

(19)



(11)

EP 2 135 557 B1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

(45) Date of publication and mention
of the grant of the patent:
01.01.2014 Bulletin 2014/01

(51) Int Cl.:
A61B 8/08 (2006.01)

(21) Application number: **09007950.0**

(22) Date of filing: **17.06.2009**

(54) Ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus

Ultraschall-Diagnose-Gerät

Appareil de diagnose par ultrason

(84) Designated Contracting States:

**AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR
HR HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC MK MT NL NO PL
PT RO SE SI SK TR**

(30) Priority: **18.06.2008 JP 2008159560**

(43) Date of publication of application:
23.12.2009 Bulletin 2009/52

(73) Proprietors:

- **Kabushiki Kaisha Toshiba**
Minato-ku,
Tokyo 105-8001 (JP)
- **Toshiba Medical Systems Corporation**
Otarawa-shi,
Tochigi-ken 324-8550 (JP)

(72) Inventors:

- **Okamura, Yoko**
Otarawa-shi
Tochigi 324-8550 (JP)
- **Kamiyama, Naohisa**
Otarawa-shi
Tochigi 324-8550 (JP)

(74) Representative: **Kramer - Barske - Schmidtchen**
Landsberger Strasse 300
80687 München (DE)

(56) References cited:

WO-A-00/20887 WO-A-2007/114375
JP-A- 2007 313 114

EP 2 135 557 B1

Note: Within nine months of the publication of the mention of the grant of the European patent in the European Patent Bulletin, any person may give notice to the European Patent Office of opposition to that patent, in accordance with the Implementing Regulations. Notice of opposition shall not be deemed to have been filed until the opposition fee has been paid. (Art. 99(1) European Patent Convention).

Description

[0001] The present invention relates to an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus for extracting and displaying a minute structure in a living body organ from an echo signal of tissue.

5 [0002] In ultrasonic diagnosis, heart beats and fetal movements can be displayed in real time through a simple operation of placing an ultrasonic probe over the surface of a body. Since ultrasonic diagnosis has a high level of safety, ultrasonic diagnostic tests can be performed repeatedly. Further, an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus is smaller than other diagnostic apparatuses employing X-rays, CT, and MRI, for example. Thus, ultrasonic diagnosis is a simple and easy diagnostic scheme, allowing the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus to be easily moved to the bedside for diagnosis, for example.

10 [0003] Ultrasonic diagnostic apparatuses vary greatly depending on the kind of functions equipped therein. Among compact types, ultrasonic diagnostic apparatuses which can be carried with one hand have been developed. Unlike the use of X-rays, for example, ultrasonic diagnosis is free from the influence of exposure to radiation, and can be used in obstetrics or home medical care, for example.

15 [0004] One of ultrasonic diagnoses offering various advantages as described above is early diagnosis for breast cancer. It is known that microcalcifications occur in breast tissue with a high frequency as a sign of breast cancer. One or more microcalcification lesions are topically scattered. Since calcium is higher in hardness than body tissue, calcium reflects ultrasound well. Microcalcification lesions should therefore have high brightness on an image. In actuality, however, when an image is observed by the eye, it is said that microcalcification lesions even with the size of approximately several hundred microns are difficult to be detected.

20 [0005] On an ultrasonic image, interference fringes called a speckle pattern, which is caused by random interference of ultrasound, may occur. A speckle pattern is used for diagnosis of cirrhosis.

[0006] A speckle pattern closely resembles microstructures which are often overlooked in a diagnosis for breast cancer, and can be confusing image information for diagnosis in some cases. Thus, in a diagnosis for breast cancer, there is a need for removal of a speckle pattern.

25 [0007] In view of the above-described circumstances, techniques such as spatial compounding, a constant false alarm rate (CFAR) process, and similarity filtering. The spatial compounding is a process of superimposing transmission and reception signals from different directions and smoothing speckles. The CFAR process is a process of subtracting a neighboring average of brightness from the target pixel, and uses the subtracted result to extract high-brightness portions. The similarity filtering is a process of removing speckles using its statistical properties. As well as the above-described techniques for removal of speckle patterns, in fields other than the ultrasonic diagnosis, various attempts to automatically recognize microcalcifications have been reported mainly as applications of X-ray diagnosis images.

30 [0008] The mammary gland, which is a target of a diagnosis, has a complex structure especially in the lactiferous duct, for example, and is not a homogenous organ in nature. Thus, according to the conventional filtering process, upon detection of microcalcifications, the mammary gland structure is also extracted as a structure, and the two cannot be distinguished sufficiently.

35 [0009] Since structures such as the lactiferous duct are clearly larger than microcalcifications, the two can sometimes be distinguished by the eye even if the lactiferous duct remains after the filtering process. However, the inventors have often experienced difficulties in making such a distinction in research. In particular, when only a part of the mammary gland structure remains, the remaining mammary gland structure may look similar to microcalcifications, since the mammary gland structure is shown as dots on an image after the filtering process.

40 [0010] Furthermore, a speckle pattern on an image may vary randomly. In such a case, even after performing a predetermined speckle reduction process, speckles remain, which makes it difficult to distinguish between the remaining speckles and calcified parts.

45 [0011] In view of such circumstances, Japanese Patent KOKAI Publication No. 2007-313114 discloses the following technique. That is, Japanese Patent KOKAI Publication No. 2007-313114 discloses an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus for image processing of extracting a microstructure using a first ultrasonic image and a second ultrasonic image determined based on the position of the first ultrasonic image, comprising an image processing means for generating a microstructure-extracted image by performing a microstructure extraction process of calculating a difference from a maximum pixel value of a reference region in the second ultrasonic image including a spatially corresponding pixel, with respect to each pixel in the first ultrasonic image, and display means for displaying the microstructure-extracted image in a predetermined form.

50 [0012] According to the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus disclosed in Japanese Patent KOKAI Publication No. 2007-313114, by using spatial three-dimensional information instead of a slice of a tomogram in signal processing, continuous structures such as the mammary gland and microstructures such as microcalcified parts are accurately distinguished, and the microstructures can be extracted.

55 [0013] An ultrasonic probe used in the technique disclosed in Japanese Patent KOKAI Publication No. 2007-313114 is capable of ultrasonically scanning a three-dimensional region of a test body. Accordingly, ultrasonic probes used in the technique disclosed in Japanese Patent KOKAI Publication No. 2007-313114 include an ultrasonic probe (referred

to as a mechanical 4D ultrasonic probe) with a configuration in which a vibrator mechanically vibrates in an orthogonal direction of its arranging direction and a three-dimensional region is ultrasonically scanned, and an ultrasonic probe (referred to as a real-time 3D ultrasonic probe) with a configuration in which a three-dimensional region is ultrasonically scanned by electric control using two-dimensional vibration elements arranged two-dimensionally.

[0014] In the mechanical 4D ultrasonic probe, the test body is three-dimensionally scanned by the vibrator circuit. The tester can therefore automatically acquire a plurality of two-dimensional tomograms only by making the main body of the ultrasonic probe contact the test body. Further, an accurate distance between the cross-sections can also be detected from the controlled vibration rate. In the real-time 3D ultrasonic probe, on the other hand, a three-dimensional region can be ultrasonically scanned in principle in a time same as that required for acquiring the conventional two-dimensional tomograms.

[0015] Because of the size and weight, however, the mechanical 4D ultrasonic probe has problems of difficulty in scanning for capturing a minute structure and insufficiency in real-time properties. Further, the real-time 3D ultrasonic probe conceivably requires further time for development.

[0016] WO 2007/114375 A1 discloses an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus comprising an ultrasonic wave transmitting/receiving unit that transmits an ultrasonic wave to a subject, receives a reflected wave of the ultrasonic wave, and generates echo signals of a plurality of frames on the basis of the received reflected wave; an image data generating unit that generates three-dimensional image data composed of a plurality of two-dimensional Images on the basis of the echo signals of the plurality of frames; an image generating unit that generates a first image by performing a process of enhancing a microstructure included In the three-dimensional image data; and a display unit that displays the first image.

[0017] In addition, WO 2007/114375 A1 discloses a position detection device using a rotary encoder within a driving unit to detect a position of the probe on the movable stage as incidental information for each frame.

[0018] Accordingly, under the present circumstances, a technique by which a diagnosis result of a clinically permissible level (at which a microstructure can be extracted), using a conventional 1D ultrasonic probe (including a 1.5D ultrasonic probe) as an ultrasonic probe, is strongly desired. In other words, a technique by which a desired microstructure-extracted image can be obtained in real time using a 1D ultrasonic probe, which is the most common ultrasonic probe, is desired.

[0019] An object of the present invention, which was made in consideration of the above-described circumstances, is to provide an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus and program for accurately distinguishing between continuous structures such as the mammary gland and microstructures such as microcalcified parts, and acquiring a desired microstructure-extracted image in real time, using a conventional 1D ultrasonic probe as the ultrasonic probe.

[0020] This is achieved by the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to claim 1.

[0021] Further embodiments are defined in the dependent claims.

[0022] The invention can be more fully understood from the following detailed description when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a block diagram illustrating a configuration of an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to a first embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2 illustrates an example of a position detection device.

FIG. 3 illustrates a microstructure extraction process.

FIG. 4A is a schematic view of a target image.

FIG. 4B is a schematic view of a reference image.

FIG. 5 illustrates an example of pixel-by-pixel change in signal intensity (image brightness).

FIG. 6 illustrates an example of a display form of a microstructure extraction image.

FIG. 7 illustrates another example of a display form of a microstructure extraction image.

FIG. 8 is a flowchart illustrating a microstructure extraction process not forming part of the present invention.

