

- Introduction
- Light & Endoscopy
- X-Rays
- Nuclear imaging
- Magnetic Resonance Imaging
- Ultrasound imaging



- Introduction
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Ultrasound Imaging

- An ultrasound is a High Frequency sound (mechanical wave).
- Ultrasound imaging uses the same technology as bats or submarine sonars



Ultrasound Imaging

Short History:

- 1794 : Spallanzani discovers ultrasound observing bats



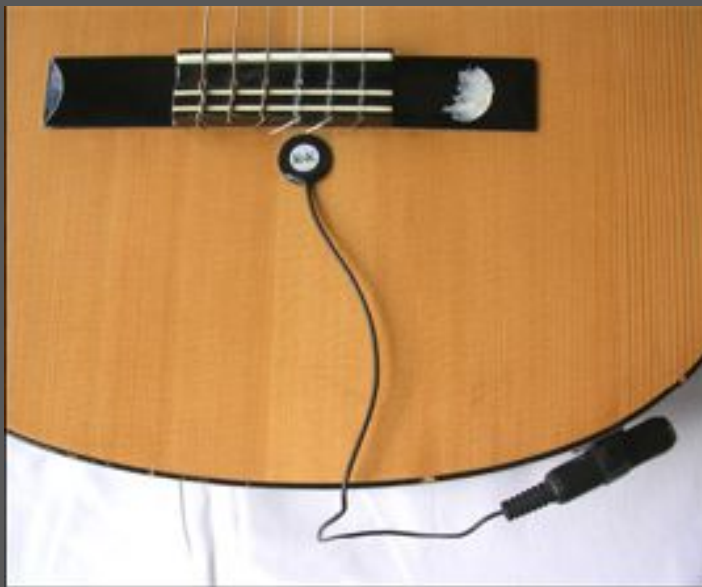
They can move without using their eyes.



Ultrasound Imaging

Short History:

- 1794 : Spallanzani discovers ultrasound observing bats
- 1880 : Discovery of the piezoelectric effect (Pierre & Jacques Curie)



Ultrasound Imaging

Short History:

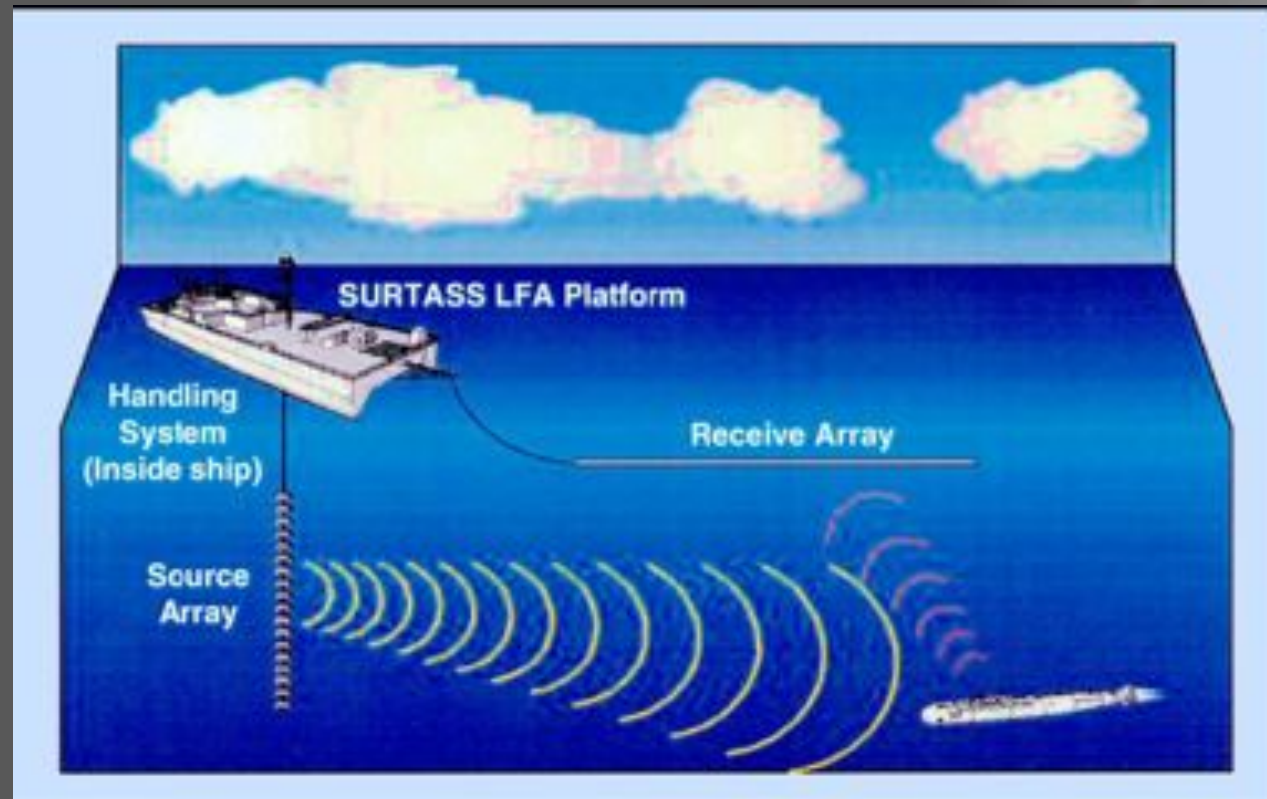
- 1794 : Spallanzani discovers ultrasound observing bats
- 1880 : Discovery of the piezoelectric effect (Pierre & Jacques Curie)
- 1883 : Galton builds an ultrasound whistle



Ultrasound Imaging

Short History:

- 1915 : first SONAR (SOund NAvigation and Ranging)



Ultrasound Imaging

Short History:

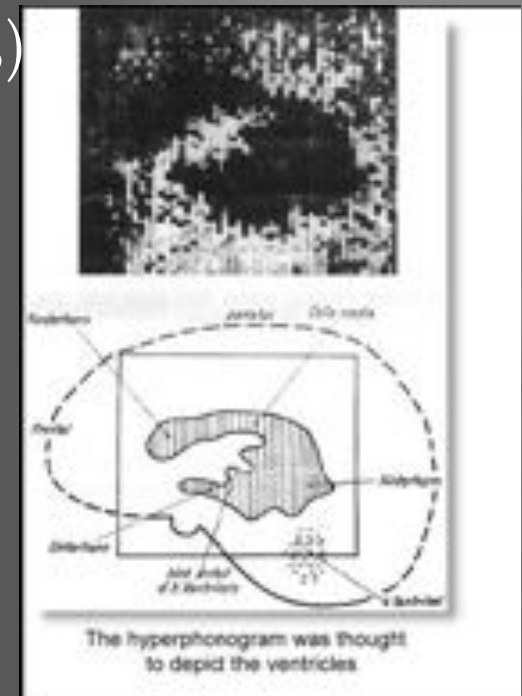
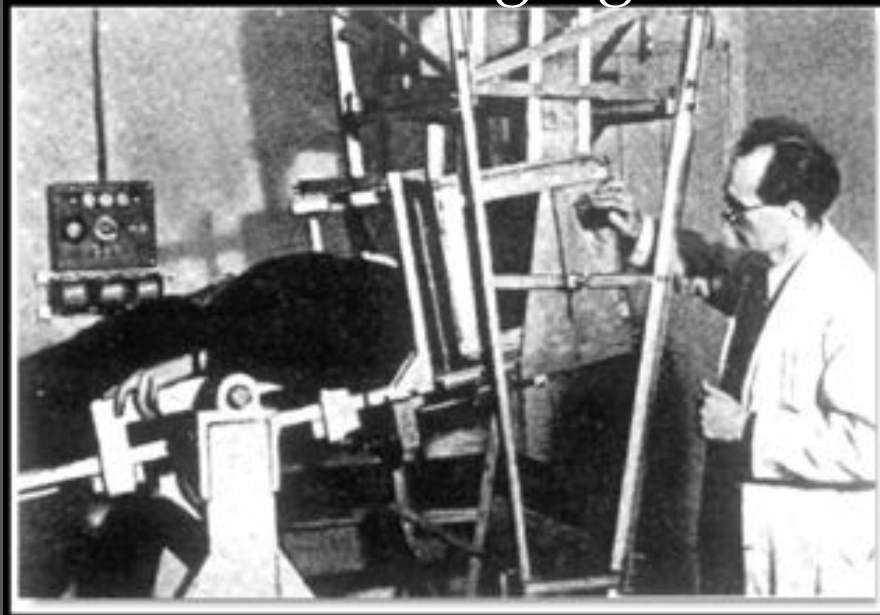
- 1915 : first medical application of the SONAR



Ultrasound Imaging

Short History:

- 1915 : first medical application of the SONAR
- 1947 Visualization of the first brain tumor by ultrasound imaging (Dussik brothers)



Ultrasound Imaging

Short History:

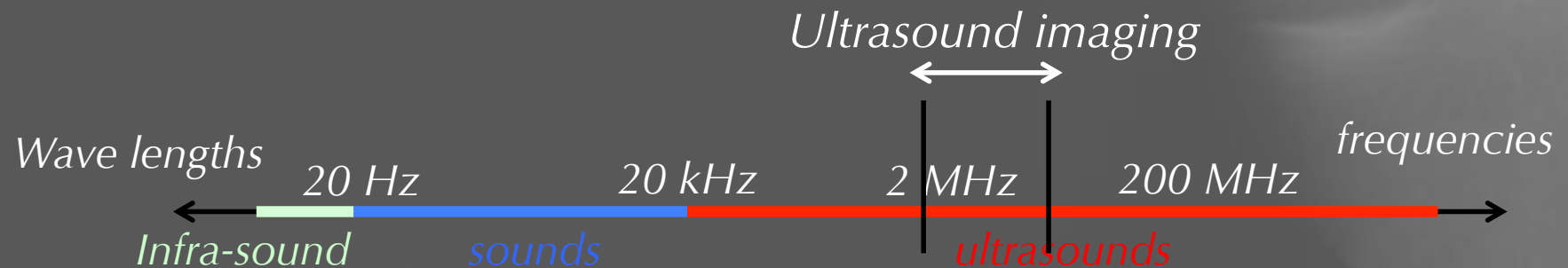
- 1957 First swiping ultrasound imager



Ultrasound Waves

- Propagate within matter through
 - Compressions,
 - Relaxations.
- Do not propagate in vacuum

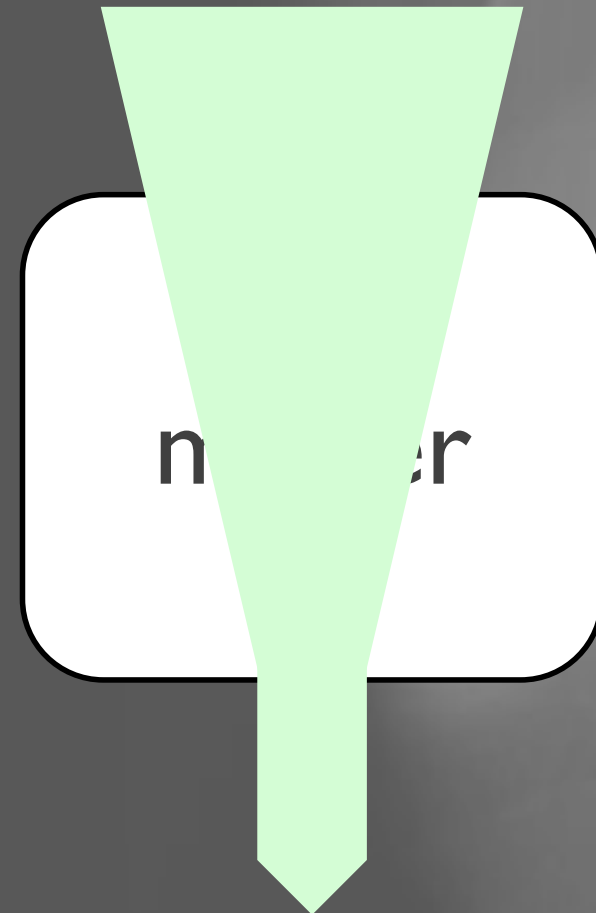
Field	Propagation Speed (m/s)
Air	333
Water	1480
Fat	1446
Muscle	1542–1626
Blood	1566
Bone	2070–5350



Ultrasound and Matter Interactions

➤ Absorption :

Attenuation	Matx Depth
2,5-3,5 MHz	> 15cm
5 MHz	10cm
7,5 MHz	5-6cm
10 MHz	2-3cm



Ultrasound and Matter Interactions

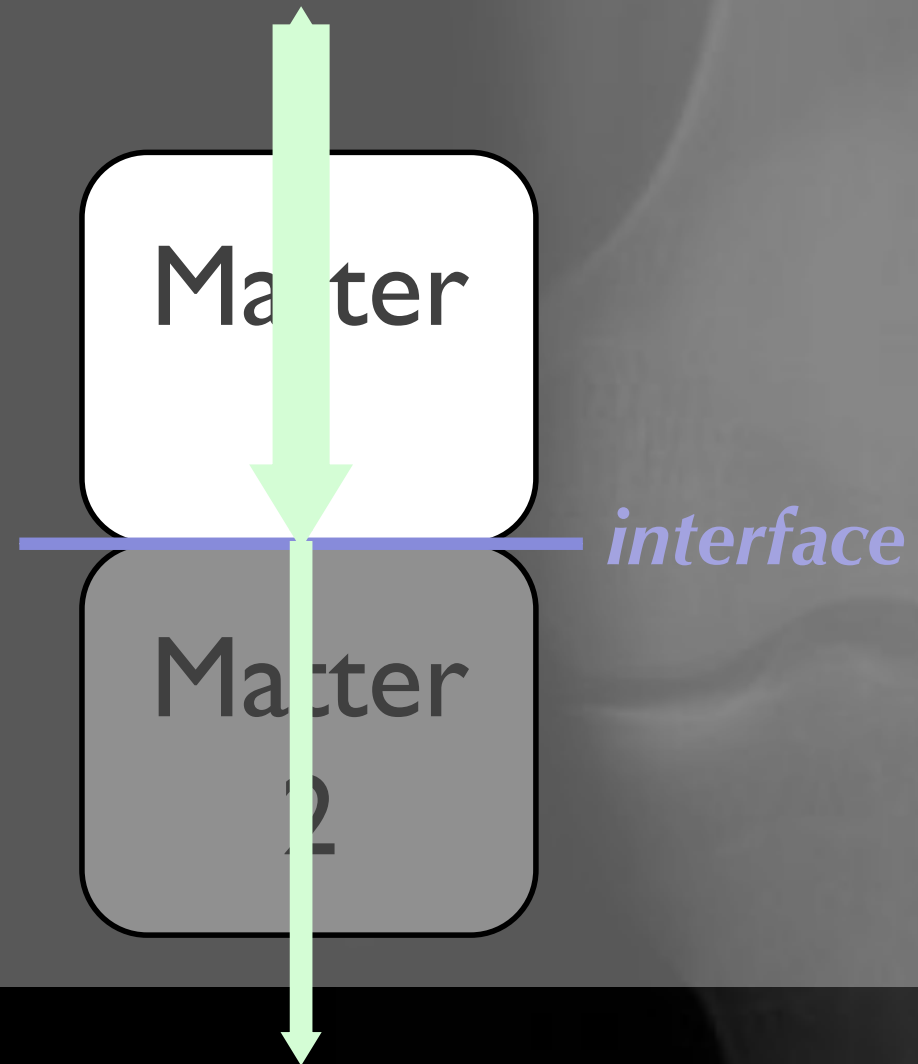
Material	Att. coefficient (dB/cm MHz)
Water	0.002
Fat	0.66
Soft Tissue	0.9
Muscle	2.0
Air	12.0
Bone	20.0
Lung	40.0

- Water, Fat, Soft Tissues, Muscles
 - Good Ultrasound Transfer Materials
- Air, Bones, Lungs:
 - Stop Ultrasounds



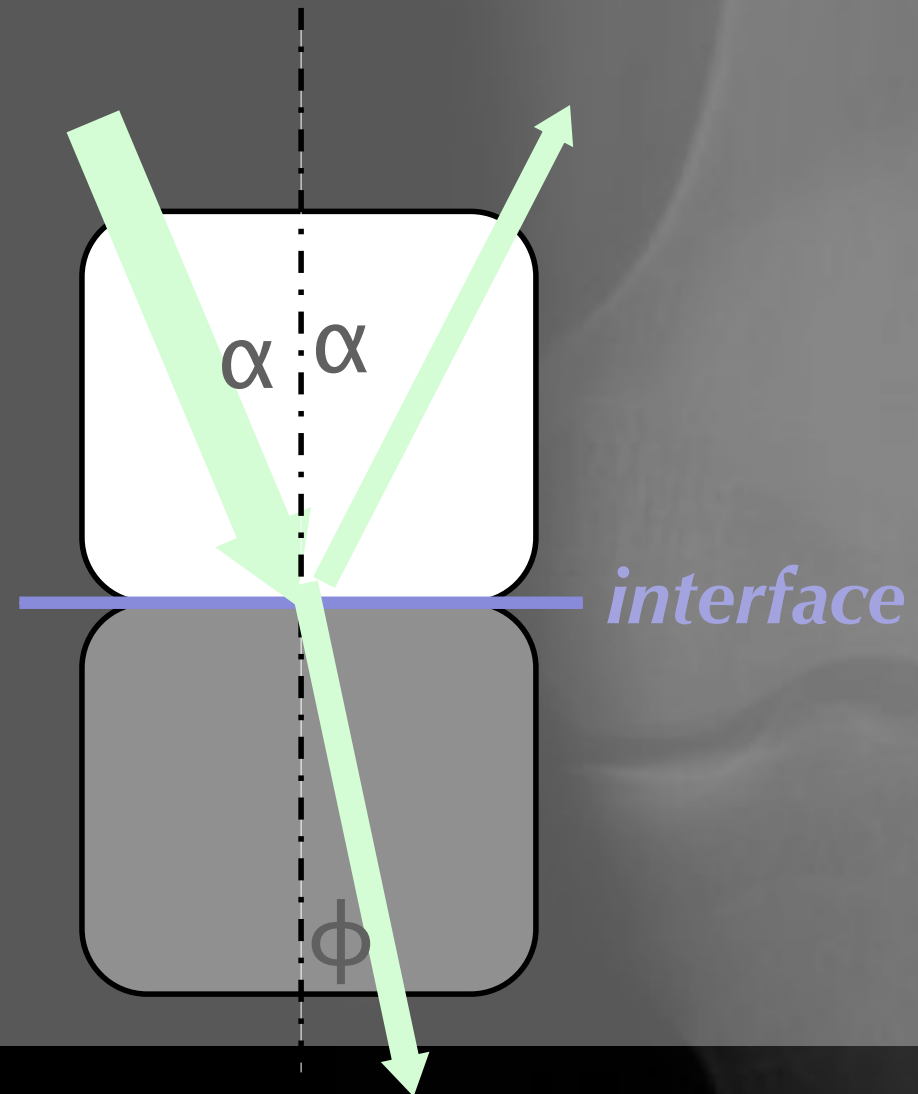
Ultrasound and Matter Interactions

- Absorption
- Reflection (echo)



