



MIBI, Montpellier  
04 67 13 01 59  
[contact@imaioS.com](mailto:contact@imaioS.com)

# Imagerie médicale

Denis HOA



Systèmes  
d'acquisition  
et modalités  
d'imagerie



Applications  
cliniques (pour  
le médecin)



Applications  
chez IMAlOS  
(pour l'informaticien)

Master Informatique - IMAGINA

Denis Hoa

denis.hoa@imaios.com

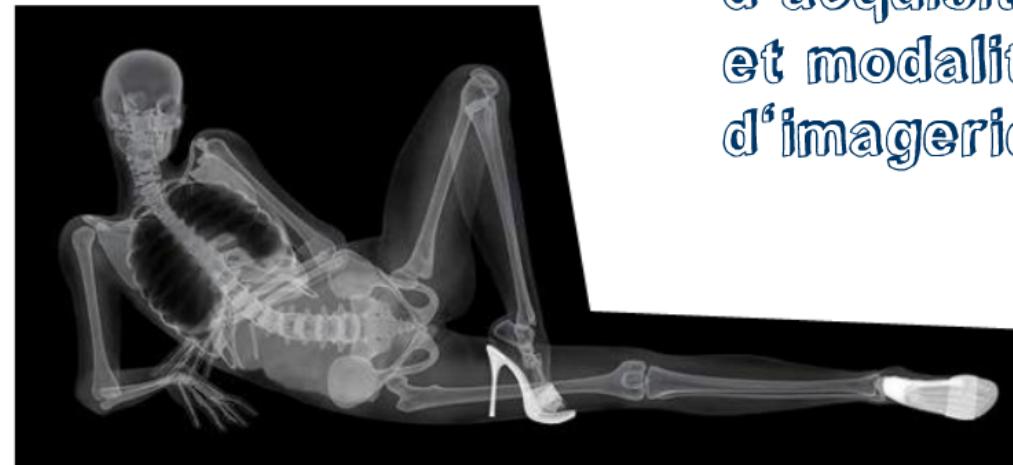


Médecin  
radiologue



Dirigeant  
IMAIOS SAS

## Systèmes d'acquisition et modalités d'imagerie





Applications  
chez l'IM  
(pour...)

## Applications cliniques (pour le médecin)

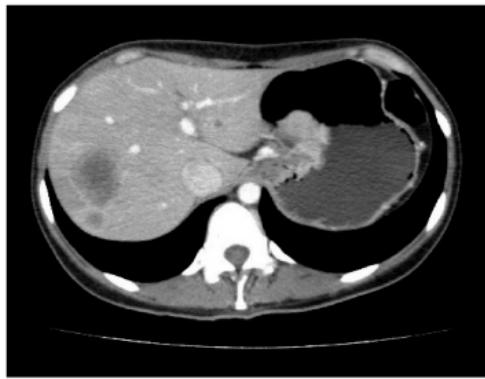


## Applications cliniques (pour le médecin)

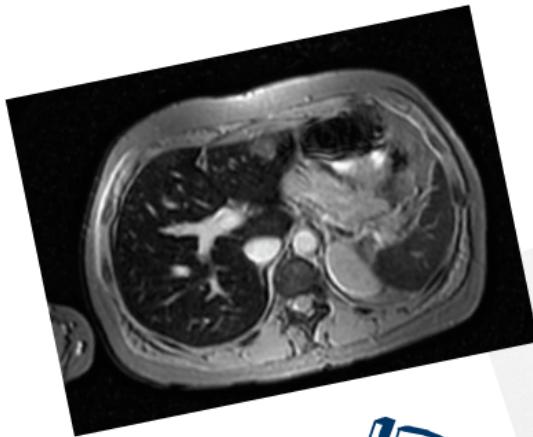
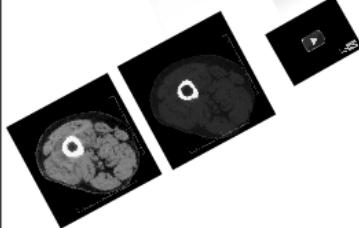


**Applications  
chez IMAIOS  
(pour l'informaticien)**

# Imagerie



Scanner



IRM



Echographie



Radiographie





# Comment choiSir ?

- Voir ce qu'il faut
- SANS nuire !

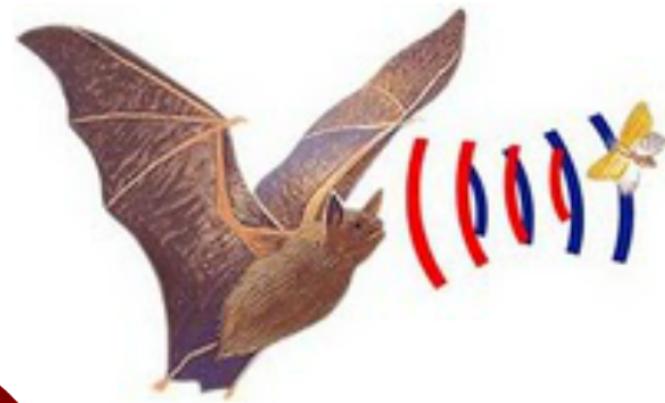
# QuelleS différences ?

- Principes physiques
- Effets délétères potentiels
- Principe de précaution
- Éviter répétition des risques
- Rapport bénéfice / risque
- Accessibilité
- Prix

