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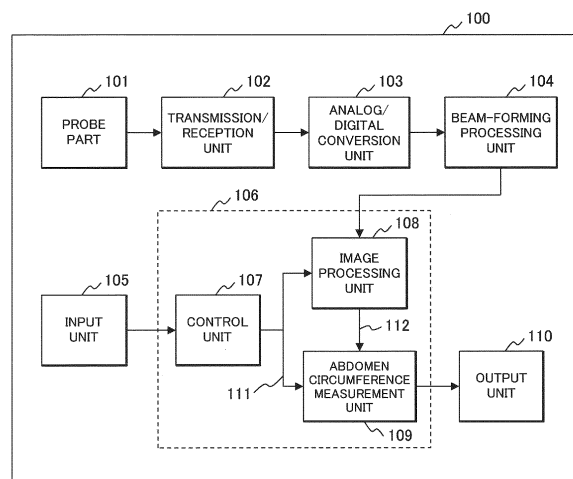
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(54) **ULTRASONIC DIAGNOSIS DEVICE AND OPERATION METHOD THEREFOR**

(57) An ultrasonic diagnosis device and its operation method enable accurate measurement of an abdomen circumference of a test subject. The device has: a probe part (101) to transmit/receive an ultrasonic wave; an image processing unit (108) to generate a tomographic image of a tissue in the test subject based on a signal obtained from the probe part; an abdomen circumference measurement unit (109) to generate plural ellipses corresponding to an abdomen of the test subject from the tomographic image and measure an abdomen circumference; and an output unit (110) to display a measurement result from the abdomen circumference measurement unit (109). The plural ellipses are displayed with respect to the extracted abdomen on the tomographic image, and the circumference of the abdomen is measured.

responding to an abdomen of the test subject from the tomographic image and measure an abdomen circumference; and an output unit (110) to display a measurement result from the abdomen circumference measurement unit (109). The plural ellipses are displayed with respect to the extracted abdomen on the tomographic image, and the circumference of the abdomen is measured.

**FIG. 1**



## Description

### Technical Field

**[0001]** The present invention relates to an ultrasonic diagnosis device and an operation method for the device, and more particularly, to an image processing technique for tomographic images used in diagnosis.

### Background Art

**[0002]** In a fetus diagnosis using an ultrasonic diagnosis device, to check whether or not a fetus normally grows, in some cases, the abdomen circumference is measured by using a tomographic image. Patent Literature 1 discloses, as a method for automatically measuring an abdomen circumference in a tomographic image, a method of extracting an abdomen contour region with Adaboost constructing a strong discriminator as a combination of plural weak discriminators.

### Citation List

#### Patent Literature

**[0003]** PTL 1: CN103239249

### Summary of Invention

#### Technical Problem

**[0004]** In Patent Literature 1, the abdomen contour region is detected with the Adaboost, and an ellipse is fitted to edge feature points extracted in the region, and the circumference is measured. However, in some cases, a tomographic image obtained on an actual clinical site has an unclear contour. When it is impossible to sufficiently extract edge feature points in the detected abdomen contour region, it is difficult to obtain an accurate circumference.

**[0005]** Accordingly, the object of the present invention is to solve the above-described problem, and to provide an ultrasonic diagnosis device capable of more accurately measuring an abdomen circumference, and an operation method for the device.

#### Solution to Problem

**[0006]** To attain the above-described object, the present invention provides an ultrasonic diagnosis device comprising: an ultrasonic probe part that transmits/receives an ultrasonic wave; an image processing unit that generates a tomographic image of a tissue in a test subject based on a signal obtained from the ultrasonic probe part; an abdomen circumference measurement unit that generates a plurality of ellipses corresponding to an abdomen of the test subject from the tomographic image, and measures a circumference of the

abdomen; and an output unit that displays a measurement result from the abdomen circumference measurement unit.

**[0007]** Further, to attain the above-described object, the present invention provides an operation method for an ultrasonic diagnosis device having a processor, an output unit and an input unit, wherein the processor generates a plurality of ellipses corresponding an abdomen of a test subject, from a tomographic image of a tissue in the test subject, generated based on a signal obtained from an ultrasonic probe part that transmits/receives an ultrasonic wave, measures the circumference of the abdomen a plural number of times, and outputs a plurality of measurement results to the output unit.

#### Advantageous Effects of Invention

**[0008]** According to the present invention, it is possible for a user to select a more appropriate abdomen circumference by measuring circumferences of plural ellipses as candidates with respect to an abdomen contour. Brief Description of Drawings

#### **[0009]**

**[0009]** Figure 1 is a block diagram showing an example of a configuration of an ultrasonic diagnosis device according to an example 1.

Figure 2 is a block diagram showing an example of a configuration of an abdomen circumference measurement unit according to the example 1.

Figure 3 is a flowchart showing an example of a procedure performed with an ellipse fitting unit according to the example 1.

Figure 4 is a diagram showing definitions of ellipse parameters to determine the shape of an ellipse according to the example 1.

Figure 5 is a diagram showing a display example of a measurement result from the abdomen circumference measurement unit according to the example 1.

Figure 6 is a flowchart showing an example of the procedure performed with the ellipse fitting unit according to an example 2.

#### Description of Embodiments

**[0010]** Hereinbelow, examples of the present invention will be described by using the drawings.

<Example 1>

**[0011]** Example 1 is an embodiment of an ultrasonic diagnosis device, i.e., ultrasonic diagnosis device configured with an ultrasonic probe part which transmits and receives an ultrasonic wave; an image processing unit which generates a tomographic image of a tissue in a test subject based on a signal obtained from the ultrasonic probe part; an abdomen circumference measurement unit which generates plural ellipses corresponding

to an abdomen of the test subject from the tomographic image and measures the abdomen circumference; and an output unit which displays a measurement result from the abdomen circumference measurement unit, and an operation method for the device.

