



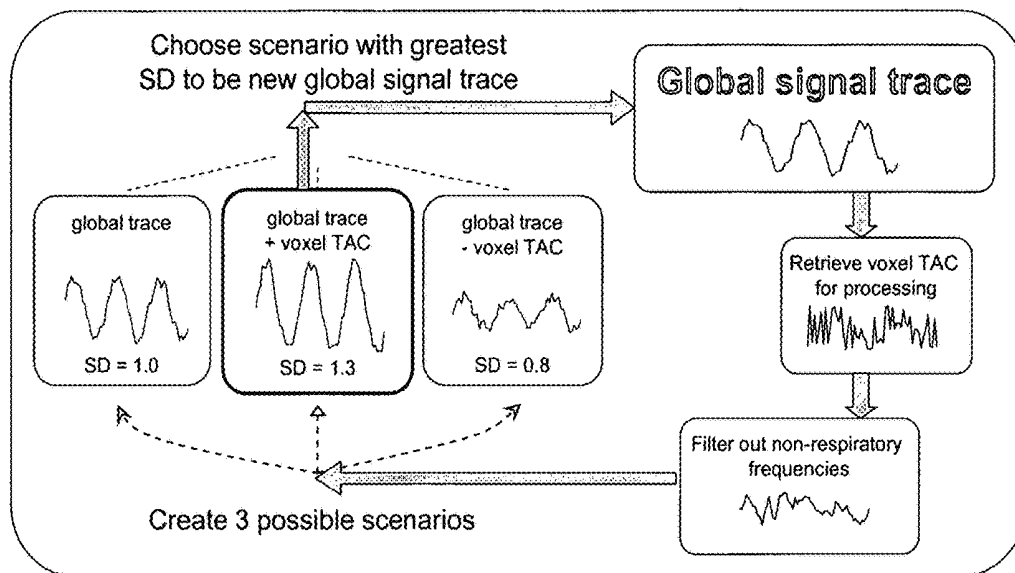


FIG 3. Flow chart summarizing main steps in image processing loop, illustrated with example curves. With each new voxel processed, the global signal trace is updated. (SD = standard deviation).

METHODS AND SYSTEMS FOR RETROSPECTIVE INTERNAL GATING

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates generally to imaging systems and methods and more particularly to systems and methods for retrospective internal gating.

A large source of image degradation in medical imaging can be attributed to patient motion during the image acquisition, which causes loss of detail in the resultant images. For example respiratory motion causes blurring of the torso. This blurring can be difficult to characterize, and effectively can limit detectability of details, such as small lesions or lesions with low contrasts, and might reduce the accuracy of the measurements for the lesions which are visible.

Respiratory gating in is an approach to lessen the image degradation from respiratory motion by separating the breathing cycle into different phases and generating images from data corresponding to each of these phases. In the past few years there has been much research in developing this approach to imaging, with the hope that this can increase the quality diagnostic information derived from the images. The consensus in literature is that the respiratory gating of images presents a feasible solution to the image degradation introduced by respiratory motion. Researchers have studied the use of respiratory gated PET with respect to improving image quantification, lesion detectability and artifacts, image-coregistration accuracy, and the use of gated PET/CT in radiotherapy treatment planning. A variety of methods has been presented in the above literature for characterizing patient respiratory motion including techniques utilizing cameras, pressure belts, thermometers, point sources, pneumatic sensor systems, and mechanical ventilation (in dogs).

In addition to the above work, which used hardware derived respiratory signals, several software based methods have been proposed which utilize characterization of structural movement to gate the scans.

Acquiring and using software derived respiratory signals have several advantages over hardware based methods. The algorithms are image based, and thus machine independent, and can be used with existing scans, or scanners. What's more, if the algorithm is fully automated then the gated images can be generated without any extra effort or deviation from routine clinical procedures. They come at no additional "cost", other than processing time, and can be generated along side traditional non-gated images.

Another advantage of using image based methods is that they provide assurance of the temporal alignment of the respiratory trace and the image data.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

In one aspect, a method for retrospective internal gating is described. The method includes acquiring images at different times $t_1 \dots t_n$, and identifying temporally cyclical signals, which are combined to create a time varying object motion function which correlates times $t_1 \dots t_n$ and the phases of the periodic motion.

