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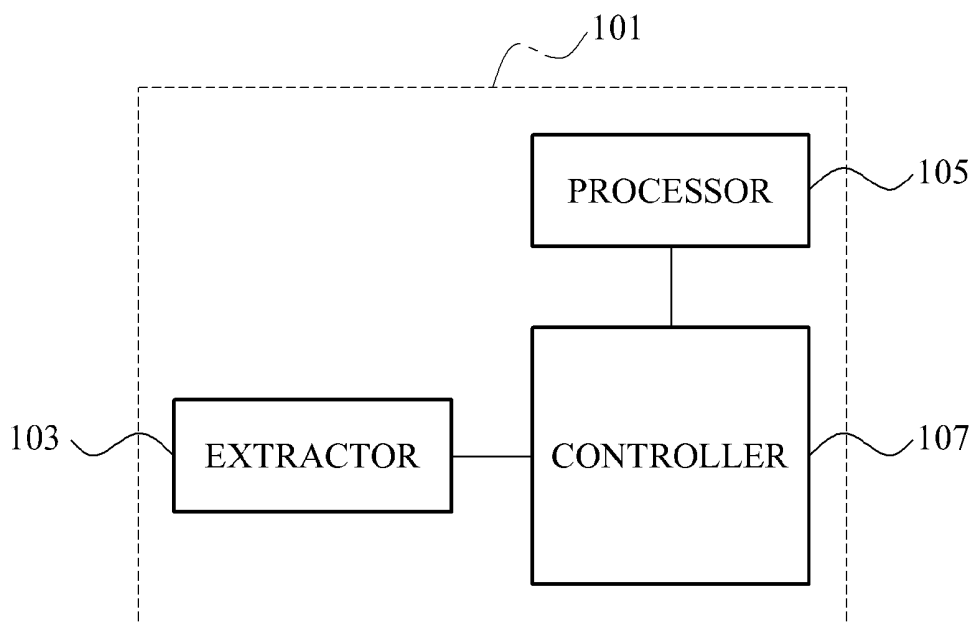
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(54) **3D ultrasound system and method for operating 3D ultrasound system**

(57) A 3-dimensional (3D) ultrasound system and a method for operating a 3D ultrasound system are provided. A 3D ultrasound system includes an extractor, a processor, and a controller. The extractor scans an image of an object in a human body, and extracts a region of in-

terest (ROI) image in an inputted ROI with respect to a selected image. The processor detects edges from a plurality of side images of the object with respect to the ROI image. The controller measures the thickness of the image using the detected edges.

FIG. 1



Description

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

[0001] This application claims the benefit of Korean Patent Application No. 10-2010-0051124, filed on May 31, 2010, in the Korean Intellectual Property Office, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND

1. Field of the Invention

[0002] The present invention relates to a 3-dimensional (3D) ultrasound system and a method for operating a 3D ultrasound system capable of detecting edges from a plurality of side images of an object in a human body with respect to a region of interest (ROI) image in an image of the object and automatically measuring the thickness of the image using the detected edges.

2. Description of the Related Art

[0003] An ultrasound system is an apparatus that irradiates an ultrasound signal from a surface of a human body towards a target part, that is, an object such as a fetus, an internal organ, and the like, under the body surface and obtains an image of a monolayer or blood flow in soft tissue from information in the reflected ultrasound signal. The ultrasound system has been widely used together with other image diagnostic systems such as X-ray diagnostic systems, computerized tomography (CT) scanners, magnetic resonance image (MRI) systems and nuclear medicine diagnostic systems because of its various merits such as a small size, a low price, real-time image display, and high stability through elimination of any radiation exposure.

[0004] Also, a method for diagnosing a Down's syndrome fetus is to measure the thickness of a fetus' nuchal translucency (NT) through an ultrasound system. Here, the ultrasound system may measure the thickness of the fetus' NT, using a figure template controlled according to a combination of a trackball and a set button, controlled by a user.

[0005] Accordingly, when the thickness of an object or a partial region is measured using the ultrasound system, intervention of a user is unavoidable, and it is impossible to precisely measure the thickness of the object due to the intervention of the user.