**[0012]** Figure 1 is a block diagram showing an example of a configuration of the ultrasonic diagnosis device according to the present example. An ultrasonic diagnosis device 100 in Figure 1 is configured with a probe part 101 having an ultrasonic oscillator to obtain echo data; a transmission/reception unit 102 to control a transmission pulse and amplify a received echo signal; an analog/digital conversion unit 103 to convert the received signal as an analog signal into a digital signal; a beam-forming processing unit 104 to bundle the received echoes from plural oscillators and perform phase-regulating addition; an image processing unit 108 to perform dynamic range compression, filtering processing and scanning conversion processing with respect to an RF signal from the beam-forming processing unit 104, and generate a sectional image 112 representing the cross-section of the test subject; an abdomen circumference measurement unit 109 to measure the circumference of an abdomen extracted from the sectional image 112; an input unit 105 configured with a touch panel, a keyboard, a track ball and the like, to receive a user's input; a control unit 107 to set parameters 111 in the image processing unit 108 and the abdomen circumference measurement unit 109 based on the user's input; and an output unit 110 to present the measurement result of the circumference of the abdomen or the like, by using a display unit such as a display, to the user. Note that it is possible to realize the control unit 107, the image processing unit 108, and the abdomen circumference measurement unit 109 with a program executed with a central processing unit (CPU) 106 as a processing unit of a general computer. In such case, an input-output unit of the general computer may be utilized as the input unit 105 and the output unit 110.

**[0013]** Hereinbelow, using Figure 2, the abdomen circumference measurement unit 109 will be described. Figure 2 shows an example of the configuration of the abdomen circumference measurement unit 109 in Figure 1. The abdomen circumference measurement unit 109 has three functional blocks, i.e., an abdomen candidate region detection unit 201 to detect a rectangular region including the abdomen from the sectional image 112, an ellipse fitting unit 202 to fit an ellipse to an abdomen contour in the extracted candidate region, and a measurement unit 203 to measure the circumference of the fitted ellipse.

**[0014]** Next, the respective functional blocks of the abdomen circumference measurement unit 109 will be described. The abdomen candidate region detection unit 201 detects a rectangular region circumscribed to the abdomen contour from the sectional image 112 by using recognition processing. For example, as one of recognition processing methods, it uses Adaboost as machine

learning. Adaboost is a supervised learning method of connecting a large number of weak discriminators each having low detection accuracy to generate one strong discriminator. Upon learning, a large number of rectangular images including the abdomen and rectangular images not including the abdomen are prepared. Feature amounts extracted from these rectangular images are inputted into an Adaboost learning device. An Adaboost discriminator, generated as a result of learning, discriminates, based on a feature amount of an image given as an input, whether or not the image includes the abdomen. As the feature amount, Haar-like is used. Haar-like is a feature amount to quantify a luminance difference between adjacent pixels.

**[0015]** Note that the discriminator used here may be a discriminator other than Adaboost, e.g., Random Forest, SVM (Support Vector Machine) or the like. Further, the feature amount used here may be other feature amount than Haar-like, e.g., LBP (Local Binary Pattern), HOG (Histogram of Oriented Gradients) or the like. Further, a method using feature amount extraction and a discriminator, integrated with each other, such as CNN (Convolutional Neural Network) as one of Deep Learning methods, may be used.

**[0016]** The abdomen candidate region detection unit 201 inputs an arbitrary rectangular region in the sectional image 112 into the learning device that learned as above, thus has a function of detecting a rectangular region circumscribed to the abdomen contour by determining whether or not the abdomen is included. The ellipse fitting unit 202 has a function of extracting feature points in the rectangular region detected with the abdomen candidate region detection unit 201, and fitting an ellipse to the feature points.

**[0017]** Figure 3 is a flowchart showing an example of a procedure performed with the ellipse fitting unit 202. First, step 301 shows processing of extracting feature points in the rectangular region detected with the abdomen candidate region detection unit 201. As a feature point, a pixel in which an edge extracted with e.g. a Sobel filter exists is used. Since this feature point is regarded as an abdomen contour at step 302 following step 301, it is desirable that it is possible to extract an edge in every direction. That is, as edge extraction means at step 301, other means than the Sobel filter may be used as long as it has an effect of edge extraction in every direction. Note that for the sake of characteristic of the device, it may be configured such that when an edge in a particular direction especially appears strongly in the abdomen contour, to limit the edge extraction direction, the edge extraction direction is changed based on the user's instruction from the input unit 105 or the like. As a feature point, in addition to a pixel where an edge exists, a pixel having a pixel value equal to or higher than a predetermined value may be used.

**[0018]** Step 302 shows processing of selecting arbitrary five or more of feature points extracted at step 301 and fitting an ellipse. As a method of fitting an ellipse, the

least-squares method and the Hough transformation are known, but any method may be used. For example, an RANSAC (RANDOM SAMPLE CONSENSUS) algorithm may be used. Regarding the fitted ellipse, for reproduction at step 303 to be described later, ellipse parameters such as the center coordinates, the lengths of short axis and long axis, and the inclination of the long axis are recorded. Note that it may be configured such that when the center coordinates exist outside the sectional image 112 or when a part of the ellipse passes outside the sectional image 112, it is determined that the ellipse is inappropriate as an abdomen contour, and the selection of feature points is performed again. Further, it may be configured such that as a feature point selection method, a clustering method such as k-means is used for selecting feature points more appropriate as an abdomen contour.

