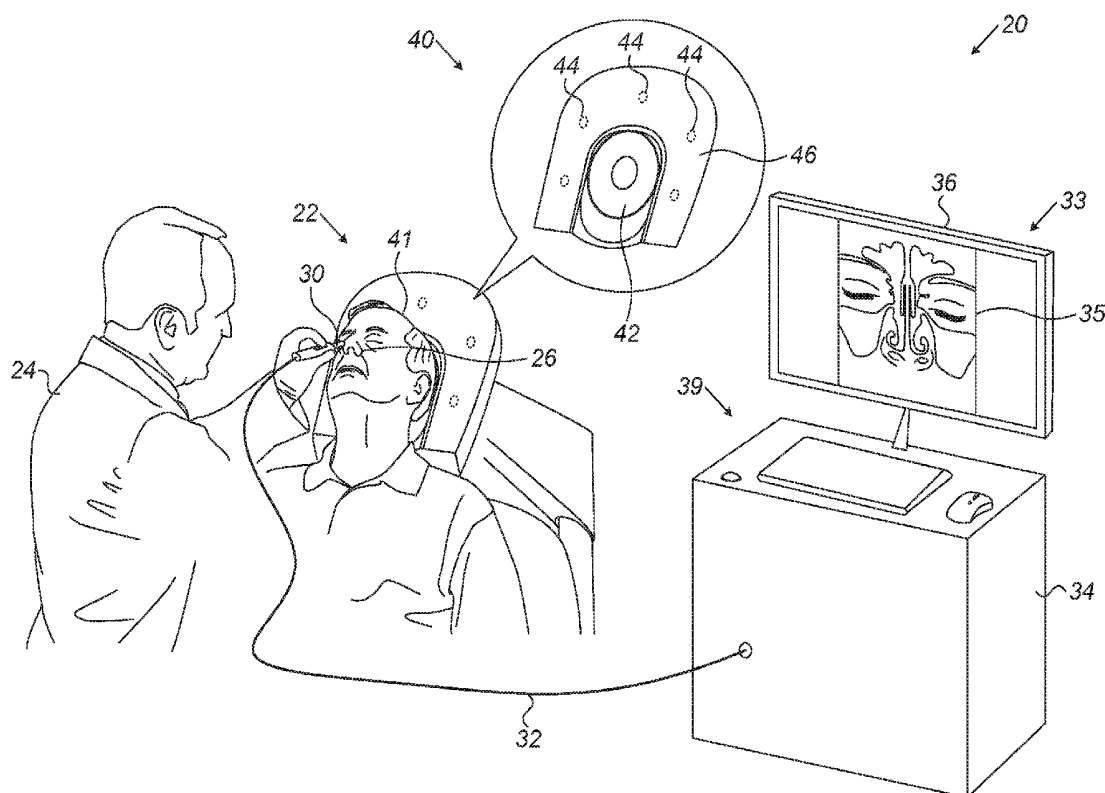




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Govari et al.(54) **PRE-OPERATIVE REGISTRATION OF
ANATOMICAL IMAGES WITH A
POSITION-TRACKING SYSTEM USING
ULTRASOUND**(2013.01); **G06T 7/0012** (2013.01); **A61B**
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Yokneam (IL)(57) **ABSTRACT**(72) Inventors: **Assaf Govari**, Haifa (IL); **Vadim**
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A method includes receiving multiple measurements, acquired using a registration tool including an ultrasound (US) transducer and a position sensor of a position-tracking system. The measurements are acquired by attaching the tool to multiple locations on a patient head and acquiring position measurements of the position sensor and respective US measurements of bone tissue at the locations. First positions of the bone tissue are calculated based on the position measurement and the US measurements obtained using the registration tool. Second positions of the bone tissue are identified in an anatomical image of the patient head. The anatomical image is registered with a coordinate system of the position tracking system, by correlating the first positions and the second positions, to enable tracking a medical instrument, which is inserted into the patient head and includes another position sensor of the position-tracking system, using the anatomical image registered with the position-tracking system.