[0006] Therefore, an ultrasound system capable of easily providing a precise measurement result by automating a series of processes for measuring the thickness of an object, and capable of minimizing the intervention of a user, is desired.

SUMMARY

[0007] An aspect of the present invention provides a

3-dimensional (3D) ultrasound system and a method for operating a 3D ultrasound system, in which edges are detected from a plurality of side images of an object in a human body with respect to a region of interest (ROI) image in an image of the object, and the thickness of the image is automatically measured using the detected edges, to enable a precise measurement result of the thickness of the image to be provided.

[0008] According to an aspect of the present invention, there is provided a 3D ultrasound system including an extractor to scan an image of an object in a human body and to extract an ROI image in an inputted ROI with respect to a selected image, a processor to detect edges from a plurality of side images of the object with respect to the ROI image, and a controller to measure the thickness of the image using the detected edges.

[0009] According to an aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method for operating a 3D ultrasound system, the method including scanning an image of an object in a human body and extracting an ROI image in an inputted ROI with respect to a selected image, detecting edges from a plurality of side images of the object with respect to the ROI image, and measuring the thickness of the image using the detected edges.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0010] These and/or other aspects, features, and advantages of the invention will become apparent and more readily appreciated from the following description of exemplary embodiments, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings of which:

FIG. 1 is a block diagram illustrating a configuration of a 3-dimensional (3D) ultrasound system according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a diagram illustrating an example of measuring the thickness of a specific image in a 3D ultrasound system according to the embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. 3 is a flowchart illustrating a method for operating a 3D ultrasound system according to an embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0011] Reference will now be made in detail to exemplary embodiments of the present invention, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein like reference numerals refer to the like elements throughout. Exemplary embodiments are described below to explain the present invention by referring to the figures.

[0012] FIG. 1 is a block diagram illustrating a configuration of a 3-dimensional (3D) ultrasound system 101 according to an embodiment of the present invention.

[0013] Referring to FIG. 1, the 3D ultrasound system 101 includes an extractor 103, a processor 105, and a

controller 107.

[0014] The extractor 103 may scan an image of an object in a human body and extract a region of interest (ROI) image in an inputted ROI with respect to a specific image. Here, the object in the human body may be a fetus, blood vessel, an internal organ, and the like. The ROI defines a partial region in which the thickness of a specific image in an object is to be measured, and may be inputted by a user.

[0015] For example, in a case where the object is a fetus, the extractor 103 may extract an ROI image in the ROI inputted to include the fetus' nuchal translucency (NT).

[0016] The extractor 103 may perform denoising with respect to the extracted ROI image, so as to clarify an image in a region, of which thickness is to be measured.

[0017] As an example, the processor 105 detects edges from a plurality of side images of the object with respect to the ROI image. In this instance, the processor 105 may detect first edges of which brightness intensity is changed from a large value to a small value from the plurality of side images, and may detect second edges of which brightness intensity is change from a small value to a large value from the plurality of side images. That is, the processor may detect first edges at which a bright image is changed into a dark image from the plurality of side images, and may detect second edges at which a dark image is changed into a bright image from the plurality of side images. The change in brightness is a result of the intensity of a specific image to be measured, for example, the intensity of the fetus' NT, is relatively darker than that in a peripheral region. Accordingly, the processor 105 may detect edges at a boundary of the fetus' NT.

[0018] The processor 105 may detect a first true edge by connecting the first edges detected from the plurality of side images, and may detect a second true edge by connecting the second edges detected from the plurality of side images. The first edge and the second edge may be curved lines, and the first true edge and the second true edge may be curved surfaces formed in a vertical direction relative to the side images.

[0019] Here, the processor 105 may detect the first true edge and the second true edge based on the first edge and the second edge of a side image positioned in the middle of the plurality of side images, in consideration of a connection with a first edge and a second edge of other side images.

[0020] As another example, in a case where the object is a fetus, the processor 105 may detect a region of which brightness intensity has a small value based on a selected brightness intensity, that is, a region of which a bright intensity is darker than the selected brightness intensity, from the plurality of side images with respect to the ROI image, and determine a region of the fetus' NT from the detected region. Then, the processor 105 may detect a first edge corresponding to an upper boundary in the region of the fetus' NT and a second edge corresponding to a lower boundary in the region of the fetus' NT. In this

instance, the processor 105 may detect the first edge and the second edge in the region of the fetus' NT, detected from the side image corresponding to a sagittal view.