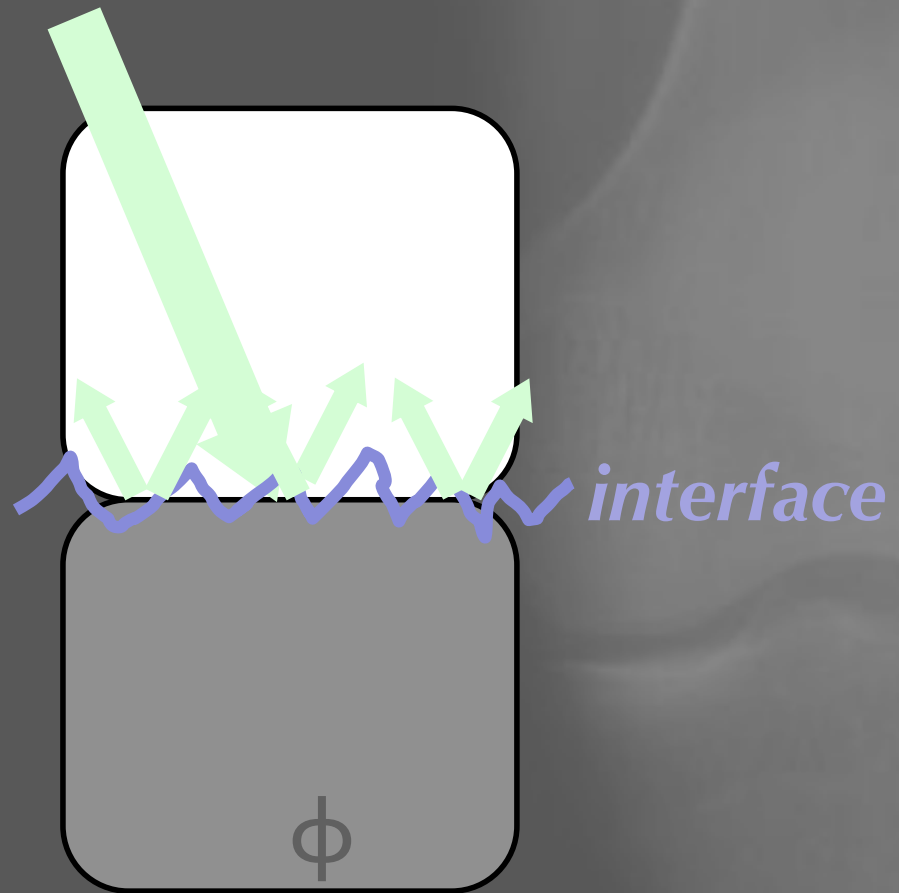
Ultrasound and Matter Interactions

- Absorption
- Reflection (echo)
- Refraction



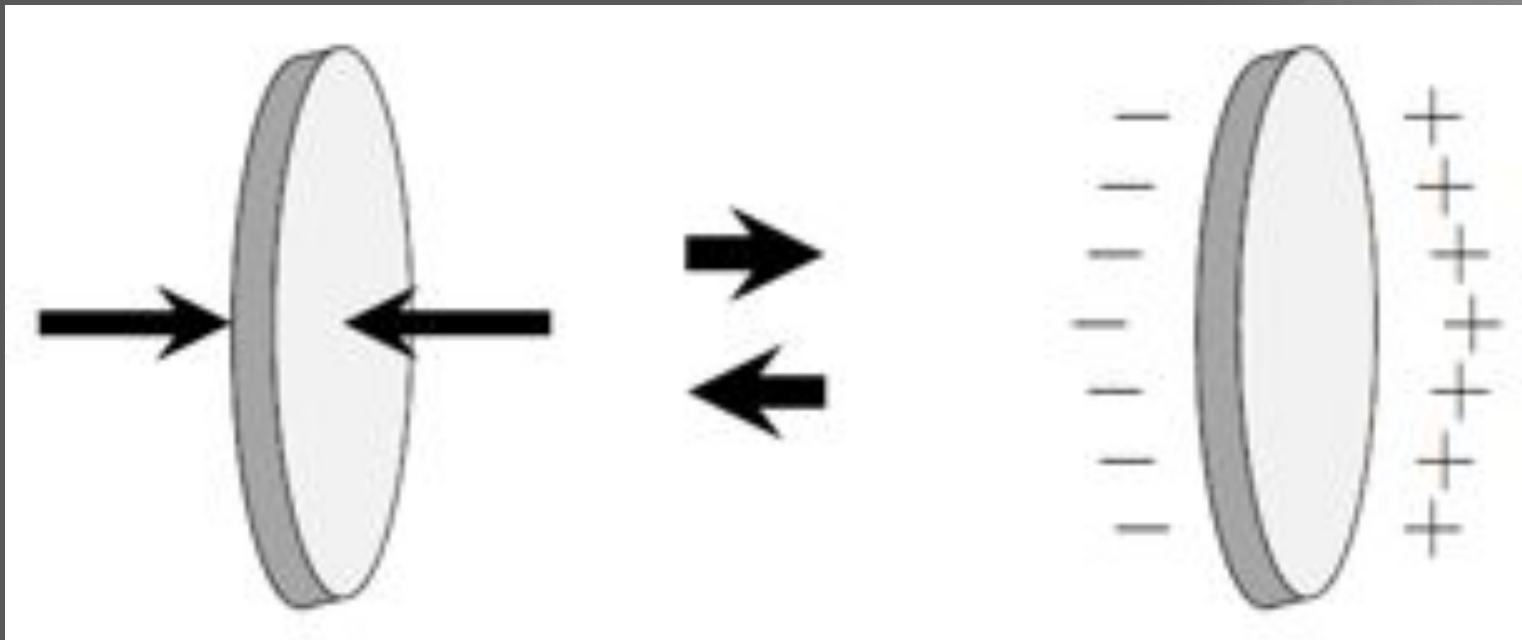
Ultrasound and Matter Interactions

- Absorption
- Reflection (echo)
- Refraction
- Scattering



Ultrasound Imaging Principle

- Piezoelectric effect:
Electric current $\Leftrightarrow$ Mechanical waves



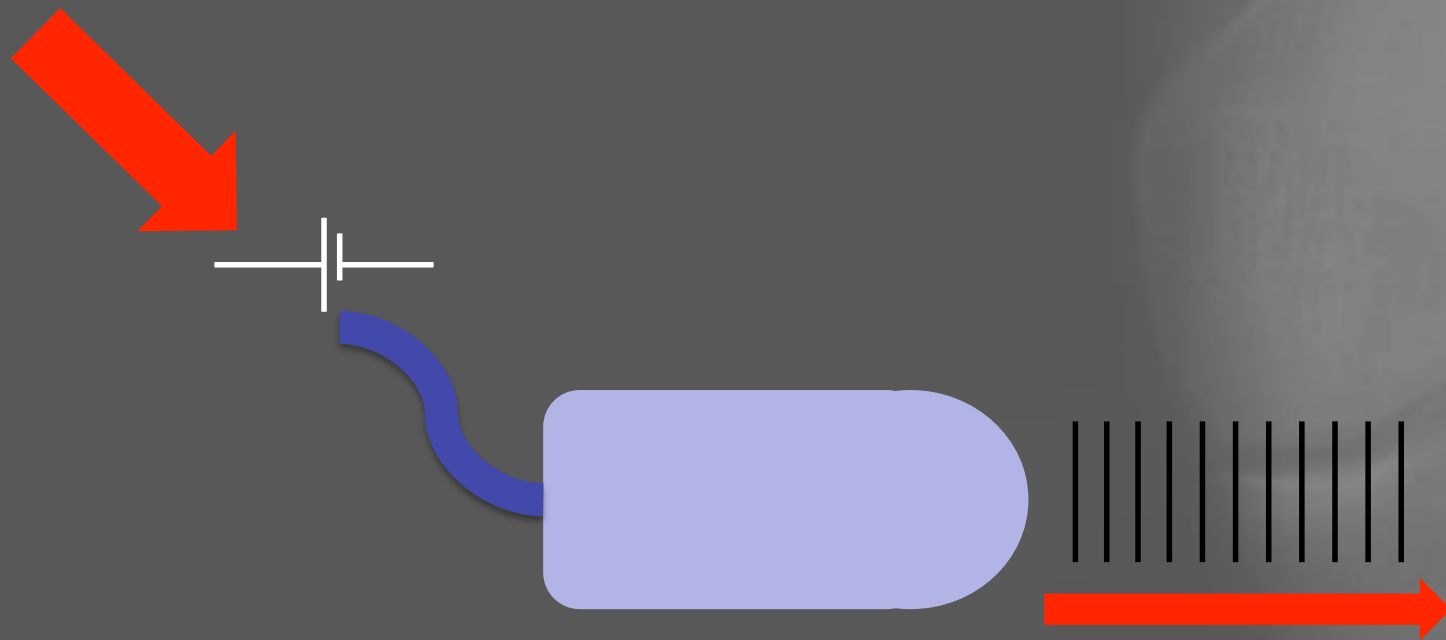
Ultrasound Imaging Principle

- Piezoelectric effect:
Electric current $\Leftrightarrow$ Mechanical waves



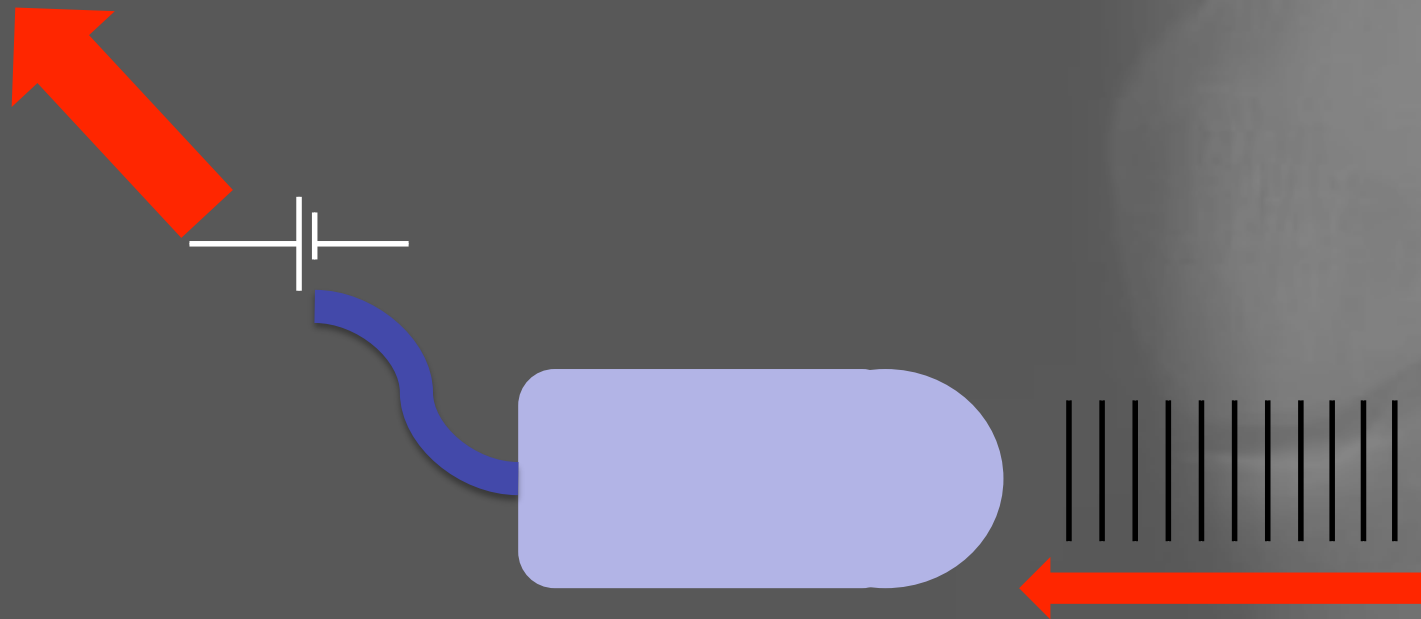
Ultrasound Imaging Principle

- Piezoelectric effect:
Electric current => Mechanical waves



Ultrasound Imaging Principle

- Piezoelectric effect:
Electric current $\leftrightarrow$ Mechanical waves



Ultrasound Imaging Device



- Ultrasound Probe
- Computation Unit
- Puls controler (controls frequency, length and amplitude of current emission)
- Screen/keyboard/etc.