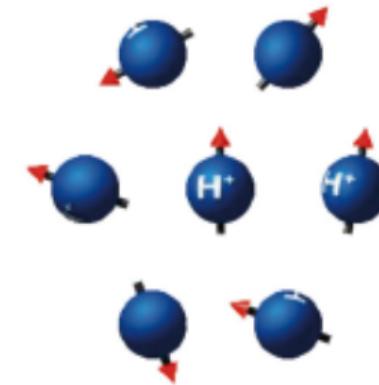
CR



CT

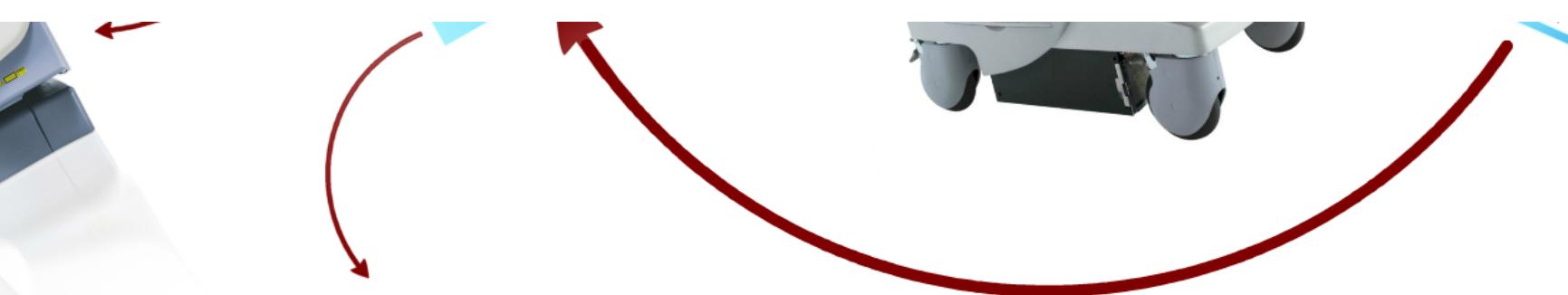


US



MR





# Radiographie



11



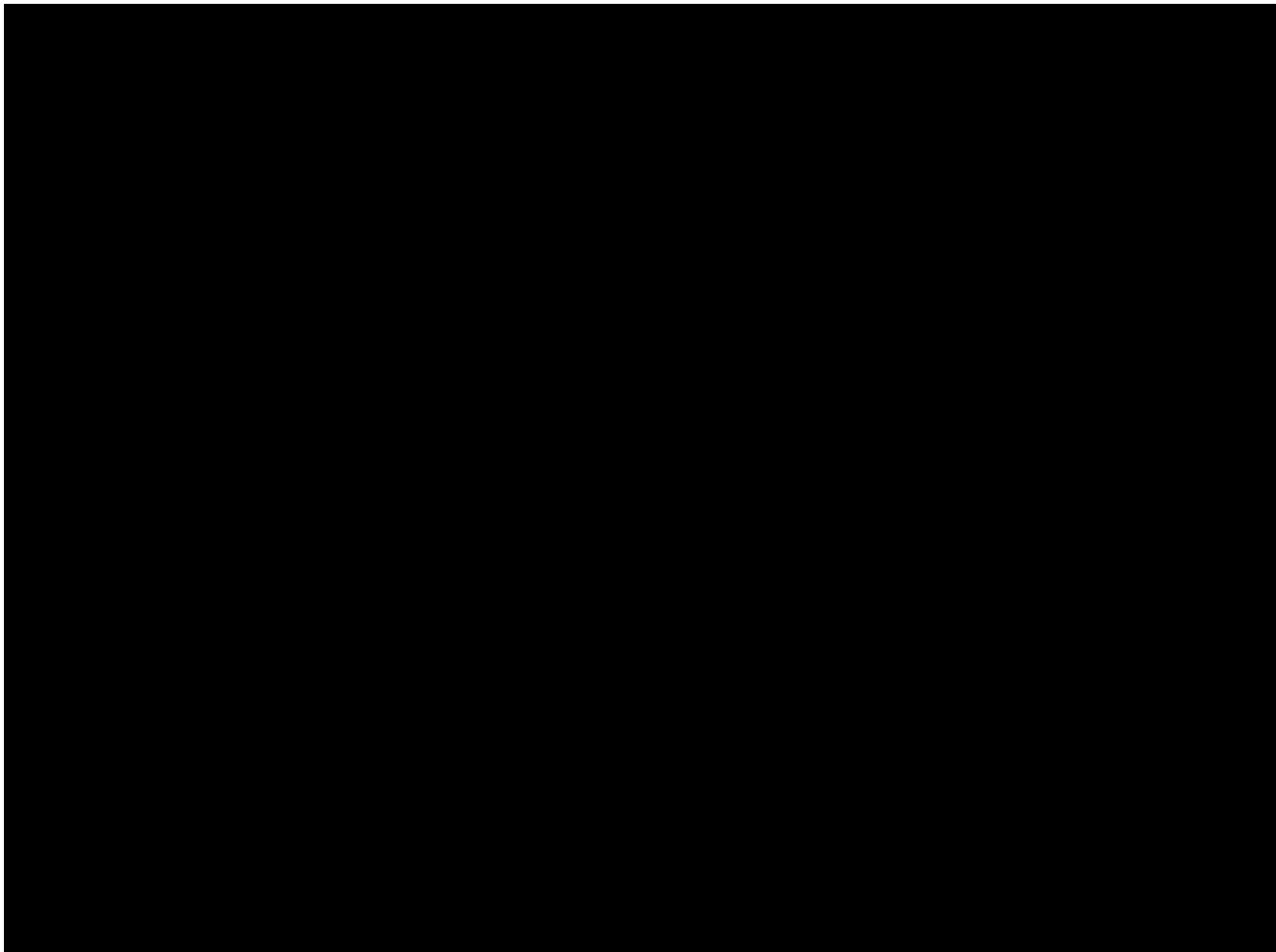


$10^{15}$



$10^{20}$

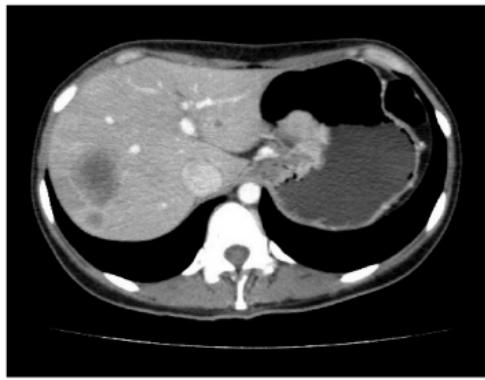
100,000 times  
Smaller wavelength!