[0021] Here, the processor 105 may perform 3D labeling with the region of which a bright intensity has a small value based on the selected brightness intensity from the plurality of side images, and determine a label having the largest volume among labels as the region of the fetus' NT. The processor 105 may precisely detect boundaries, for example, upper and lower boundaries, in the region of the fetus' NT by using a 3D active contour or levelset algorithm.

[0022] The controller 107 may measure the thickness of an image using the detected edges. The controller 107 may detect the thickness of the image by measuring a distance between the first edge and the second edge with respect to a plurality of side images.

[0023] The controller 107 may calculate at least one of the mean, standard deviation, minimum distance and maximum distance of the distances between a plurality of first edges and a plurality of second edges and then display at least one of the mean, standard deviation, minimum distance and maximum distance on a screen. In a case where the maximum distance is calculated among the distances between the plurality of first edges and the plurality of second edges, the controller 107 may distinctly display a boundary between the first edge and the second edge of the side image corresponding to the maximum distance. For example, the controller 107 may designate '+' at the boundary between the first edge and the second edge of the side image corresponding to the maximum distance and thus, easy detection of the position and thickness of an image having a thickness corresponding to the maximum distance is possible.

[0024] In addition, before measuring the thickness of an image, the controller 107 may rotate the image of the scanned object, using gradients of the plurality of side images of the object with respect to the ROI image, thereby more precisely measuring the thickness of the image. In further detail, the controller 107 may control the slope of the image by calculating the mean of gradients of the side image positioned in the middle of the plurality of side images of the object with respect to the ROI image and rotating the image of the scanned object by a difference between the mean of the gradients and the horizontal direction, that is, zero degrees.

[0025] According to the present embodiment, edges are detected from a plurality of side images of an object in a human body with respect to an ROI for an image of the object, and the thickness of the image is automatically measured using the detected edges, to enable a precise measurement result of the thickness of the image to be provided.

[0026] FIG. 2 is a diagram illustrating an example of measuring the thickness of a specific image in a 3D ultrasound system according to the embodiment of the present invention.

[0027] Referring to FIG. 2, the 3D ultrasound system may scan an image of the object in a human body and extract an ROI image in an ROI 201 including a fetus' NT.

[0028] The 3D ultrasound system may detect edges 205, 207 and 209 from a plurality of side images 203a, 203b and 203c of the object with respect to the ROI 201. In this instance, the 3D ultrasound system may detect first edges 205-1, 207-1 and 209-1 at which a bright image is changed into a dark image, and may detect second edges 205-2, 207-2 and 209-2 at which a dark image is changed into a bright image.

[0029] The 3D ultrasound system may detect a first true edge 211 that is a curved surface by connecting the first edges with respect to the plurality of side images, and may detect a second true edge 213 that is a curved surface by connecting the second edges with respect to the plurality of side images.

[0030] The 3D ultrasound system may measure distances between the first edges 205-1, 207-1 and 209-1 and the second edges 205-2, 207-2 and 209-2 with respect to the plurality of side images 203a, 203b and 203c, and detect the maximum distance among the measured distances as the thickness of the fetus' NT.

[0031] FIG. 3 is a flowchart illustrating a method for operating a 3D ultrasound system according to an embodiment of the present invention.

[0032] Referring to FIG. 3, in operation 301, the 3D ultrasound system scans an image of an object in a human body and extracts an ROI image in an inputted ROI with respect to a specific image. Here, the ROI defines a partial region in which the thickness of a specific image in an object is to be measured, and may be inputted by a user.

[0033] For example, in a case where the object is a fetus, the 3D ultrasound system may extract an ROI image in the ROI inputted to include the fetus' NT.

[0034] In operation 303, the 3D ultrasound system detects edges from a plurality of side images of the object with respect to the ROI image.

