



(11)

EP 3 225 170 B1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

(45) Date of publication and mention of the grant of the patent:

18.09.2019 Bulletin 2019/38

(21) Application number: **15865610.8**

(22) Date of filing: **01.12.2015**

(51) Int Cl.:

A61B 8/08 (2006.01)

(86) International application number:

PCT/JP2015/083773

(87) International publication number:

WO 2016/088758 (09.06.2016 Gazette 2016/23)

(54) ULTRASOUND EXAMINATION SYSTEM AND ULTRASOUND EXAMINATION METHOD

ULTRASCHALLUNTERSUCHUNGSSYSTEM UND
ULTRASCHALLUNTERSUCHUNGSVERFAHREN

SYSTÈME ET PROCÉDÉ D'EXAMEN PAR ULTRASONS

(84) Designated Contracting States:

**AL 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 RS SE SI SK SM TR**

(30) Priority: **01.12.2014 JP 2014243189**

(43) Date of publication of application:

04.10.2017 Bulletin 2017/40

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Description

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] The present invention relates to a system and a method for ultrasound examination intended to examine whether a frame in question of a dynamic image is a normal frame not containing a lesion or an abnormal frame containing a lesion, based on the dynamic image comprised of a plurality of frame arrays that are temporally continuous and are output from an ultrasound examination apparatus.

BACKGROUND ART

[0002] In an ultrasound examination apparatus, measurement results are displayed as a dynamic image. In an ultrasound examination for mammary glands, for example, a tumor is depicted as a dark shadowed block and it can accordingly be detected even when each frame of the dynamic image is separately handled as a static image. In a method for detecting abnormality from static images (pathological images) as disclosed in Patent Document 1 (WO2012011579), a tumor can be discovered. In such method, however, the shapes of non-mass image-forming lesions are not clear and it is necessary to observe texture changes represented by the mammary tissues. For this reason, the approach disclosed in Patent Document 1 cannot deal with non-mass image-forming lesions. A further method is required, that is, pattern recognition of dynamic images such as correlation measurement of preceding and following frames of the frame in question.

[0003] Patent Document 2 (JP2000-126182A) discloses a method for determining whether or not an image in question is a tumor, based on the ratio of a surface area and a volume of the image in question by mounting a position sensor on an ultrasonic probe and constructing three-dimensional data of the internal structure of a human body by combining image information with position information. Patent Document 3 (JP2010-166973A) discloses a method for estimating a position by analyzing an acquired image instead of mounting a position sensor on an ultrasonic probe.

RELATED ART DOCUMENTS

PATENT DOCUMENTS

[0004]

Patent Document 1: WO2012011579
 Patent Document 2: JP2000-126182A
 Patent Document 3: JP2010-166973A

SUMMARY OF INVENTION

TECHNICAL PROBLEMS

[0005] The method disclosed in Patent Document 2 is directed only to clearly shaped tumors, not to non-mass image-forming lesions having unclear shapes.

[0006] The method disclosed in Patent Document 3 indicates estimated position information as a body mark on a screen for helping an examiner to readily grasp an examined body part, but does not utilize it for automatic detection of a lesion.

[0007] Accordingly, an object of the present invention is to increase detection accuracy of an ultrasound examination system in automatically detecting a lesion, based on a dynamic image comprised of a plurality of frame arrays that are temporally continuous and are output from an ultrasound examination apparatus as an ultrasonic probe is manipulated.

[0008] Another object of the present invention is to increase detection accuracy of an ultrasound examination method for automatically detecting a lesion, based on a dynamic image comprised of a plurality of frame arrays that are temporally continuous and are output from an ultrasound examination apparatus with an ultrasonic probe being manipulated.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEMS

[0009] In a first aspect of the present invention, an ultrasound examination system (hereinafter referred to as an ultrasound examination system of the first invention) is provided. The ultrasound examination system of the first invention is intended to examine whether or not a lesion exists, based on a dynamic image comprised of a plurality of frame arrays that are temporally continuous and are output from an ultrasound examination apparatus with an ultrasonic probe being manipulated. The system comprises a reference data storage, a frame checker, a speed information acquirer, and a speed determinator (determiner). The reference data storage is operable to store reference data for determining normality that are obtained by learning in advance, specifically by extracting cubic higher-order local autocorrelation features from a plurality of frames that constitute a dynamic image of a human body part where a lesion does not exist as obtained from a reference examinee or an examinee with an ultrasonic probe being manipulated at a speed within a predetermined speed range and analyzing extraction results using a predetermined analyzing method. An arbitrary method may be employed as the predetermined analyzing method. For example, a subspace method and one-class SVM (Support Vector Machine) may be used. The speed information acquirer is operable to acquire speed information on a speed of the ultrasonic probe manipulated by the examiner in respect of each frame. The speed determinator is operable to determine that the speed of the ultrasonic probe, which has been

obtained from the speed information acquired by the speed information acquirer, is a normal speed when the speed of the ultrasonic probe does not exceed a threshold predefined with reference to a speed within the predetermined speed range when a dynamic image has been acquired by learning in advance. Here, the predefined threshold used in the speed determinator is defined based on speeds within the predetermined speed range at the time of acquiring the dynamic image used in learning in advance.

[0010] The frame checker includes a feature extractor and a state determinator (determiner). The feature extractor is operable to extract cubic higher-order local autocorrelation features from each of a plurality of frames that constitute a dynamic image of a human body part as obtained from the ultrasound examination apparatus when an examiner manipulates the ultrasonic probe on the examinee. The state determinator is operable to determine whether a frame in question is a normal frame not containing the lesion or an abnormal frame containing the lesion, based on extraction results of cubic higher-order local autocorrelation features from each frame and the reference data for determining normality. More specifically, the state determinator determines that the frame in question is a normal frame when the speed determinator determines that the speed of the ultrasonic probe is not the normal speed even though the frame in question can be determined as an abnormal frame, based only on the extraction results of cubic higher-order local autocorrelation features from each frame and the reference data for determining normality. The inventors have found that when the speed of the ultrasonic probe increases, a feature, which is very similar to a feature indicative of a frame where a lesion exists, is likely to appear regardless of whether or not a lesion actually exists. Based on the findings, it should be determined that the frame in question is the normal frame when the speed determinator determines that the speed of the ultrasonic probe is not the normal speed even though the frame in question can be determined as an abnormal frame, based only on the extraction results of cubic higher-order local autocorrelation features from each frame and the reference data for determining normality. As a result, according to the first invention, erroneous detections can significantly be reduced. The frame checker may be implemented by using a computer.

[0011] In a second aspect of the present invention, an ultrasound examination system (hereinafter referred to as an ultrasound examination system of the second invention) is provided. The ultrasound examination apparatus of the second invention comprises a reference data storage, a frame checker, and a speed information acquirer. The reference data storage is operable to store reference data for determining normality that are obtained by extracting cubic higher-order local autocorrelation features from a plurality of frames that constitute a dynamic image of a human body part where a lesion does not exist as obtained from a reference examinee or

an examinee with an ultrasonic probe being manipulated at a speed within a predetermined speed range, and analyzing the extraction results using a predetermined method. The speed information acquirer is operable to acquire speed information on a speed of the ultrasonic probe manipulated by the examiner in respect of each frame. The frame checker includes a feature extractor and a state determinator (determiner). The feature extractor is operable to extract cubic higher-order local autocorrelation features from each of a plurality of frames that constitute a dynamic image of a human body part as obtained from the ultrasound examination apparatus while an examiner manipulates the ultrasonic probe on the examinee. The state determinator is operable to determine whether a frame in question is a normal frame not containing the lesion or an abnormal frame containing the lesion, based on extraction results of cubic higher-order local autocorrelation features from each frame and the reference data for determining normality. Especially, the feature extractor in the frame checker has a function of adjusting a temporal correlation width indicative of a correlation width in a temporal direction so as to suppress an influence of changes in the speed of the ultrasonic probe to be given to the extraction results, based on the speed information on the speed of the ultrasonic probe. Then, the state determinator in the frame checker determines whether the frame in question is the normal frame or the abnormal frame, based only on the extraction results of cubic higher-order local autocorrelation features from each frame and the reference data for determining normality. According to the second invention, as with the first invention, erroneous detections of abnormal frames can significantly be reduced by adjusting the temporal correlation width so as to suppress the influence of changes in speed of the ultrasonic probe to be given to extraction results. Generally, the cubic higher-order local autocorrelation features extracted from the frames of a dynamic image include not only information on cubic structures obtainable by continuously representing sectional images of the inside of an examinee's human body but also information on the scanning speed of an ultrasonic probe manipulated by an examiner. The latter information hardly contributes to detection of a lesion. In other words, the latter information that is merely noise can be suppressed in the second invention, thereby significantly reducing erroneous detections.

[0012] In the first invention, if the predetermined analyzing method is a subspace method, the reference data storage stores, as the reference data for determining normality, a normal subspace obtained by performing principal component analysis on the extraction results of each frame. The state determinator in the frame checker includes a distance calculator, a distance determinator (determiner), and a final determinator (determiner). The distance calculator is operable to calculate a distance between the extraction results of cubic higher-order local autocorrelation features from each frame and the reference data for determining normality (the normal

subspace) . The distance determinator is operable to determine whether or not the distance is a normal distance, based on whether or not the distance exceeds a predefined threshold. The final determinator is operable to determine that the frame in question is the normal frame when the distance determinator determines that the distance is the normal distance and when the distance determinator determines that the distance is not the normal distance and the speed determinator determines that the speed is not the normal speed (the speed exceeds the predefined threshold), and is operable to determine that the frame in question is the abnormal frame when the distance determinator determines that the distance is not the normal distance and the speed determinator determines that the speed is the normal speed. If the subspace method is employed as the analyzing method, it can quickly be determined whether or not the distance is normal.

[0013] In the second invention, the reference data storage is operable to store reference data for determining normality that are obtained by extracting cubic higher-order local autocorrelation features from a plurality of frames that constitute a dynamic image of a human body part where a lesion does not exist as obtained from a reference examinee or an examinee with an ultrasonic probe being manipulated while adjusting a temporal correlation width indicative of a correlation width in a temporal direction so as to suppress an influence of changes in a speed of the ultrasonic probe to be given to extraction results, based on speed information on the speed of the ultrasonic probe, and analyzing extraction results using a predetermined analyzing method. The feature extractor in the frame checker adjusts the temporal correlation width in a weakly monotonically decreasing manner according to a magnitude of the speed of the ultrasonic probe that is obtained from the speed information. Specifically, it is preferred that the feature extractor prepares a plurality of speed threshold ranges that stepwisely increase in value and a plurality of temporal correlation widths corresponding to the plurality of speed threshold ranges, compares the speed of the ultrasonic probe with the plurality of speed threshold ranges, and selects the temporal correlation width corresponding the speed of the ultrasonic probe.

[0014] As a predetermined method to be used in calculating the reference data for determining normality, a one-class SVM (Support Vector Machine) may be employed. When this method is employed, only normal frames are leaned to define support vectors representative of normal classes as the reference data for determining normality; and the frame checker determines whether or not the frame in question is the normal frame according to whether or not analyzed data of the frame in question fall in the normal classes. The use of this method increases detection accuracy, compared with the subspace method.

[0015] The speed information acquirer may arbitrarily acquire speed information on the speed of the ultrasonic

probe by means of a speed sensor, for example. When utilizing an ultrasound examination apparatus equipped with a function of detecting the position and angle of an ultrasonic probe on a real time basis for the purpose of supporting an examiner by displaying information and images in conjunction with the X-ray CT and MRI images, the speed information may be calculated from the position and posture information on the ultrasonic probe.

[0016] The predefined threshold used in the distance determinator is defined by ROC (Receiver Operating Characteristic) analysis. Generally, in evaluating the performance of an abnormality detector (an apparatus for detecting abnormality), it is preferred that the true positive rate (a probability that examination shows true positivity for patients is high and the false positive rate (a probability that examination shows positivity for healthy people) is low. A high true positive rate and a low false positive rate have a trade-off relationship, and they hardly go together. If the threshold is lowered to increase the true positive rate, erroneous (over) detections (positivity is shown for healthy people) will increase, thereby increasing the false positive rate. Conversely, if the threshold is raised to suppress the false positive rate at a low level, erroneous (overlooked) detections (negativity is shown for patients) tend to increase, thereby lowering the true positive rate. The ROC analysis is widely used in analyzing the relationship between the two rates when the threshold is varied. The use of ROC analysis can facilitate determination of an appropriate balance between the two rates.

[0017] The predefined threshold T_s used in the speed determinator is represented by an expression of $T_s = u + k \times \sigma$ where u stands for an average moving speed of the ultrasonic probe in learned dynamic images, σ for the standard deviation of the average moving speed, and k for a parameter determined by an experiment. If the threshold T_s is defined in this manner, a general speed range when an examiner manipulates an ultrasonic probe (a predetermined speed range) can be calculated from the speed of the ultrasonic probe in learned dynamic images and it can be determined whether or not a particular speed deviates from the general speed.

[0018] The first invention can be identified as a computer-implemented method for ultrasound examination intended to examine whether or not a lesion exists, based on a dynamic image comprised of a plurality of frame arrays that are temporally continuous and are output from an ultrasound examination apparatus with an ultrasonic probe being manipulated. The method uses a computer to execute the steps of learning, extracting features, checking a frame in question, acquiring speed information, and determining a speed. In the step of learning, reference data for determining normality are obtained by learning and are stored in a reference data storage by extracting cubic higher-order local autocorrelation features from a plurality of frames that constitute a dynamic image of a human body part where a lesion does not exist as obtained from a reference examinee or an examinee with an ultrasonic probe being manipulated, and

analyzing extraction results by a predetermined method. In the step of extracting features, cubic higher-order local autocorrelation features are extracted from each of a plurality of frames that constitute a dynamic image of a human body part that have been obtained from the ultrasound examination apparatus while an examiner manipulates the ultrasonic probe on the examinee. In the step of checking a frame in question, it is determined whether the frame in question is a normal frame not containing the lesion or an abnormal frame containing the lesion, based on extraction results of cubic higher-order local autocorrelation features from each frame and the reference data for determining normality. In the step of acquiring speed information, speed information on a speed of the ultrasonic probe manipulated by the examiner in respect of each frame is acquired. In the step of determining a speed, it is determined that the speed of the ultrasonic probe, which has been obtained from the speed information acquired in the step of acquiring speed information, is a normal speed when the speed of the ultrasonic probe does not exceed a threshold defined with reference to the predetermined speed range. Especially in the step of checking a frame in question, it is determined that the frame in question is the normal frame when it is determined in the step of determining a speed that the speed of the ultrasonic probe is not the normal speed even though the frame in question can be determined as an abnormal frame, based only on the extraction results of cubic higher-order local autocorrelation features from each frame and the reference data for determining normality.

[0019] If the predetermined method is a subspace method, and a normal subspace obtained by performing principal component analysis on the extraction results of each frame is stored as the reference data for determining normality in the reference data storage, the step of checking a frame in question includes the steps of calculating a distance, determining a distance, and determining a state. In the step of calculating a distance, a distance between the normal subspace and a subspace obtained by analyzing extraction results of cubic higher-order local autocorrelation features from each frame is calculated. In the step of determining a distance, it is determined whether or not the distance is the normal distance, based on whether or not the distance exceeds a predefined threshold. In the step of determining a state, it is determined that the frame in question is the normal frame when it is determined in the step of determining a distance that the distance is the normal distance and when it is determined in the step of determining a distance that the distance is not the normal distance and it is determined in the step of determining a speed that the speed is not the normal speed, and that the frame in question is the abnormal frame when it is determined in the step of determining a distance that the distance is not the normal distance and it is determined in the step of determining a speed that the speed is the normal speed.

[0020] The second invention can be identified as a computer-implemented method for ultrasound examination intended to examine whether or not a lesion exists, based on a dynamic image comprised of a plurality of frame arrays that are temporally continuous and are output from an ultrasound examination apparatus with an ultrasonic probe being manipulated. The method for ultrasound examination of the second invention comprises the steps of learning, extracting features, checking a frame in question, and acquiring speed information.

[0021] In the step of learning, reference data for determining normality are obtained by learning and are stored in a reference data storage. The reference data for determining normality are obtained by extracting cubic higher-order local autocorrelation features from a plurality of frames that constitute a dynamic image of a human body part where a lesion does not exist as obtained from a reference examinee or an examinee with an ultrasonic probe being manipulated, while adjusting a temporal correlation width indicative of a correlation width in a temporal direction so as to suppress an influence of changes in the speed of the ultrasonic probe to be given to the extraction results, based on speed information on the speed of the ultrasonic probe, and analyzing extraction results by a predetermined method. In the step of extracting features, cubic higher-order local autocorrelation features are extracted from each of a plurality of frames that constitute a dynamic image of a human body part as obtained from the ultrasound examination apparatus while an examiner manipulates the ultrasonic probe on the examinee. In the step of checking a frame in question, it is determined by using a computer whether a frame in question is a normal frame not containing the lesion or an abnormal frame containing the lesion, based on extraction results of cubic higher-order local autocorrelation features from each frame and the reference data for determining normality. In the step of acquiring speed information, speed information is acquired regarding a speed of the ultrasonic probe manipulated by the examiner in respect of each frame. Especially, in the step of checking a frame in question, a temporal correlation width indicative of a correlation width in a temporal direction is adjusted so as to suppress an influence of changes in the speed of the ultrasonic probe to be given to the extraction results, based on the speed information. In the step of checking a frame in question, it is determined whether the frame in question is the normal frame or the abnormal frame, based only on analyzed data obtained by analyzing the extraction results of cubic higher-order local autocorrelation features from each frame using the predetermined method, and the reference data for determining normality.

[0022] In the above-mentioned method, if the predetermined method is a subspace method, and a normal subspace obtained by performing principal component analysis on the extraction results of each frame is stored as the reference data for determining normality in the reference data storage, the step of checking a frame in

question includes the steps of calculating a distance, determining a distance, and determining a state. In the step of calculating a distance, a distance between the normal subspace and a subspace obtained by analyzing the extraction results of cubic higher-order local autocorrelation features from each frame is calculated. In the step of determining a distance, it is determined whether or not the distance is a normal distance, based on whether or not the distance exceeds a predefined threshold. In the step of determining a state, it is determined that the frame in question is the normal frame when it is determined in the step of determining a distance that the distance is the normal distance and that the frame in question is the abnormal frame when it is determined in the step of determining a distance that the distance is not the normal distance.

[0023] If a one-class SVM (Support Vector Machine) is employed as the predetermined analyzing method, only normal frames are used to define normal classes of normal frames as the reference data for determining normality. In the step of checking a frame in question, it is determined whether or not the frame in question is the normal frame according to whether or not analyzed data of the frame in question fall in the normal classes. The use of this method increases detection accuracy, compared with the subspace method.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[0024]

Fig. 1 is a block diagram illustrating the configuration of an ultrasound examination system and an ultrasound examination method according to a first embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 2A illustrates an example cubic mask pattern, and Fig. 2B is an illustration used to explain a spatial correlation width and a temporal correlation width.

