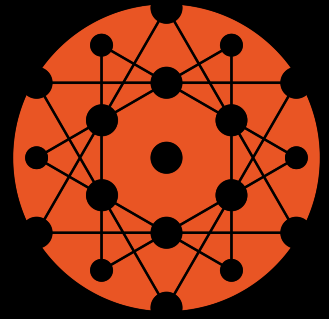




Technical Challenges: 3D Color

Natalie Silverton MD FRCPC
University of Utah Dept of Anesthesiology





USTAR
UTAH'S TECHNOLOGY CATALYST

Disclosures

- USTAR grant ~ state of Utah for developing technology in AKI
- KScube ~ partial owner in a company with no product, no revenue, doesn't even have a logo...



1960s - The Color Revolution



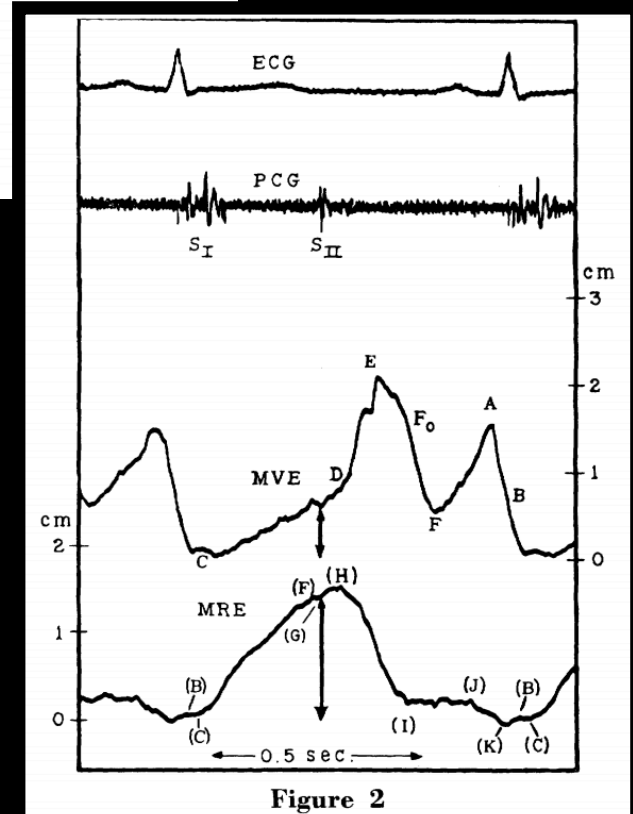
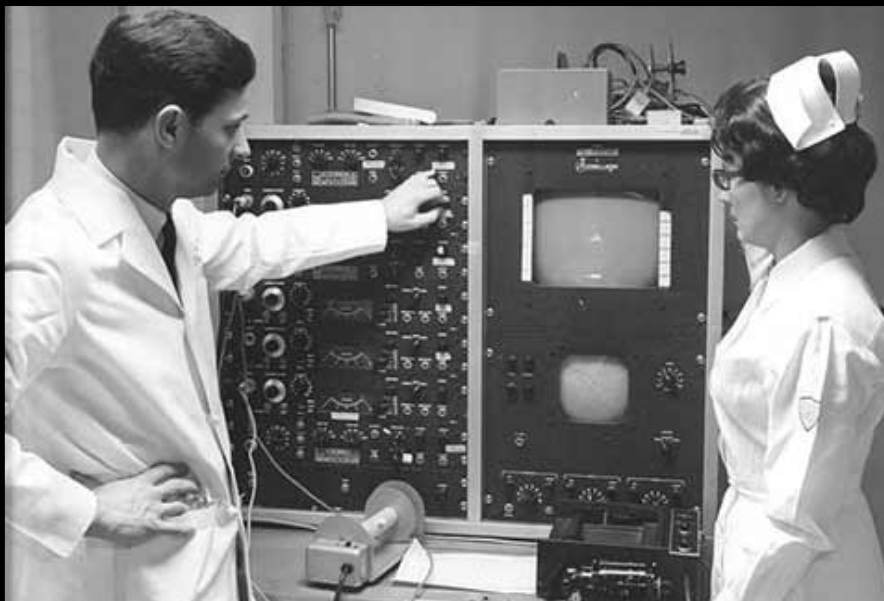
0:00 / 0:50



A Study of Mitral Valve Action Recorded by Reflected Ultrasound and Its Application in the Diagnosis of Mitral Stenosis

By ADIB ZAKY, M.D., WILLIAM K. NASSER, M.D.,
AND HARVEY FEIGENBAUM, M.D.

Circulation May 1968

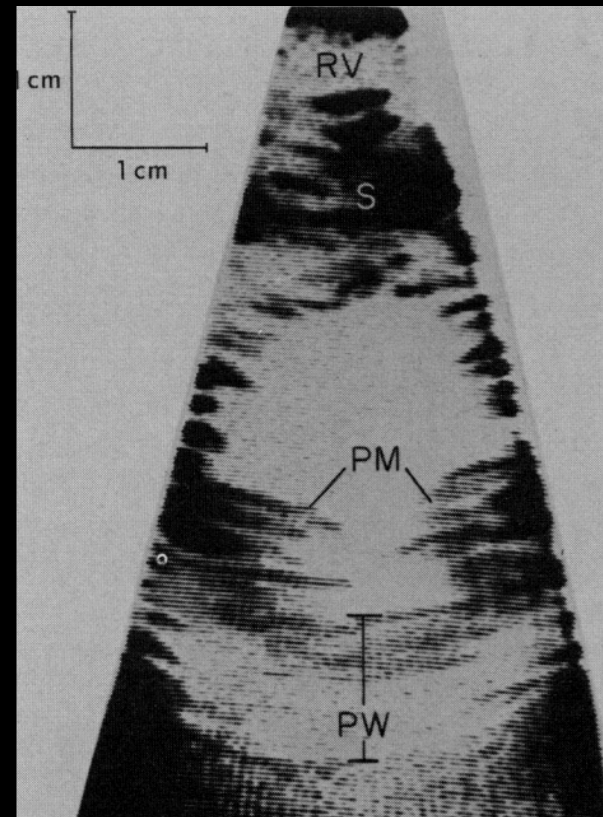


M Mode

A Sector Scanner for Real Time Two-Dimensional Echocardiography

By JAMES M. GRIFFITH, M.S.E.E. AND WALTER L. HENRY, M.D.

Circulation February 1974



Two-Dimensional Color Flow Doppler Echocardiography for the Intraoperative Monitoring of Cardiac Shunt Flows in Patients With Congenital Heart Disease

Zaharia Hillel, MD, PhD, Daniel Thys, MD, Samuel Ritter, MD, Martin Goldman, MD, Randall Griepp, MD, and Joel Kaplan, MD

Journal of Cardiothoracic and Vascular Anesthesia 1987

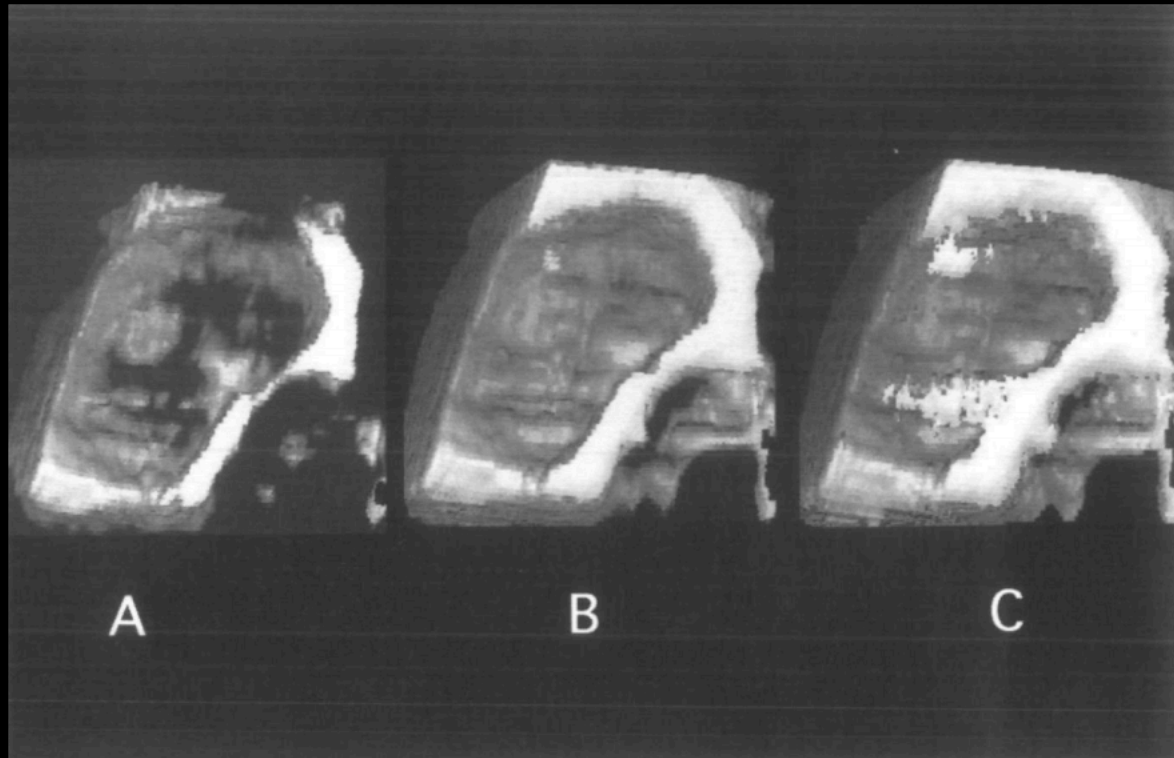


Comput Biomed Res. 1974 Dec;7(6):544-53.

A system for ultrasonically imaging the human heart in three dimensions.

Dekker DL, Piziali RL, Dong E Jr.

Dekker et al. 1974



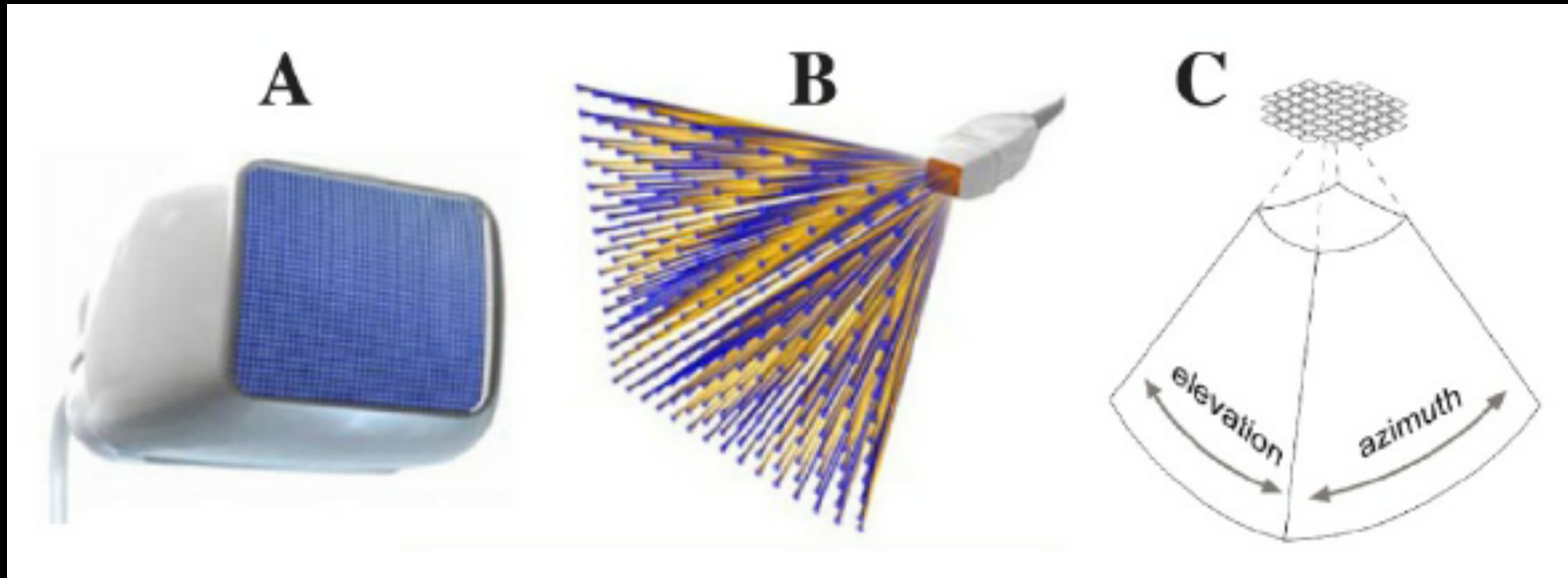
Binder et al. 1996 European Heart Journal

Early 3D



Reconstructed Offline ~ Limited Application

Turn of the Century...