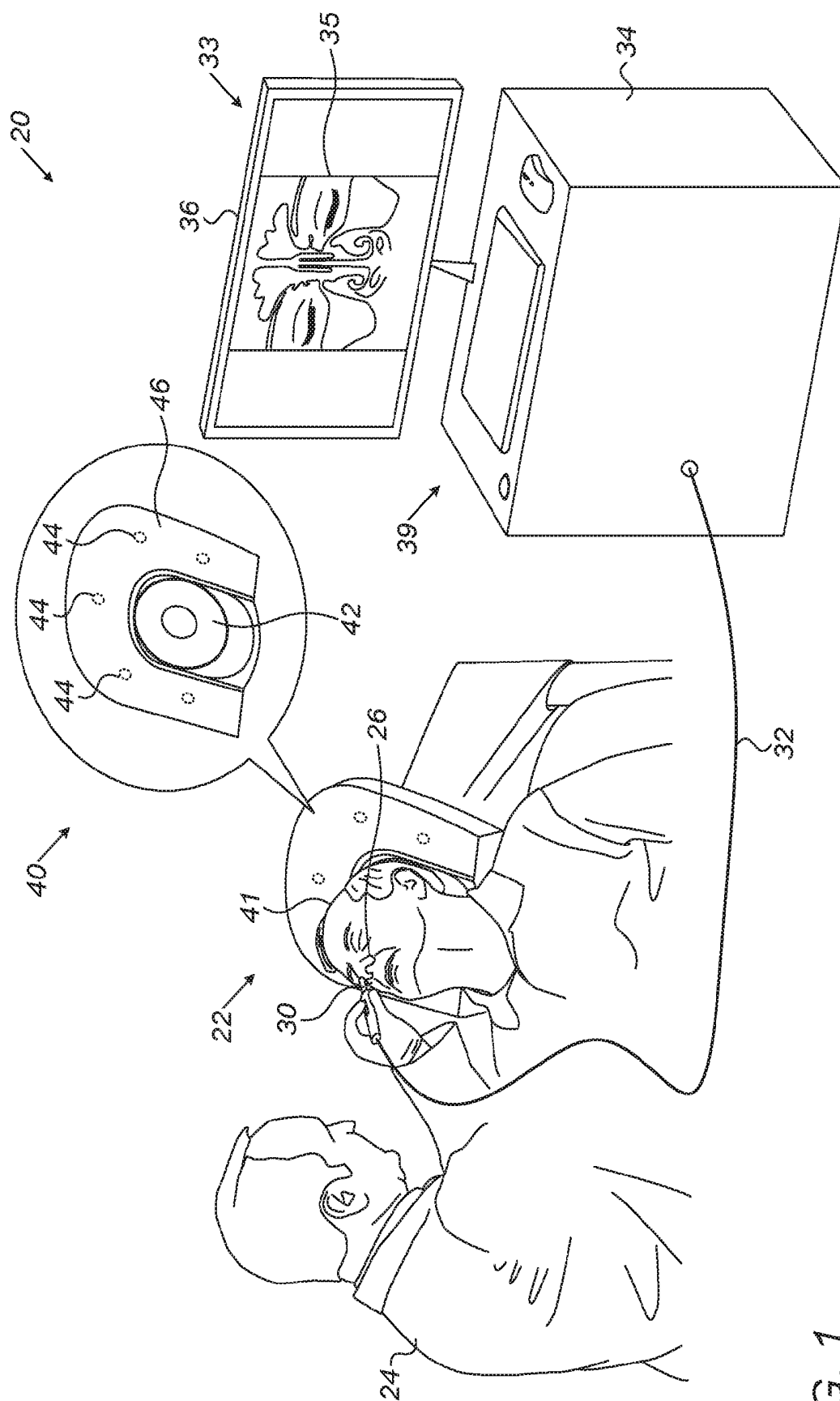


FIG. 1

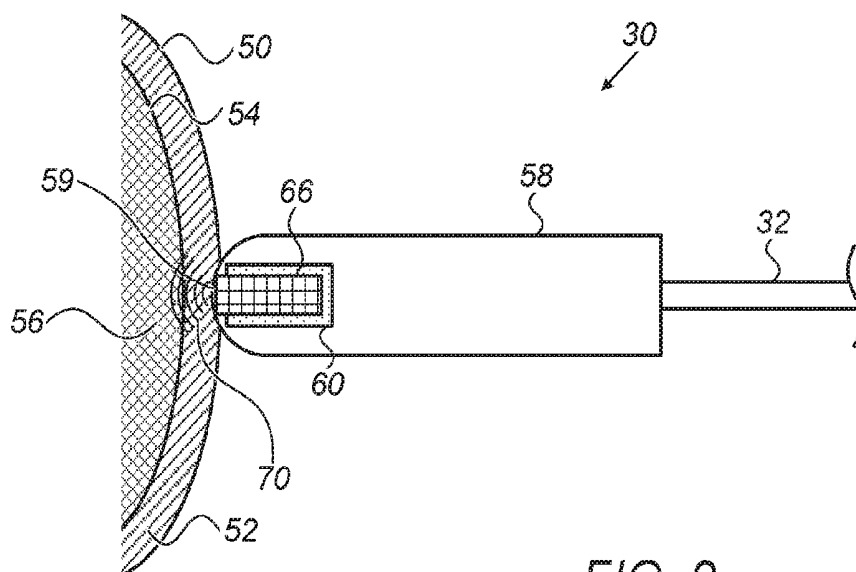
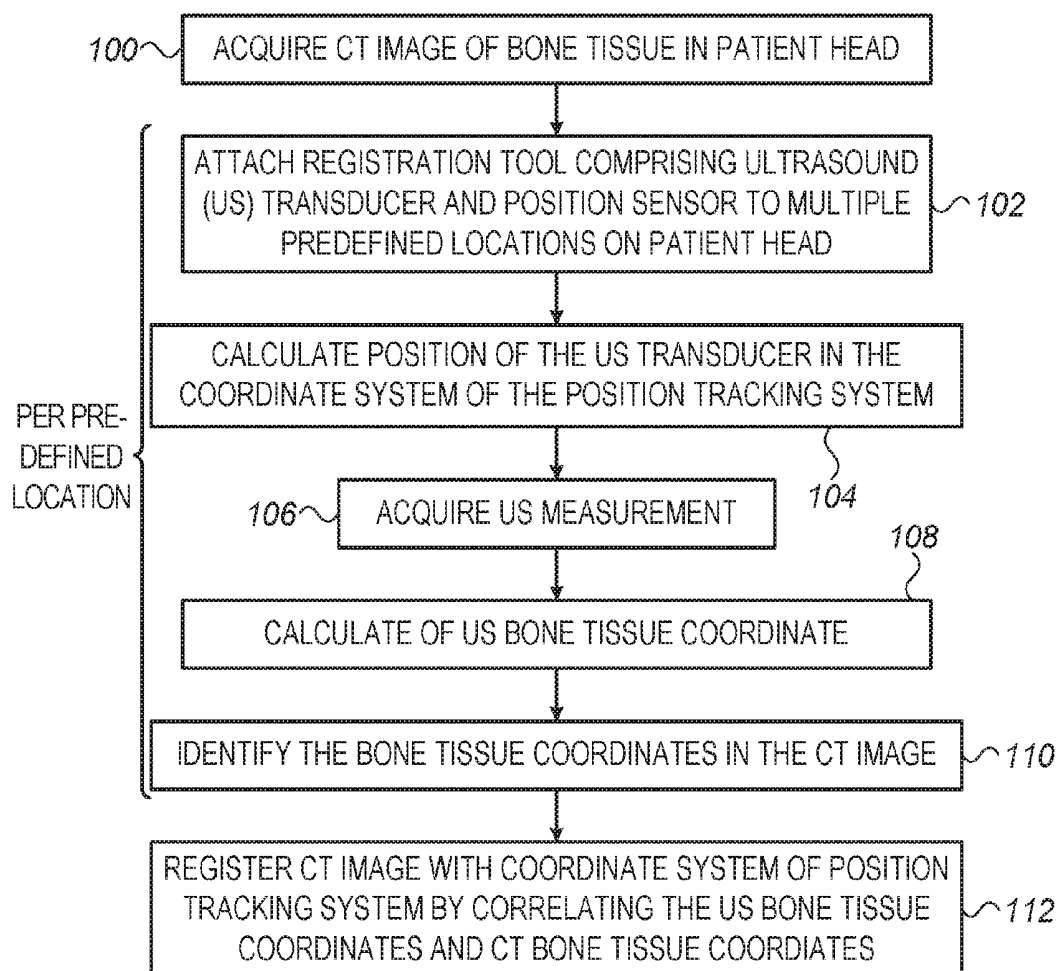


FIG. 2

FIG. 3



**PRE-OPERATIVE REGISTRATION OF
ANATOMICAL IMAGES WITH A
POSITION-TRACKING SYSTEM USING
ULTRASOUND**

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention relates generally to image guided medical procedures, and particularly to methods and systems for registration of an anatomical image with a position-tracking system.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] Ultrasound (US) transducers and position-tracking systems may be used in various medical applications, such as image guided procedures.