Fig. 3 is an illustration used to explain a ROC analysis.

Fig. 4 is a flowchart illustrating an algorithm of software for implementing the embodiment of Fig. 1 using a computer.

Fig. 5 is a graph illustrating experiment results of the first embodiment.

Fig. 6 is a block diagram illustrating the configuration of an ultrasound examination system and an ultrasound examination method according to a second embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 7 illustrates the relationship between the scanning speed of an ultrasonic probe and the positions at which frames are acquired.

Fig. 8 is an illustration used to explain a frame in question in CHLAC (cubic higher-order local autocorrelation) features according to the second embodiment.

Fig. 9 is a flowchart illustrating an algorithm for implementing pre-learning.

Fig. 10 is a flowchart illustrating an algorithm of software for implementing the second embodiment of Fig. 6 using a computer.

Fig. 11 illustrates example details of step ST9'.

Figs. 12A and 12B illustrate ROC curves for examinee A.

Figs. 13A and 13B illustrate ROC curves for examinee B.

Figs. 14A and 14B illustrate abnormality detection results for examinee A.

Figs. 15A and 15B illustrate abnormality detection results for examinees A and B.

Figs. 16A and 16B illustrate true and false positive rates for examinee A.

Figs. 17A and 17B illustrate true and false positive rates for examinee B.

DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

[0025] Now, embodiments of an ultrasound examination system and an ultrasound examination method of the present invention will be described below in detail with reference to accompanying drawings.

[First Embodiment]

[0026] Fig. 1 is a block diagram illustrating the configuration of an ultrasound examination system and an ultrasound examination method according to a first embodiment of the present invention. In the first embodiment, it is detected by ultrasound examination whether or not a lesion exists in mammary glands, for example. As described earlier, the ultrasound examination of mammary glands is directed to two types, a tumor and a non-mass image-forming lesion. Since a tumor is depicted or visualized darker than its neighboring tissues, it can be detected by observing static images. On the other hand, it is difficult to detect a non-mass image-forming lesion by observing static images since it is not depicted or visualized in dark shadow. It is, therefore, necessary to grasp regular changes in mammary gland patterns depicted or rendered in a dynamic image and detect a part where the regularity is disturbed. In conventional methods for automatically detecting a mammary gland lesion based on ultrasound images, tumors are targets discoverable from static images only. No methods directed to non-mass image-forming lesions have been developed. Then, in the first embodiment, pattern recognition technology for dynamic images is utilized to enable non-mass image-forming lesions to be automatically detected.

[0027] Fig. 1 is a block diagram illustrating the configuration of an ultrasound examination system according to the first embodiment of the present invention. In the ultrasound examination system of the first embodiment, pattern recognition technology of dynamic images is utilized to learn how normal mammary glands change by observing ultrasound images of normal mammary glands, and to detect parts of the mammary glands, which

are different from normal mammary glands, as abnormality. An ultrasound system of Fig. 1 is intended to examine whether or not a lesion exists, based on a dynamic image comprised of a plurality of frame arrays that are temporally continuous and are output from an ultrasound examination apparatus 3 with an ultrasonic probe 1 being manipulated. Here, the dynamic image is visualization of a cubic structure and the speed of the ultrasonic probe, based on cross-sectional images of the inside of a human body. The ultrasound examination system comprises a reference data storage 5, a frame checker 7, a speed information acquirer 9, and a speed determinator (determiner) 11.

[0028] The reference data storage 5 stores reference data for determining normality that are obtained by learning in advance, specifically by extracting cubic higher-order local autocorrelation features from a plurality of frames that constitute a dynamic image of a human body part where a lesion does not exist as obtained from a reference examinee or an examinee with the ultrasonic probe 1 being manipulated at a speed within a predetermined speed range, and analyzing extraction results by a predetermined analyzing method. An arbitrary method may be employed as the predetermined method. For example, a subspace method and one-class SVM (Support Vector Machine) may be used. In order to grasp the changes in mammary gland pattern from the ultrasound images, cubic higher-order local autocorrelation (CHLAC) features indicative of dynamic image features are used. For details on CHLAC (Cubic Higher-order Local Auto-Correlation) features, refer to "Three-way autocorrelation approach to motion recognition" by Takumi Kobayashi and Nobuyuki Otsu; Pattern Recognition Letters; Volume 30, Issue 3; 1 February 2000; pages 212-221. For details on One-class SVM, refer to "Estimating the support of a high-dimensional distribution" by B. Scholkopf et al.; Neural Computation, 13(7), 2001.

[0029] In the first embodiment, there are two reasons for using the CHLAC features. The first reason is that the CHLAC features are hardly affected by speckle noise that is included in large quantity in the ultrasound images of mammary glands. Scattered waves are generated in different phases due to a number of reflectors in a living organism that are sufficiently smaller than the wavelength of ultrasonic waves. Out of the scattered waves, "back scattered waves returning to the ultrasonic probe" interfere with other scattered waves, thereby causing a group of small bright spots to appear randomly. The group of small bright spots takes on a mottled or spotty image. This is called speckle pattern or speckle noise (refer to <http://us-ism.net/mobile/sub8-S.html>). The second reason is that when CHLAC features are used, it is possible to capture the motion and shape of an object depicted or rendered in a dynamic image. As illustrated in Fig. 2A, the CHLAC features are obtained by scanning 279 types of cubic patterns (mask patterns) from each frame of the gray-scaled dynamic image. The CHLAC features are represented as 279-dimensional vector.

Here, the value of 279 means the number of independent combinations that are not equivalent to each other when each combination being moved in parallel, out of all combinations of two pixels (three pixels including a target pixel) to be arbitrarily selected from a small region of $X \times Y \times T = 3 \times 3 \times 3$ centering on the target pixel. Binarized video data is represented as 251-dimensional vector. In the ultrasonographic diagnosis, diagnostic results will not change when the dynamic image is inverted laterally (right and left). The dimension of a vector can be suppressed by means of integration of the features obtained by scanning mask patterns that are equivalent to each other when laterally inverted. Thus, identification accuracy of the subspace method and One-class SVM can be increased. In this case, the vector length is 172 dimensions. As illustrated in Fig. 2B, local or general information can be captured by varying the size of the cubic mask. The size of the cubic mask can be adjusted by varying the spatial correlation width indicative of a correlation width in an X-Y planar direction and the temporal correlation width indicative of a correlation width in the time (t) direction.

[0030] However, when the CHLAC features are applied to the ultrasound images of mammary glands, there is a risk that a normal frame may be detected as abnormality, thereby causing over detections. If the CHLAC features considerably change between two consecutive frames, it is not possible to determine whether the considerable changes in mammary gland pattern are due to an influence of a lesion or considerable changes in captured image are due to a large positional change of the ultrasonic probe. This is because the CHLAC features include information on the motion of the ultrasonic probe manipulated by an examiner. Then, in the first embodiment, in addition to abnormality detection based on the CHLAC features, speed information on the moving speed of an ultrasonic probe is used to suppress over detections.

[0031] In the first embodiment, the subspace method is applied, as a predetermined analyzing method, to the CHLAC features extracted from ultrasound images of normal mammary glands. A normal subspace is thus calculated as the reference data for determining normality. In the subspace method, a main component vector representative of a normal class is calculated by using main component analysis, and a space formed by the main component vectors is defined as a normal subspace. The number of dimensions for the normal subspace is determined by a threshold T_{cc} for accumulated contribution rate. Namely, base vectors for the subspace are determined as follows. The main component vectors obtained as a result of the main component analysis are lined up in a descending order of corresponding contribution rates (values obtained by dividing the eigenvalue of each eigenvector by the total eigenvalues of all eigenvectors). When adding up the contribution rates in order, the main component vectors just before the total value of the contribution rates exceeds the threshold T_{cc} are employed

as base vectors for the subspace. Therefore, setting a lower value to the threshold T_{cc} will decrease the dimension of the subspace. Conversely, setting a higher value to the threshold T_{cc} will increase the dimension of the subspace. Instead of using the threshold T_{cc} , the number of dimensions for the subspace may directly be specified.

[0032] To optimize the threshold T_{cc} for defining the number of dimensions for the normal subspace, an AUC value, which is one of the indices in ROC analysis, is utilized. The AUC (Area Under the Curve) value means an area under the ROC curve. It is one of the performance indices for a classifier, and takes a numeric value of 0 (zero) to 1 (one). An area (AUC value) is 1 when full classification is possible. It is 0.5 for random classification. An arbitrary value is set to the threshold T_{cc} for defining the number of dimensions for the normal subspace. The true positive rate (probability that examination indicates positivity for patients) and the false positive rate (probability that examination indicates positivity for healthy people) are calculated, varying the threshold T_{NA} for identifying normality and abnormality. Thus, a ROC curve is depicted by plotting on a two-dimensional graph with the false positive rate as a lateral axis and the true positive rate as a longitudinal axis. Details on T_{NA} will be described later. A plurality of ROC curves can be obtained by varying the threshold T_{cc} from a predetermined minimum value to a predetermined maximum value. A threshold value T_{cc} that takes the maximum AUC value on these ROC curves is employed as a threshold for defining the number of dimensions for the normal subspace.

[0033] The speed information acquirer 9 acquires speed information on a speed of the ultrasonic probe 1 manipulated by the examiner in respect of each frame. Information on the position and posture of the ultrasonic probe 1 can be obtained, for example, by mounting a magnetic field position sensor inside the ultrasonic probe 1.

[0034] The speed determinator 11 determines that the speed of the ultrasonic probe 1, which has been obtained from the speed information acquired by the speed information acquirer 9, is a normal speed when the speed of the ultrasonic probe 1 does not exceed a threshold T_s predefined with reference to a speed in the predetermined speed range when a dynamic image has been acquired by learning in advance. Here, a predefined threshold T_s used in the speed determinator is a threshold for suppressing over detections due to an influence of the scanning speed of the ultrasonic probe 1. The threshold T_s is represented by an expression of $T_s = u + k \times \sigma$ where u stands for an average moving speed of the ultrasonic probe in learned dynamic images of mammary glands, σ for the standard deviation of the average moving speed, and k for a parameter determined by an experiment. Generally, the parameter (k) takes a value of $1 \leq k \leq 3$. A value of the threshold T_s specifically defined by the expression is larger than 0.

[0035] The frame checker 7 includes a feature extractor 71 and a state determinator (determiner) 72. The fea-

ture extractor 71 extracts cubic higher-order local autocorrelation features from each of a plurality of frames that constitute a dynamic image of a human body part as obtained from the ultrasound examination apparatus 3 while an examiner manipulates the ultrasonic probe 1 on the examinee. The state determinator 72 determines whether a frame in question is a normal frame not containing the lesion or an abnormal frame containing the lesion, based on extraction results of cubic higher-order local autocorrelation features from each frame and the reference data for determining normality stored in the reference data storage 5.

[0036] The feature extractor 71 extracts cubic higher-order local autocorrelation features from each of a plurality of frames that constitute a dynamic image of a human body part as obtained from the ultrasound examination apparatus 3, as with when acquiring the reference data for determining normality from the reference data storage 5 as mentioned above.

[0037] The state determinator 72 includes a distance calculator 73, a distance determinator (determiner) 74, and a final determinator (determiner) 75. The distance calculator 73 calculates a distance between the extraction results of cubic higher-order local autocorrelation features from each frame and the normal subspace obtained from analysis by the subspace method. The distance determinator 74 determines whether or not the distance is a normal distance, based on whether or not the distance exceeds a predefined threshold T_{NA} . The final determinator 75 determines that the frame in question is the normal frame when the distance determinator 74 determines that the distance is the normal distance and when the distance determinator 74 determines that the distance is not the normal distance and the speed determinator 11 determines that the speed is not the normal speed. The final determinator 75 also determines that the frame in question is the abnormal frame when the distance determinator 74 determines that the distance is not the normal distance and the speed determinator 11 determines that the speed is the normal speed.

[0038] The threshold T_{NA} used in the distance determinator 74 to determining normality or abnormality is determined by ROC (Receiver Operating Characteristic) analysis. An ROC curve obtained from the ROC analysis is a plotting trajectory on a two-dimensional graph with the false positive rate (probability that examination indicates positivity for healthy people) as the lateral axis and the true positive rate (probability that examination indicates positivity for patients) as the longitudinal axis (refer to (<http://oku.edu.mie-u.ac.jp/~okumura/stat/ROC.html>)). As the ROC curve goes up leftward, in other words, the closer the true positive rate is to 1 and the false positive rate is to 0, the higher the classifying performance is indicated. Fig. 3 shows an example ROC curve. In this example, the respective true and false rates with a threshold SH in two-dimensional graphs illustrated in the frames A, B, and C are plotted on the ROC curve. In the first embodiment, a threshold corresponding to the point of

intersection of the ROC curve and straight line L having an inclination of 45 degrees is employed as an optimal threshold T_{NA} . Those frames determined as abnormal by using the optimal threshold T_{NA} may include over-detections due to changes in moving speed of the ultrasonic probe. Then, in the first embodiment, for those frames in which the distance is determined as abnormal by the distance determinator 74, if the speed determinator 11 determines that the moving speed of the ultrasonic probe 1 is equal to or larger than the threshold T_s defined in advance, over detection is assumed. Then, the final determinator 75 finally determines that only those frames in which the moving speed is lower than the threshold T_s are abnormal frames. As a result, according to the present invention, the over detection rate can significantly be reduced. The frame checker 7 may be implemented using a computer.

[Description of the flowchart of implementing the first embodiment]

[0039] Fig. 4 is a flowchart illustrating an algorithm of software for implementing the first embodiment. The algorithm illustrated in the flowchart of Fig. 4 includes an algorithm of software in the learning phase and an algorithm in the examination phase. In the learning phase, reference data for determining normality are created and stored in the reference data storage 5 as described earlier. In the first embodiment, the subspace method is employed as the analyzing method and normal subspaces are stored as reference data for determining normality in the reference data storage 5. In steps ST1 and ST2, a plurality of frames that constitute a dynamic image of a human body part where a lesion does not exist are obtained from a reference examinee or an examinee with an ultrasonic probe 1 being manipulated. The cubic higher-order local autocorrelation (CHLAC) features, which will be described later, show strong reactions with white portions with high brightness in the image. Abnormalities such as tumors are depicted or rendered dark with low brightness in the ultrasound images. In the first embodiment, to eliminate mismatching of the depictions as described above, black and white inversion (monochrome inversion) of the image is performed as pre-processing in step ST3. The lesions can be furthermore highlighted by emphasizing contrast in addition to the black and white inversion. Alternatively, pre-processing time can be saved by not performing black and white inversion, thereby increasing the processing speed. Then, in step ST4, cubic higher-order local autocorrelation (CHLAC) features are extracted from the acquired frames. These steps are performed for all the acquired frames (in step ST5). After that, once cubic higher-order local autocorrelation (CHLAC) features have been extracted in respect of all the frames, a predetermined analyzing method (the main component analysis for the subspace method) is applied to extraction results (in step ST6) and the thus obtained normal subspaces are stored as the refer-

ence data for determining normality in the reference data storage 5 (in step ST7). As described above, the learning step is constituted from steps ST 1 to ST7.

[0040] In the examination phase, a plurality of frames that have been obtained from the ultrasound examination apparatus and constitute a dynamic image of a human body part of an examinee are entered (in steps ST11A and ST12). The information on the position and posture of the ultrasonic probe is detected by a magnetic position sensor, for example, and is entered. After pre-processing (black and white inversion) has been performed on the frames that have been obtained from the ultrasound examination apparatus while the examiner manipulates the ultrasonic probe on the examinee and that constitute the dynamic image of the human body part (in step ST13), the cubic higher-order local autocorrelation (CHLAC) features are extracted from each frame (in step ST14: the step of extracting features). If contrast emphasis or the like has been performed in addition to the black and white inversion in the learning phase, or if the pre-processing has not been performed at all, the like processing is performed or pre-processing is not performed also in the examination phase.

[0041] Next, a distance is calculated between extraction results of cubic higher-order local autocorrelation features from each frame and the reference data for determining normality (normal subspaces) that are analyzed data obtained by using the predetermined method to analyze the extraction results of cubic higher-order local autocorrelation features from each frame of the dynamic image for learning in the learning phase (in step ST15: the step of calculating a distance). It is then determined whether or not thus calculated distance is a normal distance according to whether or not the calculated distance exceeds the predefined threshold T_{NA} (in step ST 16: the step of determining a distance). If it is determined that the distance is a normal distance, the process goes to step ST19 where it is determined that the frame in question is a normal frame. If the distance exceeds the threshold T_{NA} , the process goes to step ST17. In step ST17 (the step of acquiring speed information), the speed of the ultrasonic probe is calculated and it is determined whether the speed of the ultrasonic probe exceeds the predefined threshold T_s (in step ST18: the step of determining a speed). If the speed of the ultrasonic probe exceeds the predefined threshold T_s , it is determined that the speed is not a normal speed. Even though the frame has been determined as abnormal in the step of determining a distance as described above, that frame is determined as a normal frame and the process goes to step ST19. If the speed of the ultrasonic probe does not exceed the predefined threshold T_s , the speed is determined as a normal speed and the process goes to step ST20 where the frame in question is determined as an abnormal frame. Then in step ST21, once it is determined that all the frames have been examined, the examination phase is ended. The step of determining a state is constituted from steps ST19 to

ST21. The step of checking a frame in question is constituted from steps ST15 to ST21.

[Experiment]

[0042] To confirm the effects of the embodiment described so far, an abnormality detection experiment was performed on an examinee who had been examined and determined as having a non-mass image-forming lesion.

[0043] In the experiment, it was confirmed, according to the first embodiment, whether or not over detections could be suppressed at human body parts where the scanning speed of the ultrasonic probe was increased. In the experiment, parameter k was set to 1.8 ($k=1.8$) in the speed threshold $T_s (=u+kx\sigma)$. The experiment results are shown in Fig. 5. The graph illustrated in the upper part of Fig. 5 represents the distance to the normal subspace, and the graph illustrated in the lower part of Fig. 5 represents the scanning speed of the ultrasonic probe. For the segments where the scanning speed was increased (the speed exceeded the threshold T_s in the lower graph), such segments were indicated with "Fast" in Fig. 5. In the segments where the scanning speed was increased, it can be known that the distance became longer due to the influence of the increased scanning speed. Although the frames surrounded by boundaries were excessively detected as abnormal frames only with the use of the threshold T_{NA} for the distance to the normal subspace, the use of the threshold T_s for scanning speed of the ultrasonic probe could suppress over detections due to the scanning speed.

