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(22) 2002 01 31

(71) 가 161

(72) 149-302

106-1004

105-402

(74)

:

(54)

ray level distribution)

(g

1

1

2

3

4

5

6 1

7 6

8 6 (histogram)

9 2

10 9

11 9

12

13 12

14 13 (graph)

15

< >

510: ,

530: 1 ,

550: 2 .

stribution) (gray level di

가 가 가 가 가 가 가 가

(CT:Computed tomography)

가

가

가

, CT

가

가

가

(invasive)

가

가

가

가

4

가

20%

가 1

가

가

가

(gray level distribution)

(gray level distribution)

가

가

가

가

가

가

(gray level)

2

(pixel)

가

1
(110)

(representative gray level) (120)
(130). 1

5

가 가

4

(440)

4

	(440)				(440)
	(410)	(430)		(430)	
		(420)			
500 x700		0 255	가	(420)	
	(410)	(monitor)			
					(510)
(2 111).	(510)			(530), (550)	
(510)					
(530) 1	(530)			2 (550)	
		(530, 550)		(510)	
		(530, 550)		(530, 550)	(115)
		1 (530)	6		
			7		
				1 (530)	(61, 62, 63)
			4		(420),
	(micro processor)				
228.9	1 (530)				
	1 (530)		6		
	8				
	1 (530)				
		1 (530)		1 (530)	
2		2 (550)		9 (550)	
		(5 550)		10	
550)	(91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96)				2 (
	(420),			4	
	2 (550)				47.7

2 (550) 9
 11
 2 (550)
 (510) (530, 550)
 (510) (2 113).
 12 (510) 가 (121)
 (510) (121) (510)
 (510) (121)
 13 가 (Gaussian broadening) (2 113). (noise)
 13 (201, 203) (filtering) 14
 (203) (203)
 (510) (205) , 198.6
 2 (510) (510) (510)
 (117). (510)
 2 (550) 1 (530) (510)
 (530) (510) C' (510) C , 1
 A , 2 B , C' f(C;A,B) C'
 $f(C;A,B)=(C-B)/(A-B)$ f(C;A,B) 가(
 monotonically increase) 가
 =0.833 (510) (510) 0 1 (198.6-47.7)/(228.9-47.7)
 가
 1 (510) (130).
 3 (510) (510)
 (131).
 (133).
 (135). 15
 15 (graph)
 (least square) 15 가 (150)
 (510) 가
 (137).

가

가

가 가

(57)

1.

;

;

(gray level distribution)

;

2.

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3.

1

2

,

4.

1

2

,

5.

2

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2 6. ,

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6 7. ,

7 8. ,

7 9. ,

가 (Gaussian broadening)

2 10. ,

가

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2 11. ,

가

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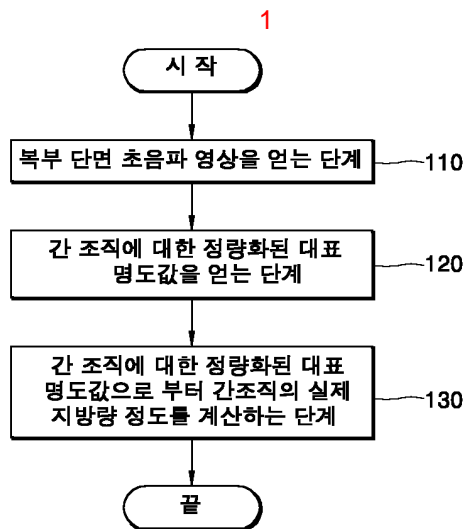
2 12. ,

가

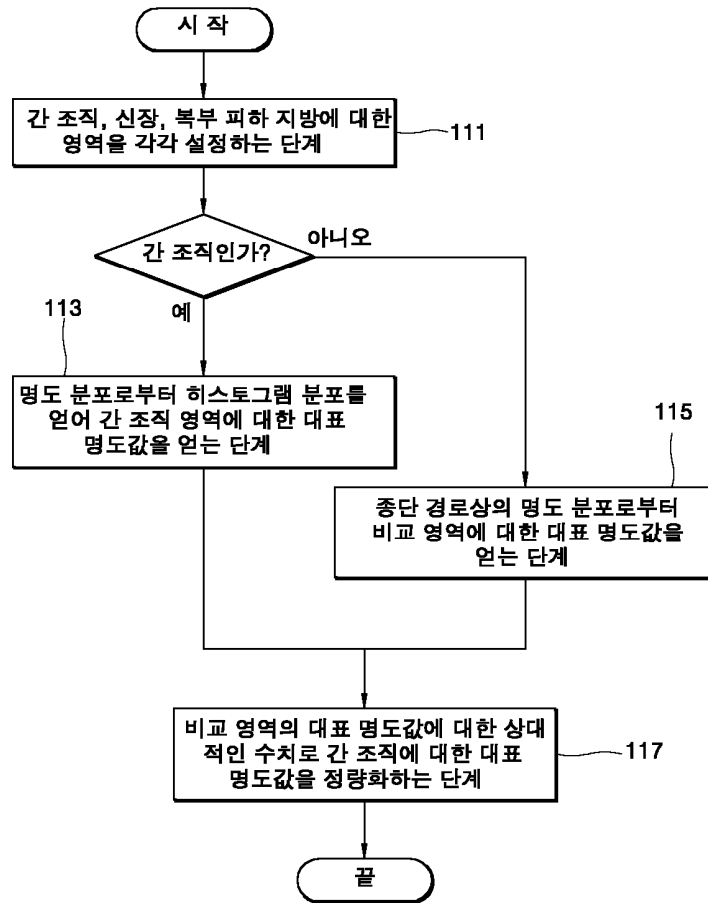
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13.