Matrix Array Transducers

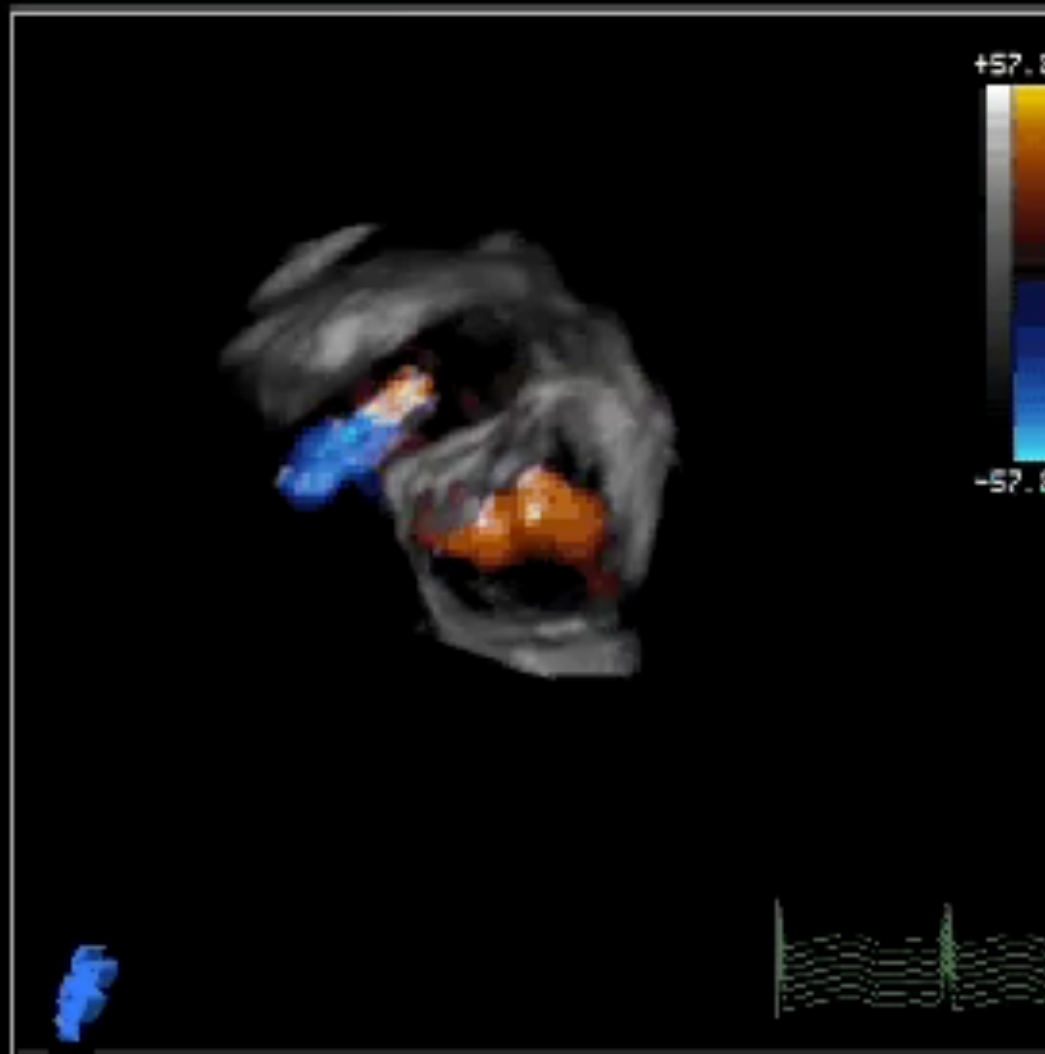
+

Faster More Computing Power

Allowing Real-Time Imaging



Color in 3D Echocardiography



The Plan

1. What can you do with 3D color
2. Getting around major limitations
3. Show you, that you can do it too

Later this morning....