[Second Embodiment]

[0044] Fig. 6 is a block diagram illustrating the configuration of an ultrasound examination system and an ultrasound examination method according to a second embodiment of the present invention. The structural elements of a block diagram of Fig. 6 are affixed with the same reference numerals as the counterpart elements of the first embodiment illustrated in a block diagram of Fig. 1 and the explanation thereof is omitted. The second embodiment is also directed to example ultrasound examination of a lesion in mammary glands. In the second embodiment, the cubic higher-order local autocorrelation (CHLAC) features are extracted by appropriately varying the temporal correlation width according to the scanning speed of the ultrasonic probe 1. If the cubic higher-order local autocorrelation (CHLAC) features are applied to the ultrasound images of mammary glands, the performance of abnormality detection is affected by the motion of the ultrasonic probe 1. As illustrated in Fig. 7, for example, if the scanning speed of the ultrasonic probe 1 is fast, adjacent frames are captured at more distant positions than when the scanning speed is slow. For this reason, although the same mammary glands are captured, if the scanning speed is different, the mammary glands are represented by different cubic higher-order local auto-

correlation (CHLAC) features. In the second embodiment, as illustrated in Fig. 8, the cubic higher-order local autocorrelation (CHLAC) features are extracted from the frames that have been captured at equidistant intervals by varying the temporal correlation width (Fig. 2) according to the scanning speed of the ultrasonic probe 1 in order to alleviate the above-mentioned influence.

[0045] In the second embodiment, pre-learning is performed before entry into the learning phase for the purpose of calculating thresholds $Th1$ and $Th2$ for classifying the speed into three levels {fast, medium, slow}. Fig. 9 is a flowchart illustrating an algorithm for implementing pre-learning. First, pre-learning is performed to calculate a speed from a plurality of frames that constitute a dynamic image of a human body part where a lesion does not exist as obtained from a reference examinee or an examinee with an ultrasonic probe being manipulated by an operator (in steps ST31 to ST33). Then, the thresholds $Th1$ and $Th2$ are determined to classify the calculated speeds into three levels, fast, medium, and slow (in steps ST34 and ST35). The pre-learning is preferably performed for each operator engaged in the examination. A reference data storage 5' stores reference data for determining normality that are obtained by extracting cubic higher-order local autocorrelation features from a plurality of frames that constitute a dynamic image of a human body part where a lesion does not exist as obtained from the reference examinee or the examinee with the ultrasonic probe 1 being manipulated while appropriately varying the temporal correlation width using the thresholds $Th1$ and $Th2$, and analyzing extraction results by a pre-determined analyzing method. Specifically, the scanning speed of the ultrasonic probe 1 is acquired for quantization in order to adjust the temporal correlation width of the cubic higher-order local autocorrelation (CHLAC) features. Position information for each frame is acquired from a magnetic position sensor or the like mounted on the ultrasonic probe, and the scanning speed is calculated between the frames. The calculated scanning speeds are quantized into three levels [slow, medium, fast]. As a method of quantization, the minimum value to the maximum value of the scanning speed of the ultrasonic probe in already captured ultrasound images of mammary glands are classified into three segments [slow, medium, fast in an ascending order] and it is determined which segment the speeds should be classified into. Segment classification may be uneven. To appropriately vary the temporal correlation width of the cubic higher-order local autocorrelation (CHLAC) features according to the scanning speed, the cubic higher-order local autocorrelation (CHLAC) features are extracted by changing the temporal correlation width for the three quantized speeds, specifically, $T\#large$ for slow speeds, $T\#medium$ for medium speeds, and $T\#small$ for fast speeds. The temporal correlation width may arbitrarily be set. Generally, the relationship of $T\#small < T\#medium < T\#large$ is satisfied. With this setting, the temporal correlation width is adjusted in a weakly monotonically decreasing manner accord-

ing to the magnitude of scanning speed. In an experiment on a computer, following the flowchart illustrated in Figs. 10 and 11, value settings were $T\#large=5$, $T\#medium=3$, and $T\#small=1$. Then, the subspace method is applied to the cubic higher-order local autocorrelation (CHLAC) features extracted from ultrasound images of normal mammary glands, and normal subspaces are calculated. In the subspace method, main component analysis is performed to calculate main component vectors representative of normal classes. A space formed by the main component vectors is defined as a normal subspace. The method of determining a normal subspace is the same as the one in the first embodiment and the explanation thereof is omitted.

[0046] The thresholds $Th1$ and $Th2$ are stored in a speed determinator (determiner) 11'. A feature extractor 71' in a frame checker 7' selects a temporal correlation width corresponding to the speed of the ultrasonic probe within three speed threshold ranges defined by the thresholds $Th1$ and $Th2$ that stepwisely increase in value, based on the extraction results obtained from the speed determinator 11'. A state determinator (determiner) 72' in the frame checker 7' determines whether the frame in question is a normal frame or an abnormal frame, based on the extraction results of cubic higher-order local autocorrelation (CHLAC) features from each frame and the reference data for determining normality. The operations of a distance calculator 73', a distance determinator (determiner) 74', and a final determinator (determiner) 75' are the same as those of the distance calculator 73, the distance determinator 74, and the final determinator 75 in the first embodiment. The feature extractor 71' extracts cubic higher-order local autocorrelation (CHLAC) features from the ultrasound images of mammary glands under examination with the temporal correlation width being automatically adjusted based on the scanning speed of the ultrasonic probe. Next, the distance calculator 73' calculates a distance between the extracted cubic higher-order local autocorrelation (CHLAC) features and the normal subspace prepared in the learning phase. The distance determinator 74' and the final determinator 75' determine that the frame in question is an abnormal frame when the distance exceeds a threshold defined in the same manner as the first embodiment.

[0047] According to the second embodiment, the temporal correlation width representative of a correlation width in a temporal is adjusted so as to suppress an influence of changes in speed of the ultrasonic probe to be given to the extraction results. Therefore, it is possible to suppress over detections due to too fast speeds of the ultrasonic probe. Unlike the first embodiment in which the speed of the ultrasonic probe is a direct determination standard, the erroneous detection rate of abnormal frames can considerably be reduced.

[Flowchart of implementing the second embodiment]

[0048] Fig. 10 is a flowchart illustrating an algorithm of

software for implementing the second embodiment of Fig. 6 using a computer. The algorithm illustrated in Fig. 10 includes a software algorithm in the learning phase and an algorithm in the examination phase. In the learning phase, reference data for determining normality are created and stored in the reference data storage 5' as described earlier. In the second embodiment, the subspace method is employed as an analyzing method and normal subspaces are stored as reference data for determining normality in the reference data storage 5'. In steps $ST1'$ and $ST2'$, a plurality of frames that constitute a dynamic image of a human body part where a lesion does not exist as obtained from a reference examinee or an examinee with an ultrasonic probe being manipulated. In steps $ST1'A$ and $ST2'$, a plurality of frames that constitute a dynamic image of a human body part where a lesion does not exist as obtained from the reference examinee or the examinee while the operator manipulates the ultrasonic probe 1. In step $ST3'$, black and white inversion of the images is performed as pre-processing. The lesions can be furthermore highlighted by emphasizing contrast in addition to the black and white inversion. Alternatively, pre-processing time can be saved by not performing black and white inversion, thereby increasing the processing speed. In step $ST1B$, information on the position and posture of the ultrasonic probe is acquired using a magnetic position sensor mounted on the ultrasonic probe. In step $ST8'$, the information on the position and posture of the ultrasonic probe in each frame is acquired.

[0049] In step $ST9'$, the scanning speed of the ultrasonic probe in each frame is calculated, based on the position and posture information to appropriately adjust the temporal correlation width of the cubic higher-order local autocorrelation (CHLAC) features within a predefined speed threshold range based on the above-mentioned thresholds $Th1$ and $Th2$. Fig. 11 illustrates example details of step $ST9'$. The thresholds $Th1$ and $Th2$ are used to quantize calculated speeds into three levels [slow, medium fast]. In step $ST9'$, when determining the thresholds $Th1$ and $Th2$, the minimum value to the maximum value of the scanning speed of the ultrasonic probe in already captured ultrasound images of mammary glands are classified evenly into three segments [slow, medium, fast in an ascending order] and it is determined which segment the speeds should be classified into. The temporal correlation width is varied relative to the three quantized speeds as follows: $T\#large$ for slow speeds, $T\#medium$ for medium speeds, and $T\#small$ for fast speeds.

[0050] In step 4', cubic higher-order local autocorrelation (CHLAC) features are extracted from each frame by using the temporal correlation width determined in step $ST9'$. These steps are performed for all the acquired frames (in step $ST5'$). After that, once cubic higher-order local autocorrelation (CHLAC) features have been extracted in respect of all the frames, a predetermined analyzing method (the main component analysis for the

subspace method: step ST6') is applied to extraction results and the thus obtained normal subspaces are stored as the reference data for determining normality in the reference data storage 5' (in step ST7'). Thus, the learning step is constituted from steps ST 1' to ST7'.

[0051] In the examination phase, a plurality of frames that constitute a dynamic image of a human body part as obtained from the examinee with an ultrasonic probe being manipulated 1 by the operator in steps ST 11' and 12'. In step 13', black and white inversion of the images is performed as pre-processing. If contrast emphasis or the like has been performed in addition to the black and white inversion in the learning phase, or if the pre-processing has not been performed at all, the like processing is performed or pre-processing is not performed also in the examination phase. In step ST11'B, the information on the position and posture of the ultrasonic probe is acquired by using a magnetic position sensor. In step ST28', the information on the position and posture of the ultrasonic probe in each frame is acquired.

[0052] In step ST29', the scanning speed of the ultrasonic probe in each frame is calculated based on the position and posture information, and the temporal correlation width of the cubic higher-order local autocorrelation (CHLAC) features is appropriately adjusted with a speed threshold range determined using the above-mentioned thresholds Th1 and Th2. In step ST29', like step ST9' illustrated in Fig. 11, it is determined which segment the acquired speeds should be classified into. The temporal correlation width is varied relative to the three quantized speeds as follows: T#large for slow speeds, T#medium for medium speeds, and T#small for fast speeds. Step ST29' constitutes a part of the steps of acquiring speed information and checking a frame in question

[0053] In step ST14' (the step of extracting features), the cubic higher-order local autocorrelation (CHLAC) features are extracted from each frame by using the temporal correlation width determined in step ST29'. Next, a distance is calculated between extraction results of cubic higher-order local autocorrelation features from each frame and the reference data for determining normality (normal subspaces) (in step ST15': the step of calculating a distance). It is then determined whether or not thus calculated distance is a normal distance according to whether or not the calculated distance exceeds the predefined threshold T_{NA} (in step ST 16': the step of determining a distance). If it is determined the distance is a normal distance, the process goes to step ST19' where it is determined that the frame in question is a normal frame. If the distance exceeds the threshold T_{NA} , the process goes to step ST20' where it is determined that the frame in question is an abnormal frame. Thus, determination of normal and abnormal frames can be made without being affected by the scanning speed of the ultrasonic probe. In step ST21', once it is determined that all the frames have been examined, the examination phase is ended. The step of determining a state is constituted from steps ST19' to ST21'. The step of checking

a frame in question is constituted from steps ST15' to ST21'.

[One-class SVM as an analyzing method]

[0054] If one-class SVM (Support Vector Machine) is employed as a predetermined analyzing method, the one-class SVM is applied to the cubic higher-order local autocorrelation (CHLAC) features extracted from ultrasound images of normal mammary glands to calculate a normal class. In the one-class SVM, a method called kernel method capable of discovering data structure is utilized to estimate a region where learning data exist in quantity and to calculate a boundary plane (hyperplane) that distinguish a region (normal class) where the learning data exist in quantity and a region where the learning data do not exist. In the examination phase, it is determined whether the frame in question is a normal frame or an abnormal frame according to whether or not the cubic higher-order local autocorrelation (CHLAC) features extracted from the ultrasound images of mammary glands under examination fall into the normal class calculated in the learning phase.

[Experiment]

[0055] To confirm the effects of the second embodiment described so far, an abnormality detection experiment was performed in respect of two examinees A and B. Examinee A had been examined and determined as having a tumor. Examinee B had been examined and determined as having a non-mass image-forming lesion.

Experiment Method (Subspace method as an analyzing method)

[0056] In the experiment, in order to verify the validity of extraction of cubic higher-order local autocorrelation (CHLAC) features while varying the temporal correlation width according to the scanning speed of the ultrasonic probe, the ROC curves in the following two cases were compared: the temporal correlation width of cubic higher-order local autocorrelation (CHLAC) features was fixed; and the temporal correlation width of cubic higher-order local autocorrelation (CHLAC) features was varied according to the second embodiment as described earlier. The temporal correlation width was set to [T#large=5, T#medium=3, T#small=1] corresponding to the scanning speeds [slow, medium, fast]. The threshold T_{cc} for defining an optimal number of dimensions of the normal subspace was set to six different values [0.9, 0.99, 0.999, 0.9999, 0.99999, 0.999999] and a value of the threshold when the AUC value was the largest was employed.

Experiment Results (Subspace method as an analyzing method)

[0057] Figs. 12A and 12B illustrate ROC curves for ex-

aminee A. Figs. 13A and 13B illustrate ROC curves for examinee B. Compared with the case where the temporal correlation width was fixed (as illustrated in Figs. 12A and 13A), the ROC curves approached to the left uppermost portion when the temporal correlation width of cubic higher-order local autocorrelation (CHLAC) features was varied (as illustrated in Figs. 12B and 13B). From this, it can be known that the AUC value was higher in Figs. 12B and 13B than in Figs. 12A and 13A.

[0058] The abnormality detection results from the dynamic images captured from examinees A and B are shown in Figs. 14 and 15. The black lines in the graph represent the thresholds for determining normality/abnormality. If the distance to the normal subspace was larger than the threshold, that frame was determined as abnormal. In Figs. 14A and 14B, abnormal frames containing a lesion continuously existed in segments indicated with P. In Figs. 15A and 15B, abnormal frames containing a lesion continuously existed in segments annotated with "Abnormal". In the abnormality detection results of examinee A, when the temporal correlation width was fixed (refer to Figs. 14A and 15A), the distance to the normal subspace was large in some cases where the frame was normal, which indicates that many over-detections were caused. In contrast therewith, when the temporal correlation width was varied (refer to Figs. 14B and 15B), the frames containing a lesion tended to show a longer distance to the normal subspace than the normal frames. This indicates that the influence of the scanning speed of the ultrasonic probe could be suppressed by varying the temporal correlation width. For examinee B, although over detections increased, the influence was suppressed in the frames where the scanning speed was fast.

Experiment Method (One-class SVM as an analyzing method)

[0059] In the experiment, in order to verify the validity of extraction of cubic higher-order local autocorrelation (CHLAC) features while varying the temporal correlation width according to the scanning speed of the ultrasonic probe, the true positive rates (TP) and false positive rates (FP) in the following two cases were compared: the temporal correlation width of cubic higher-order local autocorrelation (CHLAC) features was fixed; and the temporal correlation width was varied.

[0060] The temporal correlation width of cubic higher-order local autocorrelation (CHLAC) features was set to [5, 3, 1] corresponding to the scanning speed [slow, medium, fast]. In the one-class SVM, the Gaussian kernel was used as a kernel function.

Experiment Results (One-class SVM as an analyzing method)

[0061] The experiment results of the true positive rate (TP) and the false positive rate (FP) are shown in Figs.

16 and 17. From Fig. 16, it can be known that the true positive rate was higher when the temporal correlation width of cubic higher-order local autocorrelation (CHLAC) features was varied than when the temporal correlation width was fixed. From Fig. 17, it can be known that there was no difference in true positive rate between the two cases: when the temporal correlation width was fixed and when the temporal correlation width was varied. It can also be known from Fig. 17 that the false positive rate decreased when the temporal correlation width was varied, compared with when the temporal correlation width was fixed. This indicates that over detections could be suppressed when the temporal correlation width was varied. It follows from the foregoing that the influence of the scanning speed of the ultrasonic probe was suppressed by varying the temporal correlation width.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

[0062] The ultrasound examination system of the present invention is intended to automatically detect a lesion, based on a dynamic image comprised of a plurality of frame arrays that are temporally continuous and are output from the ultrasound examination apparatus with an ultrasonic probe being manipulated. According to the present invention, detection accuracy of the ultrasound examination system can be increased.

DESCRIPTION OF REFERENCE NUMERALS

[0063]

- 1 Ultrasonic Probe
- 3 Ultrasound Examination Apparatus
- 5 Reference Data Storage
- 7 Frame Checker
- 9 Speed Information Acquirer
- 11 Speed Determinator
- 71 Feature Extractor
- 72 State Determinator
- 73 Distance Calculator
- 74 Distance Determinator
- 75 Final Determinator

Claims

1. A system for ultrasound examination configured to examine whether or not a lesion exists, based on a dynamic image comprised of a plurality of frame arrays that are temporally continuous and are output from an ultrasound examination apparatus with an ultrasonic probe being manipulated, the system comprising:

a reference data storage operable to store reference data for determining normality that are obtained by extracting cubic higher-order local

autocorrelation features from a plurality of frames that constitute a dynamic image of a human body part where a lesion does not exist as obtained from a reference examinee or an examinee with an ultrasonic probe being manipulated at a speed within a predetermined speed range and analyzing extraction results by a predetermined analyzing method,
a frame checker including:

a feature extractor operable to extract cubic higher-order local autocorrelation features from each of a plurality of frames that constitute a dynamic image of a human body part as obtained from the ultrasound examination apparatus when an examiner manipulates the ultrasonic probe on the examinee, and
a state determinator operable to determine whether a frame in question is a normal frame not containing the lesion or an abnormal frame containing the lesion, based on extraction results of cubic higher-order local autocorrelation features from each frame and the reference data for determining normality;

a speed information acquirer operable to acquire speed information on a speed of the ultrasonic probe manipulated by the examiner in respect of each frame; and

a speed determinator operable to determine that the speed of the ultrasonic probe, which has been obtained from the speed information acquired by the speed information acquirer, is a normal speed when the speed of the ultrasonic probe does not exceed a threshold predefined with reference to the predetermined speed range, wherein:

the state determinator in the frame checker determines that the frame in question is the normal frame when the speed determinator determines that the speed of the ultrasonic probe is not the normal speed even though the frame in question can be determined as the abnormal frame, based only on the extraction results of cubic higher-order local autocorrelation features from each frame and the reference data for determining normality.