**[0019]** Step 303 shows processing of counting the number of outliers with respect to the ellipse fitted at step 302. Note that the outlier means a feature point out of the path of the fitted ellipse. When the number of outliers is smaller, the obtained ellipse matches more feature points. The combination between the ellipse parameters such as the center coordinates, the short-axis and long-axis lengths and the inclination of the long axis, and the number of outliers, is recorded, then, the outlier count processing at step 303 ends.

**[0020]** Step 304 shows processing of determining whether or not a previously-determined number (N) of ellipses have been generated. When the number of ellipses is short, the process returns to step 302 to generate ellipses. When the generation has been completed by the predetermined number (N), the process proceeds to step 305. Note that it is desirable that as the predetermined number, a sufficiently large number, e.g., 1000 times, is set; however, a number variable by the user's input may be set.

**[0021]** Step 305 shows processing of selecting an ellipse with a small number of outliers from the ellipses generated from step 302 to step 304. For example, top three ellipses having a small number of outliers are selected. Note that the top three ellipses are selected here; however, the only top or top four ellipses may be selected. Further, the number of selected ellipses may be a number variable by the user's input.

**[0022]** Step 306 shows processing of comparing the ellipse selected at step 305 with the sectional image 112, counting pixels having a pixel value equal to or lower than a threshold value on the ellipse path, and calculating the percentage with respect to the number of all the pixels on the path. An abdomen contour generally has a pixel value equal to or higher than a fixed value. In the sectional image 112, a region having a small pixel value may be considered as an amniotic fluid region where a fetus abdomen or mother's tissue does not exist. Accordingly, when the number of low value pixels is small on the ellipse path, it may be regarded that the generated ellipse is more suitable as an abdomen contour. For example, when the percentage of the lowest value pixels where

the luminosity as a pixel value is 0 or 1 is 20 % or lower with respect to the number of all the pixels on the ellipse path, the ellipse is determined as an appropriate ellipse. Note that it may be configured such that the threshold value of pixel value and the threshold value for determination of the percentage to the number of all the pixels on the ellipse path are variable by the user's input. Further, the determination threshold value may be automatically selected in accordance with the number of pregnancy weeks of the test subject.

**[0023]** Step 307 shows processing of evaluating shape appropriateness of the ellipse selected at step 305 such as a short-axis long-axis ratio and the inclination of the long axis. Figure 4 is a diagram showing the short axis and the long axis, the inclination of the long axis of the ellipse. The abdomen contour of a fetus primarily has an approximate perfect circular shape. As the pregnancy weeks elapse and the fetus grows, it occupies inside the womb and is pressed with the mother's tissues, the abdomen contour becomes somewhat flat. In consideration of this characteristic, when the ratio of the short axis 401 to the long axis 402 is 0.8 to 1.0, it is determined that the ellipse is an appropriate ellipse as the fetus abdomen contour. Further, in a general checkup, as the mother is in a supine position, the fetus abdomen is pressed from the up and down directions with the mother's tissues. Accordingly, generally, in the sectional image 112, the long axis 401 of the abdomen contour is in an approximately horizontal direction indicated with a solid line in Figure 4. In consideration of this characteristic, when the inclination  $\theta$ 403 of the long axis is equal to or narrower than 45 degrees, the ellipse is determined as an appropriate ellipse. The determination threshold values for the above-described short-axis to long-axis ratio and the inclination of the long axis may be variable by the user's input, or may be automatically selected in accordance with the number of pregnancy weeks.

**[0024]** In Figure 2, the measurement unit 203 of the abdomen circumference measurement unit 109 measures the circumference by using the ellipse parameters such as the center coordinates, the lengths of the short axis and the long axis, and the inclination of the long axis, generated with the ellipse fitting unit 202.

**[0025]** The output unit 110 in Figure 1 performs screen display based on the measurement result from the abdomen circumference measurement unit 109. Figure 5 is a diagram showing an example where three ellipses selected with the abdomen circumference measurement unit 109 as top three ellipses having a small number of outliers, are overlaid on the sectional image 112, and is displayed on the output unit 110. As shown in the figure, by performing display where an ellipse 501 with the smallest number of outliers is emphasized, it is easy to make a comparison with other ellipses 502 and 503, and the convenience for the user is improved. Further, with respect to the ellipse 501 having the smallest number of outliers, by displaying short axis 504, long axis 505, intersections (calipers) 506 between the short axis 504 and

the long axis 505 and the ellipse path, the user visually determines the appropriateness of the selected ellipse. Further, by displaying the circumference of the ellipse 501, the short-axis long-axis ratio, and the inclination of the long axis, as a measurement result 507, it is possible to assist quantitative determination.

**[0026]** It may be configured such that when the ellipse is not an appropriate ellipse based on the determination results at step 306 and step 307, a warning message to call the user's attention is displayed. Further, it may be configured such that when it is determined that all the three ellipses selected with the abdomen circumference measurement unit 109 at step 306 and step 307 are not appropriate, it is determined that it is difficult to perform measurement on the sectional image 112 and a warning message to press the user to re-obtain a sectional image is displayed on the output unit 110.

**[0027]** It may be configured such that when the user determines from the display result as described above that the ellipse 501 is not appropriate, the emphasis-displayed ellipse is sequentially selected by the user from the ellipse 501 to the ellipse 502, then to the ellipse 503, by operation of the keyboard or track ball of the input unit 105. Note that it is desirable that when the emphasis-displayed ellipse is changed by the user's operation, the short axis 504, the long axis 505, the calipers 506, and the measurement result 507 are updated in accordance with the change of ellipse. Further, it may be configured such that when the user determines all the ellipses are not appropriate, the user's re-measurement instruction through button operation or the like in the input unit 105 is received, and the processing at step 301 to step 307 is performed again. Upon re-measurement, by performing the ellipse fitting processing at step 302 limitedly to feature points around the ellipse emphasis-displayed by the user before the re-measurement, it is possible to obtain a result closer to the ellipse expected by the user.