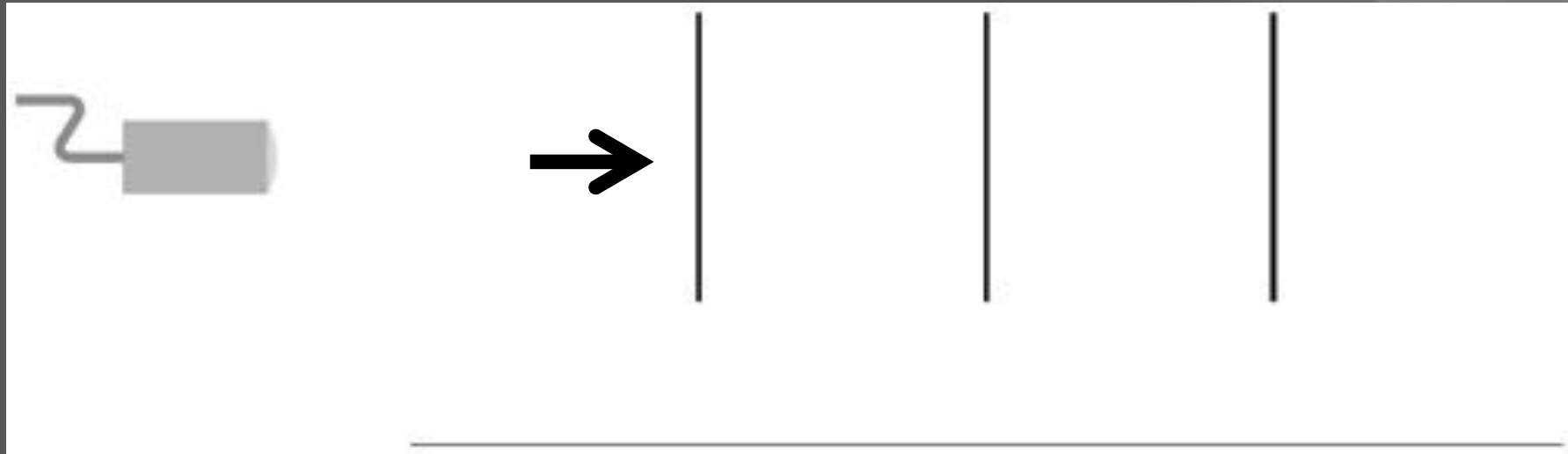
Figure 1 Le cathéter AcuNav



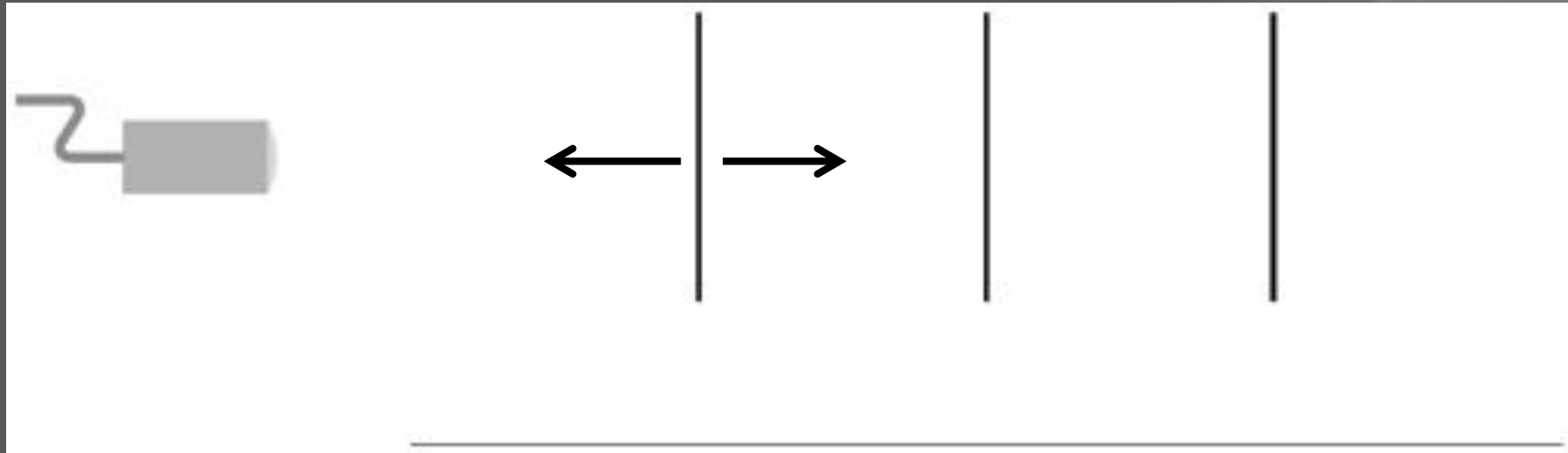




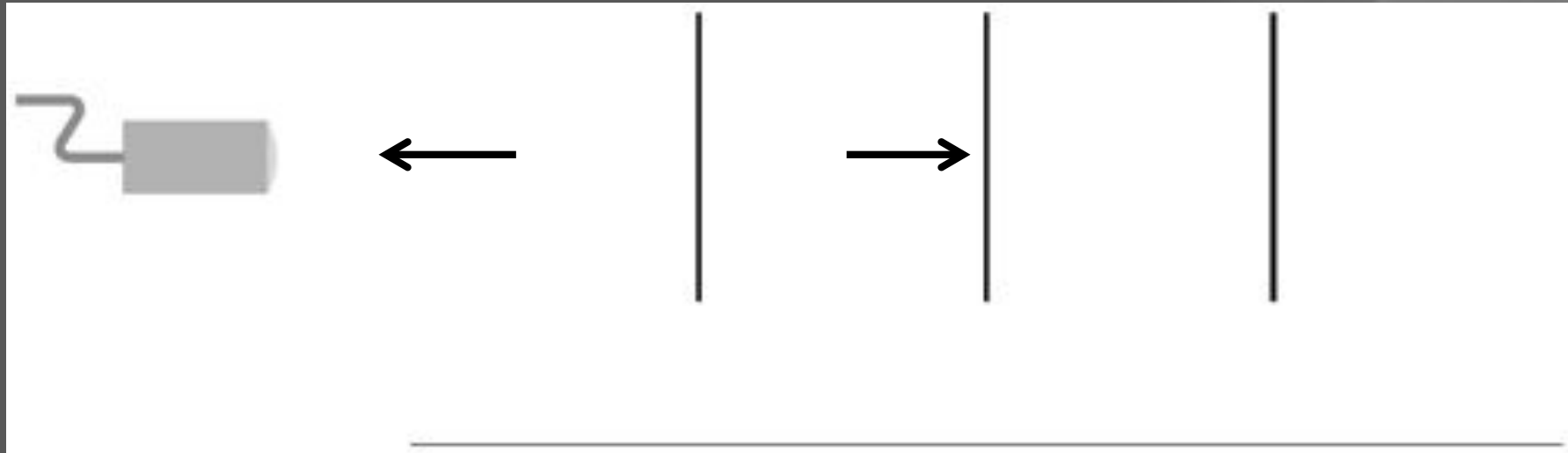
- Formation d' une image 1D :



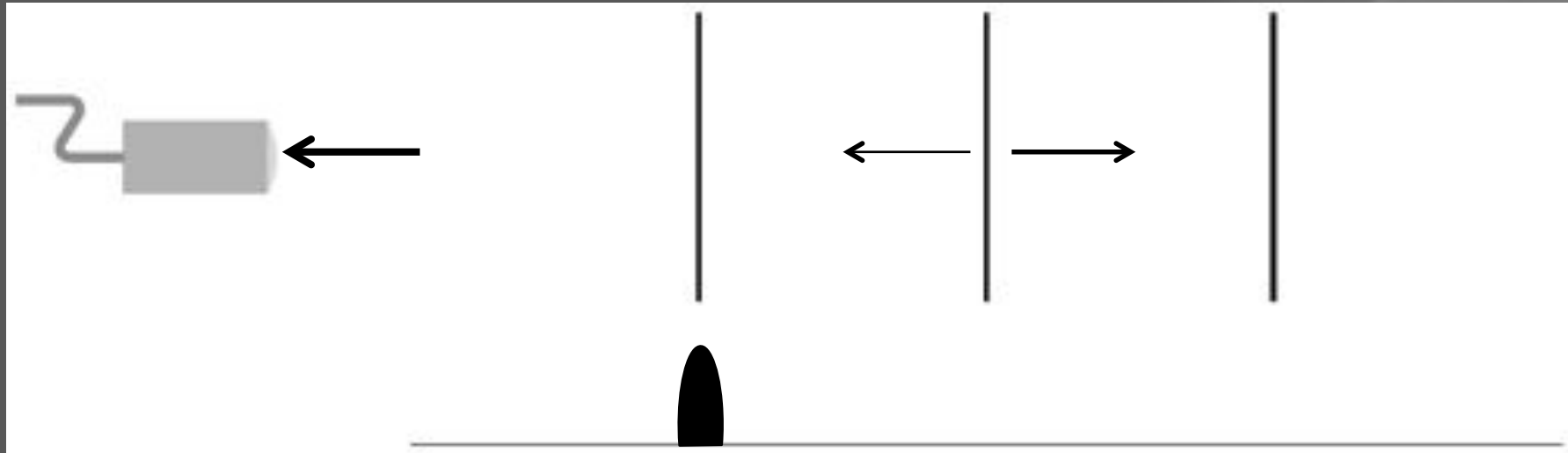
- Formation d' une image 1D :



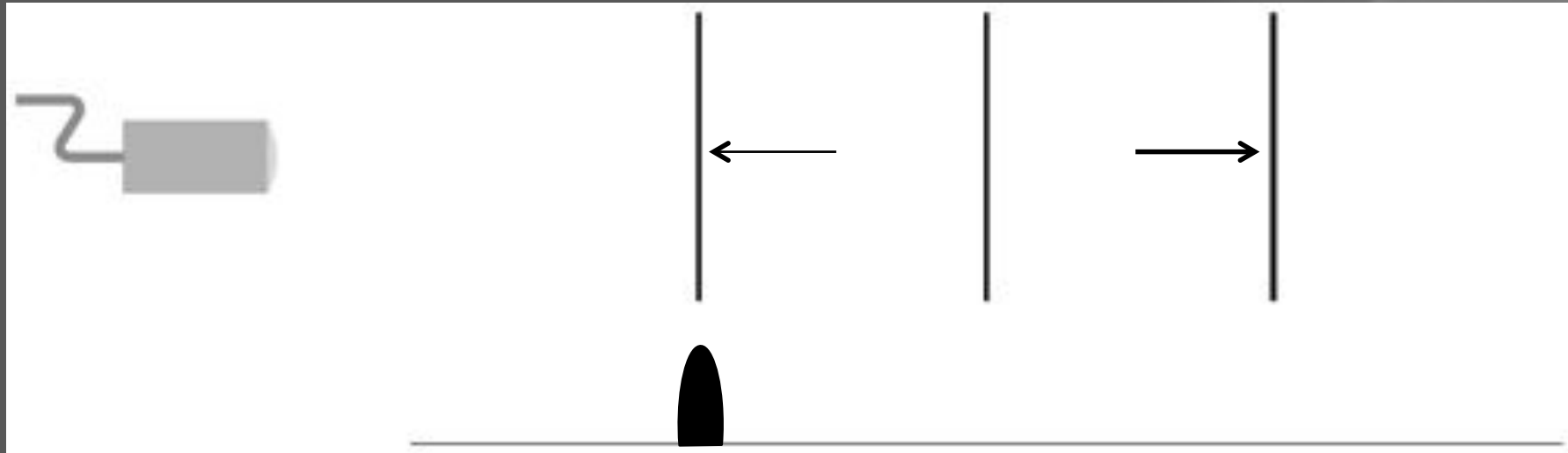
- Formation d' une image 1D :



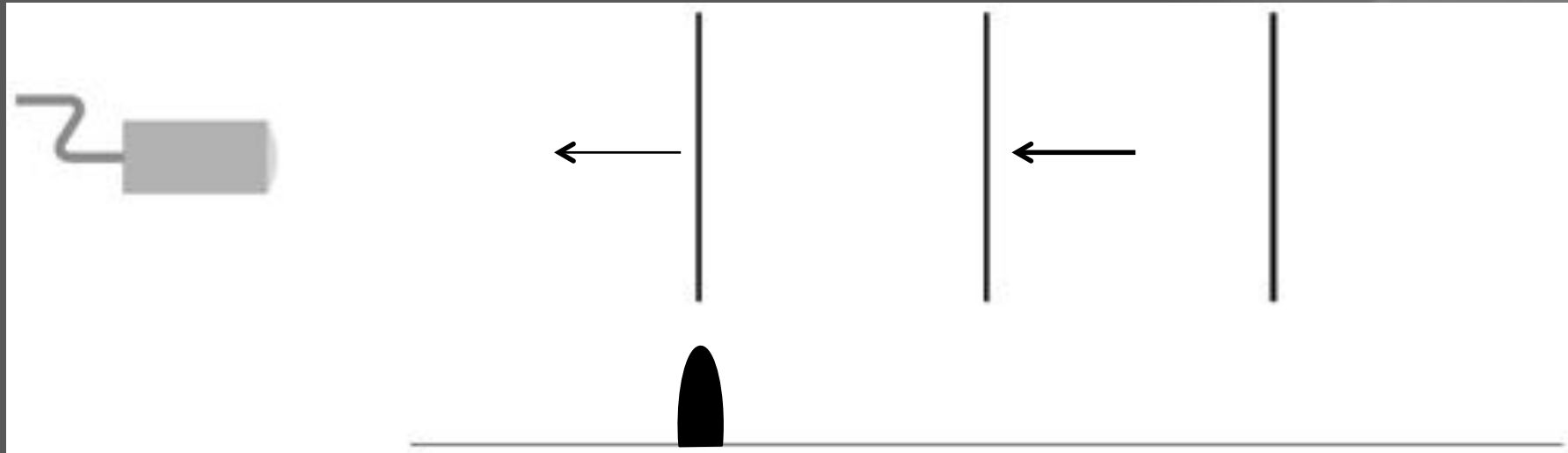
- Formation d' une image 1D :



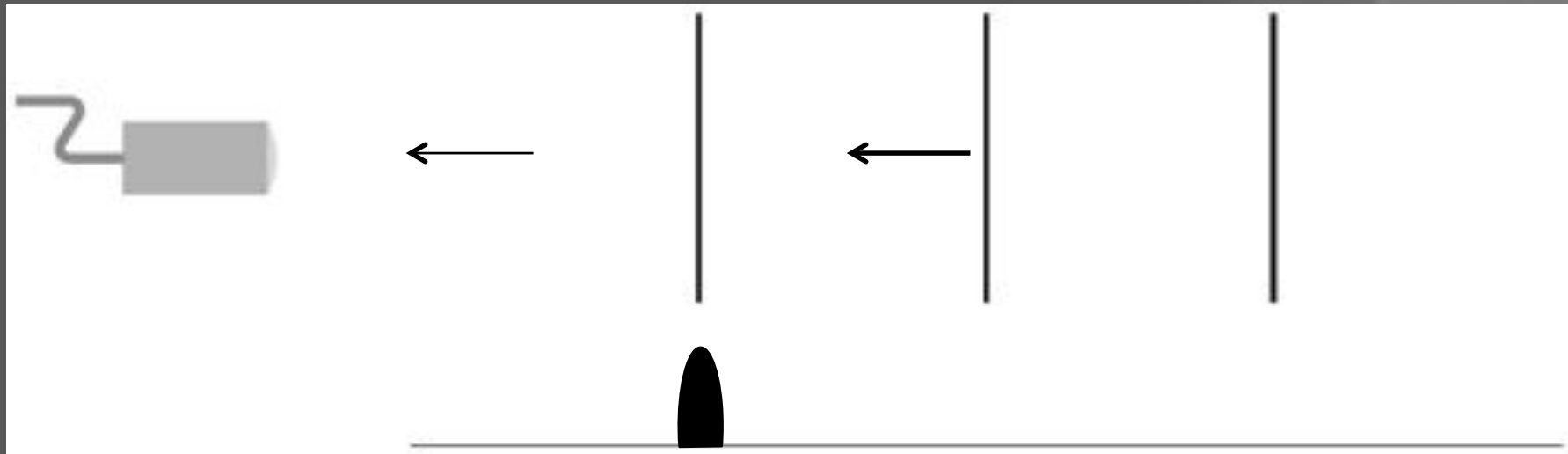
- Formation d' une image 1D :



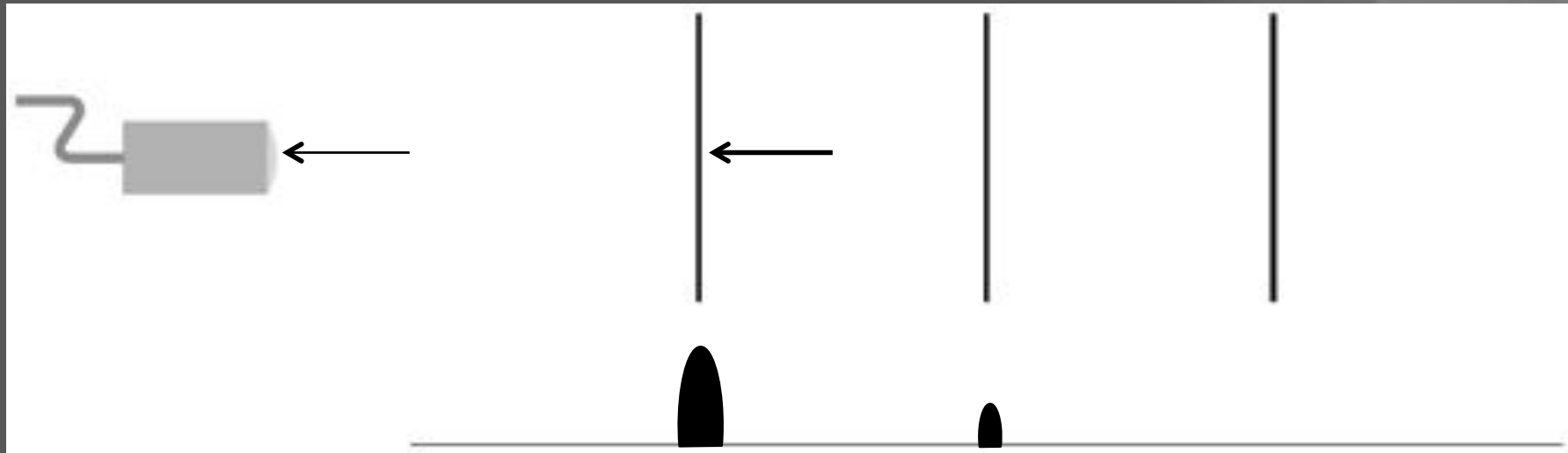
- Formation d' une image 1D :



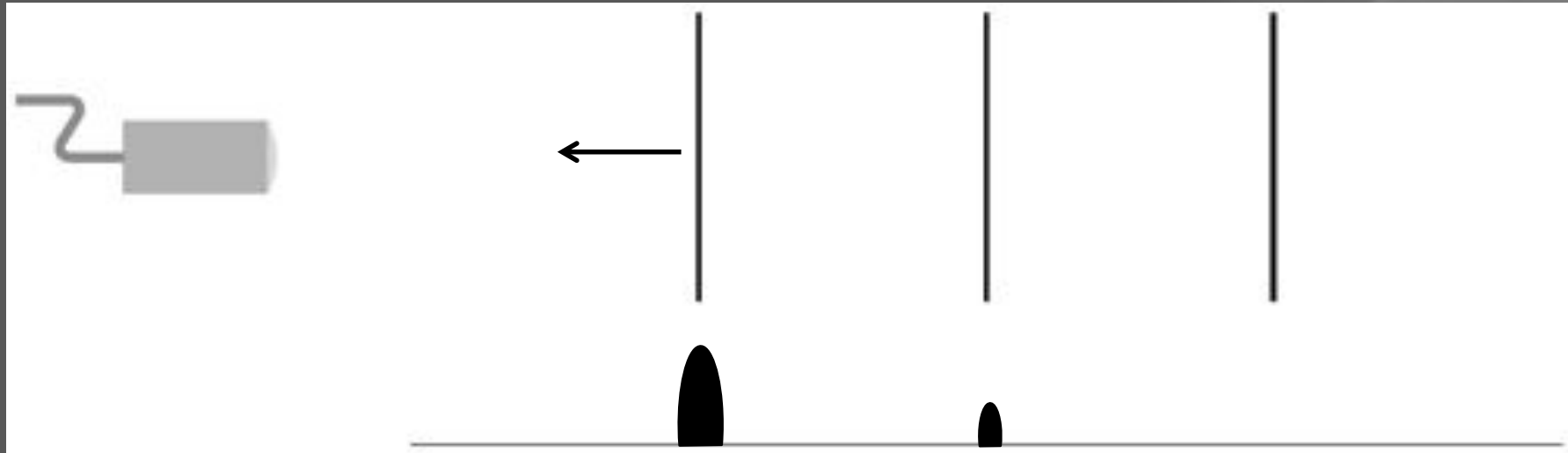
- Formation d' une image 1D :



