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(54) **ULTRASONOGRAPHIC DEVICE AND ULTRASONOGRAPHIC METHOD**

ULTRASCHALLVORRICHTUNG UND ULTRASCHALLVERFAHREN

DISPOSITIF ULTRASONOGRAPHIQUE ET PROCEDE ULTRASONOGRAPHIQUE

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(73) Proprietor: **HITACHI MEDICAL CORPORATION**
Tokyo (JP)

(72) Inventors:
• **TSUJITA, Takehiro**
Chiba, 2770825 (JP)

• **HAYASHI, Tetsuya**
Chiba, 2770841 (JP)

(74) Representative: **Strehl Schübel-Hopf & Partner**
Maximilianstrasse 54
80538 München (DE)

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Description

Technical Field

5 **[0001]** The present invention relates to an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus and ultrasonic imaging method for scanning ultrasonic waves and displaying 3-dimensional ultrasonic images.

Background Art

10 **[0002]** An ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus for imaging 3-dimensional images irradiates ultrasonic waves to an object to be examined via an ultrasonic probe, reconstructs 3-dimensional ultrasonic images based on a reflected echo signals generated from the object, and displays them on a display unit.

However, in the case of imaging internal organs of the object using the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus, there are cases upon imaging a target region that obstacles such as a placenta or fat exist between the ultrasonic probe and the target region.

15 **[0003]** Given this factor, in Patent Document 1, a 3-dimensional ultrasonic image viewing from an arbitrarily set viewpoint direction is constructed and displayed, by arbitrarily changing the viewpoint in 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data obtained via the ultrasonic probe. However, when there is an obstacle between the ultrasonic probe and the target region, the ultrasonic image data obtained by the scanning of the ultrasonic probe include the obstacle. Even with the usage of the method in Patent Document 1, the image acquired by constructing the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image by setting the ultrasonic probe thereto would include the obstacle. Therefore, even when the viewpoint position for displaying the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image is changed, since the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data obtained from the ultrasonic probe would not be changed, the influence caused by the obstacle on the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image still remains the same.

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Patent Document 1: JP-A-2001-79003

[0004] Patent document WO 02/069807 discloses an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus in accordance with the preamble of claim 1.

30 **[0005]** The objective of the present invention, upon imaging internal organs of the object using the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus, is to display 3-dimensional ultrasonic images by stabilizing the display figure.

Disclosure of the Invention

35 **[0006]** In order to achieve the objective of the present invention, an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus comprises:

an ultrasonic probe for transmitting/receiving ultrasonic waves to/from an object to be examined;
an ultrasonic image construction unit for constructing a 3-dimensional image from 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data based on the ultrasonic signals received from the ultrasonic probe; and
40 a display unit for displaying the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image,

characterized in comprising:

45 a positional sensor for detecting the position of the ultrasonic probe; and
a positional information analyzing unit for storing the first position of the ultrasonic probe obtained by the position sensor, and analyzing the positional relationship between the first position and the second position, wherein the ultrasonic image construction unit constructs the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image in the first position by converting the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data obtained in the second position into the data to be the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image in the first position based on the positional relationship.

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[0007] The positional information analyzing unit analyses the positional relationship based on the positional variation between the first position and the second position of the ultrasonic probe and the variation of the 3-dimensional rotation angle thereof, and computes adjustment parameter for converting the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data, from conversion information indicating the first position of the ultrasonic probe and the conversion information indicating the second position of the ultrasonic probe. Then the image construction unit converts the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data based on the positional relationship or the adjustment parameter.

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[0008] Also, an ultrasonic imaging method of the present invention includes:

a step of setting an ultrasonic probe at the first position and storing the first position thereof;
 a step of setting the ultrasonic probe at a second position and acquiring 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data;
 a step of converting the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data into the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data in the
 first position, based on positional relationship between the first position and the second position; and
 a step of constructing the converted 3-dimensional ultrasonic image and displaying it.

Brief Description of the Diagrams

[0009] Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus of the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a diagram showing the details of the block diagram of the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus related to the present invention.

Fig. 3 is a schematic diagram of the display process showing the fourth embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 4 is a diagram showing a flow chart of the display process related to the present invention.

Fig. 5 is a diagram showing the second embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 6 is a diagram showing the third embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 7 is a diagram showing the fifth embodiment of the present invention.

Best Mode to Carry Out the Invention

[0010] The first embodiment of the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus to which the present invention is applied will be described referring to the diagrams. This embodiment is an example for displaying the target region viewing from a certain direction without depending on the position of the ultrasonic probe, using a position sensor connected to an ultrasonic probe.

[0011] Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus related to the present embodiment. Ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus 1 shown in Fig. 1 comprises:

ultrasonic probe 2 in which the transducer elements for transmitting/receiving ultrasonic waves are arranged;
 ultrasound transmitting/receiving unit 3 for transmitting ultrasound signals to object 50 via ultrasonic probe 2 and
 performing process such as phasing addition and Log compression with respect to the received ultrasound signals;
 position sensor (terminal) 4 being attached to ultrasonic probe 2;
 source 5 for detecting the position of position sensor 4 using magnetic signals and the like;
 positional information analyzing unit 6 for analyzing positional information of position sensor 4 from source 5, and
 computing adjustment parameter for adjusting 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data;
 ultrasonic image construction unit 7 for performing process such as filtering and scan conversion with respect to
 the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data from ultrasound transmitting/receiving unit 3, and reconstructing a 3-die-
 mensional ultrasonic image using the adjustment parameter from positional information analyzing unit 6;
 display 8 for displaying the images;
 controller 9 being connected to all modules to control them; and
 control panel 10 for giving commands to controller 9.

[0012] Also, as shown in Fig. 2, positional information analyzing unit 6 is provided with memory 61 for storing the position of ultrasonic probe 2 and calculation unit 62 for computing adjustment parameter and the like from positional information stored in memory 61, and ultrasonic image construction unit 7 is provided with memory 71 for storing 2-dimenisonal or 3-dimensional ultrasonic images and image processing calculation unit 72 for adjusting 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data using adjustment parameter and the like and constructing 3-dimensional ultrasonic images.

[0013] In ultrasonic probe 2, transducer elements are arranged in major axis direction for 1 - m channels, and also in minor direction for 1 - k channels being cut into k-numbers. Ultrasonic probe 2 is configured such that focusing of transmission or reception can be performed in major and minor directions by imparting varying delay time to the respective transducer elements (1 ~ k channels). Also, ultrasonic probe 2 is configured to be capable of performing weighting on transmission waves by varying amplitude of ultrasound transmission signals given to the respective transducer elements in minor direction, and performing weighting on reception waves by varying amplification degree or attenuation of ultrasound receiving signals from the respective transducer elements in minor direction. Furthermore, it is configured capable of controlling the aperture of the transducer by turning on/off the respective transducer elements in minor direction. For ultrasonic probe 2, a mechanical ultrasonic probe can be used for scanning ultrasonic waves and obtaining 3-dimensional ultrasonic images while reciprocating the transducer mechanically in minor direction.

[0014] In the case of obtaining the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image using this type of ultrasonic probe 2, memory 71 in ultrasonic image construction unit 7 first scans ultrasonic waves and stores 2-dimensional ultrasonic image data. Then

ultrasonic image construction unit 7 reads out 2-dimensional ultrasonic image data one frame at a time in order, and the respective frames are added up by an accumulator in ultrasound image construction unit 7, and the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image is thus constructed. 2-dimensional ultrasonic image data and the positional data of ultrasonic probe 2 are linked to each other at this time.

[0015] Position sensor 4 is attached to ultrasonic probe 2. Position sensor 4 is configured having, for example, a magnetic sensor for detecting magnetic signals generated from source 5 mounted in a bed and the like. 3-dimensional position and tilt of ultrasonic probe 2 in source coordinate system S are detected by position sensor 4. Source coordination system S is a 3-dimensional orthogonal coordinate system having source 5 as origin "So", wherein X-axis is set as minor direction of a bed on which an object is laid, Y-axis as major direction of the bed, and Z-axis as vertical direction. Source coordination system S does not have to be limited to a 3-dimensional orthogonal coordinate system, but needs to be the one capable of identifying the position of ultrasonic probe 2. Also, position sensor 4 does not have to be limited to a magnetic kind, and may be, for example, an optical kind.

[0016] Fig. 3 is a schematic diagram showing the image processing of the present embodiment. As shown in Fig. 3 (a), while position A(a,b,c) is a position for imaging a frontal view of target region 12, obstacle 13 is displayed on 3-dimensional ultrasonic image in position A(a,b,c). Given this factor, ultrasonic probe 2 is set at position B(a',b',c'), and scans ultrasonic waves with respect to target region 12. Since there is no obstacle 13 between ultrasonic probe 2 and target region 12, the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image acquired by scanning would not include obstacle 13. When reconstruction of the image is thus executed by setting ultrasonic probe 2 at position B(a',b',c'), a lateral view of target region 12 is displayed.

