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(54) **MULTI-MODALITY BREAST CANCER TEST SYSTEM**

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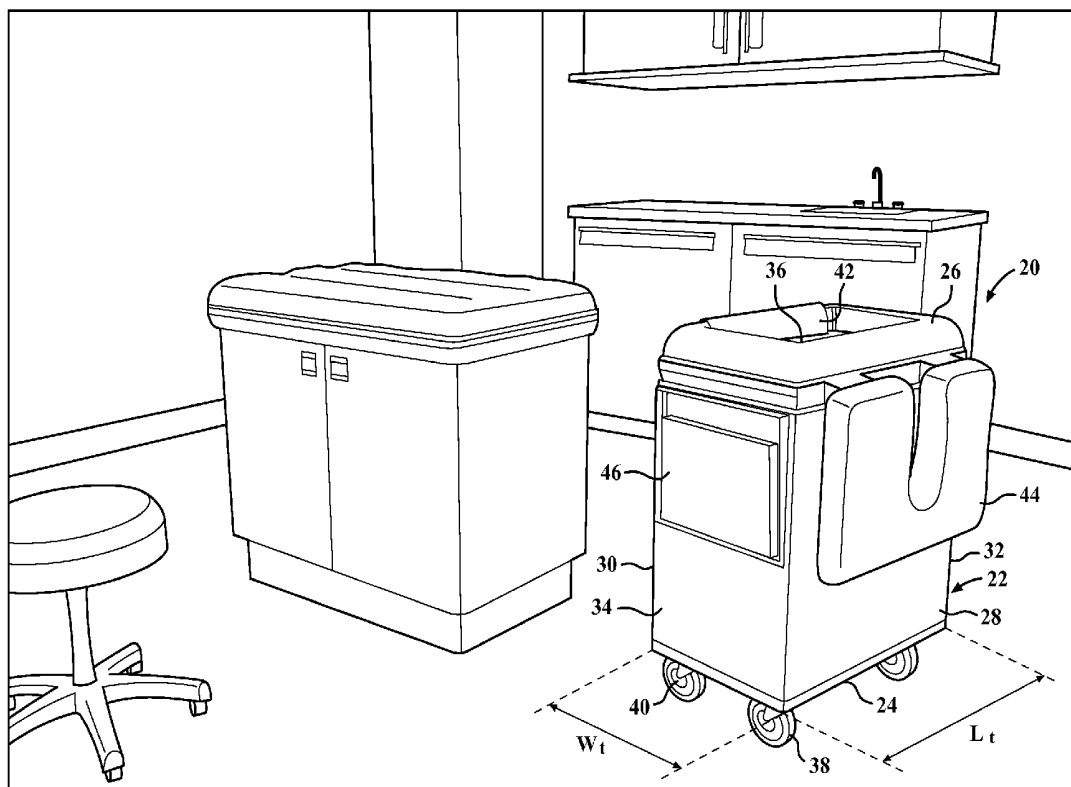
(60) Provisional application No. 61/246,202, filed on Sep. 28, 2009.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A multi-modality breast cancer test assembly (20) of the type for detecting the position of potential breast cancer by performing thermography and optical spectroscopy and ultrasound tests (64). A contour recorder (108) takes and stores a contour-shape of the breast and a first contour analysis program (110) analyzes the contour-shape to generate and store a 3D model (112) of the breast having at least one testing coordinate (114) relative to a mass of the breast. At least one diagnostic program (122, 124, 126) initiates the diagnostic tests (60, 62, 64) at the at least one testing coordinate (114) and a data analysis program (128) analyzes the spatial inter-relationship of said tests (60, 62, 64) at said testing coordinate (114) to detect the spatial position of a potential breast cancer within the breast.



