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(54) **SWIPE TO SEE THROUGH ULTRASOUND IMAGING FOR INTRAOPERATIVE APPLICATIONS**

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(60) Provisional application No. 62/010,608, filed on Jun. 11, 2014.

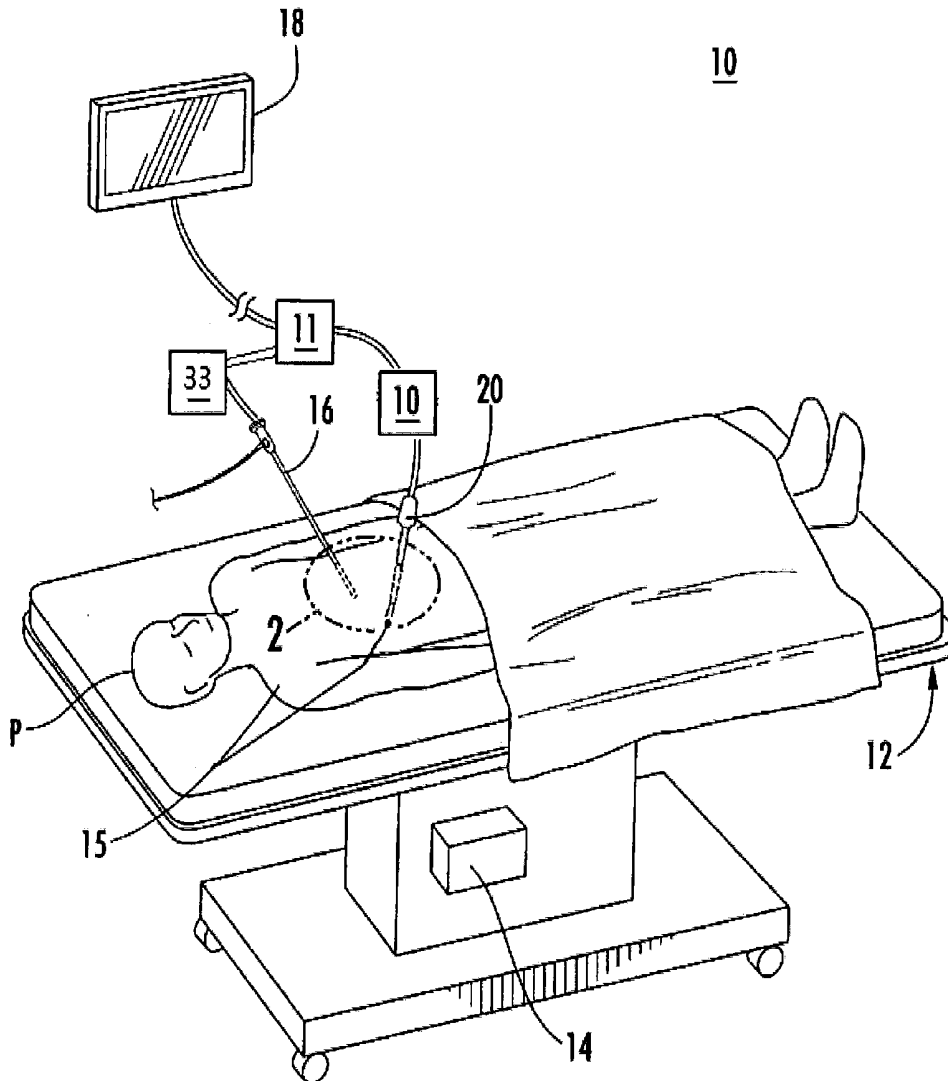
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

An ultrasound system has an ultrasound probe, a processing unit, and a display. The ultrasound probe includes a sensor configured to detect the position and orientation of the ultrasound probe and an ultrasound scanner configured to generate a plurality of ultrasound images. The processing unit is in communication with the sensor and the ultrasound scanner and configured to create a three-dimensional model from the position and orientation of the ultrasound probe when each of the plurality of ultrasound images is generated. The display in communication with the processing unit and configured to output a view of a first layer of the three-dimensional model and configured to output a view of a second layer of the three-dimensional model in response to an intraoperative swipe across the display by a user.



