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(54) **3D ULTRASOUND SYSTEM AND METHOD
FOR OPERATING 3D ULTRASOUND SYSTEM**

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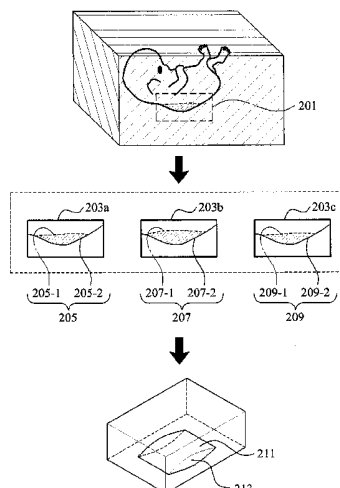
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A 3-dimensional (3D) ultrasound system and a method for
operating a 3D ultrasound system are provided. A 3D ultra-
sound system includes an extractor, a processor, and a con-
troller. The extractor scans an image of an object in a human
body, and extracts a region of interest (ROI) image in an
inputted ROI with respect to a selected image. The processor
detects edges from a plurality of side images of the object
with respect to the ROI image. The controller measures the
thickness of the image using the detected edges.

12 Claims, 3 Drawing Sheets



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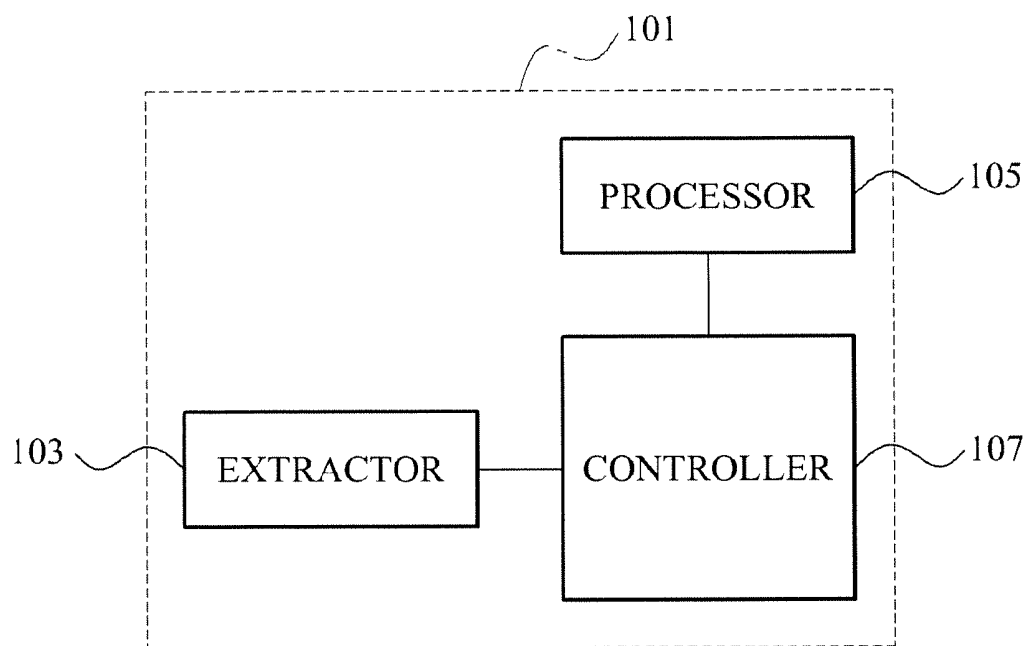
FIG. 1