[0003] For example, U.S. Pat. No. 5,575,288, whose disclosure is incorporated herein by reference, describes an ultrasonic imaging system having a remote ultrasound console and a probe connected thereto for inspecting an interior region of a body. The ultrasonic imaging system includes a scan-head housing disposed at a distal end of the probe. A transducer is mounted upon a support structure within the scan-head housing and is electrically connected to the ultrasonic imaging system. A magnetic position sensor is located within the scan-head housing and coupled to the ultrasonic imaging system.

[0004] U.S. Pat. No. 7,751,868, whose disclosure is incorporated herein by reference, describes an integrated skin-mountable multifunction device for use with a computer assisted or image guided surgical system and methods of using the same. The multifunction device includes a patient mountable portion that has at least one position indicating element and at least one imageable pattern whose geometry is known in a coordinate system of the at least one position indicating element, wherein the imageable pattern is visible on an imaging modality.

[0005] U.S. Patent Application Publication 2006/0253031, whose disclosure is incorporated herein by reference, describes a system and method for imaging a target in a patient's body uses a pre-acquired image of the target and a catheter having a position sensor and an ultrasonic imaging sensor. The catheter is placed in the patient's body and positional information of a portion of the catheter in the patient's body is determined using the position sensor. The catheter is used to generate an ultrasonic image of the target using the ultrasonic imaging sensor. An image processor is used for determining positional information for any pixel of the ultrasonic image of the target and registering the pre-acquired image with the ultrasonic image, and a display is used for displaying the registered pre-acquired image and ultrasonic image.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0006] An embodiment of the present invention that is described herein provides a method including receiving multiple measurements, which are acquired using a registration tool including an ultrasound (US) transducer and a position sensor of a position-tracking system. The measurements are acquired by attaching the registration tool to multiple respective locations on a patient head and acquiring respective position measurements of the position sensor and respective US measurements of bone tissue at the locations. First positions of the bone tissue at the multiple locations are

calculated based on the position measurement and the US measurements obtained using the registration tool. Second positions of the bone tissue at the multiple locations are identified in an anatomical image of the patient head. The anatomical image is registered with a coordinate system of the position tracking system, by correlating the first positions and the second positions, so as to enable tracking a medical instrument, which is inserted into the patient head and includes another position sensor of the position-tracking system, using the anatomical image registered with the position-tracking system.

[0007] In some embodiments, the US transducer is disposed at a fixed displacement relative to the position sensor, and calculating the first positions includes considering the fixed displacement in calculation of the first positions. In other embodiments, the US transducer and the position sensor are concentric. In yet other embodiments, the anatomical image includes one or more computerized tomography (CT) images.

[0008] In an embodiment, the anatomical image includes one or more computerized tomography (CT) images. In another embodiment, the position-tracking system includes a magnetic position-tracking system. In yet another embodiment, receiving the US measurements include receiving round-trip propagation times of US pulses traversing at each location between an external surface of the head and the respective bone tissue.

[0009] In some embodiments, the medical instrument includes a sinuplasty catheter. In other embodiments, the registration tool includes a handheld wand.

[0010] There is additionally provided, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention, an apparatus including a registration tool and a processor. The registration tool includes an ultrasound (US) transducer and a position sensor of a position-tracking system. The US transducer is configured, when the registration tool is attached sequentially to multiple respective locations on a patient head, to acquire respective US measurements of bone tissue at the locations. The position sensor is configured to acquire respective position measurements of the registration tool at the locations. The processor is configured to receive the multiple US measurements and the respective position measurements acquired by the registration tool, calculate first positions of the bone tissue at the multiple locations, based on the position measurements and the US measurements, identify second positions of the bone tissue at the multiple locations, in an anatomical image of the patient head, and register the anatomical image with a coordinate system of the position tracking system, by correlating the first positions and the second positions, so as to enable tracking a medical instrument, which is inserted into the patient head and includes another position sensor of the position-tracking system, using the anatomical image registered with the position-tracking system.