You Tube

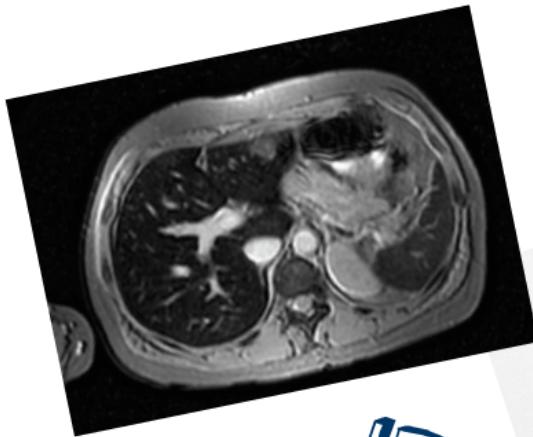
# Imagerie



Scanner



IRM

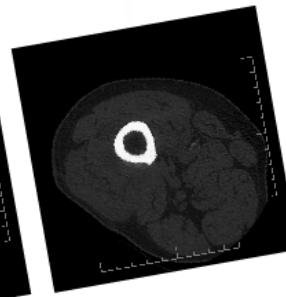
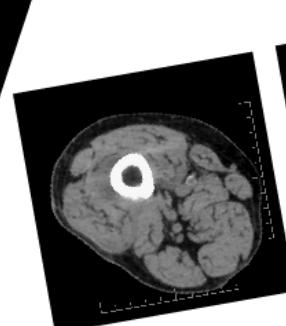