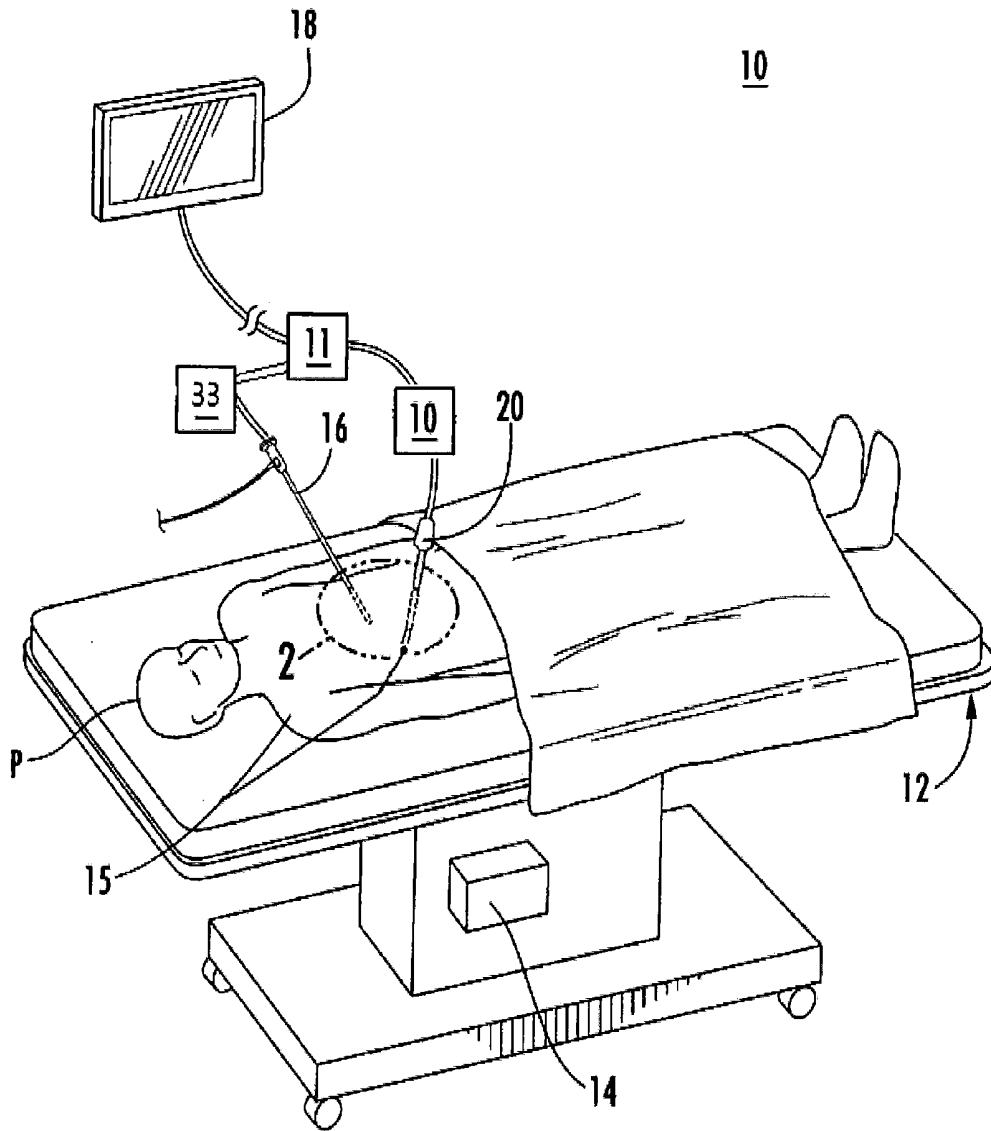


FIG. 1

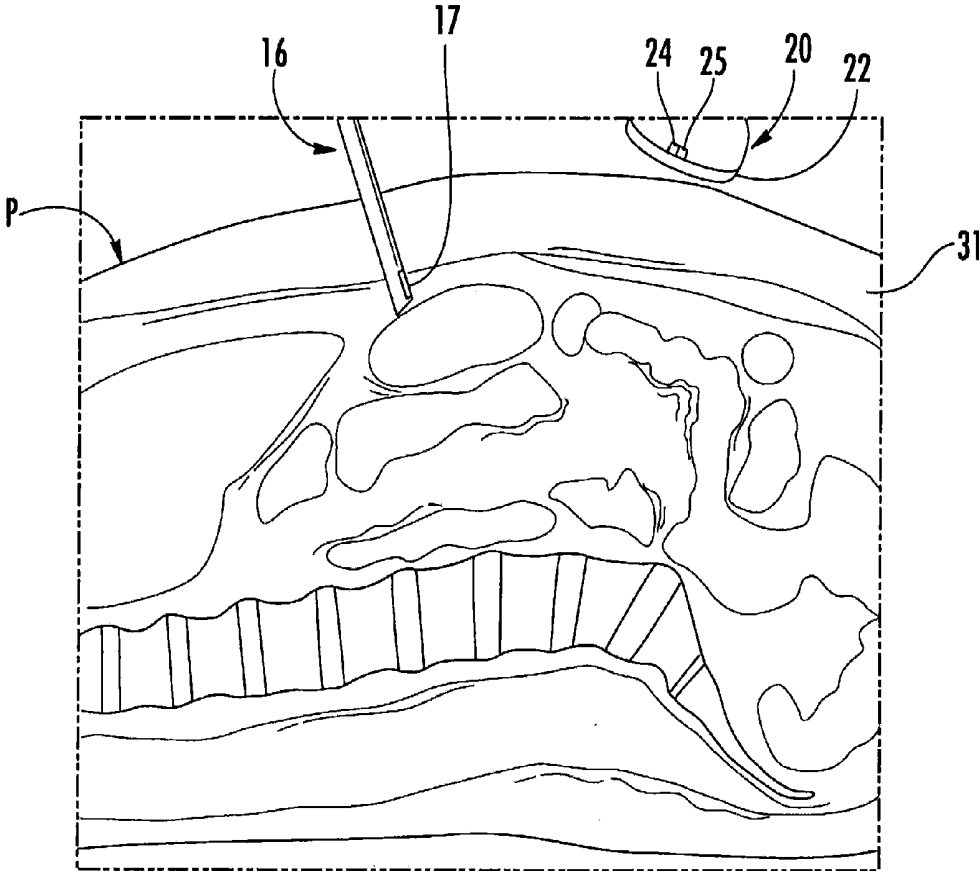