[0035] Specifically, the 3D ultrasound system may detect first edges of which bright intensity is changed from a large value to a small value from the plurality of side images, and may detect second edges of which bright intensity is changed from a small value to a large value from the plurality of side images.

[0036] Subsequently, as an example, the 3D ultrasound system may detect a first true edge that is a curved surface by connecting the first edges with respect to the plurality of side images, and may detect a second true edge that is a curved surface by connecting the second edges with respect to the plurality of side images.

[0037] The 3D ultrasound system may rotate the image of the scanned object, using gradients of the plurality of side images of the object with respect to the ROI image, thereby more precisely measuring the thickness of the image. That is, the 3D ultrasound system may control the slope of the image by calculating the mean of gradients of a side image positioned in the middle of the plu-

rality of side images of the object with respect to the ROI image, and by rotating the image of the scanned object by a difference between the mean of the gradients and the horizontal direction, that is, zero degrees.

[0038] As another example, in a case where the object is a fetus, the 3D ultrasound system may detect a region of which brightness intensity has a small value based on a selected brightness intensity, that is, a region of which bright intensity is darker than the selected brightness intensity, from the plurality of side images with respect to the ROI image, and determine a region of the fetus' NT from the detected region. Then, the 3D ultrasound system may detect a first edge corresponding to an upper boundary in the region of the fetus' NT, and a second edge corresponding to a lower boundary in the region of the fetus' NT. In this instance, the 3D ultrasound system may detect the first and second edges in the region of the fetus' NT, detected from the side image corresponding to a sagittal view.

[0039] In operation 305, the 3D ultrasound system measures the thickness of the selected image by using the detected edges. That is, the 3D ultrasound system may detect the thickness of the image by measuring distances between first and second edges with respect to the plurality of side images.

[0040] The 3D ultrasound system may calculate at least one of the mean, standard deviation, minimum distance, and maximum distance of the distances between a plurality of first edges and a plurality of second edges and then display at least one of the mean, the standard deviation, the minimum distance, and the maximum distance on a screen. In a case where the maximum distance is calculated among the distances between the plurality of first edges and the plurality of second edges, the 3D ultrasound system may distinctly display a boundary between the first edge and the second edge of the side image corresponding to the maximum distance.

[0041] As described above, according to embodiments, edges are detected from a plurality of side images of an object in a human body with respect to a region of interest (ROI) image in an image of the object, and the thickness of the image is automatically measured using the detected edges, to enable a precise measurement result of the thickness of the image to be provided.

[0042] The above-described exemplary embodiments of the present invention may be recorded in non-transitory computer-readable media including program instructions to implement various operations embodied by a computer. The media may also include, alone or in combination with the program instructions, data files, data structures, and the like. Examples of non-transitory computer-readable media include magnetic media such as hard disks, floppy disks, and magnetic tape; optical media such as CD ROM disks and DVDs; magneto-optical media such as optical disks; and hardware devices that are specially configured to store and perform program instructions, such as read-only memory (ROM), random access memory (RAM), flash memory, and the like. Ex-

amples of program instructions include both machine code, such as produced by a compiler, and files containing higher level code that may be executed by the computer using an interpreter.

[0043] Although a few exemplary embodiments of the present invention have been shown and described, the present invention is not limited to the described exemplary embodiments. Instead, it would be appreciated by those skilled in the art that changes may be made to these exemplary embodiments without departing from the principles and spirit of the invention, the scope of which is defined by the claims and their equivalents.

Claims

1. A 3-dimensional (3D) ultrasound system comprising:

an extractor to scan an image of an object in a human body and to extract a region of interest (ROI) image in an inputted ROI with respect to a selected image;
a processor to detect edges from a plurality of side images of the object with respect to the ROI image; and
a controller to measure the thickness of the image using the detected edges.

2. The 3D ultrasound system of claim 1, wherein, when the object is a fetus, the extractor extracts an ROI image in the ROI inputted to include the fetus' nuchal translucency (NT).

3. The 3D ultrasound system of claim 1, wherein the processor detects a plurality of first edges of which brightness intensity is changed from a large value to a small value from the plurality of side images, and detects a plurality of second edges of which brightness intensity is changed from a small value to a large value from the plurality of side images.