[0017] With that, memory 61 in positional information analyzing unit 6 stores the position of ultrasonic probe 2 acquired by position sensor 4, and calculation unit 62 in positional information analyzing unit 6 analyzes the positional relationship between position A(a,b,c) and position B(a',b',c') stored in memory 61. Image processor 72 in ultrasonic image construction unit 7 constructs 3-dimensional ultrasonic images by converting 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data acquired from position B(a',b',c') into the data of position A(a,b,c) based on the positional relationship. At this time, position B(a',b',c') may be stored in memory 61.

[0018] In concrete terms, calculation unit 62 in positional information analyzing unit 6 sets position A(a,b,c) of ultrasonic probe 2 as the conversion matrix to be display position of the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image. Next, calculation unit 62 sets the conversion matrix of position B(a',b',c') after the direction of ultrasonic probe 2 has been changed. Then, the variation of 3-dimensional rotation angle (adjustment parameter) is computed from the conversion matrix of position A(a,b,c) and position B(a',b',c'). Image processing calculation unit 72 performs coordinate conversion of the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image based on the adjustment parameter, and changes the display direction of the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image.

[0019] Here, calculation method of adjustment parameter in positional information analyzing unit 6 will be described. On the basis of the reference axis of position sensor 4, conversion matrix S indicating the position and direction of ultrasonic probe 2 at position A(a,b,c) is set as formula (1), and conversion matrix D indicating the position and direction of ultrasonic probe 2 at position B(a',b',c') is set as formula (2). This conversion matrix is stored in memory 61. Then, when rotation matrix V with respect to 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data 14 in position A(a,b,c) which is arbitrarily determined regarding ultrasonic probe 2 is expressed as formula (3), calculation unit 62 sets conversion matrix X from position A(a,b,c) to position B(a',b',c') as formula (6) by formula (5). Therefore, relationship between parameter M, conversion matrix X and rotation matrix V is expressed as formula (7).

[0020] For the sake of simplification, in the case of carrying out only display angle compensation from rotational components, it is set as (ds1,ds2,ds3)=(0,0,0) in formula (1), (dv1,dv2,dv3)=(0,0,0) in formula (2), and (dd1,dd2,dd3)=(0,0,0) in formula (3).

[0021] Therefore, adjustment parameter M can be calculated by formula (8) in calculation unit 62. In other words, 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data 14 acquired at position B(a',b',c') of ultrasonic probe 2 is rotated having the center of the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image as an origin, using the coordinate conversion represented by adjustment parameter M. Image processing calculation unit 72 can obtain the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image from direction of position A(a,b,c) by reconstructing the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image thus being rotated.

[Formula 1]

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} a_{s1} & b_{s1} & c_{s1} & d_{s1} \\ a_{s2} & b_{s2} & c_{s2} & d_{s2} \\ a_{s3} & b_{s3} & c_{s3} & d_{s3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \dots (1)$$

[Formula 2]

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} a_{d1} & b_{d1} & c_{d1} & d_{d1} \\ a_{d2} & b_{d2} & c_{d2} & d_{d2} \\ a_{d3} & b_{d3} & c_{d3} & d_{d3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \dots (2)$$

[Formula 3]

$$V = \begin{pmatrix} a_{v1} & b_{v1} & c_{v1} & d_{v1} \\ a_{v2} & b_{v2} & c_{v2} & d_{v2} \\ a_{v3} & b_{v3} & c_{v3} & d_{v3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \dots (3)$$

[Formula 4]

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} a_{m1} & b_{m1} & c_{m1} & d_{m1} \\ a_{m2} & b_{m2} & c_{m2} & d_{m2} \\ a_{m3} & b_{m3} & c_{m3} & d_{m3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \dots (4)$$

[Formula 5]

$$D = S \cdot X \quad \dots (5)$$

[Formula 6]

$$X = D \cdot S^{-1} \quad \dots (6)$$

[Formula 7]

$$M = X^{-1} \cdot V \quad \dots (7)$$

[Formula 8]

$$M = D^{-1} \cdot S \cdot V \quad \dots (8)$$

[0022] Fig. 4 is a flow chart showing a procedure for computing the position adjustment parameter. After ultrasound examination is started, calculation unit 62 in positional information analyzing unit 6 updates conversion matrix D indicating the current position of ultrasonic probe 2 (S100), and updates rotation matrix V being inputted from control panel 10 (S101). Then the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image acquired in position B(a',b',c') being suited to position A(a,b,c) is adjusted, that is, when the display adjustment function is on (S102), conversion matrix S indicating the position of ultrasonic probe 2 before the movement (position A(a,b,c)) is fixed, and conversion matrix D is variably set (S103'). In other words, it is expressed as: conversion matrix $S \neq$ conversion matrix D. The 3-dimensional ultrasonic image is then constructed using the coordinate conversion by adjustment parameter computed by (S104) in image processing calculation unit 72 in ultrasonic image construction unit 7, and displayed on display 8. If "end the examination" is not selected in controller 9 the procedure will be executed again from (S100), and if "end the examination" is selected the process is terminated (S106).

[0023] In addition, when the present invention is not applied, adjustment for making the display position to be suited to position A(a,b,c) will not be executed on the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image. In other words, when the display adjustment function is not on (S102), calculation unit 62 in positional information analyzing unit 6 substitutes conversion matrix S indicating the position of ultrasonic probe 2 before movement (position A(a,b,c)) with conversion matrix D (S103), and computes adjustment parameter M using the above formula (S104). Since conversion matrix $S =$ conversion matrix D at this time, adjustment parameter M becomes the conversion matrix which executes only rotation matrix V inputted from control panel 10.

[0024] When the display adjustment function is turned on through control panel 10 (S102), conversion matrix S indicating the position of ultrasonic probe 2 before movement (position A(a,b,c)) does not get updated, thus adjustment parameter M computed in (S104) becomes the conversion matrix which performs rotation matrix V being inputted by control panel 10, and the movement from conversion matrix D representing the current position of ultrasonic probe 2 to conversion matrix S indicating the position of ultrasonic probe 2 before movement (position A(a,b,c)). In other words, the previously mentioned adjustment parameter M reconstructs the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image with respect to the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data scanned in the current position A(a,b,c) of ultrasonic probe 2 converted from the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data scanned in position B(a',b',c') of ultrasonic probe 2, from the position of the same display direction of the case that the coordinate conversion by rotation matrix V being inputted from control panel is performed. While conversion matrix D indicating the current position B(a',b',c') of ultrasonic probe 2 is updated with respect to each scanning, conversion matrix S indicating position A(a,b,c) of ultrasonic probe 2 before the movement does not get updated while the display adjustment is on, whereby making it possible to consistently maintaining the display condition of the case being observed in position A(a,b,c) of ultrasonic probe 2 before movement regardless of the current position B(a',b',c') of ultrasonic probe 2.

[0025] In this way, calculation unit 62 in positional information analyzing unit 6 rotates 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data 14 by the positional information in position A(a,b,c) and position B(a',b',c') of ultrasonic probe 2, and computes the adjustment parameter for acquiring the same image as the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image in position A(a,b,c). And image processing calculation unit 72 in ultrasonic image construction unit 7 automatically acquires the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image by reconstructing 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data 14 using the above-mentioned adjustment parameter.

[0026] Here, another embodiment for performing rotation conversion on 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data 14 will be described. First, memory 61 in positional information analyzing unit 6 displays the frontal image of target region 12, and stores position A(a,b,c) as the display position. Then memory 61 stores position B(a',b',c') wherein obstacle 13 is not included in the ultrasonic image. These positional information are transmitted to calculation unit 62 in positional information analyzing unit 6, and calculation unit 62 computes positional variation of position B(a',b',c') with respect to position A(a,b,c) and displacement magnitude of the 3-dimensional rotation angle thereof. Then image processing calculation unit 72 rotates the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image only for the varied portion of the position and angle of ultrasonic probe 2, and displays the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image so that position A(a,b,c) becomes the display position.