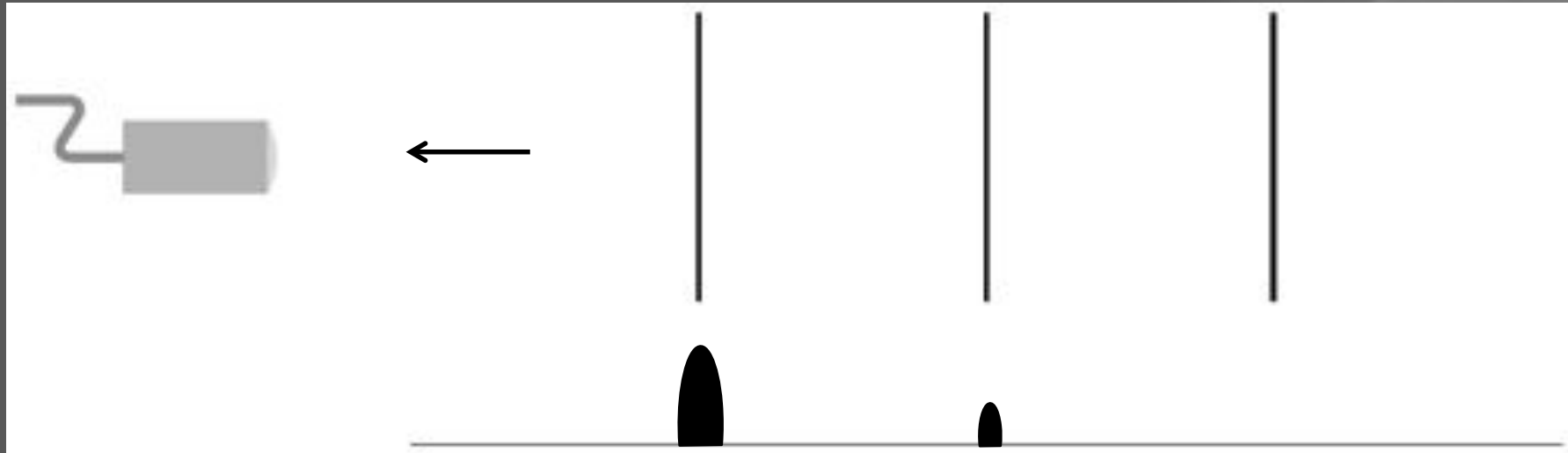
- Formation d' une image 1D :



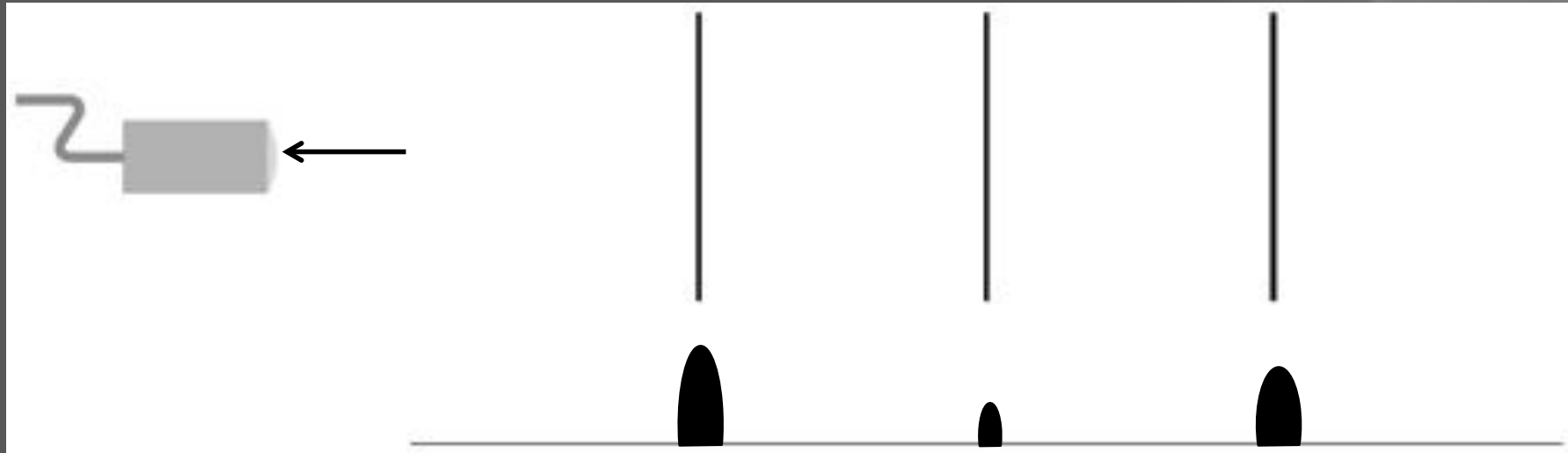
- Formation d' une image 1D :



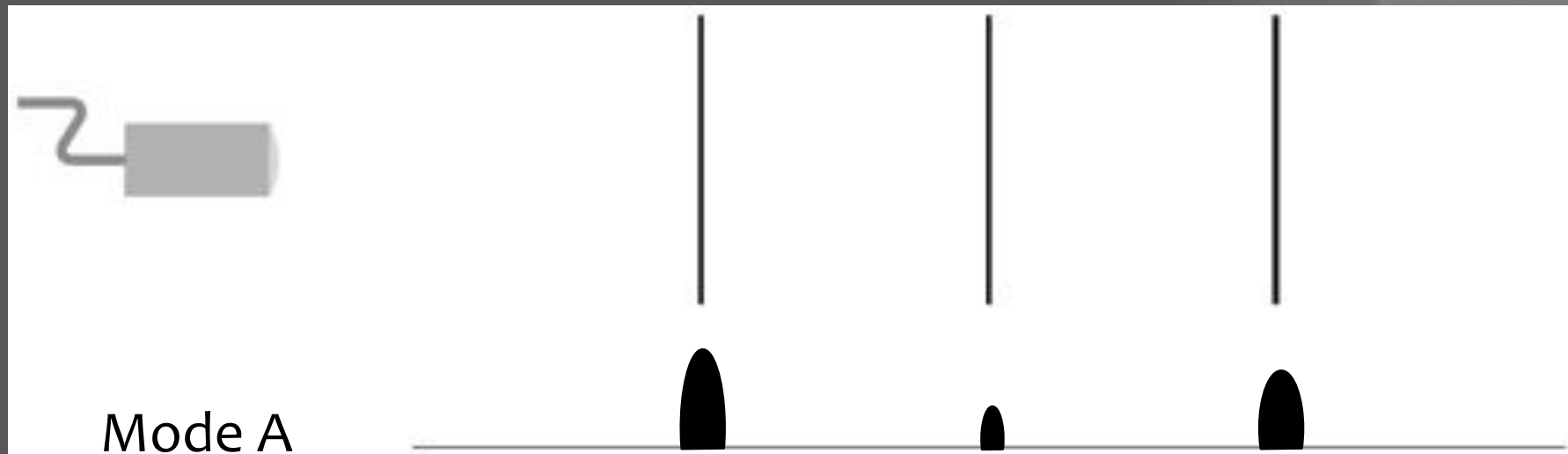
- Formation d' une image 1D :



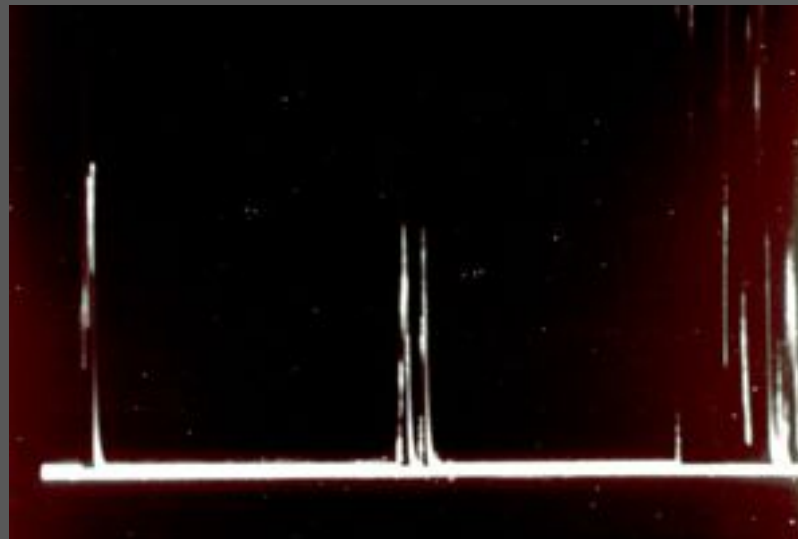
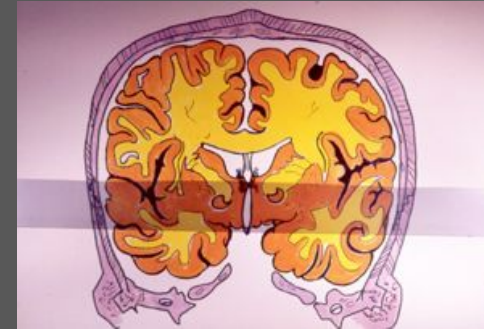
- Formation d' une image 1D :



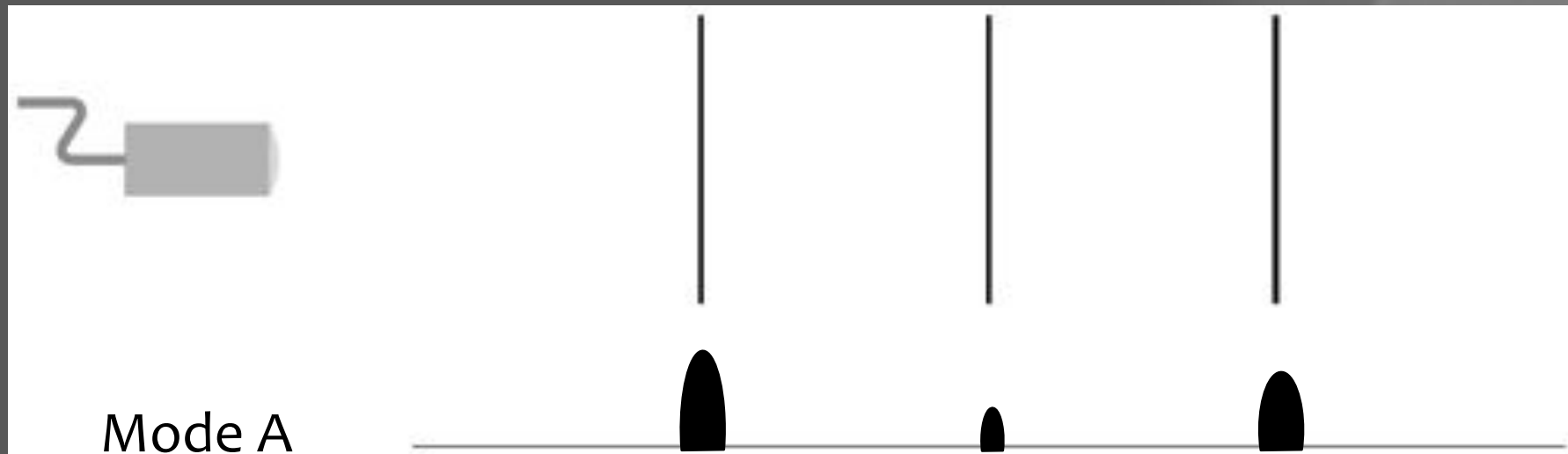
- Formation d' une image 1D :



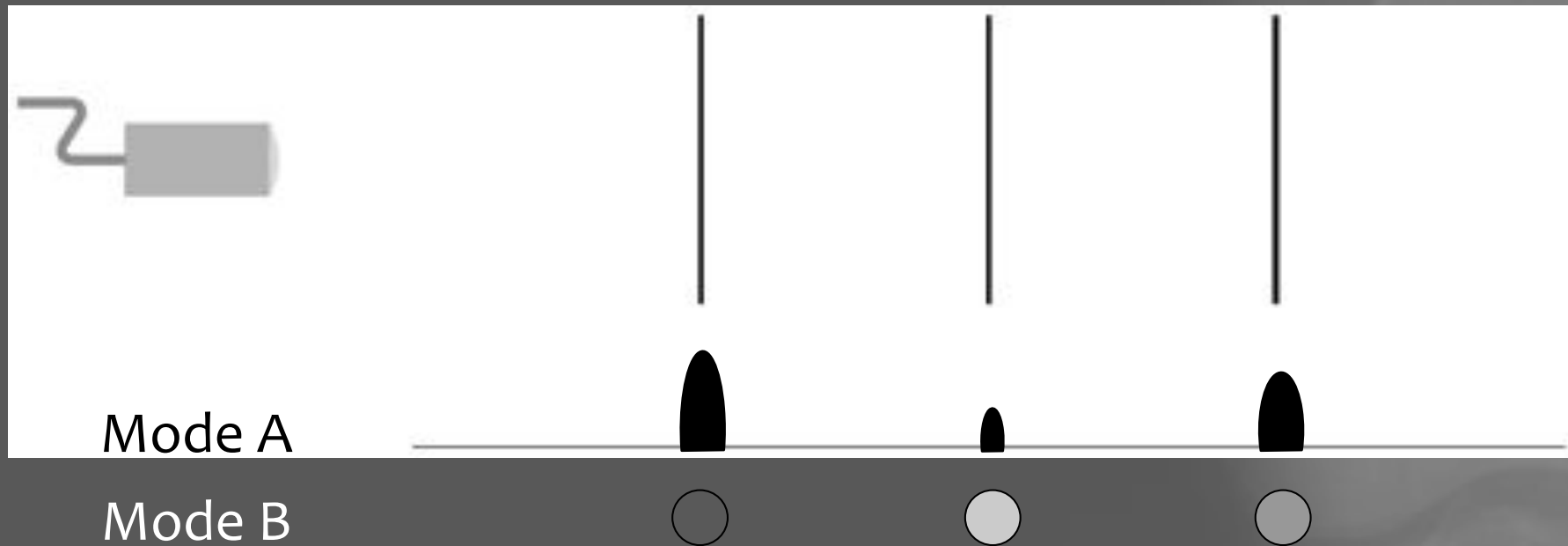
- Formation d' une image 1D :



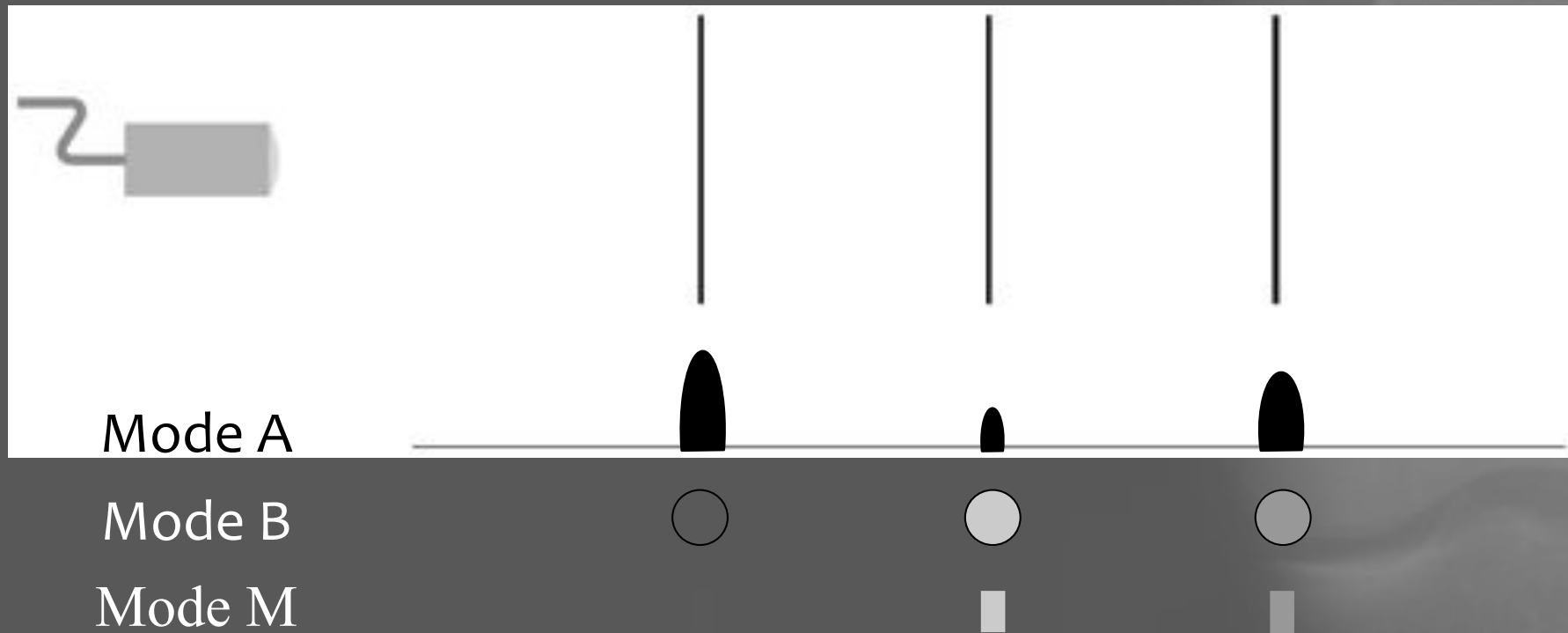
- Formation d' une image 1D :