4. The 3D ultrasound system of claim 3, wherein the processor detects a first true edge by connecting the plurality of first edges with respect to the plurality of side images, and detects a second true edge by connecting the plurality of second edges with respect to the plurality of side images.

5. The 3D ultrasound system of claim 1, wherein, when the object is a fetus, the processor detects a region of which brightness intensity has a small value based on a selected brightness intensity from the plurality of side images, determines a region of the fetus' NT from the detected region, and detects a first edge corresponding to an upper boundary in the region of the fetus' NT and a second edge corresponding to a lower boundary in the region of the fetus' NT.

6. The 3D ultrasound system of claim 5, wherein the processor detects the first edge and the second edge in the region of the fetus' NT, detected from the side image corresponding to a sagittal view.

7. The 3D ultrasound system of claim 5, wherein the controller measures distances between the plurality of first edges and the plurality of second edges with respect to the plurality of side images, and calculates at least one of the mean, standard deviation, minimum distance, and maximum distance of the distances between the plurality of first edges and the plurality of second edges.

8. The 3D ultrasound system of claim 5, wherein the controller calculates the maximum distance between the plurality of first edges and the plurality of second edges, and distinctly displays a boundary between the plurality of first edges and the plurality of second edges of the side image corresponding to the maximum distance.

9. A method for operating a 3D ultrasound system, the method comprising:

scanning an image of an object in a human body and extracting an ROI image in an inputted ROI with respect to a selected image;
detecting edges from a plurality of side images of the object with respect to the ROI image; and
measuring the thickness of the image using the detected edges.

10. The method of claim 9, wherein, when the object is a fetus, the extracting of the ROI image comprises extracting an ROI image in the ROI inputted to include the fetus' NT.

11. The method of claim 9, wherein the detecting of the edges from the plurality of side images of the object comprises detecting a plurality of first edges of which brightness intensity is changed from a large value to a small value from the plurality of side images and detecting a plurality of second edges of which brightness intensity is changed from a small value to a large value from the plurality of side images.

12. The method of claim 11, wherein the detecting of the edges from the plurality of side images of the object comprises detecting a first true edge by connecting the plurality of first edges with respect to the plurality of side images and detecting a second true edge by connecting the plurality of second edges with respect to the plurality of side images.

13. The method of claim 9, wherein, when the object is a fetus, the detecting of the edge from the plurality of side images of the object comprises:

detecting a region of which brightness intensity has a small value based on a selected brightness intensity from the plurality of side images and determining a region of the fetus' NT from the detected region; and

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detecting a first edge corresponding to an upper boundary in the region of the fetus' NT and a second edge corresponding to a lower boundary in the region of the fetus' NT.

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14. The method of claim 13, wherein the detecting the first edge corresponding to the upper boundary and the second edge corresponding to the lower boundary in the region of the fetus' NT comprises detecting a plurality of first edges and a plurality of second edges in the region of the fetus' NT, detected from the side image corresponding to a sagittal view.

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15. The method of claim 11, wherein the measuring of the thickness of the image comprises measuring distances between the plurality of first edges and the plurality of second edges with respect to the plurality of side images.