Echographie

Radiographie



# Scanner



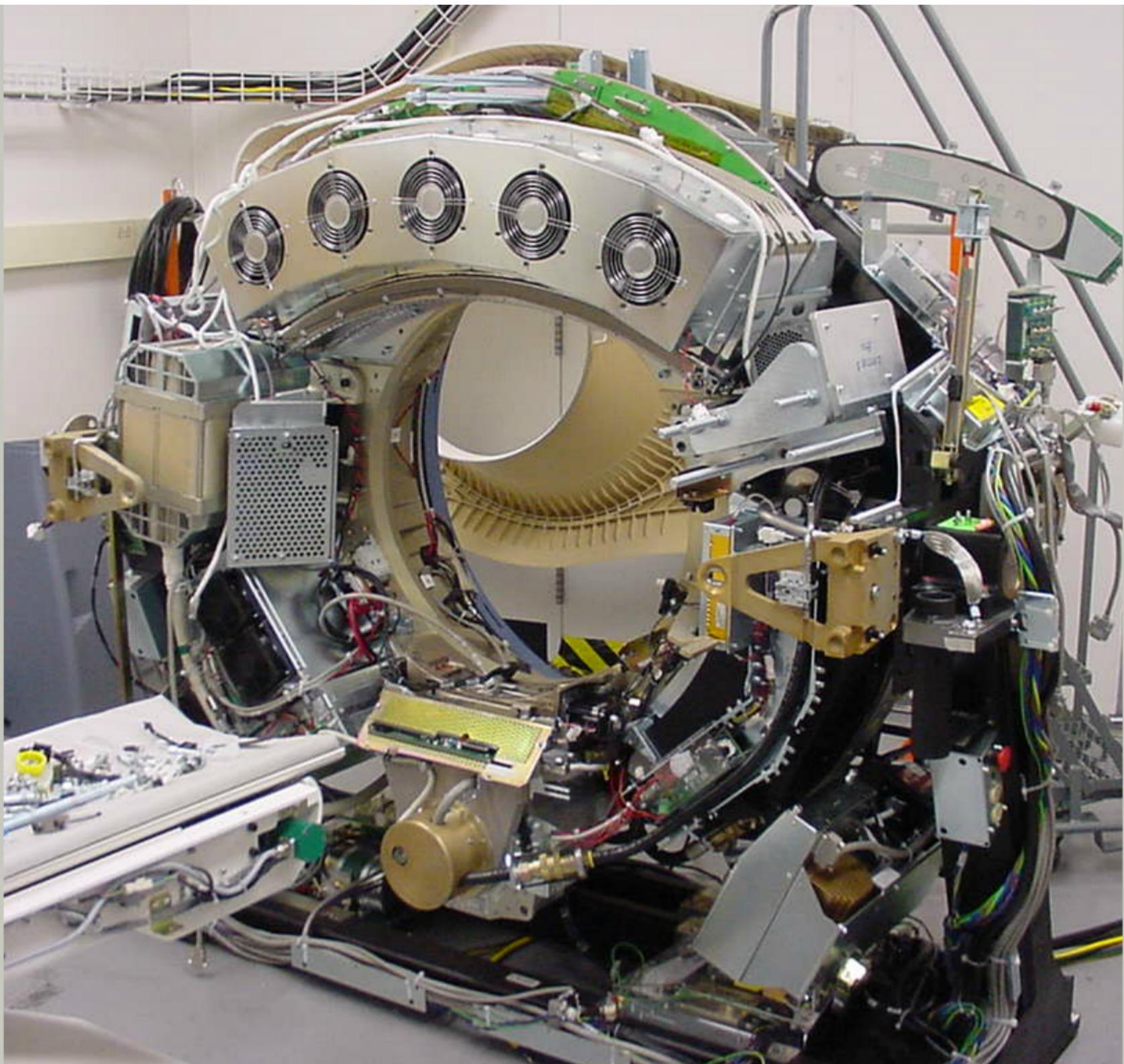




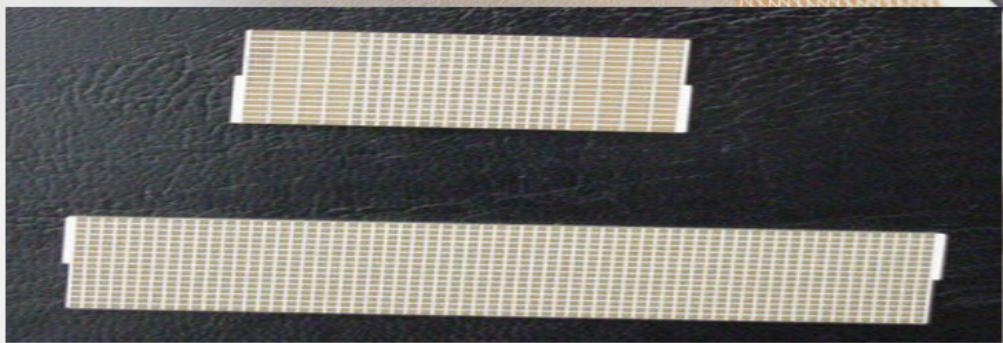
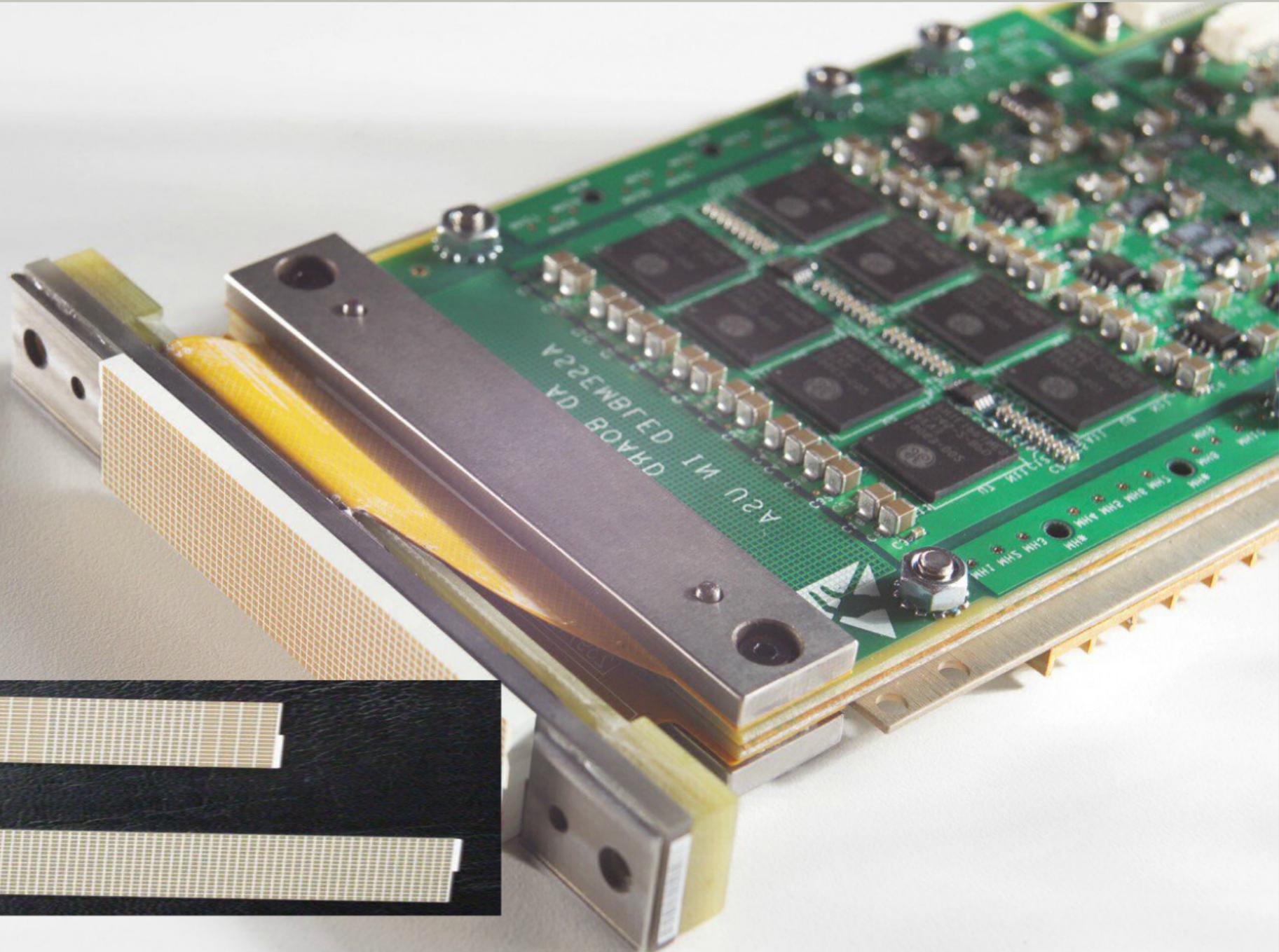
## Acquisitions Synchronisées

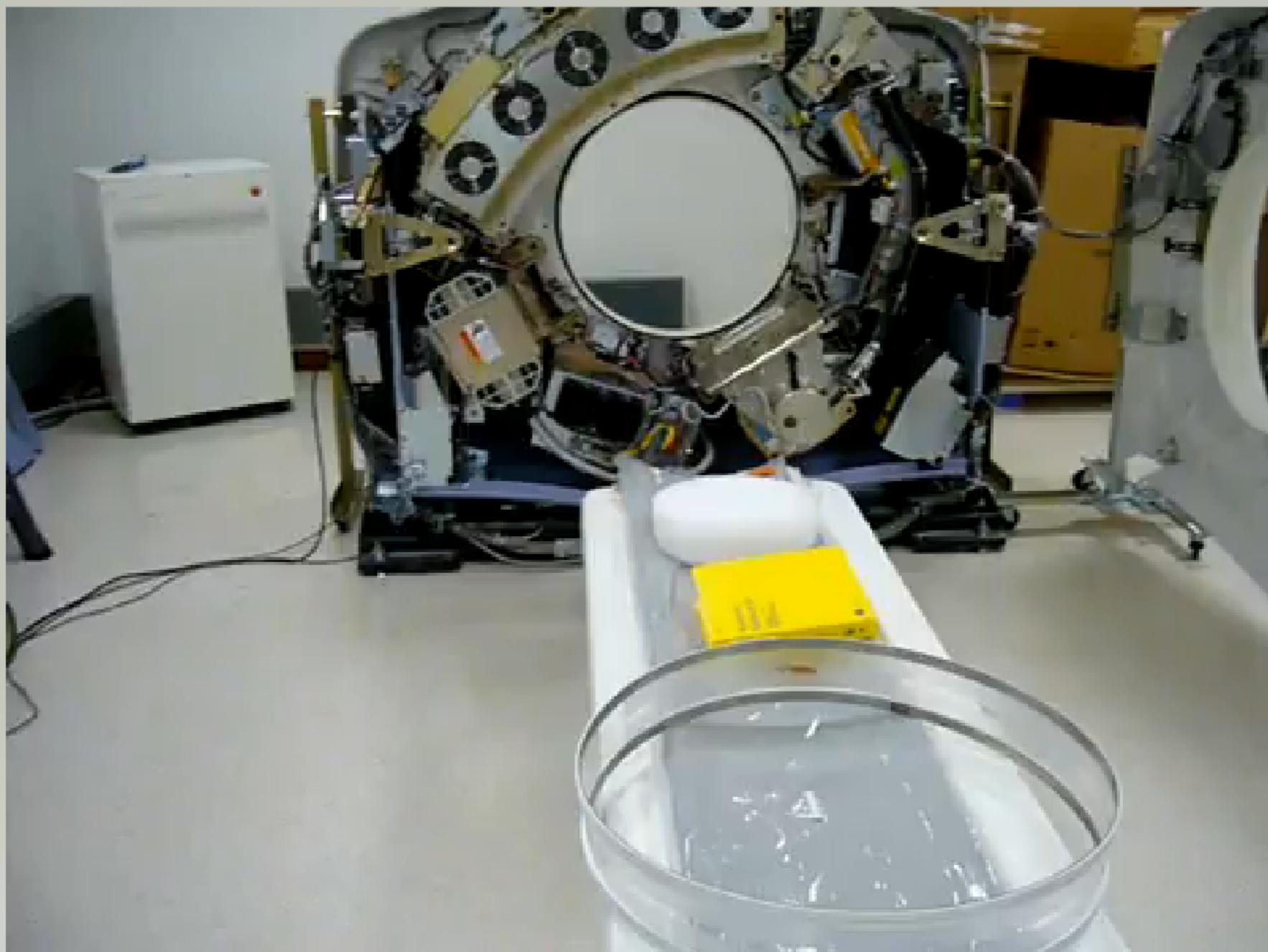
Acquisition séquentielle utilisant  
le gating en prospectif.