[0027] In concrete terms, the normal vector of the planar image displayed in position A(a,b,c) and the normal vector of the planar image displayed in position B(a',b',c') represent, when they intersect on the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data, variation of the 3-dimensional rotation angle centering on the intersection. The above-mentioned variation is decomposed into the rotation around X-axis, rotation around Y-axis and rotation around Z-axis, and the respective rotations are expressed by the following rotation matrix:

[0028] First the rotation of angle θ_1 around X-axis is expressed as:

[Formula 9]

$$\begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \theta_1 & \sin \theta_1 \\ 0 & -\sin \theta_1 & \cos \theta_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \quad \dots (9) ,$$

the rotation of angle θ_2 around Y-axis is expressed as:

[Formula 10]

$$\begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta_2 & 0 & -\sin \theta_2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \sin \theta_2 & 0 & \cos \theta_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \quad \dots (10) ,$$

and the rotation of angle θ_3 around Z-axis is expressed as:

$$\begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta_3 & \sin \theta_3 & 0 \\ -\sin \theta_3 & \cos \theta_3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \quad \dots (11) .$$

[0029] Therefore, rotation conversion is performed on 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data 14 from position B(a',b',c') to position A(a,b,c), by applying unit vector (1,0,0) of X-direction, unit vector (0,1,0) of Y-direction and unit vector (0,0,1) of Z-direction to 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data 14 of position B(a',b',c') in the respective X,Y and Z directions thereto. By reconstructing the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image based on the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data 14 thus rotated, it is possible to display the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image in the display direction from position A(a,b,c).

[0030] In this way, in accordance with the first embodiment, it is possible to display the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image in display direction from position A(a,b,c) using image processing calculation unit 72 by converting the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data acquired from position B(a',b',c'), based on the positional relationship between position A(a,b,c) and position B(a',b',c') of ultrasonic probe 2. In other words, once a certain position of ultrasonic probe 2 is specified, the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image viewing from the specified position can be displayed even when ultrasonic probe 2 is moved.

[0031] Also, even when changes occurs on the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data acquired from position B(a',b',c') due to factors such as the hand holding ultrasonic probe 2 being jiggled, since position A(a,b,c) is fixed, it is possible to display the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image stably from position A(a,b,c).

[0032] Next, the second embodiment will be illustrated in Fig. 5. The difference from embodiment 1 is that direction indicator mark 30 to indicate the display direction is displayed 3-dimensionally, and target region 12 corresponding to the direction indicator mark 30 is displayed. On display 8, a 3-dimensional ultrasonic image and subsidiary image 81 are displayed. On subsidiary image 81, a 3-dimensional ultrasonic image viewing from position B(a',b',c') to which ultrasonic probe 2 is applied, and direction indicator mark 30 for indicating the display direction are displayed. The direction indicator mark 30 is 3-dimensionally moved around target region 12 using control-panel 10. The direction indicator mark 30 is directed toward the center point of target region 12.

[0033] Here, the position of direction indicator mark 30 is set as, position C(a'',b'',c'') : display position. Direction indicator mark 30 in Fig. 5 indicates the position for imaging target region 12 from the underside direction. Calculation unit 62 in positional information analyzing unit 6 computes adjustment parameter of position B(a',b',c') corresponding to position C(a'',b'',c'') using the same method as the above embodiment 1, and computes variation of the positions and displacement magnitude of the 3-dimensional rotation angle. Then image processing calculation unit 72 constructs the rotated 3-dimensional ultrasonic image, and displays the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image viewed from position C(a'',b'',c''),

c") that is from direction indicator mark 30 on display 8. Accordingly, this embodiment enables the observation of the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image from the set direction of direction indicator mark 30.

[0034] Also, direction indicator mark 30 is moved using control-panel 10 while ultrasonic probe 2 is being fixed on object 50. Along with the movement of direction indicator mark 30, calculation 62 in positional information analyzing unit 6 computes the variation of the position and displacement magnitude of the 3-dimensional rotation angle in real time. Then by constructing the rotated 3-dimensional ultrasonic image in real time based on variation of the position and displacement magnitude of the 3-dimensional rotation angle, it is possible to stably display the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image directed from direction indicator mark 30 on display 8. In accordance with the second embodiment, adjustment of the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image viewed from direction indicator mark 30 can be executed.

[0035] Next, the third embodiment will be illustrated in Fig. 6. The difference from the first and the second embodiments is that a 3-dimensional ultrasonic image and a B-mode image are displayed at the same time. The B-mode image here is the one imaged from the scanning direction of ultrasonic probe 2.

[0036] Dotted line 15 is a sliced plane of a B-mode image corresponding to the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image displayed on display 8. Dotted line 15 can be moved by control panel 10, positional information of dotted line 15 is acknowledged by positional information analyzing unit 6, and image processing calculation unit 72 selects the B-mode image of the cross section corresponding to dotted line 15 from 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data 14 and displays it on display 8. In this way, the outer circumferential surface and the inside of object 50 can be displayed at the same time, and when an operator desires to observe a B-mode image, the change to do so can be made arbitrarily. Consequently, in accordance with embodiment 3, it is possible to display a 2-dimensional ultrasonic image from the display direction of position A(a, b, c), by converting the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data obtained from position B(a', b', c') based on the positional relationship between position A(a, b, c) and position B(a', b', c') of ultrasonic probe 2. In other words, once a certain position of ultrasonic probe 2 is specified, the 2-dimensional ultrasonic image viewed from the position thereof can be displayed even while ultrasonic probe 2 is being moved.

While initial setting of dotted line 15 is set as the scanned surface of ultrasonic probe 2, it may be displayed along with the above-mentioned position A(a, b, c), B(a', b', c'), C(a'', b'', c'') or direction indicator mark 30.

[0037] Next, the fourth embodiment will be described using Fig. 3. The difference from embodiments 1 - 3 is the point that more than two 3-dimensional ultrasonic images are synthesized.

Regarding 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data 14 obtained by scanning ultrasonic waves from position B (a', b', c'), while 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data on ultrasonic probe 2 side is sufficient, 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data on the backside which is symmetric with respect to the point of position B(a', b', c') is insufficient. In Fig. 3, while the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data on the right ear side to which ultrasonic probe 2 is applied is sufficient, the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data on the left ear side of target region 12 is insufficient. Given this factor, 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data 14 of the side that the data is insufficient is stored in memory 17 in advance, and image processing calculation unit 72 synthesizes the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data stored in memory 71 and the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image obtained in real time.

[0038] The above-mentioned synthesizing function will be described in concrete terms. Image processing calculation unit 72 in ultrasonic image construction unit 7 has a function for synthesizing more than two 3-dimensional ultrasonic images. First, a 3-dimensional ultrasonic image is obtained by scanning ultrasonic waves to object 50, and stored in memory 71. At this time, a reference point of the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image is set using the positional information of position sensor 4, and the reference point is stored in memory 71. Then the position of ultrasonic probe 2 is changed, ultrasonic waves are scanned to object 50, and the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image is thus obtained in real time. Next, image processing calculation unit 72 matches in real time the reference point of the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image stored in memory 71 and the reference point of the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image, and superimposes the stored 3-dimensional ultrasonic image and the real time 3-dimensional ultrasonic image. Upon superimposing more than two 3-dimensional ultrasonic images, the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image having higher luminance is preferentially displayed. In addition, the number of 3-dimensional ultrasonic images to be superimposed may be more than 3.

[0039] In this way, memory 71 stores in advance the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data that is insufficient, and image processing calculation unit 72 adjusts the real time 3-dimensional ultrasonic image using the previously mentioned 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data. Consequently, in accordance with the fourth embodiment, it is possible to display 3-dimensional ultrasonic images having uniform luminance from any angles.

[0040] Next, the fifth embodiment will be described using Fig. 7. The difference of this embodiment from embodiments 1 - 4 is the setting of the pre-cut line for partially deleting the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data.

[0041] Diagram 31 on the left side of Fig. 7 is related to the pre-cut line setting screen being displayed on display 8. Diagram 32 on the right side is an image diagram related to the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data processing executed in image processing calculation unit 72 of ultrasonic image construction unit 7. 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data obtained from position A(a, b, c) of ultrasonic probe 2 is the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data within the range which is specified in set ROI 35. In other words, the ROI 35 has a stereoscopic region. Also, this 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data includes the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data related to unborn child 36 and the 3-dimensional image

data related to placenta 33. Pre-cut line 34 for deleting the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data related to placenta 33 is set in ROI 35. As shown in pre-cut line setting screen 31, pre-cut line 34 is placed between placenta 33 and unborn child 36. The setting of the pre-cut line 34 is implemented via control panel 10.

[0042] When pre-cut line 34 is set, 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data is delimited into two regions having pre-cut line 34 as a borderline. Concretely, in 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data, the region is sterically-delimited in vertical direction with respect to the surface of the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data, having pre-cut line 34 as an axis. Out of these two delimited regions, one set of 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data is deleted, and the other set of 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data is retained. In the case of the present embodiment, 3-dimensional ultrasonic image region 38 on the side of placenta 33 to which the lateral direction lines are imparted is deleted, and 3-dimensional ultrasonic image region 37 on the side of unborn child 36 is retained. As for the setting of 3-dimensional ultrasonic image region 37, the region is selected manually via control panel 10, the selected region is set as region 37 to be retained, and the other region is set as region 38 to be deleted. Also, image processing calculation unit 72 may be set so that the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data having less volume will be automatically deleted. Image processing calculating unit 72 reconstructs the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image by a method such as the voxel method or volume rendering method using the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data in region 37. And the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image thus constructed is displayed in display 8.