FIG. 9A illustrates a normal B-mode image.

FIG. 9B illustrates a microstructure extraction image.

FIG. 10 illustrates an ultrasonic probe of an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to a first embodiment of present invention.

[0023] An example will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

[Example]

[0024] FIG. 1 is a block diagram illustrating a configuration of an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus 1 according to a first example not forming part of the invention. As shown in FIG. 1, the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus 1 comprises an ultrasonic probe 12, an apparatus main body 11, an input device 13, and a monitor 14.

[0025] The ultrasonic probe 12 generates ultrasound based on a driving signal from an ultrasonic transmission unit 21, and comprises a plurality of piezoelectric vibrators for converting a reflection wave from a test body into an electrical signal, a matching layer provided in the piezoelectric vibrator, and a packing material for preventing propagation of ultrasound from the piezoelectric vibrator to the rear side, for example. When ultrasound is transmitted to a test body P from the ultrasonic probe 12, the transmitted ultrasound is reflected off a discontinuous surface of an acoustic impedance of body tissue in turn, and received by the ultrasonic probe 12 as an echo signal. The amplitude of the echo signal depends on differences in acoustic impedance in the discontinuous surface, off which the reflection occurs. Further, an echo received when a transmitted ultrasonic pulse is reflected off the surface of the moving bloodstream or heart wall depends on velocity components of the moving body in the ultrasonic transmission direction by the Doppler effect, and receives a frequency shift.

[0026] The apparatus main body 11 comprises the ultrasonic transmission unit 21, an ultrasonic reception unit 22, a B-mode processing unit 23, a Doppler processing unit 24, an image generation unit 25, an image memory 26, an image synthesis part 27, a control processor (CPU) 28, an internal memory part 29, and an interface part 30. Hereinafter, functions of individual structural elements will be described.

[0027] The ultrasonic transmission unit 21 includes a trigger generating circuit, a delay circuit, and a pulser circuit, not shown. The pulser circuit repeatedly generates a rate pulse for forming transmission ultrasound at a predetermined rate frequency of fr Hz (period: $1/fr$ second). In the delay circuit, a delay time required to make ultrasonic waves converge into a beam in each channel and determine transmission directivity is given to each rate pulse. The trigger generating circuit applies a driving pulse to the ultrasonic probe 12 in a timing based on the rate pulse.

[0028] The ultrasonic transmission unit 21 has a function of instantly changing transmission frequencies, transmission drive voltages, and so forth, in order to perform a predetermined scan sequence according to instructions from the control processor 28. In particular, the change in transmission drive voltage is provided by an oscillator circuit of a linear amplifier type capable of switching the value instantly, or by a mechanism of switching a plurality of power supply units electrically.

[0029] The ultrasonic reception unit 22 includes, for example, an amplifier circuit, an analog-to-digital converter, and an adder, not shown. The amplifier circuit amplifies an echo signal captured through the ultrasonic probe 12 in each channel. The analog-to-digital converter supplies the amplified echo signal with a delay time required to determine reception directivity, and then the adder performs an adding process. This addition emphasizes reflection components from a direction according to the reception directivity of the echo signal, and the reception directivity and the transmission directivity form a general beam for ultrasonic transmission and reception.

[0030] The B-mode processing unit 23 receives an echo signal from the ultrasonic reception unit 22, subjects the echo signal to logarithmic amplification and an envelope detection process, and generates data whose signal intensity is expressed by brightness. This data is transmitted to the image generation unit 25, and displayed as a B-mode image, in which intensity of a reflected wave is expressed by brightness, on the monitor 14.

[0031] The Doppler processing unit 24 performs a frequency analysis for velocity information on the echo signal received from the ultrasonic reception unit 22, extracts echo components of the bloodstream, tissue, and a contrast agent by the Doppler effect, and obtains bloodstream information such as average velocity, dispersion, and power with respect to many points.

[0032] In general, the image generation unit 25 converts (scan-converts) a scanning line signal string of an ultrasonic scan into a scanning line signal string of a general video format as represented by television, for example, and generates an ultrasonic diagnostic image as a display image.

[0033] Further, the image generation unit 25 performs various kinds of image processing other than scan conversion. That is, the image generation unit 25 performs a scheme (smoothing process) of regenerating a brightness maximum image using a plurality of scan-converted image frames, and a scheme (difference operation) using a difference between images, for example, as well as the microstructure extraction process, which will be described later. Data before entering into the image generation unit 25 is sometimes referred to as "raw data".

[0034] The image memory (scene memory) 26 is a memory for storing an ultrasonic image corresponding to a plurality of frames immediately before freeze. By performing continuous display (scene display) of the ultrasonic image stored in the image memory 26, an ultrasonic moving image can also be displayed.

[0035] The image synthesis part 27 synthesizes the ultrasonic image received from the image generation unit 25 with character information and scales, for example, of various kinds of parameters, and outputs it as a video signal on the monitor 14.

[0036] The control processor 28 functions as an information processing device (computer), and controls operations of the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus main body. The control processor 28 reads an exclusive program for implementing a microstructure extraction function and a control program for performing predetermined image generation and display, for example, from the internal memory part 29, develops them on a memory owned by itself, and performs operations or control of various processes.

[0037] The internal memory part 29 stores a predetermined scan sequence, an exclusive program for realizing a microstructure extraction function according to each embodiment, a control program for performing an image generation

and display process, diagnosis information (patient IDs, views by doctors, and so forth), a diagnosis protocol, transmission and reception conditions, a CFAR process control program, a body mark generation program, and other groups of data. Further, the internal memory part 29 is also used for storing images in the image memory 26 as necessary. The data in the internal memory part 29 can also be transferred to an external peripheral device via the interface part 30.

5 [0038] The interface part 30 is an interface regarding the input device 13, a network, and a new external storage device (not shown). Data such as an ultrasonic image or an analysis result obtained by the device can be transferred to another device through a network by the interface part 30.

10 [0039] The input device 13 is connected to the apparatus main body 11, and includes various switches, buttons, a trackball, a mouse, and a keyboard for capturing various instructions, conditions, setting instructions for a region of interest (ROI), and various kinds of image quality condition setting instructions from the operator into the apparatus main body 11. For example, if the operator operates an END button or a FREEZE button of the input device 13, transmission and reception of ultrasound is finished, and the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus is set to a suspension state.

15 [0040] The monitor 14 displays morphologic information (B-mode image) and bloodstream information (average velocity image, distribution image, power image, and so forth) in a living body, and a combination thereof, as an image, based on a video signal from the image generation unit 25.

20 [0041] A position detection device 15 can also be provided in the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus 1 as necessary. The position detection device 15 detects information about the position of the ultrasonic probe 12 with respect to a photography object (that is, the area to be diagnosed). The information about the position of the ultrasonic probe 12 refers to information for specifying absolute positional information and relative positional information of the ultrasonic probe 12, positional information before movement and movement velocity and time of the ultrasonic probe 12, and the position of the ultrasonic probe 12 in other scanning.

25 [0042] FIG. 2 illustrates an example of the position detection device 15. As shown in FIG. 2, the position detection device 15 has a movable stage 150 and a drive 151. On the movable stage 150, the ultrasonic probe 12 can be provided through an exclusive adapter. The drive 151 moves the provided ultrasonic probe 12 along the movable stage 150 based on control from the control processor 28. Further, the drive 151 has a rotary encoder inside, for example, detects the position of the ultrasonic probe 12 on the movable stage 150, and transmits the detected result to the control processor 28 one by one.

30 [0043] In order to acquire an ultrasonic image, the breast, which is a diagnosis target, is placed in a predetermined position in a state of being immersed in a water tank 17, and is fixed so as not to move during the test. Further, the ultrasonic probe 12 and the position detection device 15 are placed at the bottom surface side of the water tank 17. The control processor 28 controls the drive 151 so that the ultrasonic probe 12 moves at a predetermined rate and simultaneously performs an ultrasonic transmission and reception process, and executes self-run ultrasonic scanning. An image from the ultrasonic probe 12 is sent to the apparatus main body 11. Further, positional information acquired by the drive 151 is used in real time for information generation regarding an ultrasonic probe position, which will be described later, and written and managed as auxiliary information in each frame.

35 [0044] Hereinafter, a microstructure extraction process, which is one of the main features of the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus and program according to the first example, will be described in detail.

40 [0045] When a bright point which is considered as a minute structure (hereinafter simply referred to as bright point) is observed in an ultrasonic tomogram (B-mode image), it is difficult to determine whether the minute structure is actually a structure such as a microcalcification or a part of a tissue structure such as the mammary gland. In particular, it is difficult to diagnose from only one still image.

45 [0046] However, the two are different in the following respects, for example.

(Difference 1) A composition of a microcalcification should be higher in hardness than body tissue, and in principle should receive bigger ultrasonic reflection signals. The research results by the inventors show that the signal level of the bright point corresponding to the structure formed of microcalcifications is slightly higher than the maximum value of the signal level of a neighboring speckle pattern. When the difference is displayed as brightness on the monitor, however, it is difficult to determine the difference in signal level by the eye.

50 (Difference 2) A structure formed of microcalcifications is a scattered microstructure. On the other hand, living body tissue such as the mammary gland is a continuous structure with a configuration which is three-dimensionally continuous in a predetermined range. Essentially, the two are greatly different in terms of form of spatial distribution. Accordingly, by considering the three-dimensional continuity in the depth direction, difference between the two can be determined.

55 [0047] Focusing the above-described point, the present example distinguishes between the two based on minute differences in brightness, and forms of spatial distribution in diagnosis of the breast, the liver, the pancreas, or the like, and thereby generating an image (microstructure-extracted image) in which a microstructure is positively extracted.