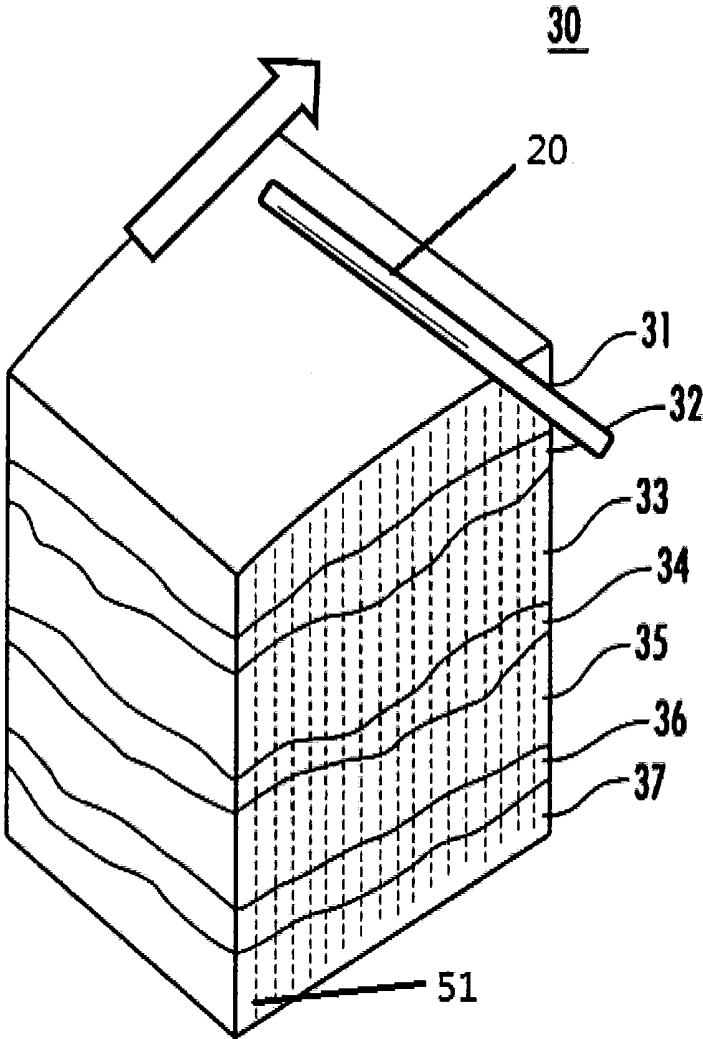