[0043] Also with respect to the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data obtained from position D (A,B,C) of ultrasonic probe 2, the position of pre-cut line 34 of position A(a,b,c) of ultrasonic probe 2 is stored in memory 71 in advance, 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data region 38 on the side of placenta 33 colored in gray is deleted, 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data region 38 on the side of unborn child 36 is made to be retained, and image processing calculation unit 72 displays the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image in 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data region 37 on display 8.

[0044] In concrete terms, image processing calculation unit 72 in ultrasonic image construction unit 7 causes the position of pre-cut line 34 being set at position A(a,b,c) of ultrasonic probe 2 to be corresponded to the position A(a,b,c) of ultrasonic probe 2, and to be stored in memory 71. It also causes direction of the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data deleted by pre-cut line 34 to be stored in memory 71. Then it moves ultrasonic probe 2 to position D (A,B,C) and acquires the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data in position D(A,B,C). With respect to the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data in position D(A,B,C), the position of pre-cut line 34 being set at position A(a,b,c) and the direction of the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data being deleted by pre-cut line 34 are read out and made to correspond. More specifically, with respect to the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data in position D (A,B,C), the position of pre-cut line 34 at position A(a,b,c) of ultrasonic probe 2 is read out and set. Since the position of pre-cut line 34 is stored in memory 71, the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data region to be deleted is on the side of placenta 33 even when made to correspond to the moving distance and the angle of ultrasonic probe 2.

[0045] In this way, the direction for deleting the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data is set based on pre-cut line 34 set by position D(A,B,C), 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data region 38 on the side of placenta 33 which is colored in gray is deleted, and 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data region 37 on the side of unborn child 36 remains. Then the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image is reconstructed by a method such as a voxel method or volume rendering method using the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data in region 37 at position D(A,B,C). And the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image in position D(A,B,C) is displayed on display 8.

[0046] While the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image being scanned at position A(a,b,c) of ultrasonic probe 2 transmits/receives ultrasonic waves via obstacles such as placenta 33, there are no obstacles such as placenta 33 in the path of transmitting/receiving ultrasonic waves to/from position D (A,B,C) that is between ultrasonic probe 2 and the unborn child. In other words, in accordance with embodiment 5, a clearer 3-dimensional ultrasonic image can be displayed when imaged from position D(A,B,C) of ultrasonic probe 2 rather than being imaged from position A(a,b,c), since there are no obstacles such as placenta 33 upon transmitting/receiving ultrasonic waves.

[0047] In addition, the above-described embodiments 1 - 5 can be combined to be executed, and an operator can arbitrarily select any embodiments to be combined. Also, ultrasonic image construction unit 7 may construct blood flow images from Doppler signals that are a kind of ultrasonic receiving signals. Then the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image and the 3-dimensional image of the blood flow image may be separately reconstructed, and a B-mode image and the blood flow image may be synthesized or displayed in parallel on the 3-dimensional image.

Claims

1. An ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus comprising:

an ultrasonic probe (2) adapted to transmit/receive ultrasonic waves to/from an object to be examined;
an ultrasonic image construction unit (7) adapted to construct a 3-dimensional ultrasonic image from 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data based on the ultrasonic signals received from the ultrasonic probe;

a display unit (8) adapted to display the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image;
 a position sensor (4) adapted to detect the position of the ultrasonic probe; and
 a position information analysis unit (6) adapted to store a first position of the ultrasonic probe acquired from the
 position sensor and analyze a positional relationship between the first position and a second position;
characterized in that the ultrasonic image construction unit converts 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data
 acquired at the second position into 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data at the first position based on the
 positional relationship, and constructs the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image in the first position.

2. The ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the positional information analyzing unit analyzes the positional relationship based on variation between the first position and the second position and variation of the 3-dimensional rotation angle of the ultrasonic probe.
3. The ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the positional information analyzing unit computes an adjustment parameter for converting the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data from conversion information indicating the first position of the ultrasonic probe and conversion information indicating the second position of the ultrasonic probe.
4. The ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to claim 1, **characterized in that** a position is displayed on the display unit as an indicator mark, and the ultrasonic image construction unit converts the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data in the second position into 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data in the position specified by the indicator mark, and constructs a 3-dimensional ultrasonic image in the position of the indicator mark.
5. The ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to claim 4, wherein the display unit displays the indicator mark 3-dimensionally along with the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image.
6. The ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the ultrasonic image construction unit causes a line for indicating a sliced plane of a B-mode image corresponding to the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image to be displayed on the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image, and constructs the B-mode image corresponding to the line.
7. The ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the ultrasonic image construction unit comprises storage means (7) adapted to store 3-dimensional ultrasonic images in advance, and causes the stored 3-dimensional ultrasonic images and a 3-dimensional ultrasonic image in real time to be synthesized.
8. The ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to claim 7, wherein the ultrasonic image construction unit matches reference coordinates of the plurality of 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data and synthesizes the 3-dimensional ultrasonic images.
9. The ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to claim 7, wherein the ultrasonic image construction unit causes a 3-dimensional ultrasonic image having the higher luminance, out of the plurality of 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data, to be preferentially displayed.
10. The ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the ultrasonic image construction unit causes the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data to be partially deleted, and constructs the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image.
11. The ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to claim 10 comprising an operation unit (10) adapted to set the pre-cut line for partially deleting the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data, wherein the ultrasonic image construction unit deletes one part of the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data being delimited by the pre-cut line and constructs a 3-dimensional ultrasonic image from the remaining data.
12. The ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to claim 11, wherein:

the display unit hypothetically displays the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image; and
 the operation unit arbitrarily sets the pre-cut line with respect to the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image.
13. The ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the first position is a position for scanning a frontal image of the object, and the second position is a position for scanning a lateral image of the object.
14. The ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the positional information analyzing unit sets the

first position of the ultrasonic probe as a first conversion matrix, to be the display position of the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image, sets the second position as the second conversion matrix, and computes an adjustment parameter of the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data.

15. The ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to claim 14, wherein the ultrasonic image construction unit performs the coordinate conversion of the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image based on the adjustment parameter, and changes the display direction of the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image.

16. The ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to claim 1, wherein:

the positional information analyzing unit computes variation of the second position with respect to the first position and a displacement magnitude of the 3-dimensional rotation angle thereof; and
an image processing calculation unit rotates the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image for the variation of the position and the angle.

17. The ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to claim 1, comprising in the positional information analyzing unit:

storage means (16) adapted to store the first position of the ultrasonic probe; and
a calculation unit (62) adapted to compute the positional relationship between the first position stored in the storage means and the second position.

18. The ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to claim 1, comprising in the ultrasonic image construction unit:

storage means (71) adapted to store 2-dimensional ultrasonic image or 3-dimensional ultrasonic image; and
image processing calculation unit (72) adapted to adjust the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data using the positional relationship, and constructing the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image.

19. An ultrasonic imaging method including:

a step to set an ultrasonic probe (2) at a first position, and store the first position;
a step to set the ultrasonic probe at a second position and acquires 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data;
a step to convert the 3-dimensional ultrasonic image data into a 3-dimensional ultrasonic image in the first position based on the positional relationship between the first position and the second position; and
a step to construct and display the converted 3-dimensional ultrasonic image.

Patentansprüche

1. Ultraschall-Diagnosevorrichtung aufweisend:

eine Ultraschallsonde (2) zum Senden bzw. Empfangen von Ultraschallwellen an ein bzw. von einem zu untersuchenden Objekt,
eine Ultraschallbild-Erzeugungseinheit (3) zum Erzeugen eines dreidimensionalen Ultraschallbilds aus dreidimensionalen Ultraschallbilddaten aufgrund der von der Ultraschallsonde empfangenen Ultraschallsignale,
eine Anzeigeeinheit (8) zum Anzeigen des dreidimensionalen Ultraschallbilds,
einen Positionssensor (4) zum Erfassen der Position der Ultraschallsonde, und
eine Positionsinformations-Analyseeinheit (6) zum Speichern einer vom Positionssensor gewonnenen ersten Position der Ultraschallsonde und zum Analysieren eines Positionsverhältnisses zwischen der ersten Position und einer zweiten Position,
dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Ultraschallbild-Erzeugungseinheit an der zweiten Position gewonnene dreidimensionale Ultraschallbilddaten aufgrund der Positionsbeziehung in dreidimensionale Ultraschallbilddaten an der ersten Position umwandelt und das dreidimensionale Ultraschallbild in der ersten Position erzeugt.

2. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Positionsinformations-Analyseeinheit die Positionsbeziehung aufgrund einer Änderung zwischen der ersten und der zweiten Position sowie einer Änderung des dreidimensionalen Drehwinkels der Ultraschallsonde analysiert.

3. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Positionsinformations-Analyseeinheit aus Umwandlungsinformationen, die

die erste Position der Ultraschallsonde angeben, und Umwandlungsinformationen, die die zweite Position der Ultraschallsonde angeben, einen Einstellparameter zum Umwandeln der dreidimensionalen Ultraschallbilddaten berechnet.

- 5 **4.** Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß** auf der Anzeigeeinheit eine Position als Markierung angezeigt wird und die Ultraschallbild-Erzeugungseinheit die dreidimensionalen Ultraschallbilddaten in der zweiten Position in dreidimensionale Ultraschallbilddaten in der von der Markierung angegebenen Position umwandelt und ein dreidimensionales Ultraschallbild in der Position der Markierung erzeugt.
- 10 **5.** Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 4, wobei die Anzeigeeinheit die Markierung zusammen mit dem dreidimensionalen Ultraschallbild dreidimensional anzeigt.
- 15 **6.** Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Ultraschallbild-Erzeugungseinheit die Anzeige einer Linie zur Angabe einer Schnittebene eines B-Modus-Bilds entsprechend dem dreidimensionalen Ultraschallbild auf dem dreidimensionalen Ultraschallbild bewirkt und das der Linie entsprechende B-Modus-Bild erzeugt.
- 20 **7.** Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Ultraschallbild-Erzeugungseinheit eine Speichereinrichtung (71) enthält, um vorab dreidimensionale Ultraschallbilder zu speichern, und die Kombination der gespeicherten dreidimensionalen Ultraschallbilder mit einem dreidimensionalen Ultraschallbild in Echtzeit bewirkt.
- 25 **8.** Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 7, wobei die Ultraschallbild-Erzeugungseinheit Bezugskoordinaten der dreidimensionalen Ultraschallbilddaten abgleicht und die dreidimensionalen Ultraschallbilder kombiniert.
- 30 **9.** Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 7, wobei die Ultraschallbild-Erzeugungseinheit die bevorzugte Anzeige eines dreidimensionalen Ultraschallbilds höherer Luminanz unter den dreidimensionalen Ultraschallbilddaten bewirkt.
- 35 **10.** Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Ultraschallbild-Erzeugungseinheit das teilweise Löschen der dreidimensionalen Ultraschallbilddaten bewirkt und das dreidimensionale Ultraschallbild erzeugt.
- 40 **11.** Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 10 mit einer Betätigungseinheit (10) zum Setzen der Abschneidlinie zum teilweisen Löschen der dreidimensionalen Ultraschallbilddaten, wobei die Ultraschallbild-Erzeugungseinheit einen von der Abschneidlinie begrenzten Teil der dreidimensionalen Ultraschallbilddaten löscht und aus den übrigen Daten ein dreidimensionales Ultraschallbild erzeugt.
- 45 **12.** Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 11, wobei die Anzeigeeinheit das dreidimensionale Ultraschallbild hypothetisch anzeigt und die Betätigungseinheit die Abschneidlinie bezüglich des dreidimensionalen Ultraschallbilds festlegt.
- 50 **13.** Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei die erste Position eine Position zum Abtasten eines frontseitigen Bilds des Objekts und die zweite Position eine Position zum Abtasten eines Seitenbilds des Objekts ist.
- 55 **14.** Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Positionsinformations-Analyseeinheit die erste Position der Ultraschallsonde als erste Umwandlungsmatrix, damit sie die Anzeigeposition des dreidimensionalen Ultraschallbilds wird, und die zweite Position als zweite Umwandlungsmatrix festlegt und einen Einstellparameter der dreidimensionalen Ultraschallbilddaten berechnet.
- 15.** Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 14, wobei die Ultraschallbild-Erzeugungseinheit die Koordinatenumwandlung des dreidimensionalen Ultraschallbilds aufgrund des Einstellparameters ausführt und die Anzeigerichtung des dreidimensionalen Ultraschallbilds ändert.
- 16.** Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Positionsinformations-Analyseeinheit eine Änderung der zweiten Position gegenüber der ersten Position und eine Versatzgröße ihres dreidimensionalen Drehwinkels berechnet, und eine Bildverarbeitungs-Berechnungseinheit das dreidimensionale Ultraschallbild für die Änderung der Position und des Winkels dreht.
- 17.** Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei in der Positionsinformations-Analyseeinheit folgendes vorgesehen ist:

eine Speichereinrichtung (61) zum Speichern der ersten Position der Ultraschallsonde und eine Berechnungseinheit (62) zum Berechnen der Positionsbeziehung zwischen der in der Speichereinrichtung gespeicherten ersten Position und der zweiten Position.

18. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei in der Ultraschallbild-Erzeugungseinheit folgendes vorgesehen ist:

eine Speichereinrichtung (71) zum Speichern eines zweidimensionalen Ultraschallbilds oder dreidimensionalen Ultraschallbilds, und eine Bildverarbeitungs-Berechnungseinheit (72) zum Anpassen der dreidimensionalen Ultraschallbilddaten unter Verwendung der Positionsbeziehung und zum Erzeugen des dreidimensionalen Ultraschallbilds.

19. Ultraschall-Bildgebungsverfahren aufweisend:

einen Schritt zum Setzen einer Ultraschallsonde (2) an eine erste Position und zum Speichern der ersten Position, einen Schritt zum Setzen der Ultraschallsonde an eine zweite Position und zum Gewinnen dreidimensionaler Ultraschallbilddaten, einen Schritt zum Umwandeln der dreidimensionalen Ultraschallbilddaten in ein dreidimensionales Ultraschallbild in der ersten Position aufgrund der Positionsbeziehung zwischen der ersten und der zweiten Position, und einen Schritt zum Erzeugen und Anzeigen des umgewandelten dreidimensionalen Ultraschallbilds.

Revendications

1. Appareil de diagnostic à ultrasons comprenant :

une sonde à ultrasons (2) adaptée pour émettre et recevoir des ondes ultrasonores vers/depuis un objet à examiner ;
une unité de construction d'images ultrasonores (7) adaptée pour construire une image ultrasonore tridimensionnelle à partir de données d'image ultrasonore tridimensionnelle basées sur les signaux ultrasonores fournis par la sonde à ultrasons ;
une unité d'affichage (8) adaptée pour afficher l'image ultrasonore tridimensionnelle ;
un capteur de position (4) adapté pour détecter la position de la sonde à ultrasons ; et
une unité d'analyse d'information de position (6) adaptée pour mémoriser une première position de la sonde à ultrasons acquise par le capteur de position et analyser une relation de position entre la première position et une deuxième position ;
caractérisé en ce que l'unité de construction d'images ultrasonores convertit des données d'image ultrasonore tridimensionnelle acquises dans la deuxième position en données d'image ultrasonore tridimensionnelle dans la première position basées sur la relation de position, et construit l'image ultrasonore tridimensionnelle dans la première position.

2. Appareil de diagnostic à ultrasons selon la revendication 1, dans lequel l'unité d'analyse d'information de position analyse la relation de position d'après la variation entre la première position et la deuxième position et la variation de l'angle de rotation tridimensionnel de la sonde à ultrasons.

3. Appareil de diagnostic à ultrasons selon la revendication 1, dans lequel l'unité d'analyse d'information de position calcule un paramètre de réglage pour convertir les données d'image ultrasonore tridimensionnelle à partir d'une information de conversion indiquant la première position de la sonde à ultrasons et d'une information de conversion indiquant la deuxième position de la sonde à ultrasons.

4. Appareil de diagnostic à ultrasons selon la revendication 1, **caractérisé en ce qu'**une position est affichée sur l'unité d'affichage comme repère indicateur, et l'unité de construction d'images ultrasonores convertit les données d'image ultrasonore tridimensionnelle dans la deuxième position en données d'image ultrasonore tridimensionnelle dans la position précisée par le repère indicateur, puis elle construit une image ultrasonore tridimensionnelle dans la position du repère indicateur.

5. Appareil de diagnostic à ultrasons selon la revendication 4, dans lequel l'unité d'affichage affiche le repère indicateur en 3 dimensions en même temps que l'image ultrasonore tridimensionnelle.