**[0028]** With the configuration of the ultrasonic diagnosis device in the above-described example 1, it is possible to display plural ellipse candidates appropriate as an abdomen contour by the fitting processing. Accordingly, when the abdomen contour is not clear, it is possible for the user to obtain a measurement result of the circumference of the abdomen contour with a more simple procedure.

**[0029]** Note that the present example has been explained on a sectional image of a fetus abdomen; however, the invention is applicable to a method for fitting an ellipse to a head contour in a sectional image of a fetus head and measuring the short axis, the long axis and the circumference.

<Example 2>

**[0030]** An example 2 is an example of the ultrasonic diagnosis device which enables the user to easily correct a measurement result when an expected measurement result has not been outputted in the example 1.

**[0031]** Referring to Figure 6, only the blocks changed from the example 1 will be shown below.

**[0032]** The ellipse fitting unit 202 of the abdomen circumference measurement unit 109 according to the present example automatically measures the abdomen circumference by a similar method to that in the example 1, then performs correction of the measurement result in accordance with a correction request from the user.

**[0033]** Figure 6 shows an example of a flowchart explaining the procedure performed with the ellipse fitting unit 202 in the present embodiment. Step 601 shows processing of performing a series of automatic measurement processing with the ellipse fitting unit 202 in the example 1. That is, the processing shown in the flowchart of Figure 3 is performed from the start to the end.

**[0034]** Step 602 shows processing of confirming whether or not correction of the measurement result is required with respect to the user. At step 602, the output unit 110 inquires the user about execution/non-execution of correction. The user's instruction is received through the input unit 105 and the control unit 107. When an instruction from the user that correction is not necessary (No) is obtained, the present flow ends. The currently-displayed measurement result is determined as an abdomen circumference.

**[0035]** Step 603 shows processing of receiving a request for execution of correction (Yes), i.e., an instruction to change the shape of the emphasis-displayed ellipse from the user, at step 602, and updating the ellipse parameters represented as the center coordinates, the lengths of the short axis and the long axis, and the inclination of the long axis of the ellipse. For example, the user gives an instruction to change the shape of the ellipse by moving the calipers 506 by using the track ball or the like of the input unit 105.

**[0036]** At step 306 and step 307, the same processing as that in the example 1 is performed. The measurement unit 203 measures the circumference again with respect to the changed ellipse by performing the same processing as that in the example 1.

**[0037]** With the above-described configuration of the example 2, it is possible for the user to change the positions of the calipers 506 with a simple operation. Further, as the shape of the ellipse is automatically changed and the abdomen circumference is re-calculated, it is possible to easily correct the measurement result.

**[0038]** Further, it may be configured such that the output unit 110 updates the measurement result 507 with respect the ellipse changed by the user. With this configuration, it is possible for the user to move the calipers 506 while checking the measurement result, and to easily correct the measurement result.

**[0039]** Further, it may be configured such that it is possible to change the shape of the ellipse by the user's correcting the numerical values of the measurement result 507, and the result, reflected in the ellipse 501, the short axis 504, the long axis 505 and the calipers 506, is displayed. For example, by changing the short-axis long-

axis ratio by 0.01, or changing the inclination of the long axis by 1 degree, it is possible to make a change instruction simpler in comparison with the operation with the calipers 506.

**[0040]** Note that the present invention is not limited to the above-described examples, but includes various modifications. For example, the above examples have been described in detail for clearly explaining the present invention, and the invention is not necessarily limited to an example having all the described constituent elements. Further, the example where an ellipse is fitted to a fetus abdomen contour has been explained; however, it is possible to fit an ellipse to a head contour in a sectional image of a fetus head. Further, a part of constituent elements of an embodiment may be replaced with those of another embodiment. Further, it is possible to perform addition/deletion/replacement with respect to a part of constituent elements of an embodiment with other constituent elements.

**[0041]** Further, the example where a program realizing a part or all the above-described respective constituents, functions, processors, a controller, an image processing unit and the like, is generated, has been explained, however, they may be realized with hardware by designing a part or all of them with an e.g. integrated circuit. That is, all or a part of the functions of the processors may be replaced with a program, and realized with an integrated circuit such as an ASIC (Application Specific Integrated Circuit) or FPGA (Field Programmable Gate Array).

#### Reference Signs List

#### [0042]

101: probe part  
 102: transmission/reception unit  
 103: analog/digital conversion unit  
 104: beam-forming processing unit  
 105: input unit  
 106: central processing unit  
 107: control unit  
 108: image processing unit  
 109: abdomen circumference measurement unit  
 110: output unit  
 201: abdomen candidate region detection unit  
 202: ellipse fitting unit  
 203: measurement unit

#### Claims

##### 1. An ultrasonic diagnosis device comprising:

an ultrasonic probe part that transmits/receives an ultrasonic wave;  
 an image processing unit that generates a tomographic image of a tissue in a test subject based on a signal obtained from the ultrasonic probe

part;

an abdomen circumference measurement unit that generates a plurality of ellipses corresponding to an abdomen of the test subject from the tomographic image, and measures a circumference of the abdomen; and

an output unit that displays a measurement result from the abdomen circumference measurement unit.

2. The ultrasonic diagnosis device according to claim 1, wherein the abdomen circumference measurement unit generates the plurality of ellipses by repeating processing of extracting feature points which exist in the tomographic image, and fitting an ellipse using arbitrary five of the extracted feature points.