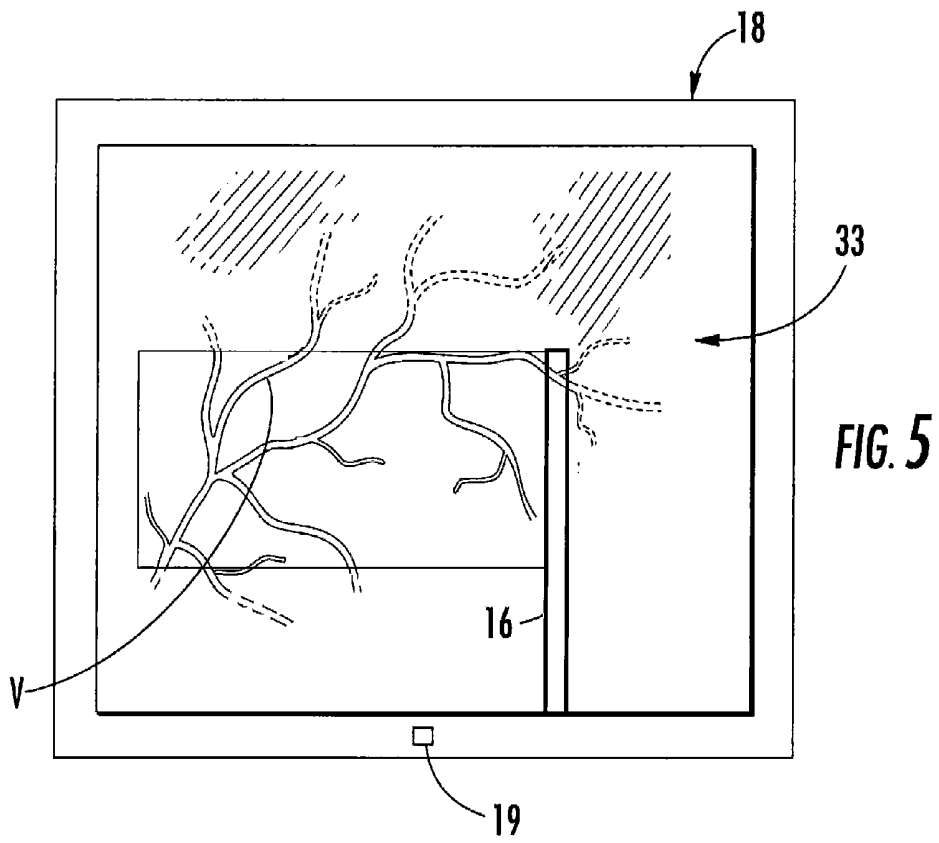
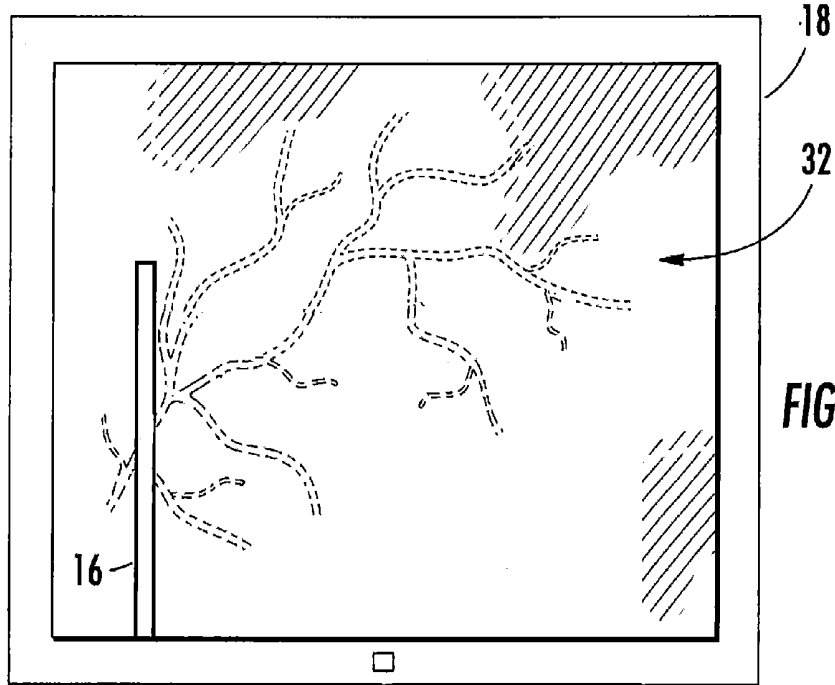