6. Appareil de diagnostic à ultrasons selon la revendication 1, dans lequel l'unité de construction d'images ultrasonores provoque l'affichage d'une ligne pour indiquer un plan tranché d'une image en mode B correspondant à l'image ultrasonore tridimensionnelle à afficher sur l'image ultrasonore tridimensionnelle, puis elle construit l'image en mode B correspondant à cette ligne.
7. Appareil de diagnostic à ultrasons selon la revendication 1, dans lequel l'unité de construction d'images ultrasonores comprend un moyen de stockage (71) adapté pour mémoriser des images ultrasonores tridimensionnelles à l'avance, et provoque la synthèse des images ultrasonores tridimensionnelles mémorisées et d'une image ultrasonore tridimensionnelle en temps réel.
8. Appareil de diagnostic à ultrasons selon la revendication 7, dans lequel l'unité de construction d'images ultrasonores fait correspondre des coordonnées de référence de la pluralité de données d'image ultrasonore tridimensionnelle et synthétise les images ultrasonores tridimensionnelles.
9. Appareil de diagnostic à ultrasons selon la revendication 7, dans lequel l'unité de construction d'images ultrasonores provoque de préférence l'affichage d'une image ultrasonore tridimensionnelle ayant la plus grande luminance parmi la pluralité de données d'image ultrasonore tridimensionnelle.
10. Appareil de diagnostic à ultrasons selon la revendication 1, dans lequel l'unité de construction d'images ultrasonores provoque l'effacement partiel des données d'image ultrasonore tridimensionnelle, puis construit l'image ultrasonore tridimensionnelle.
11. Appareil de diagnostic à ultrasons selon la revendication 10, comprenant une unité de fonctionnement (10) adaptée pour régler la ligne prédécoupée pour effacer partiellement les données d'image ultrasonore tridimensionnelle, l'unité de construction d'images ultrasonores effaçant une partie des données d'image ultrasonore tridimensionnelle qui est délimitée par la ligne prédécoupée et construit une image ultrasonore tridimensionnelle à partir des données restantes.
12. Appareil de diagnostic à ultrasons selon la revendication 11, dans lequel :
l'unité d'affichage affiche hypothétiquement l'image ultrasonore tridimensionnelle ; et
l'unité de fonctionnement règle arbitrairement la ligne prédécoupée par rapport à l'image ultrasonore tridimensionnelle.
13. Appareil de diagnostic à ultrasons selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la première position est une position pour balayer une image frontale de l'objet, et la deuxième position est une position pour balayer une image latérale de l'objet.
14. Appareil de diagnostic à ultrasons selon la revendication 1, dans lequel l'unité d'analyse d'information de position règle la première position de la sonde à ultrasons comme une première matrice de conversion, destinée à être la position d'affichage de l'image ultrasonore tridimensionnelle, règle la deuxième position comme la deuxième matrice de conversion, puis calcule un paramètre d'ajustement des données d'image ultrasonore tridimensionnelle.
15. Appareil de diagnostic à ultrasons selon la revendication 14, dans lequel l'unité de construction d'images ultrasonores provoque effective la conversion de coordonnées de l'image ultrasonore tridimensionnelle d'après le paramètre d'ajustement, et modifie la direction d'affichage de l'image ultrasonore tridimensionnelle.
16. Appareil de diagnostic à ultrasons selon la revendication 1, dans lequel :
l'unité d'analyse d'information de position calcule une variation de la deuxième position par rapport à la première position et une amplitude de déplacement de l'angle de rotation tridimensionnel de celle-ci ; et
une unité de calcul de traitement d'image fait tourner l'image ultrasonore tridimensionnelle pour la variation de la position et l'angle.
17. Appareil de diagnostic à ultrasons selon la revendication 1, comprenant dans l'unité d'analyse d'information de position :
un moyen de stockage (61) adapté pour mémoriser la première position de la sonde à ultrasons ; et

une unité de calcul (62) adaptée pour calculer la relation de position entre la première position mémorisée dans le moyen de stockage et la deuxième position.

- 5 **18.** Appareil de diagnostic à ultrasons selon la revendication 1, comprenant dans l'unité de construction d'images ultrasonores :

un moyen de stockage (71) adapté pour mémoriser une image ultrasonore bidimensionnelle ou une image ultrasonore tridimensionnelle ; et

10 une unité de calcul de traitement d'image (72) adaptée pour ajuster les données d'image ultrasonore tridimensionnelle en utilisant la relation de position, et construire l'image ultrasonore tridimensionnelle.

- 19.** Procédé d'imagerie par ultrasons comprenant :

15 une étape pour régler une sonde à ultrasons (2) en une première position, et mémoriser la première position ;
une étape pour régler la sonde à ultrasons en une deuxième position et acquérir des données d'image ultrasonore tridimensionnelle ;

une étape pour convertir les données d'image ultrasonore tridimensionnelle en une image ultrasonore tridimensionnelle dans la première position d'après la relation de position entre la première position et la deuxième position ; et

20 une étape pour construire et afficher l'image ultrasonore tridimensionnelle convertie.

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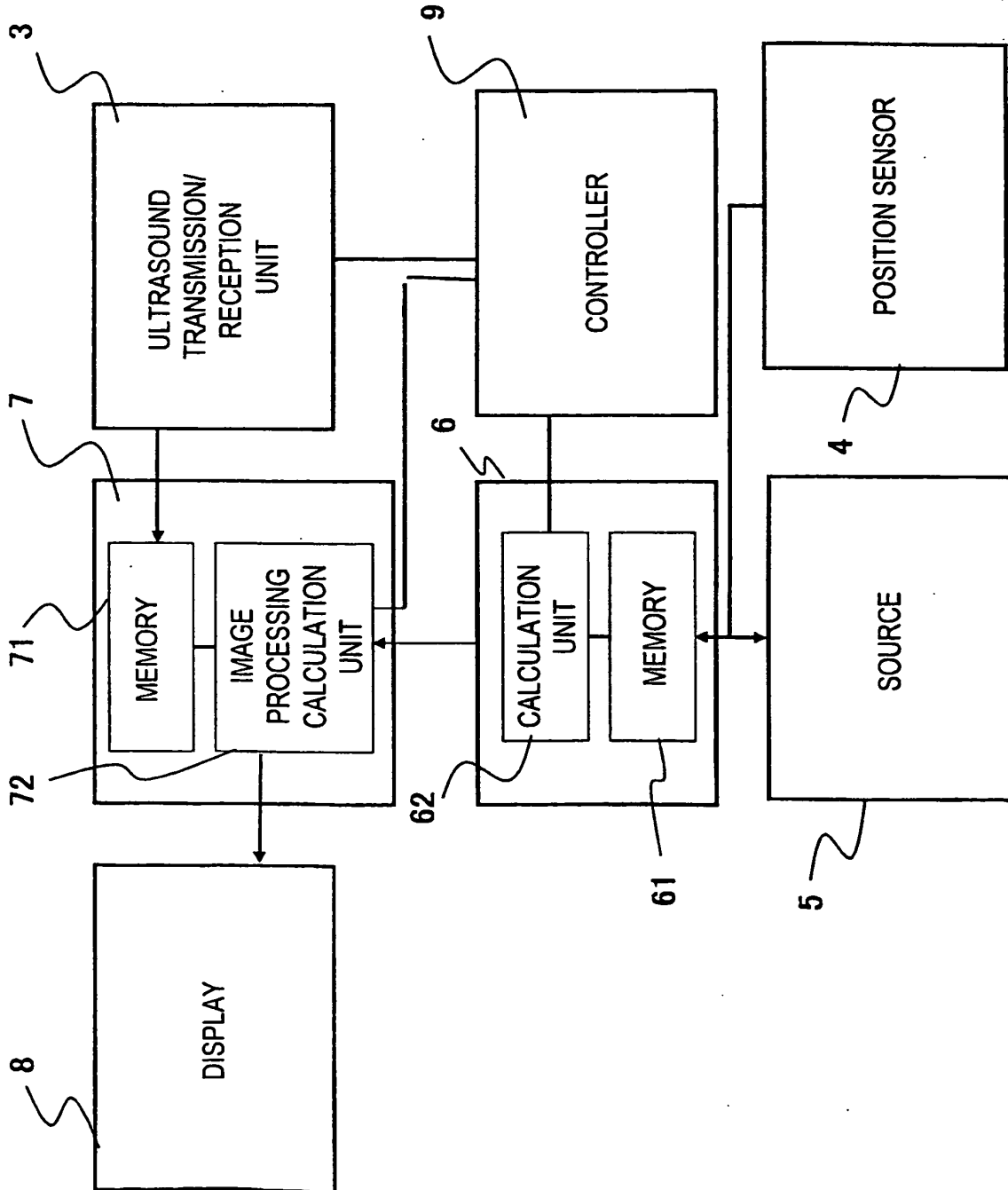