2. The system for ultrasound examination according to claim 1, wherein:

the predetermined analyzing method is a subspace method;
the reference data storage stores, as the reference data for determining normality, a normal subspace obtained by performing principal com-

ponent analysis on the extraction results; and the state determinator in the frame checker includes:

a distance calculator operable to calculate a distance between the extraction results of cubic higher-order local autocorrelation features from each frame and the normal subspace,
a distance determinator operable to determine whether or not the distance is a normal distance, based on whether or not the distance exceeds a predefined threshold, and
a final determinator operable to determine that the frame in question is the normal frame when the distance determinator determines that the distance is the normal distance and when the distance determinator determines that the distance is not the normal distance and the speed determinator determines that the speed is not the normal speed, and operable to determine that the frame in question is the abnormal frame when the distance determinator determines that the distance is not the normal distance and the speed determinator determines that the speed is the normal speed.

3. The system for ultrasound examination according to claim 1, wherein:

the predetermined method used in extracting the reference data for determining normality is a method using a one-class support vector machine, and only normal frames are leaned to define normal classes of normal frames as the reference data for determining normality; and the frame checker determines whether or not the frame in question is the normal frame according to whether or not analyzed data of the frame in question fall in the normal classes.

4. The system for ultrasound examination according to claim 1, wherein:

the speed information acquirer calculates the speed information on the speed of the ultrasonic probe from position and posture information on the ultrasonic probe.

5. The system for ultrasound examination according to claim 2, wherein:

the predefined threshold used in the distance determinator is defined by utilizing ROC analysis.

6. The system for ultrasound examination according to claim 1, wherein:

the threshold T_s used in the speed determinator is defined by an expression of $T_s = u + k \times \sigma$ where u

stands for an average moving speed of the ultrasonic probe in learned dynamic images of mammary glands, σ for the standard deviation of the average moving speed, and k for a parameter determined by an experiment.

7. A system for ultrasound examination configured to examine whether or not a lesion exists, based on a dynamic image comprised of a plurality of frame arrays that are temporally continuous and are output from an ultrasound examination apparatus with an ultrasonic probe being manipulated, the system comprising;
- a reference data storage operable to store reference data for determining normality that are obtained by extracting cubic higher-order local autocorrelation features from a plurality of frames that constitute a dynamic image of a human body part where a lesion does not exist as obtained from a reference examinee or an examinee with an ultrasonic probe being manipulated while adjusting a temporal correlation width indicative of a correlation width in a temporal direction so as to suppress an influence of changes in a speed of the ultrasonic probe to be given to extraction results, based on speed information on the speed of the ultrasonic probe, and analyzing extraction results by a predetermined analyzing method;
- a frame checker including:

a feature extractor operable to extract cubic higher-order local autocorrelation features from each of a plurality of frames that constitute a dynamic image of a human body part as obtained from the ultrasound examination apparatus while an examiner manipulates the ultrasonic probe on the examinee, and

a state determinator operable to determine whether a frame in question is a normal frame not containing the lesion or an abnormal frame containing the lesion, based on extraction results of cubic higher-order local autocorrelation features from each frame and the reference data for determining normality; and

a speed information acquirer operable to acquire the speed information on a speed of the ultrasonic probe manipulated by the examiner in respect of each frame,

wherein:

the feature extractor has a function of adjusting a temporal correlation width indicative of a correlation width in a temporal direction so as to suppress an influence of changes in the speed of the ultrasonic probe to be given to the extraction results, based on the speed information on the speed of the ultrasonic probe;

the state determinator in the frame checker de-

termines whether the frame in question is the normal frame or the abnormal frame, based only on the extraction results of cubic higher-order local autocorrelation features from each frame and the reference data for determining normality.

8. The system for ultrasound examination according to claim 7, wherein:

the predetermined analyzing method is a subspace method;

the reference data storage stores, as the reference data for determining normality, a normal subspace obtained by performing principal component analysis on the extraction results; and

the state determinator in the frame checker includes:

a distance calculator operable to calculate a distance between the extraction results of cubic higher-order local autocorrelation features from each frame and the normal subspace,

a distance determinator operable to determine whether or not the distance is a normal distance, according to whether or not the distance exceeds a predefined threshold, and

a final determinator operable to determine that the frame in question is the normal frame when the distance determinator determines that the distance is the normal distance and that the frame in question is the abnormal frame when the distance determinator determines that the distance is not the normal distance.

9. The system for ultrasound examination according to claim 8, wherein:

the feature extractor adjusts the temporal correlation width in a weakly monotonically decreasing manner according to a magnitude of the speed of the ultrasonic probe as obtained from the speed information.

10. The system for ultrasound examination according to claim 9, wherein:

the feature extractor is configured to prepare a plurality of speed threshold ranges that stepwisely increase in value and a plurality of temporal correlation widths corresponding to the plurality of speed threshold ranges, to compare the speed of the ultrasonic probe with the plurality of speed threshold ranges, and to select the temporal correlation width corresponding the speed of the ultrasonic probe.

11. The system for ultrasound examination according to claim 7, wherein:

the predetermined analyzing method used in extracting the reference data for determining normality is a method using a one-class support vector machine, and only normal frames are learned to define normal classes of normal frames as the reference data for determining normality; and
the frame checker determines whether or not the frame in question is the normal frame according to whether or not analyzed data of the frame in question fall in the normal classes.

12. The system for ultrasound examination according to claim 78-, wherein:
the speed information acquirer calculates the speed information on the speed of the ultrasonic probe from information on a position and a posture of the ultrasonic probe.
13. The system for ultrasound examination according to claim 8, wherein:
the predefined threshold used in the distance determinator is defined by utilizing ROC analysis.
14. A method for ultrasound examination that uses a computer to examine whether or not a lesion exists, based on a dynamic image comprised of a plurality of frame arrays that are temporally continuous and are output from an ultrasound examination apparatus with an ultrasonic probe being manipulated, the method using the computer to execute the steps of:

learning to obtain reference data for determining normality by extracting cubic higher-order local autocorrelation features from a plurality of frames that constitute a dynamic image of a human body part where a lesion does not exist as obtained from a reference examinee or an examinee with an ultrasonic probe being manipulated and analyzing extraction results by a predetermined analyzing method, and storing the reference data for determining normality in a reference data storage;
extracting cubic higher-order local autocorrelation features from each of a plurality of frames that constitute a dynamic image of a human body part that have been obtained from the ultrasound examination apparatus while an examiner manipulates the ultrasonic probe on the examinee;
checking a frame in question to determine whether the frame in question is a normal frame not containing the lesion or an abnormal frame containing the lesion, based on extraction results of cubic higher-order local autocorrelation features from each frame and the reference data for determining normality;
acquiring speed information to acquire speed in-

formation on a speed of the ultrasonic probe manipulated by the examiner in respect of each frame; and

determining a speed to determine that the speed, which has been obtained from the speed information acquired in the step of acquiring speed information, is a normal speed when the speed of the ultrasonic probe does not exceed a threshold defined with reference to the predetermined speed range, wherein:

in the step of checking a frame in question, it is determined that the frame in question is the normal frame when it is determined in the step of determining a speed that the speed of the ultrasonic probe is not the normal speed even though the frame in question can be determined as the abnormal frame, based only on the extraction results of cubic higher-order local autocorrelation features from each frame and the reference data for determining normality.

15. A method for ultrasound examination that uses a computer to examine whether or not a lesion exists, based on a dynamic image comprised of a plurality of frame arrays that are temporally continuous and are output from an ultrasound examination apparatus with an ultrasonic probe being manipulated, the method using the computer to execute the steps of:

learning to obtain reference data for determining normality by extracting cubic higher-order local autocorrelation features from a plurality of frames that constitute a dynamic image of a human body part where a lesion does not exist as obtained from a reference examinee or an examinee with an ultrasonic probe being manipulated while adjusting a temporal correlation width indicative of a correlation width in a temporal direction so as to suppress an influence of changes in a speed of the ultrasonic probe to be given to extraction results, based on speed information on the speed of the ultrasonic probe, and analyzing the extraction results by a predetermined method;

extracting features to extract cubic higher-order local autocorrelation features from each of a plurality of frames that constitute a dynamic image of a human body part as obtained from the ultrasound examination apparatus while an examiner manipulates the ultrasonic probe on the examinee;

checking a frame in question to determine whether a frame in question is a normal frame not containing the lesion or an abnormal frame containing the lesion, based on extraction results of cubic higher-order local autocorrelation features from each frame and the reference data for determining normality; and

acquiring speed information to acquire speed information on the speed of the ultrasonic probe manipulated by the examiner in respect of each frame, wherein:

in the step of checking a frame in question, a temporal correlation width indicative of a correlation width in a temporal direction is adjusted so as to suppress an influence of changes in the speed of the ultrasonic probe to be given to the extraction results, based on the speed information; and
in the step of checking a frame in question, it is determined whether the frame in question is the normal frame or the abnormal frame, based only on analyzed data obtained by analyzing the extraction results of cubic higher-order local autocorrelation features from each frame by the predetermined method, and the reference data for determining normality.

Patentansprüche

1. System zur Ultraschalluntersuchung, das konfiguriert ist, um zu untersuchen, ob eine Läsion vorliegt oder nicht, basierend auf einem dynamischen Bild, umfassend eine Vielzahl von Frame-Arrays, die zeitlich kontinuierlich sind und von einem Ultraschallprüfgerät ausgegeben werden, wobei eine Ultraschallsonde manipuliert wird, das System umfassend:

einen Referenzdatenspeicher, der betreibbar ist, um Referenzdaten zum Ermitteln der Normalität zu speichern, die durch Extrahieren von kubischen lokalen Autokorrelationsmerkmalen höherer Ordnung aus einer Vielzahl von Frames erhalten werden, die ein dynamisches Bild eines menschlichen Körperteils bilden, in dem keine Läsion vorhanden ist, wie sie von einem Referenzprüfling oder einem Prüfling mit einer Ultraschallsonde erhalten wurde, die mit einer Geschwindigkeit innerhalb eines vorbestimmten Geschwindigkeitsbereichs manipuliert wird, und Analysieren der Extraktionsergebnisse durch ein vorgegebenes Analyseverfahren, einen Rahmenprüfer, beinhaltend:

einen Merkmals-Extraktor, der betreibbar ist, um kubische lokale Autokorrelationsmerkmale höherer Ordnung aus jedem aus einer Vielzahl von Frames zu extrahieren, die ein dynamisches Bild eines menschlichen Körperteils bilden, wie es von dem Ultraschalluntersuchungsgerät erhalten wird, wenn ein Prüfer die Ultraschallsonde an

dem Prüfling manipuliert, und einen Zustandsbestimmer, der betreibbar ist, um zu ermitteln ob es sich bei einem fraglichen Frame um ein normales Frame handelt, das keine Läsion enthält, oder um ein abnormales Frame, das die Läsion enthält, basierend auf Extraktionsergebnissen von kubischen lokalen Autokorrelationsmerkmalen höherer Ordnung aus jedem Frame und den Referenzdaten zum Ermitteln der Normalität;

einen Geschwindigkeitsinformationserfasser, der betreibbar ist, um Geschwindigkeitsinformationen über eine Geschwindigkeit der Ultraschallsonde zu erfassen, die durch den Prüfer in Bezug auf jedes Frame manipuliert wurde; und

einen Geschwindigkeitsbestimmer, der betreibbar ist, um zu ermitteln, ob die Geschwindigkeit der Ultraschallsonde, die aus den vom Geschwindigkeitsinformationserfasser erfassten Geschwindigkeitsinformationen erhalten wurde, eine normale Geschwindigkeit ist, wenn die Geschwindigkeit der Ultraschallsonde einen in Bezug auf den vorbestimmten Geschwindigkeitsbereich vordefinierten Schwellenwert nicht überschreitet, wobei:

der Zustandsbestimmer in dem Frameprüfer ermittelt, ob das fragliche Frame das normale Frame ist, wenn der Geschwindigkeitsbestimmer ermittelt, dass die Geschwindigkeit der Ultraschallsonde nicht die Normalgeschwindigkeit ist, obwohl das fragliche Frame als abnormales Frame ermittelt werden kann, basierend nur auf den Extraktionsergebnissen von kubischen lokalen Autokorrelationsmerkmalen höherer Ordnung aus jedem Frame und den Referenzdaten zum Ermitteln der Normalität.

2. System zur Ultraschalluntersuchung nach Anspruch 1, wobei:

das vorgegebene Analyseverfahren ein Teilraumverfahren ist;
der Referenzdatenspeicher als die Referenzdaten zum Ermitteln der Normalität einen normalen Teilraum speichert, der durch das Durchführen einer Hauptkomponentenanalyse der Extraktionsergebnisse erhalten wird; und
der Zustandsbestimmer im Frameprüfer beinhaltet:

einen Abstandsrechner, der betreibbar ist, um einen Abstand zwischen den Extraktionsergebnissen von kubischen lokalen Autokorrelationsmerkmalen höherer Ordnung von jedem Frame und dem normalen Teil-

- raum zu berechnen,
 einen Abstandsbestimmer, der betreibbar
 ist, um zu ermitteln, ob es sich bei dem Ab-
 stand um einen normalen Abstand handelt
 oder nicht, basierend darauf, ob der Ab-
 stand einen vorgegebenen Schwellenwert
 überschreitet oder nicht, und
 einen endgültigen Bestimmer, der betreib-
 bar ist, um zu ermitteln, ob das fragliche Fra-
 me das normale Frame ist, wenn der Ab-
 standsbestimmer ermittelt, dass der Ab-
 stand der normale Abstand ist, und wenn
 der Abstandsbestimmer ermittelt, dass der
 Abstand nicht der normale Abstand ist, und
 der Geschwindigkeitsbestimmer ermittelt,
 dass die Geschwindigkeit nicht die normale
 Geschwindigkeit ist, und der betreibbar ist,
 um zu ermitteln, ob das betreffende Frame
 das anormale Frame ist, wenn der Ab-
 standsbestimmer ermittelt, dass der Ab-
 stand nicht der normale Abstand ist, und der
 Geschwindigkeitsbestimmer ermittelt, dass
 die Geschwindigkeit die normale Ge-
 schwindigkeit ist.
3. System zur Ultraschalluntersuchung nach Anspruch
 1, wobei:
- das vorgegebene Verfahren, das beim Extrahie-
 ren der Referenzdaten zum Ermitteln der Nor-
 malität verwendet wird, ein Verfahren ist, das
 eine Einklassen-Trägervektormaschine ver-
 wendet, und wobei nur normale Frames ange-
 lehnt werden, um normale Klassen von norma-
 len Frames als die Referenzdaten zum Ermitteln
 der Normalität zu definieren; und
 der Frameprüfer ermittelt, ob das betreffende
 Frame das normale Frame ist oder nicht, abhän-
 gig davon, ob die analysierten Daten des betref-
 fenden Frames in die normalen Klassen fallen
 oder nicht.
4. System zur Ultraschalluntersuchung nach Anspruch
 1, wobei:
 der Geschwindigkeitsinformationserfasser die Ge-
 schwindigkeitsinformationen auf die Geschwindig-
 keit der Ultraschallsonde aus Positions- und Hal-
 tungsinformationen auf der Ultraschallsonde be-
 rechnet.
5. System zur Ultraschalluntersuchung nach Anspruch
 2, wobei:
 der vordefinierte Schwellenwert, der im Abstands-
 bestimmer verwendet wird, durch die Verwendung
 der ROC-Analyse definiert ist.
6. System zur Ultraschalluntersuchung nach Anspruch
 1, wobei:

der im Geschwindigkeitsbestimmer verwendete
 Schwellenwert T_s durch einen Ausdruck von $T_s = u$
 $+ k \times \sigma$ definiert ist, wobei u für eine durchschnittliche
 Bewegungsgeschwindigkeit der Ultraschallsonde in
 gelernten dynamischen Bildern von Milchdrüsen
 steht, σ für die Standardabweichung der durch-
 schnittlichen Bewegungsgeschwindigkeit und k für
 einen durch ein Experiment ermittelten Parameter.

7. System zur Ultraschalluntersuchung, das konfigu-
 riert ist, um zu untersuchen, ob eine Läsion vorliegt
 oder nicht, basierend auf einem dynamischen Bild,
 umfassend eine Vielzahl von Frame-Arrays, die zeit-
 lich kontinuierlich sind und von einem Ultraschall-
 prüfgerät ausgegeben werden, wobei eine Ultra-
 schallsonde manipuliert wird, das System umfas-
 send;
 einen Referenzdatenspeicher, der betreibbar ist, um
 Referenzdaten zum Ermitteln der Normalität zu spei-
 chern, die durch Extrahieren von kubischen lokalen
 Autokorrelationsmerkmalen höherer Ordnung aus
 einer Vielzahl von Frames erhalten werden, die ein
 dynamisches Bild eines menschlichen Körperteils
 bilden, in dem keine Läsion vorhanden ist, wie sie
 von einem Referenzprüfer oder einem Prüfling mit
 einer Ultraschallsonde erhalten wurde, die manipu-
 liert wird, während eine zeitliche Korrelationsbreite,
 die eine Korrelationsbreite in einer zeitlichen Rich-
 tung anzeigt, angepasst wird, um so die Beeinflus-
 sung durch Veränderungen der Geschwindigkeit der
 Ultraschallsonde, die den Extraktionsergebnissen
 gegeben werden soll, zu unterdrücken, basierend
 auf Geschwindigkeitsinformationen zur Geschwin-
 digkeit der Ultraschallsonde und Analysieren von
 Extraktionsergebnissen durch ein vorgegebenes
 Analyseverfahren;
 einen Frameprüfer, beinhaltend:
 einen Merkmalsextraktor, der betreibbar ist, um
 kubische lokale Autokorrelationsmerkmale hö-
 herer Ordnung aus jedem aus einer Vielzahl von
 Frames zu extrahieren, die ein dynamisches
 Bild eines menschlichen Körperteils bilden, wie
 es von dem Ultraschalluntersuchungsgerät er-
 halten wird, während ein Prüfer die Ultraschall-
 sonde an dem Prüfling manipuliert, und
 einen Zustandsbestimmer, der betreibbar ist,
 um zu ermitteln ob es sich bei einem fraglichen
 Frame um ein normales Frame handelt, das kei-
 ne Läsion enthält, oder um ein abnormales Fra-
 me, das die Läsion enthält, basierend auf Ex-
 traktionsergebnissen von kubischen lokalen Au-
 tokorrelationsmerkmalen höherer Ordnung aus
 jedem Frame und den Referenzdaten zum Er-
 mitteln der Normalität; und
 einen Geschwindigkeitsinformationserfasser, der
 betreibbar ist, um Geschwindigkeitsinformationen

über eine Geschwindigkeit der Ultraschallsonde zu erfassen, die durch den Prüfer in Bezug auf jedes Frame manipuliert wurde, wobei:

der Merkmalsextraktor eine Funktion zum Anpassen einer zeitlichen Korrelationsbreite, die eine Korrelationsbreite in einer zeitlichen Richtung anzeigt, um die Beeinflussung von Änderungen der Geschwindigkeit der Ultraschallsonde zu unterdrücken, die den Extraktionsergebnissen gegeben werden soll, basierend auf den Geschwindigkeitsinformationen zur Geschwindigkeit der Ultraschallsonde;
 der Zustandsbestimmer im Frameprüfer ermittelt, ob es sich bei dem betreffenden Frame um das normale Frame oder das abnormale Frame handelt, basierend nur auf den Extraktionsergebnissen von kubischen lokalen Autokorrelationsmerkmalen höherer Ordnung aus jedem Frame und den Referenzdaten zum Ermitteln der Normalität.