3. The ultrasonic diagnosis device according to claim 2, wherein regarding each of the generated plurality of ellipses, the abdomen circumference measurement unit counts the feature points out of an ellipse path, as outliers.

4. The ultrasonic diagnosis device according to claim 3, wherein the output unit emphasis-displays an ellipse with the smallest number of outliers, and displays additional lines indicating a short axis and a long axis of the emphasis-displayed ellipse and calipers at intersections between the additional lines and the ellipse path.

5. The ultrasonic diagnosis device according to claim 4,

wherein the abdomen circumference measurement unit calculates percentage of the number of pixels having a low pixel value with respect to the number of all the pixels on the ellipse path, a ratio between the short axis and the long axis, and inclination of the long axis, and wherein the output unit displays the circumference, the percentage, the ratio, and the inclination.

6. The ultrasonic diagnosis device according to claim 5,

wherein the abdomen circumference measurement unit compares the circumference, the percentage, the ratio, and the inclination of the long axis, respectively with a reference value calculated from the number of pregnancy weeks of the test subject, and determines whether or not they are within a predetermined range, and wherein when any one is not within the predetermined range, the output unit displays warning.

7. The ultrasonic diagnosis device according to claim 4, further comprising an input unit that receives an

instruction from a user,  
wherein the output unit performs emphasis-display  
in accordance with an instruction to change selection  
of the plurality of ellipses from the input unit, and  
changes and displays the ellipse, on which the ad-  
ditional lines and the calipers are displayed.

**8.** The ultrasonic diagnosis device according to claim 7,

wherein the abdomen circumference measure-  
ment unit generates an ellipse based on the po-  
sitions of the calipers moved based on a moving  
instruction to move the calipers from the input  
unit, and calculates the circumference of the el-  
lipse, the percentage of the number of pixels  
having a low pixel value with respect to the  
number of all pixels on the ellipse path, the ratio  
between the short axis and the long axis, and  
the inclination of the long axis, and  
wherein the output unit update-displays the cal-  
culated circumference, the percentage, the ra-  
tio, and the inclination of the long axis.

**9.** An operation method for an ultrasonic diagnosis de-  
vice having a processor, an output unit, and an input  
unit,

wherein the processor generates a plurality of el-  
lipses corresponding an abdomen of a test subject,  
from a tomographic image of a tissue in the test sub-  
ject, generated based on a signal obtained from an  
ultrasonic probe part that transmits/receives an ul-  
trasonic wave, measures the circumference of the  
abdomen a plural number of times, and outputs a  
plurality of measurement results to the output unit.

**10.** The operation method for the ultrasonic diagnosis  
device according to claim 9,

wherein the processor generates the plurality of el-  
lipses by repeating processing of extracting feature  
points which exist in the tomographic image and fit-  
ting an ellipse using arbitrary five of the extracted  
feature points.

**11.** The operation method for the ultrasonic diagnosis  
device according to claim 10,

wherein regarding each of the generated plurality of  
ellipses, the processor counts the feature points out  
of an ellipse path, as outliers, emphasis-displays an  
ellipse having the smallest number of outliers on the  
output unit, and displays additional lines indicating  
a short axis and a long axis of the emphasis-dis-  
played ellipse and calipers at intersections between  
the additional lines and the ellipse path.

**12.** The operation method for the ultrasonic diagnosis  
device according to claim 11,

wherein the processor calculates the percentage of  
the number of pixels having a low pixel value with

respect to the number of all pixels on the ellipse path,  
the ratio between the short axis and the long axis,  
and the inclination of the long axis, and displays the  
circumference, the percentage, the ratio, and the in-  
clination of the long axis, on the output unit.

**13.** The operation method for the ultrasonic diagnosis  
device according to claim 12,

wherein the processor compares the circumference,  
the percentage, the ratio, and the inclination, respec-  
tively with a reference value calculated from the  
number of pregnancy weeks of the test subject, de-  
termines whether or not they are within a predeter-  
mined range, and when any one is not within the  
predetermined range, displays warning on the output  
unit.

**14.** The operation method for the ultrasonic diagnosis  
device according to claim 11,

wherein the processor performs emphasis-display  
on the output unit in accordance with an instruction  
to change selection of the plurality of ellipses from  
the input unit, and changes and displays the ellipse  
on which the additional lines and the caliper are dis-  
played.

**15.** The operation method for the ultrasonic diagnosis  
device according to claim 14,

wherein the processor generates an ellipse based  
on the position of the calipers based on a moving  
instruction to move the calipers from the input unit,  
calculates the circumference of the ellipse, the per-  
centage of the number of pixels having a low pixel  
value with respect to the number of all pixels on the  
ellipse path, the ratio between the short axis and the  
long axis, and the inclination of the long axis, and  
update-displays the calculated circumference, the  
percentage, the ratio, and the inclination of the long  
axis on the output unit.