FIG. 2



**FIG. 3**



## SWIPE TO SEE THROUGH ULTRASOUND IMAGING FOR INTRAOPERATIVE APPLICATIONS

### CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application claims the benefit of and priority to U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 62/010,608, filed Jun. 11, 2014, the entire disclosure of which is incorporated by reference herein.

### BACKGROUND

[0002] 1. Technical Field

[0003] The present disclosure relates to ultrasound systems and, more specifically, to three-dimensional ultrasound systems capable of mapping ultrasound images to real organs. This prevents surgeons from utilizing ultrasound imaging systems as a tool to guide instruments during a surgical procedure, such as a minimally invasive surgical procedure.

[0004] 2. Discussion of Related Art

[0005] Ultrasound imaging systems generate a cross-sectional view on an axial plane of an ultrasound transducer array. Depending on the location and orientation of the transducer, the ultrasound image presents differently on a display. It takes thorough knowledge of ultrasound anatomy to map these ultrasound images to real organs.

[0006] Surgeons are not trained on mapping ultrasound images to real organs, and thus, a surgeon is not generally capable of mapping ultrasound images to real organs. This prevents surgeons from utilizing ultrasound imaging systems as a tool to guide instruments during a surgical procedure, such as a minimally invasive surgical procedure.

[0007] During a minimally invasive surgical procedure, surgery is performed in any hollow viscus of the body through a small incision or through narrow endoscopic tubes (cannulas) inserted through a small entrance wound in the skin or through a naturally occurring orifice. Minimally invasive surgical procedures often require the clinician to act on organs, tissues and vessels far removed from the incision and out of the direct view of the surgeon.

[0008] Accordingly, there is a continuing need for instruments and methods to enable a surgeon to visualize a surgical site during a minimally invasive surgical procedure, i.e., intraoperatively.

### SUMMARY

[0009] In an aspect of the present disclosure, an ultrasound system includes an ultrasound probe, a processing unit, a camera, and a display. The camera captures an organ or body part's surface view and sends the image stream to the processing unit. The ultrasound probe has a detecting system or sensor configured to detect the position and orientation of the ultrasound probe. The ultrasound probe also has an ultrasound scanner configured to generate a plurality of ultrasound images. The processing unit is in communication with the camera, the detecting system, and the ultrasound scanner. The processing unit is configured to create a three-dimensional data set aligned with the surface view from the camera, based on the position and orientation of the ultrasound probe as it swipes across a surface and when each of the plurality of ultrasound images is generated. The display is in communication with the processing unit and configured to output a view of one subsurface layer from the ultrasound probe, overlaid on the surface view from the camera, as the user swipes the ultrasound probe on a tissue surface. It thus creates a

virtual peeling off effect on the display as the user swipes. The display is configured to output a subsurface view of a layer of different depth with another intraoperative swipe on the tissue surface by a user. The user controls the depth of the subsurface view by swiping the ultrasound probe in different directions.

[0010] In embodiments, the detecting system may either be a magnetic sensing system or an optical sensing system. A magnetic sensing system includes a positional field generator configured to generate a three-dimensional field. The three-dimensional positional field may be a three-dimensional magnetic field and the sensor may be a magnetic sensor. The positional field generator may be configured to generate the three-dimensional field about a patient or may be configured to generate the three-dimensional positional field from within a body cavity of a patient. The positional field generator may be disposed on a camera or a laparoscope and the sensor may be configured to identify the position and the orientation of the ultrasound probe within the positional field. An optical sensing system includes one or a plurality of markers attached to the end of the ultrasound transducer and the camera. The camera can either be one out of body if the ultrasound probe is used on body surface, or one attached to a laparoscope if the ultrasound probe is used as a laparoscopic tool. The camera communicates the video stream that contains the markers to the processing unit. The processing unit identifies the markers and computes to generate the orientation and position of the ultrasound probe.

[0011] In embodiments, the display is configured to overlay a surface image from the camera and a subsurface image layer from the ultrasound system, and align them with right position and orientation.

[0012] In aspects of the present disclosure, a method for viewing tissue layers includes capturing surface view from a camera, capturing a plurality of ultrasound images of a patient's body part with an ultrasound probe, recording the position and the orientation of the ultrasound probe with a detecting system, creating a three-dimensional data set having a plurality of subsurface layers aligned to the surface view, interoperatively swiping the ultrasound probe across patient's body part to view a subsurface layer on a surface view, and other layers of chosen depth with the swipes.