FIG. 2

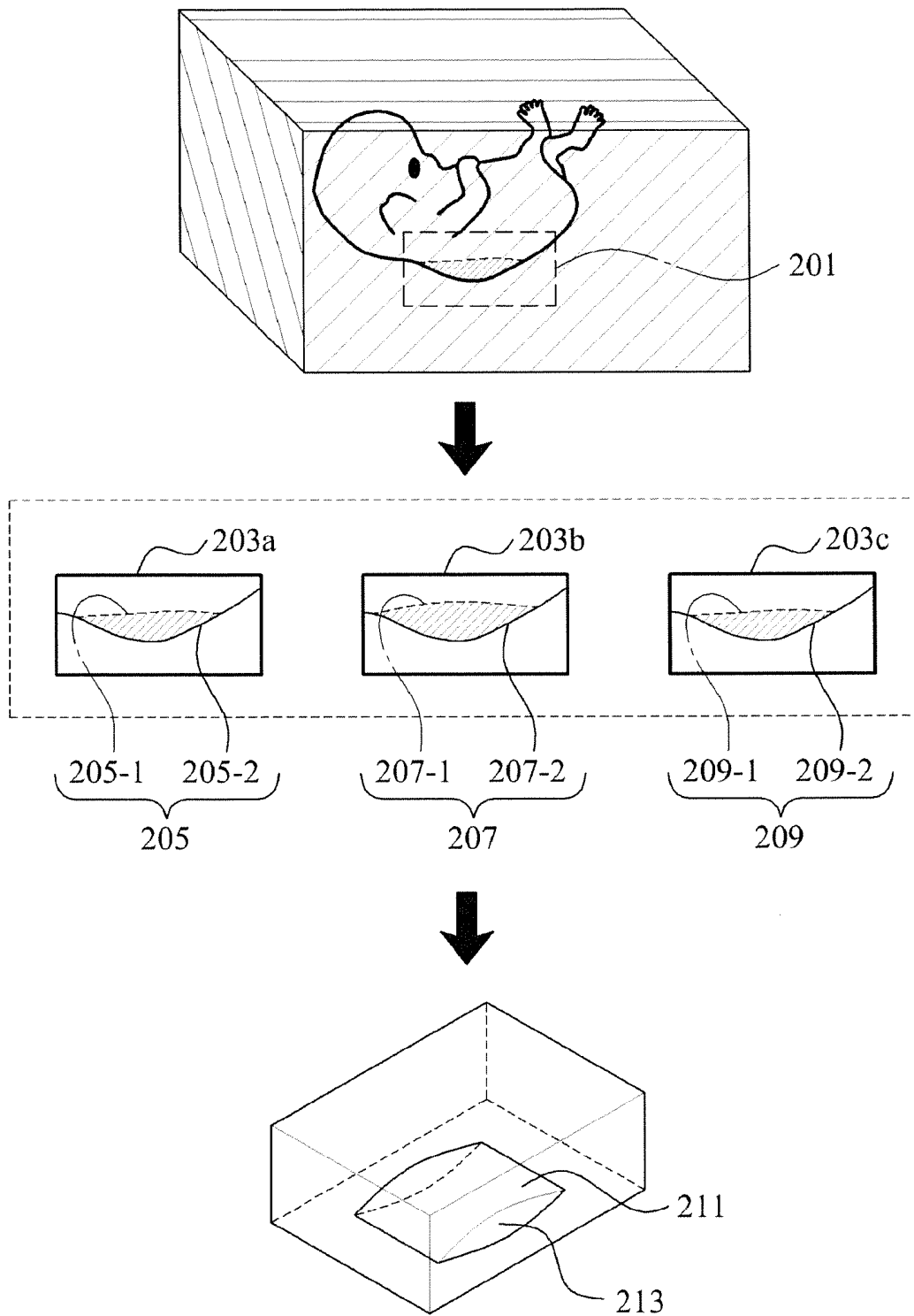
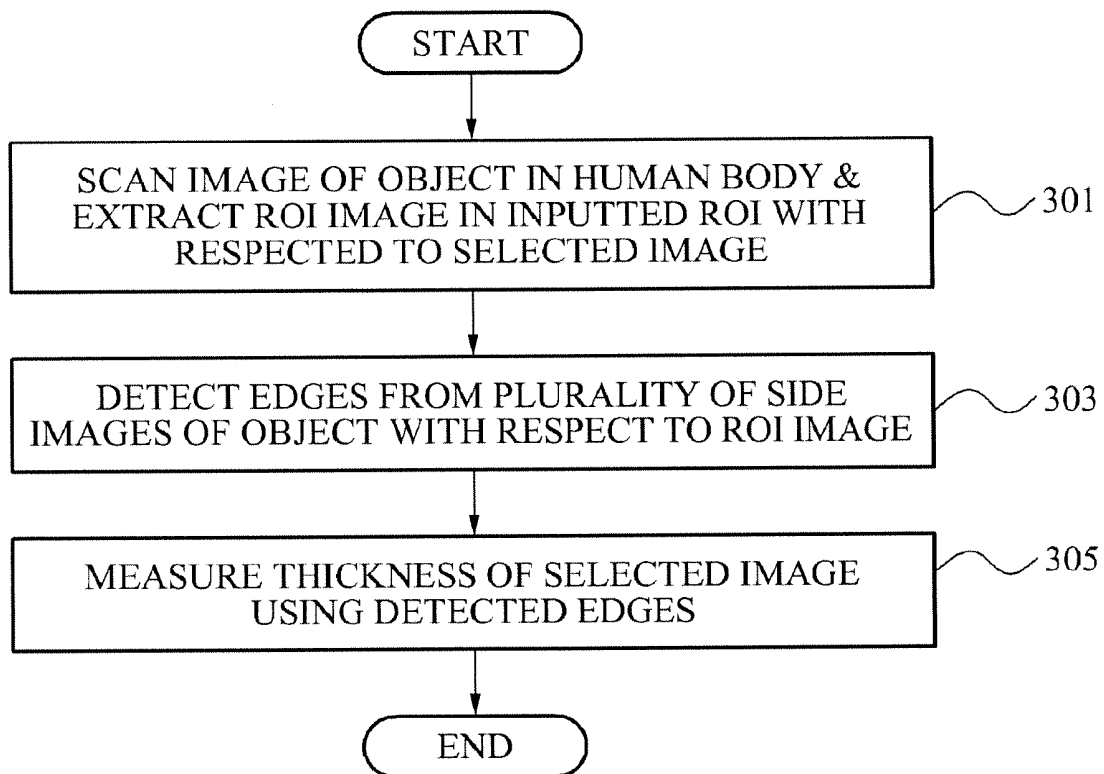