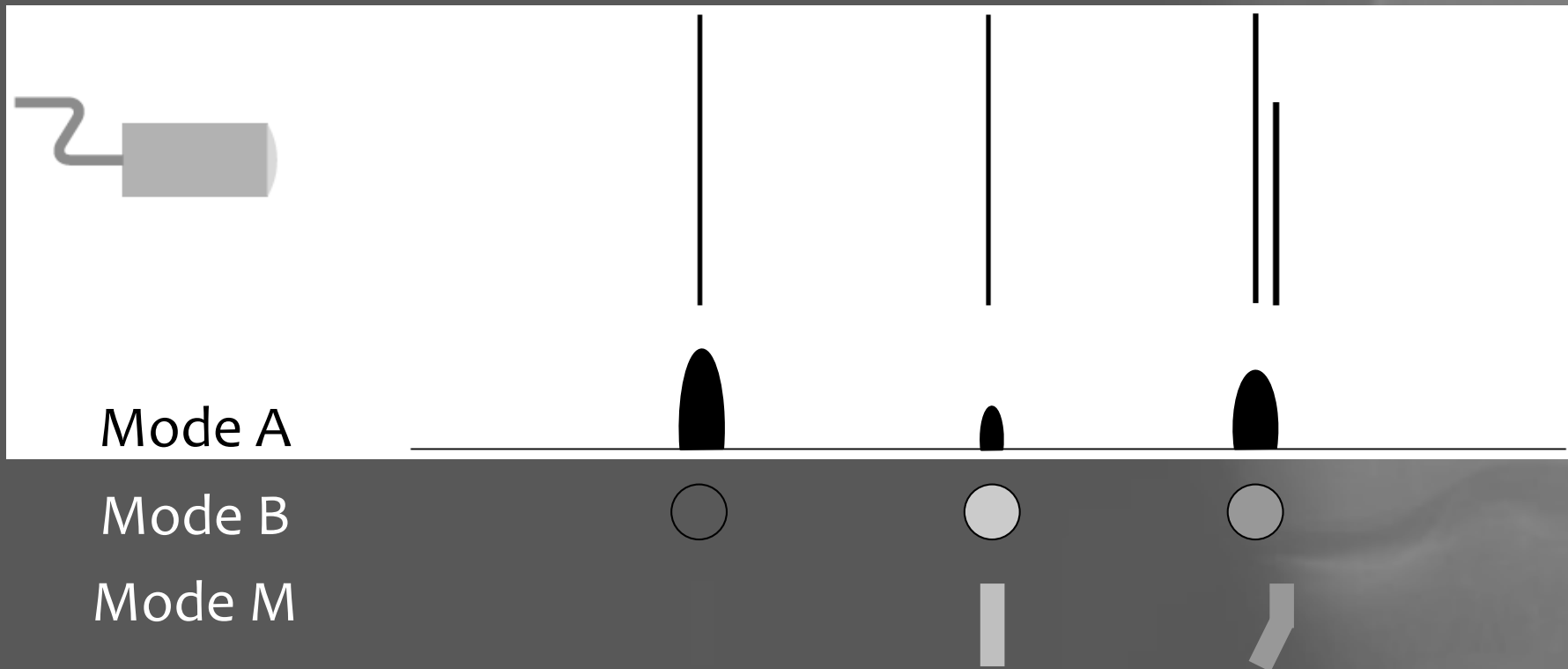
- Formation d' une image 1D :



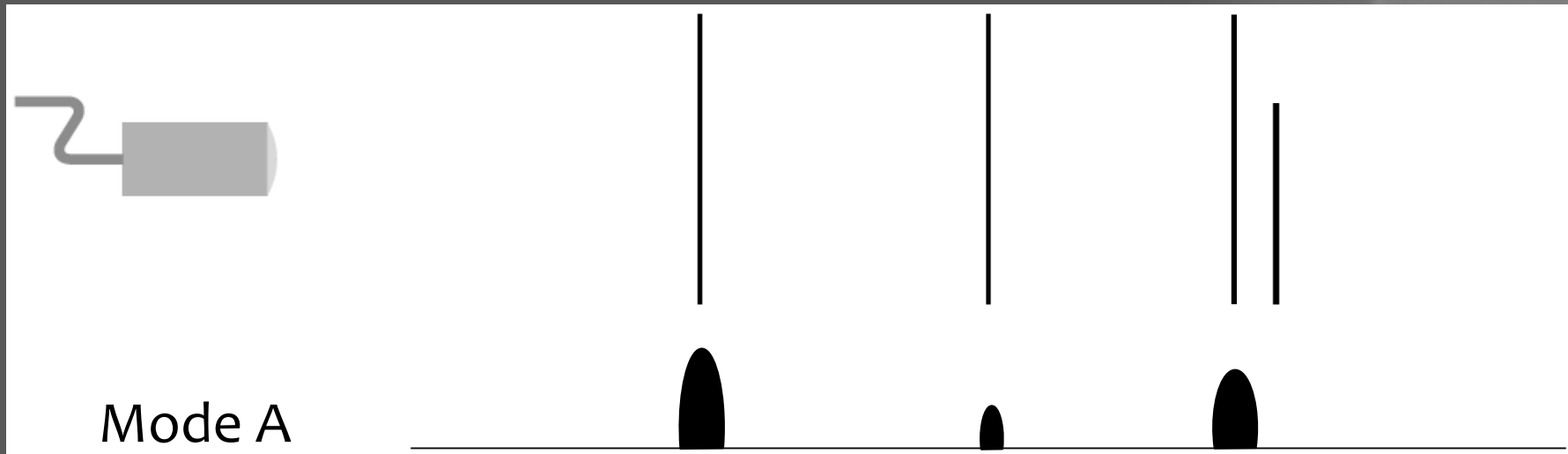
- Formation d' une image 1D :



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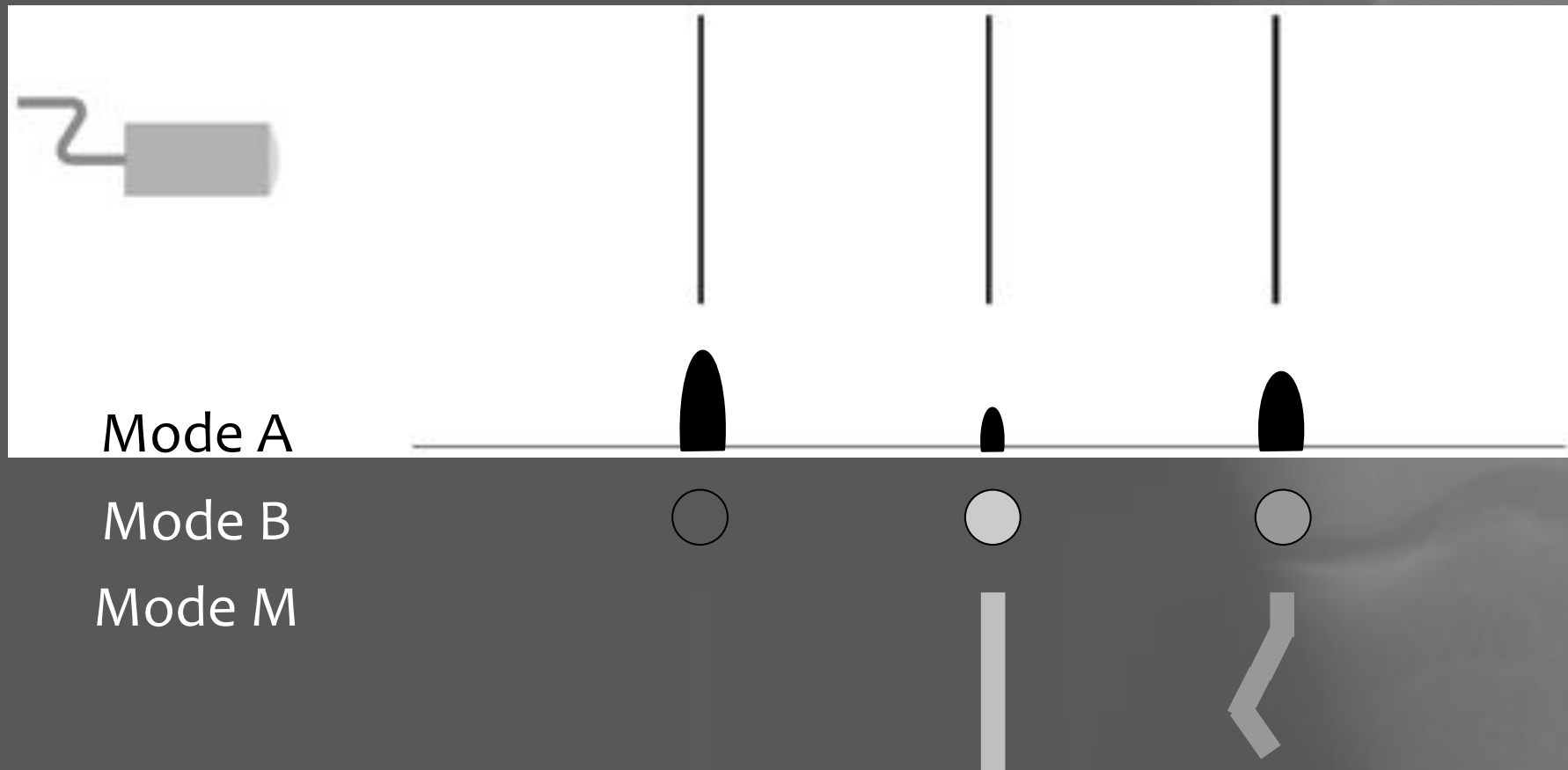
Mode A

Mode B

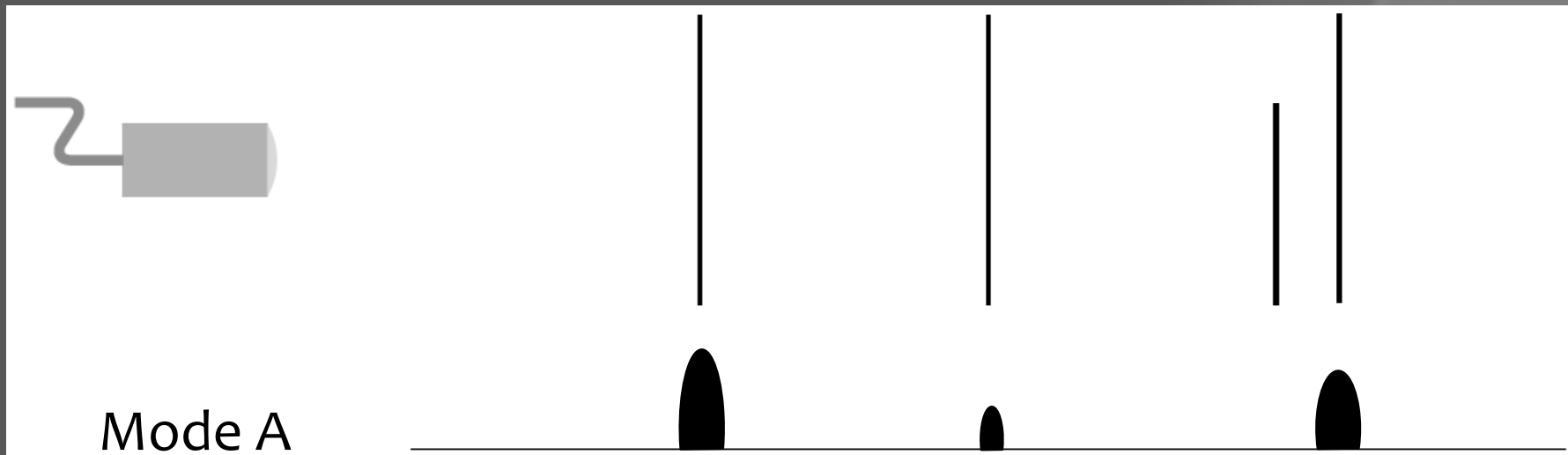
Mode M



- Formation d' une image 1D :



- Formation d' une image 1D :



Mode A

Mode B

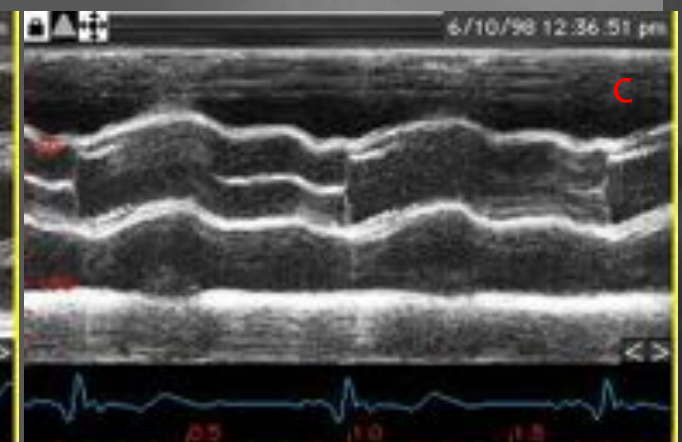
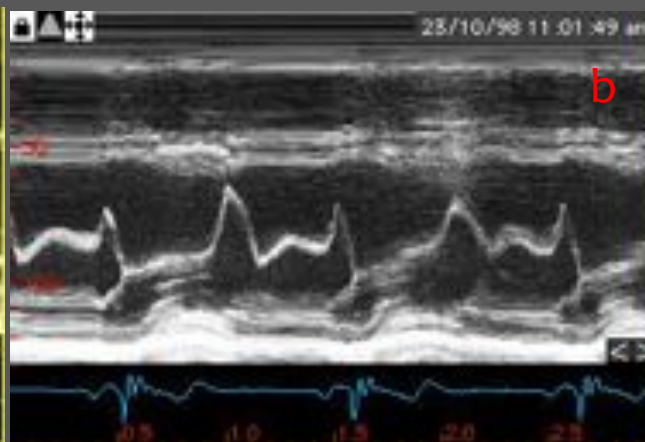
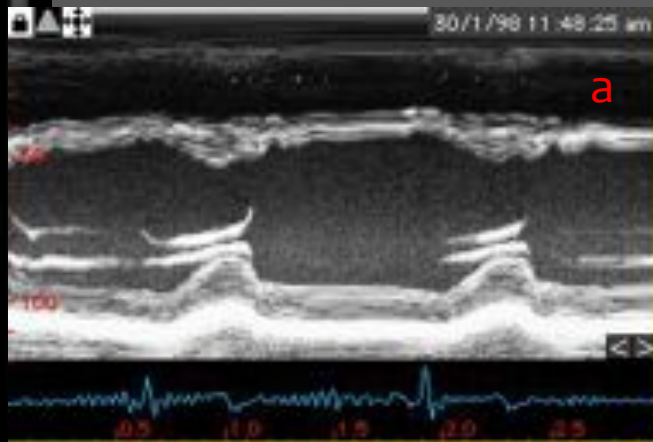
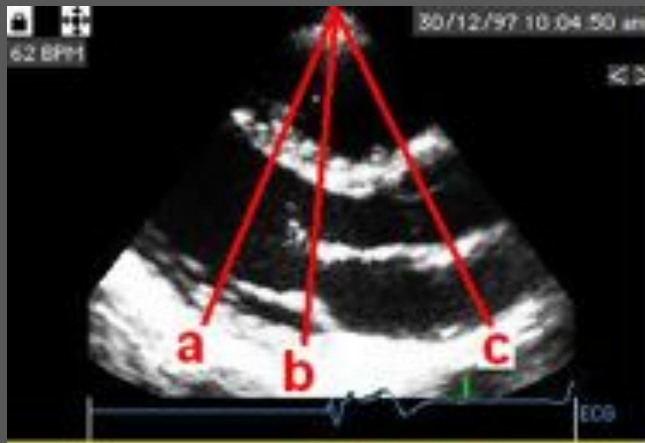
Mode M



M2 MoSIG

Medical Imaging Simulation & Robotics

- Formation d' une image 1D :