[0013] In embodiments, creating the three-dimensional data set includes swiping the ultrasound probe across a patient's body part, associating the plurality of ultrasound images with the position and the orientation of the ultrasound probe, and extracting and viewing the layer of interest from the three-dimensional data set. In some embodiments, swiping the ultrasound probe on the body part replaces a first subsurface layer to display a second subsurface layer that is deeper or shallower than the first layer, depending on the swiping directions.

[0014] In particular embodiments, the method includes inserting a surgical instrument into a body cavity of a patient and visualizing the position of the surgical instrument within one of the first and second layers. The method may also include interoperatively updating the position of the surgical instrument on the display.

[0015] In certain embodiments, generating views of subsurface layers includes adjusting the thickness of the view by averaging the ultrasound data over specified depth to enhance visualizing certain features like blood vessels.

[0016] The ultrasound system may fill in the gap of ultrasound anatomy between a surgeon and a sonographer

enabling a non-invasive method of visualizing a surgical site. In addition, the ultrasound system may provide an intuitive user interface enabling a clinician to use the ultrasound system interopertively.

[0017] Further, to the extent consistent, any of the aspects described herein may be used in conjunction with any or all of the other aspects described herein.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0018] Various aspects of the present disclosure are described hereinbelow with reference to the drawings, wherein:

[0019] FIG. 1 is a perspective view of an ultrasound system in accordance with the present disclosure including a camera, an ultrasound probe, a positional and orientation detecting system, a processing unit, and a display;

[0020] FIG. 2 is a cut-away of the detail area shown in FIG. 1 illustrating the ultrasound probe shown in FIG. 1 and a laparoscope within a body cavity of a patient;

[0021] FIG. 3 is a perspective view of a three-dimensional model generated by the processing unit of FIG. 1 illustrating a plurality of subsurface layers;

[0022] FIG. 4 is a view of a first layer on the display of FIG.; and

[0023] FIG. 5 is view of a second layer on the display of FIG. 4 deeper within a body cavity of a patient illustrating the ultrasound transducer swipes on the body part to reveal the second layer with a blood vessel.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0024] Embodiments of the present disclosure are now described in detail with reference to the drawings in which like reference numerals designate identical or corresponding elements in each of the several views. As used herein, the term “clinician” refers to a doctor, a nurse, or any other care provider and may include support personnel. Throughout this description, the term “proximal” refers to the portion of the device or component thereof that is closest to the clinician and the term “distal” refers to the portion of the device or component thereof that is farthest from the clinician.

[0025] Referring now to FIG. 1, an ultrasound imaging system 10 provided in accordance with the present disclosure includes a camera 33, a position and orientation detecting system or sensor 14, a processing unit 11, a display 18, and an ultrasonic probe 20. The position and orientation detecting system 14 is configured to detect position and orientation with a sensor or marker attached on the ultrasound probe 20 within a region of interest during a surgical procedure.

[0026] The ultrasound imaging system is configured to provide cross section views and data sets of a region of interest within a body cavity or on body surface of a patient P on the display 18. A clinician may interact with the ultrasound imaging system 10 and laparoscope 16 attached to a camera 33 to visualize surface and subsurface of a body part within the region of interest during a surgical procedure as detailed below.

[0027] The ultrasound imaging system 10 includes an ultrasound scanner or processing unit 11 that is configured to receive a position and an orientation of the ultrasound probe 20 and a plurality of ultrasound images 51 perpendicular to the surface of the body part from the ultrasound probe 20. The processing unit 11 is configured to relate the position and the orientation of the ultrasound probe 20 with each of the plu-

rality of ultrasound images 51 to generate a 3D ultrasound data set. The processing unit then re-organizes the 3D image pixel data to form a view of one layer in parallel to the scan surface. This layer can be one of the layers 31 to 37 as illustrated in FIG. 3.

[0028] The position and orientation detecting system 14 can either be an optical system that is integrated with the processing unit 11, or a magnetic sensory system that is based on a three-dimensional field. In the optical system case an optical marker 15 is attached on the ultrasound probe, whose position and orientation can be computed with the images captured with camera 33. In the latter case the detecting system 14 has a field generator that generates a three-dimensional field within an operating theater about a patient P. As shown in FIG. 1, the positional field generator is disposed on the surgical table 12 to orientate the patient P within the field. It is within the scope of this disclosure, that the positional field generator is integrated into the surgical table 12. It is also within the scope of this disclosure that the positional field generator may be positioned anywhere within an operating theater or outside the operating theater. The ultrasound imaging system 10 may include a magnetic sensors 15 adhered to the ultrasound probe 20 such that the location and orientation of the ultrasound probe 20 may be used by the processing unit 11 to align the collected three-dimensional data set 30 to the surface view captured by camera 33. An exemplary embodiment of such a magnetic sensing system is disclosed in commonly owned U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/242,048, filed Nov. 16, 2010, and now published as U.S. Pat. No. 7,835,785, the contents of which are hereby incorporated in its entirety.