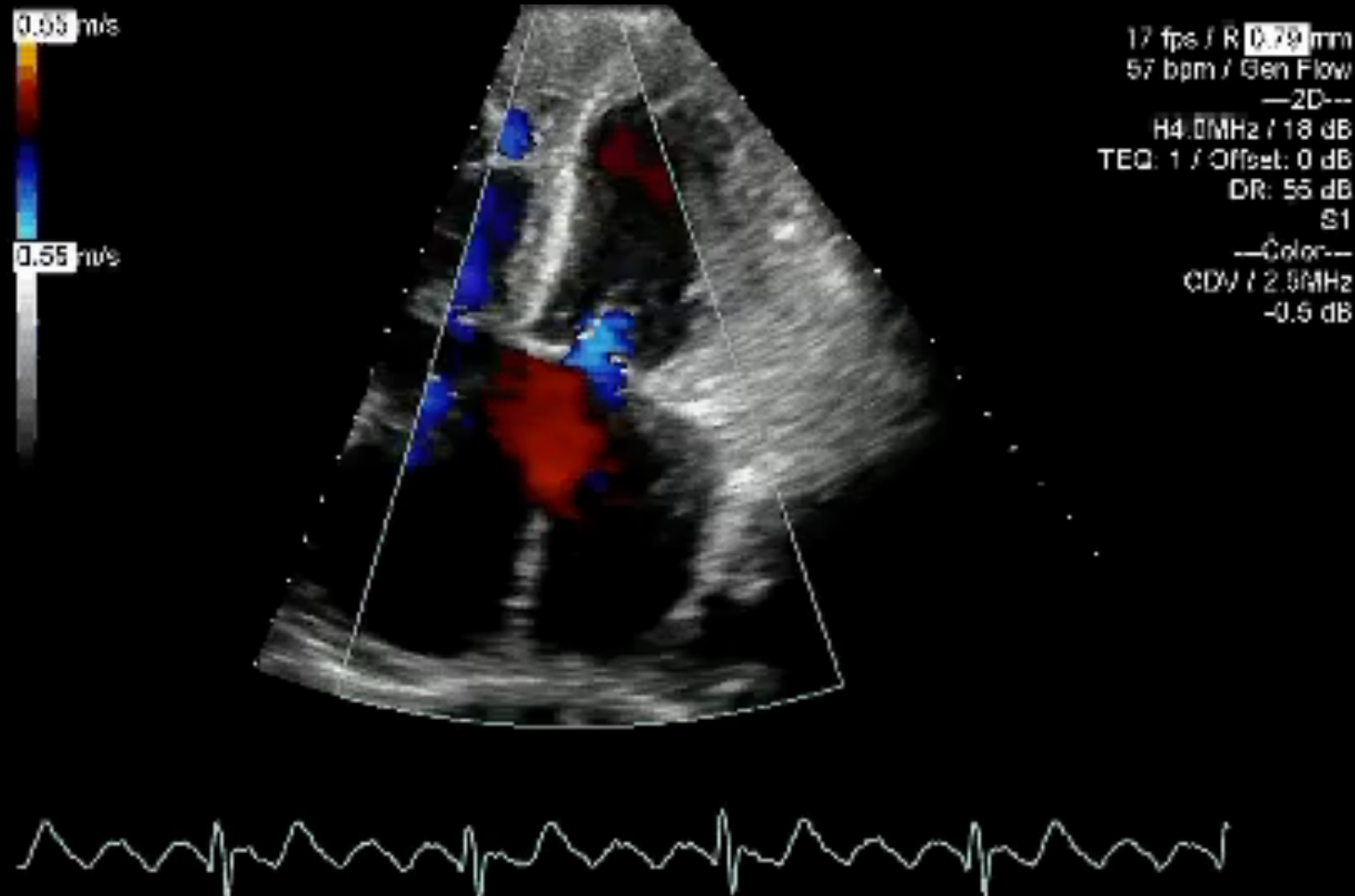
Dr. Moreno ~ Multiplanar
Reconstruction

Dr. Shernan ~ Quantification of
valvular lesions using 3D

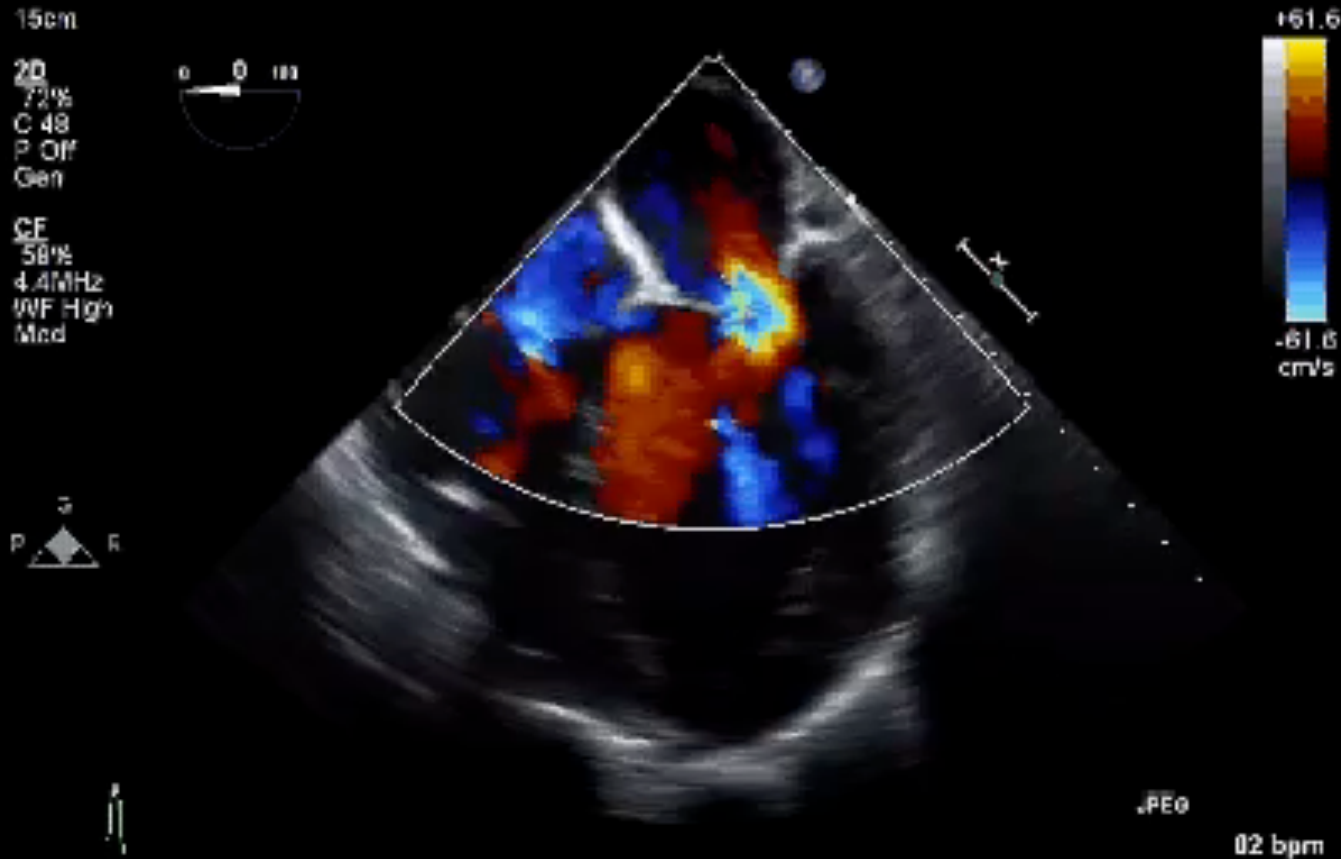
Everyday in the OR



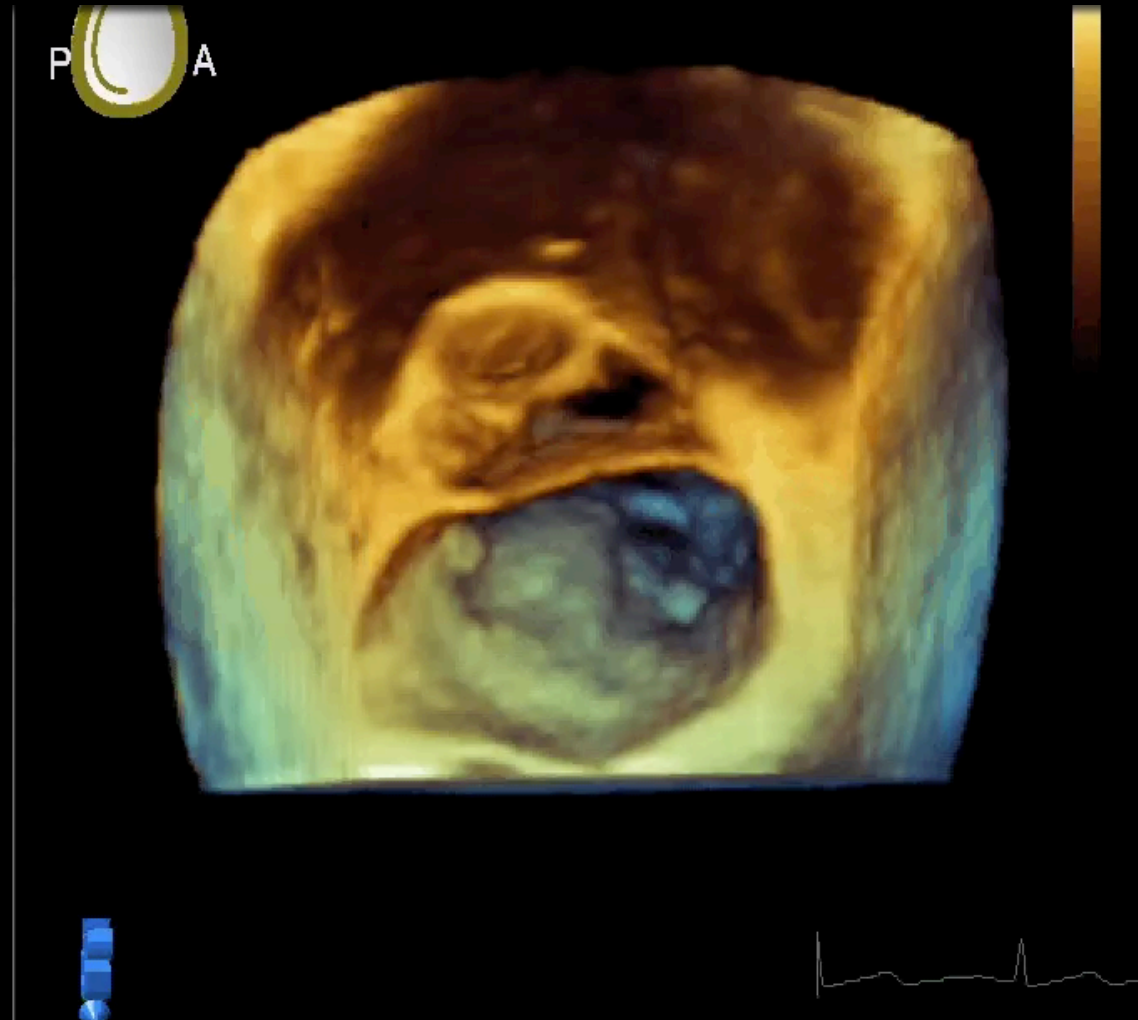
Color Flow Doppler



Evaluation of Valvular Lesions



Evaluation of Valvular Lesions



Welcome to the 21st Century



Phillips



Siemens



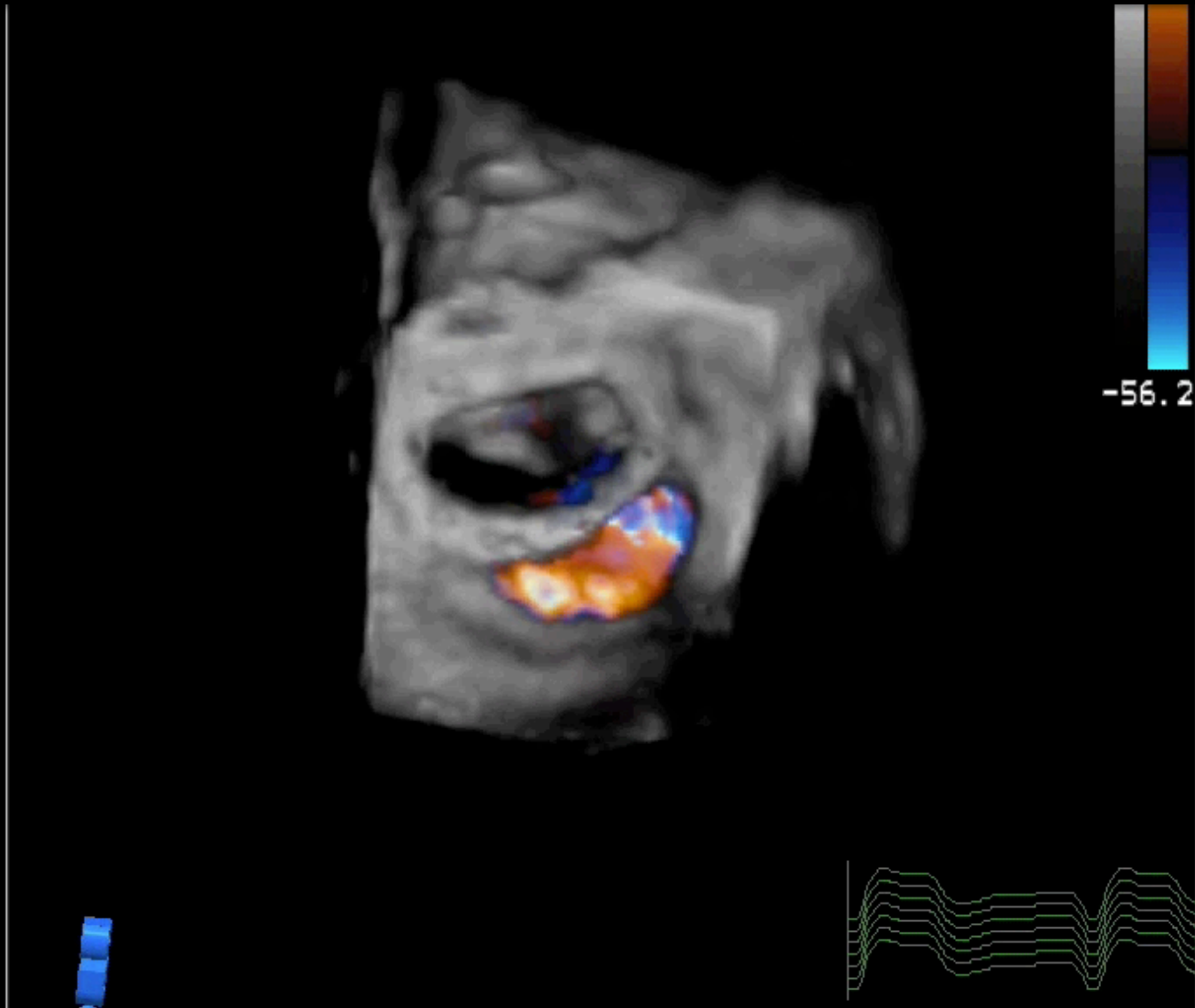
GE E9

3D Images in the OR

3D
3D 47%
3D 40dB



Adding Color



Don't Always Need Color

3D
3D 47%
3D 40dB



Don't Always Need 3D

Adult Echo

X7-2t
53Hz
12cm

2D

53%
C 50
P Off
Gen



TIS 0.1 MI 0.4

0 M4

5

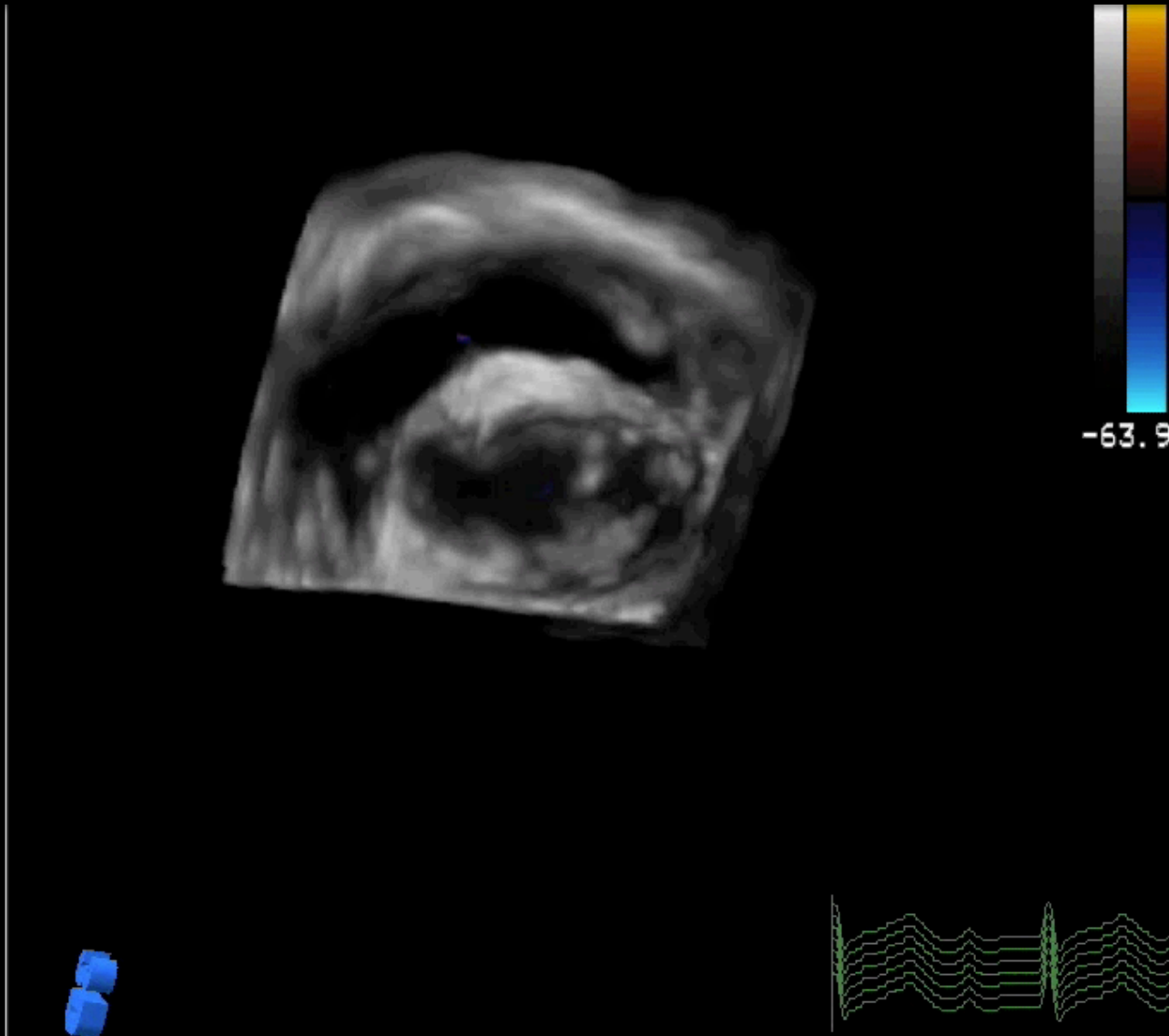
10

76 bpm

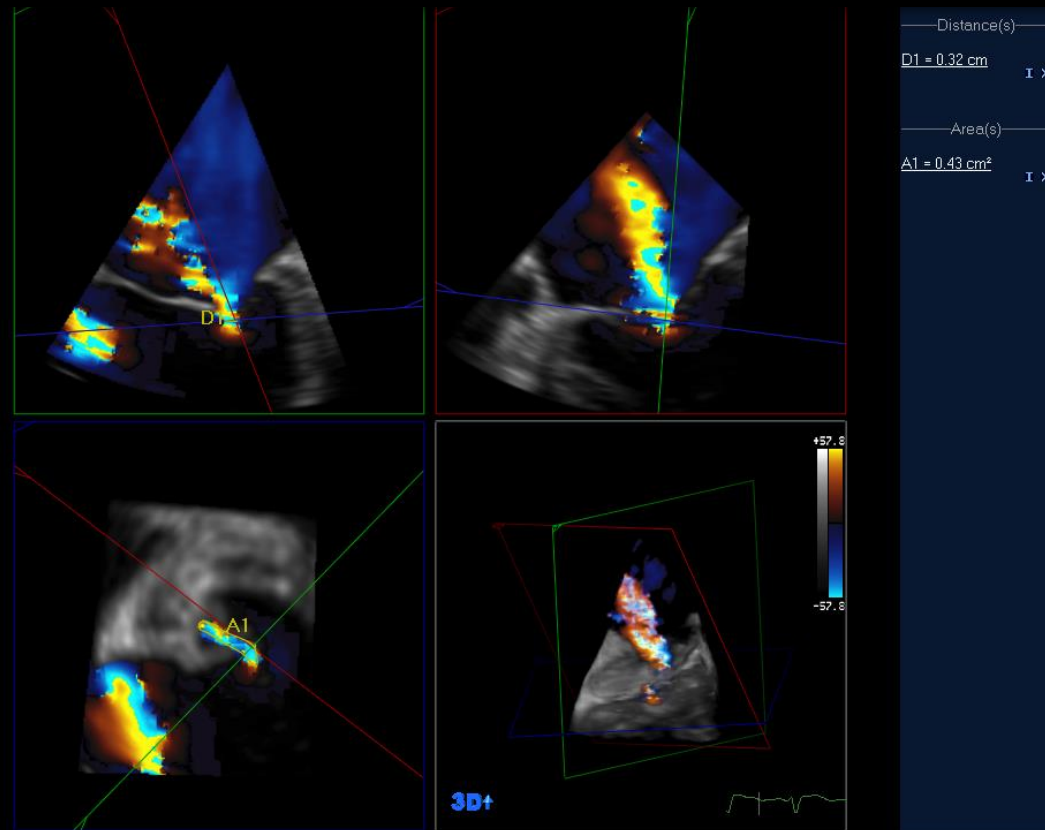
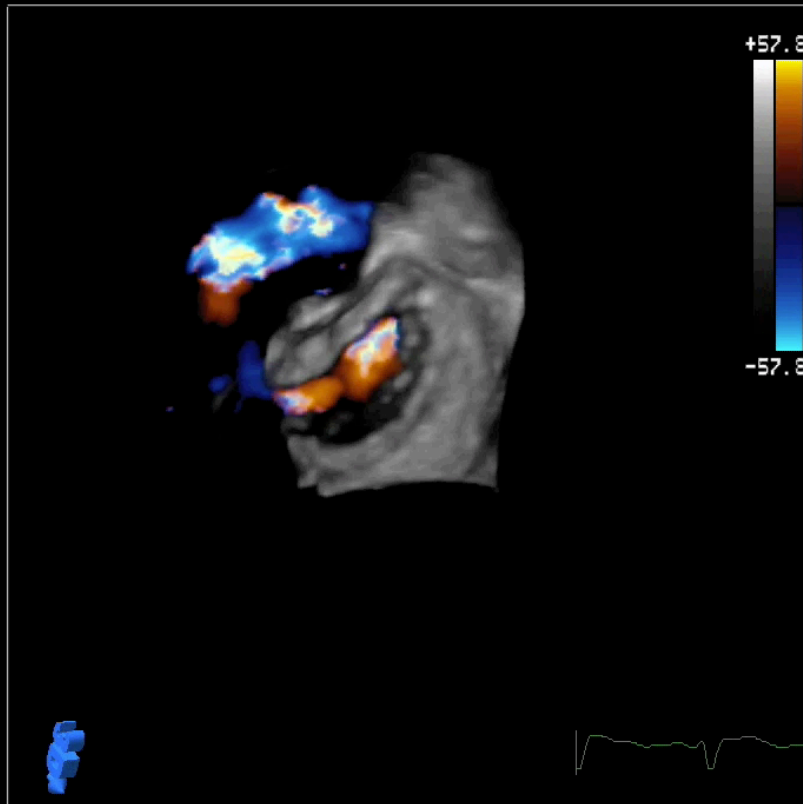