[0048] The target of the microstructure extraction process in the first example is image group data. The image group data refers to volume data having a plurality of two-dimensional images or data (not necessarily complete volume data) formed of a plurality of two-dimensional images.

[0049] In the first example, in order to provide concrete descriptions, a microstructure extraction process using image

group data as volume data will be described. The image group data can be acquired by, for example, photography using a device capable of self-run scanning as shown in FIG. 2, or by photography using an ultrasonic probe (provided with a position sensor as necessary) in which ultrasonic vibration elements are arranged one-dimensionally and manually acquiring a plurality of cross-sections.

5 [0050] FIG. 3 illustrates a microstructure extraction process. As shown in FIG. 3, a target image 31 and a reference image 32 are selected from a plurality of two-dimensional images included in the image group data. The target image 31 is one of images which are targets of the microstructure extraction process, and is a tomogram (including a tomogram subjected to a process such as time smoothing) immediately under the ultrasonic probe 12. The reference image 32 is another tomogram in a position spatially different from the target image 31 (at a distance of k frames from the target image, for example), and is used for the microstructure extraction process. More specifically, the reference image 32 is an image of a preceding frame of the target image 31, and is an image stored in the image memory 26. These images are desirably vertical sections with respect to the main body of the ultrasonic probe, as in the case of the B-mode diagnosis.

10 [0051] FIG. 4A is a schematic view of the target image. FIG. 4B is a schematic view of the reference image. In the microstructure extraction process, a differential image is generated by subtracting the reference image from the target image. In this process, a representative value of pixels present in a reference region R_i set on the reference image is determined with respect to each pixel (x_i, y_i) (which will be referred to as a target pixel) on the target image, and the representative value is subtracted from the value of the target pixel (x_i, y_i) .

15 [0052] The reference region refers to a region set on the reference image in an arbitrary size such that coordinates on the reference image include the same pixel (corresponding pixel) as the target pixel. Any value representing characteristics of the reference region R_i may be used as the representative value of the reference region R_i . For example, the representative values may include the maximum value, the average value, and the median value. In the first example, the maximum value is adopted as the representative value. Generation of the differential image can be expressed by the following formula (1):

$$25 \quad Q_i(x_i, y_i) = P_i(x_i, y_i) - \text{MAX}[P_{i-k}(x_i+m, y_i+n)] \dots (1)$$

30 where $Q_i(x_i, y_i)$ denotes the value of each pixel of the differential image, $P_i(x_i, y_i)$ denotes the value of the target pixel on the target image, $P_{i-k}(x_i, y_i)$ denotes the value of each pixel on the reference image in a position spatially corresponding to $P_i(x_i, y_i)$, $P_{i-k}(x_i+m, y_i+n)$ denotes the value of each pixel in the reference region R_i , m and n denote an arbitrary values specifying the size of the reference region, and MAXD denotes the operation of selecting the maximum value from $[]$. Accordingly, FIG. 4B exemplifies a reference region R_i formed of ± 2 pixels both in the x-axis and the y-axis directions, i.e., of 25 pixels in total. In this subtraction process, all the negative results are desirably assumed to be zero (brightness value = black).

35 [0053] The differential image generated by the microstructure extraction process in the first example removes continuous structures and random speckle pattern, and therefore suitably visualizes microstructures. This is based on the following reasons.

40 [0054] That is, a continuous structure remaining on a two-dimensional ultrasonic image forming image group data is a structure larger than a microstructure formed by microcalcification, and should have continuity in the depth direction. When one point in an ultrasonic tomogram is focused from this point of view, a continuous structure should show gradual changes in signal intensity (image brightness) (a) as shown in FIG. 5, for example.

45 [0055] A microstructure, on the other hand, should be included only in a specific image, as shown in signal intensity (b) of FIG. 5. Accordingly, when a differential image is generated from continuous or adjacent frame images (by subtracting an image F_i-f [reference image] from an image F_i [target image], for example), only discontinuously present microstructures (such as microcalcified portions) can be extracted from the differential image.

50 [0056] Hereinafter, display forms of the microstructure-extracted image obtained by the microstructure extraction process will be described. The display forms which will be described in the examples may be used alone or in combination.

(Example display form 1)

55 [0057] In an example display form 1, a differential image as a microstructure-extracted image is displayed together with information indicating the position of the ultrasonic probe at the time of acquisition of the target image used for generation of the differential image. Any information satisfying that purpose may be used as the information indicating the position of the ultrasonic probe. A typical example is shown in the schematic view of the ultrasonic probe 12 set on a body mark, as shown in FIG. 6.

[0058] Such information indicating the position of the ultrasonic probe may be generated based on information detected by the position detection device 15 shown in FIG. 2, for example. In the case of the body mark shown in FIG. 6, the

image synthesis part 27 generates a body mark indicating the position of the ultrasonic probe according to control from the control processor 28, synthesizes the body mark with a differential image, and transmits it to the monitor 14. Thereby, the differential image can be displayed together with the information indicating the position of the ultrasonic probe in the form shown in FIG. 6. As necessary, a scanning range or an already displayed region of the ultrasonic probe 12 may 5 be displayed as "trace" on the body mark using color coding, based on all the positional information of the ultrasonic probe of a two-dimensional image forming the image group data.

(Example display form 2)

10 [0059] In an example display form 2, information about microstructures between image frames is subjected to an MIP process, and thereby displayed as a microstructure-extracted image.

[0060] First, the above-described microstructure extraction process is performed. That is, as shown in FIG. 7, a differential image (a differential image corresponding to the image group data, for example) of each of a plurality of image frames is generated by a process (process expressed by the formula (1), for example) of subtracting a reference 15 image Fi_f (equivalent to the reference image 32) of each of the previously acquired and already stored image frames from a target image Fi (equivalent to the target image 31) of each of the image frames being photographed, with respect to each of the image frames. Then, the obtained differential images of a plurality of image frames are subjected to a process by the MIP method, and the resultant MIP image is displayed as a microstructure-extracted image. Thereby, information about microstructures included in a plurality of differential images can be squeezed into one MIP image. By 20 using the MIP image as attached data for electronic charts, for example, it is possible to reduce the management data in size. The MIP is an abbreviation for a maximum intensity projection. In principle, the MIP is a method of performing a projection process from an arbitrary viewpoint with respect to three-dimensionally constructed data, and displaying the maximum value in the projection path on the plane of projection.

25 (Example display form 3)

[0061] In an example display form 3, first, a differential image having certain reliability is extracted from image group data using quantitative analysis. Then, the extracted differential image is subjected to the MIP process, as in the above-described case (example display form 2).

30 [0062] That is, a brightness curve is generated with respect to each pixel of a differential image corresponding to image group data, and an amount of change in time and a standard deviation thereof in a certain period (an interval between frames, for example) are calculated using the brightness curve. A pixel corresponding to the standard deviation (a standard deviation indicating a value greater than a predetermined threshold, for example) indicating a remarkably 35 different value among the obtained results is most likely a pixel corresponding to a microstructure. Accordingly, after extracting a differential image having a pixel corresponding to the standard deviation indicating such a remarkably different value, a plurality of images extracted as differential images having the pixel corresponding to the standard deviation indicating the remarkably different value are subjected to a process by the MIP method. By performing such a processing step, extraction precision of microstructures can be improved.

40 (Example display form 4)

[0063] In a display form 4, a B-mode image prior to the microstructure extraction process, a microstructure-extracted image, and an MIP image obtained by an MIP process using a differential image, is displayed in the form of superimpose display, dual display, or triplex display. In the case of the superimpose display, it is possible to distinguish between a B-mode image prior to removal of a speckle pattern and a new image after the removal by superimposing them by changing the respective basic colors. Further, in parallel display such as dual display, in each display form in which different types of images are simultaneously displayed, a cursor is arranged in the same corresponding position in each image. Accordingly, the observer such as a doctor can make a microstructure-extracted image displayed in a desired display form and in desired timing according to the purpose, and specify and observe microstructures quickly and easily based on a 45 plurality of kinds of images.

50 [0064] Hereinafter, the microstructure extraction process by the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus and program according to the first example will be described with reference to the flowchart shown in FIG. 8. In order to provide concrete descriptions, in the example shown in FIG. 8, the display form according to the display form example 1 will be adopted. Upon receipt of an instruction to shift to the microstructure extraction process concurrently with the start of volume scanning, a group of necessary parameters is read (Steps S1, S2), as shown in FIG. 8. The group of parameters necessary for the microstructure extraction process refers to the number of reference images, the distance from a target image, a region of a smoothing process (maximum value operation).

[0065] Then, image group data regarding the breast is acquired by volume scanning using a predetermined scheme,

and is stored in a memory (Step S3). After that, the image generation unit 25 calculates a representative value of a reference region with respect to each reference image (Step S4), and performs the above-described microstructure extraction process using the calculated representative value to generate a plurality of difference images corresponding to the image group data (Step S5). The acquired difference image is displayed together with a body mark indicating positional information of the ultrasonic probe on the monitor 14, for example, and is saved automatically (Step S6).

5 [0066] After that, the diagnosis device repeatedly performs the microstructure extraction process until an image freezes or an instruction to finish the video mode of the present invention is provided.

10 [0067] By programming the above-described series of processes using the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to the first example, or by reading the program into a storage medium after the programming, it becomes easy to sell and distribute the series of processes as a single software product independent from medical image diagnosis apparatuses, and the technique according to the first example can be used on other hardware devices too.

15 [0068] As described above, according to the first example, it is possible to accurately distinguish between continuous structures such as the mammary gland and microstructures such as microcalcified portions, and provide an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus and program capable of obtaining a desired microstructure-extracted image in real time, using a conventional 1D ultrasonic probe as an ultrasonic probe.