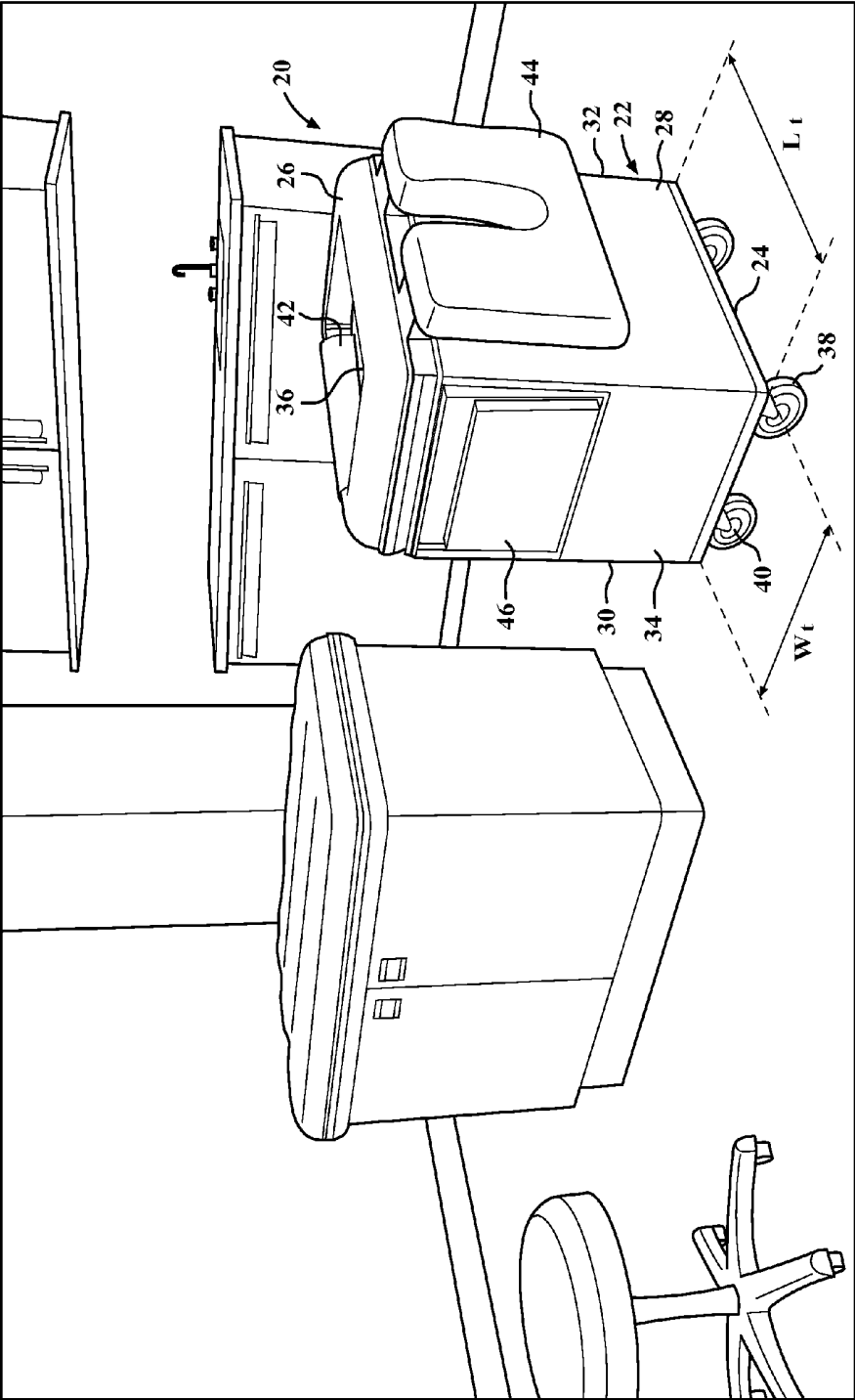


FIG. 1

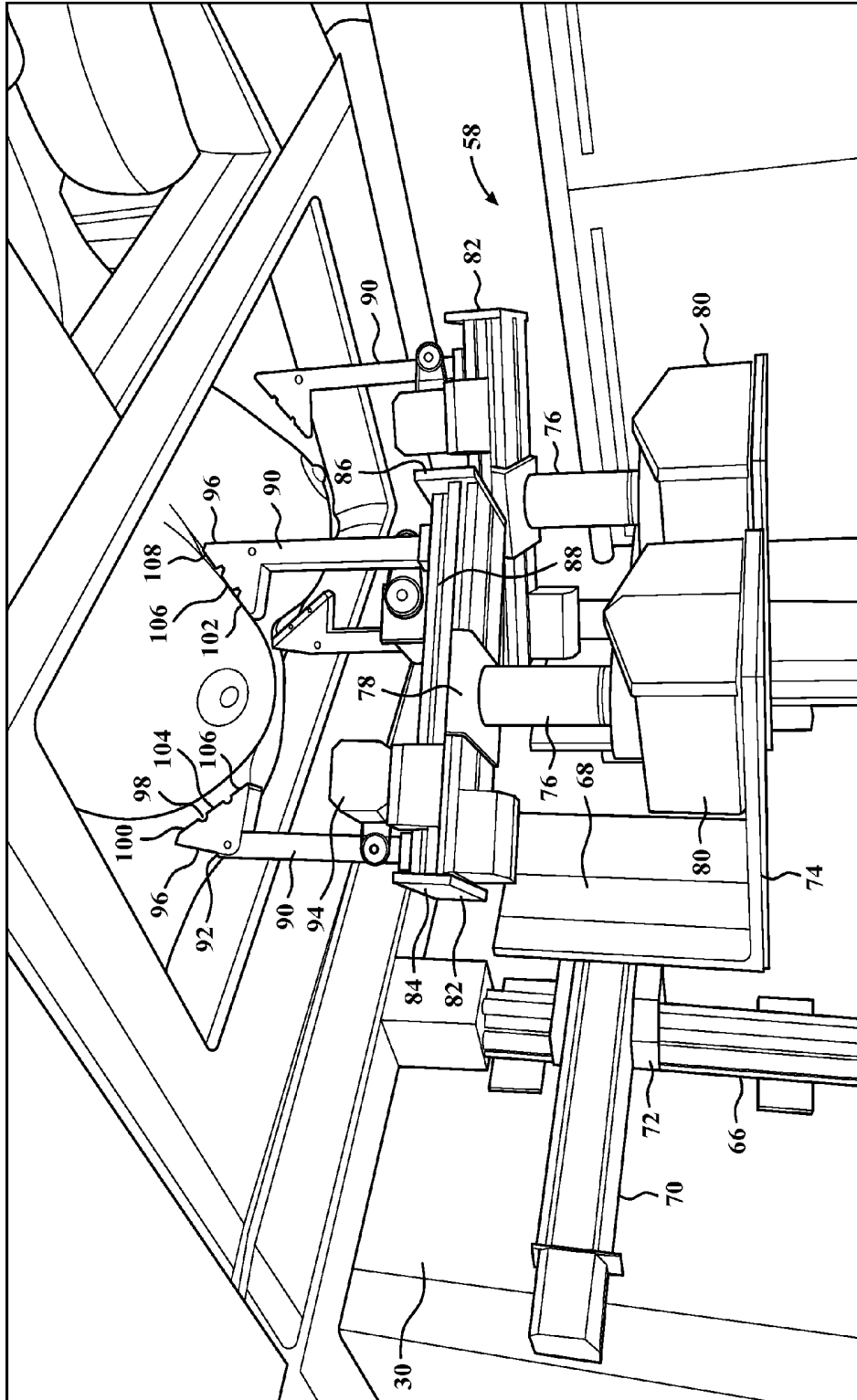


FIG. 3

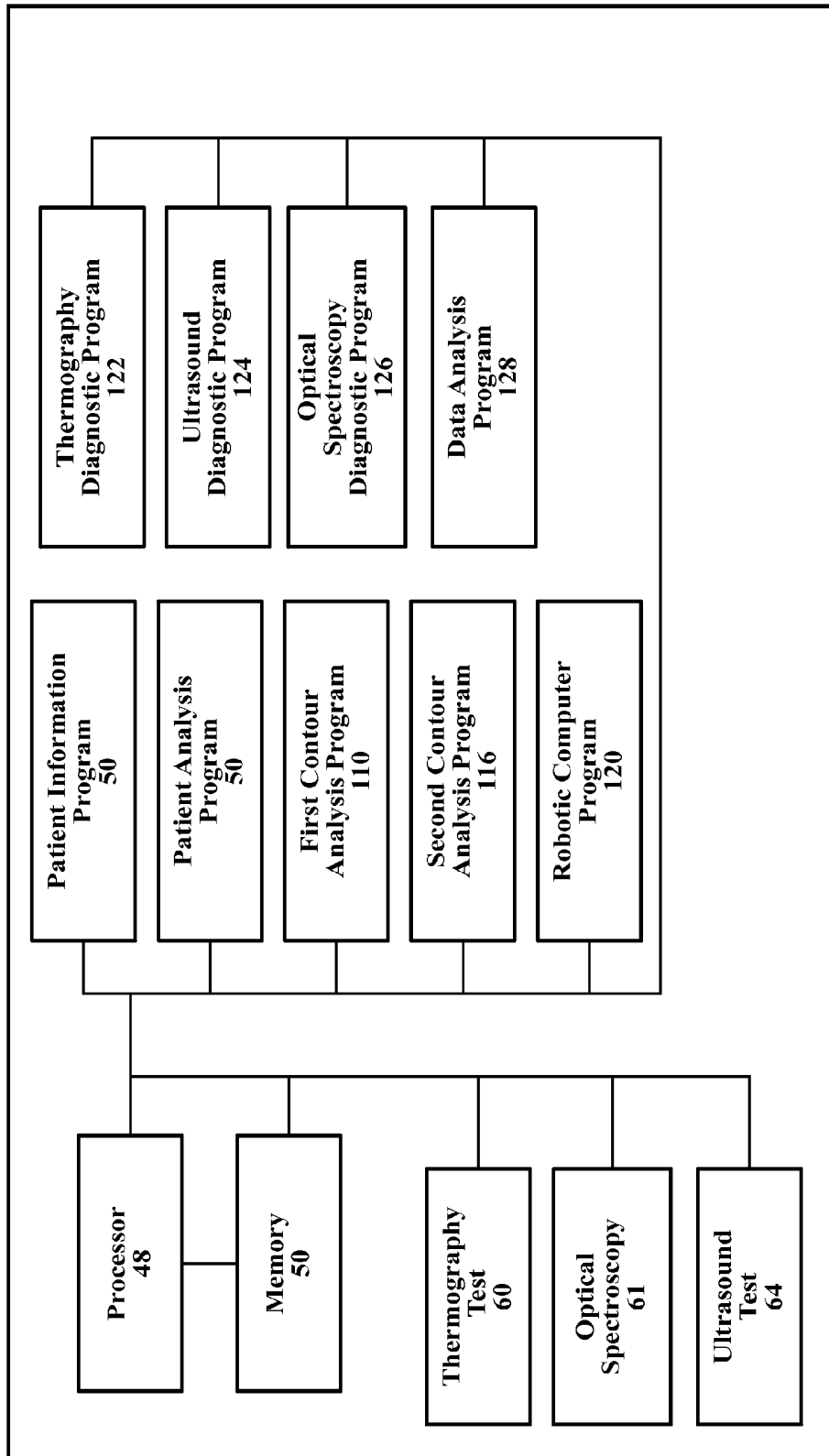


FIG. 4

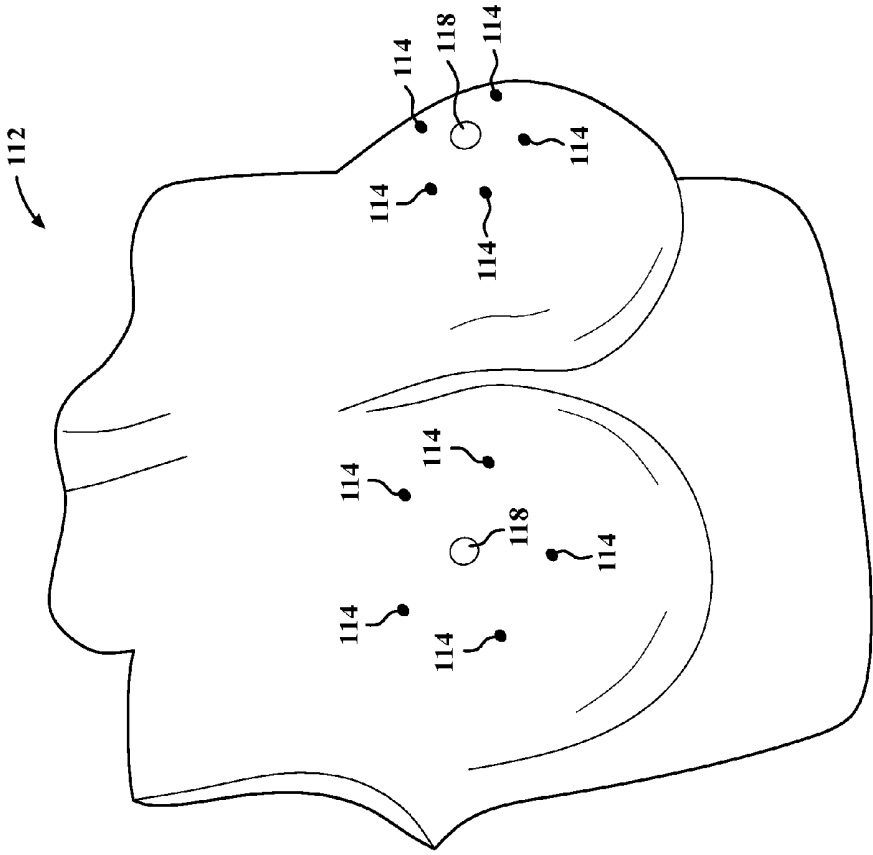


FIG. 5

MULTI-MODALITY BREAST CANCER TEST SYSTEM

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

[0001] This application claims priority to U.S. application Ser. No. 12/892,674 filed Sep. 28, 2010 which issued as U.S. Pat. No. 8,475,377 on Jul. 2, 2013, and pending U.S. application Ser. No. 13/775,915 filed Feb. 25, 2013, both of which claim the benefit of Provisional Application Ser. No. 61/246,202 filed Sep. 28, 2009, entitled a “Multi-Modality Breast Cancer Test.”