PAT T: 37.0C
TEE T: 38.5C

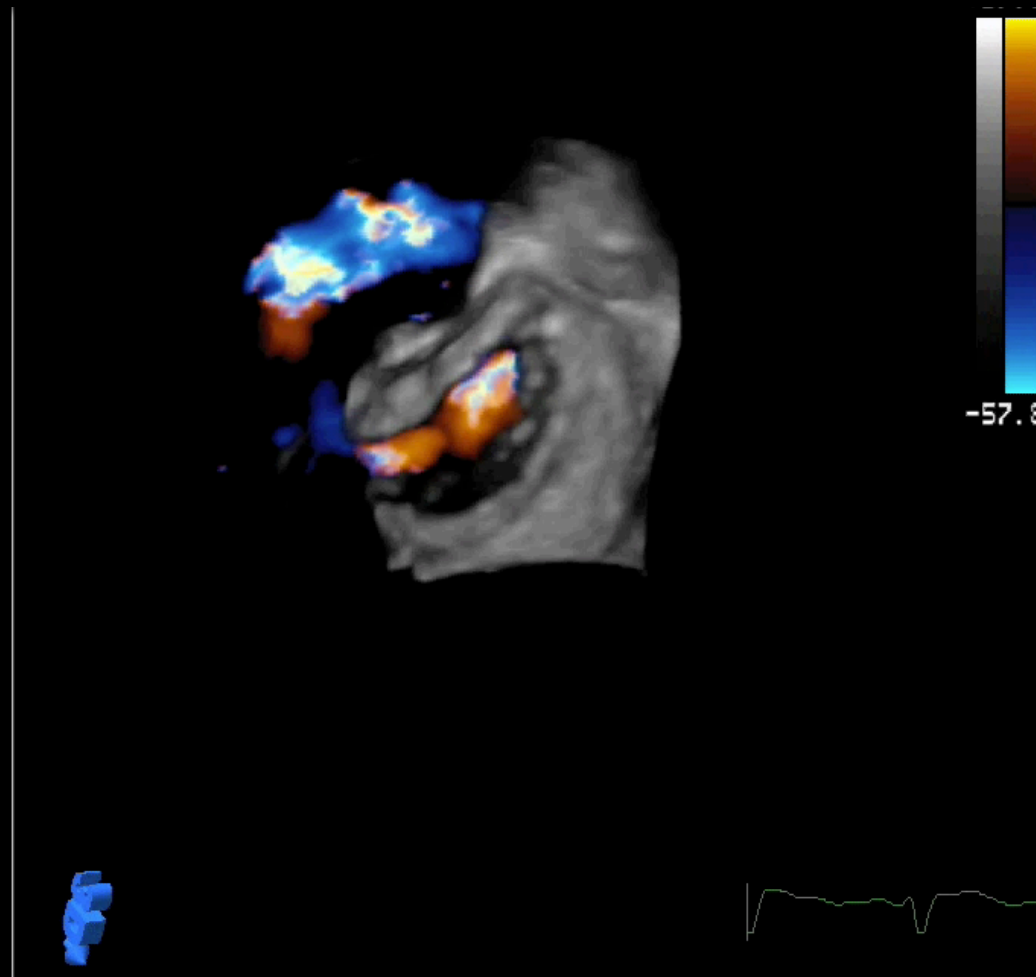
Repair of Atrial Septal Defect



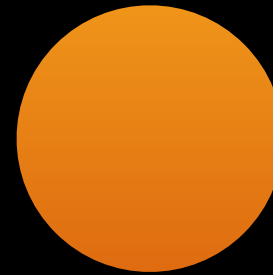
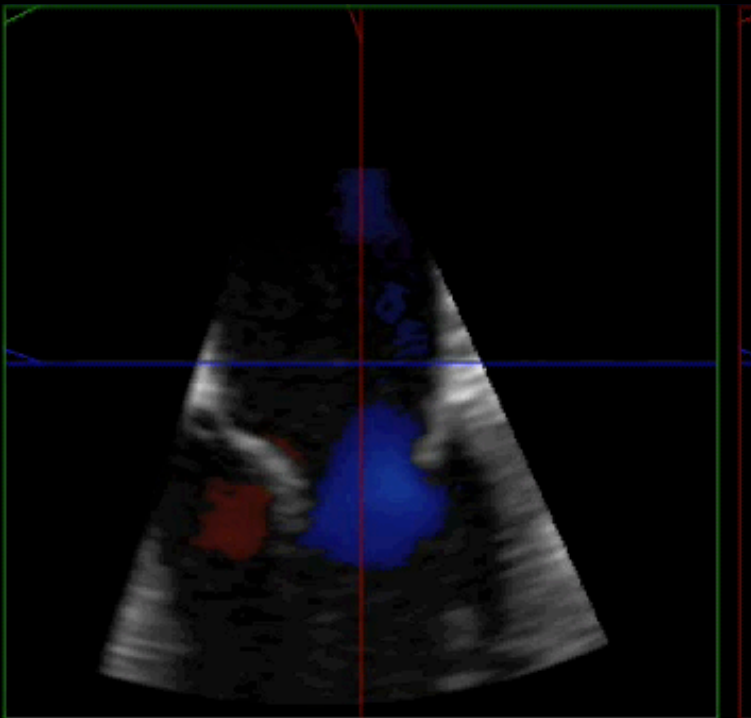
Quantifying Mitral Regurgitation



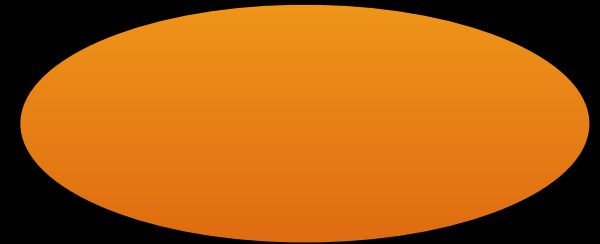
What is the Regurgitant Orifice Area?



Accuracy of 2D

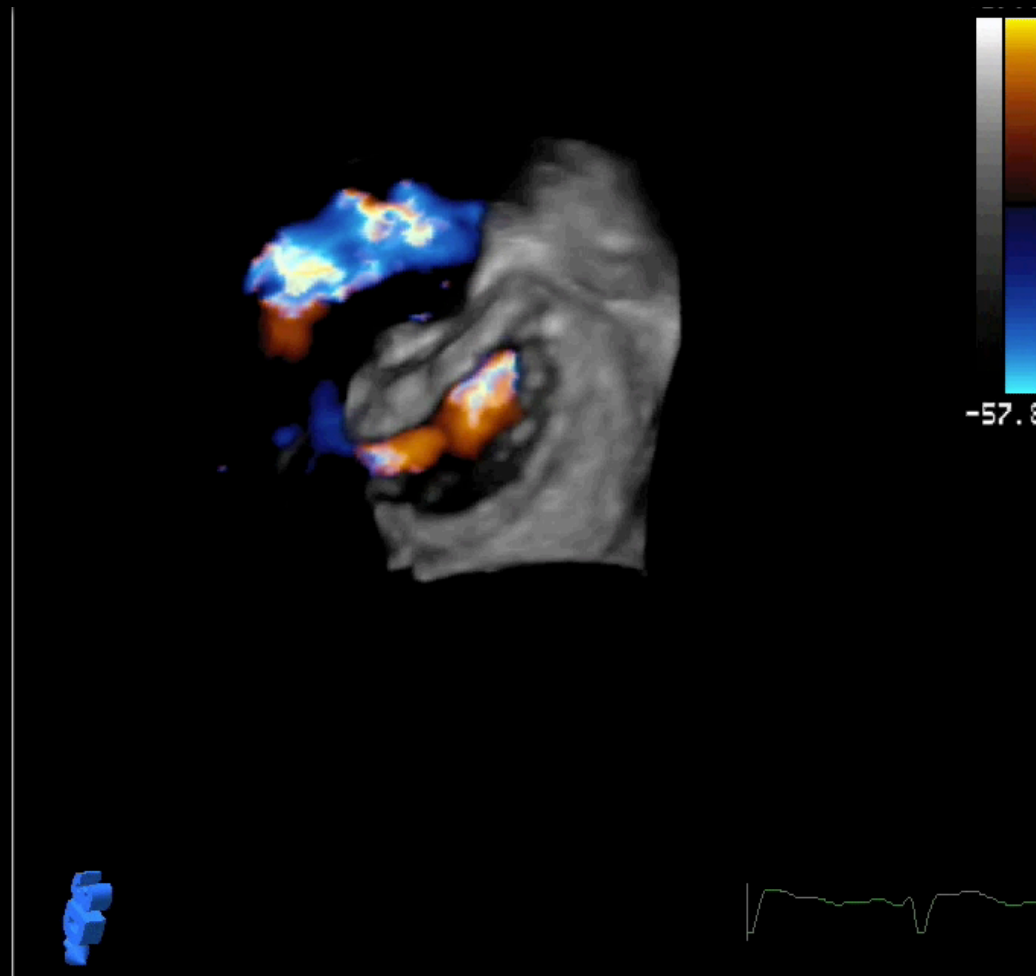


2D EROA
(PISA)