In another aspect, a computer-readable medium encoded with a program is described. The program is configured to acquire images at different times $t_1 \dots t_n$, and identify temporally cyclical signals, which are combined to create a time varying object motion function which correlates times $t_1 \dots t_n$ and the phases of the periodic motion.

In yet another aspect, a computer is described. The computer is configured to acquire images at different times

$t_1 \dots t_n$, and identify temporally cyclical signals, which are combined to create a time varying object motion function which correlates times $t_1 \dots t_n$ and the phases of the periodic motion.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1: A flowchart of an embodiment of a method for retrospective internal gating

FIG. 2: Simulated time-activity curve for single voxel (noiseless simulation). (Top left) Image volume projections, (Top right) illustration of sample voxel, (bottom) time-activity curve of voxel.

FIG. 3: Flow chart summarizing main steps in image processing loop, illustrated for one possible embodiment with example curves. With each new voxel processed, the time varying object motion function is updated. (SD=standard deviation).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Contemporary medical imaging produces 2D or 3D representations of patient anatomy or biological function. Several common type of medical imaging devices are Computed Tomography, Positron Emission tomography, Magnetic resonance imaging.

In Computed Tomography (CT), an x-ray source and a detector are rotated around a patient, within the imaging plane, and projections measured by the detector are gathered at various angles. These projections can then used in a reconstruction algorithm, to generate images spatially mapping attenuation characteristics of the patient.

In Positron Emission Tomography (PET), a patient is administered a radiopharmaceutical, and placed within the field of view of a fixed ring of detectors. The detectors measure the gamma rays resulting from positron annihilation happening at the location of isotope. A reconstruction algorithm can then be applied to generate an image of the estimated spatial distribution of the radiopharmaceutical within the patient.

In Magnetic Resonance Imaging, the magnetic moment of nuclei are placed within an oscillating magnetic field, and different characteristics of there behavior are used to generate information, allowing for the creation of an anatomical or functional map. To achieve these images, information is spatially localized through the application of variations in the applied magnetic field. These variations can be applied in the form of gradients leaving only a slice of anatomy on-resonance to contribute to the signal.

Regardless of the imaging technique employed, all methods suffer from artifacts relating to patient motion. Sources of motion include respiration, and cardiac rhythms. Efforts have been made to create images corrected for this motion.

As used herein, an element or step recited in the singular and preceded with the word "a" or "an" should be understood as not excluding plural the elements or steps, unless such exclusion is explicitly recited. Furthermore, references to "one embodiment" of the present invention are not intended to be interpreted as excluding the existence of additional embodiments that also incorporate the recited features.

Also as used herein, the phrase "reconstructing an image" is not intended to exclude embodiments of the present invention in which data representing an image is generated but a viewable image is not. Therefore, as used herein the term "image" broadly refers to both viewable images and

data representing a viewable image. However, many embodiments generate (or are configured to generate) at least one viewable image.

Additionally, although the herein described methods are described in a medical setting, it is contemplated that the benefits of the methods accrue to non-medical imaging systems such as those systems typically employed in an industrial setting or a transportation setting, such as, for example, but not limited to, a baggage scanning system for an airport, other transportation centers, government buildings, office buildings, and the like. The benefits also accrue to micro PET and CT systems which are sized to study lab animals as opposed to humans.

FIG. 1 illustrates an embodiment of a method for retrospective internal gating. The method includes acquiring 10 digital images $i_1 \dots i_n$ in at times $t_1 \dots t_n$ to obtain a chronologically ordered image set, where temporal sampling is short relative to periodic motion being studied, and no greater than one half the expected period. Images may be realized using any form of imaging system. As an example, 20 images $i_1 \dots i_n$ are 3D PET images acquired at periods corresponding to 0.5 second time windows, which is a plausible bin time to account for signal from human respiration. Examples of motion information include respiratory motion information and cardiac motion information.