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] 1. Field of the Invention

[0003] A multi-modality breast cancer test of the type for detecting the position of potential cancer in a breast of a patient being supported in a prone position along an examination table in an examination room.

[0004] 2. Description of the Prior Art

[0005] The multi-modality breast cancer test assemblies to which the subject invention pertains are assemblies which include a test unit having an interior for receiving the breast of the patient. Once such assembly is illustrated in U.S. Patent Application 2008/0107544 to Piron wherein a diagnostic assembly is disposed within the interior of the test unit and in electrical communication with a computer and includes a plurality of sensors for performing a plurality of diagnostic tests each having a different modality on the breast. It is well known for the computer to include a processor and a memory and a plurality of computer programs.

[0006] Additionally, it is common to have a contour recorder for taking and storing a contour-shape of the breast, as illustrated in U.S. Pat. No. 6,825,838 to Smith, wherein a first contour analysis program analyzes the contour-shape to generate and store a 3D model of the breast having at least one testing coordinate relative to a mass of the breast. The plurality of computer programs includes at least one diagnostic program for initiating the diagnostic test at the at least one testing coordinate.

[0007] Although the prior art multi-modality breast cancer test assemblies are able to perform a plurality of diagnostic tests each having a different modality on the breast, there remains a need for a cross-analysis of the modalities which reduces time, labor, and cost while correspondingly improving accuracy of the analysis.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0008] The invention provides for a data analysis program for analyzing the spatial interrelationship of the plurality of diagnostic tests at the testing coordinate to detect the spatial position of a potential breast cancer within the breast.

[0009] The invention also provides for a method of analyzing the spatial relationship of the plurality of diagnostic tests at the testing coordinate to detect the spatial position of a potential breast cancer within the breast.

Advantages of the Invention

[0010] The analysis of the diagnostic tests using a data analysis program eliminates human error and improves the sensitivity of detecting the position of potential cancer in the breast. In addition, the cross-analysis of diagnostic data from the diagnostic tests each having a different modality at each of

the precise testing coordinates can reduce false negatives because when one modality may miss the detection of potential breast cancer, another modality is able to detect it. Correspondingly, by performing a plurality of modalities, the diagnostic analysis program is able to increase the positive detection of breast cancer. In addition, since the robotic arm is placed with pinpoint accuracy at each of the testing coordinates, the data analysis program is able to precisely interrelate the plurality of diagnostic tests at the testing coordinate. In other words, each of the different tests are performed relative to the same testing coordinate for improving the cross-analysis of the diagnostic data. Accordingly, the data analysis program optimizes the test results for detecting the position of potential cancer in a breast.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0011] Other advantages of the present invention will be readily appreciated, as the same becomes better understood by reference to the following detailed description when considered in connection with the accompanying drawings wherein:

[0012] FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a multi-modality breast cancer test assembly showing a test unit and an examination table;

[0013] FIG. 2 is a perspective view of the multi-modality breast cancer test assembly showing the test unit in abutting relationship with the examination table for receiving a patient in a prone position along the examination table and a top surface of the test unit and showing a computer connected to the test unit;

[0014] FIG. 3 is a perspective view of an interior of the test unit showing a diagnostic assembly including at least one robotic arm for receiving a plurality of sensors to perform a plurality of diagnostic tests each having a different modality on a breast;

[0015] FIG. 4 is a schematic diagram of the computer showing a processor and a memory and a plurality of computer programs; and

[0016] FIG. 5 is a perspective view of a 3D model of the breast showing at least one testing coordinate and a primary reference point of the breast.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0017] Referring to the Figures, wherein like numerals indicate corresponding parts throughout the several views, a multi-modality breast cancer test assembly 20 of type for detecting the position of potential cancer in a breast of a patient being supported in a prone position along an examination table in an examination room is generally shown in FIGS. 1 and 2.

[0018] The assembly 20 includes a test unit 22 being rectangular and extending between a bottom surface 24 and a top surface 26 to define front and rear sides 28, 30 having a test unit length L_t being less than or equal to 36 inches and left and right sides 32, 34 having a test unit width W_t being less than or equal to 25 inches. The test unit 22 also includes an interior 36 being hollow and disposed inwardly from the surfaces 24, 26 and the sides 28, 30, 32, 34. A plurality of caster wheels 38 are attached to the bottom surface 24 for establishing rolling movement over ground in the examination room to dispose the rear side 30 of the test unit 22 in abutting relationship with the examination table for receiving the patient in the prone position along the top surface 26 of the test unit 22. Each of

the caster wheels 38 include a locking mechanism 40 for preventing movement of the test unit 22 after it is disposed in abutting relationship with the examination table. The top surface 26 of the test unit 22 defines a window opening 42 for pendantly receiving the breast of the patient within the interior 36 of the test unit 22 when the patient is in the prone position. The size and shape of the test unit 22 is advantageous because it is movable between multiple examination rooms and also reduces the space requirements and cost of the test unit 22.