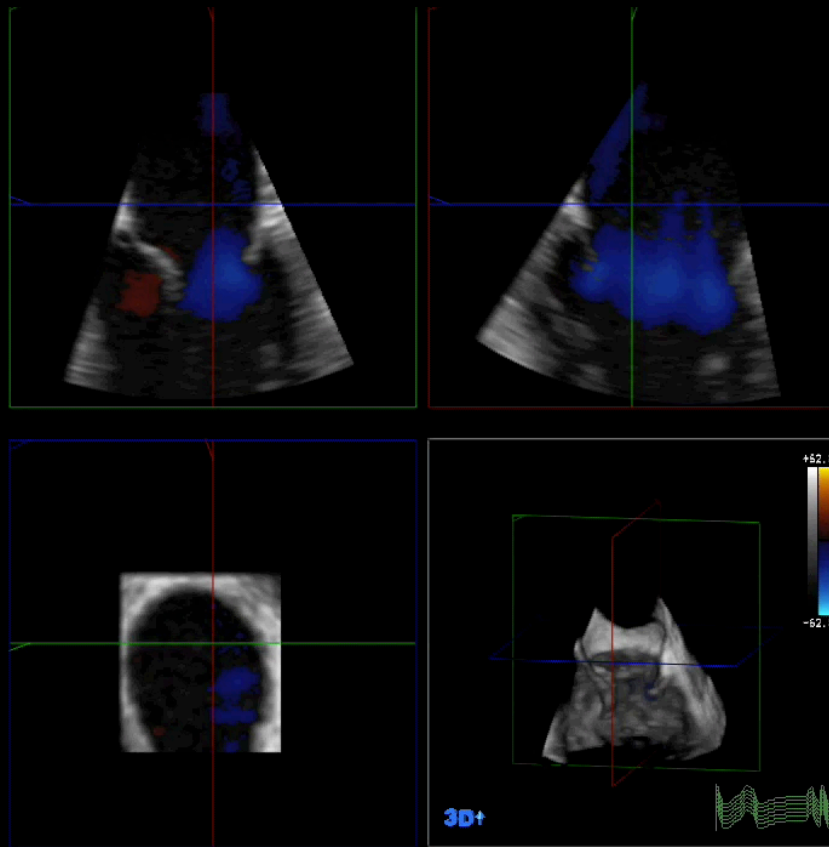


True EROA

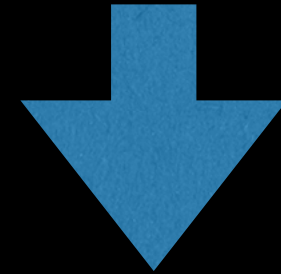
Take This Image



Multiplanar Reconstruction



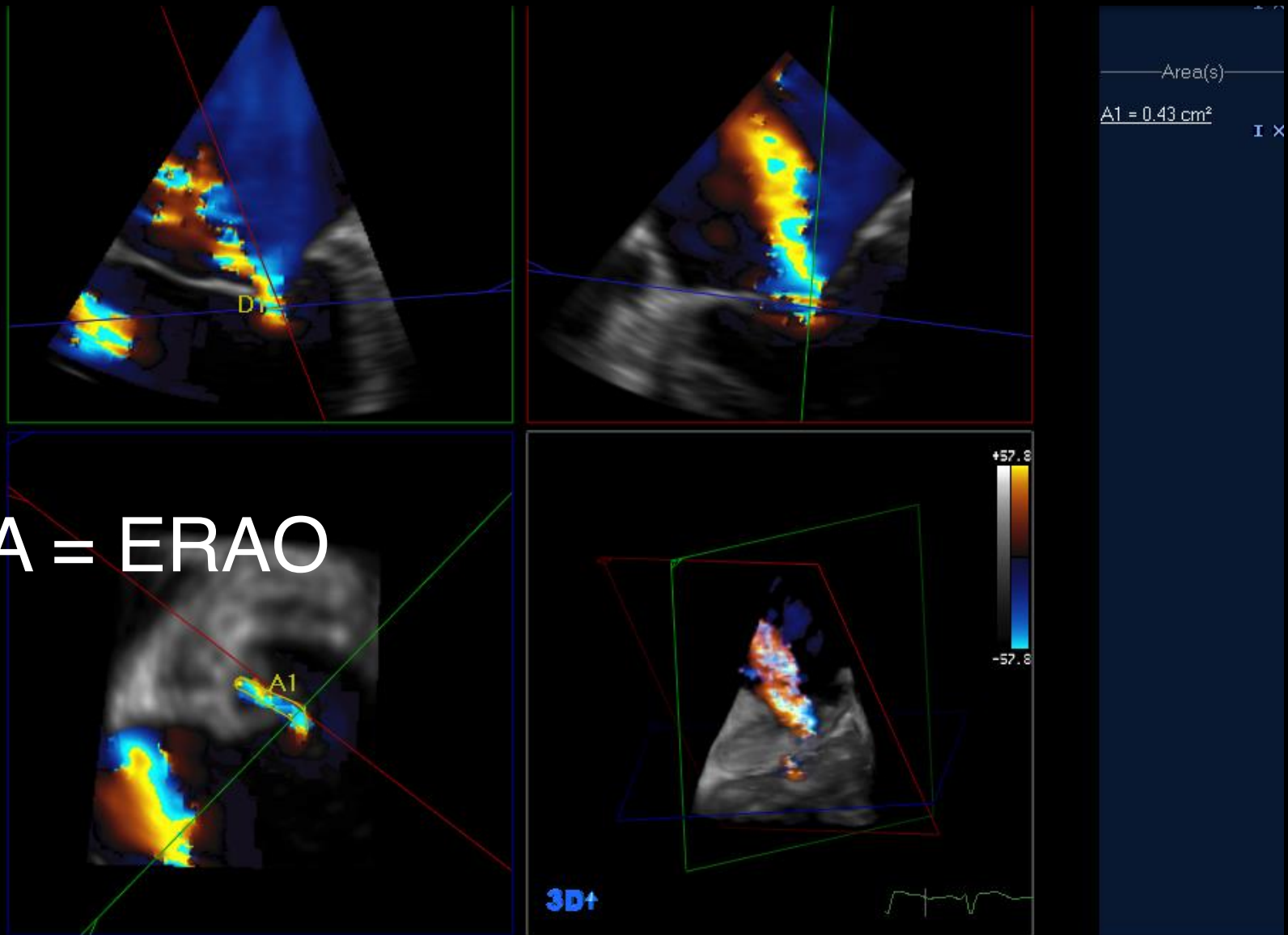
3D



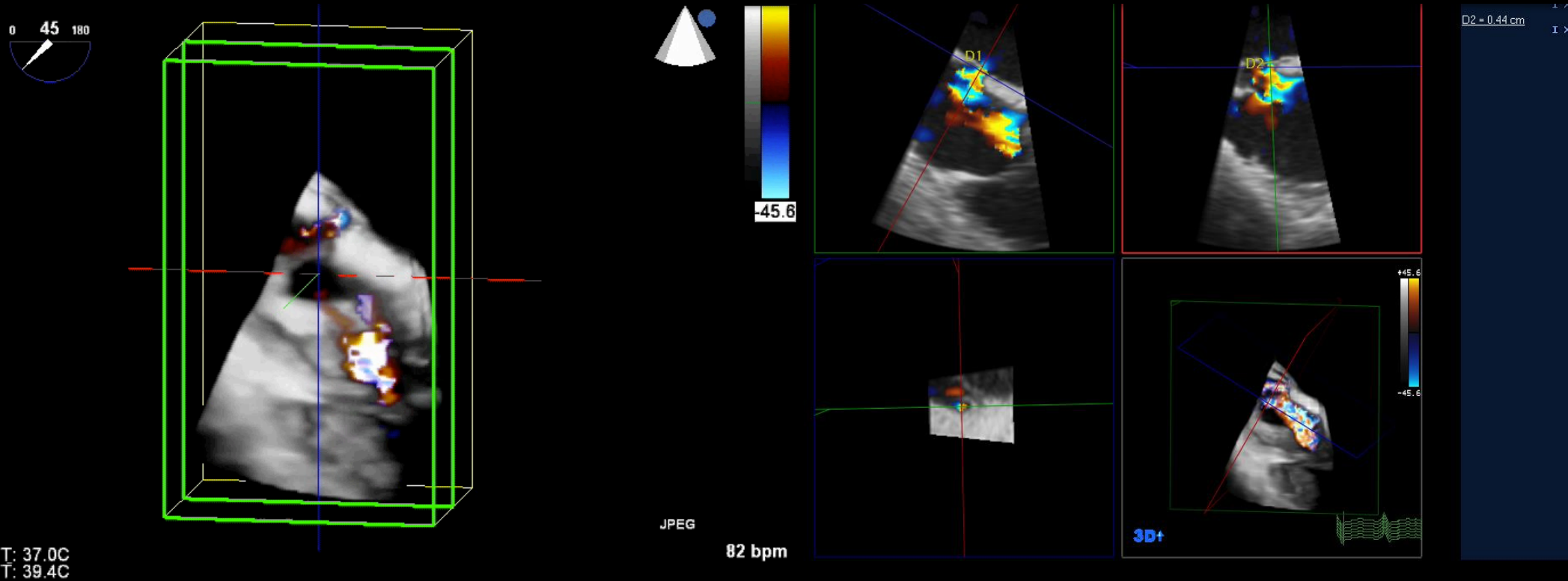
Any 2D Plane
You Want

Quantifying Mitral Regurgitation

VCA = ERAO



Sizing ASDs



The Plan

1. What can you do with 3D color
2. Getting around major limitations
3. Show you, that you can do it too

How To Make Pictures Like This?

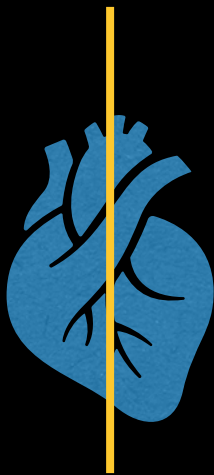


Limitations: #1 Frame Rate

High

Temporal Resolution

Low



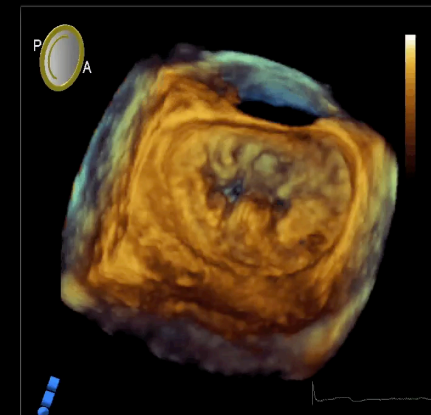
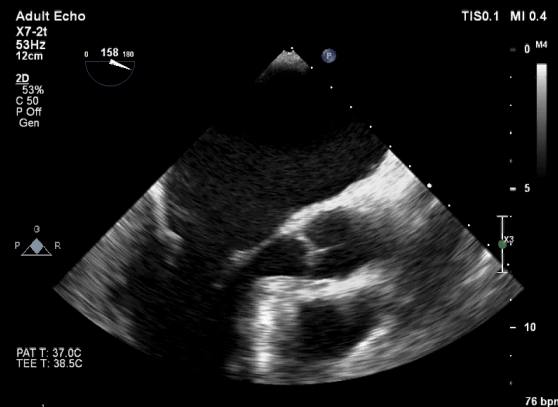
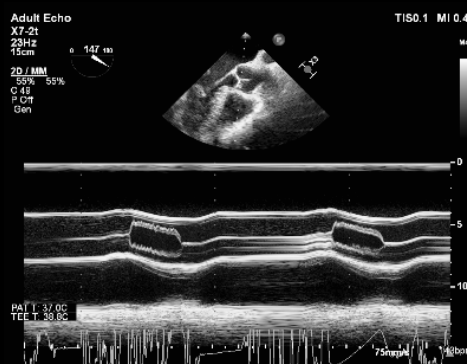
M Mode



2D



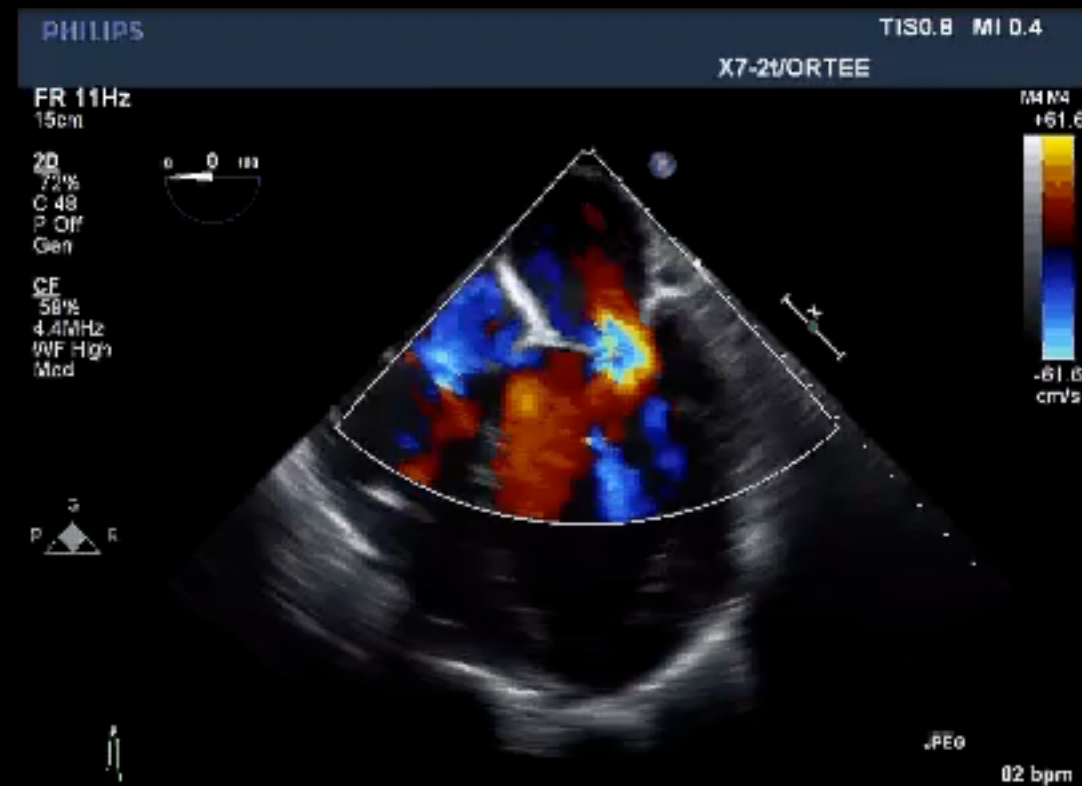
3D



Now Add Color



50 Hz



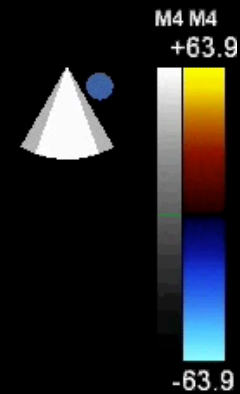
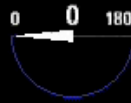
11 Hz

3D + Color = Low Frame Rate

FR 2Hz
8.9cm

3D Beats 1

3D
3D 47%
3D 40dB
CF
50%
4.4MHz




PAT T: 37.0C
TEE T: 41.0C

2 Hz

JPEG

60 bpm

What's the Problem?

60 beats per
minute = 1 beat
per second

2Hz = 2 Frames
per second

= 2 Frames per beat (Missing
Most of the MR)

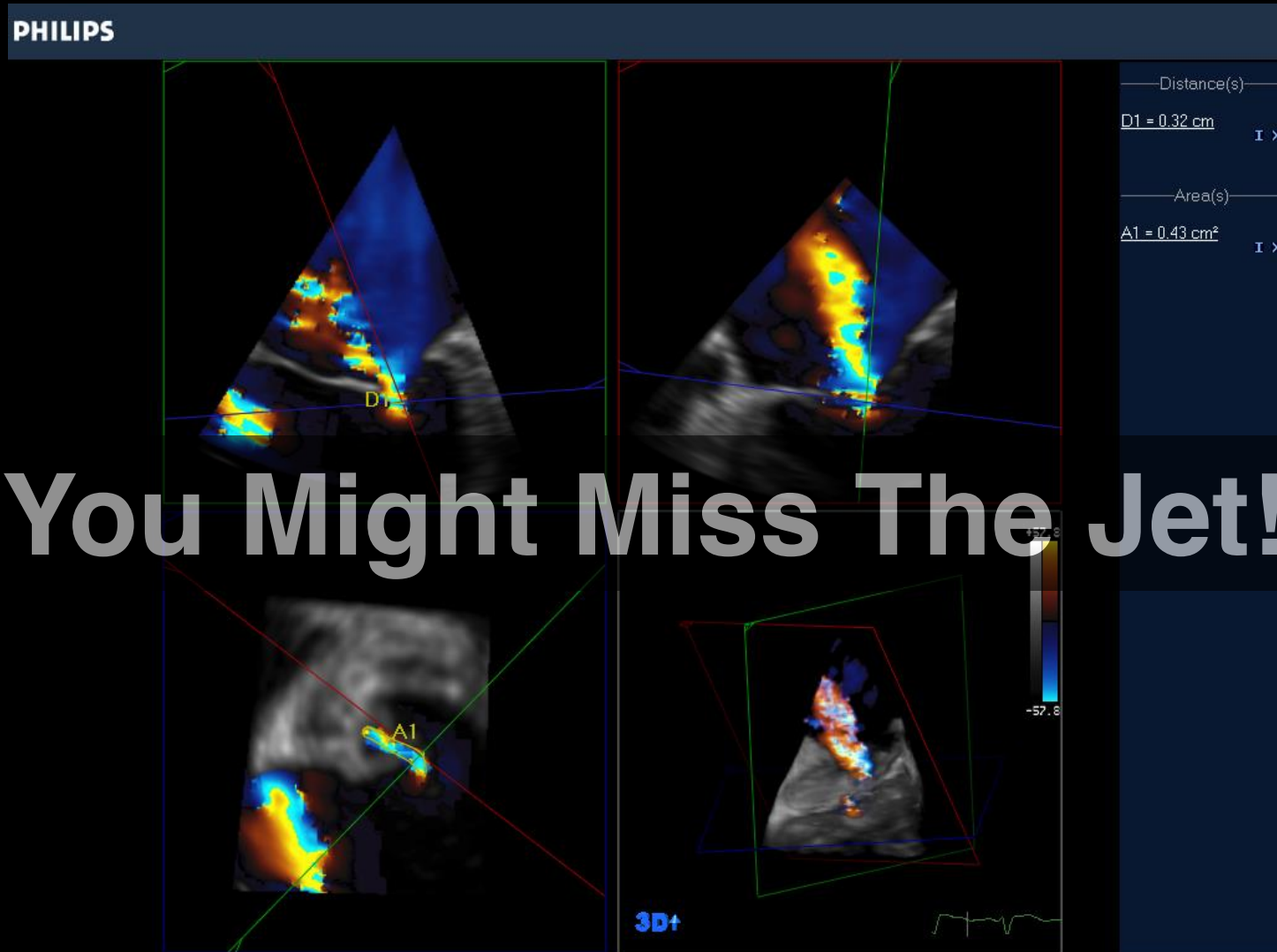
FR 2Hz
8.9cm

3D Beats 1

3D
3D 47%
3D 40dB
CF
50%
4.4MHz



Especially Important For Quantification



Basic Principles of 3D Echo....