[0011] The present invention will be more fully understood from the following detailed description of the embodiments thereof, taken together with the drawings in which:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0012] FIG. 1 is a schematic, pictorial illustration of a sinuplasty surgical system, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

[0013] FIG. 2 is a schematic, pictorial illustration of a registration tool, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention; and

[0014] FIG. 3 is a flow chart that schematically illustrates a method for registering an anatomical image with a coordinate system of a position tracking system, in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

Overview

[0015] Some medical procedures such as sinuplasty require registration of an anatomical image of relevant organs with a coordinate system of a position tracking system. Using the registration, a surgical tool fitted with a position sensor is navigated to the treated organs, and is visualized overlaid on the anatomical image.

[0016] In principle, the registration may be carried out using some external registration tool fitted with a position sensor of the position tracking system. Such a tool could be attached to preselected locations on the patient face (e.g., nose tip, and centers of the two cheeks). The anatomical image could then be registered to the coordinate system of the position tracking system based on the measured positions of bone tissue at the preselected locations.

[0017] This possible solution, however, is likely to be inaccurate and unsuitable for sinuplasty procedures, in which it is typically important to obtain registration of the anatomical image at accuracy level better than 1 mm. Since facial elements comprise soft tissue that deforms naturally (e.g., due to changes in liquid level in the cheeks along the day), and because of the uncontrolled pressure applied by the registration tool thereon, the accuracy of this hypothetical solution may become unacceptable.

[0018] Embodiments of the present invention that are described hereinbelow provide improved techniques for registering an anatomical image with the coordinate system of a position-tracking system. In the disclosed embodiments, a registration tool comprises an ultrasound (US) transducer coupled to a position sensor of the position-tracking system. In order to perform registration, an operator (e.g., physician) attaches the registration tool to multiple predefined locations on the patient's face. At each of the predefined locations, the following measurements are performed:

[0019] The position tracking system measures the position and orientation of the position sensor fitted in the registration tool.

[0020] The US transducer images the bone tissue at the respective location.

[0021] A processor then uses the above measurements to calculate, for each of the predefined locations on the patient's face, the position of the respective bone tissue in the coordinate system of the position tracking system.

[0022] For a given predefined location on the patient's face, the output of the US transducer is indicative of the distance between the US transducer and the bone tissue. The relative displacement (if any) between the US transducer and the position sensor is fixed and known. The position of the position sensor has been measured in the coordinate system of the position tracking system. Therefore, the processor uses the above measurements to calculate the exact position of the bone tissue in the coordinate system of the position tracking system. This position is referred to herein as the "US coordinate" of the bone tissue for the predefined

location on the patient face. The above procedure is repeated for each of the multiple predefined locations, to produce a set of US coordinates.

[0023] In addition, the processor identifies the positions of the bone tissue at the predefined multiple locations in a pre-acquired computerized tomography (CT) image. These positions are referred to herein as "CT coordinates" of the bone tissue. The processor then registers the CT image with the coordinate system of the position tracking system, e.g., by calculating a geometrical transformation that matches the US coordinates with the respective CT coordinates.

[0024] Since the disclosed registration process is based on correlation between coordinates of bone tissue, as opposed to soft tissue, it is highly accurate and insensitive to the impairments described above. The proposed techniques thus enable, for example, improved navigation of a sinuplasty surgical tool, which is inserted into the patient head and comprises another position sensor of the position-tracking system. Furthermore, the disclosed techniques are not sensitive to tissue deformation due to natural variations and due to the pressure applied by the registration tool.

System Description

[0025] FIG. 1 is a schematic pictorial illustration of a sinuplasty surgical system 20, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention. System 20 comprises a magnetic position tracking system, which is configured to track the position of one or more position sensors in the head of a patient 22. The magnetic position tracking system comprises magnetic field-generators and one or more position sensors. The position sensors generate position signals in response to sensed external magnetic fields from the field generators, thereby enabling a processor 34 to map the position of each sensor in the coordinate system of the position tracking system as will be described below.

[0026] This method of position sensing is implemented in various medical applications, for example, in the CARTO™ system, produced by Biosense Webster Inc. (Diamond Bar, Calif.) and is described in detail in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,391,199, 6,690,963, 6,484,118, 6,239,724, 6,618,612 and 6,332,089, in PCT Patent Publication WO 96/05768, and in U.S. Patent Application Publications 2002/0065455 A1, 2003/0120150 A1 and 2004/0068178 A1, whose disclosures are all incorporated herein by reference.