[0019] The test unit 22 includes a face support 44 hingedly attached to the front side 28 of the test unit 22 and is disposed next adjacent the top surface 26 for supporting a head of the patient in the prone position. A computer 46 is connected to the test unit 22 and includes a processor 48 and a memory 50 and a plurality of computer programs 54, 56, 110, 116, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128. A graphical user interface 52 extends outwardly from the front side 28 of the test unit 22 and is disposed below the face support 44 and in electrical communication with the computer 46 for establishing communication with the patient disposed in the prone position. The plurality of computer programs include a patient information program 54 for displaying a questionnaire on the computer 46, or alternatively on a designated website or a tablet pc, and receiving a plurality of patient inputs in response to the questionnaire for storage within the memory 50 of the computer 46. Examples of the patient inputs include family historical data of the patient that impacts breast cancer probability along with personal data which includes medicines, weight, and other factors affecting breast cancer risk. The plurality of computer programs 54, 56, 110, 116, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128 also include a patient analysis program 56 for evaluating the patient inputs and generating a start signal in response to completing the evaluation. In addition, during operation, the graphical user interface 52 is able to describe the details of the test to the patient and explain the benefits of early detection of breast cancer.

[0020] A diagnostic assembly 58 is disposed within the interior 36 of the test unit 22 and is in electrical communication with the computer 46 for performing a plurality of diagnostic tests 60, 62, 64 on the pendant breast in response to the start signal. In the preferred embodiment, the plurality of diagnostic tests 60, 62, 64 include a thermography test 60 and an optical spectroscopy test 62 and an ultrasound test 64.

[0021] The diagnostic assembly 58 includes at least one mechanical support 66 extending along the rear side 30 of the test unit 22 between the top surface 26 and the bottom surface 24 for supporting the diagnostic assembly 58 within the interior 36 of the test unit 22. The diagnostic assembly 58 also includes a base member 68 disposed about the mechanical support 66. The base member 68 includes a cross member 70 disposed in sliding engagement with the mechanical support 66 and extending perpendicularly to the mechanical support 66. The cross member 70 has a first motor assembly 72 in communication with the computer 46 and mechanically coupled with the mechanical support 66 for moving the base member 68 along the support from an initial resting position wherein the diagnostic assembly 58 is disposed next adjacent the bottom surface 24. The base member 68 also includes a base plate 74 disposed about the cross member 70.

[0022] A plurality of support posts 76 extend upwardly from the base plate 74 to a rail end 78 and each of the support posts 76 include a second motor assembly 80 in communication with the computer 46 for establishing at least 270 degree

rotational movement of the support posts 76. Each of the support posts 76 include a support rail 82 extending perpendicularly about the rail end 78 between a first end 84 and a second end 86 and have tracks 88 extending therebetween. A pair of robotic arms 90 are slidably disposed about each of the tracks 88 and extend upwardly from the corresponding support rails 82 to a testing end 92.

[0023] Each of the robotic arms 90 include a third motor assembly 94 in communication with the computer 46 and coupled with the track 88 for establishing sliding movement of the arms 90 along the track 88 wherein the arms 90 are disposed at the corresponding first and second ends 84, 86 of the support rail 82 in the resting position. Each of the robotic arms 90 include a sensor assembly 96 pivotably disposed about the testing end 92 and in electrical communication with the computer 46. The sensor assemblies 96 are triangular and define an angled sensor surface 98. The sensor assemblies 96 of each of the pair of arms 90 include a thermography sensor 100 and an ultrasound sensor 102 and a plurality of optical spectroscopy sensors 104, 106 disposed along at least one of the sensor surfaces 98 and in communication with the computer 46 for correspondingly performing the thermography test 60 and the ultrasound test 64 and the optical spectroscopy test 62. The plurality of optical spectroscopy sensors 104, 106 include at least one transmitter 104 having an infrared light source and a plurality of receivers 106.

[0024] The diagnostic assembly 58 includes a contour recorder 108 in communication with the computer 46 for taking and storing a contour-shape of the breast in response to the start signal. The contour recorder 108 could be a camera, scanner, ultrasound sensor connected to a robot, or any other comparable device. The plurality of programs include a first contour analysis program 110 for analyzing the contour-shape to generate and store a 3D model 112 of the breast having at least one testing coordinate 114 relative to a mass of the breast. The plurality of programs include a second contour analysis 116 program for analyzing the contour-shape to locate an areola of the breast for establishing a primary reference point 118 of the 3D model 112 wherein the testing coordinate 114 is relative to the primary reference point 118. In other words, the contour recorder 108 will ultimately provide an accurate 3D model 112 of the breast that will allow the diagnostic assembly 58 to normalize data for the breast, and provide for a relative testing coordinate 114 that will be the relative for each of the different modalities on the same breast or be relative for a left or a right breast having different sizes.

[0025] The plurality of computer programs 54, 56, 110, 116, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128 include a robotic computer program 120 for retrieving the at least one testing coordinate 114 and operating the motor assemblies 72, 80, 94 to sequentially dispose the robotic arm 90 and the sensor assembly 96 at the testing coordinate 114. The robotic computer program 120 places the robotic arm 90 at the at least one testing coordinate 114 with pinpoint accuracy. In the preferred embodiment, the at least one testing coordinate 114 includes at least one thermography testing coordinate 114 and at least one optical spectroscopy testing coordinate 114 and at least one ultrasound testing coordinate 114.

[0026] The plurality of computer programs 54, 56, 110, 116, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128 include a thermography diagnostic program 122 for initiating the thermography sensor 100 when the robotic arm 90 and the thermography sensor 100 are disposed at the testing coordinate 114 to receive thermography data of the breast at the testing coordinate 114.

The thermography diagnostic program **122** also converts the thermography data into digital temperature data points and stores the digital temperature data points along with the associated testing coordinate **114** in the memory **50**. In an alternative embodiment, the thermography diagnostic program **122** could convert the thermography data into 16 colors and 256 gray scales replicating a conventional thermogram. Subsequently, the thermography diagnostic program could compare patterns in the 16 colors and 256 gray scales to common vascular patterns using an image analysis program to further identify potential breast cancer. In addition, the conversion of thermography data into digital temperature data points facilitates the analysis of the discrete temperature values in software as compared to a thermogram which would lump the thermography data into a color based on increments of 1.1 degree F.