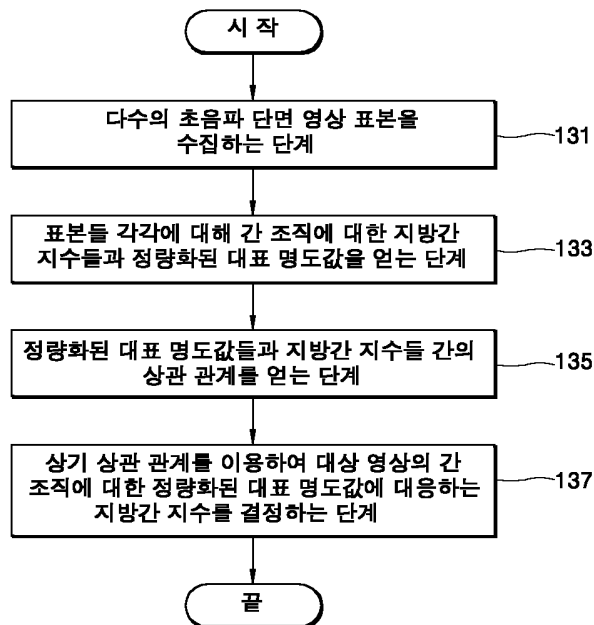
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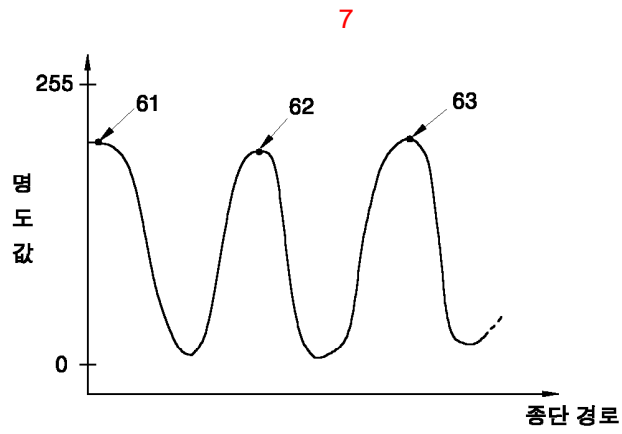
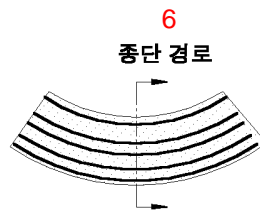
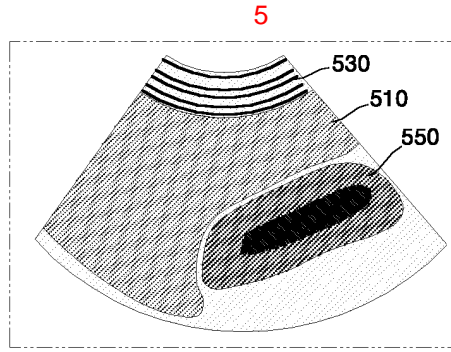
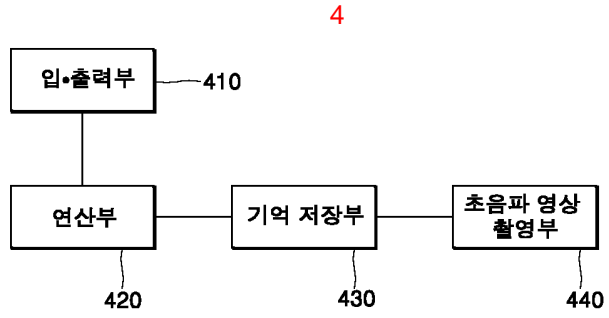


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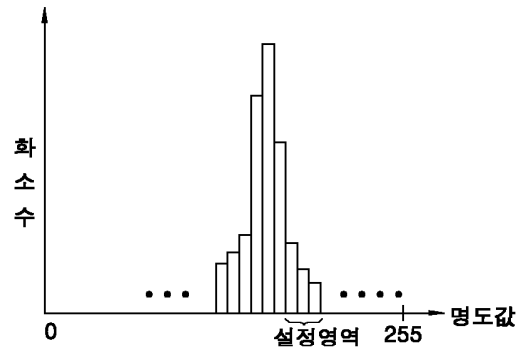