[0027] In the present example, system 20 comprises a location pad 40, which comprises multiple field-generators 44 fixed on a frame 46. In the exemplary configuration shown in FIG. 1, pad 40 comprises five field-generators 44, but any other suitable number of generators 44 can be used. Pad 40 further comprises a pillow 42 placed under a head 41 of patient 22, such that generators 44 are located at fixed, known positions external to the patient. System 20 further comprises a console 33, which comprises a driver circuit (not shown) configured to drive field-generators 44 with suitable signals so as to generate magnetic fields in a predefined working volume around head 41.

[0028] In an embodiment, processor 34 is typically a general-purpose computer comprising suitable front end and interface circuits for receiving data from external sources, as well as measurements from wand 30, via a cable 32, and for controlling other components of system 20. Console 33 further comprises input devices 39 and a user display 36, which is configured to display the data.

[0029] In some embodiments, system 20 comprises a registration tool, such as a handheld wand 30, which is used by system 20 for registering the coordinate system of the magnetic position tracking system with that of a pre-acquired CT image. The registration tool is configured to acquire ultrasound and position measurements, and is depicted in detail in FIG. 2 below.

[0030] Typically, a physician 24 attaches wand 30 sequentially to multiple predefined locations on an external surface of patient head 41. Each predefined location is typically chosen to be an easily identifiable feature on head 41, such as a cheek bone protrusion, a bridge of a nose 26 (located between the eyes of patient 22), a tip of nose 26, a chin, or any other suitable identifiable feature.

[0031] In an embodiment, processor 34 receives a computerized tomography (CT) image 35 obtained using an external CT system (not shown). Processor 34 uses image 35 to form a surface image of at least part of patient head 41. In some embodiments, processor 34 may use hounsfield units (HU) ranging between 700 and 3000 for determining the radiodensity of bones in the patient face, compared with HU of -1000, which is a standard scale for air, so as to determine boundaries of the patient face. In an alternative embodiment, HU above 500 may be used for determining the radiodensity of bones, HU of -200 and below may be used for air, and HU ranging between -200 and 500 may be used for muscular tissue. Alternatively, any other suitable values can be used. Further alternatively, processor 34 may distinguish between different types of tissue in the CT image, and in particular identify bone tissue, using any other suitable criterion or technique.

[0032] In an embodiment, when placed at a predefined location on the patient head, wand 30 is configured to (i) acquire US measurements of bone tissue, and (ii) generate position signals indicative of the position of this predefined location in the coordinate system of the magnetic position tracking system. The acquisition of the bone tissue measurements by wand 30 is described in detail in FIG. 2 below.

[0033] In some embodiments, processor 34 is configured to calculate two coordinates for each predefined location on the patient head—A “US coordinate” and a “CT coordinate.” The US coordinate is derived from the US and position measurements of wand 30 at this predefined location, and is indicative of the coordinate of the bone tissue at this location in the coordinate system of the magnetic position tracking system. The CT measurement is indicative of the coordinate of the bone tissue at this location, as identified in the CT image.

[0034] In an embodiment, processor 34 is configured to correlate between the US coordinates and the CT coordinates of the predefined locations in image 35, so as to register the CT image with the coordinate system of the position tracking system.

[0035] The registration process is typically performed before the actual sinuplasty procedure. During the sinuplasty procedure, physician 24 may insert into head 41 a medical device (not shown), such as a sinuplasty catheter or other surgical tool, which comprises an additional position sensor of the position-tracking system. Since the CT image is already registered with the position-tracking system, physician 24 may navigate the medical device whose distal end is displayed on the CT image, to a target location in head 41.

[0036] In alternative embodiments, instead of CT image 35, processor 34 is configured to receive one or more images

acquired using another suitable anatomical imaging technique, such as fluoroscopy or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), and to register these anatomical images with the coordinate system as described above.

[0037] FIG. 1 shows only elements related to the disclosed techniques, for the sake of simplicity and clarity. System 20 typically comprises additional modules and elements that are not directly related to the disclosed techniques, and thus, intentionally omitted from FIG. 1 and from the corresponding description.

[0038] Processor 34 may be programmed in software to carry out the functions that are used by the system, and to store data in a memory (not shown) to be processed or otherwise used by the software. The software may be downloaded to the processor in electronic form, over a network, for example, or it may be provided on non-transitory tangible media, such as optical, magnetic or electronic memory media. Alternatively, some or all of the functions of processor 34 may be carried out by dedicated or programmable digital hardware components.