Volume Size
(Sector Depth & Width)



Spatial Resolution
(Line Density)

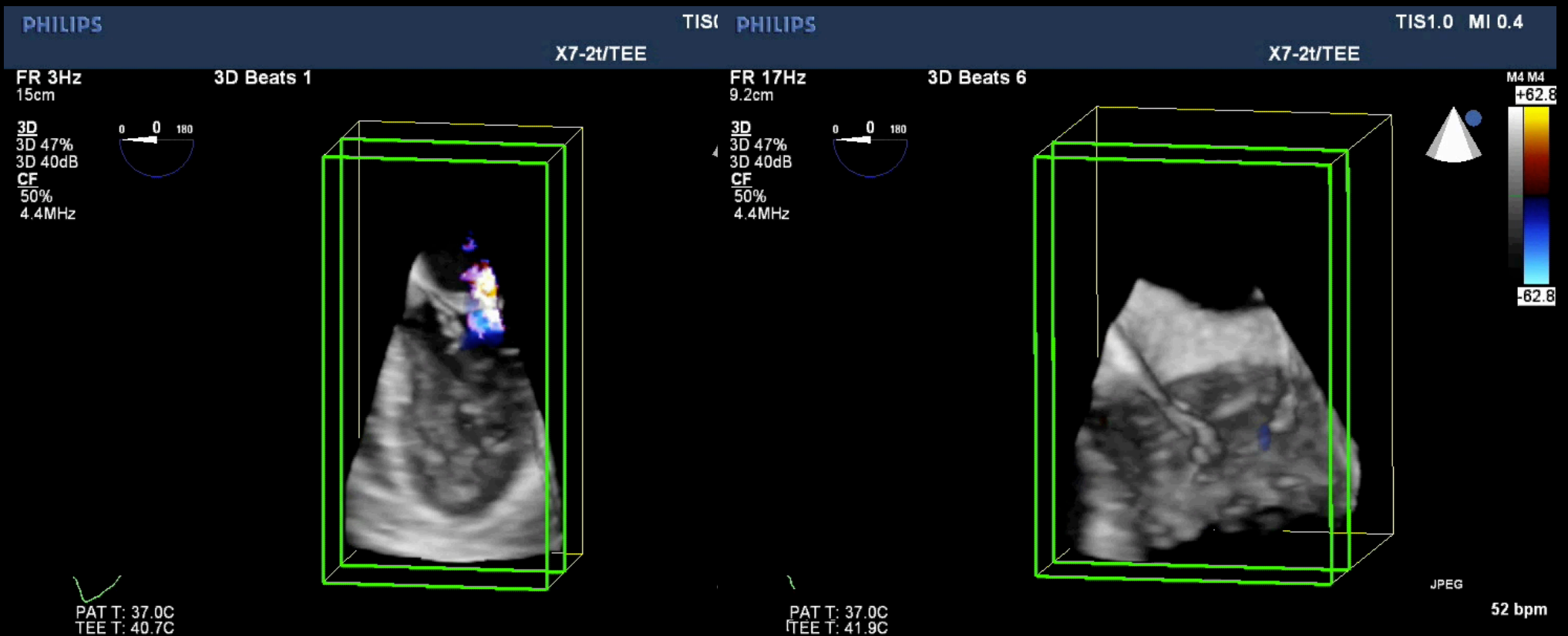
Temporal Resolution
(Volume Rate)

Improving Frame Rate in 3D



1. Only image what you need
2. Cheat...

Only Image What You Need



3 Hz

17 Hz

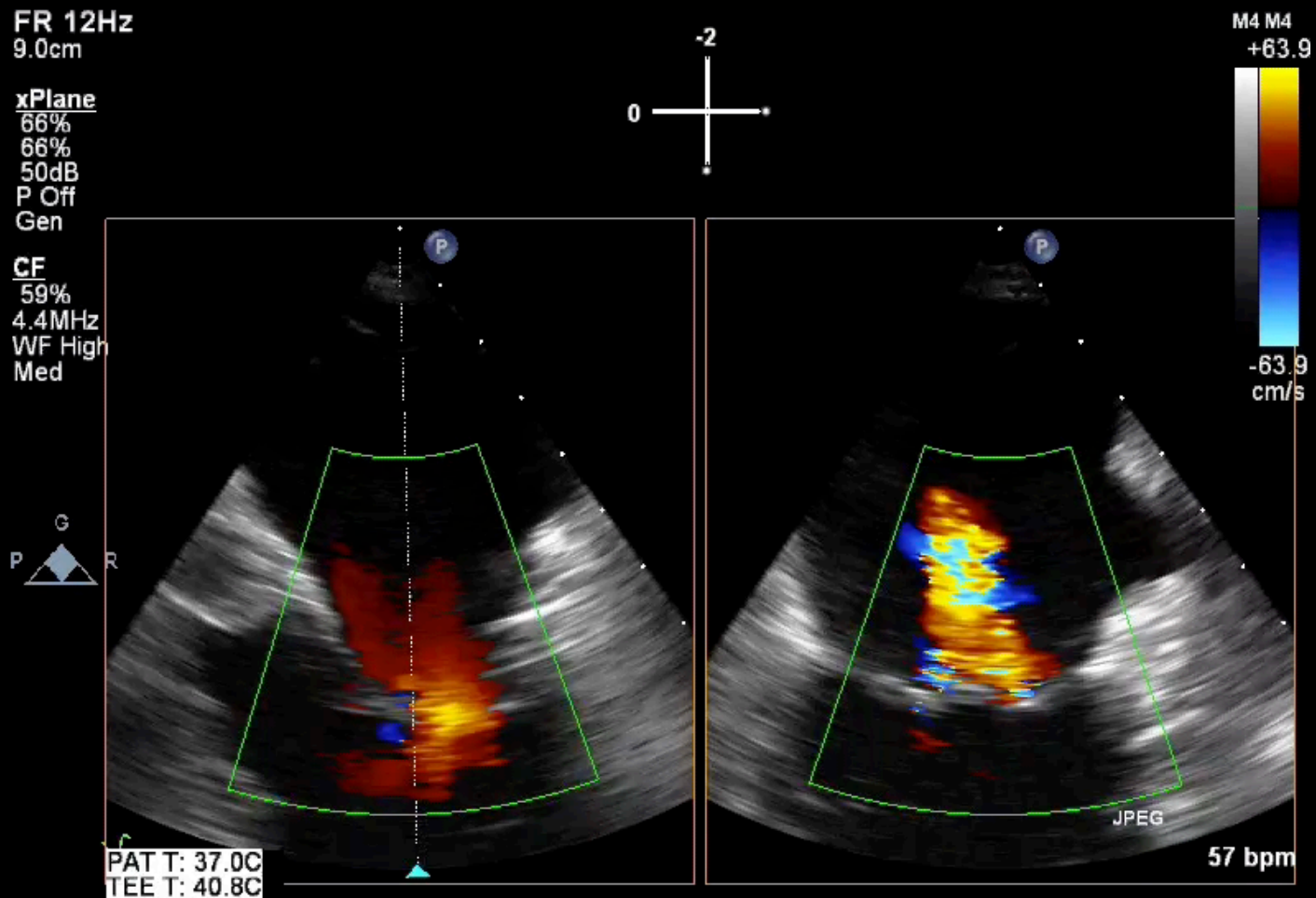
Only Imaging What You Need



1. 3D Zoom
2. Full Volume with Fine Tuning

Goal: Get what you want to see
Smallest Sector Size you can!

3D Zoom and Color



Fine Tuning Full Volume

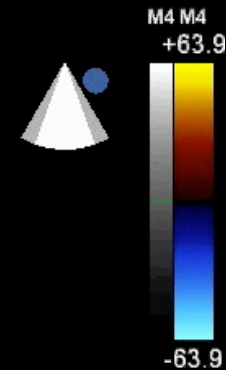
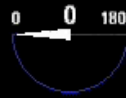


Fine Tuned

FR 2Hz
8.9cm

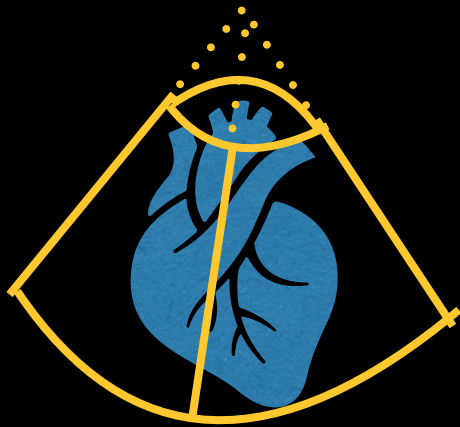
3D Beats 1

3D
3D 47%
3D 40dB
CF
50%
4.4MHz



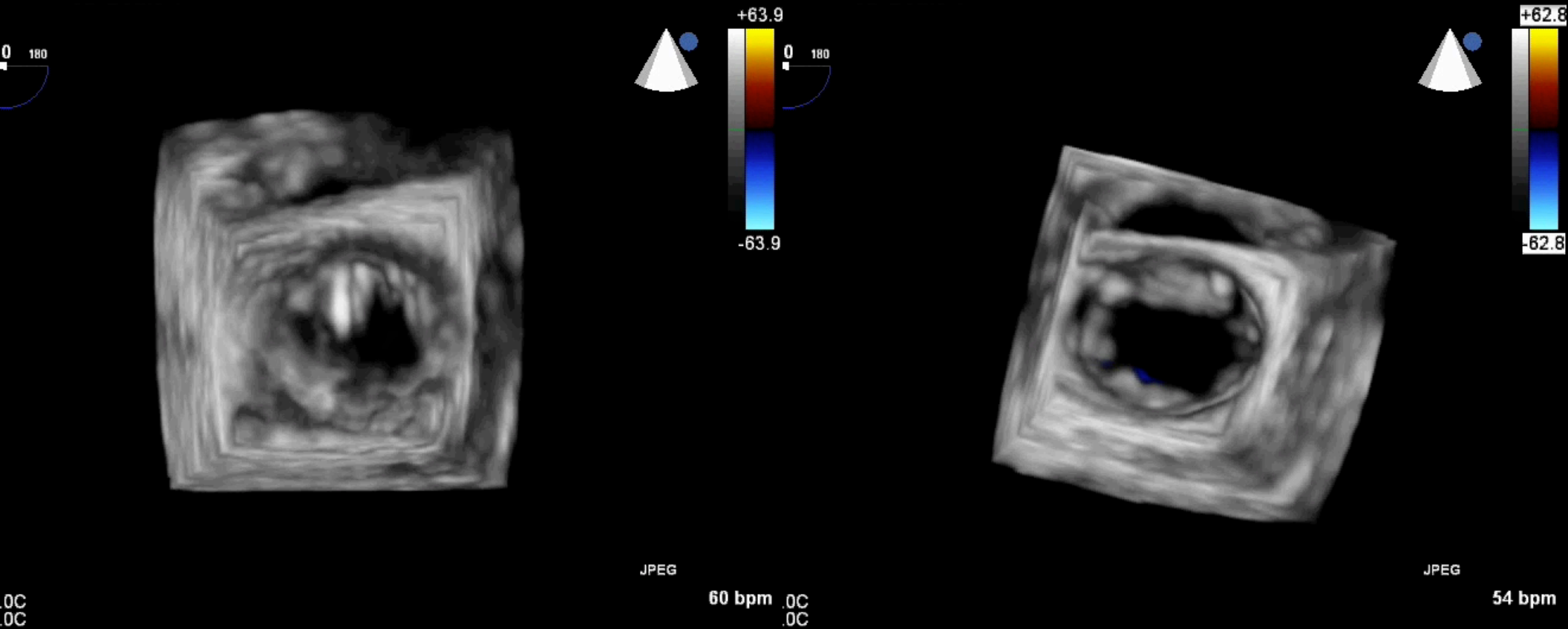
Still Terrible Temporal Resolution
.... Now it's time to cheat....

Cheating....