20 [0069] That is, according to the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus and program of the first example, microstructures can be extracted in real time by using difference in spatiality (spatial (3D) information) between continuous structures and microstructures using a 1D ultrasonic probe. In other words, by use of a widely prevalent 1D ultrasonic probe, which does not lose real-time properties, a pseudo-positive reaction, which cannot be sufficiently reduced by signal processing only within a tomogram.

25 [0070] More specifically, according to the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus of the first example, discontinuously present microstructures are extracted in real time using information regarding the direction (depth direction) substantially crossing the image in diagnoses of the breast, the liver, pancreas, and so forth, using a conventional 1D ultrasonic probe (including a 1.5D ultrasonic probe) as an ultrasonic probe. The maximum value smoothing in the microstructure extraction process enables effective removal of residuals due to variation in speckle pattern and deviation in position in the cross-sectional direction of the structure. A mere difference calculation between a target image and a reference image cannot completely remove residuals due to variation in speckle pattern and deviation in position in the cross-sectional direction of the structure.

30 [0071] FIG. 9A illustrates a normal B-mode image, and FIG. 9B illustrates a microstructure-extracted image.

35 [0072] When the two are compared, the normal B-mode image shown in FIG. 9A visualizes some portions of tissue as well as microcalcified parts, and many dotted high-brightness portions are scattered. This makes it difficult to specify which dot corresponds to the microcalcified part by the naked eye.

40 [0073] The microstructure-extracted image shown in FIG. 9B, on the other hand, extracts and visualizes only microcalcified parts as dotted high-brightness portions. It is therefore possible to distinguish between continuous structures which are continuously distributed three-dimensionally, and microstructures which are topically scattered, and generate and display in real time a microstructure-extracted image on which microstructures are extracted. A doctor, for example, can detect, in a short time, microstructures which are difficult to be distinguished from a speckle pattern and appear only in a specific cross-sectional image by observing an image on which microstructures are extracted and displayed.

45 [0074] In the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to the first example, the size of the frame and the reference region used as a reference image for use in the microstructure extraction process can be arbitrarily selected. Accordingly, by setting the size of the frame or the reference region used as the reference image depending on the purpose of test or individual difference, preferable visualization of microstructures can be performed according to individual situations.

50 [0075] Further, in the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to the first example, various kinds of display forms can be adopted, as will be exemplified below. That is, adoptable display forms include displaying a microstructure-extracted image together with a body mark in which the position of the ultrasonic probe and the scanning range at the time of acquisition of the target image are set, displaying an MIP image generated using a differential image obtained by a microstructure extraction process in a predetermined form, or displaying an image before and after the microstructure extraction in a predetermined form.

55 [0076] Accordingly, a doctor, for example, can detect in real time microstructures, which are difficult to be distinguished from a speckle pattern and appear only in a specific cross-sectional image, by the naked eye by observing microstructure-extracted images in a desired display form or by comparing microstructure-extracted images in various kinds of display forms.

[First Embodiment]

55 [0077] Hereinafter, an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to the first embodiment of the present invention will be described. In order to avoid overlapping descriptions with the first example not forming part of the invention, only differences from the first example will be described.

[0078] In the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to the first embodiment, as shown in FIG. 10, a microposition sensor 101 is built into the ultrasonic probe 12. The microposition sensor 101 detects an amount of movement in position of the ultrasonic probe 12, and calculates a tomogram frame interval appropriate for extraction of a target microstructure 201. Based on the tomogram frame interval thus calculated, the microstructure extraction process as described in the first example is performed.

[0079] In the first embodiment, when stop of movement of the ultrasonic probe 12 is detected by the microposition sensor 101, the following step is performed.

(Process example 1, at the time of stop of the ultrasonic probe)

[0080] When stop of movement of the ultrasonic probe 12 is detected by the microposition sensor 101, the process is changed to a process (process which does not use a plurality of tomograms acquired by the ultrasonic probe 12 in the same position) which uses only the tomogram immediately under the ultrasonic probe 12 at that point in time.

(Process example 2 at the time of stop of the ultrasonic probe)

[0081] When stop of movement of the ultrasonic probe 12 is detected by the microposition sensor 101, the tomogram acquired during the stop period is deleted (or is not used), and when movement of the ultrasonic probe 12 is resumed, the above-described process is performed using the tomogram immediately before the stop period.

[0082] As described above, according to the first embodiment, similar advantageous effects as those of the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus and program according to the first example can be obtained, and an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus capable of performing a microstructure extraction process with higher precision can be provided.

[Second Embodiment]

[0083] Hereinafter, an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to the second embodiment of the present invention will be described. In order to avoid overlapping descriptions with the first example, only differences from the first example will be described.

[0084] In the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to the second embodiment, based on correlative information between tomograms, an amount of movement in position of the ultrasonic probe 12 or similarity between the tomograms is calculated, and a tomogram frame interval suitable for extraction of a target microstructure is calculated based on the calculated result. Based on the tomogram frame interval thus calculated, the microstructure extraction process as described in the first example is performed.

(When the amount of movement of the ultrasonic probe is calculated)

[0085] Based on the calculated frame rate, for example, of the ultrasonic probe 12, a tomogram frame interval suitable for extraction of a target microstructure is calculated. When stop of movement of the ultrasonic probe 12 is detected, a similar process as the process at the time of stop of movement of the ultrasonic probe 12 in the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to the first embodiment is performed.

(When similarity between tomograms is calculated)

[0086] Based on similarity between the calculated tomograms, a microstructure extraction process as described in the first example is performed between a current frame and a frame which greatly varies from the current frame in similarity. When similarity is always high in more than a predetermined certain number of tomograms stored in the image memory 26, it is judged that movement of the ultrasonic probe 12 has stopped, and a process similar to the process at the time of stop of movement of the ultrasonic probe 12 in the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to the first embodiment is performed.

[0087] As described above, according to the second embodiment, an ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus capable of obtaining advantageous effects similar to those of the ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus according to the first example and performing a microstructure extraction process with higher precision can be provided.

[0088] The present invention has been described as above based on the first and second embodiments, but the present invention is not limited to the above-described embodiments, and various modifications and applications can of course be made within the scope of the invention.

[0089] It is explicitly stated that all features disclosed in the description and/or the claims are intended to be disclosed separately and independently from each other for the purpose of original disclosure as well as for the purpose of restricting the claimed invention independent of the composition of the features in the embodiments and/or the claims. It is explicitly

stated that all value ranges or indications of groups of entities disclose every possible intermediate value or intermediate entity for the purpose of original disclosure as well as for the purpose of restricting the claimed invention, in particular as limits of value ranges.

5

Claims

1. An ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus (1) configured to ultrasonically scan a test body (P) and acquire a tomogram, the apparatus comprising:
 - 10 an ultrasonic probe (12) configured to transmit ultrasound to the test body (P) and receive an echo signal from the test body (P);
 - 15 an image generation part (25) configured to generate an image group data comprising a plurality of two-dimensional tomograms with respect to the test body (P) based on the echo signal received by the ultrasonic probe (12);
 - 20 a microposition sensor (101) built into the ultrasonic probe (12) and configured to detect an amount of movement in position of the ultrasonic probe (12), and to calculate a tomogram frame interval appropriate for extraction of a target microstructure (210);
 - 25 an image processing part (25) configured to perform image processing of extracting the target microstructure (201) using correlation between a reference tomogram (32) stored in the storage part (26) and a target tomogram (31) immediately under the ultrasonic probe (12) to generate a microstructure extraction image wherein the image group data comprise the target tomogram and the reference tomogram; and
 - 30 a display part (14) configured to display the microstructure extraction image generated by the image processing part (25) in a predetermined form, wherein the image processing part (25) is further configured to determine the reference tomogram from among tomograms stored in the storage part (26) as an image of a k^{th} preceding frame from the target tomogram (31) based on the calculated tomogram frame interval.
- 35 2. The ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus (1) according to claim 1, wherein the image processing part is further configured to determine, when the image processing part (25) performs the image processing of extracting the target microstructure (201) using correlation between the reference tomogram and the target tomogram, a reference region within the reference tomogram with respect to a target pixel of the tomogram, to select any of a maximum value, an average, and a median value of the pixel values of the pixels in the reference region (R_i) as a representative value, and to generate the microstructure extraction image by subtracting the representative value from the pixel value of the target pixel.
- 40 3. The ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus (1) according to claim 1, wherein the image processing part (25) is further configured to determine, when the image processing part (25) performs the image processing of extracting the target microstructure (201) using correlation between the reference tomogram and the target tomogram, a reference region within the reference tomogram with respect to a target pixel of the target tomogram, to determine a representative value for pixels in the reference region which represents characteristics of the reference region, to generate a differential image by subtracting the representative value from the pixel value of the target pixel, and to extract the target microstructure (201) based on a change in signal intensity in the differential image.
- 45 4. The ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus (1) according to claim 1, wherein the image processing part is further configured to calculate the tomogram frame interval used for image processing based on an amount of movement and frame rate of the ultrasonic probe (12).