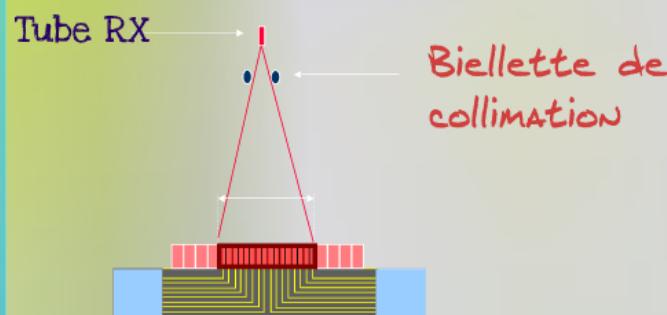




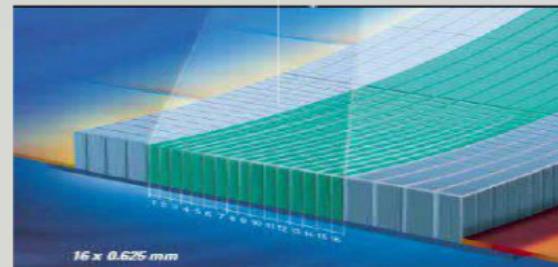
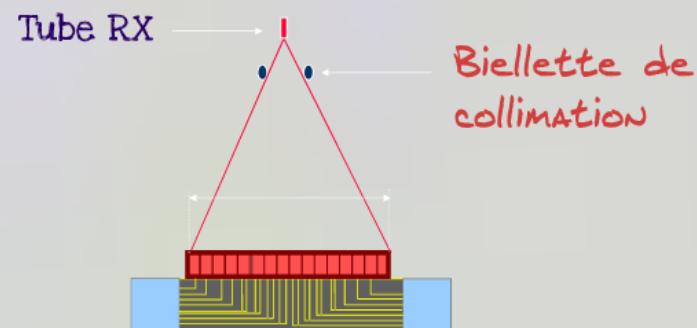