1. Multibeam Acquisition (6 beats if possible)
2. High Volume Rate Imaging

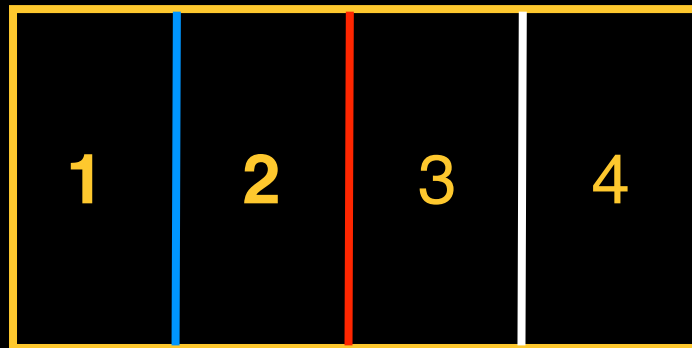
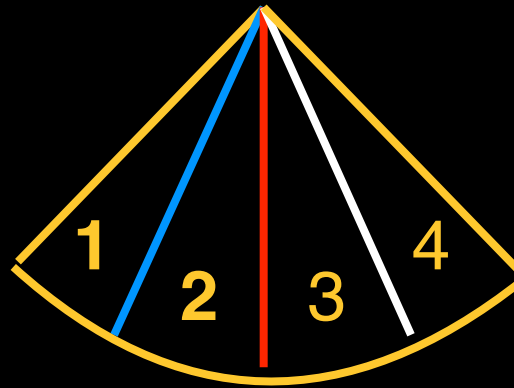
Multibeam Acquisition



1 beat ~ 2 Hz

6 beat ~ 17 Hz

Multi-beat Acquisition: Averaging of 2-6 beats

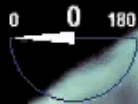


Multibeam Acquisition

FR 34Hz
8.9cm

3D Beats 6

3D
3D 47%
3D 40dB

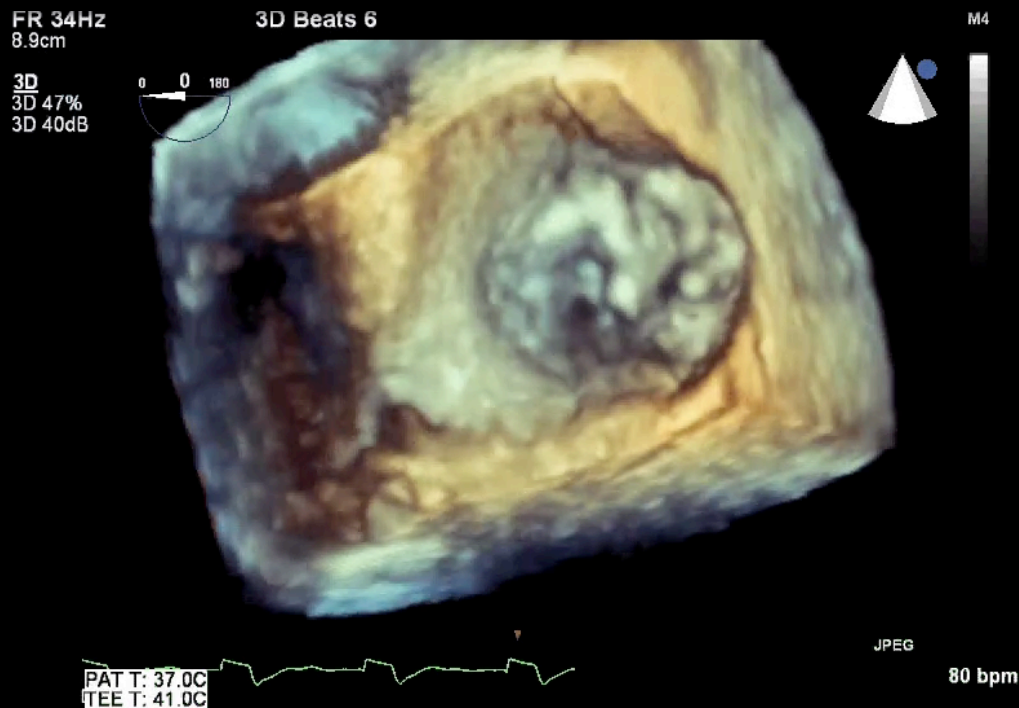


PAT T: 37.0C
TEE T: 41.0C

JPEG

80 bpm

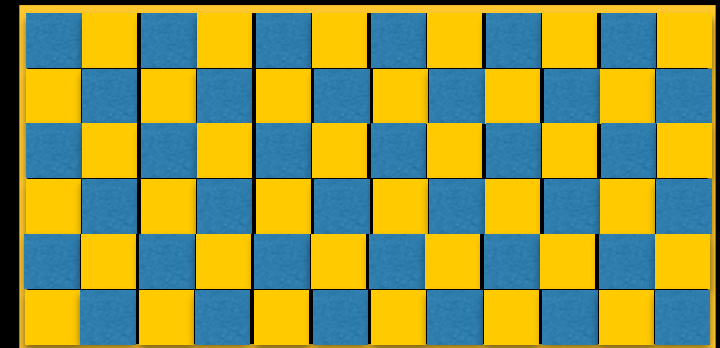
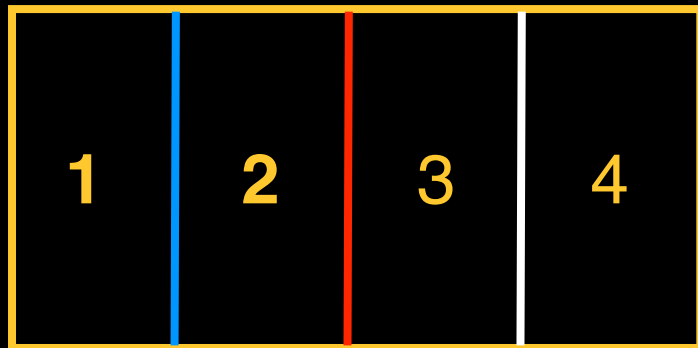
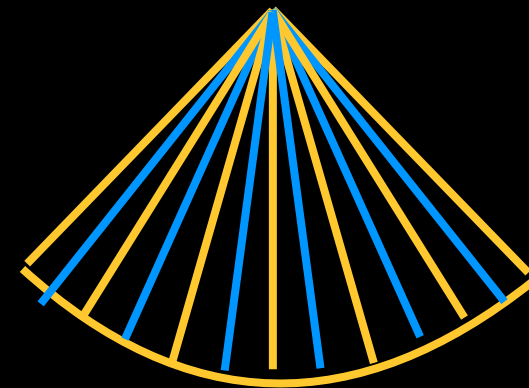
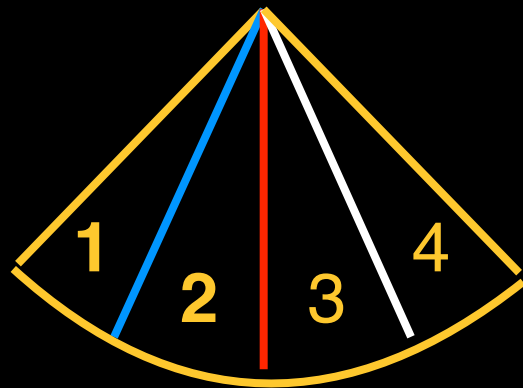
The Problem With Multi-beat Acquisition



1. Afib
2. PVCs
3. Bovie
4. Moving the pt
5. etc...

Stitching Artifact

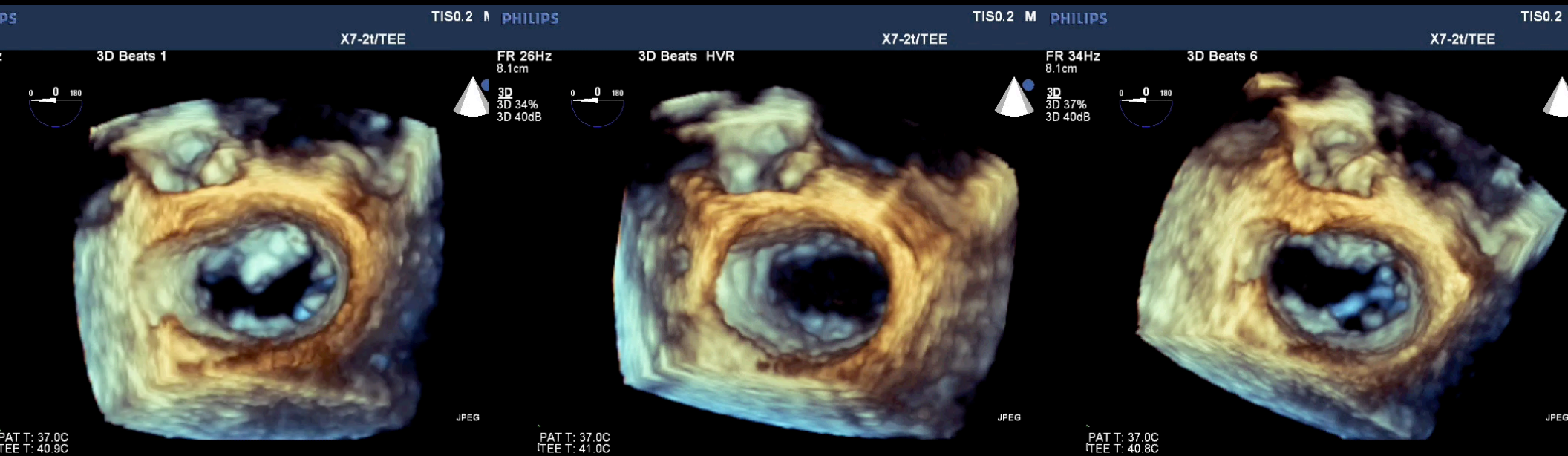
High Volume Rate Imaging



Multi-beat Acquisition

HVR

Multi-Beat vs HVR



1 Beat
~ 7 Hz

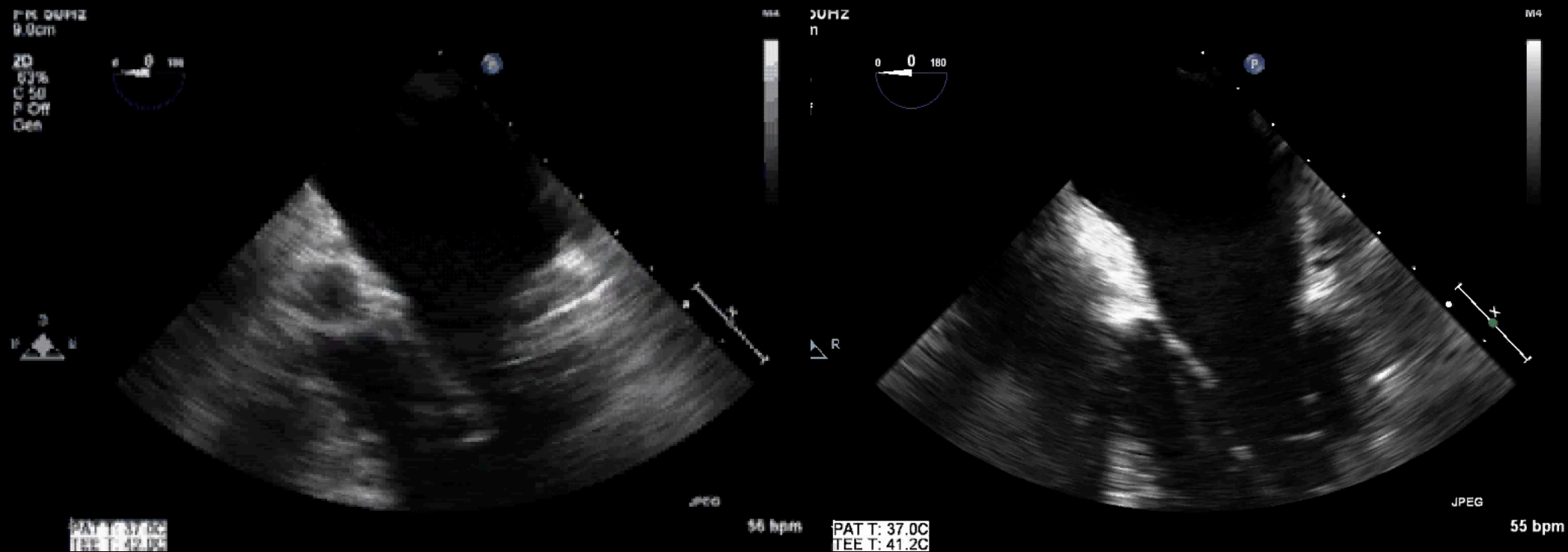
HVR
~ 26 Hz
Spacial Res

6 Beat
~ 34 Hz
Great Spacial
Res; Stitching

6 Steps To Getting Great Images

1. Good 3D comes from good 2D
2. Only image what you need
3. Set yourself up in a real-time mode (HVR)
4. Hold ventilations
5. You like it?
6. Dial it up to 6 Beats!!