[0029] With reference to FIG. 2, the ultrasound probe 20 is adjacent to an outer tissue layer 31 of the patient P. The ultrasound probe 20 includes an ultrasound scanner 22, a position sensor 24, and an orientation sensor 25. The ultrasound scanner 22 is configured to generate and transmit a plurality of ultrasound images of the region of interest to the processing unit 11 (FIG. 1). The processing unit 11 receives the plurality of ultrasound images and receives the position and the orientation of the ultrasound scanner 22 within the field generated by the positional field generator 14 from the position sensor 24 and the orientation sensor 25 at the time each of the plurality of ultrasound images was generated to create a plurality of ultrasound frames. It is also within the scope of this disclosure that the functions of the position sensor 24 and the orientation sensor 25 may be integrated into a single sensor.

[0030] It is also within the scope of this disclosure that the plurality of orientation sensors 15, the position sensor 24, and the orientation sensor 25 are image markers whose positioned and orientation may be detected by the positional field generator 14 or a laparoscope. Exemplary embodiments of image markers and positional field generators are disclosed in commonly owned U.S. Pat. No. 7,519,218, the contents of which are hereby incorporated in its entirety.

[0031] In some embodiments, the surgical instrument 16 includes a positional field generator 17 (FIG. 2) that is configured to generate a three-dimensional positional field within a body cavity of the patient P. The sensors 24, 25 identify the position and the orientation of the ultrasound scanner 22 within the three-dimensional positional field generated by the positional field generator 17. It is also contemplated that the position and the orientation of the sensors 24, 25 within the

three-dimensional positional fields generated by both positional field generators **14**, **17** may be transmitted to the processing unit **11**.

**[0032]** With reference to FIG. 3, the processing unit **11** utilizes an image reconstruction algorithm to create a three-dimensional model **30** of the region of interest having a plurality of layers **31-37** that are parallel to the outer surface of the region of interest (i.e., the outer tissue layer **31** of the patient P) from the plurality of ultrasound frames. The processing unit **11** includes an adaptive penetration algorithm that highlights layers within the three-dimensional model **30** that include rich structures (e.g., blood vessels, surfaces of internal organs, etc.). The adaptive penetration algorithm may adjust the thickness of predefined selectable layers **31-37** based on the rich structures within the body cavity (e.g., organs or dense tissue layers). It will be understood that layer **31** may be a surface layer and layers **32-33** may be subsurface layers. An example of this process is when a blood vessel is located in a layer, for example, layer **34** that is not perfectly in parallel to the outer surface **31**. In this case the processing unit **11** detects the location of the blood vessel based on the cross section B-mode view **51**, and extract layer **34** out of the three-dimensional data set, and reconstruct an image layer that specifically includes the blood vessel to show on display **18**. The depth and thickness of the layer **34** is adaptively adjusted based on the detected vessel location.

**[0033]** With reference to FIGS. 4 and 5, the display **18** displays a surface view captured by the camera **33**, and a subsurface layer view from the processing unit **11** aligned and overlaid to the surface view. The subsurface view is one of the layers **31-37** of the three-dimensional data set **30**. The processing unit **11** is configured to detect the movement of the ultrasound probe in a surgical procedure to change the layer **31-37** that is displayed. The display **18** may be configured to enlarge or shrink areas of detail in response to input from a clinician.

**[0034]** With reference to FIGS. 1-5, a method for viewing tissue layers within a patient may be used to position the surgical instrument **16** adjacent a blood vessel V in tissue layer **33**. The ultrasonic probe **20** is positioned within the or adjacent to the region of interest to capture a plurality of ultrasonic images of the region of interest within a patient with the ultrasonic scanner **22**. The position and orientation of the ultrasonic scanner **22** is recorded with each of the plurality of ultrasound images in the processing unit **11** to create a plurality of image frames. The processing unit **11** creating a plurality of subsurface layers **31-37** parallel to an outer tissue surface of the patient P from the plurality of image frames and outputting a first one of the plurality of layers (e.g., layer **32** as shown in FIG. 4) on the display **18**. The clinician may then swipe across the display to view a second, deeper, layer within the region of interest (e.g., layer **33** as shown in FIG. 5). During a surgical procedure, the clinician may insert a surgical instrument into the region of interest while using the ultrasound imaging system **10** to visualize the position of the surgical instrument within the body cavity. As the surgical instrument is repositioned within the region of interest, the position of the surgical instrument is updated on the display **18**.