## DéTECTEURS et collimation

Configuration  $16 \times 0,625$  mm  
Collimation = 10 mm



Configuration  $16 \times 1,25$  mm  
Collimation = 20 mm



10mm

20mm



Object

# Medical Training Solutions

→ Video

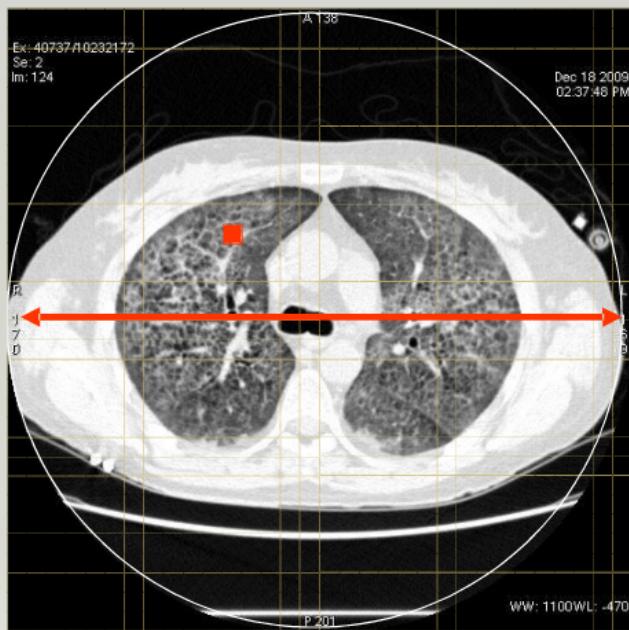
Projections

Sinogram

## Matrice de reconstruction

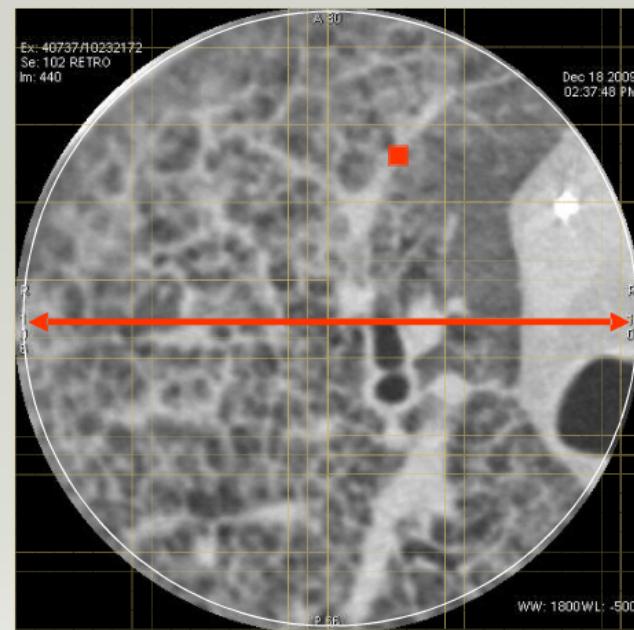
Matrice 512x512

DFOV 50cm -> pixel = 1mm

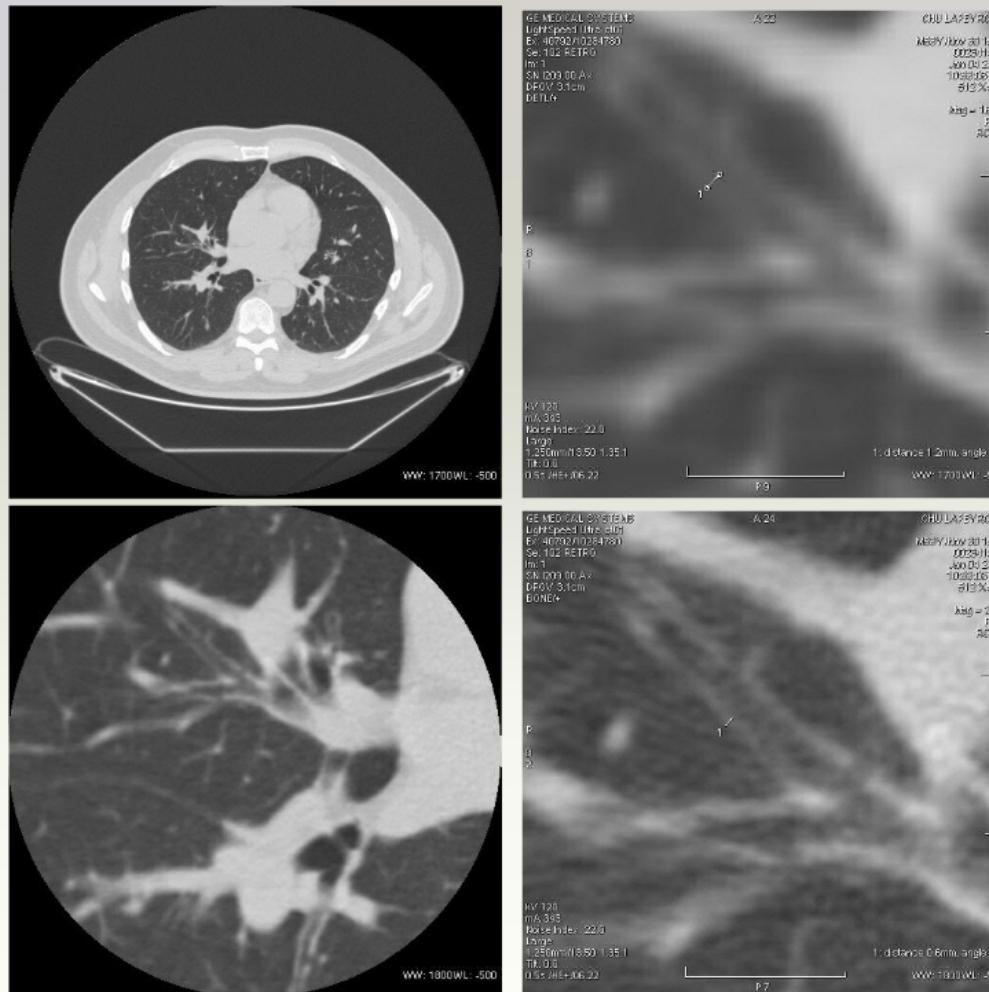


Matrice 512x512

DFOV 9cm -> pixel = 0,2mm



## Matrice de reconstruction



## Filtres de reconstruction

SOFT

STANDARD

DETAIL

LUNG

BONE

BONE +

EDGE

## Echelle d'Hounsfield

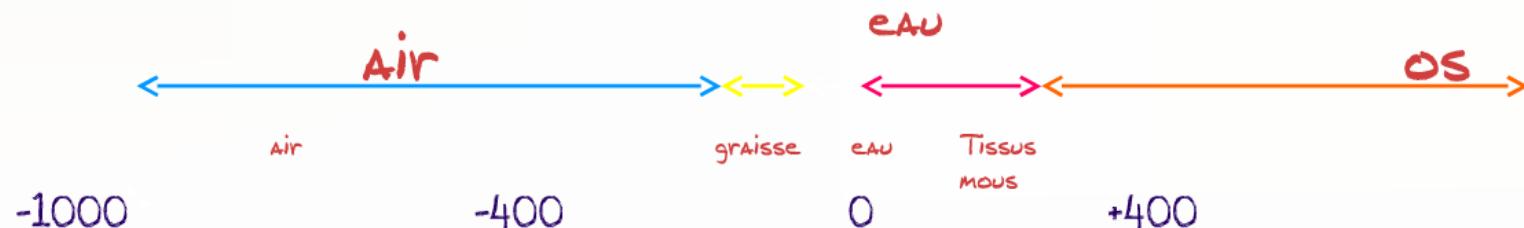


Air = -1000 (noir)

Graisse = -60 à -120

Eau = 0

Calcium = + 1000 (blanc)



## Fenêtrage

- WL ( window level - centre - niveau ) :  
valeur UH de la densité moyenne à visualiser.

- WW ( window width - fenêtre ) :  
détermine le nombre d'unités Hounsfield représentées par chaque niveau de gris.