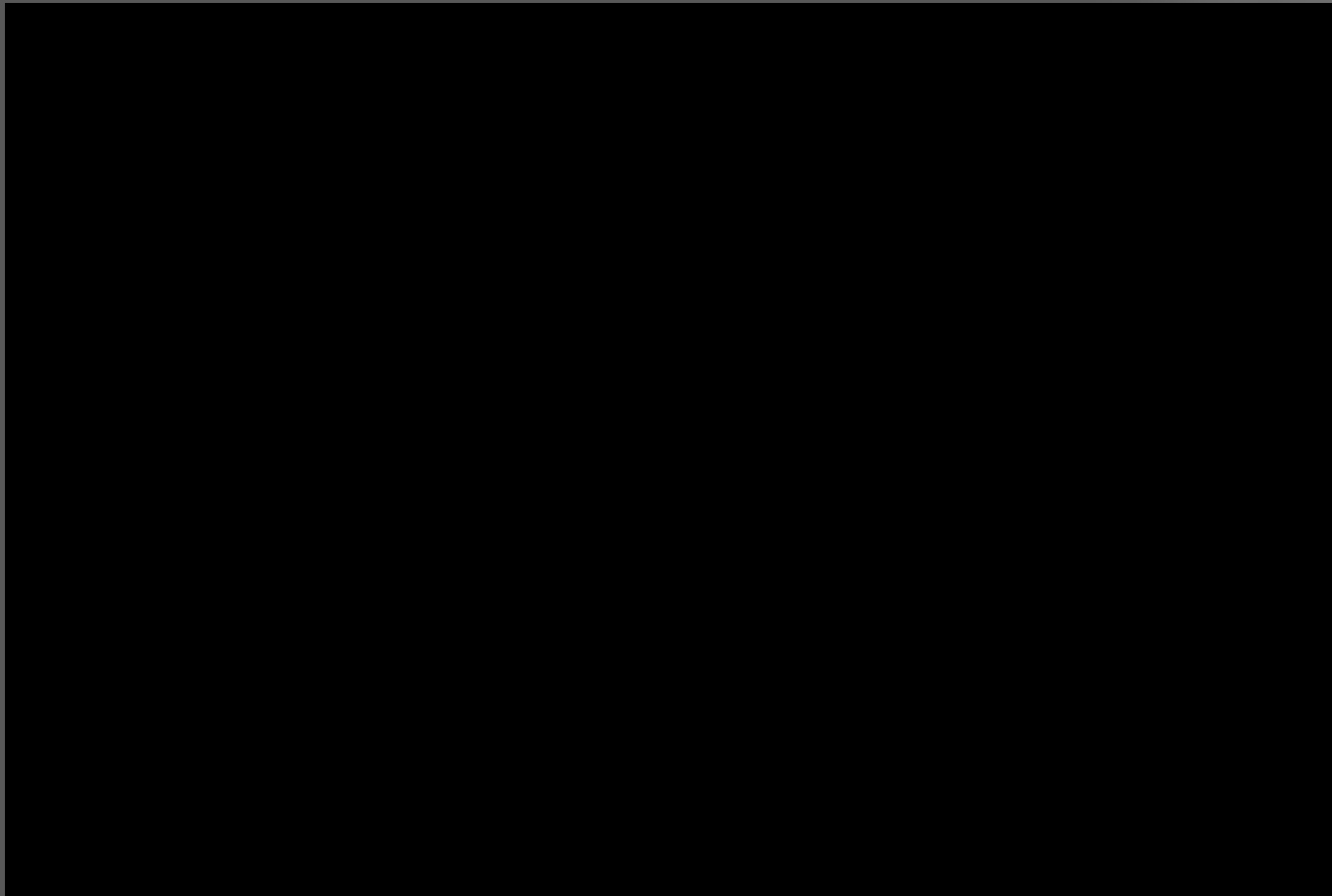


M-mode

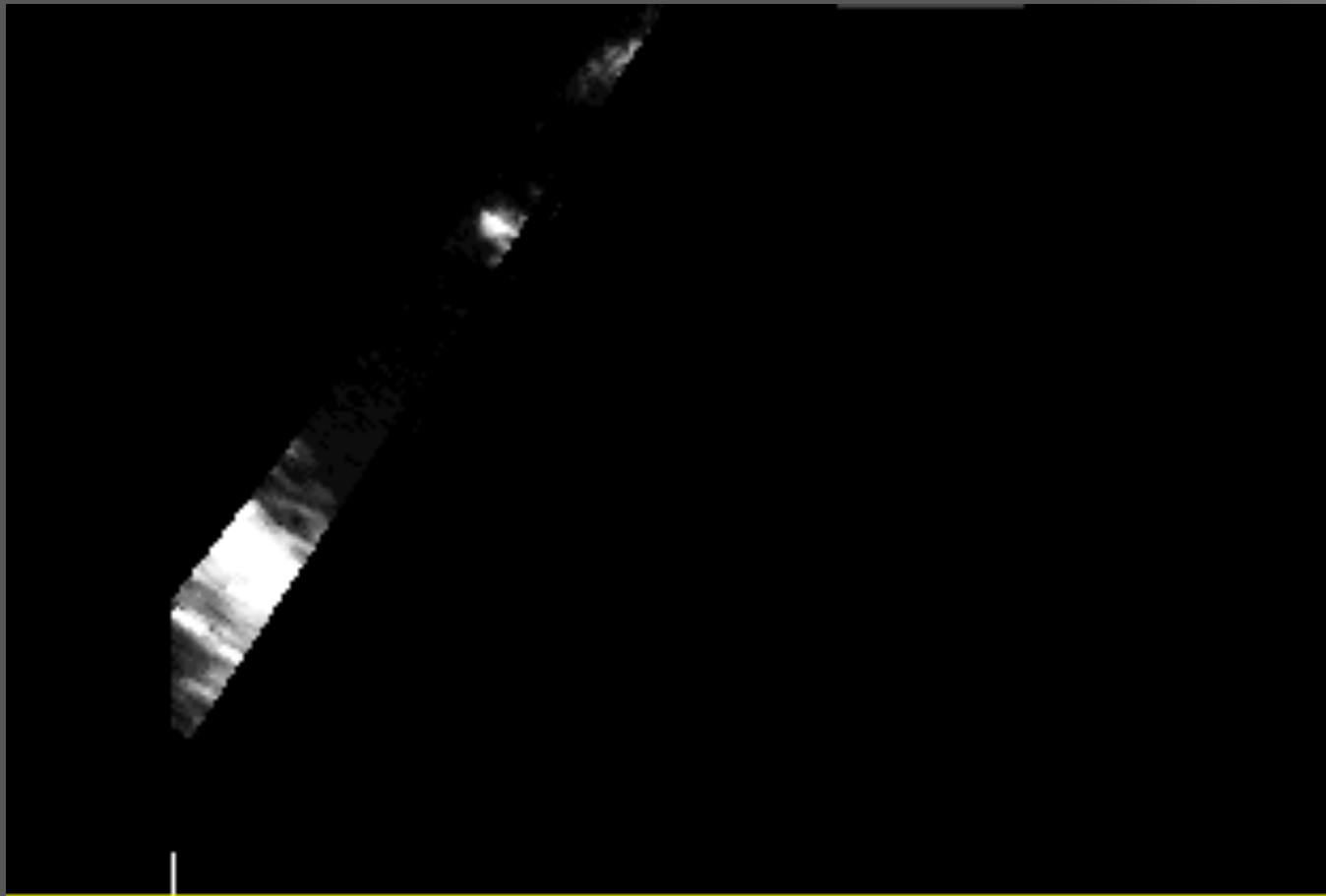
<http://folk.ntnu.no/stoylen/strainrate/Ultrasound>



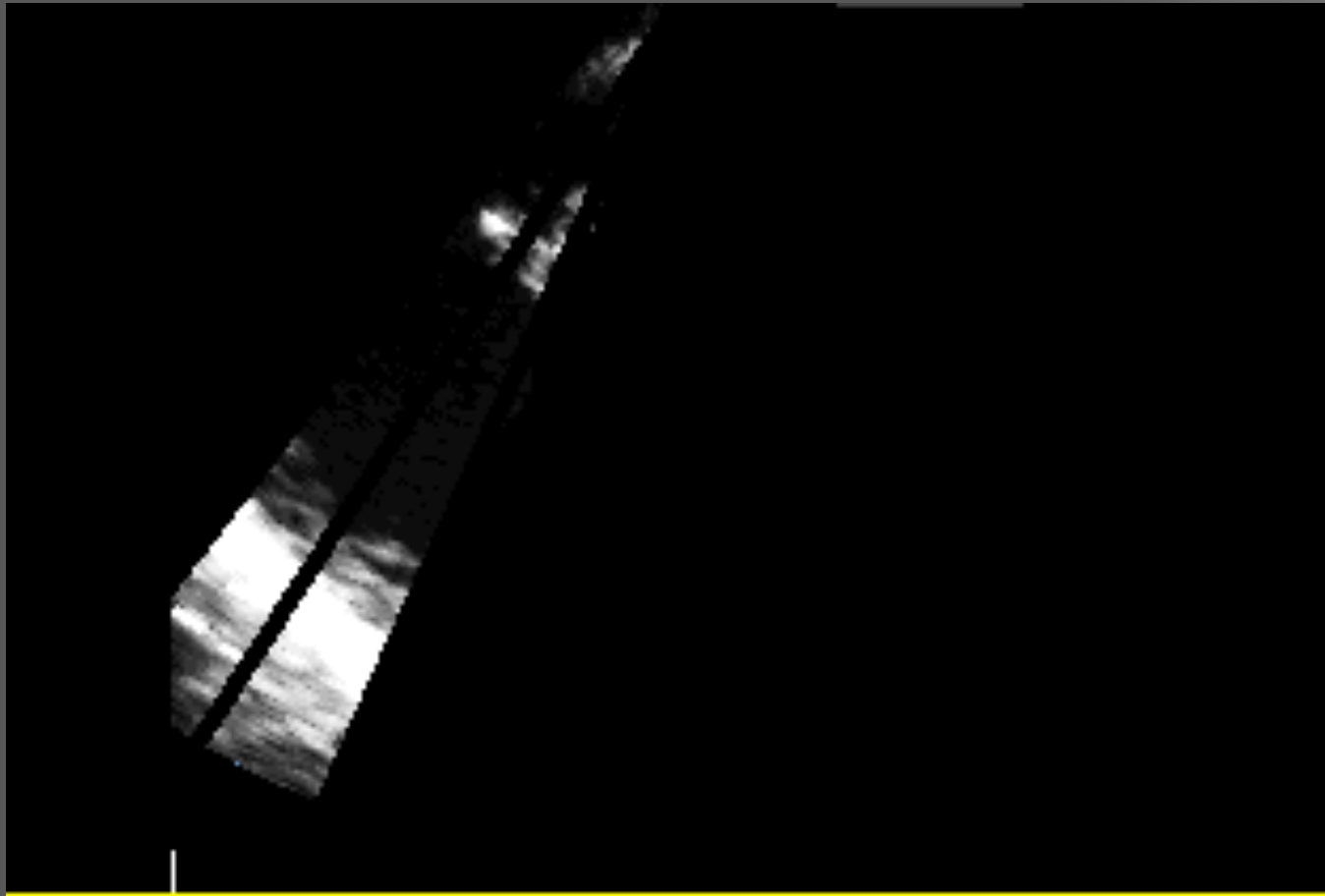
- 2D Ultrasound Imaging



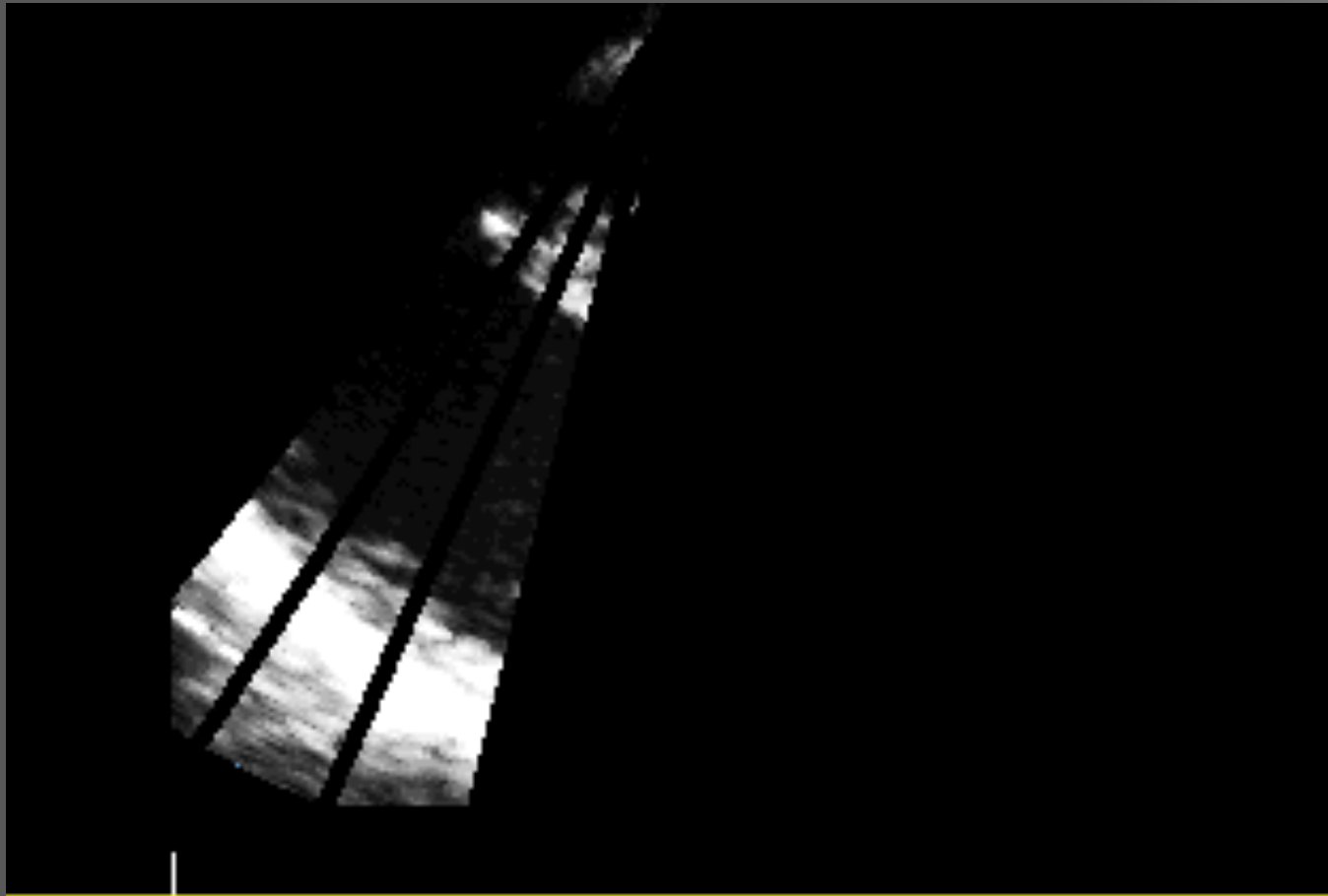
- Formation d' une image 2D :



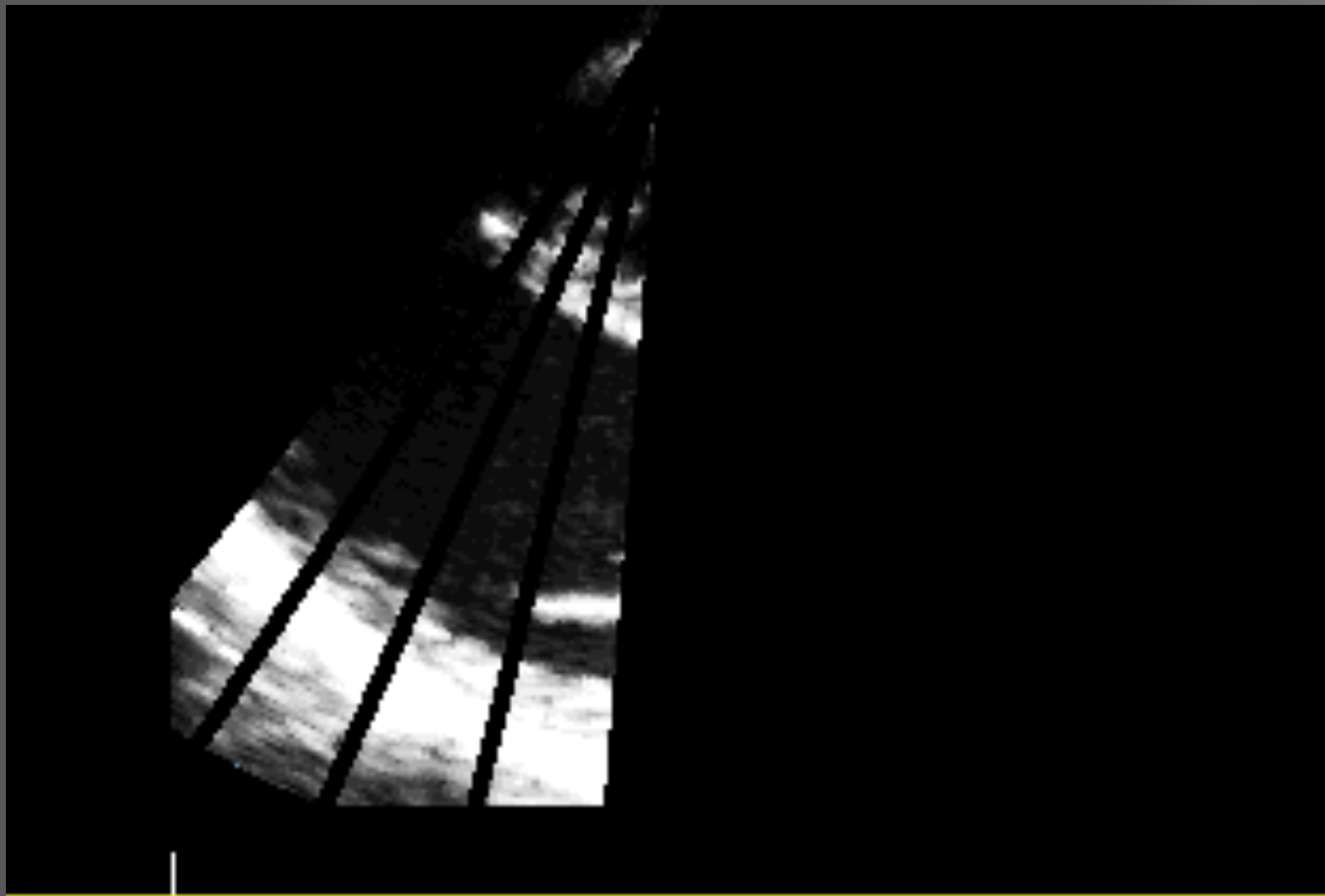
- Formation d' une image 2D :