FIG. 3



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3D ULTRASOUND SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR OPERATING 3D ULTRASOUND SYSTEM

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application is Continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/927,974, filed on Jun. 26, 2013, which is a Continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/044,195, filed on Mar. 9, 2011, now U.S. Pat. No. 8,491,480, which claims the benefit of Korean Patent Application No. 10-2010-0051124, filed on May 31, 2010, in the Korean Intellectual Property Office, the disclosures of which is incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND

1. Field of the Invention

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

2. Description of the Related Art

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

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

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

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

SUMMARY

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

According to an aspect of the present invention, there is provided a 3D ultrasound system including an extractor to

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

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

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

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

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

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

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

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

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

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

Referring to FIG. 1, the 3D ultrasound system **101** includes an extractor **103**, a processor **105**, and a controller **107**.

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

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

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

As an example, the processor **105** detects edges from a plurality of side images of the object with respect to the ROI image. In this instance, the processor **105** may detect first edges of which brightness intensity is changed from a large value to a small value from the plurality of side images, and may detect second edges of which brightness intensity is change from a small value to a large value from the plurality of side images. That is, the processor may detect first edges at which a bright image is changed into a dark image from the

plurality of side images, and may detect second edges at which a dark image is changed into a bright image from the plurality of side images. The change in brightness is a result of the intensity of a specific image to be measured, for example, the intensity of the fetus' NT, is relatively darker than that in a peripheral region. Accordingly, the processor 105 may detect edges at a boundary of the fetus' NT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

In addition, before measuring the thickness of an image, the controller 107 may rotate the image of the scanned object, using gradients of the plurality of side images of the object with respect to the ROI image, thereby more precisely measuring the thickness of the image. In further detail, the controller 107 may control the slope of the image by calculating

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

What is claimed is:

1. 3-dimensional (3D) ultrasound system comprising:
 - an extractor configured to scan a 3D ultrasound data of a fetus and to extract a side image of the fetus from the 3D ultrasound data, the side image including an NT (nuchal translucency) region of the fetus;
 - a processor configured to detect a first edge and a second edge of the NT region included in the side image; and
 - a controller configured to measure the thickness of the NT region based on a distance between the first edge and the second edge,
 wherein the processor detects the first edge of which brightness intensity is changed from a large value to a small value in the side image, and detects the second edge of which brightness intensity is changed from a small value to a large value in the side image.
2. The 3D ultrasound system of claim 1,
 - wherein the extractor is further configured to extract an ROI image including the NT region from the side image, and
 - wherein the processor detects the first edge and the second edge of the NT region included in the ROI image.
3. The 3D ultrasound system of claim 1, wherein the side image corresponds to a sagittal view of the fetus.
4. The 3D ultrasound system of claim 2, wherein the processor detects the NT region from a region of which brightness intensity is smaller than on a reference brightness intensity in the ROI image, and detects the first edge corresponding to an upper boundary of the NT region and the second edge corresponding to a lower boundary of the NT region.
5. The 3D ultrasound system of claim 1, wherein the controller obtains the maximum distance between the first edge and the second edge, and measures the thickness of the measurement region based on the maximum distance.
6. The 3D ultrasound system of claim 1, wherein the controller controls to distinctly display the first edge and the second edge.
7. A method for operating a 3D ultrasound system, the method comprising:
 - scanning a 3D ultrasound data of a fetus and extracting a side image of the fetus from the 3D ultrasound data, the side image including an NT (nuchal translucency) region of the fetus;
 - detecting a first edge and a second edge of the NT region included in the side image; and
 - measuring the thickness of the NT region based on a distance between the first edge and the second edge,
 wherein the detecting comprises detecting the first edge of which brightness intensity is changed from a large value to a small value in the side image and detecting the second edge of which brightness intensity is changed from a small value to a large value in the side image.
8. The method of claim 7,
 - wherein the extracting the side image comprises extracting an ROI image including the NT region from the side image according to a user input,
 - wherein the detecting comprises detecting the first edge and the second edge of the NT region included in the ROI image.
9. The method of claim 7, wherein the side image corresponds to a sagittal view of the fetus.
10. The method of claim 8, wherein the detecting further comprises:
 - detecting the NT region from a region of which brightness intensity is smaller than on a reference brightness intensity in the ROI image; and

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

11. The method of claim 7, wherein the measuring the thickness of the NT region comprises: 5

obtaining the maximum distance between the first edge and the second edge; and
measuring the thickness of the measurement region based on the maximum distance.

12. The method of claim 7, further comprising: 10
controlling to distinctly display the first edge and the second edge.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	3D超声系统和操作3D超声系统的方法		
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摘要(译)

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