Cerveau            WW 135    WL 45

Abdomen            WW 400    WL 40

Médiastin        WW 350    WL 50

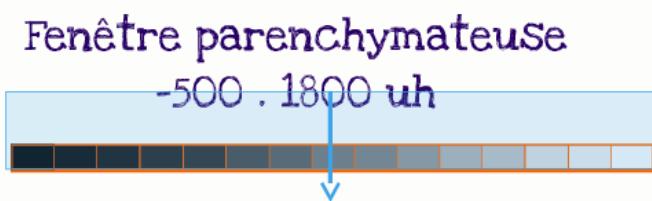
Poumon            WW 1700    WL -600

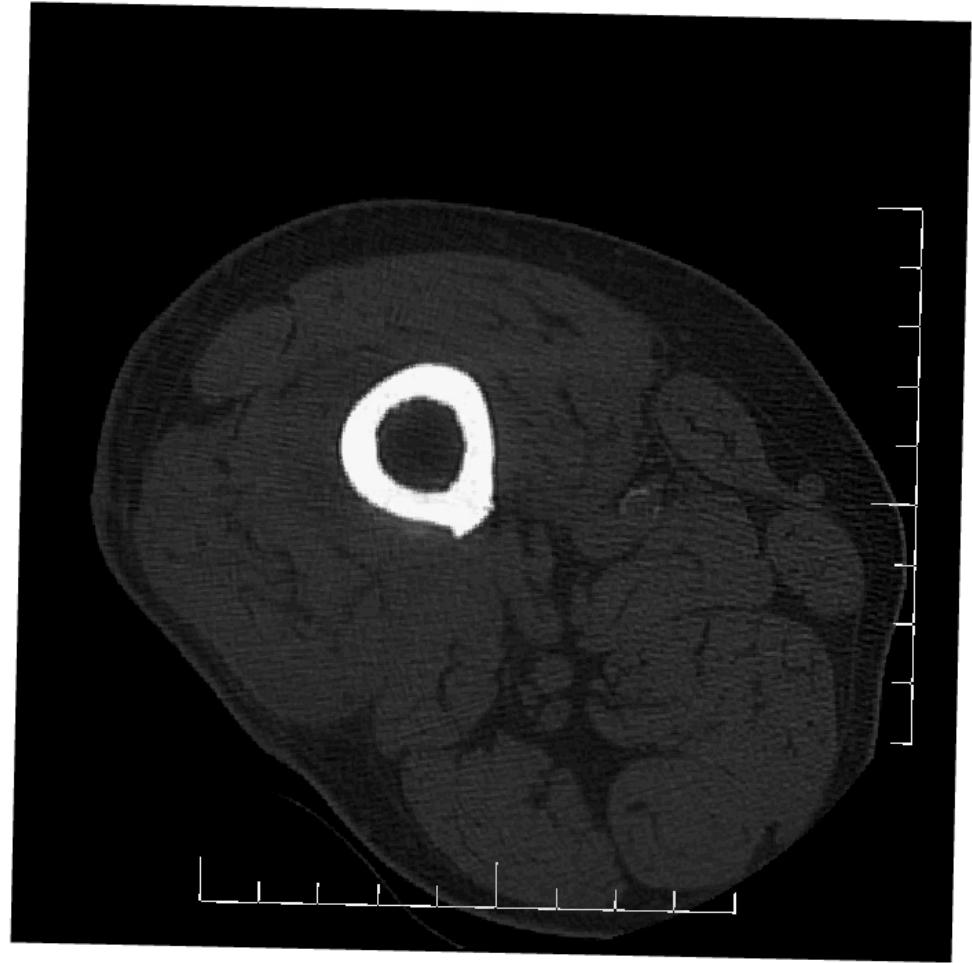
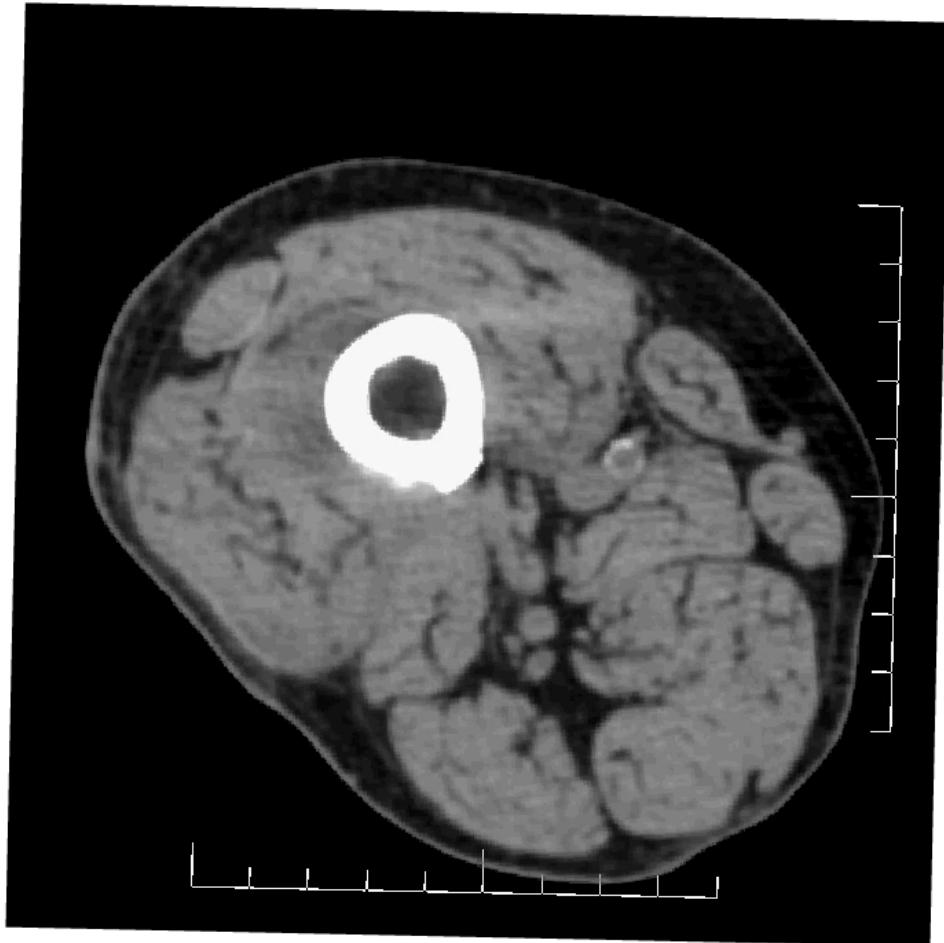
OS                  WW 2500    WL 500

Rachis            WW 250    WL 35

Oreille Moyenne    WW 4000    WL 400

## Fenêtrage





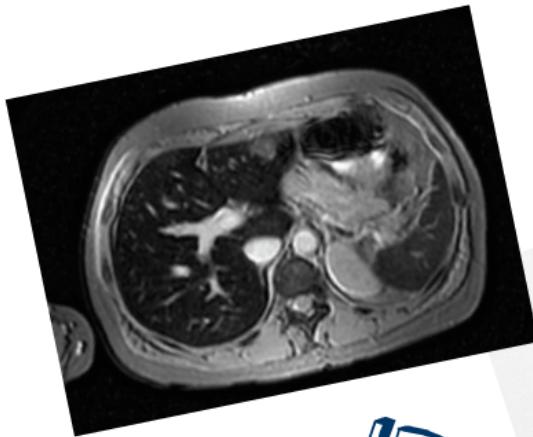
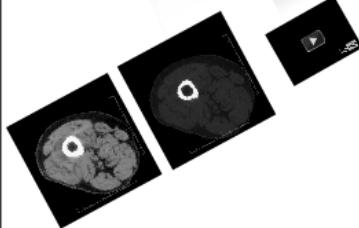