Registering Anatomical Images with a Position-Tracking System Using Ultrasound

[0039] FIG. 2 is a schematic, pictorial illustration of wand 30, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention. The figure shows wand 30 placed at one of the multiple predefined locations on patient head 41. In some embodiments, wand 30 comprises a housing 58, which contains a position sensor 60 concentrically disposed around an ultrasound (US) transducer 66. The US transducer is configured to produce US pulses 70 into the tissue. FIG. 2 shows example tissue structure, which comprises a skin layer 50, an intermediate tissue 52, a bone tissue 56 and an interface layer 54 between tissue 52 and 56.

[0040] In an embodiment, physician 24 attaches a tip 59 of wand 30 to skin 50 at one of the predefined locations (e.g., bridge of nose 26), and activates transducer 66 so as to produce US pulses 70. US Pulses 70 traverse skin layer 50 and intermediate tissue 52 toward interface layer 54 and bone tissue 56. Pulses 70 are reflected from interface 54 and travel through tissue 52 and skin layer 50, back to wand 30.

[0041] Wand 30 is configured to measure round-trip propagation times of the US pulses, also denoted time-of-flight (TOF). Based on the known speed of the US pulses in tissue 52 and skin layer 50, processor 34 is configured to translate the measured TOF into a thickness of tissue 52, i.e., into the distance between transducer and bone tissue 56. In an embodiment, wand 30 is configured to transmit the position measurements obtained from sensor 60, and the TOF measured using US transducer 66, via cable 32, to processor 34.

[0042] In some embodiments, sensor 60 is concentrically disposed around transducer 66. Using the position of sensor 60 and the TOF measurement of transducer 66, processor 34 is configured to calculate the US coordinate, i.e., the position of the bone tissue in the coordinate system of the position tracking system.

[0043] In alternative embodiments, sensor 60 and transducer 66 may be concentrically arranged in any other suitable arrangement. In yet alternative embodiments, sensor 60 may be fitted at a fixed, known displacement relative to transducer 66, thus, processor 34 may take into account the fixed displacement in calculating the US coordinate of the bone tissue.

[0044] As depicted in FIG. 2, the pressure applied by tip 59 may deform skin layer 50 and tissue 52. Processor 34 essentially prevents such deformation from distorting the registration, since the registration is based on bone tissue correlation.

[0045] FIG. 3 is a flow chart that schematically illustrates a method for registering CT image 35 with the coordinate system of the position tracking system, in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention. The method begins with a CT image acquisition step 100, in which processor 34 receives one or more CT images that capture bone tissue (referred to herein as CT bone images) of head 41.

[0046] At a registration tool attachment step 102, physician 24 attaches wand 30 sequentially to the multiple predefined locations in head 41. The subsequent steps (104-110) are performed at each of these predefined locations.

[0047] At a position calculation step 104, processor 34 receives the position measurement from sensor 60 and calculates the position of transducer 66 in the coordinate system of the position tracking system. At an US measurements step 106, system 20 activates transducer 66 so as to acquire US measurements. At a tissue position calculation step 108, processor 34 receives the position signals from transducer 66 and the TOF measurement from transducer 66, and calculates the US coordinate, i.e., the position of the bone tissue in the coordinate system of the position tracking system. At a CT tissue identification step 110, processor 34 identifies the corresponding CT coordinate, i.e., the position of the bone tissue in CT image 35, using any suitable technique known in the art. As noted above, steps 104-110 are repeated per each predefined location.

[0048] At a registration step 112, processor 34 registers CT image 35 with the coordinate system of the position tracking system by correlating between the US bone tissue coordinates and the corresponding CT bone tissue coordinates at the predefined locations in head 41.

[0049] Although the embodiments described herein mainly address sinuplasty procedures, the methods and systems described herein can also be used in other applications, such as in orthopedic procedures, in which physician 24 may attach wand 30 to any suitable deformable feature on a human body.

[0050] It will thus be appreciated that the embodiments described above are cited by way of example, and that the present invention is not limited to what has been particularly shown and described hereinabove. Rather, the scope of the present invention includes both combinations and sub-combinations of the various features described hereinabove, as well as variations and modifications thereof which would occur to persons skilled in the art upon reading the foregoing description and which are not disclosed in the prior art. Documents incorporated by reference in the present patent application are to be considered an integral part of the application except that to the extent any terms are defined in these incorporated documents in a manner that conflicts with the definitions made explicitly or implicitly in the present specification, only the definitions in the present specification should be considered.