FIG. 2

FIG. 3

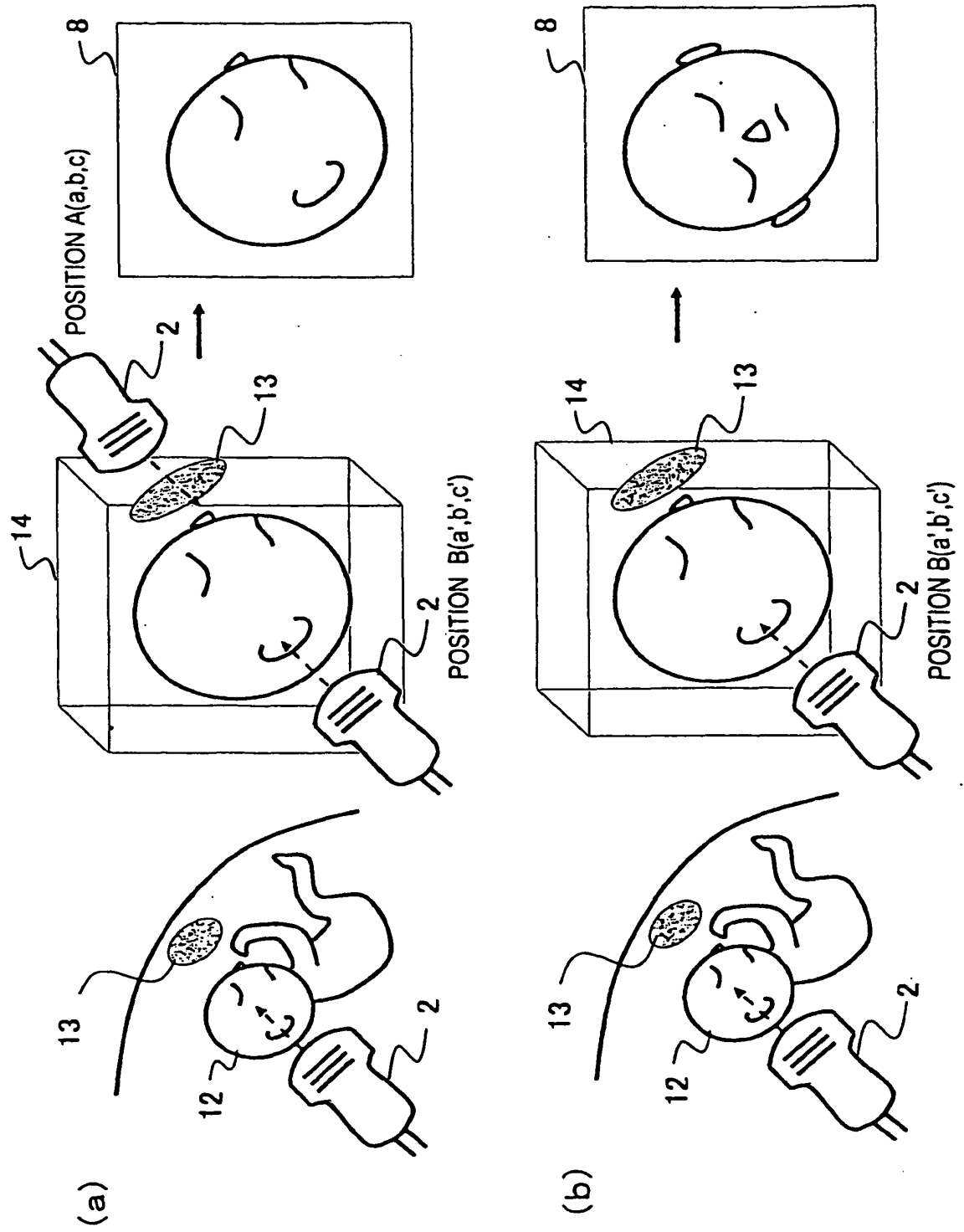


FIG. 4

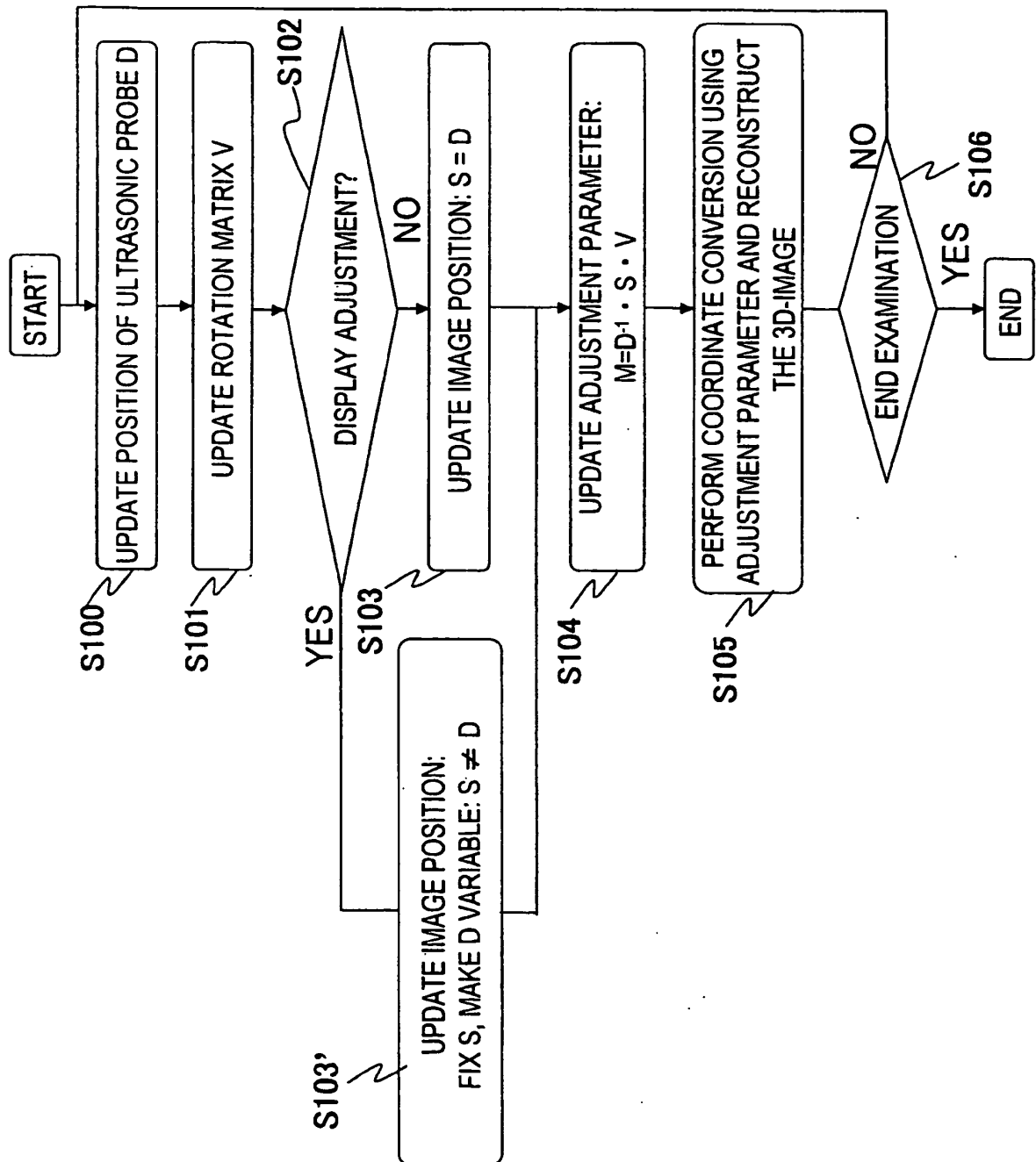


FIG. 5

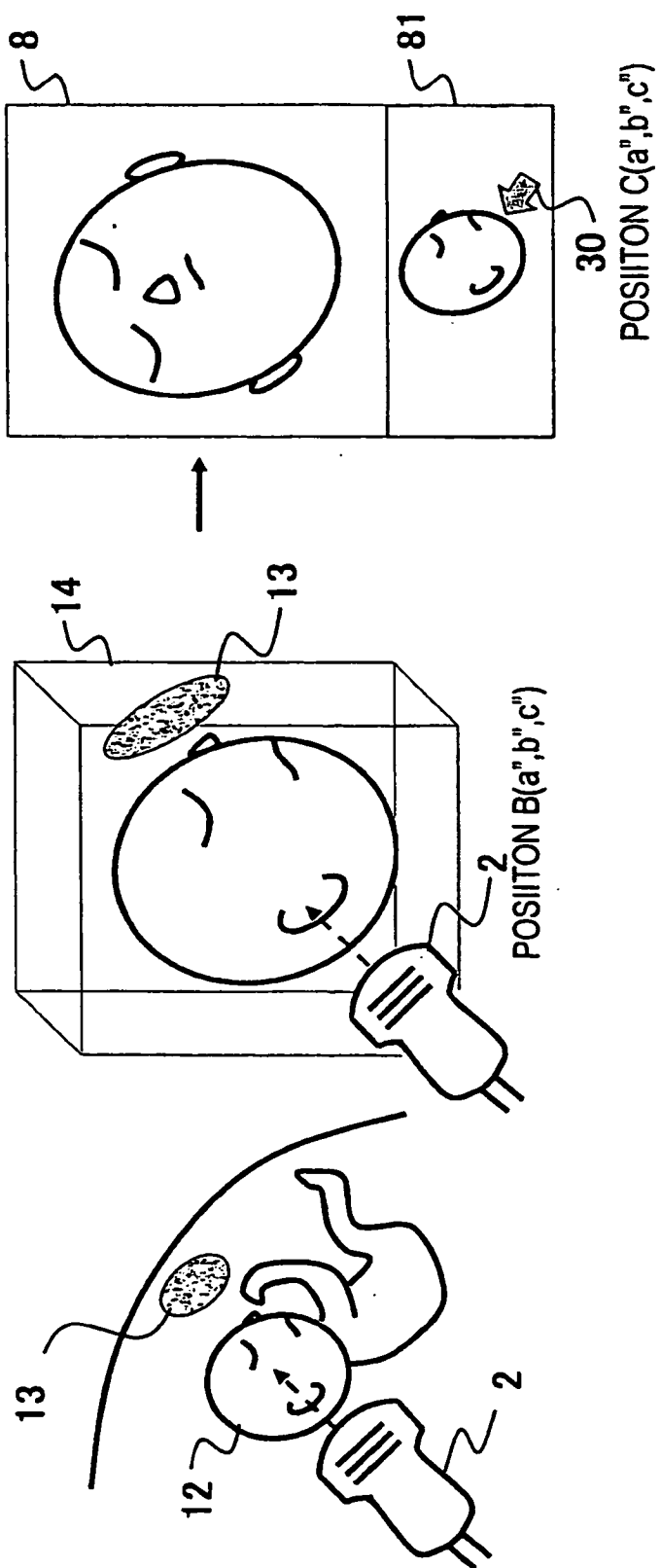
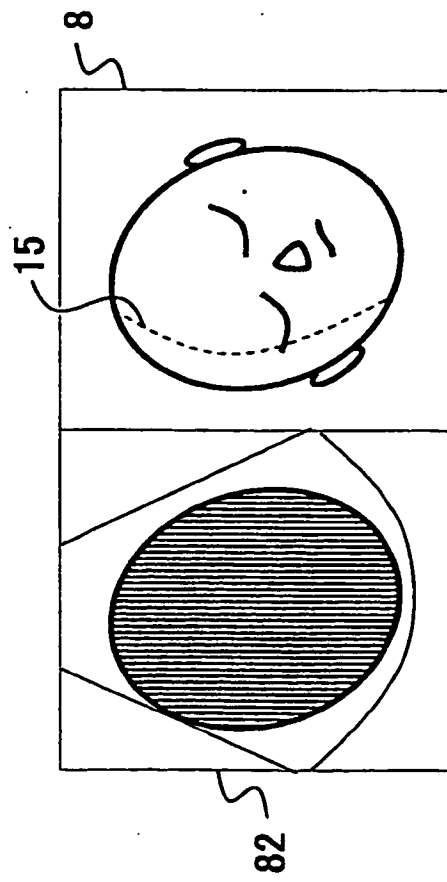
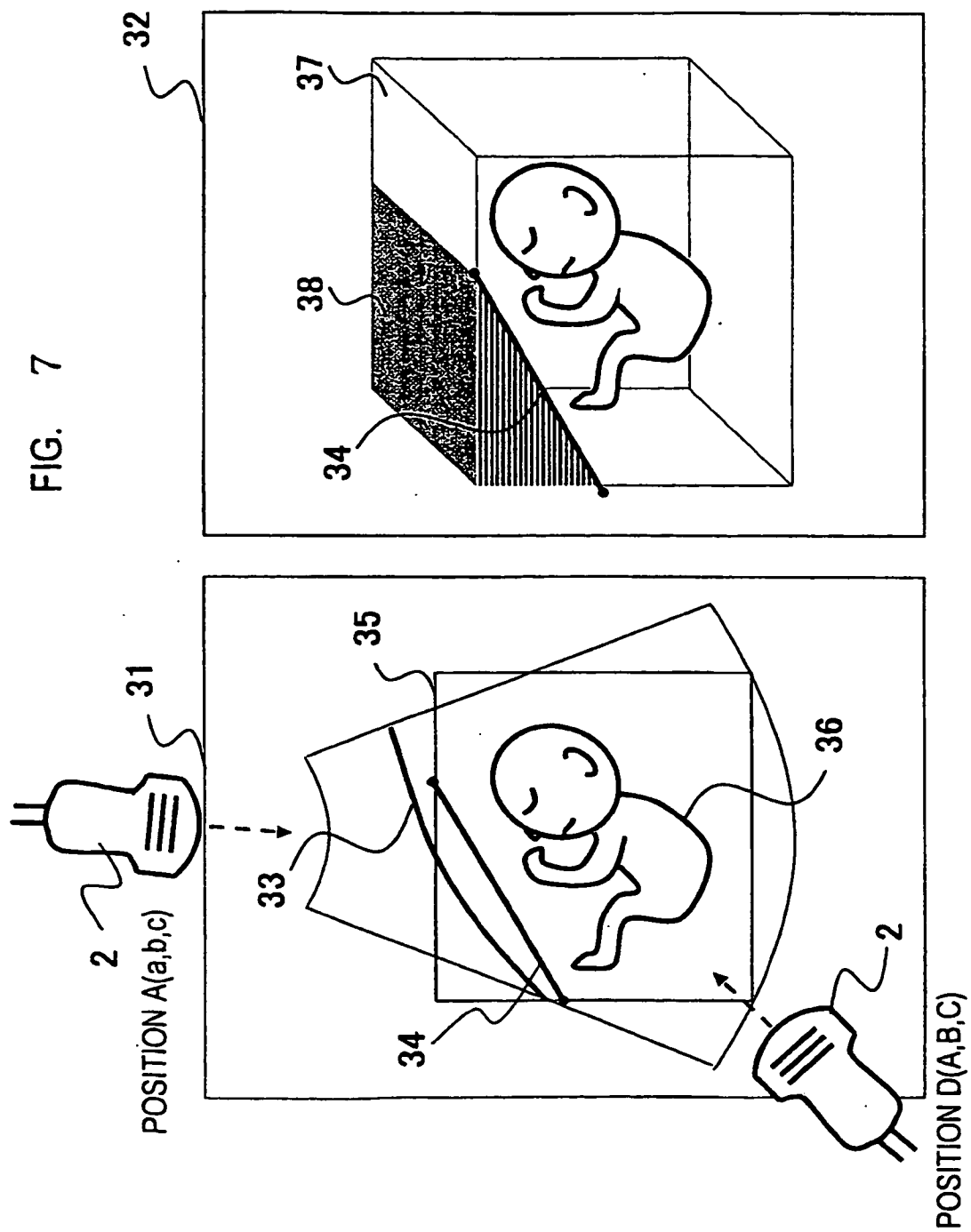


FIG. 6





REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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当前申请(专利权)人(译)	日立医疗器械股份有限公司		
[标]发明人	TSUJITA TAKEHIRO HAYASHI TETSUYA		
发明人	TSUJITA, TAKEHIRO HAYASHI, TETSUYA		
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外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

超声波诊断装置包括：超声波探头2，用于向/从待检测物体发送/接收超声波；超声波图像构建单元7，用于基于来自超声波信号的3维超声波图像数据构建3维超声波图像从超声波探头2接收的显示单元7和用于显示三维超声波图像的显示单元7。超声波诊断装置还包括：位置传感器4，用于检测超声波探头的位置；位置信息分析单元6，用于存储从位置传感器4获得的超声波探头2的第一位置，并分析第一位置和第二位置之间的位置关系。超声图像构建单元7根据位置关系将在第二位置处获得的三维超声图像数据转换为第一位置处的三维超声图像，从而在第一位置处构建三维超声图像。

[Formula 1]

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & b_{11} & c_{11} & d_{11} \\ a_{12} & b_{12} & c_{12} & d_{12} \\ a_{13} & b_{13} & c_{13} & d_{13} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdots (1)$$