Patentansprüche

55

1. Ultraschalldiagnosevorrichtung (1), die ausgelegt ist zum Ultraschallabtasten eines Testkörpers (P) und zum Erfassen eines Tomogramms, wobei die Vorrichtung enthält:

eine Ultraschallsonde (12), die ausgelegt ist zum Senden von Ultraschall an den Testkörper (P) und zum Empfangen eines Echosignals von dem Testkörper (P);
5 ein Bilderzeugungsteil (25), das ausgelegt ist zum Erzeugen von Bildgruppendaten, die eine Vielzahl von zweidimensionalen Tomogrammen bezüglich des Testkörpers (P) enthalten, basierend auf Echosignalen, die von der Ultraschallsonde (12) empfangen werden;
ein Mikropositionssensor (101), der in die Ultraschallsonde (12) eingebaut und ausgelegt ist zum Detektieren eines Ausmaßes einer Positionsbewegung der Ultraschallsonde (12), und zum Berechnen eines Tomogrammrahmenintervalls, das zur Extraktion einer Zielmikrostruktur (10) geeignet ist;
10 ein Speicherteil (26), das ausgelegt ist zum Speichern der Tomogramme, die durch das Bilderzeugungsteil (25) erzeugt werden, zusammen mit entsprechender Positionsinformation, die von dem Mikropositionssensor (101) detektiert wird;
ein Bildverarbeitungsteil (25), das ausgelegt ist zum Durchführen einer Bildverarbeitung zum Extrahieren der Zielmikrostruktur (201) unter Verwendung einer Korrelation zwischen einem Referenztomogramm (32), das in dem Speicherteil (26) gespeichert ist, und einem Zieltomogramm (31) unmittelbar unter der Ultraschallsonde (12), zum Erzeugen eines Mikrostrukturextraktionsbilds, wobei die Bildgruppendaten das Zieltomogramm und das Referenztomogramm enthalten; und
15 ein Anzeigeteil (14), das ausgelegt ist zum Anzeigen des Mikrostrukturextraktionsbilds, das von dem Bildverarbeitungsteil (25) erzeugt wird, in einer vorbestimmten Form,
wobei das Bildverarbeitungsteil (25) ferner ausgelegt ist zum Bestimmen des Referenztomogramms aus den Tomogrammen, die in dem Speicherteil (26) gespeichert sind, als ein Bild eines k-ten vorhergegangenen Rahmens von dem Zieltomogramm (31), basierend auf dem berechneten Tomogrammrahmenintervall.

2. Ultraschalldiagnosevorrichtung (1) nach Anspruch 1, bei der das Bildverarbeitungsteil ferner ausgelegt ist zum Bestimmen, wenn das Bildverarbeitungsteil (25) die Bildverarbeitung zum Extrahieren der Zielmikrostruktur (201) durchführt unter Verwendung der Korrelation zwischen dem Referenztomogramm und dem Zieltomogramm, einer Referenzregion innerhalb des Referenztomogramms bezüglich eines Zielpixels des Tomogramms, zum Auswählen von irgendeinem von einem Maximumwert, einem Durchschnittswert und einem Medianwert der Pixelwerte der Pixel in der Referenzregion (R_i) als einen repräsentativen Wert, und
30 zum Erzeugen des Mikrostrukturextraktionsbilds durch Subtrahieren des repräsentativen Werts von dem Pixelwert des Zielpixels.

3. Ultraschalldiagnosevorrichtung (1) nach Anspruch 1, bei der das Bildverarbeitungsteil (25) ferner ausgelegt ist zum Bestimmen, wenn das Bildverarbeitungsteil (25) die Bildverarbeitung zum Extrahieren der Zielmikrostruktur (201) durchführt unter Verwendung einer Korrelation zwischen dem Referenztomogramm und dem Zieltomogramm, einer Referenzregion innerhalb des Referenztomogramms bezüglich eines Zielpixels des Zieltomogramms, zum Bestimmen eines repräsentativen Werts für Pixel in der Referenzregion, der Charakteristiken der Referenzregion darstellt,
35 zum Erzeugen eines Differentialbilds durch Subtrahieren des repräsentativen Werts von dem Pixelwert des Zielpixels, und
40 zum Extrahieren der Zielmikrostruktur (201) basierend auf einer Änderung in der Signalintensität in dem Differentialbild.

4. Ultraschalldiagnosevorrichtung (1) nach Anspruch 1, bei der das Bildverarbeitungsteil ferner ausgelegt ist zum Berechnen des Tomogrammrahmenintervalls, das für die Bildverarbeitung verwendet wird, basierend auf einem Ausmaß einer Bewegung und Rahmenrate der Ultraschallsonde (12).
45

Revendications

50 1. Appareil de diagnostic à ultrasons (1) configuré pour scanner par ultrasons un corps test (P) et pour acquérir un tomogramme, l'appareil comprenant :

- une sonde à ultrasons (12) configurée pour transmettre des ultrasons au corps test (P) et pour recevoir un signal en écho du corps test (P) ;
55 - une partie de génération d'image (25) configurée pour générer un groupe de données d'images comprenant une pluralité de tomogrammes bi-dimensionnels relatifs au corps test (P) basés sur le signal en écho reçu par la sonde à ultrasons (12) ;
- un capteur de microposition (101) intégré dans la sonde à ultrasons (12) et configuré pour détecter une quantité

de mouvement dans la position de la sonde à ultrasons (12), et pour calculer un intervalle de fréquence d'images de tomogramme approprié pour une extraction d'une microstructure cible (210) ;

5 - une partie de stockage (26) configurée pour stocker les tomogrammes générés par la partie de génération d'image (25) ensemble avec l'information de position correspondante détectée par le capteur de microposition (101) ;

10 - une partie de traitement d'image (25) configurée pour effectuer un traitement d'image pour extraire la microstructure cible (201) en utilisant une corrélation entre un tomogramme de référence (32) stocké dans la partie de stockage (26) et un tomogramme cible (31) directement sous la sonde à ultrasons (12) pour générer une image d'extraction de microstructure dans laquelle le groupe de données de groupe comprend le tomogramme cible et le tomogramme de référence ; et

15 - une partie d'affichage (14) configurée pour afficher l'image d'extraction de microstructure générée par la partie de traitement d'image (25) sous une forme prédéterminée ;

20 - dans lequel la partie de traitement d'image (25) est en outre configurée pour déterminer le tomogramme de référence parmi des tomogrammes stockés dans la partie de stockage (26) comme une image d'une k^{th} fréquence d'images précédente au départ du tomogramme cible (31) basée sur l'intervalle de fréquence d'images de tomogramme calculée.

2. Appareil de diagnostic à ultrasons (1) selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la partie de traitement d'image est en outre configurée

25 - pour déterminer, lorsque la partie de traitement d'image (25) effectue le traitement d'image d'extraction de la microstructure cible (201) en utilisant une corrélation entre un tomogramme de référence et un tomogramme cible, une zone de référence dans le tomogramme de référence relative à un pixel cible du tomogramme,

30 - pour sélectionner n'importe quelle valeur maximale, une valeur moyenne, et une valeur médiane de valeur de pixel des pixels de référence dans la zone de référence (R_i) comme valeur représentative, et

35 - pour générer l'image d'extraction de microstructure par soustraction de la valeur représentative de la valeur de pixel du pixel cible.

3. Appareil de diagnostic à ultrasons (1) selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la partie de traitement d'image est en outre configurée

40 - pour déterminer, lorsque la partie de traitement d'image (25) effectue le traitement d'image d'extraction de la microstructure cible (201) en utilisant une corrélation entre un tomogramme de référence et un tomogramme cible, une zone de référence dans le tomogramme de référence relative à un pixel cible du tomogramme,

45 - pour déterminer une valeur représentative pour les pixels dans la zone de référence qui représente les caractéristiques de la région de référence,

50 - pour générer une image différentielle par soustraction de la valeur représentative de la valeur de pixel du pixel cible, et

55 - pour extraire la microstructure cible (201) basée sur un changement d'intensité de signal dans l'image différentielle.

4. Appareil de diagnostic à ultrasons (1) selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la partie de traitement d'image est en outre configurée pour calculer l'intervalle de fréquence d'images du tomogramme utilisé pour le traitement d'image basé sur une quantité de mouvement et la fréquence d'images de la sonde à ultrasons (12).