1. Good 3D Comes From Good 2D



Bad 2D

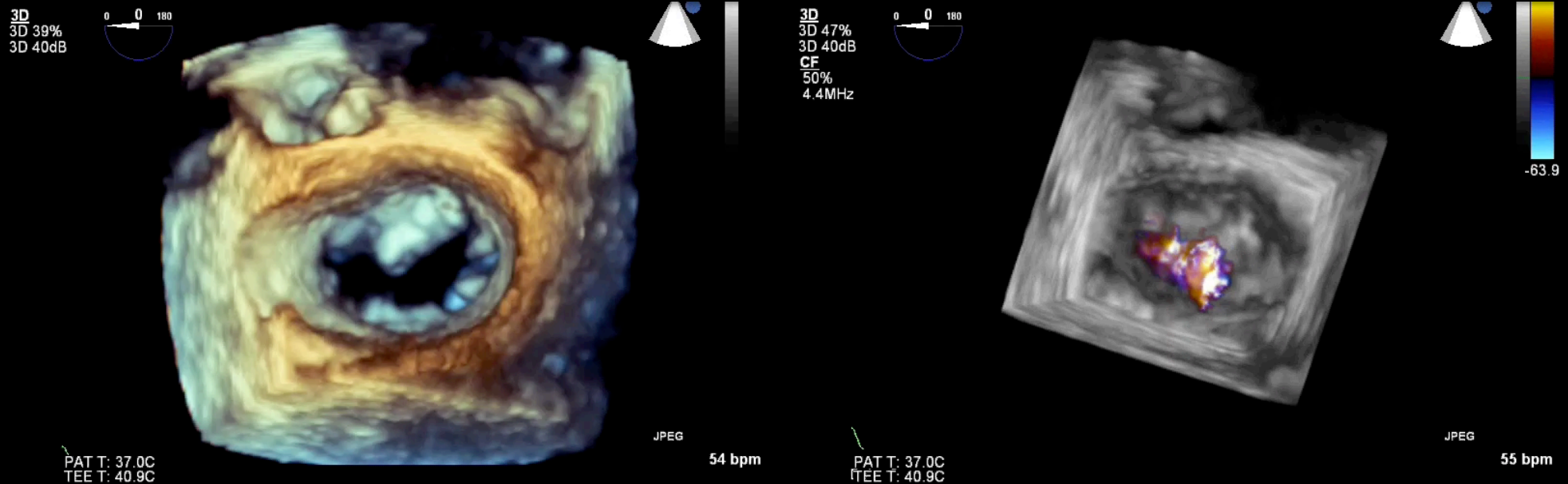
Good 2D

17 Hz

2. Only Image What You Need



3. Set Yourself Up In A Real-Time Mode

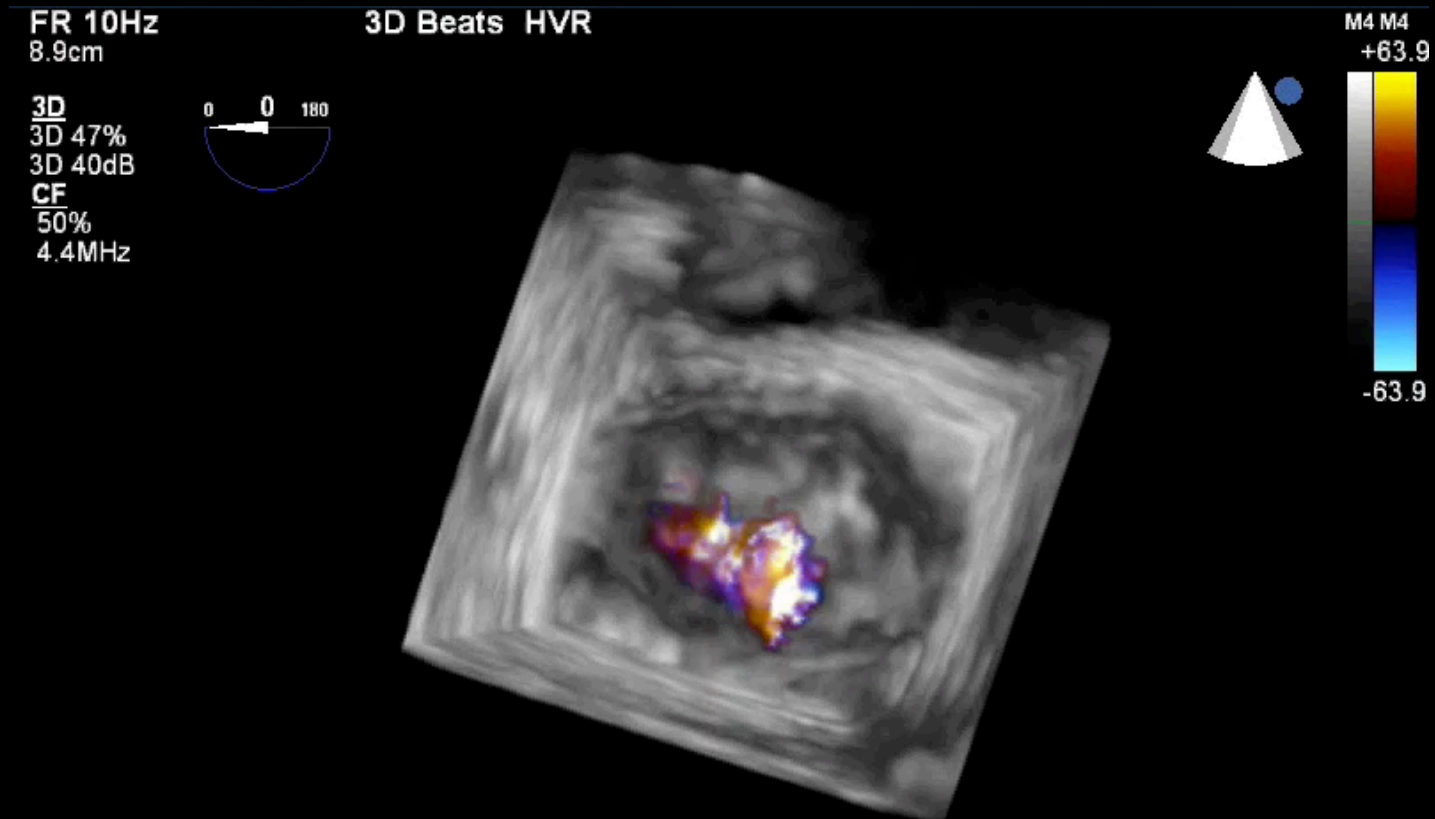


For regular 3D ~ 1 Beat
For 3D Color ~ HVR

4. Hold Ventilations



5. You Like It?



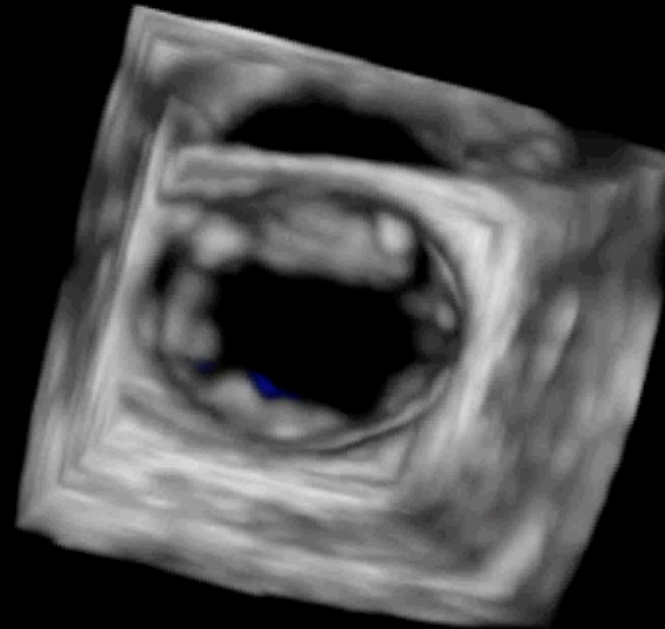
Readjust in Real-Time Mode

6. Dial It Up To 6 Beats!

FR 17Hz
9.2cm

3D Beats 6

3D
3D 47%
3D 40dB
CF
50%
4.4MHz



PAT T: 37.0C
TEE T: 42.0C

JPEG

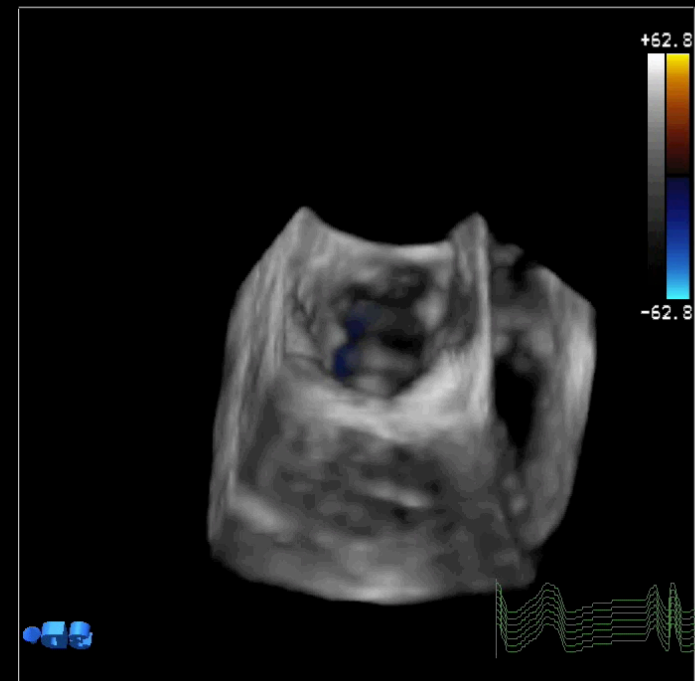
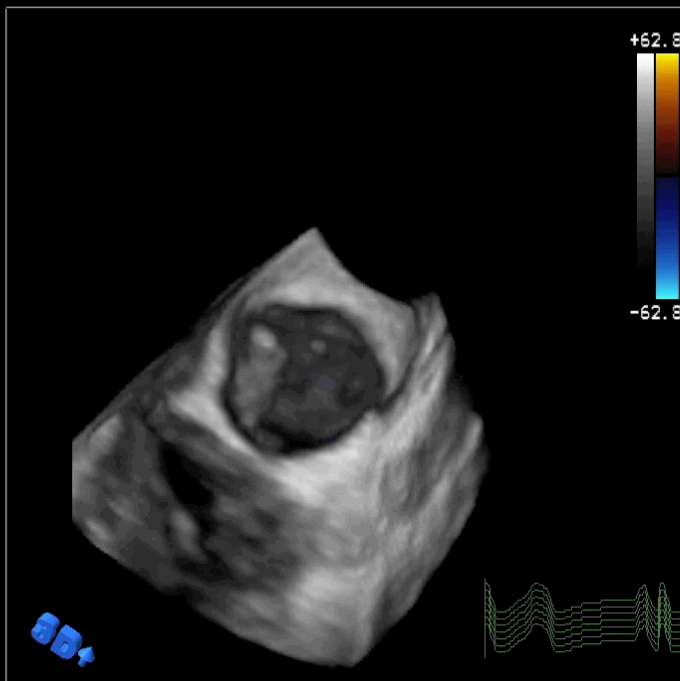
54 bpm

Know Your Buttons



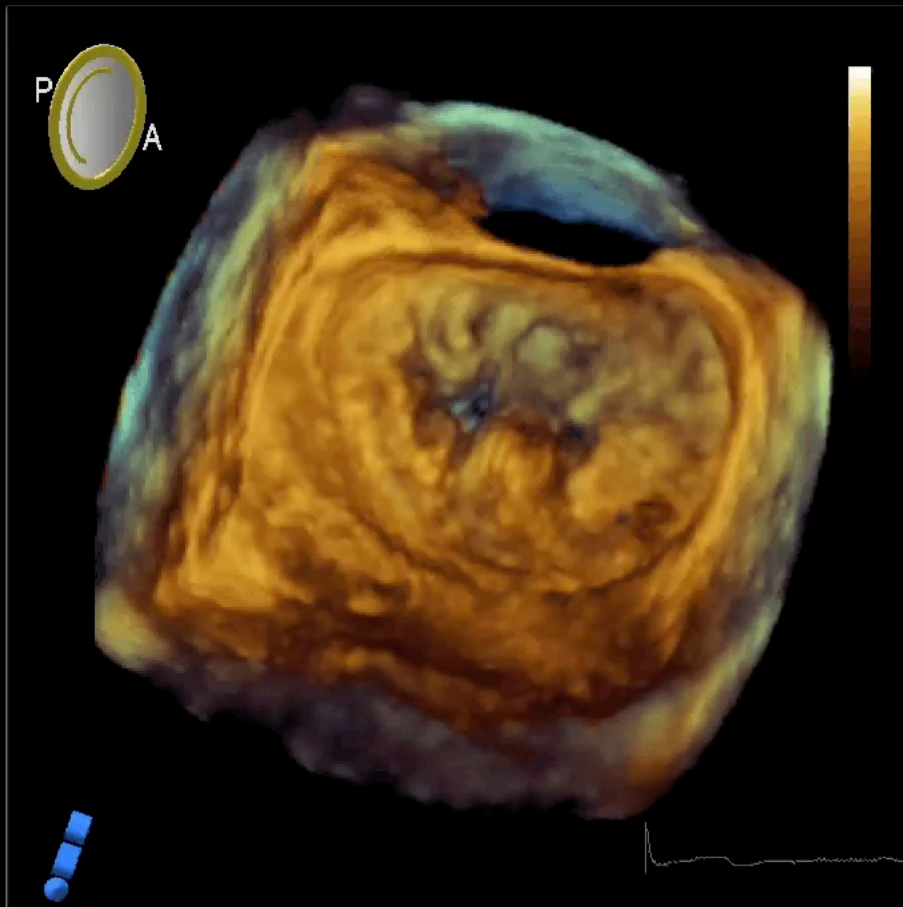
1. Gain
2. Cropping
3. Rotational Display

Know Your Knobs



How To Manipulate Your Images

Know Your Software



IE33 (in Qlab) vs Epiq