**[0035]** While several embodiments of the disclosure have been shown in the drawings, it is not intended that the disclosure be limited thereto, as it is intended that the disclosure be as broad in scope as the art will allow and that the specification be read likewise. Any combination of the above embodi-

ments is also envisioned and is within the scope of the appended claims. Therefore, the above description should not be construed as limiting, but merely as exemplifications of particular embodiments. Those skilled in the art will envision other modifications within the scope and spirit of the claims appended hereto.

What is claimed:

1. A ultrasound system comprising:
  - a. an ultrasound probe including:
    - a sensor configured to provide the position and the orientation of the ultrasound probe; and
    - an ultrasound scanner configured to generate a plurality of ultrasound images;
  - b. a processing unit in communication with the sensor and the ultrasound scanner, the processing unit configured to create a three-dimensional model from the position and the orientation of the ultrasound probe when each of the plurality of ultrasound images is generated; and
  - c. a display configured to output a view of a first layer of the three-dimensional model and configured to output a view of a second layer of the three-dimensional model different from the first layer in response to an intraoperative swipe across the display by a user.
2. The ultrasound system of claim 1, wherein the first and second layers are parallel to one another.
3. The ultrasound system of claim 1, wherein the second layer is a subsurface layer deeper than the first layer.
4. The ultrasound system of claim 1 further including a positional field generator configured to generate a three-dimensional field about a patient.
5. The ultrasound system of claim 4, wherein the positional field generator generates a three-dimensional magnetic field.
6. The ultrasound system of claim 1, wherein the sensor is a magnetic sensor.
7. The ultrasound system of claim 1, wherein the sensor is a marker disposed on the ultrasound probe.
8. The ultrasound system of claim 7 further including a laparoscope including a positional field generator configured to generate a three-dimensional positional field within a body cavity of a patient, the sensor configured to identify the position and the orientation of the ultrasound probe within the positional field.
9. The ultrasound system of claim 1, wherein the display includes a sensor configured to detect an intraoperative swipe across the display.
10. The ultrasound system of claim 1, wherein the display is a touch screen display configured to detect an intraoperative swipe across the display.
11. A method for viewing tissue layers comprising:
  - a. capturing a plurality of ultrasound images of a body cavity of a patient with an ultrasound probe;
  - b. recording the position and the orientation of the ultrasound probe with a sensor;
  - c. creating a three-dimensional model having a plurality of subsurface layers;
  - d. viewing a first layer of the plurality of subsurface layers on a display; and
  - e. interoperatively swiping across the display to view a second layer of the plurality of subsurface layers different from the first layer.
12. The method of claim 11, wherein generating the three-dimensional model includes associating the plurality of ultrasound images with the position and the orientation of the ultrasound probe.

**13.** The method of claim **11**, wherein swiping the display peels off the first layer of the plurality of subsurface layers to display the second layer that is deeper than the first layer.

**14.** The method of claim **11** further including inserting a surgical instrument into a body cavity of a patient and visualizing the position of the surgical instrument within at least one of the first and second layers.

**15.** The method of claim **14** further including interoperatively updating the position of the surgical instrument on the display.

**16.** The method of claim **11**, wherein creating a plurality of subsurface layers includes adjusting thickness of at least one of the plurality of subsurface layers in response to biological structures within a body cavity of a patient.

\* \* \* \* \*

专利名称(译)	滑动以查看超声成像以了解术中应用		
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申请号	US14/702976	申请日	2015-05-04
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优先权	62/010608 2014-06-11 US		
外部链接	<a href="#">Espacenet</a> <a href="#">USPTO</a>		

摘要(译)

超声系统具有超声探头，处理单元和显示器。超声探头包括：传感器，被配置为检测超声探头的位置和取向；以及超声扫描器，被配置为生成多个超声图像。处理单元与传感器和超声扫描仪通信，并且被配置为当生成多个超声图像中的每一个时，根据超声探头的位置和取向来创建三维模型。显示器与处理单元通信并且被配置为输出三维模型的第一层的视图并且被配置为响应于跨越显示器的术中滑动而输出三维模型的第二层的视图。一个用户。