[0027] The plurality of computer programs **54, 56, 110, 116, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128** include an optical spectroscopy diagnostic program **124** for initiating the optical spectroscopy sensors **100, 102** when the robotic arm **90** and the optical spectroscopy sensors **100, 102** are disposed at the testing coordinate **114** to receive optical spectroscopy data of the breast at the testing coordinate **114**. In operation, the optical spectroscopy sensors **100, 102** pass an infrared light beam from the infrared light source into the breast and receive the optical spectroscopy data including transmitted and reflected light data at the plurality of receivers **106**. The robotic arm **90** facilitates the introduction of the infrared light beam into the breast along multiple planes. In addition, the optical spectroscopy diagnostic program **124** then converts the transmitted and reflected light data into digital oxygenated hemoglobin data points and stores the digital oxygenated hemoglobin data points along with the associated testing coordinate **114** in the memory **50**. Typically, when breast cancer occurs, the ratio of oxygenated or deoxygenated hemoglobin for a woman without breast cancer as compared to a woman with breast cancer increases up to 2.2:1 as a result of greater vascularization and oxygen consumption. This effect plus changes in cytochrome-c-oxidase, melanin, bilirubin, water, glucose can be quantified by measuring reflected/transmitted infrared light at frequencies of 690, 750, 788, 856 and 1310 nanometers through the breast. In other words, at a given frequency the presence of a tumor in the breast absorbs the transmitted light passed into the breast from the infrared light beam. The diagnostic assembly **58** is advantageous because it is able to associate the digital oxygenated hemoglobin data points with a pinpoint location of the breast, i.e. the testing coordinate **114**.

[0028] The plurality of computer programs **54, 56, 110, 116, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128** include an ultrasound diagnostic computer program **126** for initiating the ultrasound sensor **102** when the robotic arm **90** and the ultrasound sensor **102** are disposed at the testing coordinate **114** to receive breast density data of the breast at the testing coordinate **114**. The ultrasound diagnostic program converts the breast density data into digital breast density data points having a value between 1 and 100 with the digital breast density data points being proportional and corresponding to the density of the breast. The ultrasound diagnostic computer program **126** stores the digital breast density data points along with the associated testing coordinate **114** in the memory **50**. The ultrasound sensor **102** is able to send an ultrasonic signal into the breast which will penetrate up to 20 cm into the breast. Based on a measurement of the reflected amount of ultrasonic signal

that is returned to the ultrasonic sensor and a recording of a time of flight of the ultrasonic signal, a breast density is calculated at the testing coordinate **114**. The ultrasonic diagnostic computer program **126** is advantageous because it is able to measure breast density on all sides of the breast and thus covers 99% of all potential tumor locations. In addition, clinical ultrasound uses expensive equipment and sophisticated software with 2D and 3D images. In contradistinction, the ultrasound diagnostic computer program **126** converts and records a digital number corresponding to breast density at each location and depth.

[0029] The plurality of computer programs **54, 56, 110, 116, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128** also include a data analysis program **128** for analyzing the interrelationship of the digital temperature data points and the digital oxygenated hemoglobin data points and the digital breast density data points at each of the testing coordinates **114** to detect the spatial position of a potential breast cancer within the breast. The cross-analysis of data at the testing coordinate **114** from a plurality of modalities each having a different modality improves accuracy of the test results. In addition, the data analysis program **128** will compare digital numbers or data points making the software simple and reliable, thus eliminating human interpretation of colors or patterns.

[0030] The invention also includes a method of performing a diagnostic test of the type for detecting the position of potential breast cancer in a breast of a patient using a contour recorder **108** and a test unit **22** having a computer **46** and a memory **50** and a plurality of computer programs and a diagnostic assembly **58** including at least one robotic arm **90** having a thermography sensor **100** and an ultrasound sensor **102** and a plurality of optical spectroscopy sensors **104, 106** including an infrared light source and a plurality of receivers **106**.

[0031] The method comprises the steps of requesting the patient to complete a questionnaire for ascertaining family and personal medical histories and storing the family and personal medical histories in the computer **46**. The patient is then disposed in a prone position on the test unit **22** for allowing the breast of the patient to hang pendant through a window opening **42** of the test unit **22**. A presentation is displayed on a graphical user interface **52** for establishing communication with the patient, and a start signal is generated in response to the patient being disposed in the prone position and interacting with the graphical user interface **52**.

[0032] The method proceeds by taking and storing a contour-shape of the breast in response to the start signal, and analyzing the contour-shape to generate and store a 3D model **112** of the breast having at least one testing coordinate **114** relative to a mass of the breast. The contour shape analysis also includes analyzing the contour-shape to locate an areola of the breast to establish a primary reference point **118** of the 3D model **112** wherein the testing coordinate **114** is relative to the primary reference point **118**.

[0033] The method proceeds by positioning the robotic arm **90** sequentially at the testing coordinate **114**, and initiating at least one diagnostic test **60, 62, 64** at the at least one testing coordinate **114**. The thermography sensor **100** is initiated when the robotic arm **90** is disposed at a testing coordinate **114**, and the thermography sensor **100** receives temperature data of the breast at the associated testing coordinate **114**. The temperature data is then converted into digital temperature data points which are stored along with the associated testing coordinate **114** in the memory **50** of the computer **46**. Before

proceeding, the digital temperature data point is compared to a predetermined thermal amplification value to generate a thermal amplification signal when the digital temperature data is greater than the predetermined thermal amplification value. If this is the case, the thermography test **60** is repeated at the testing coordinate **114** in response to the thermal amplification signal. The amplification signal provides for acquiring approximately ten times more temperature data points at the suspicious location.

[0034] The method proceeds by initiating the optical spectroscopy sensors **100, 102** and the infrared light source when the robotic arm **90** is disposed at the testing coordinate **114**. Accordingly, an infrared light beam is passed into the breast at the testing coordinate **114**, and transmitted and reflected light data is received at each of the receivers **106**.