8. System zur Ultraschalluntersuchung nach Anspruch 7, wobei:

das vorgegebene Analyseverfahren ein Teilraumverfahren ist;
 der Referenzdatenspeicher als die Referenzdaten zum Ermitteln der Normalität einen normalen Teilraum speichert, der durch das Durchführen einer Hauptkomponentenanalyse der Extraktionsergebnisse erhalten wird; und
 der Zustandsbestimmer im Frameprüfer beinhaltet:

einen Abstandsrechner, der betreibbar ist, um einen Abstand zwischen den Extraktionsergebnissen von kubischen lokalen Autokorrelationsmerkmalen höherer Ordnung von jedem Frame und dem normalen Teilraum zu berechnen,
 einen Abstandsbestimmer, der betreibbar ist, um zu ermitteln, ob es sich bei dem Abstand um einen normalen Abstand handelt oder nicht, abhängig davon, ob der Abstand einen vorgegebenen Schwellenwert überschreitet oder nicht, und
 einen endgültigen Bestimmer, der betreibbar ist, um zu ermitteln, ob das fragliche Frame das normale Frame ist, wenn der Abstandsbestimmer ermittelt, dass der Abstand der normale Abstand ist, und dass das fragliche Frame das abnormale Frame ist, wenn der Abstandsbestimmer ermittelt, dass der Abstand nicht der normale Abstand ist.

9. System zur Ultraschalluntersuchung nach Anspruch 8, wobei:

der Merkmalsextraktor die zeitliche Korrelationsbreite in einer schwach monoton abnehmenden Weise entsprechend einer Größe der Geschwindigkeit der Ultraschallsonde, wie sie sich aus den Geschwindigkeitsinformationen ergibt, anpasst.

10. System zur Ultraschalluntersuchung nach Anspruch 9, wobei:

der Merkmalsextraktor konfiguriert ist, um eine Vielzahl von Geschwindigkeitsschwellenbereichen vorzubereiten, die schrittweise an Wert zunehmen, und eine Vielzahl von zeitlichen Korrelationsbreiten, die der Vielzahl von Geschwindigkeitsschwellenbereichen entsprechen, um die Geschwindigkeit der Ultraschallsonde mit der Vielzahl von Geschwindigkeitsschwellenbereichen zu vergleichen und um die zeitliche Korrelationsbreite entsprechend der Geschwindigkeit der Ultraschallsonde auszuwählen.

11. System zur Ultraschalluntersuchung nach Anspruch 7, wobei:

das vorgegebene Analyseverfahren, das beim Extrahieren der Referenzdaten zum Ermitteln der Normalität verwendet wird, ein Verfahren ist, das eine Einklassen-Trägervektormaschine verwendet, und wobei nur normale Frames angelehnt werden, um normale Klassen von normalen Frames als die Referenzdaten zum Ermitteln der Normalität zu definieren; und
 der Frameprüfer ermittelt, ob das betreffende Frame das normale Frame ist oder nicht, abhängig davon, ob die analysierten Daten des betreffenden Frames in die normalen Klassen fallen oder nicht.

12. System zur Ultraschalluntersuchung nach Anspruch 7, wobei:

der Geschwindigkeitsinformationserfasser die Geschwindigkeitsinformationen über die Geschwindigkeit der Ultraschallsonde aus Informationen über eine Position und eine Haltung der Ultraschallsonde berechnet.

13. System zur Ultraschalluntersuchung nach Anspruch 8, wobei:

der vordefinierte Schwellenwert, der im Abstandsbestimmer verwendet wird, durch die Verwendung der ROC-Analyse definiert ist.

14. Verfahren zur Ultraschalluntersuchung, das einen Computer verwendet, um zu untersuchen, ob eine Läsion vorliegt oder nicht, basierend auf einem dynamischen Bild, das aus einer Vielzahl von Frame-Arrays besteht, die zeitlich kontinuierlich sind und von einer Ultraschalluntersuchungsvorrichtung aus-

gegeben werden, wobei eine Ultraschallsonde manipuliert wird, wobei das Verfahren den Computer verwendet, um die folgenden Schritte auszuführen:

Lernen, Referenzdaten zum Ermitteln der Normalität durch Extrahieren von kubischen lokalen Autokorrelationsmerkmalen höherer Ordnung aus einer Vielzahl von Frames zu erhalten, die ein dynamisches Bild eines menschlichen Körperteils bilden, in dem keine Läsion existiert, wie sie von einem Referenzprüfer oder einem Prüfling mit einer Ultraschallsonde erhalten wurde, die manipuliert wird, und Analysieren von Extraktionsergebnissen durch ein vorgegebenes Analyseverfahren, und Speichern der Referenzdaten zum Ermitteln der Normalität in einem Referenzdatenspeicher;

Extrahieren von kubischen lokalen Autokorrelationsmerkmalen höherer Ordnung aus jedem von einer Vielzahl von Frames, die ein dynamisches Bild eines menschlichen Körperteils bilden, das aus dem Ultraschallprüfgerät erhalten wurde, während ein Prüfer die Ultraschallsonde am Prüfling manipuliert;

Überprüfen eines fraglichen Frames, um zu ermitteln, ob es sich bei dem fraglichen Frame um ein normales Frame ohne Läsion oder um ein abnormales Frame mit Läsion handelt, basierend auf Extraktionsergebnissen von kubischen lokalen Autokorrelationsmerkmalen höherer Ordnung aus jedem Frame und den Referenzdaten zum Ermitteln der Normalität;

Erfassen von Geschwindigkeitsinformationen zum Erfassen von Geschwindigkeitsinformationen zu einer Geschwindigkeit der Ultraschallsonde, die vom Prüfer in Bezug auf jedes Frame manipuliert wurde; und

Ermitteln einer Geschwindigkeit, um zu ermitteln, ob die Geschwindigkeit, die aus den Geschwindigkeitsinformationen erhalten wurde, die im Schritt des Erfassens von Geschwindigkeitsinformationen erfasst wurden, eine normale Geschwindigkeit ist, wenn die Geschwindigkeit der Ultraschallsonde einen Schwellenwert, der in Bezug auf den vorbestimmten Geschwindigkeitsbereich definiert ist, nicht überschreitet, wobei:

in dem Schritt des Überprüfens eines fraglichen Frames ermittelt wird, ob das fragliche Frame das normale Frame ist, wenn in dem Schritt des Ermittlens einer Geschwindigkeit ermittelt wird, dass die Geschwindigkeit der Ultraschallsonde nicht die normale Geschwindigkeit ist, obwohl das fragliche Frame als das abnormale Frame bestimmt werden kann, basierend nur auf den Extraktionsergebnissen von kubischen lokalen Autokorrelationsmerkmalen höherer Ordnung aus jedem Frame und den Referenzdaten zum

Ermitteln der Normalverteilung.

15. Verfahren zur Ultraschalluntersuchung, das einen Computer verwendet, um zu untersuchen, ob eine Läsion vorliegt oder nicht, basierend auf einem dynamischen Bild, das aus einer Vielzahl von Frame-Arrays besteht, die zeitlich kontinuierlich sind und von einer Ultraschalluntersuchungsvorrichtung ausgegeben werden, wobei eine Ultraschallsonde manipuliert wird, wobei das Verfahren den Computer verwendet, um die folgenden Schritte auszuführen:

Lernen, zum Erhalten von Referenzdaten zum Ermitteln der Normalität durch Extrahieren von kubischen lokalen Autokorrelationsmerkmalen höherer Ordnung aus einer Vielzahl von Frames, die ein dynamisches Bild eines menschlichen Körperteils bilden, in dem keine Läsion vorhanden ist, wie sie von einem Referenzprüfer oder einem Prüfling erhalten wurde, wobei eine Ultraschallsonde manipuliert wird, während eine zeitliche Korrelationsbreite angepasst wird, die eine Korrelationsbreite in zeitlicher Richtung anzeigt, um so eine Beeinflussung von Änderungen in einer Geschwindigkeit der Ultraschallsonde, die an Extraktionsergebnisse weitergegeben werden soll, basierend auf Geschwindigkeitsinformationen zu der Geschwindigkeit der Ultraschallsonde zu unterdrücken, und Analysieren der Extraktionsergebnisse durch ein vorgegebenes Verfahren;

Extrahieren von Merkmalen, um kubische lokale Autokorrelationsmerkmale höherer Ordnung aus jedem von einer Vielzahl von Frames zu extrahieren, die ein dynamisches Bild eines menschlichen Körperteils bilden, wie es von der Ultraschalluntersuchungsvorrichtung erhalten wird, während ein Prüfer die Ultraschallsonde an dem Prüfling manipuliert;

Überprüfen eines fraglichen Frames, um zu ermitteln, ob es sich bei dem fraglichen Frame um ein normales Frame ohne Läsion oder um ein abnormales Frame mit Läsion handelt, basierend auf Extraktionsergebnissen von kubischen lokalen Autokorrelationsmerkmalen höherer Ordnung aus jedem Frame und den Referenzdaten zum Ermitteln der Normalität; und

Erfassen von Geschwindigkeitsinformationen zum Erfassen von Geschwindigkeitsinformationen zu der Geschwindigkeit der Ultraschallsonde, die vom Prüfer in Bezug auf jedes Frame manipuliert wurde; wobei:

in dem Schritt des Überprüfens eines fraglichen Frames eine zeitliche Korrelationsbreite, die eine Korrelationsbreite in einer zeitlichen Richtung anzeigt, angepasst wird, um die Beeinflussung von Änderun-

gen der Geschwindigkeit der Ultraschallsonde, die den Extraktionsergebnissen basierend auf den Geschwindigkeitsinformationen zu geben ist, zu unterdrücken; und im Schritt des Überprüfens eines fraglichen Frames ermittelt wird, ob es sich bei dem fraglichen Frame um das normale Frame oder das abnormale Frame handelt, basierend nur auf analysierten Daten, die durch die Analyse der Extraktionsergebnisse von kubischen lokalen Autokorrelationsmerkmalen höherer Ordnung aus jedem Frame nach dem vorgegebenen Verfahren und den Referenzdaten zum Bestimmen der Normalität erhalten werden.

Revendications

1. Système d'examen par ultrasons configuré pour examiner si une lésion existe ou non, basée sur une image dynamique composée d'une pluralité de matrices de trames qui sont temporellement continues et qui proviennent d'un appareil d'examen par ultrasons avec une sonde à ultrasons manipulée, le système comprenant :

un stockage de données de référence utilisable pour stocker des données de référence pour déterminer la normalité obtenue par l'extraction de caractéristiques d'autocorrélation locale d'ordre supérieur cubique à partir d'une pluralité de trames constituant une image dynamique d'une partie du corps humain où une lésion n'existe pas comme obtenue auprès d'un candidat de référence ou d'un candidat avec une sonde à ultrasons manipulée à une vitesse dans une plage de vitesse prédéterminée et l'analyse des résultats d'extraction par un procédé d'analyse prédéterminé, un vérificateur de trames incluant :

un extracteur de caractéristiques utilisable pour l'extraction des caractéristiques d'autocorrélation locale d'ordre supérieur cubique de chaque pluralité de trames constituant une image dynamique d'une partie du corps humain telle qu'elle est obtenue à partir de l'appareil d'examen par ultrasons lorsqu'un examinateur manipule la sonde à ultrasons sur le candidat, et un déterminateur d'état utilisable pour déterminer si une trame en question est une trame normale ne contenant pas la lésion ou une trame anormale contenant la lésion, sur la base des résultats d'extraction des caractéristiques d'autocorrélation locale

d'ordre supérieur cubique de chaque trame et des données de référence pour déterminer la normalité ;

un acquéreur d'informations de vitesse utilisable pour acquérir des informations de vitesse sur une vitesse de la sonde à ultrasons manipulée par l'examineur par rapport à chaque trame ; et

un déterminateur de vitesse utilisable pour déterminer que la vitesse de la sonde à ultrasons, obtenue à partir des informations de vitesse acquises par l'acquéreur d'informations de vitesse, est une vitesse normale lorsque la vitesse de la sonde à ultrasons ne dépasse pas un seuil prédéfini par rapport à la plage de vitesse prédéterminée, dans lequel :

le déterminateur d'état dans le vérificateur de trame détermine que la trame en question est la trame normale lorsque le déterminateur de vitesse détermine que la vitesse de la sonde à ultrasons n'est pas la vitesse normale même si la trame en question peut être déterminée comme trame anormale, basé uniquement sur les résultats d'extraction des caractéristiques d'autocorrélation locale d'ordre supérieur cubique de chaque trame et des données de référence pour déterminer la normalité.

2. Système d'examen par ultrasons selon la revendication 1, dans lequel :

le procédé d'analyse prédéterminé est un procédé de sous-espace ;

le stockage de données de référence stocke, comme données de référence pour déterminer la normalité, un sous-espace normal obtenu en effectuant une analyse de composant principal sur les résultats d'extraction ; et

le déterminateur d'état dans le vérificateur de trames comprend :

une calculatrice de distance utilisable pour calculer une distance entre les résultats d'extraction des caractéristiques d'autocorrélation locale d'ordre supérieur cubique de chaque trame et du sous-espace normal, un déterminateur de distance utilisable pour déterminer si la distance est une distance normale ou non, selon que la distance dépasse un seuil prédéfini, et un déterminateur final utilisable pour déterminer que la trame en question est la trame normale lorsque le déterminateur de distance détermine que la distance est la distance normale et lorsque le déterminateur de distance détermine que la distance n'est pas la distance normale et que le déterminateur

- de vitesse détermine que la vitesse n'est pas la vitesse normale, et est utilisable pour déterminer que la trame en question est la trame anormale lorsque le déterminateur de distance détermine que la distance n'est pas la distance normale et que le déterminateur de vitesse détermine que la vitesse est la vitesse normale.
- 5
3. Système d'examen par ultrasons selon la revendication 1, dans lequel :
- 10
- le procédé prédéterminé utilisé pour extraire les données de référence pour déterminer la normalité est un procédé utilisant une machine à vecteurs de support à une classe, et uniquement les trames normales sont penchées pour définir des classes normales de trames normales comme données de référence pour déterminer la normalité ; et
- 15
- le vérificateur de trame détermine si la trame en question est la trame normale selon que les données analysées de la trame en question tombent dans les classes normales.
- 20
4. Système d'examen par ultrasons selon la revendication 1, dans lequel :
- 25
- l'acquéreur d'informations de vitesse calcule les informations de vitesse sur la vitesse de la sonde à ultrasons à partir des informations de position et de posture sur la sonde à ultrasons.
- 30
5. Système d'examen par ultrasons selon la revendication 2, dans lequel :
- 35
- le seuil prédéfini utilisé dans le déterminateur de distance est défini en utilisant l'analyse ROC.
6. Système d'examen par ultrasons selon la revendication 1, dans lequel :
- 40
- le seuil T_s utilisé dans le déterminateur de vitesse est défini par une expression de $T_s = u + k \times \sigma$ où u signifie une vitesse de déplacement moyenne de la sonde à ultrasons dans les images dynamiques apprises des glandes mammaires, σ pour l'écart type de la vitesse de déplacement moyenne, et k pour un paramètre déterminé par une expérience.
- 45
7. Système d'examen par ultrasons configuré pour examiner si une lésion existe ou non, basée sur une image dynamique composée d'une pluralité de matrices de trames qui sont temporairement continues et sont sorties d'un appareil d'examen par ultrasons avec une sonde à ultrasons manipulée, le système comprenant ;
- 50
- un stockage de données de référence utilisable pour stocker des données de référence pour déterminer la normalité obtenue par l'extraction de caractéristiques d'autocorrélation locale d'ordre supérieur cu-
- 55
- bique à partir d'une pluralité de trames constituant une image dynamique d'une partie du corps humain où une lésion n'existe pas tel qu'obtenu d'un candidat de référence ou d'un candidat avec une sonde à ultrasons manipulée tandis que la largeur de corrélation temporaire est ajustée, indicatrice d'une largeur de corrélation dans une direction temporelle afin de supprimer une influence des changements dans une vitesse de la sonde à ultrasons à administrer aux résultats d'extraction, sur base des informations de vitesse sur la vitesse de la sonde à ultrasons, et l'analyse des résultats d'extraction par un procédé d'analyse prédéterminé ;
- un vérificateur de trames incluant :
- un extracteur de caractéristiques utilisable pour l'extraction des caractéristiques d'autocorrélation locale d'ordre supérieur cubique de chaque pluralité de trames constituant une image dynamique d'une partie du corps humain telle qu'elle est obtenue depuis l'appareil d'examen par ultrasons alors qu'un examinateur manipule la sonde à ultrasons sur le candidat, et un déterminateur d'état utilisable pour déterminer si une trame en question est une trame normale qui ne contient pas la lésion ou une trame anormale contenant la lésion, en fonction des résultats d'extraction des caractéristiques d'autocorrélation locale d'ordre supérieur cubique de chaque trame et des données de référence pour déterminer la normalité ; et
- un acquéreur d'informations de vitesse utilisable pour acquérir les informations de vitesse sur une vitesse de la sonde à ultrasons manipulée par l'examineur pour chaque trame, dans lequel :
- l'extracteur de caractéristiques a une fonction d'ajuster une largeur de corrélation temporelle indicatrice d'une largeur de corrélation dans une direction temporelle afin de supprimer une influence des changements de vitesse de la sonde à ultrasons à administrer aux résultats d'extraction, en fonction des informations de vitesse sur la vitesse de la sonde à ultrasons ;
- le déterminateur d'état dans le vérificateur de trame détermine si la trame en question est la trame normale ou la trame anormale, basé uniquement sur les résultats d'extraction des caractéristiques d'autocorrélation locale d'ordre supérieur cubique de chaque trame et des données de référence pour déterminer la normalité.
8. Système d'examen par ultrasons selon la revendication 7, dans lequel :
- le procédé d'analyse prédéterminé est un pro-