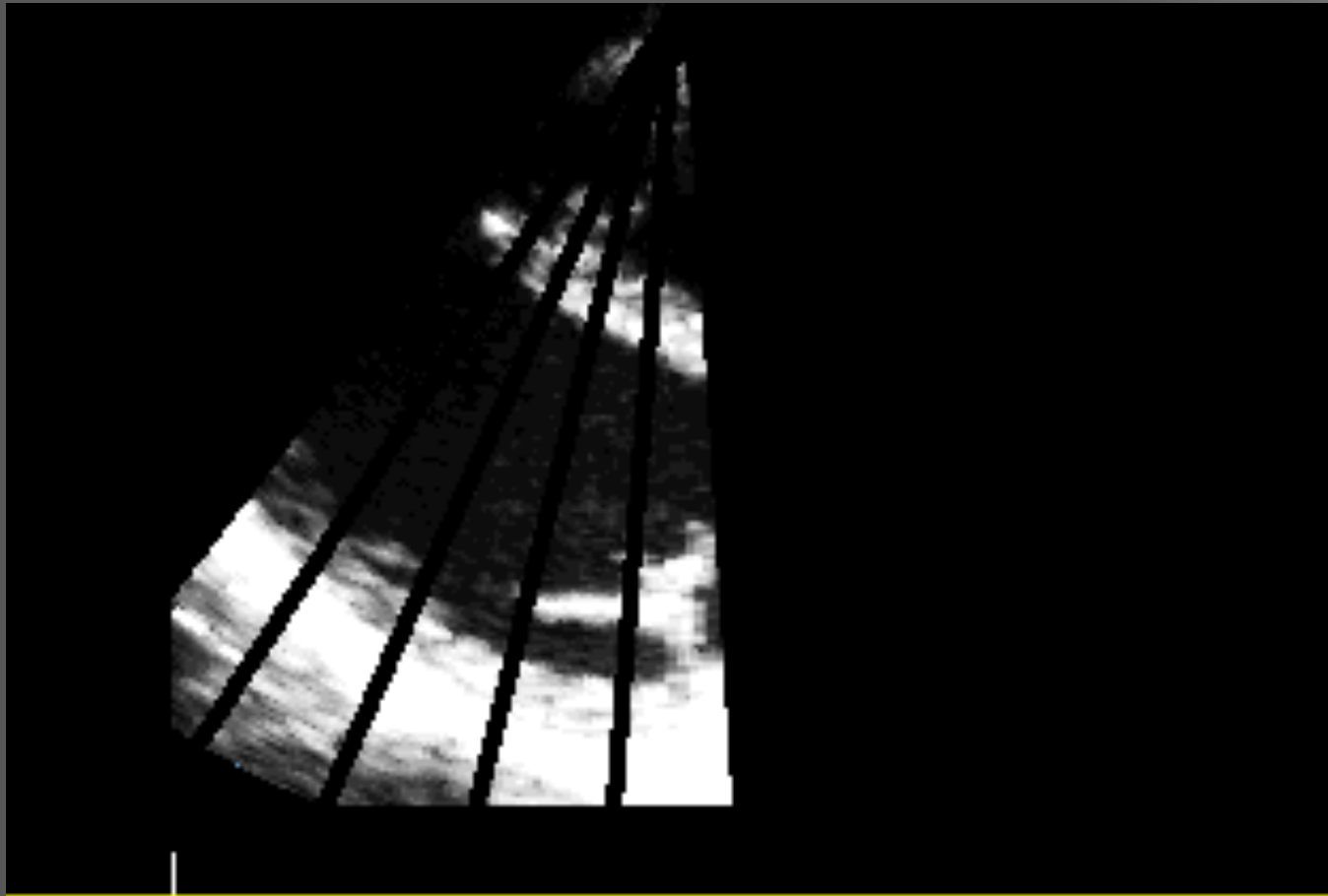
- Formation d' une image 2D :



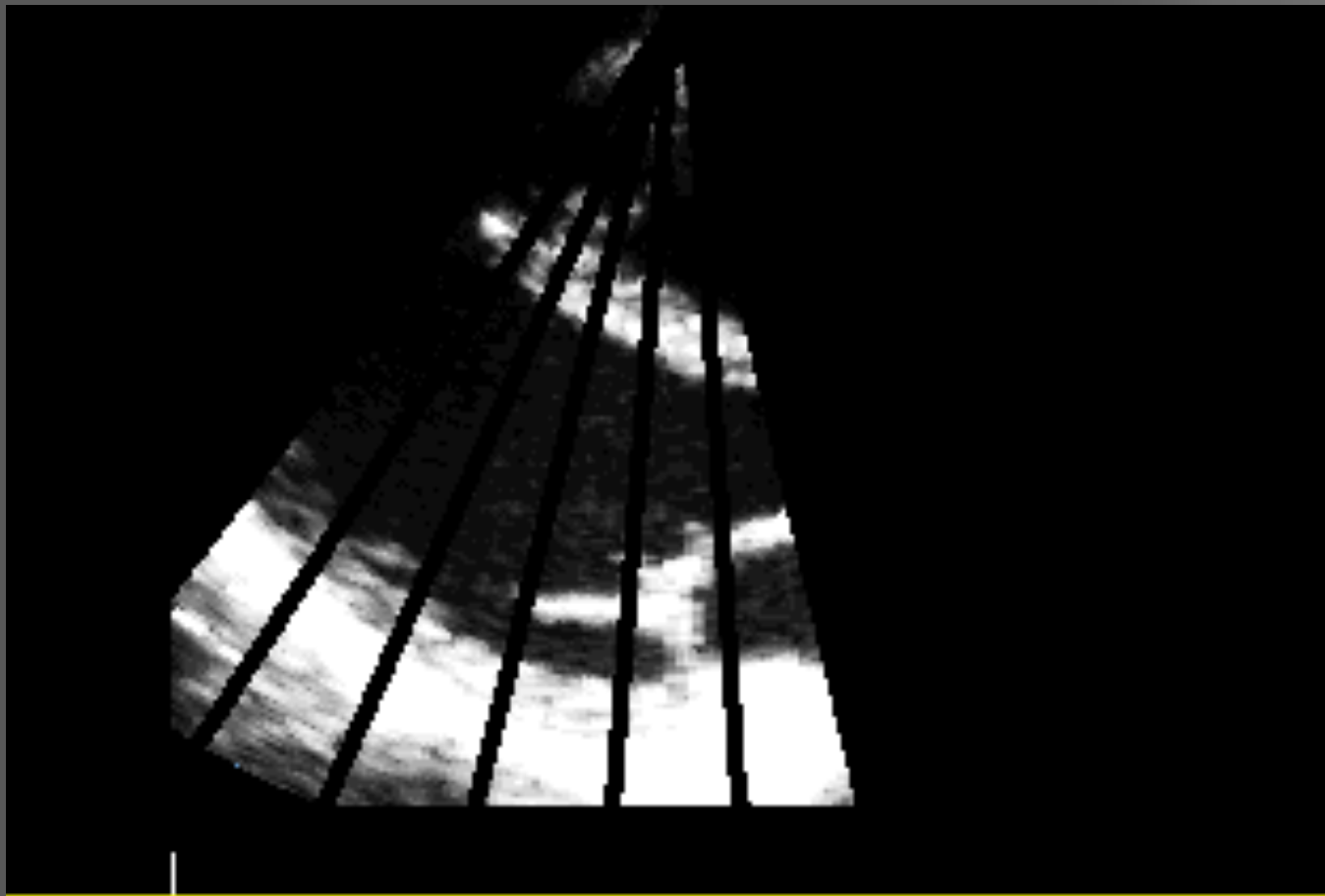
- Formation d' une image 2D :



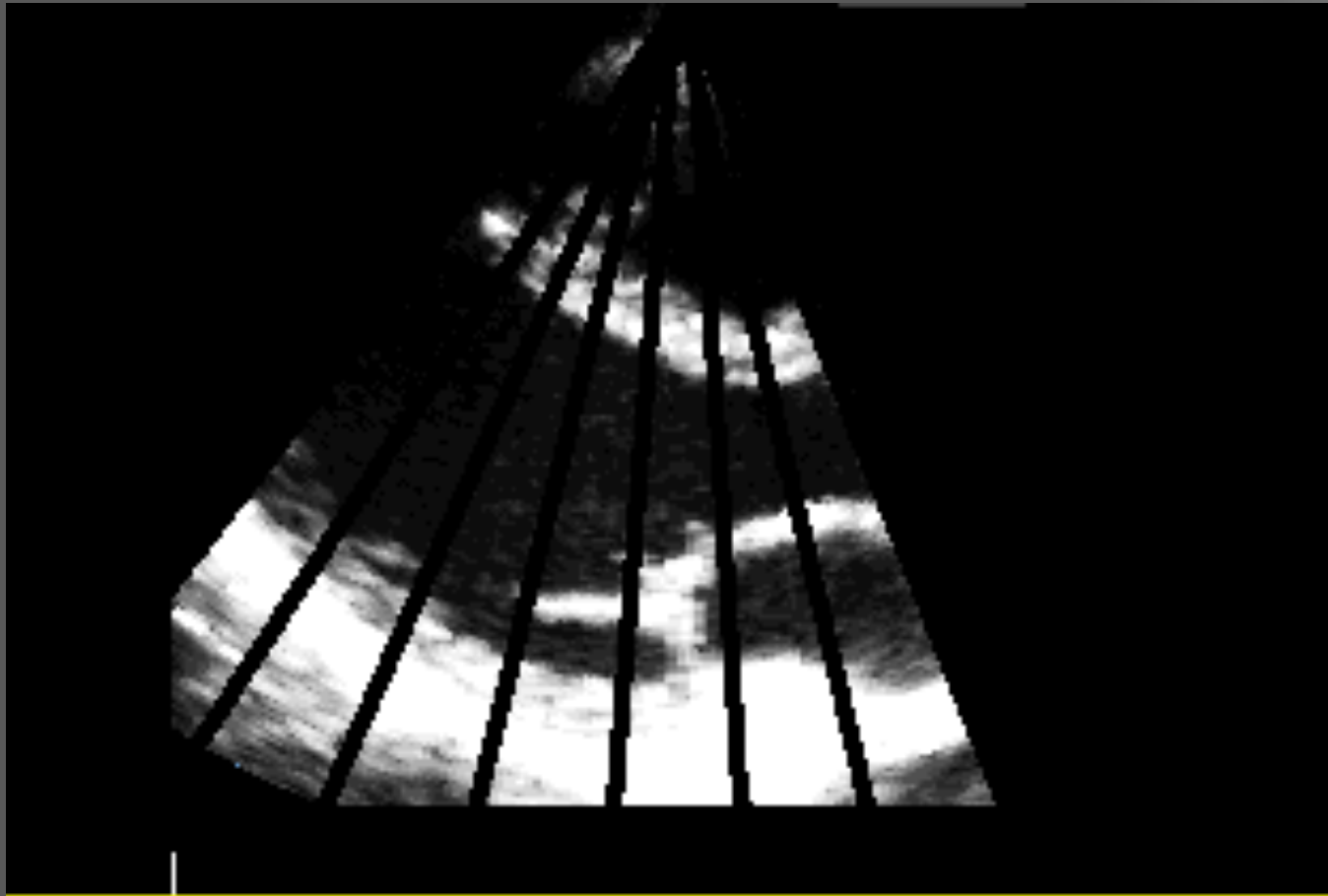
- Formation d' une image 2D :



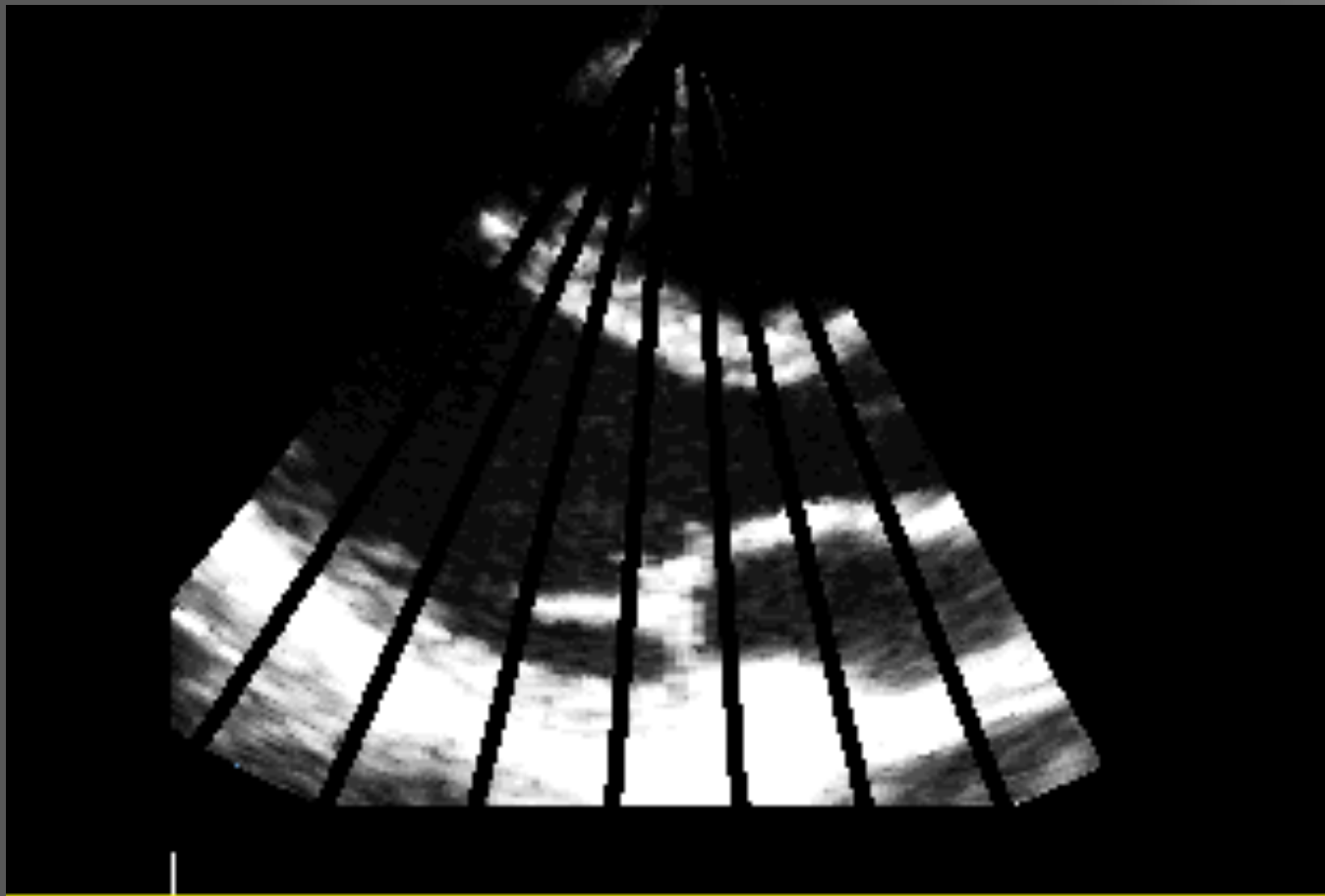
- Formation d' une image 2D :



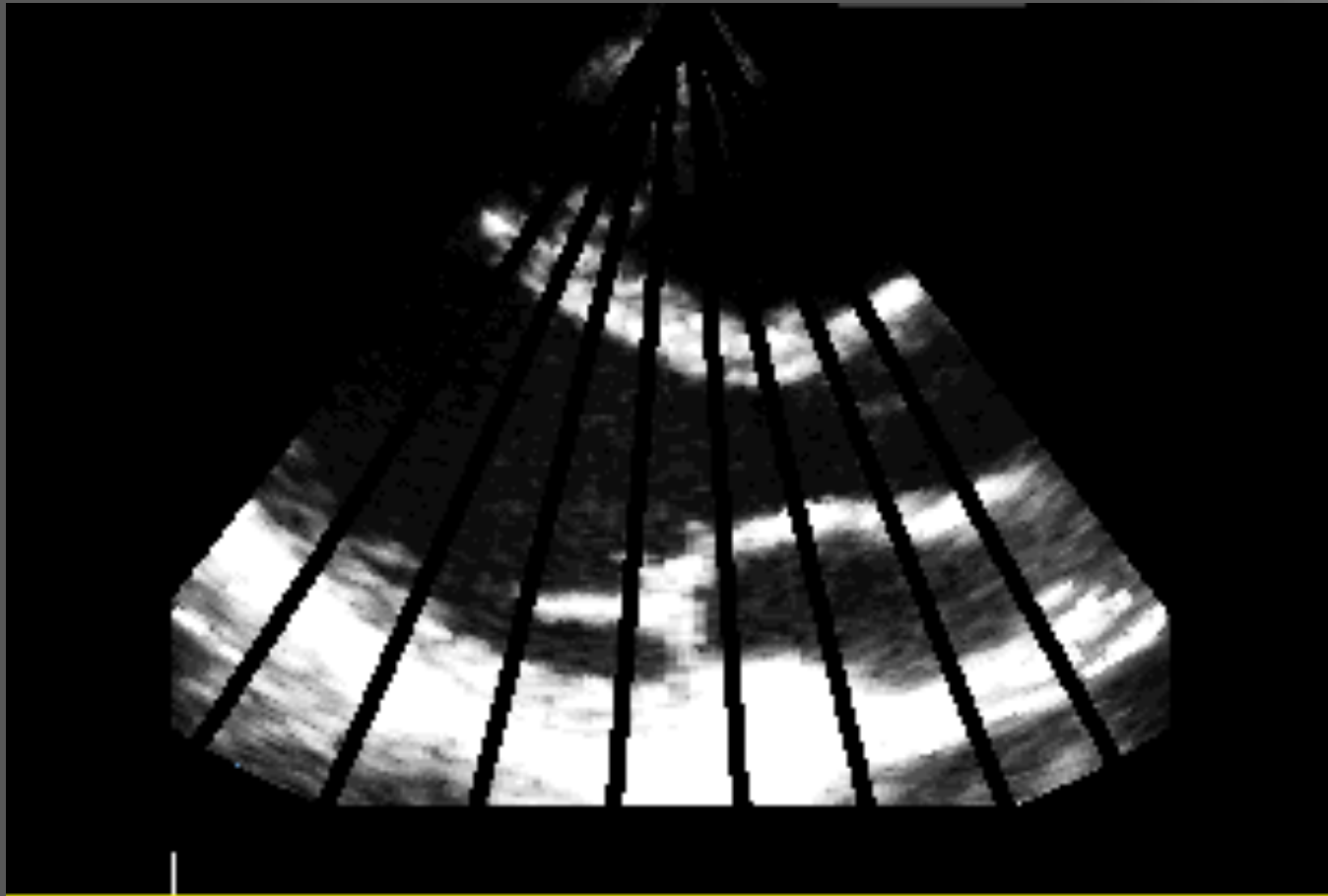
- Formation d' une image 2D :