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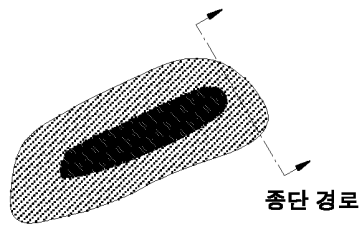




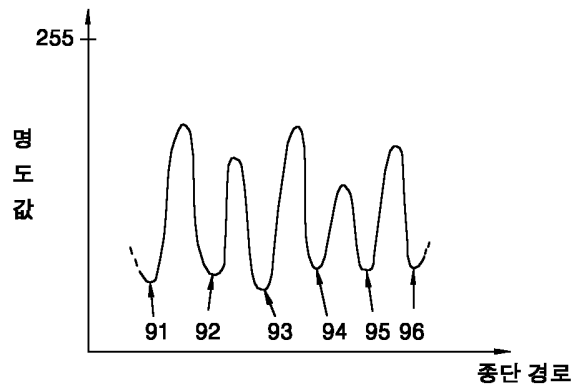
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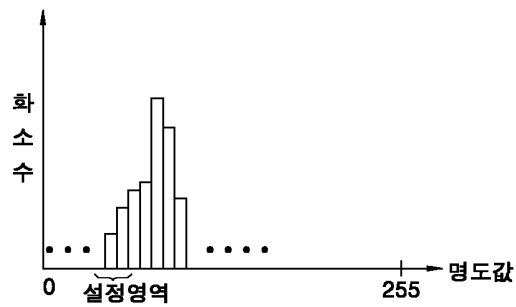
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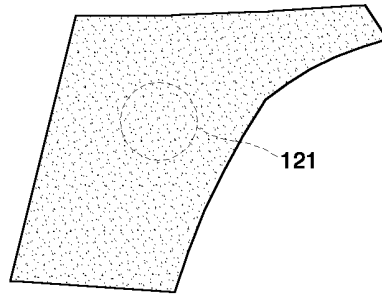
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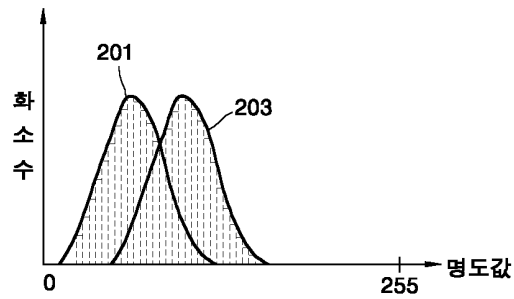
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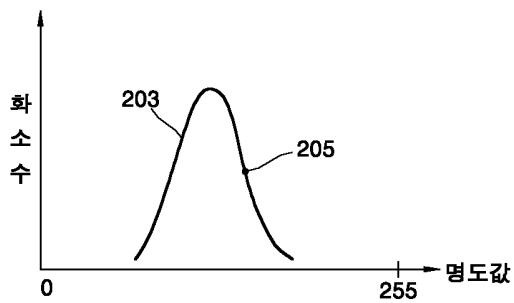
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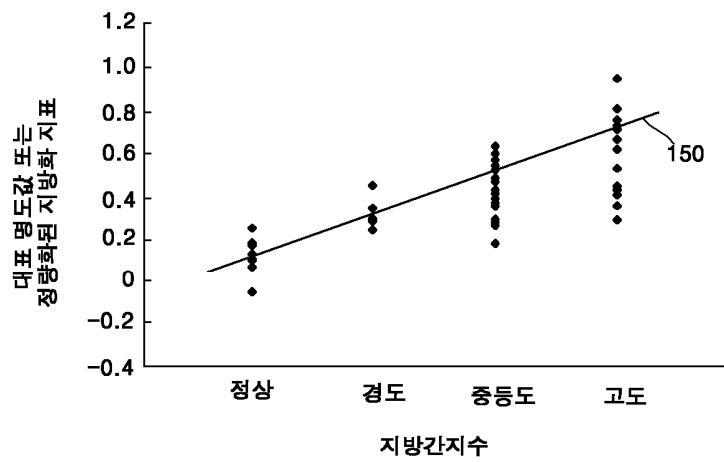
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专利名称(译)	从超声图像定量测量靶器官脂肪量		
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摘要(译)

提供了一种用于从超声图像定量测量目标器官中的脂肪量的方法。根据本发明的一个方面的方法是一种用于获得人体器官的超声截面图像，在图像上设置目标区域，以及根据目标区域中的像素的亮度值的灰度级分布计算目标区域的量化代表亮度的方法。在获得该值之后，通过确定与目标区域的量化代表亮度值相对应的脂肪量来定量地确定脂肪量。 1