- cédé de sous-espace ;
 le stockage de données de référence stocke, comme données de référence pour déterminer la normalité, un sous-espace normal obtenu en effectuant une analyse de composant principal sur les résultats d'extraction ; et
 le déterminateur d'état dans le vérificateur de trames comprend :
- une calculatrice de distance utilisable pour calculer une distance entre les résultats d'extraction des caractéristiques d'autocorrélation locale d'ordre supérieur cubique de chaque trame et du sous-espace normal, un déterminateur de distance utilisable pour déterminer si la distance est une distance normale ou non, selon si la distance dépasse un seuil prédéfini ou non, et un déterminateur final utilisable pour déterminer que la trame en question est la trame normale lorsque le déterminateur de distance détermine que la distance est la distance normale et que la trame en question est la trame anormale lorsque le déterminateur de distance détermine que la distance n'est pas la distance normale.
9. Système d'examen par ultrasons selon la revendication 8, dans lequel :
 l'extracteur de caractéristiques ajuste la largeur de corrélation temporelle de manière faiblement monotonique en diminuant selon une magnitude de la vitesse de la sonde à ultrasons telle qu'obtenue à partir des informations de vitesse.
10. Système d'examen par ultrasons selon la revendication 9, dans lequel :
 l'extracteur de caractéristiques est configuré pour préparer une pluralité de plages de seuil de vitesse qui augmentent de façon spectaculaire la valeur et une pluralité de largeurs de corrélation temporelle correspondant à la pluralité de plages de seuil de vitesse, afin de comparer la vitesse de la sonde à ultrasons avec la pluralité de plages de seuil de vitesse, et pour sélectionner la largeur de corrélation temporelle correspondant à la vitesse de la sonde à ultrasons.
11. Système d'examen par ultrasons selon la revendication 7, dans lequel :
 le procédé d'analyse prédéterminé utilisé pour extraire les données de référence pour déterminer la normalité est un procédé utilisant une machine à vecteurs de support à une classe, et uniquement les trames normales sont penchées pour définir des classes normales de trames normales comme données de référence pour
- déterminer la normalité ; et
 le vérificateur de trame détermine si la trame en question est la trame normale selon que les données analysées de la trame en question tombent dans les classes normales.
12. Système d'examen par ultrasons selon la revendication 7, dans lequel :
 l'acquéreur d'informations de vitesse calcule les informations de vitesse sur la vitesse de la sonde à ultrasons des informations sur une position et une posture de la sonde à ultrasons.
13. Système d'examen par ultrasons selon la revendication 8, dans lequel :
 le seuil prédéfini utilisé dans le déterminateur de distance est défini en utilisant l'analyse ROC.
14. Procédé pour l'examen par ultrasons qui utilise un ordinateur pour examiner si une lésion existe ou non, sur la base d'une image dynamique composée d'une pluralité de matrices de trames qui sont temporellement continues et qui proviennent d'un appareil d'examen par ultrasons avec une sonde à ultrasons manipulée, le procédé utilisant l'ordinateur pour exécuter les étapes de :
 l'apprentissage pour obtenir des données de référence pour déterminer la normalité en extrayant des caractéristiques d'autocorrélation locale d'ordre supérieur cubique à partir d'une pluralité de trames qui constituent une image dynamique d'une partie du corps humain où une lésion n'existe pas comme obtenue auprès d'un candidat de référence ou d'un candidat avec une sonde à ultrasons manipulée et l'analyse des résultats d'extraction par un procédé d'analyse prédéterminé, et le stockage des données de référence pour déterminer la normalité dans un stockage de données de référence ;
 l'extraction de caractéristiques d'autocorrélation locale d'ordre supérieur cubique de chacune d'une pluralité de trames constituant une image dynamique d'une partie du corps humain obtenue depuis l'appareil d'examen par ultrasons alors qu'un examinateur manipule la sonde à ultrasons sur le candidat ;
 la vérification d'une trame en question afin de déterminer si la trame en question est une trame normale qui ne contient pas la lésion ou une trame anormale contenant la lésion, en se basant sur les résultats d'extraction des caractéristiques d'autocorrélation locale d'ordre supérieur cubique de chaque trame et des données de référence pour déterminer la normalité ;
 l'acquisition d'informations de vitesse pour acquérir des informations de vitesse sur une vitesse de la sonde à ultrasons manipulée par l'exa-

minateur pour chaque trame ; et
la détermination d'une vitesse pour déterminer
que la vitesse obtenue à partir des informations
de vitesse acquises dans l'étape d'acquisition
des informations de vitesse est une vitesse normale
lorsque la vitesse de la sonde à ultrasons
ne dépasse pas un seuil défini par référence à
la plage de vitesse prédéterminée, dans lequel :
dans l'étape de vérification d'une trame en question,
il est déterminé que la trame en question
est la trame normale lorsqu'il est déterminé dans
l'étape de détermination d'une vitesse que la vitesse
de la sonde à ultrasons n'est pas la vitesse
normale même si la trame en question peut être
déterminée comme trame anormale, basé uniquement
sur les résultats d'extraction des caractéristiques
d'autocorrélation locale d'ordre supérieur cubique
de chaque trame et des données de référence pour
déterminer la normalité.

15. Procédé pour l'examen par ultrasons qui utilise un
ordinateur pour examiner si une lésion existe ou non,
sur la base d'une image dynamique composée d'une
pluralité de matrices de trames qui sont temporellement
continues et qui proviennent d'un appareil
d'examen par ultrasons avec une sonde à ultrasons
manipulée, le procédé utilisant l'ordinateur pour exécuter
les étapes de :

l'apprentissage pour obtenir des données de référence
pour déterminer la normalité en extrayant des caractéristiques
d'autocorrélation locale d'ordre supérieur cubique à partir
d'une pluralité de trames qui constituent une image
dynamique d'une partie du corps humain où une lésion
n'existe pas comme obtenue à partir d'un candidat de
référence ou d'un candidat avec une sonde à ultrasons
manipulée tandis que la largeur de corrélation temporaire
est ajustée, indicatrice d'une largeur de corrélation dans
une direction temporelle afin de supprimer une influence
des changements dans une vitesse de la sonde à ultrasons
à administrer aux résultats d'extraction, sur base des
informations de vitesse sur la vitesse de la sonde à
ultrasons, et l'analyse des résultats d'extraction par un
procédé prédéterminé ;
l'extraction des entités pour l'extraction des caractéristiques
d'autocorrélation locale d'ordre supérieur cubique de
chacune d'une pluralité de trames constituant une image
dynamique d'une partie du corps humain telle qu'elle est
obtenue depuis l'appareil d'examen par ultrasons alors
qu'un examinateur manipule la sonde à ultrasons sur le
candidat ;
la vérification d'une trame en question afin de déterminer
si une trame en question est une trame normale ne contenant
pas la lésion ou une

trame anormale contenant la lésion, basé sur les résultats
d'extraction des caractéristiques d'autocorrélation locale
d'ordre supérieur cubique de chaque trame et des données
de référence pour déterminer la normalité ; et
l'acquisition d'informations de vitesse pour acquérir des
informations de vitesse sur la vitesse de la sonde à
ultrasons manipulée par l'examineur pour chaque trame,
dans lequel :

dans l'étape de vérification d'une trame en question,
une largeur de corrélation temporelle indicatrice d'une
largeur de corrélation dans une direction temporelle est
ajustée afin de supprimer une influence des changements
dans la vitesse de la sonde à ultrasons à donner aux
résultats d'extraction, en fonction des informations de
vitesse ; et dans l'étape de vérification d'une trame en
question, il est déterminé si la trame en question est la
trame normale ou la trame anormale, basé uniquement
sur les données analysées obtenues en analysant les
résultats d'extraction des caractéristiques d'autocorrélation
locale d'ordre supérieur cubique de chaque trame par le
procédé prédéterminé, et les données de référence pour
déterminer la normalité.