[0035] The transmitted and reflected light data is converted into digital oxygenated or deoxygenated hemoglobin data points which are stored along with the associated testing coordinate **114** in the memory **50** of the computer **46**. Before proceeding, the digital hemoglobin data is compared to a predetermined optical spectroscopy amplification value to generate an optical spectroscopy amplification signal when the digital oxygenated hemoglobin data is greater than the predetermined optical spectroscopy amplification value. For example, the predetermined optical spectroscopy amplification value could be the oxygenated or deoxygenated hemoglobin data, or even other breast characteristics such as lipids or water, at the relative testing coordinate of the opposing breast. If this is the case, the optical spectroscopy test **62** is repeated at the optical spectroscopy coordinate in response to the spectroscopy amplification signal, and approximately ten times more data is acquired at the suspicious location.

[0036] The method proceeds by initiating the ultrasound sensor **102** when the robotic arm **90** is disposed at the testing coordinate **114** to send an ultrasonic signal into the breast. A reflected amount of the ultrasonic signal is then returned to the ultrasonic sensor, and the time of flight of the ultrasonic signal is recorded. Subsequently, a breast density is calculated at the associate testing coordinate **114** as a function of the reflected amount of ultrasonic signal and the time of flight. The breast density is converted into a digital breast density data point having a value between 1 and 100 with the digital breast density data point being proportional and corresponding to the breast density of the breast. The digital breast density data point is then stored along with the associated testing coordinate **114** in the memory **50** of the computer **46**. Before proceeding the digital breast density data point is compared to a predetermined ultrasound amplification value to generate an ultrasound amplification signal when the digital ultrasound number is greater than the predetermined ultrasound amplification value. If this is the case, the ultrasound test **64** is repeated at the ultrasound coordinate in response to the ultrasound amplification signal. For example, when a suspicious area is examined, the sensor angle can be changed to estimate density at the same location from different angles to triangulate the position and improve results. In addition, an elastography test could be performed at the testing coordinate **114** wherein the robotic arm **90** presses against the breast in the suspicious area and the ultrasound sensor **64** determines whether a potential tumor stays solid indicating that the tumor is malignant or whether the potential tumor opens up into a doughnut shape indicating that the tumor is benign.

[0037] When the diagnostic tests **60, 62, 64** are complete, the patient is removed from the test unit **22** and the examina-

tion table. Subsequently, a data analysis program **128** analyzes the interrelationship of the digital temperature data points and the digital oxygenated hemoglobin data points and the digital breast density data points at the testing coordinate **114** to detect the spatial position of a potential breast cancer within the breast. The cross-analysis of data from a plurality of diagnostic tests **60, 62, 62** each having a different modality improves accuracy of the test results. In addition, the data analysis program **128** will compare digital numbers or data points making the software simple and reliable, thus eliminating human interpretation of colors or patterns.

[0038] Obviously, many modifications and variations of the present invention are possible in light of the above teachings and may be practiced otherwise than as specifically described while within the scope of the appended claims. That which is prior art in the claims precedes the novelty set forth in the “characterized by” clause. The novelty is meant to be particularly and distinctly recited in the “characterized by” clause whereas the antecedent recitations merely set forth the old and well-known combination in which the invention resides. These antecedent recitations should be interpreted to cover any combination in which the inventive novelty exercises its utility. The use of the word “said” in the apparatus claims refers to an antecedent that is a positive recitation meant to be included in the coverage of the claims whereas the word “the” precedes a word not meant to be included in the coverage of the claims. In addition, the reference numerals in the claims are merely for convenience and are not to be read in any way as limiting.

What is claimed is:

1. A multi-modality breast cancer test assembly (**20**) of the type for detecting the position of potential cancer in a breast of a patient being supported in a prone position along an examination table in an examination room, said assembly comprising;

- a test unit (**22**) having an interior (**36**) for receiving the breast of the patient,
- a computer (**46**) connected to said test unit (**22**) and including a processor (**48**) and a memory (**50**) and a plurality of computer programs (**54, 56, 110, 116, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128**),
- a contour recorder (**108**) for taking and storing a contour-shape of the breast,
- said plurality of programs (**54, 56, 110, 116, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128**) including a first contour analysis program (**110**) for analyzing said contour-shape to generate and store a 3D model (**112**) of the breast having at least one testing coordinate (**114**) relative to a mass of the breast,
- a diagnostic assembly (**58**) disposed within said interior (**36**) of said test unit (**22**) and in electrical communication with said computer (**46**) and including a plurality of sensors for performing a plurality of diagnostic tests (**60, 62, 64**) each having a different modality on the breast,
- said plurality of computer programs (**54, 56, 110, 116, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128**) including at least one diagnostic program (**122, 124, 126**) for initiating at least one of said diagnostic tests (**60, 62, 64**) at said testing coordinate (**114**), and

characterized by said plurality of computer programs (**54, 56, 110, 116, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128**) including a data analysis program (**128**) for analyzing the spatial interrelationship of said plurality of diagnostic tests (**60, 62, 64**) at said testing coordinate (**114**) to detect the spatial position of a potential breast cancer within the breast.

2. An assembly as set forth in claim 1 wherein said plurality of sensors (100, 102, 104, 106) include at least one thermography sensor (100) and at least one optical spectroscopy sensor (104, 106) and at least one ultrasound sensor (102) for correspondingly performing a thermography test (60) and an optical spectroscopy test (62) and an ultrasound test (64) on the breast.

3. An assembly as set forth in claim 2 wherein said plurality of computer programs (54, 56, 110, 116, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128) include a second contour analysis (116) program for analyzing said contour-shape to locate an areola of the breast for establishing a primary reference point (118) of said 3D model (112) wherein said testing coordinate (114) is relative to said primary reference point (118).