FIG. 2 offers visualization of time-activity 12 information specific for a sample individual voxel. This time-activity 26 is derived by organizing into a single discrete array the values $v_1 \dots v_n$ 24 of an individual voxel 22 in the successive images $i_1 \dots i_n$. The individual voxel locations in each individual image represent a volumes of space at time t_i . The voxel values represent the signal of interest in the image, i.e. for PET the value would represent radioactivity concentration.

Voxel weighting factors 14 can be assigned to individual voxels establishing their importance during processing 18. In one embodiment, the weighting factor can be based upon the mean value of that voxel's 22 time-activity 26 information, values $v_1 \dots v_n$ 24. In another embodiment that weighting factor can be based upon proximity to spatial activity gradients apparent in the images being used. A weighting factor of 0 can also be applied to voxels that the algorithm need not spend time processing. Weighting factors can be applied to some, none, or all voxels.

Voxel time-activity 26 information contained in $v_1 \dots v_n$ 24 may have unwanted frequencies filtered out using frequency filters. For example, when methods are being used for respiratory gating, non respiratory frequencies (less than 2 seconds and greater than 15 seconds) can be filtered out or attenuated in the time-activity signals. This can be done to reduce the effects of noise in the signal. Other possible filters can be envisioned, such as ramp filters and Gaussian filters.

Information is combined from many voxels' time-activity 26 values to create a time varying object motion function. This is achieved by evaluating voxels and their respective time-activity information individually.

In one embodiment, voxels can be prioritized for processing by their weighting factors 14 defined earlier. The time varying object motion function is a summation of filtered individual voxel time-activity 26 curves.

In one embodiment, the processing is initiated by defining the time varying object motion function as the filtered time-activity values 30 of the voxel with the highest priority determined by the weighting factors 14. Subsequent filtered voxel time-activity values are synthesized, in order of priority, into a time varying object motion function using the following steps, shown in FIG. 3:

1) The filtered time-activity values of the voxel are combined with the current time varying object motion function in three possible scenarios 36:

- (A) time varying object motion function (unchanged)
- (B) time varying object motion function+voxel time-activity values
- (C) time varying object motion function-voxel time-activity values

2) Of the three, the scenario with the highest standard deviation is chosen to serve as the new time varying object motion function 38 (i.e. the function with the greatest difference between peaks and valleys).

3) Unless the stopping criteria are met 34, the process is repeated for the next voxel.

With each iteration, and for each new voxel processed, the time varying object motion function 32 either remains the same, or is improved. In one embodiment these iterations may be set a priori to stop after the first 500 voxels are processed. Or, in another embodiment, they may be slated to stop after processing the voxel with a weighting factor above a specified threshold. In yet another embodiment, every voxel within the image space may be processed. In still yet another embodiment, voxels may be processed until the time varying object motion function meets a set criterion.

The purpose of step (1) is to determine the best contribution an individual voxel can make to the time varying object motion function. The scenarios using addition and subtraction are included to account for the fact that voxels may be in or out of phase with the time varying object motion function, depending on whether they were positioned superior or inferior to gradients of motion. Other embodiments using different methods of evaluating step (1) above can be envisioned.

Once the chosen stopping criteria are met, the current time varying object motion function 40 is returned for use in the mapping of image data to phase of motion.

Final phase information 20 for the motion of the imaged object can be extracted from the timing of the peaks and dips in the time varying object motion function. In one embodiment, relating to respiratory motion, local maxima and local minima on the time varying object motion function may be characterized as corresponding to the timing of full inspiration and full expiration, respectively.

While the invention has been described in terms of various specific embodiments, those skilled in the art will recognize that the invention can be practiced with modification within the spirit and scope of the claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for retrospective internal gating comprising: acquiring a series of images at times $t_1 \dots t_n$; extracting time-activity information for individual voxels; prioritizing voxels for phase analysis, and assigning weighting factors; applying frequency filter to voxel time-activity curves; using prioritization, combining voxel time-activity information into a time varying object motion function; using the time varying object motion function for the mapping of image data to corresponding motion phases; and using the mapping of image data to corresponding motion phases to generate at least one motion corrected image.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein time-activity information is defined as a voxel's value over times $t_1 \dots t_n$.
3. The method of claim 1, wherein the weighting factors include voxel specific weighting factors based on the mean voxel activity over times $t_1 \dots t_n$.