FIG. 1

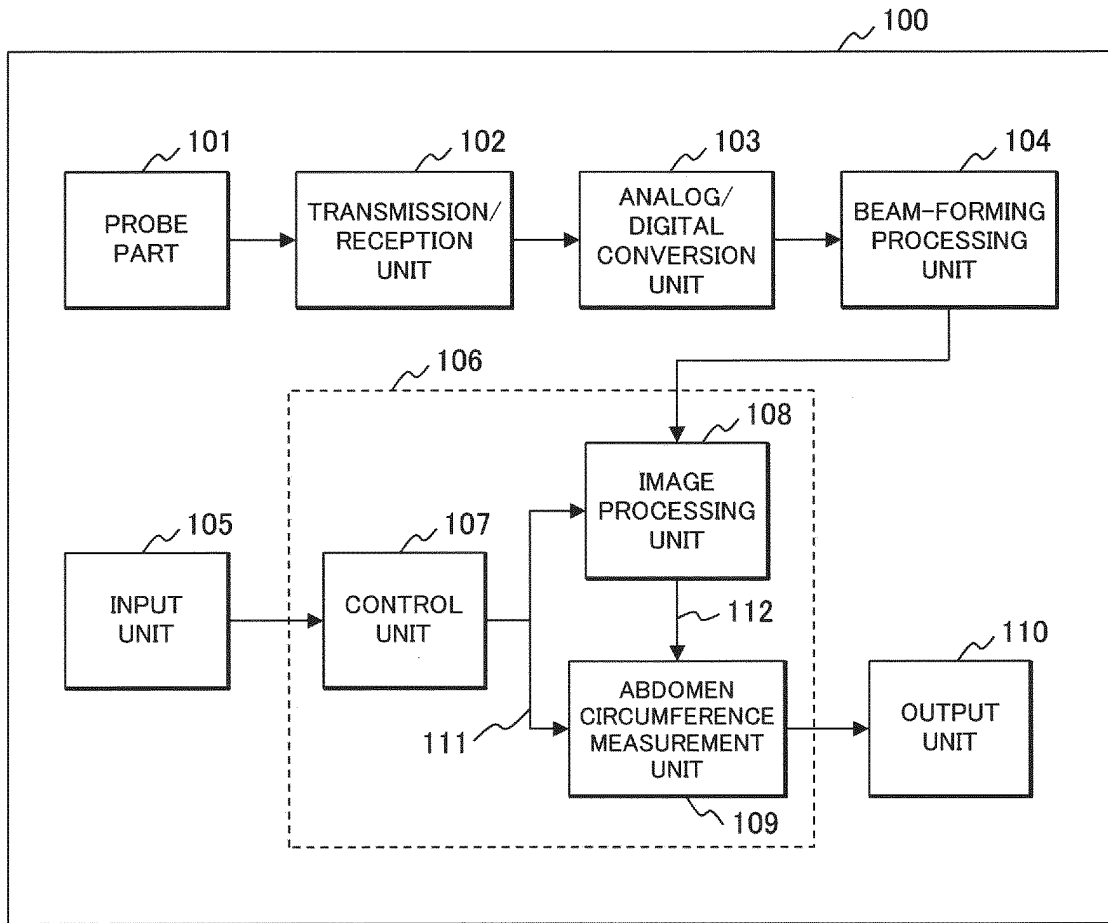


FIG. 2

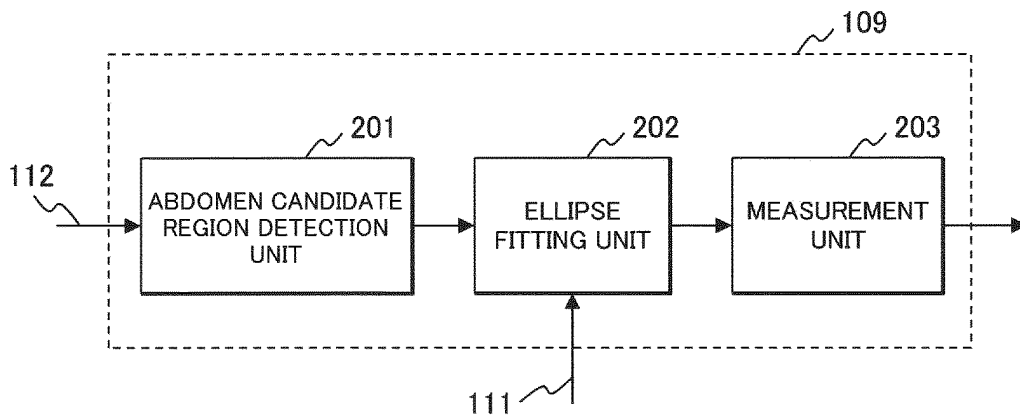


FIG. 3

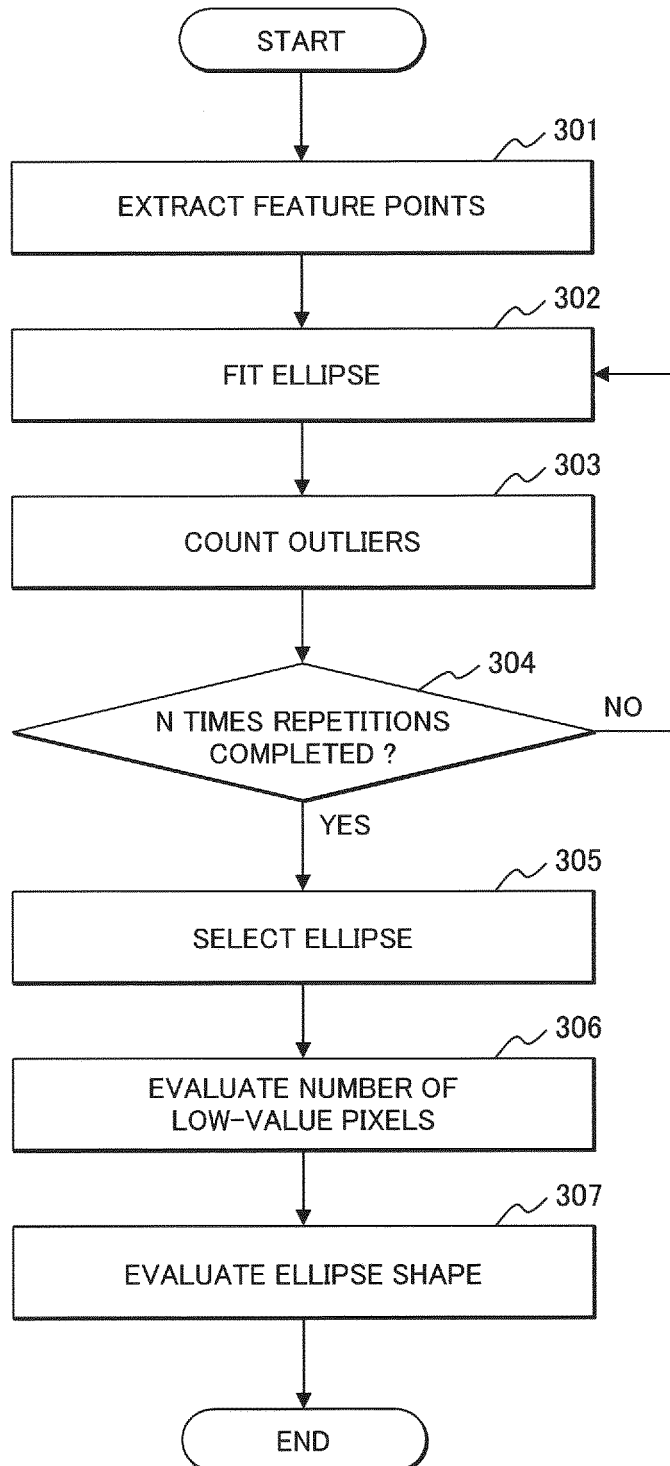


FIG. 4

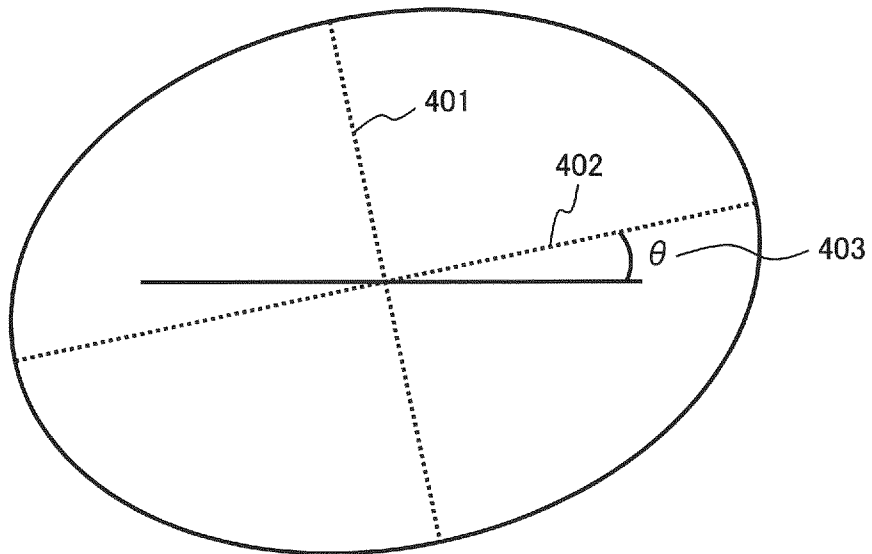


FIG. 5

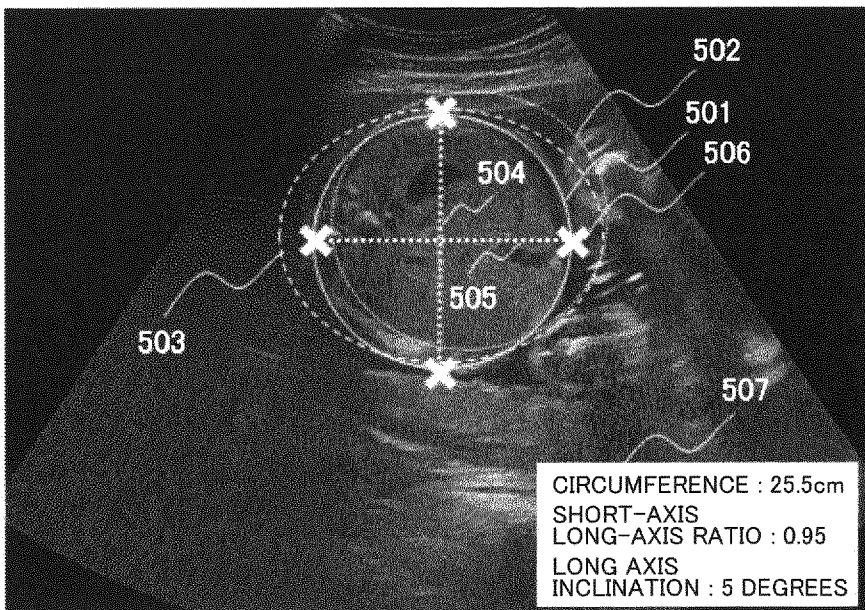
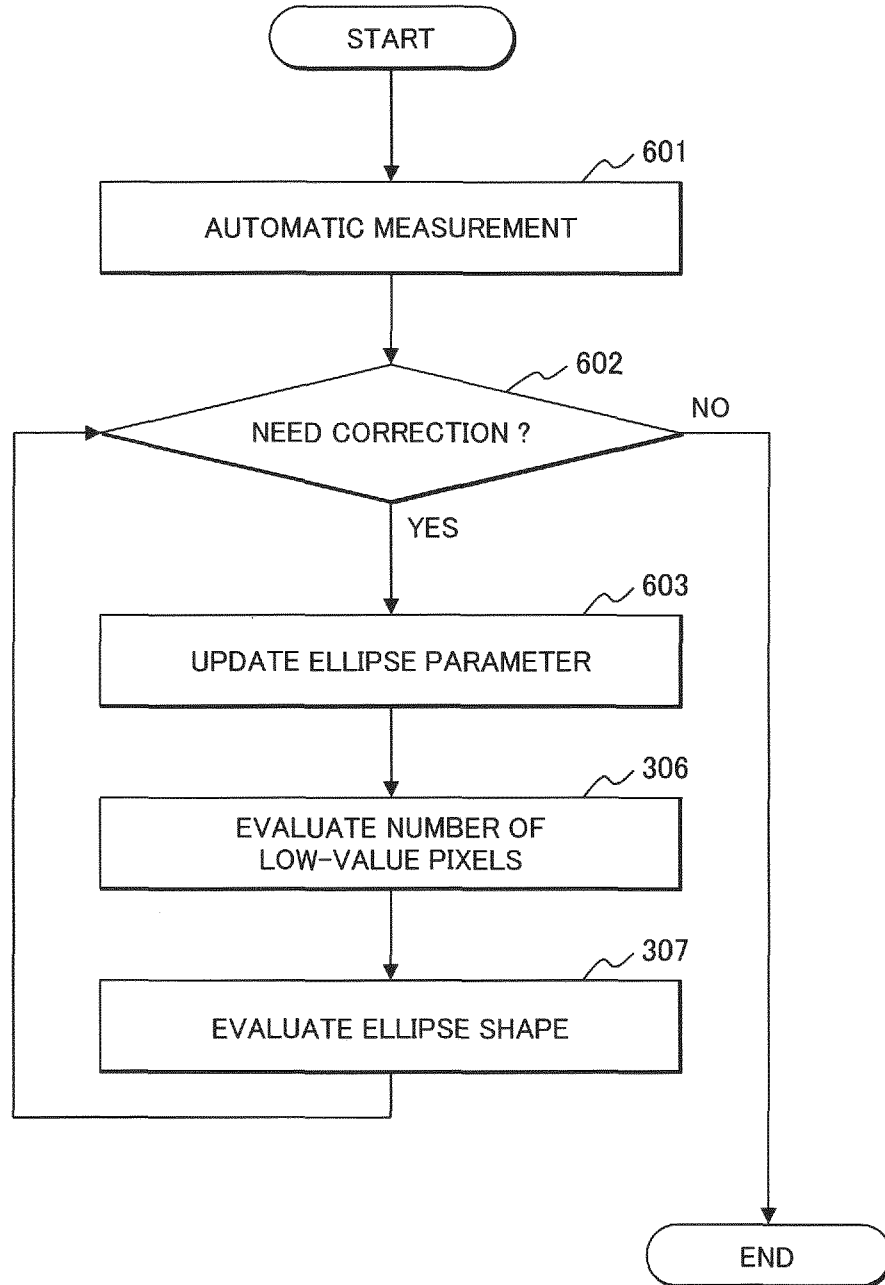


FIG. 6



## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP2017/020825

5	A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER A61B8/08(2006.01)i, A61B8/14(2006.01)i	
	According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC	
10	B. FIELDS SEARCHED	
	Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) A61B8/08-8/15	
15	Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1922-1996 Jitsuyo Shinan Toroku Koho 1996-2017 Kokai Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1971-2017 Toroku Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1994-2017	
	Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)	
20	C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT	
	Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages
25	Y A	JP 2015-171476 A (Hitachi Aloka Medical, Ltd.), 01 October 2015 (01.10.2015), paragraphs [0046] to [0056]; fig. 4 to 7 (Family: none)
30	Y	Tomonari MASUZAKI, "High Accuracy Ellipse- Specific Fitting", IPSJ SIG Technical Report, 2012, pages 1 to 7
35	Y	JP 2016-140588 A (Hitachi, Ltd.), 08 August 2016 (08.08.2016), paragraphs [0021] to [0051]; fig. 1 to 4 (Family: none)
40	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.	
45	* Special categories of cited documents: "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "&" document member of the same patent family
50	Date of the actual completion of the international search 26 June 2017 (26.06.17)	Date of mailing of the international search report 11 July 2017 (11.07.17)
55	Name and mailing address of the ISA/ Japan Patent Office 3-4-3, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8915, Japan	Authorized officer  Telephone No.

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No. PCT/JP2017/020825
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C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	JP 2016-67814 A (Hitachi Aloka Medical, Ltd.), 09 May 2016 (09.05.2016), paragraphs [0037] to [0077]; fig. 1 to 11 & WO 2016/052355 A1	1-15

**REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION**

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**Patent documents cited in the description**

- CN 103239249 [0003]

专利名称(译)	超声波装置及其操作方法		
公开(公告)号	<a href="#">EP3510937A4</a>	公开(公告)日	2020-05-13
申请号	EP2017848370	申请日	2017-06-05
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	株式会社日立制作所		
申请(专利权)人(译)	HITACHI , LTD.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	HITACHI , LTD.		
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IPC分类号	A61B8/08 A61B8/14		
CPC分类号	A61B8/08 A61B8/14		
代理机构(译)	MEWBURN ELLIS LLP		
优先权	2016176590 2016-09-09 JP		
其他公开文献	EP3510937A1		
外部链接	<a href="#">Espacenet</a>		

#### 摘要(译)

超声波诊断装置及其操作方法能够准确地测量被检体的腹部周长。该装置具有：探头部分（101），用于发送/接收超声波；以及图像处理单元（108）基于从探针部获得的信号来生成被检体内的组织的断层图像。腹部围测量单元（109），根据断层图像生成与检查对象的腹部对应的多个椭圆，并测量腹部围。输出单元（110）显示来自腹部围测量单元（109）的测量结果。在断层图像上相对于提取出的腹部显示多个椭圆，并测量腹部的周长。