1. A method, comprising:

receiving multiple measurements, which are acquired using a registration tool comprising an ultrasound (US) transducer and a position sensor of a position-tracking system, wherein the measurements are acquired by

attaching the registration tool to multiple respective locations on a patient head and acquiring respective position measurements of the position sensor and respective US measurements of bone tissue at the locations;

calculating first positions of the bone tissue at the multiple locations, based on the position measurement and the US measurements obtained using the registration tool; identifying second positions of the bone tissue at the multiple locations, in an anatomical image of the patient head; and

registering the anatomical image with a coordinate system of the position tracking system, by correlating the first positions and the second positions, so as to enable tracking a medical instrument, which is inserted into the patient head and comprises another position sensor of the position-tracking system, using the anatomical image registered with the position-tracking system.

2. The method according to claim 1, wherein the US transducer is disposed at a fixed displacement relative to the position sensor, and wherein calculating the first positions comprises considering the fixed displacement in calculation of the first positions.

3. The method according to claim 1, wherein the US transducer and the position sensor are concentric.

4. The method according to claim 1, wherein the anatomical image comprises one or more computerized tomography (CT) images.

5. The method according to claim 1, wherein the locations comprise locations of bone features selected from a list consisting of a cheek bone protrusion, a bridge of a nose, a tip of the nose and a chin.

6. The method according to claim 1, wherein the position-tracking system comprises a magnetic position-tracking system.

7. The method according to claim 1, wherein receiving the US measurements comprise receiving round-trip propagation times of US pulses traversing at each location between an external surface of the head and the respective bone tissue.

8. The method according to claim 1, wherein the medical instrument comprises a sinuplasty catheter.

9. The method according to claim 1, wherein the registration tool comprises a handheld wand.

10. An apparatus, comprising:

a registration tool, comprising:

an ultrasound (US) transducer, which is configured, when the registration tool is attached sequentially to multiple respective locations on a patient head, to acquire respective US measurements of bone tissue at the locations; and

a position sensor of a position-tracking system, which is configured to acquire respective position measurements of the registration tool at the locations; and

a processor, which is configured to:

receive the multiple US measurements and the respective position measurements acquired by the registration tool;

calculate first positions of the bone tissue at the multiple locations, based on the position measurements and the US measurements;

identify second positions of the bone tissue at the multiple locations, in an anatomical image of the patient head; and

register the anatomical image with a coordinate system of the position tracking system, by correlating the first positions and the second positions, so as to enable tracking a medical instrument, which is inserted into the patient head and comprises another position sensor of the position-tracking system, using the anatomical image registered with the position-tracking system.

11. The apparatus according to claim 10, wherein the US transducer is disposed at a fixed displacement relative to the position sensor, and wherein the processor is configured to consider the fixed displacement in calculation of the first positions.

12. The apparatus according to claim 10, wherein the US transducer and the position sensor are concentric.

13. The apparatus according to claim 10, wherein the anatomical image comprises one or more computerized tomography (CT) images.

14. The apparatus according to claim 10, wherein the locations comprise locations of bone features selected from a list consisting of a cheek bone protrusion, a bridge of a nose, a tip of the nose and a chin.

15. The apparatus according to claim 10, wherein the position-tracking system comprises a magnetic position-tracking system.

16. The apparatus according to claim 10, wherein the multiple US measurements comprise round-trip propagation times of US pulses traversing at each location between an external surface of the head and the respective bone tissue.

17. The apparatus according to claim 10, wherein the medical instrument comprises a sinuplasty catheter.

18. The apparatus according to claim 10, wherein the registration tool comprises a handheld wand.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	使用超声波的位置跟踪系统的解剖图像的术前登记		
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摘要(译)

一种方法包括接收使用包括超声 (US) 换能器和位置跟踪系统的位置传感器的配准工具获取的多个测量值。通过将工具附接到患者头部上的多个位置并获取位置传感器的位置测量值以及位置处的骨组织的相应美国测量值来获取测量值。基于位置测量和使用配准工具获得的US测量来计算骨组织的第一位置。在患者头部的解剖图像中识别骨组织的第二位置。通过关联第一位置和第二位置，利用位置跟踪系统的坐标记录解剖图像，以使得能够跟踪插入患者头部并包括位置跟踪系统的另一位置传感器的医疗器械。 ，使用在位置跟踪系统中登记的解剖图像。