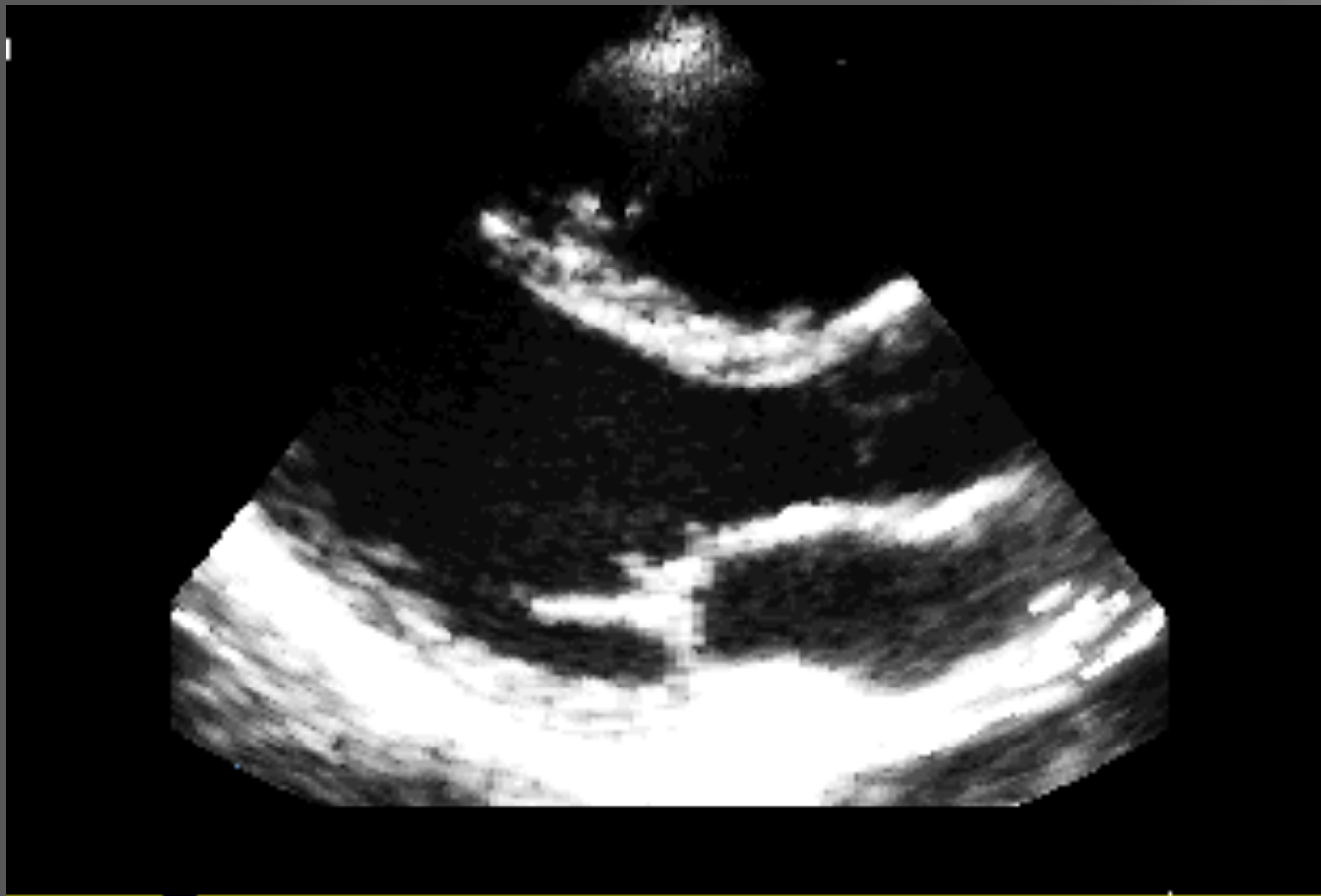
- Formation d' une image 2D :



- Formation d' une image 2D :



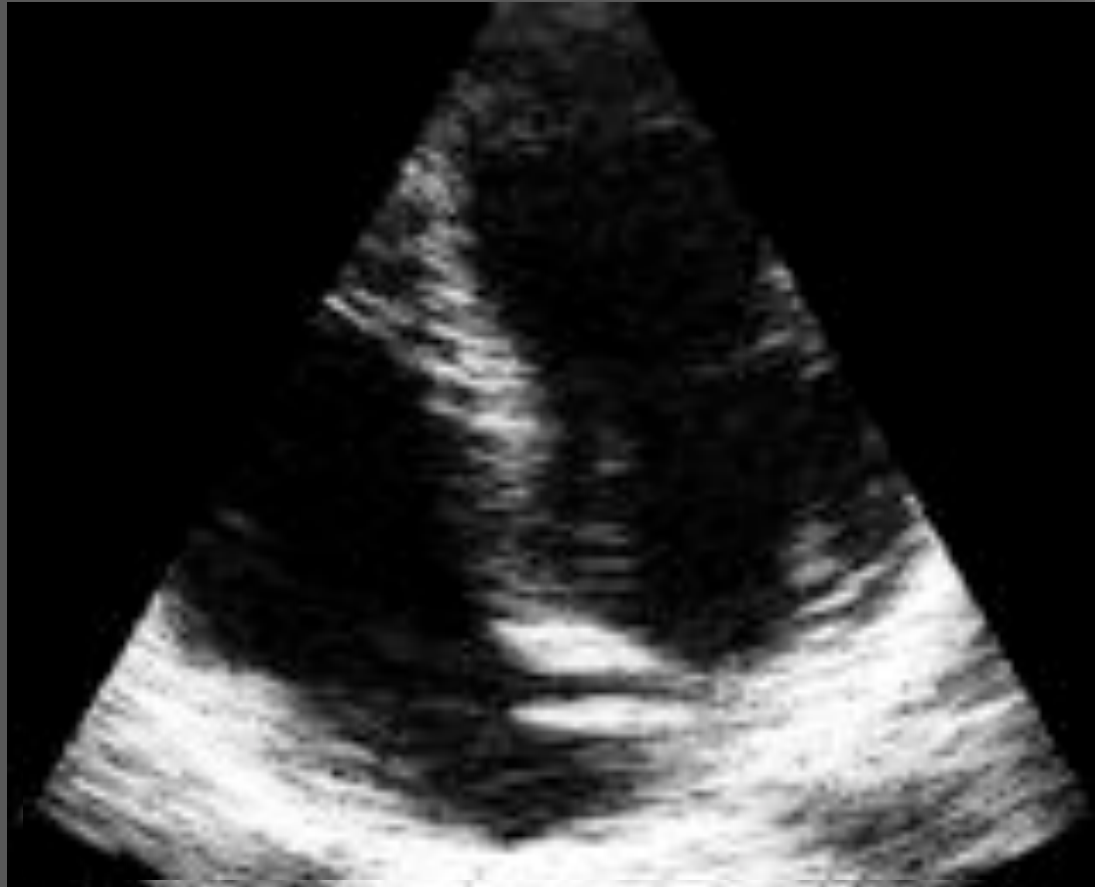
- Formation d' une image 2D :



<http://folk.ntnu.no/stoylen/strainrate/Ultrasound/#2D>



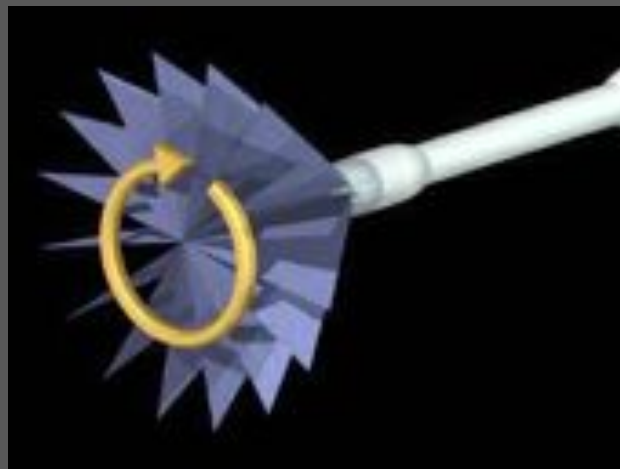
- Image 2D + temps :



<http://www-sante.ujf-grenoble.fr/sante/CardioCD/cardio/video.htm>



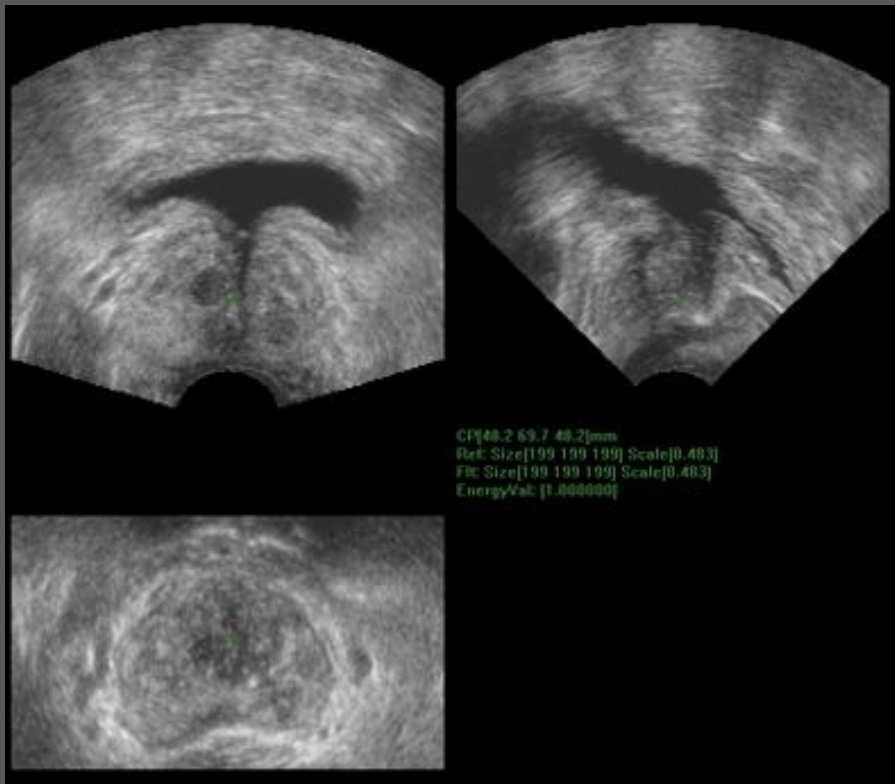
- 3D Ultrasound Imaging



(image 3D + temps =
image 4D)



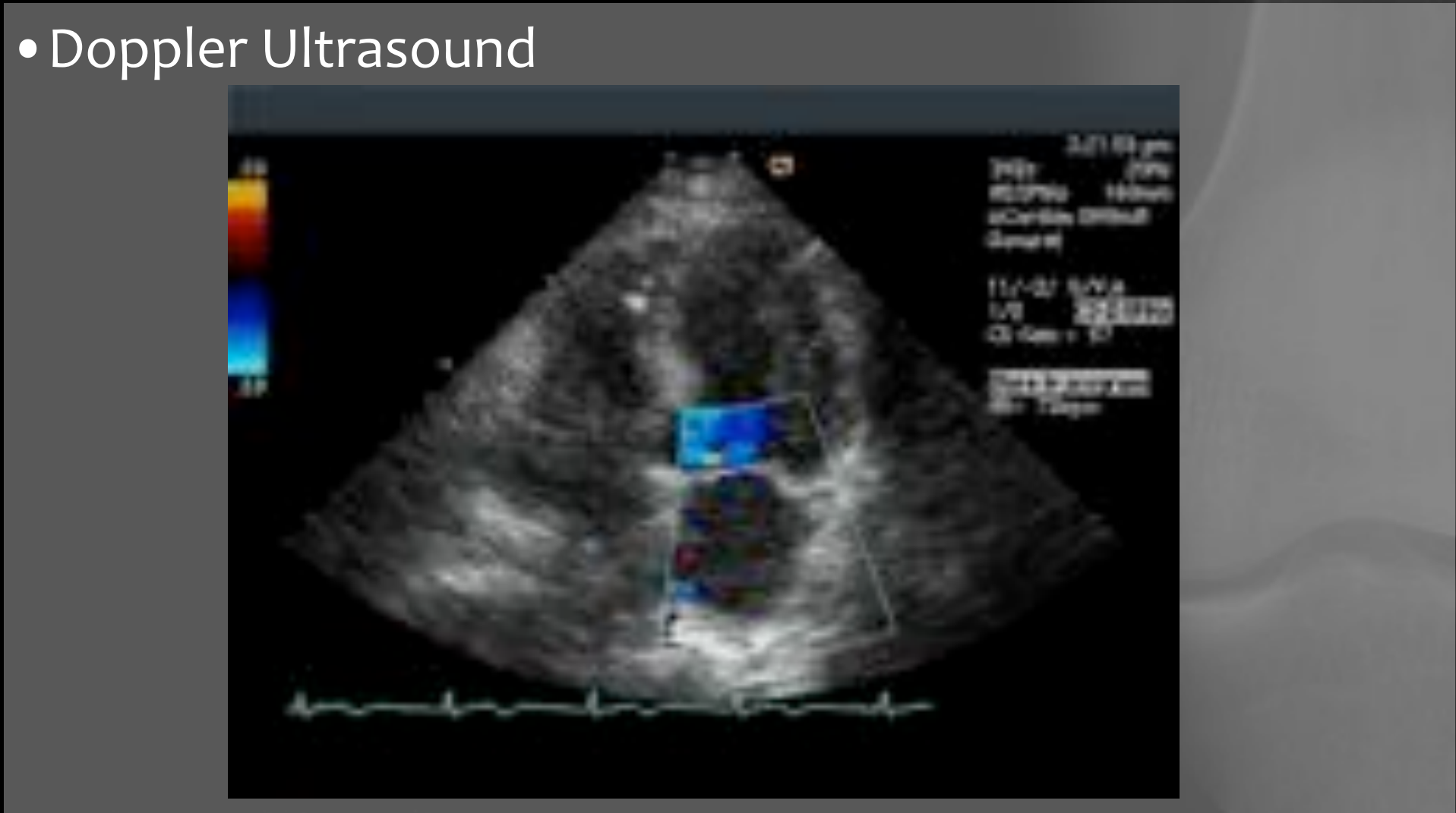
- Visualisation de l' image 3D :



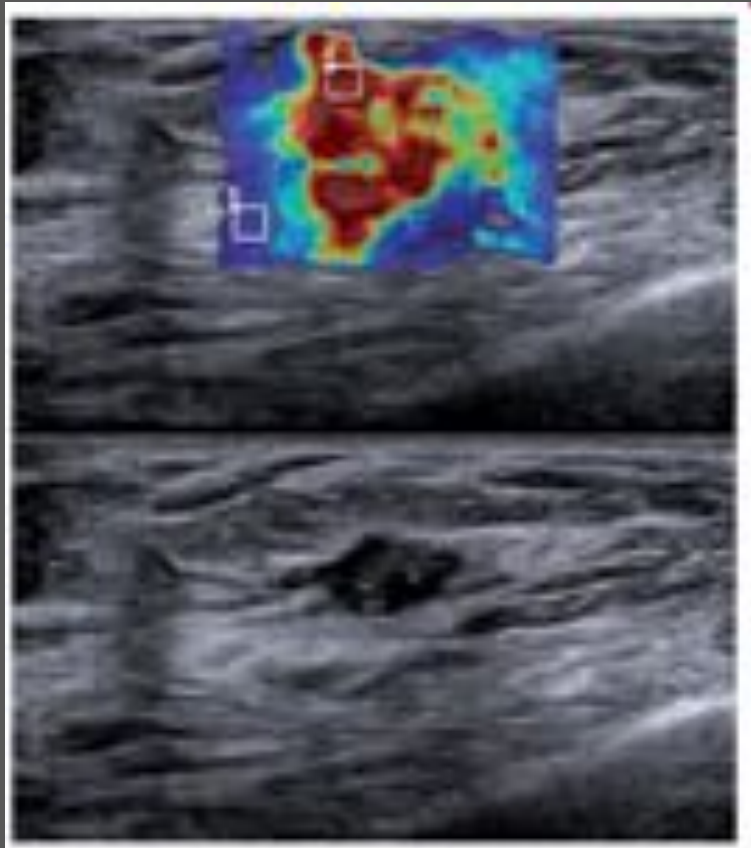
Vessie + prostate



- Doppler Ultrasound



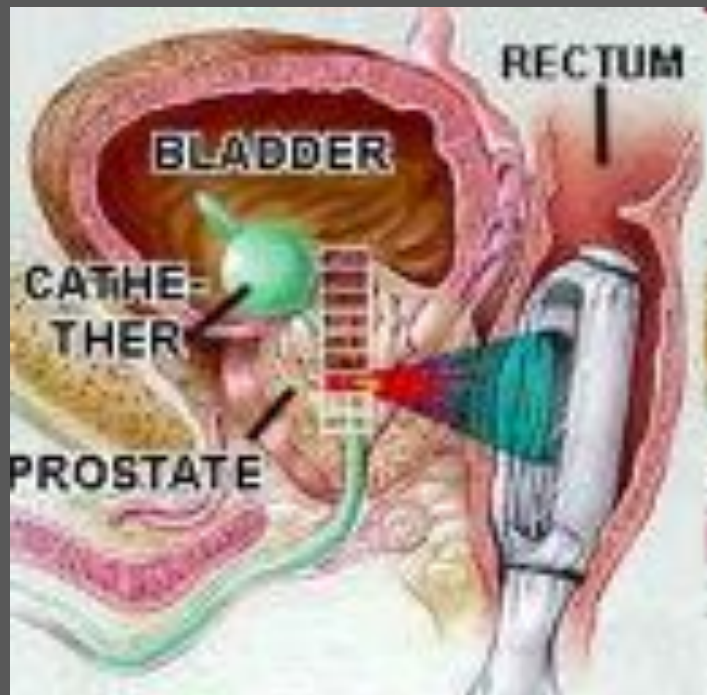
- Élastographie (diagnostic) :



détection de tumeurs en se basant sur l'observation q' une tumeur est moins élastique que les tissus sains avoisinant



- HIFU : High Intensity Focused Ultrasound



Ablation thermique d'une tumeur

Intensité 10.000 fois plus élevée que l'imagerie par Ultrasons

Faisceaux convergents
→ échauffement brutal des tissus et destruction