4. An assembly as set forth in claim 3 further comprising; said diagnostic assembly (58) including at least one robotic arm (90) for receiving said plurality of sensors (100, 102, 104, 106),

said robotic arm (90) including a robot motor assembly (72, 80, 94) in communication with said computer (46) for establishing movement of said robotic arm (90) within said interior (36) of said test unit (22),

said plurality of programs including a robotic computer program (120) for retrieving said at least one testing coordinate (114) and operating said motor assembly (72, 80, 94) to sequentially dispose said robotic arm (90) at said testing coordinate (114).

5. An assembly as set forth in claim 2 further comprising; said at least one diagnostic program (122, 124, 126) including a thermography diagnostic program (122) for receiving thermography data and converting said thermography data into digital temperature data points of the breast and storing said digital temperature data points along with said associated testing coordinate (114) in said memory (50),

said at least one diagnostic program (122, 124, 126) including an optical spectroscopy diagnostic program (124) for receiving optical spectroscopy data and converting said optical spectroscopy data into digital oxygenated or deoxygenated hemoglobin data points of the breast and storing said hemoglobin data points along with said associated testing coordinate (114) in said memory (50),

said at least one diagnostic program (122, 124, 126) including an ultrasound diagnostic program for receiving ultrasound data and converting said ultrasound data into digital breast density data points having a breast density value between 1 and 100 which corresponds to the density of the breast and storing said digital breast density data points along with said associated testing coordinate (114) in said memory (50).

6. An assembly as set forth in claim 4 further comprising; said test unit (22) extending between a bottom surface (24) and a top surface (26) to define front and rear and left and right sides (32, 34) and said interior (36) disposed inwardly from said surfaces (24, 26) and said sides (28, 30, 32, 34),

a plurality of caster wheels (38) attached to said bottom surface (24) for establishing rolling movement over ground in the examination room to dispose said rear side (30) of said test unit (22) in abutting relationship with the examination table for receiving the patient in the prone position along said top surface (26),

said top surface (26) defining a window opening (42) for pendantly receiving the breast of the patient within said interior (36) of said test unit (22).

7. An assembly as set forth in claim 6 further comprising; a face support (44) hingedly attached to said front side (28) and disposed next adjacent said top surface (26) for supporting a head of the patient in the prone position, a graphical user interface (52) extending outwardly from said front side (28) of said test unit (22) and disposed below said face support (44) and in electrical communication with said computer (46) for establishing communication with the patient disposed in the prone position.

8. An assembly as set forth in claim 7 further comprising; said plurality of computer programs (54, 56, 110, 116, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128) including a patient information program (54) for displaying a questionnaire on said graphical user interface (52) and receiving a plurality of patient inputs in response to said questionnaire for storage within said memory (50) of said computer (46),

said plurality of computer programs (54, 56, 110, 116, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128) including a patient analysis program (56) for evaluating said patient inputs and generating a start signal in response to completing the evaluation.

9. An assembly as set forth in claim 6 further comprising; said diagnostic assembly (58) including at least one mechanical support (66) disposed about one of said surfaces (24, 26) or said sides (28, 30, 32, 34) for supporting said diagnostic assembly (58) within said interior (36) of said test unit (22),

said diagnostic assembly (58) including a base member (68) disposed about said mechanical support (66),

said diagnostic assembly (58) including at least one support post (76) extending upwardly from said base member (68) to a rail end (78),

said support post (76) including a support rail (82) extending about said rail end (78) between a first end (84) and a second end (86) and having tracks (88) extending therebetween,

said robotic arm (90) slidingly disposed about said tracks (88),

said robot motor assembly (72, 80, 94) including a first motor assembly (72) mechanically coupled between said mechanical support (66) and said base member (68) and a second motor assembly (80) coupled with said support post (76) and a third motor assembly (94) coupled between said robotic arm (90) and said track (88) for collectively establishing said movement of said robotic arm (90) about said interior (36) of said test unit (22) wherein said first motor assembly (72) establishes movement of said base member (68) along said mechanical support (66) and said second motor assembly (80) establishes at least 270 degree rotational movement of said support post (76) and said third motor assembly (94) establishes sliding movement of said arm along said track (88).

10. An assembly as set forth in claim 9 wherein said robotic arm (90) extends upwardly from said support rail (82) to a testing end (92) and includes a sensor assembly (96) pivotably disposed about said testing end (92) to define a sensor surface (98) for receiving said thermography and ultrasound and optical spectroscopy sensors (100, 102, 104, 106) along said surface.

11. A method of detecting the position of potential cancer in a breast of a patient using a contour recorder (108) and a

plurality of diagnostic tests (60, 62, 64) and a computer (46) having a processor (48) and a memory (50), said method comprising the steps of;

taking and storing a contour-shape of the breast,
analyzing said contour shape to generate and store a 3D model (112) of the breast having at least one testing coordinate (114) relative to the breast,
performing a plurality of diagnostic tests (60, 62, 64) each having a different modality at the testing coordinate (114), and
characterized by analyzing the spatial relationship of the plurality of diagnostic tests (60, 62, 64) at the testing coordinate (114) to detect the spatial position of a potential breast cancer within the breast.

12. A method as set forth in claim 11 further comprising the steps of;

said performing a plurality of diagnostic tests (60, 62, 64) including performing at least one of a thermography test (60) and an optical spectroscopy test (62) and an ultrasound test (64) at the testing coordinate (114).

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专利名称(译)	多模式乳腺癌检测系统		
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摘要(译)

一种多模态乳腺癌测试组件 (20) , 用于通过进行热成像和光学光谱学和超声测试来检测潜在乳腺癌的位置 (64) 。轮廓记录仪 (108) 采用并存储乳房的轮廓形状 , 第一轮廓分析程序 (110) 分析轮廓形状以生成和存储3D乳房的模型 (112) 相对于乳房的质量具有至少一个测试坐标 (114) 。至少一个诊断程序 (122,124,126) 在至少一个测试坐标 (114 60,62,64) / b>) 和数据分析程序 (128) 在所述测试坐标处分析所述测试 (60,62,64) 的空间相互关系 (114) 检测乳房内潜在乳腺癌的空间位置。