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FIG. 1

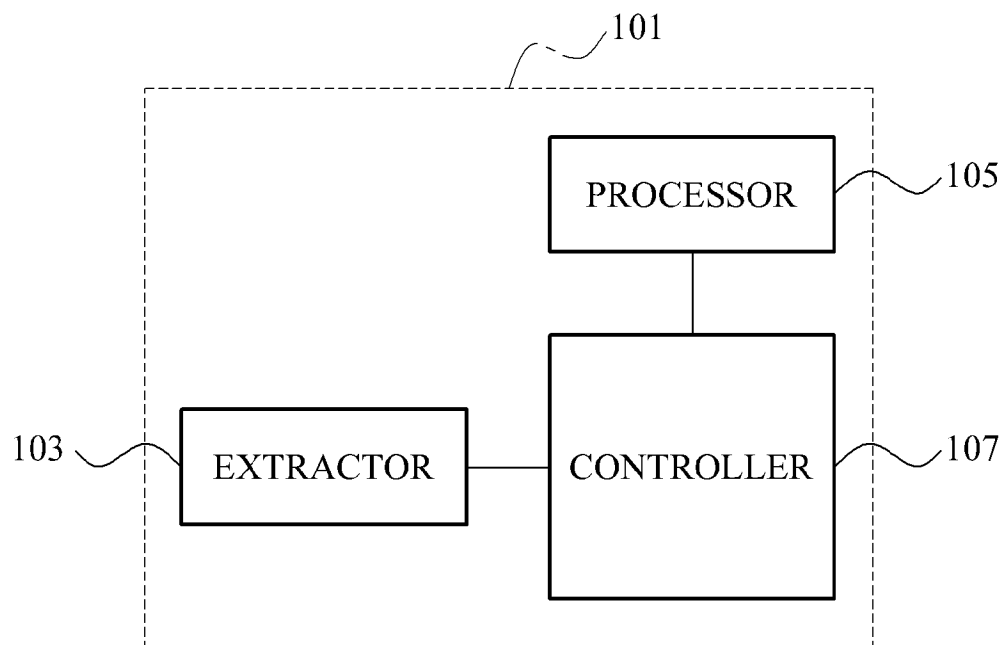


FIG. 2

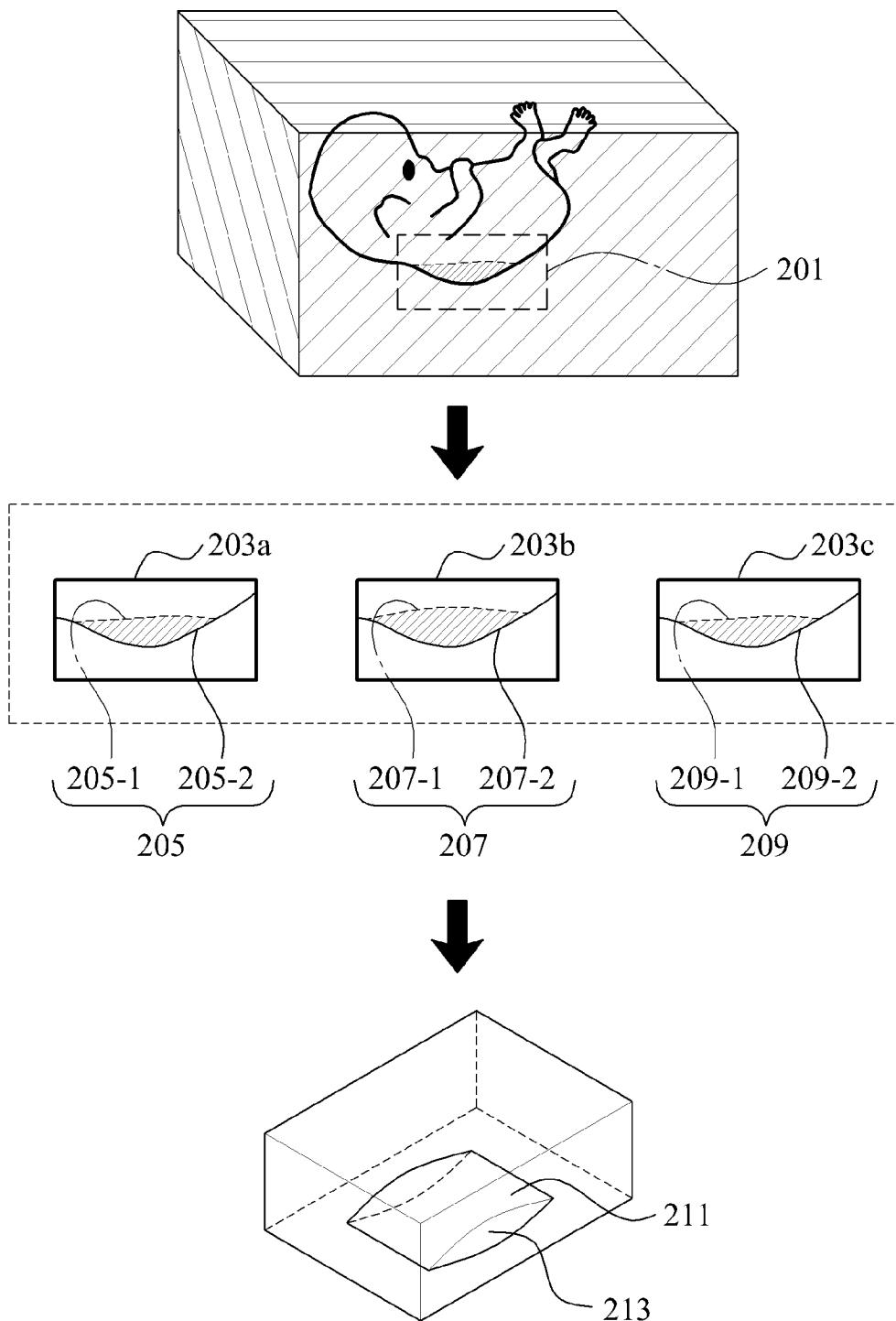
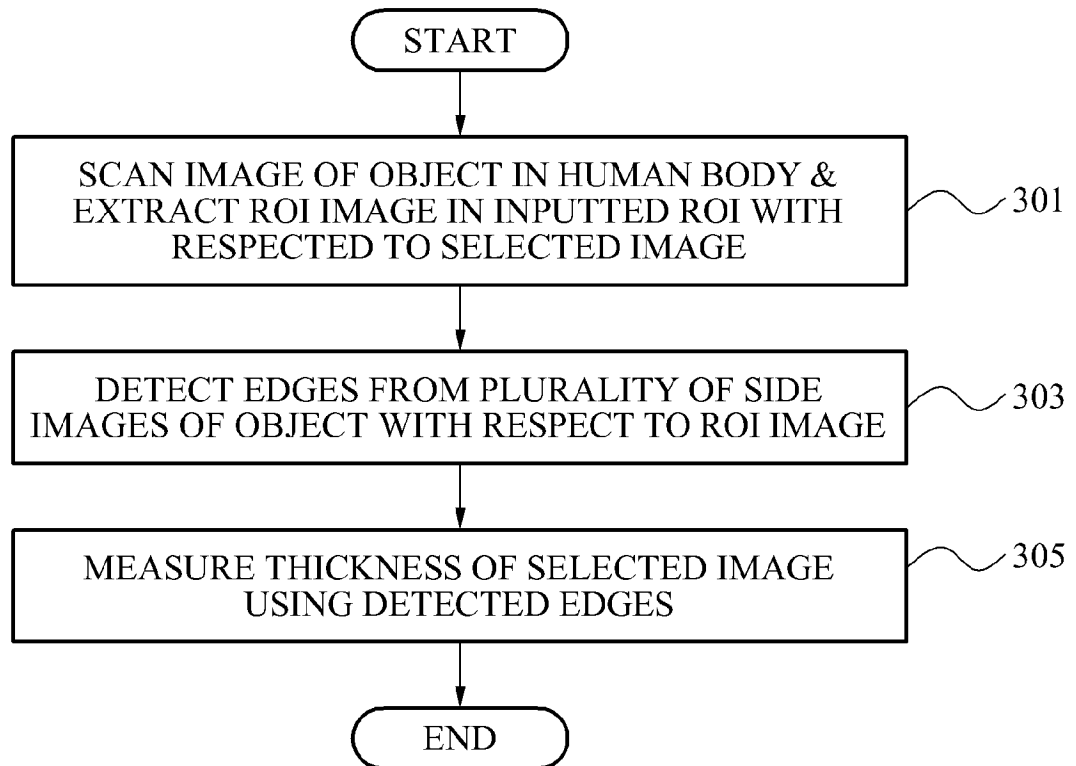


FIG. 3



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patent documents cited in the description

- KR 1020100051124 [0001]

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摘要(译)

提供了一种三维 (3D) 超声系统和用于操作3D超声系统的方法。 3D超声系统包括提取器，处理器和控制器。提取器扫描人体中的对象的图像，并且针对所选图像提取输入的ROI中的感兴趣区域 (ROI) 图像。处理器检测来自对象的多个侧图像相对于ROI图像的边缘。控制器使用检测到的边缘测量图像的厚度。

FIG. 1