45

50

55

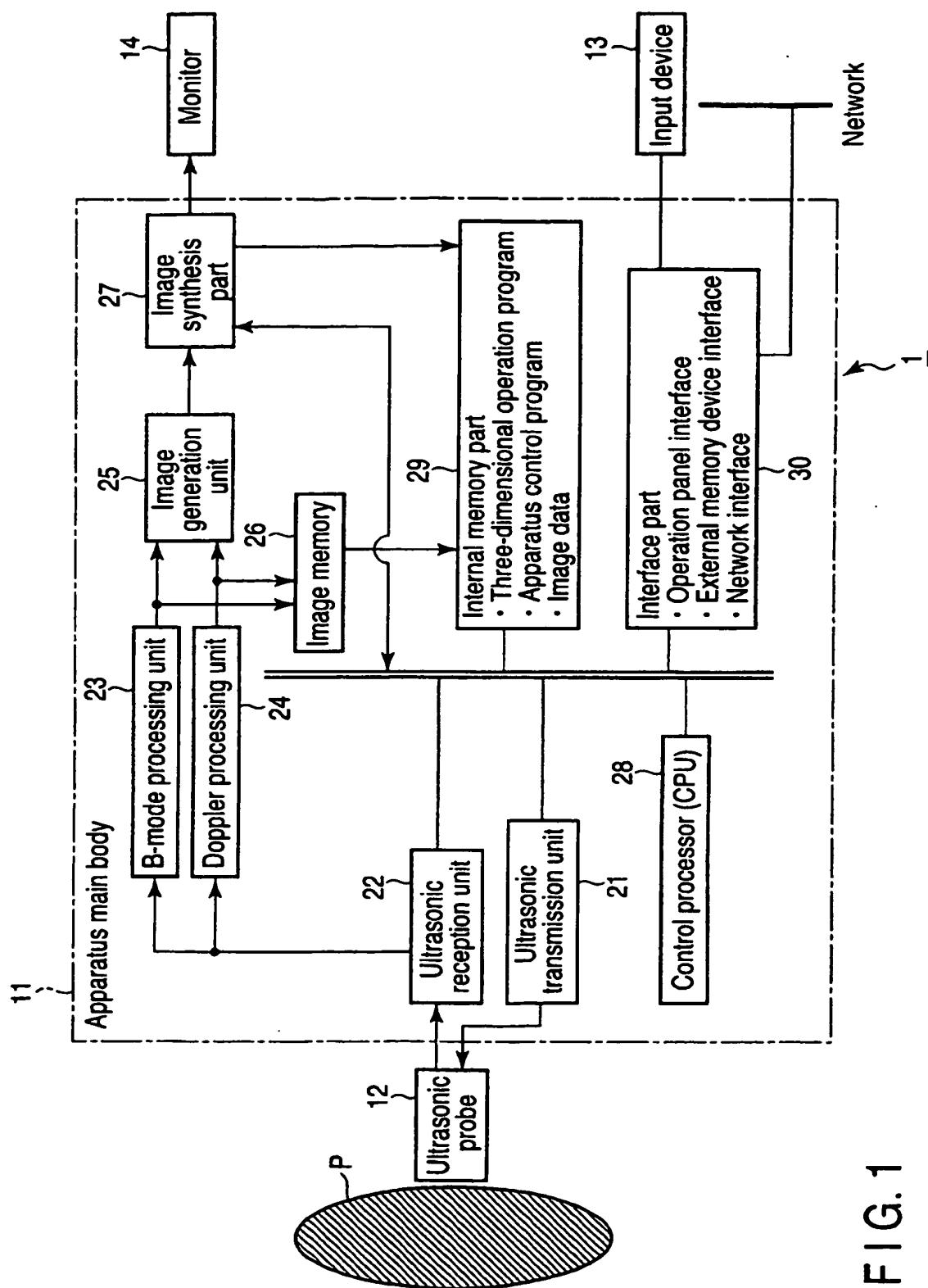


FIG. 1

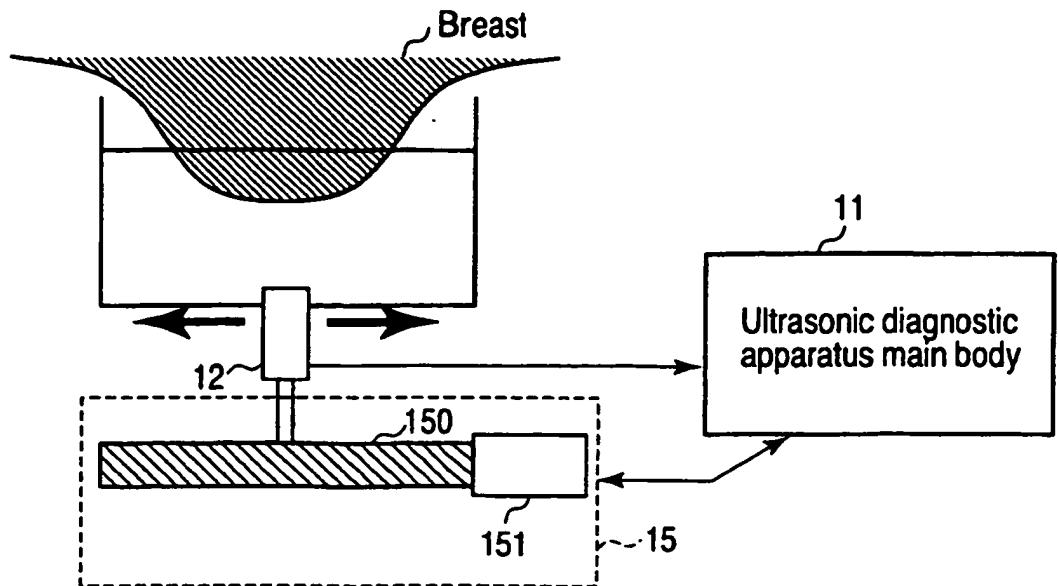


FIG. 2

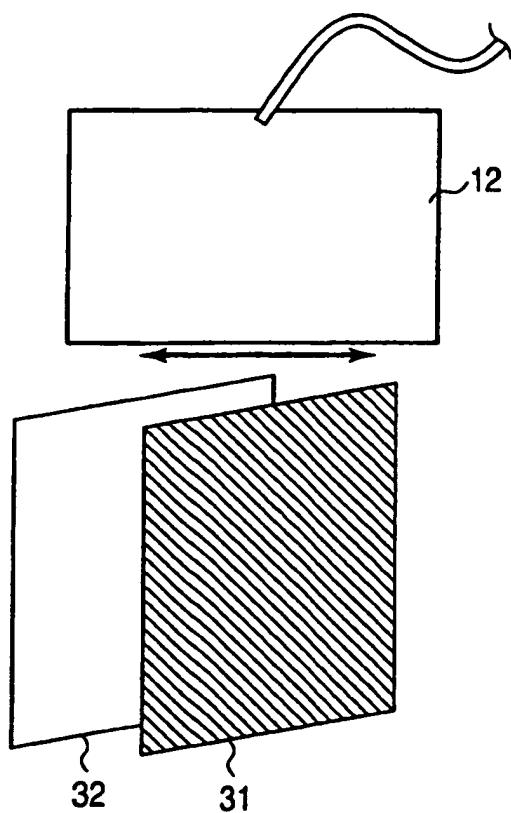


FIG. 3

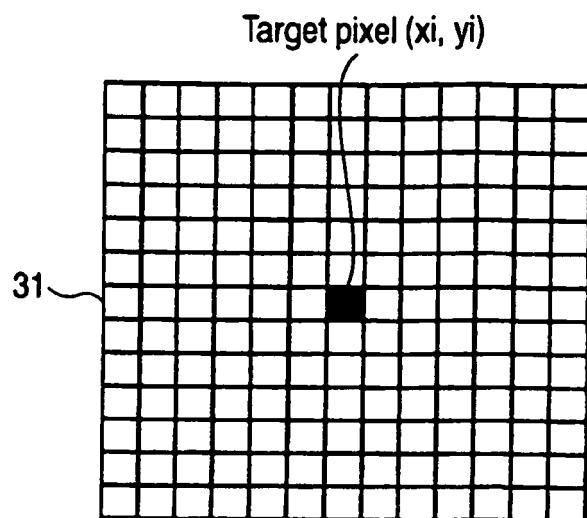


FIG. 4A

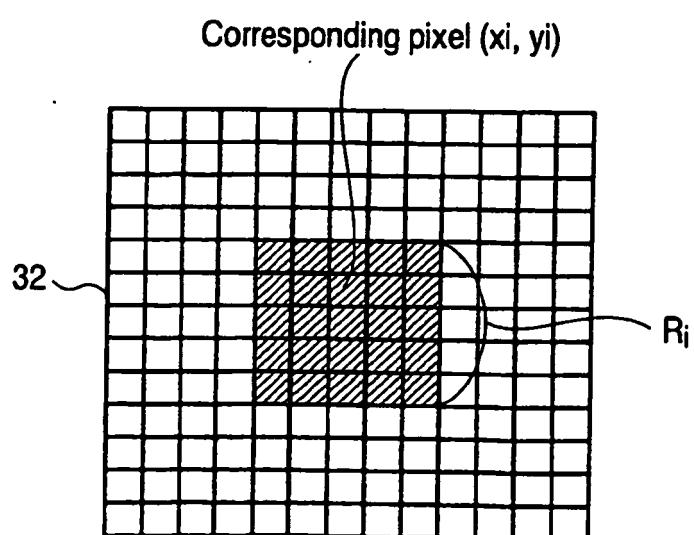


FIG. 4B

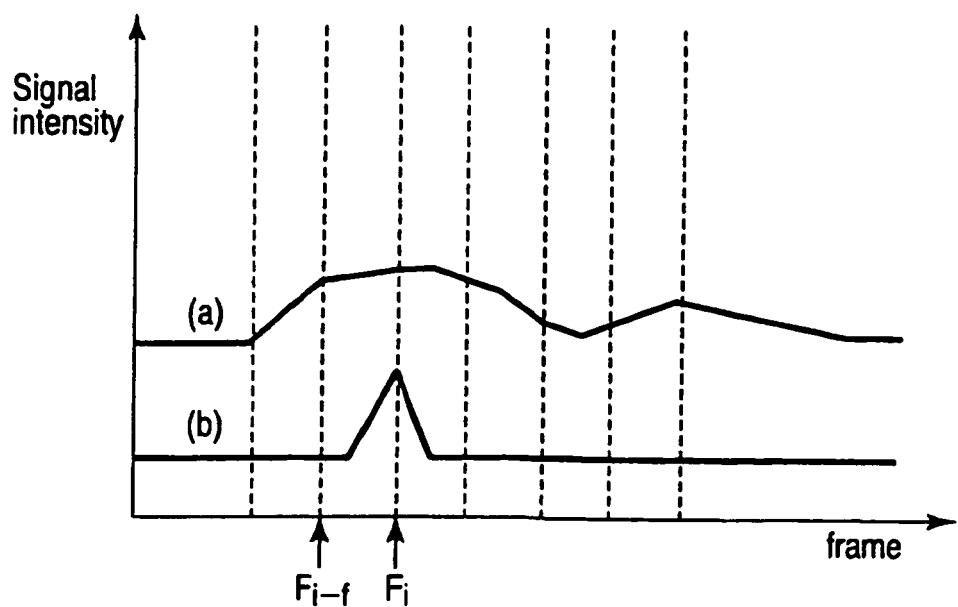


FIG. 5

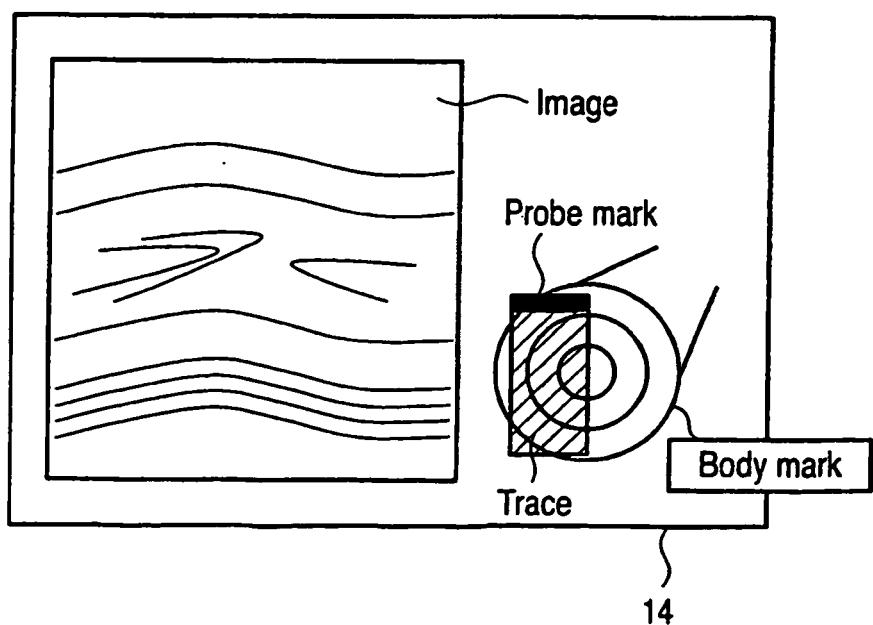


FIG. 6

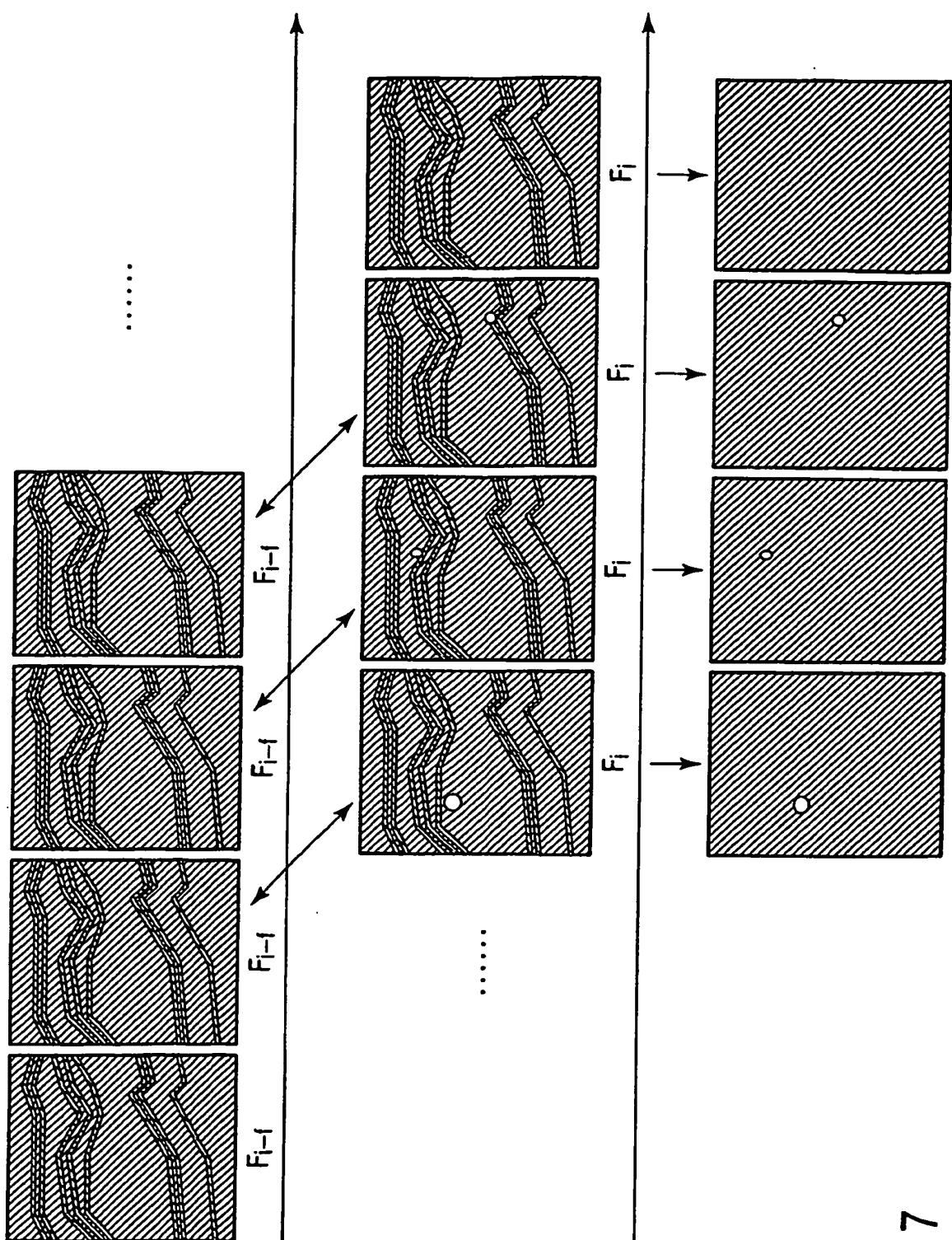


FIG. 7

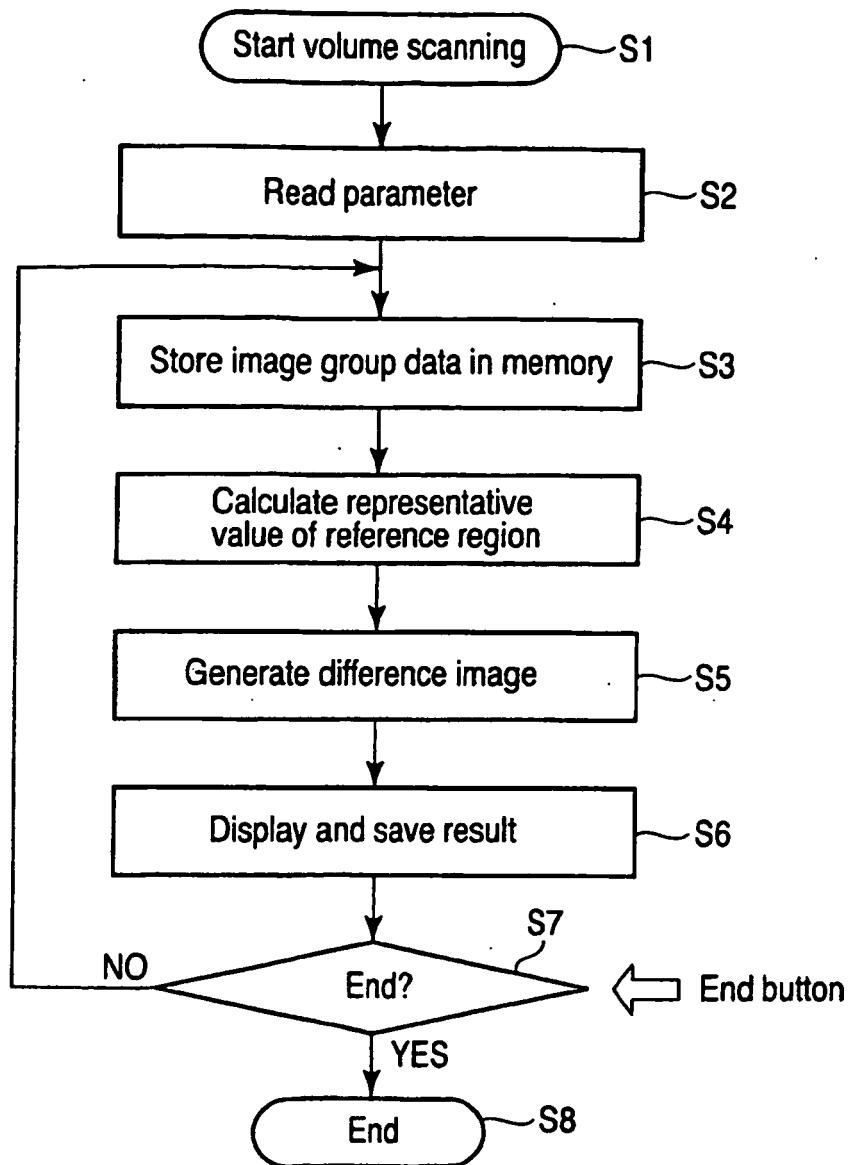


FIG. 8

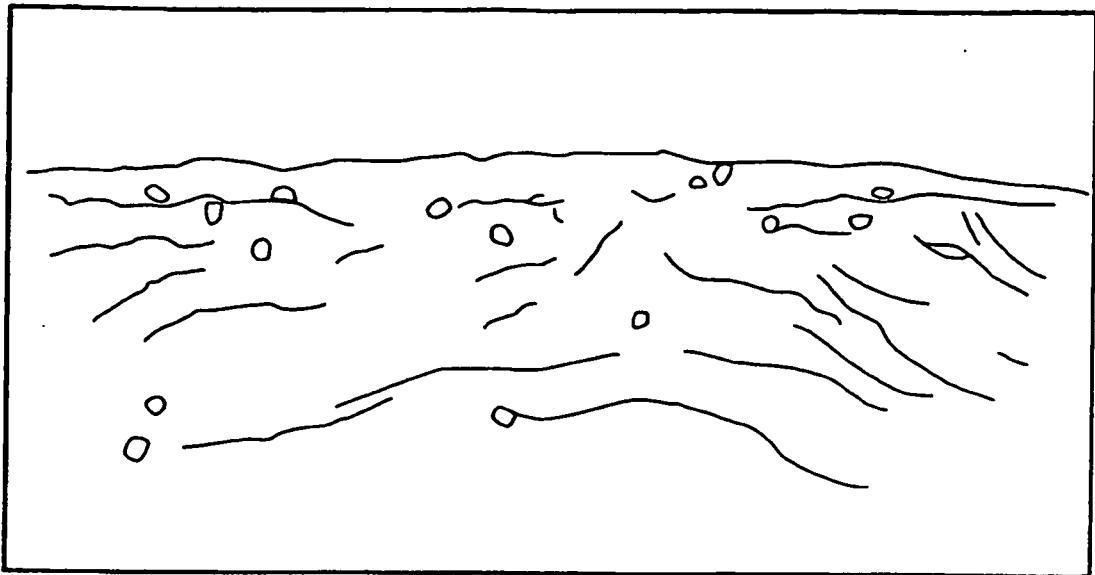


FIG. 9A

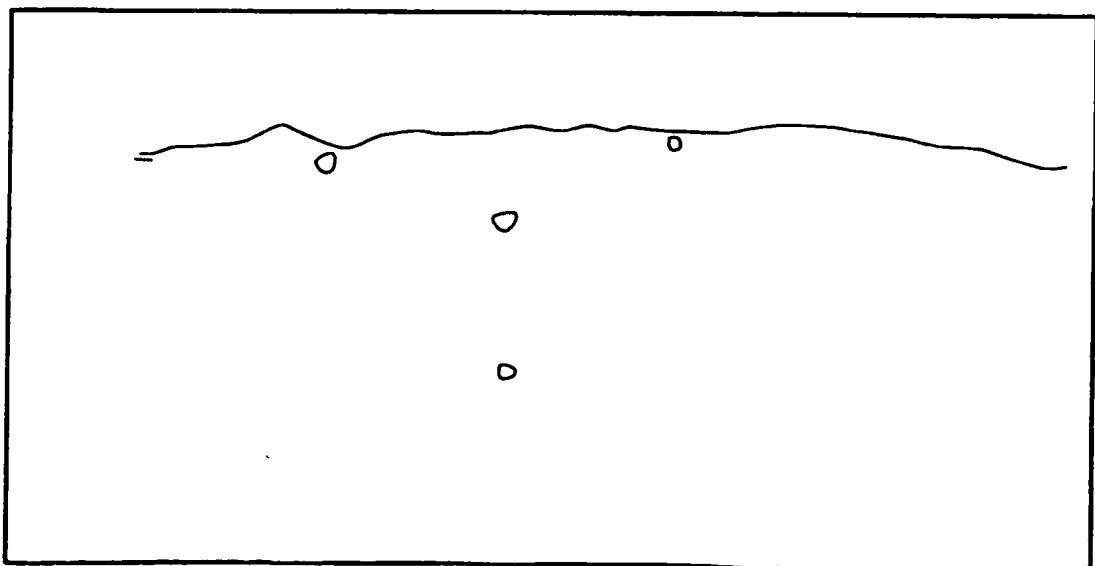


FIG. 9B

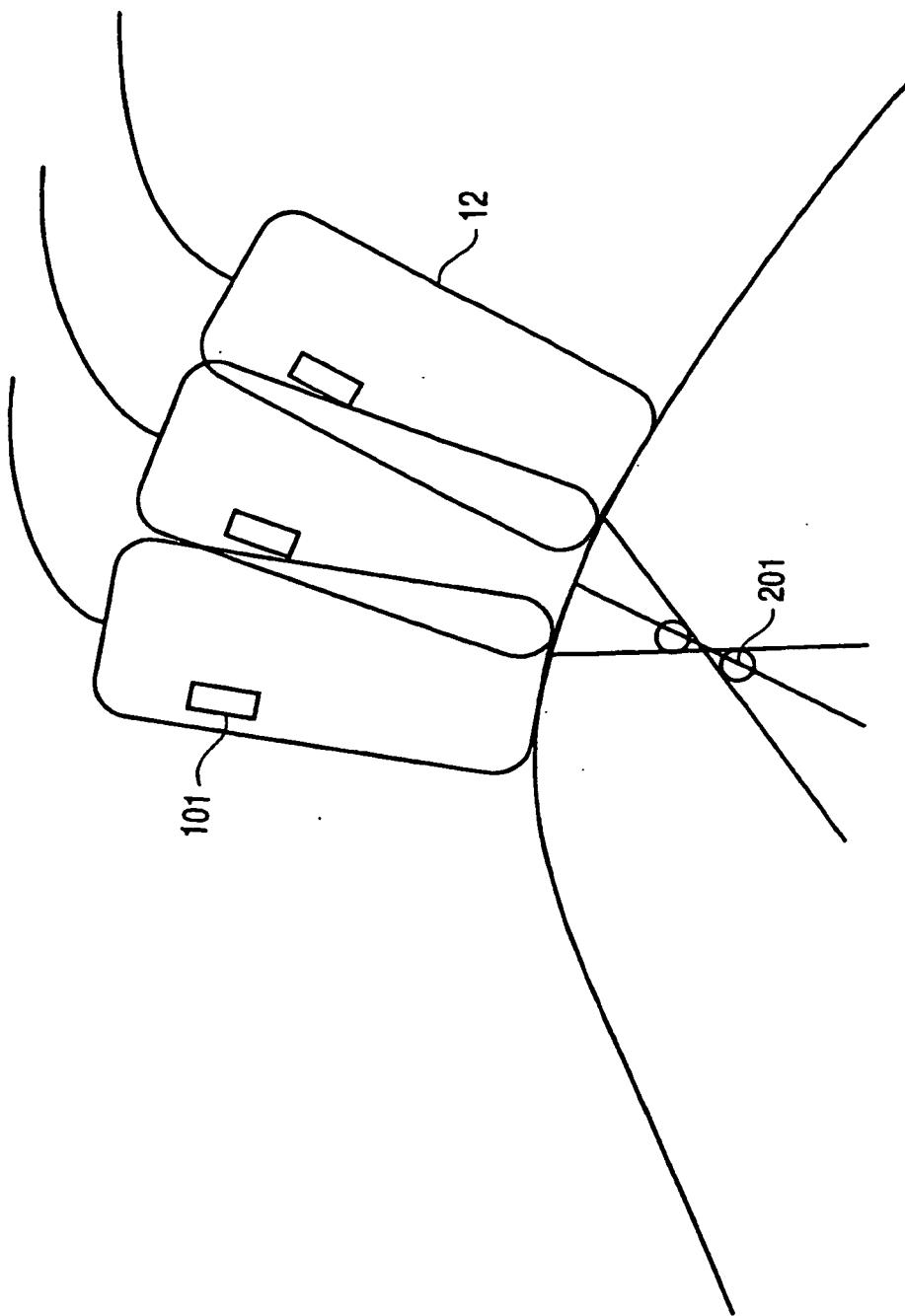


FIG. 10

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