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4. The method of claim 1, wherein the weighting factors include voxel specific weighting factors based upon the voxel's proximity to greater spatial gradients on an ungated image.

5. The method of claim 4, herein the ungated image is comprised of combined image data from times $t_1 \dots t_n$.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein the weighting factors include voxel specific weighting factors assigned based on magnitude of signal variation over times $t_1 \dots t_n$, for each voxel.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein at least some voxels are deemed unimportant and weighted at zero prioritization value.

8. The method of claim 1, wherein time-activity signals are filtered in frequency space for windows encompassing expected valid periodicity of the motion.

9. The method of claim 8, wherein the frequency window used may be adjusted to be patient or data specific.

10. The method of claim 8, wherein the frequency window may be adjusted over times $t_1 \dots t_n$.

11. The method of claim 1, wherein voxel time-activity information is processed serially in order of prioritization to yield a time varying object motion function.

12. The method of claim 11, wherein the time varying object motion function spans $t_1 \dots t_n$.

13. The method of claim 1, wherein the initial time varying object motion function is assigned to be the time-activity curve of the voxel with the highest priority.

14. The method of claim 1, wherein individual voxel information is combined with the evolving time varying object motion function in three possible scenarios: the first scenario is leaving the current time varying object motion function unaltered, the second scenario is adding the individual voxel time-activity information to the current time varying object motion function, and the third scenario is subtracting the individual voxel time-activity information from the current time varying object motion function, to account for possible phase mismatch; of these three scenarios, the one with the most significant improvement is chosen as the new time varying object motion function, to be used in evaluation of the next voxel.

15. The method of claim 14, wherein most significant improvement may be measured by comparing the standard deviation of the three time varying object motion function scenarios, and choosing the greater one.

16. The method of claim 14, wherein most significant improvement may be measured by comparing frequency

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characteristics of the three time varying object motion function scenarios, and choosing the optimal one based on determined criteria.

17. The method of claim 1, wherein the mapping of the data is based upon identifying recurring patterns in the time varying object motion function.

18. The method of claim 1, wherein mapped image data is reordered and categorized in such a way that images within a category all appear to be taken at the same phase of motion.

19. The method of claim 1, wherein the acquired data includes data for a respiratory cycle of an object.

20. The method of claim 1, wherein acquiring the images includes acquiring the images for a greater amount of time than one breath cycle of an object.

21. A non-transitory computer-readable medium encoded with a program that when executed by one or more processors cause a machine to:

acquire a series of images at times $t_1 \dots t_n$;
extract time-activity information for individual voxels;
prioritize voxels for phase analysis, and assign weighting factors;
apply frequency filter to voxel time-activity curves;
use prioritization to combine voxel time-activity information into a time varying object motion function;
use the time varying object motion function for the mapping of image data to corresponding motion phases; and
use the mapping of image data to corresponding motion phases to generate at least one motion corrected image.

22. A system comprising:

one or more processors; and
a non-transitory computer-readable medium having instructions stored thereon that when executed by the one or more processors cause the system to:
acquire a series of images at times $t_1 \dots t_n$;
extract time-activity information for individual voxels;
prioritize voxels for phase analysis, and assign weighting factors;
apply frequency filter to voxel time-activity curves;
use prioritization to combine voxel time-activity information into a time varying object motion function;
use the time varying object motion function for the mapping of image data to corresponding motion phases; and
use the mapping of image data to corresponding motion phases to generate at least one motion corrected image.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	用于回顾性内部门控的方法和系统		
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[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	SITKO约翰·C·		
申请(专利权)人(译)	SITKO , JOHN C.		
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外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

在一种形式中，本发明是一种用于从原始PET数据导出呼吸门控PET图像重建的方法。在根据本发明重建呼吸门控图像时，组合使用从各个体素信号波动导出的呼吸运动信息以产生可用的呼吸相位信息。采用这种方法可以在不使用外部硬件的情况下以完全自动化的方式从PET数据重建呼吸门控PET图像。