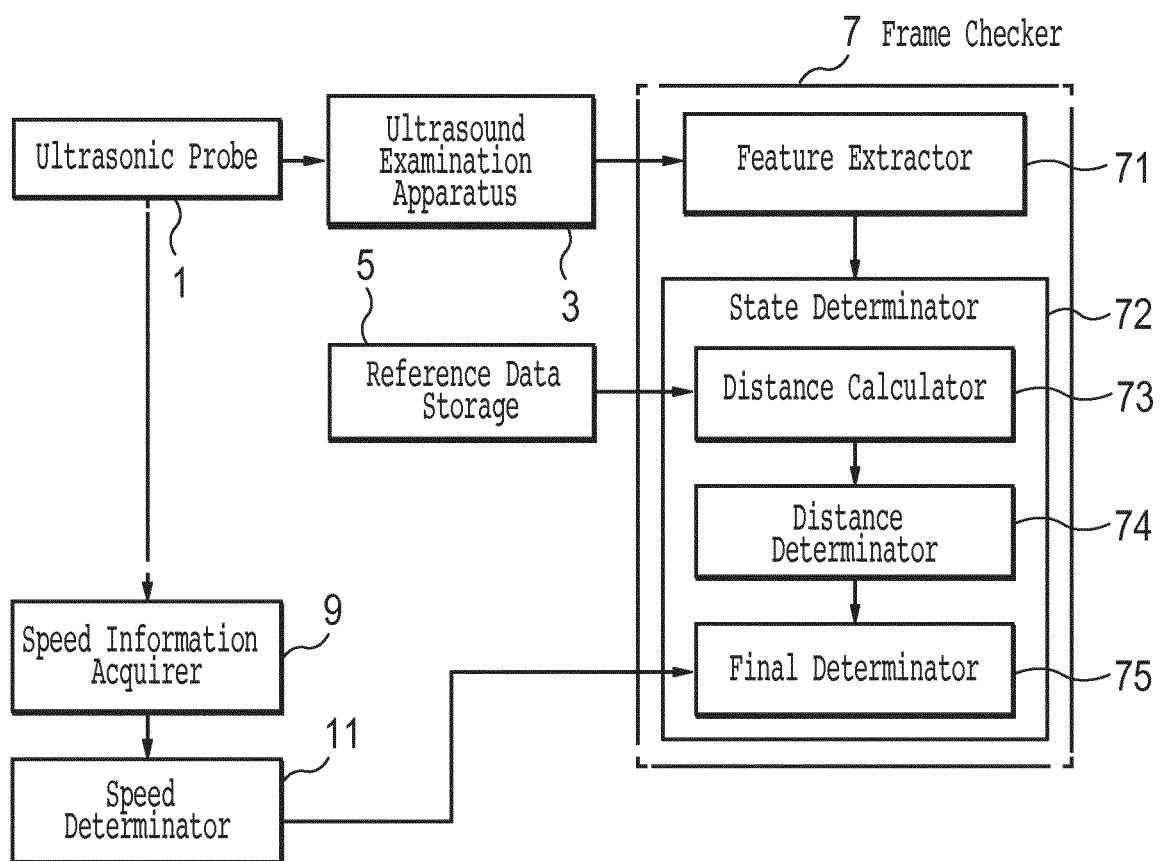
Fig.1

Fig.2A

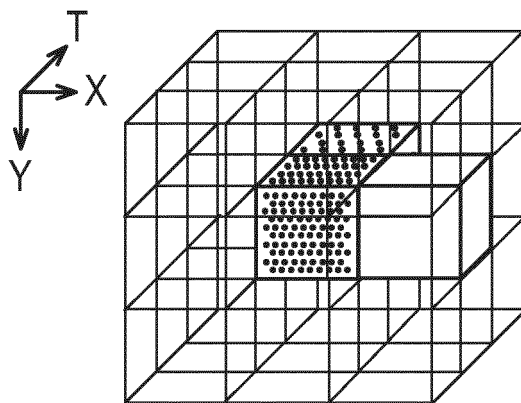


Fig.2B

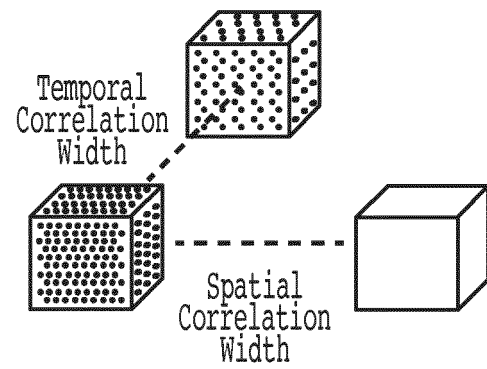


Fig.3

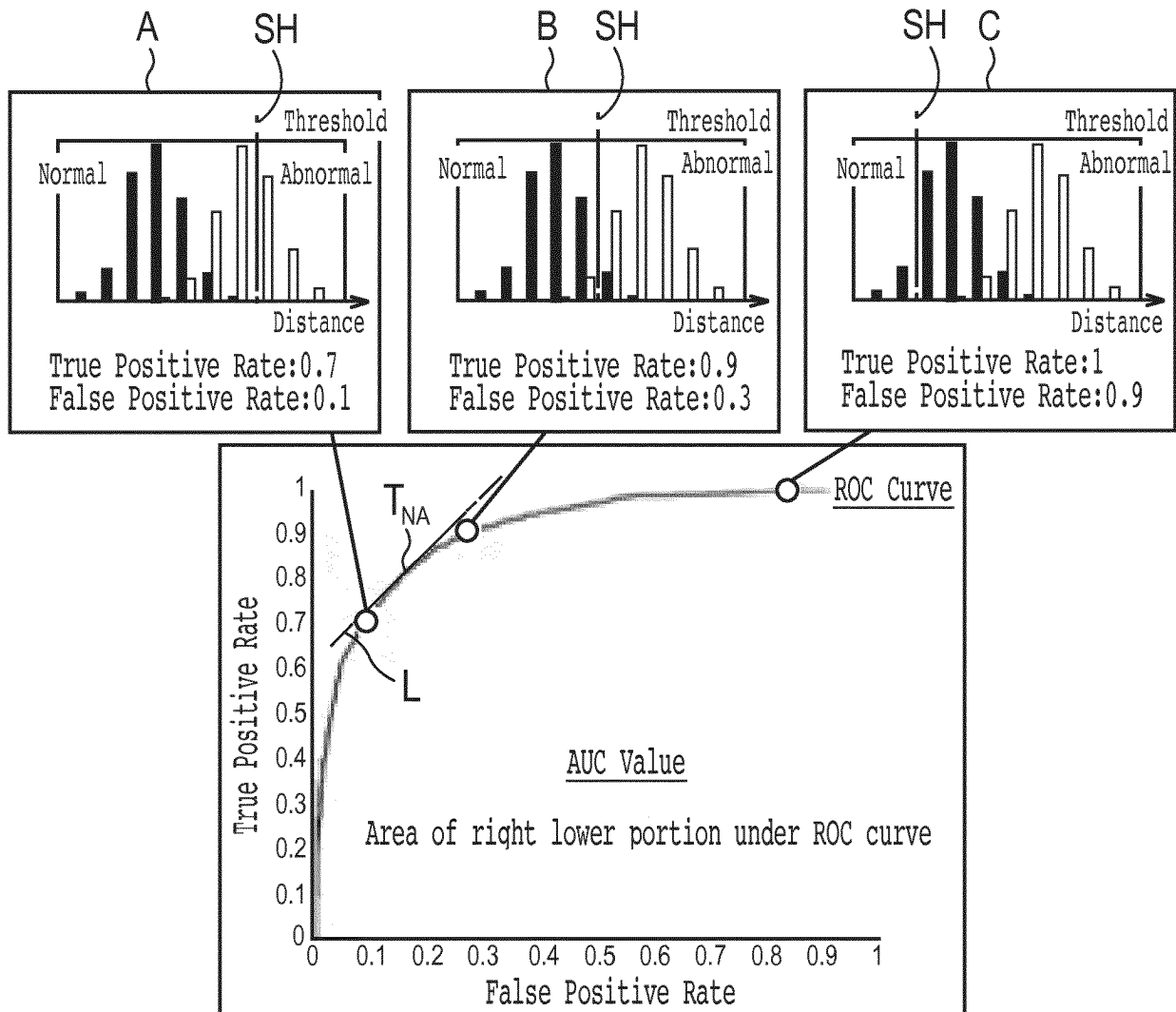


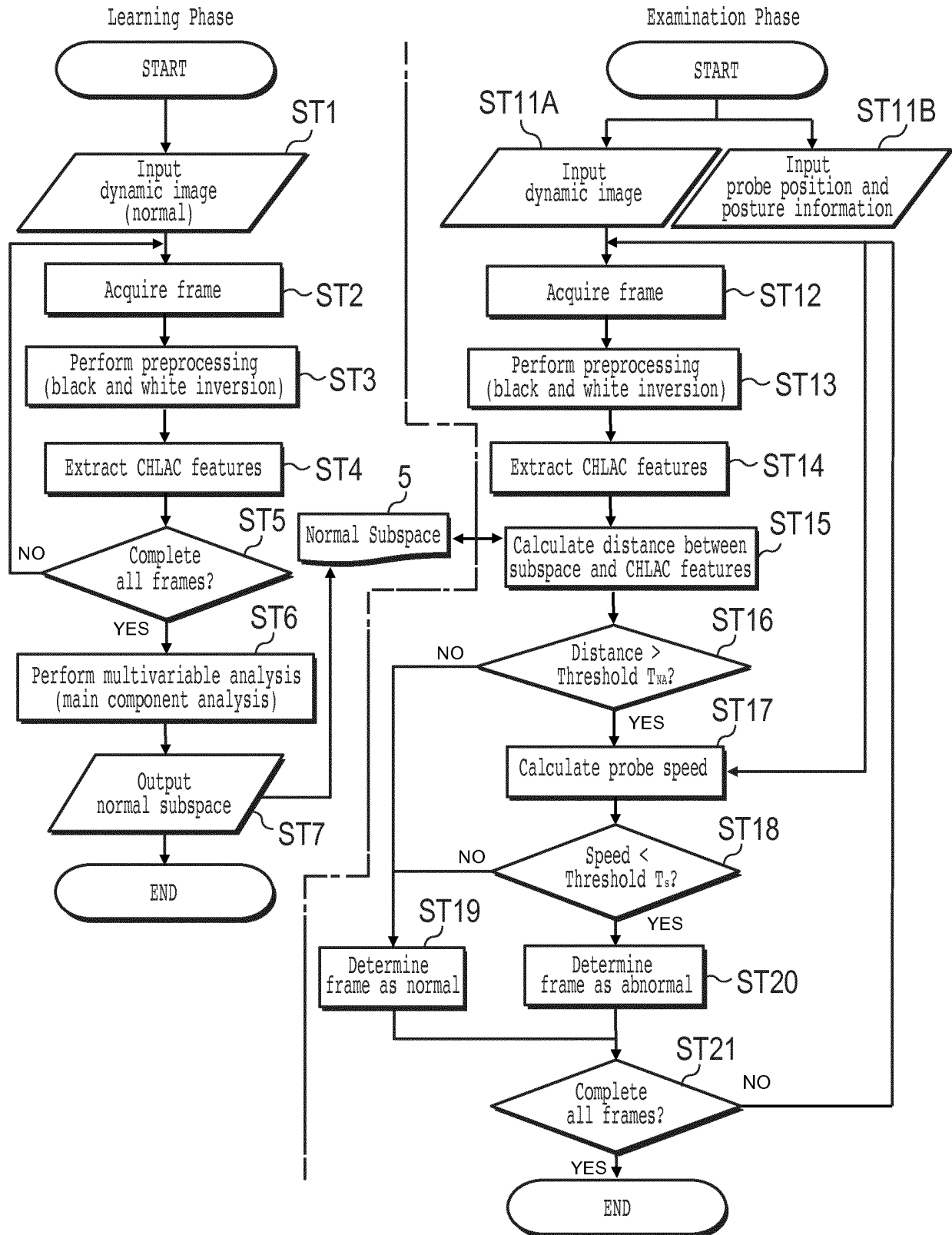
Fig.4

Fig.5

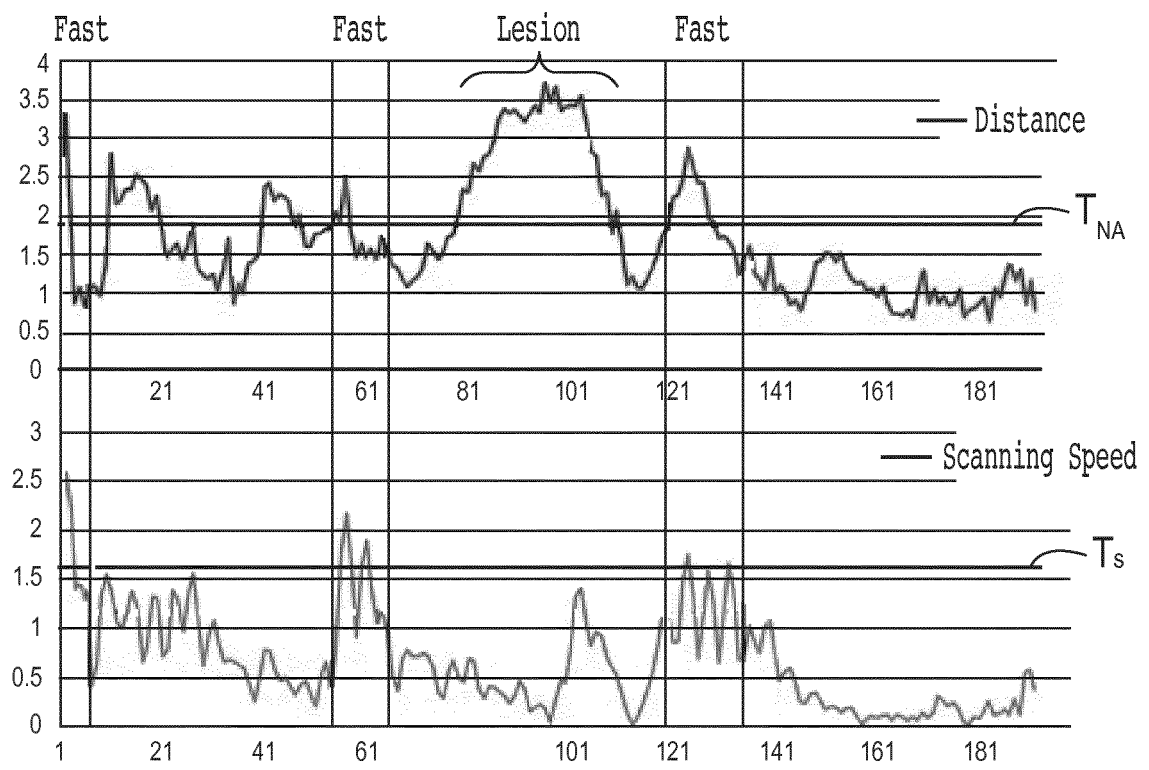


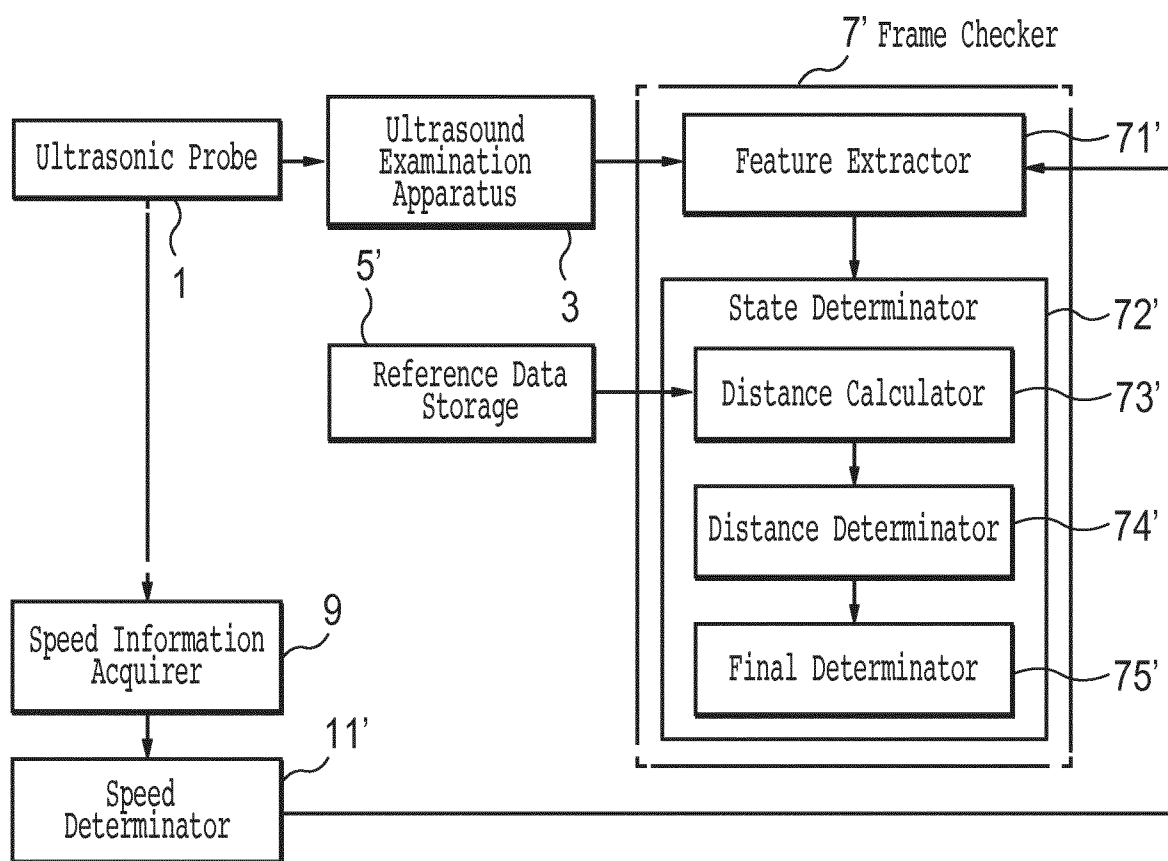
Fig.6

Fig.7

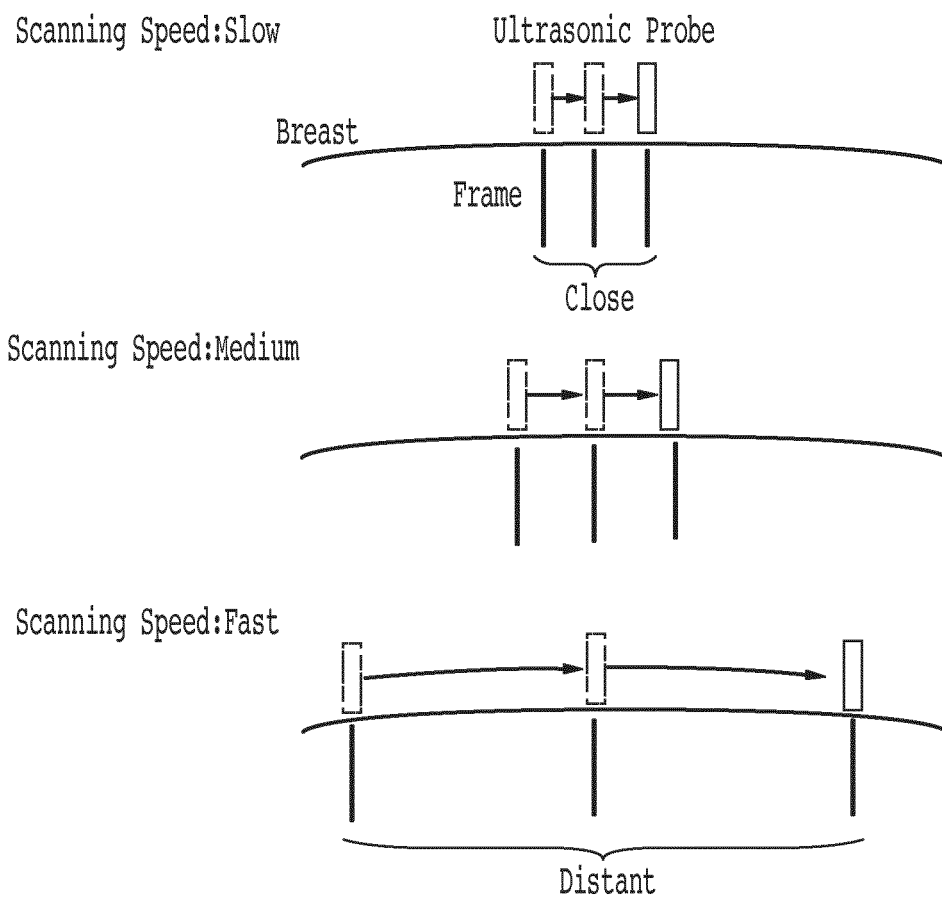


Fig.8

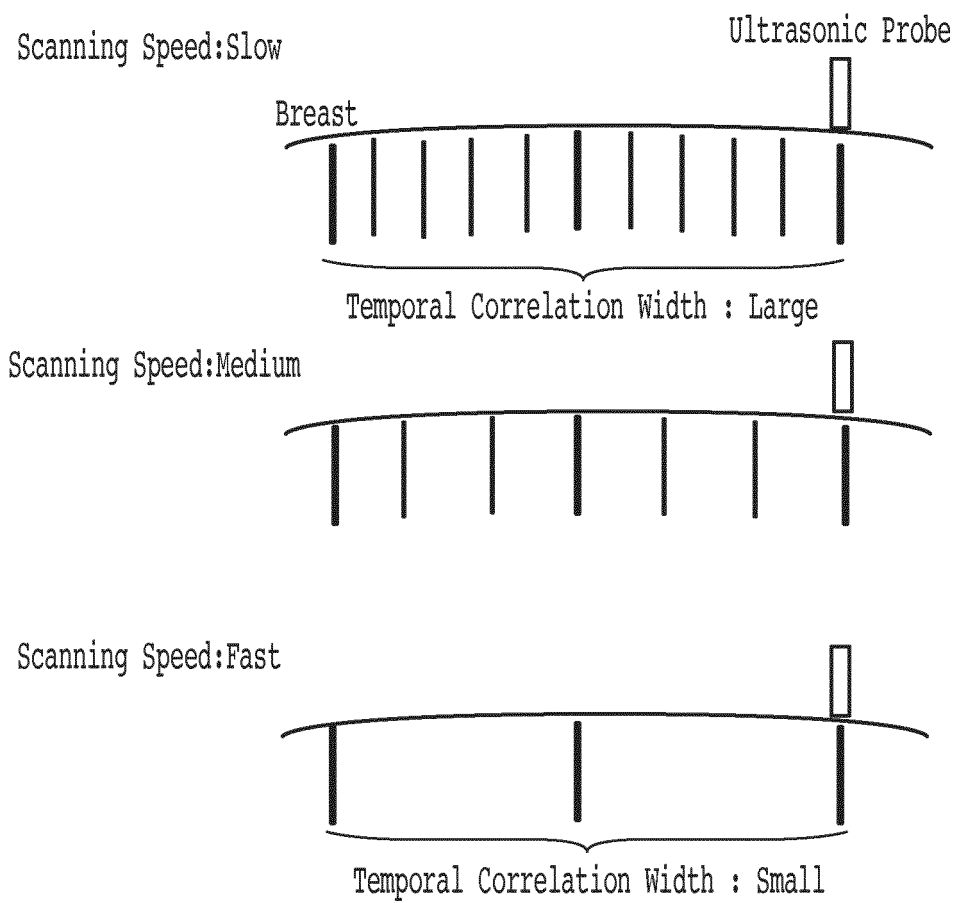


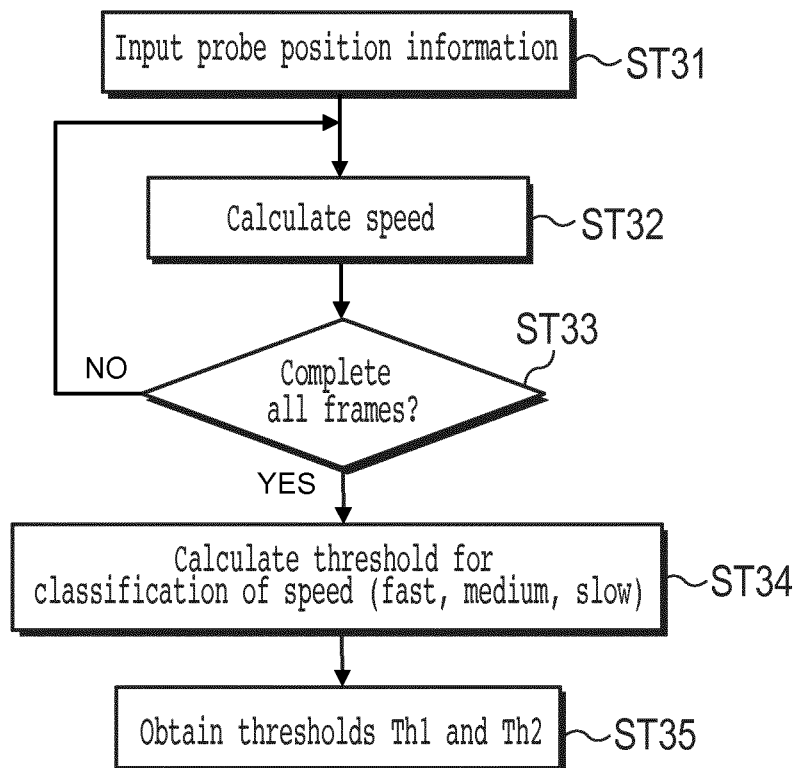
Fig.9

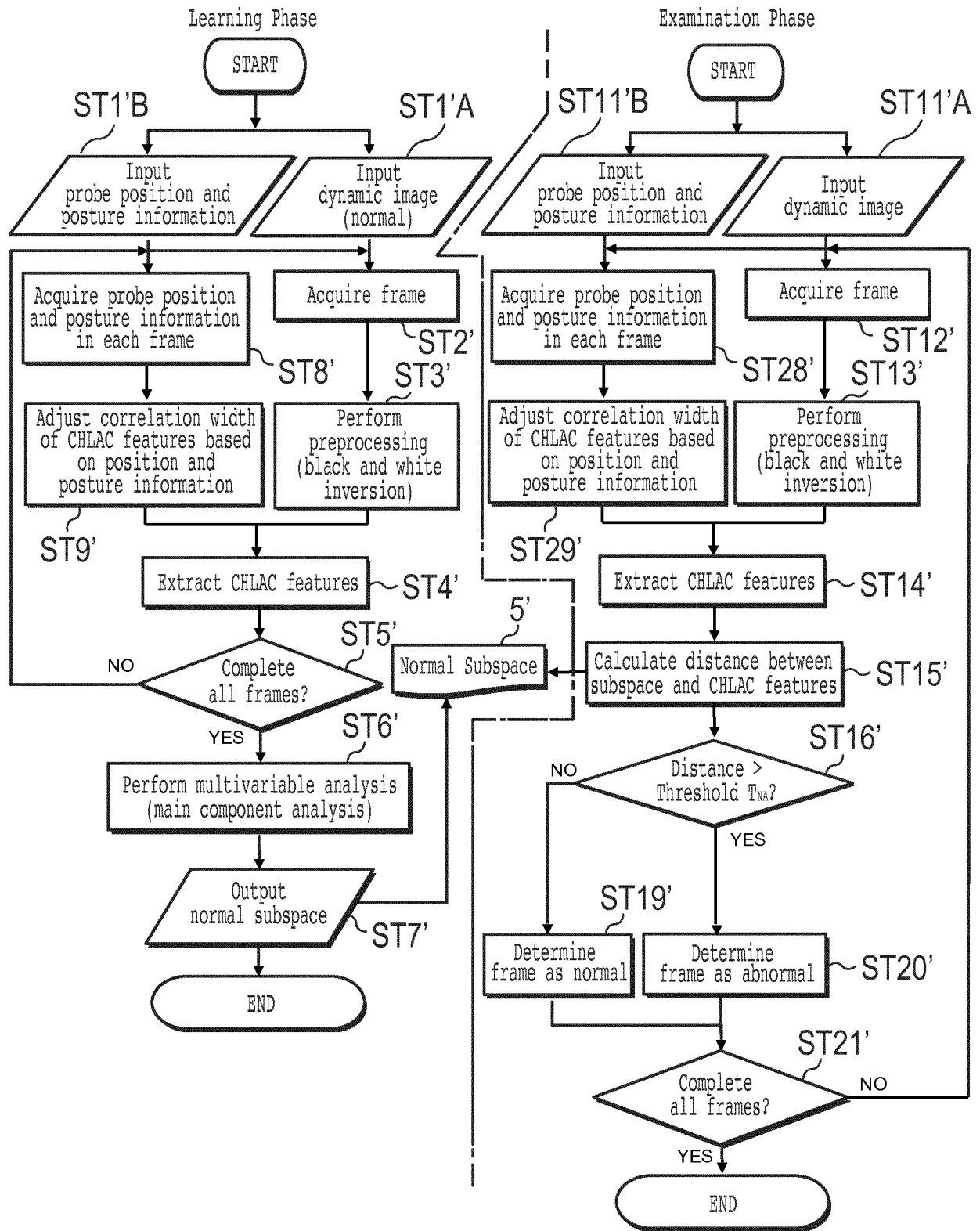
Fig.10

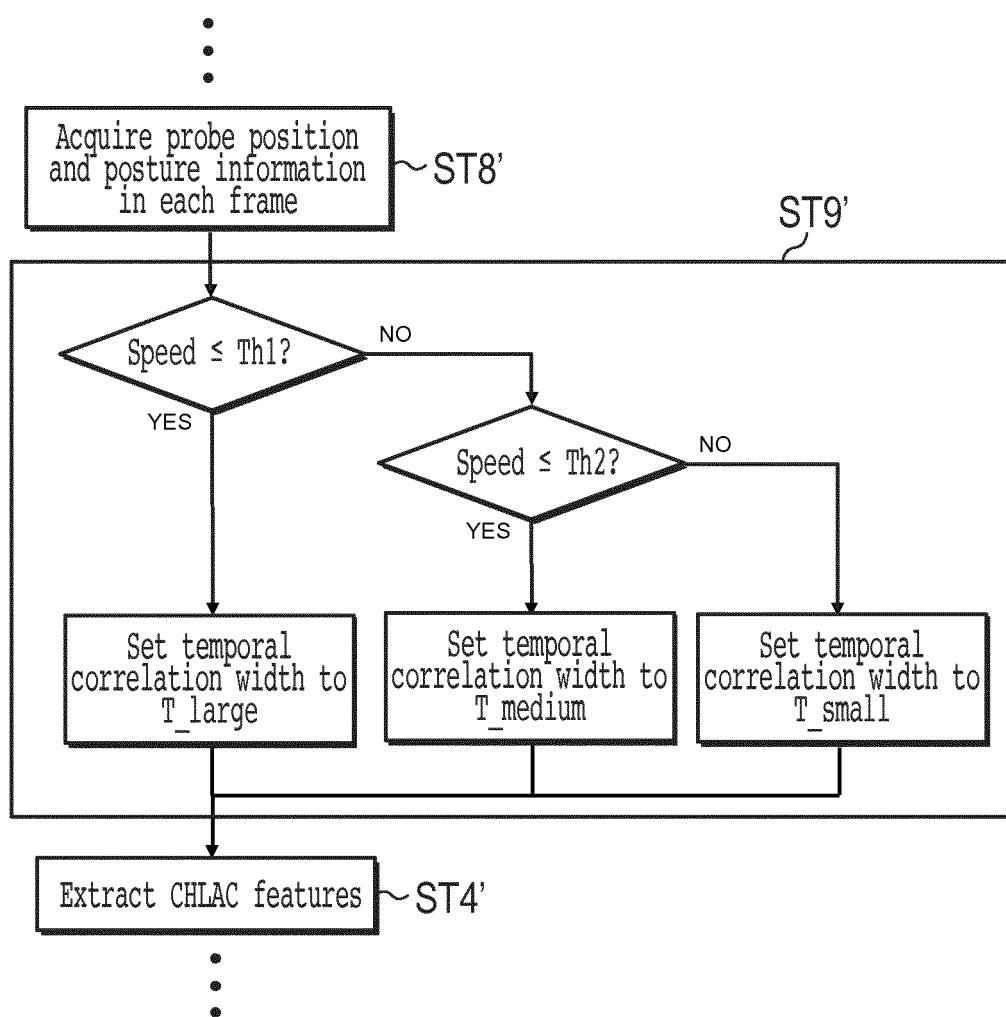
Fig.11

Fig.12A

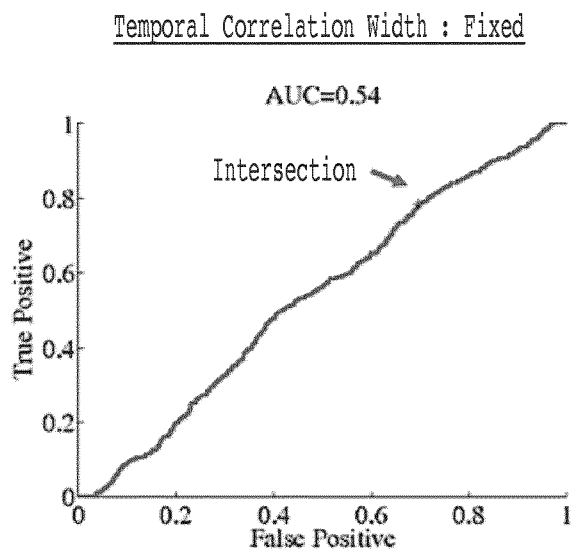


Fig.12B

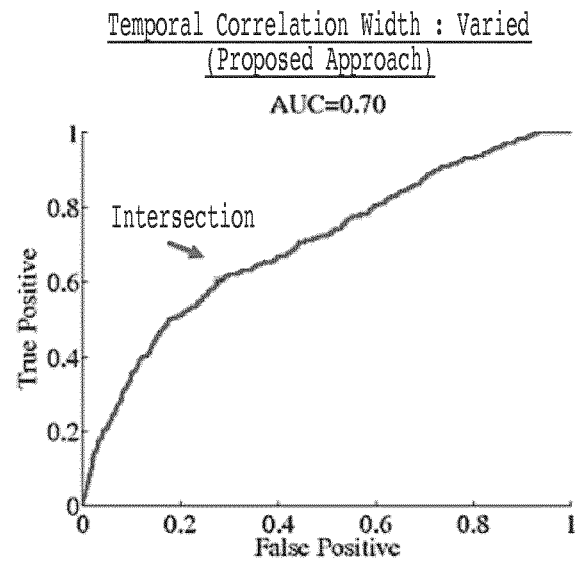


Fig.13A

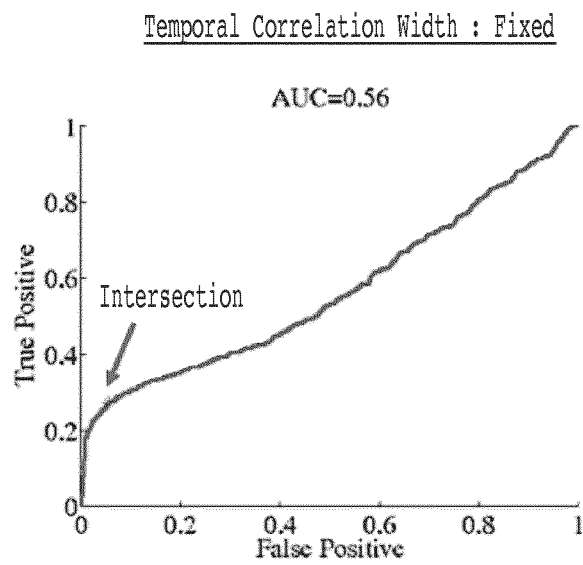


Fig.13B

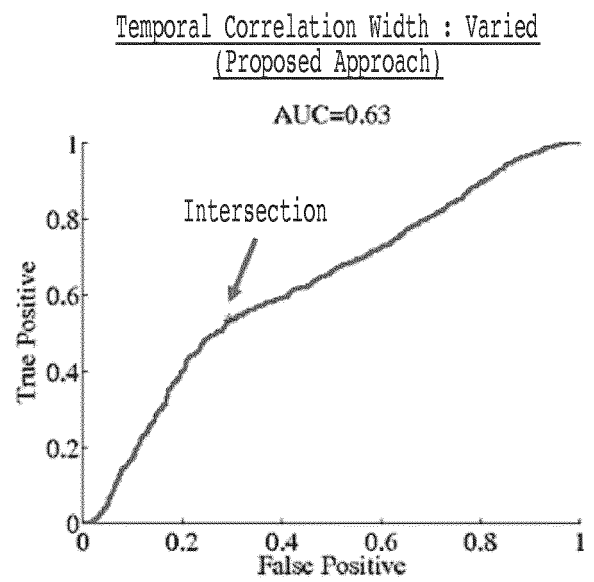


Fig.14A

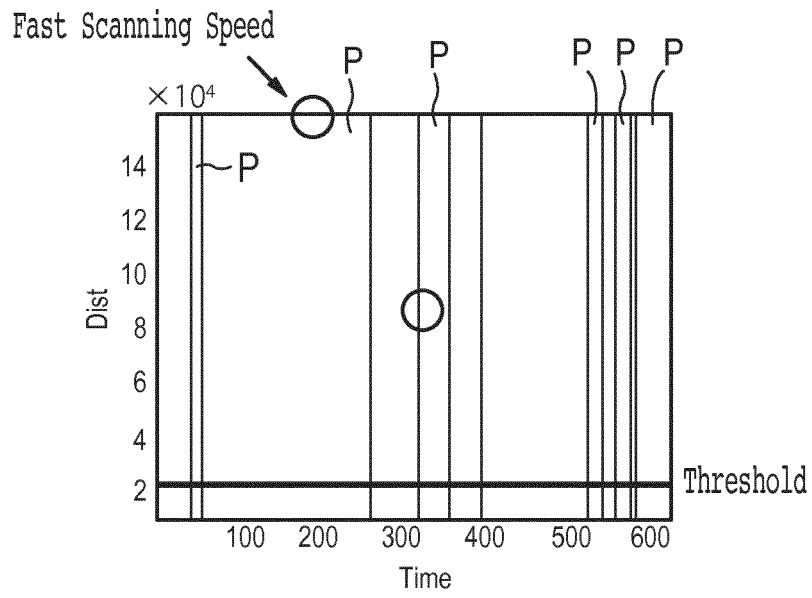


Fig.14B

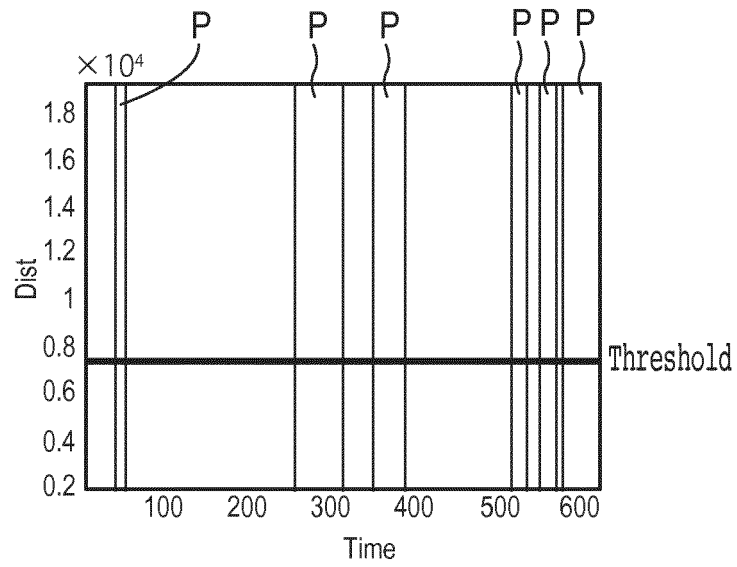


Fig.15A

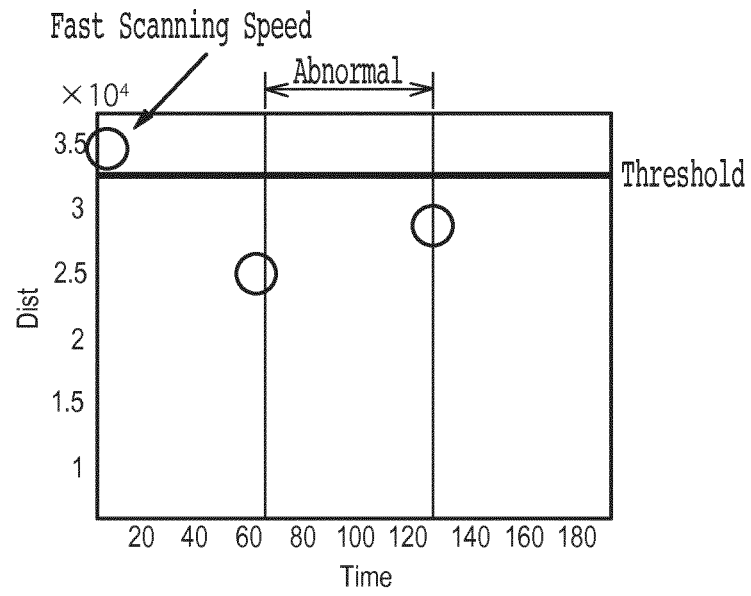


Fig.15B

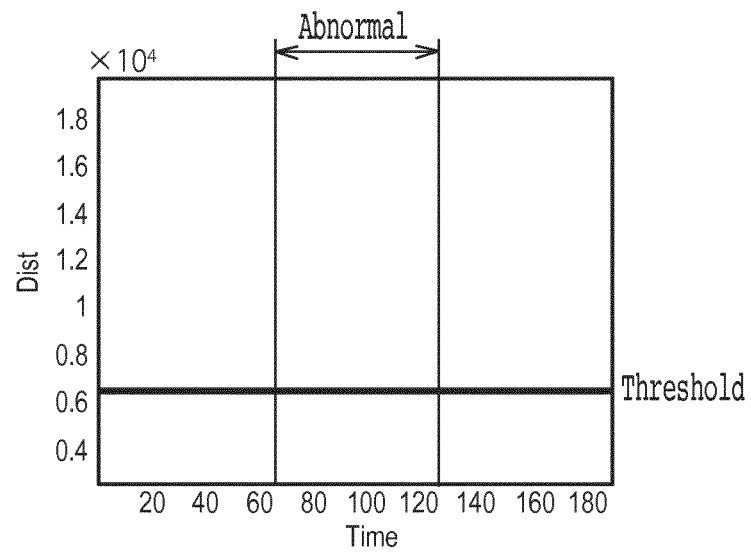


Fig.16A

Fig.16B

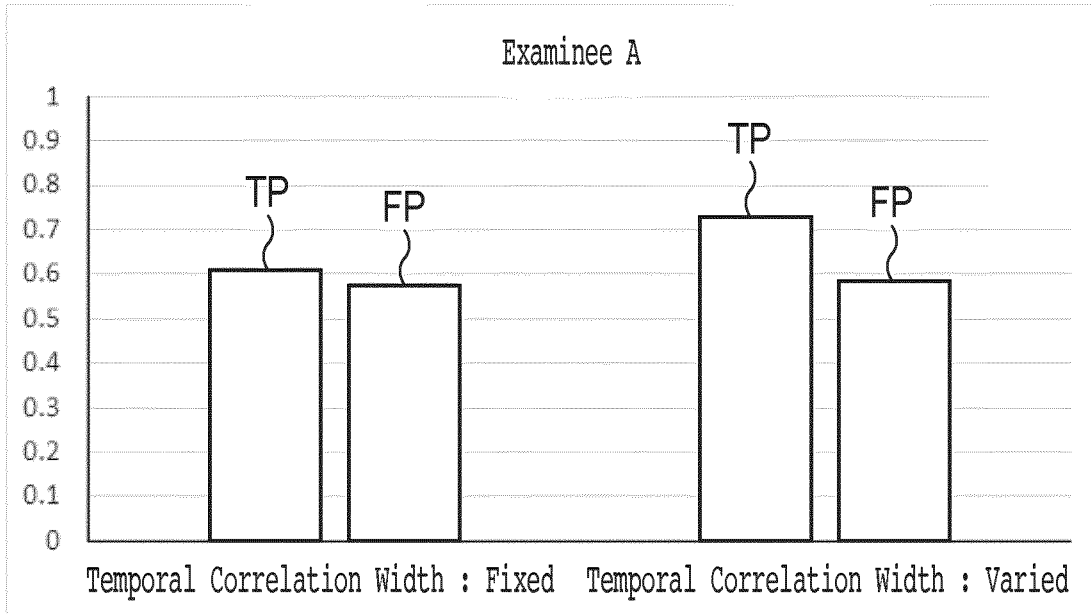
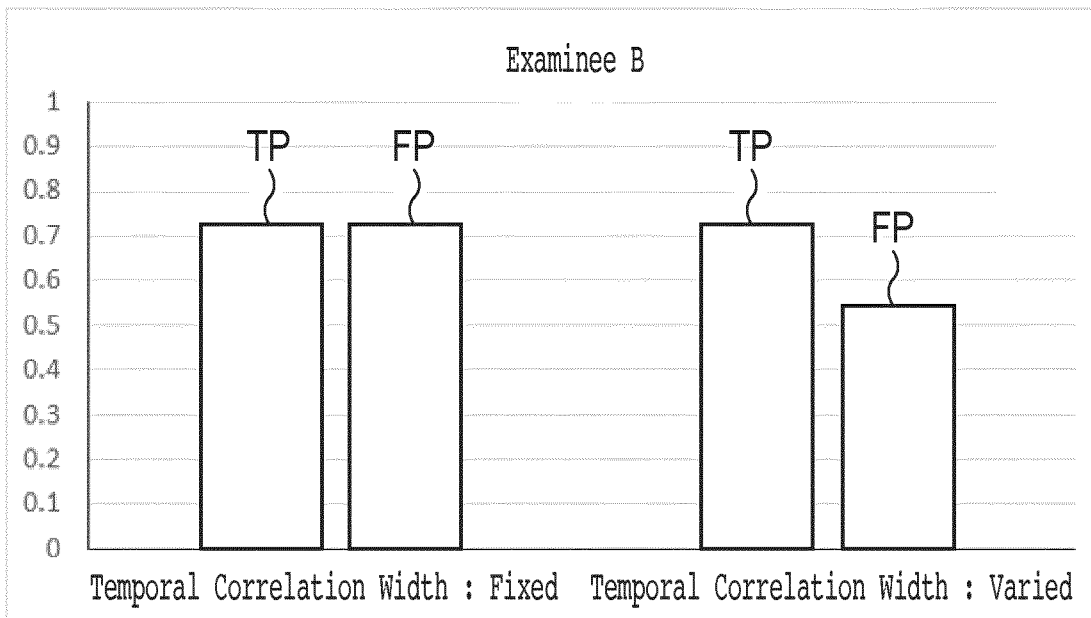