This list of references cited by the applicant is for the reader's convenience only. It does not form part of the European patent document. Even though great care has been taken in compiling the references, errors or omissions cannot be excluded and the EPO disclaims all liability in this regard.

Patent documents cited in the description

- JP 2007313114 A [0011] [0012] [0013]
- WO 2007114375 A1 [0016] [0017]

| | | | |
|----------------|---|---------|------------|
| 专利名称(译) | 超声诊断设备 | | |
| 公开(公告)号 | EP2135557B1 | 公开(公告)日 | 2014-01-01 |
| 申请号 | EP2009007950 | 申请日 | 2009-06-17 |
| [标]申请(专利权)人(译) | 株式会社东芝 东芝医疗系统株式会社 | | |
| 申请(专利权)人(译) | 株式会社东芝 东芝医疗系统公司 | | |
| 当前申请(专利权)人(译) | 株式会社东芝 东芝医疗系统公司 | | |
| [标]发明人 | OKAMURA YOKO KAMIYAMA NAOHISA | | |
| 发明人 | OKAMURA, YOKO KAMIYAMA, NAOHISA | | |
| IPC分类号 | A61B8/08 | | |
| CPC分类号 | G01S7/52077 A61B8/14 A61B8/463 A61B8/488 A61B8/5238 G01S7/52073 G01S15/8918 | | |
| 代理机构(译) | KRAMER - HARSH - 施密特陈 | | |
| 优先权 | 2008159560 2008-06-18 JP | | |
| 其他公开文献 | EP2135557A1 | | |
| 外部链接 | Espacenet | | |

摘要(译)

超声波诊断装置(1)包括：超声波探头(12)，被配置为将超声波发送到测试体(P)并接收回波信号；图像生成单元(25)，被配置为针对测试生成多个断层图像基于回声信号的主体(P)，被配置为记录所生成的X线断层图的图像存储器(26)，以及控制处理器(28)。控制处理器(28)执行控制，使得利用存储在图像存储器(26)中的断层图像与在该点处的超声波探头(12)的位置对应的断层图像之间的相关性来执行提取微结构的图像处理。时间。微结构提取图像以预定形式显示在显示部分(14)上。