Fig.17A

Fig.17B



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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- **B. SCHOLKOPF et al.** Estimating the support of a high-dimensional distribution. *Neural Computation*, 2001, vol. 13 (7 [0028]

专利名称(译)	超声检查系统和超声检查方法		
公开(公告)号	EP3225170B1	公开(公告)日	2019-09-18
申请号	EP2015865610	申请日	2015-12-01
申请(专利权)人(译)	国立先进工业科技THE		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	国立先进工业科技THE		
[标]发明人	SAKANASHI HIDENORI NOSATO HIROKAZU IWATA MASAYA TAKAHASHI EIICHI YAMAZAKI YUUDAI		
发明人	SAKANASHI, HIDENORI NOSATO, HIROKAZU IWATA, MASAYA TAKAHASHI, EIICHI YAMAZAKI, YUUDAI		
IPC分类号	A61B8/08		
CPC分类号	A61B8/08 A61B8/085 A61B8/5223 A61B8/5246 G06T7/0012 G06T2207/10132		
代理机构(译)	TURNER , CRAIG ROBERT		
优先权	2014243189 2014-12-01 JP		
其他公开文献	EP3225170A1 EP3225170A4		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

超声检查系统基于动态图像来自动检测病变，该动态图像由时间上连续的多个帧阵列组成，并且是通过操纵超声探头从超声检查设备输出的。可以提高超声波检查系统的检测精度。帧检查器7中的特征提取器71在检查者操作超声探头1的同时，从构成从超声波检查装置3获得的人体部位的动态图像的多个帧的每个帧中提取三次高阶局部自相关特征。在考生身上。当速度确定器确定超声探头1的速度不是正常速度时，即使可以将所讨论的帧确定为包含病变的异常帧，最终确定器75也将所确定的帧确定为正常帧。

Fig.1