You Tube

# Imagerie



Scanner



IRM



Echographie

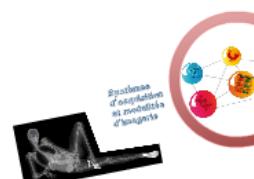


# Echographie

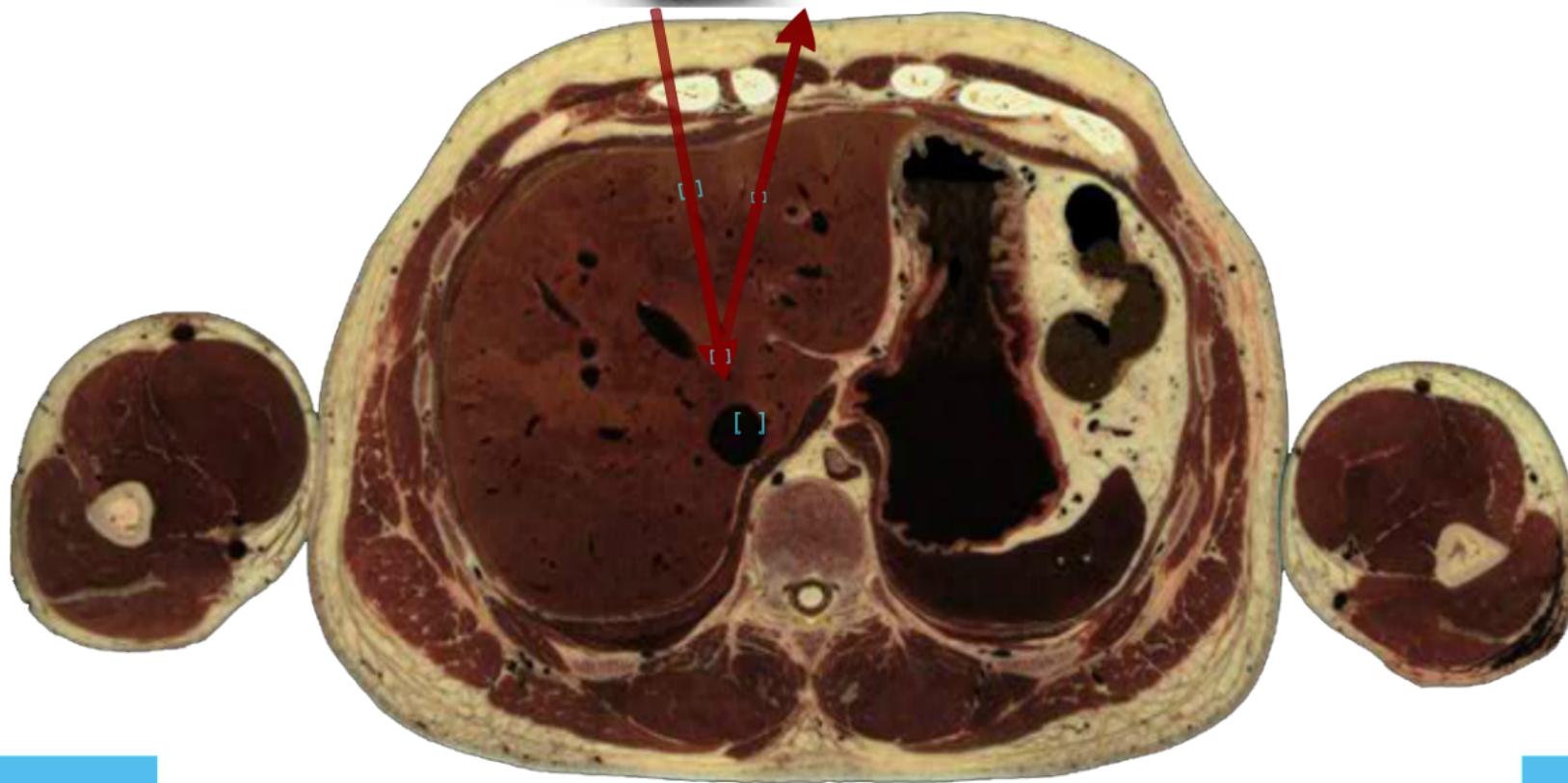
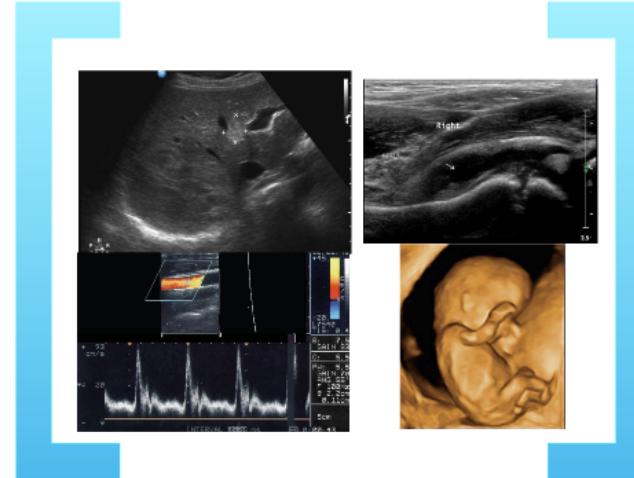


Imagerie méd

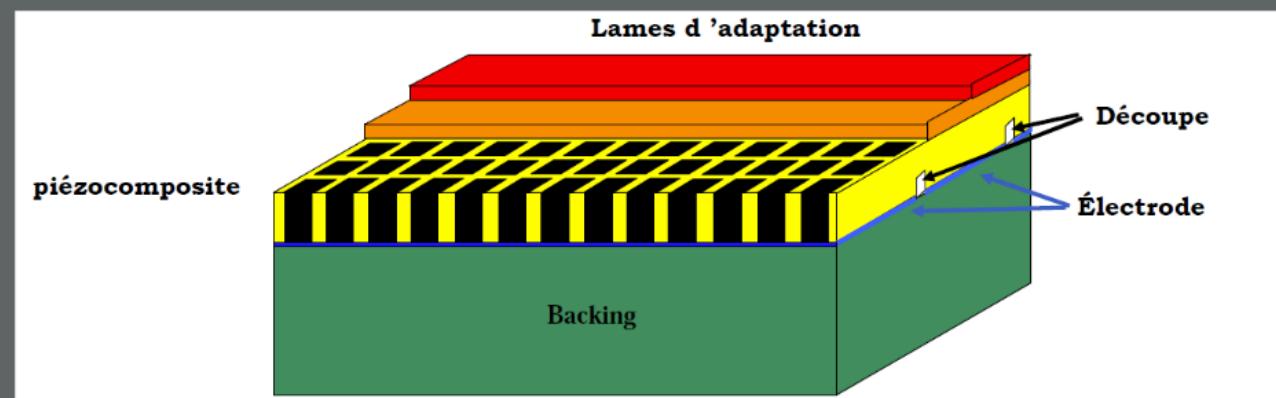
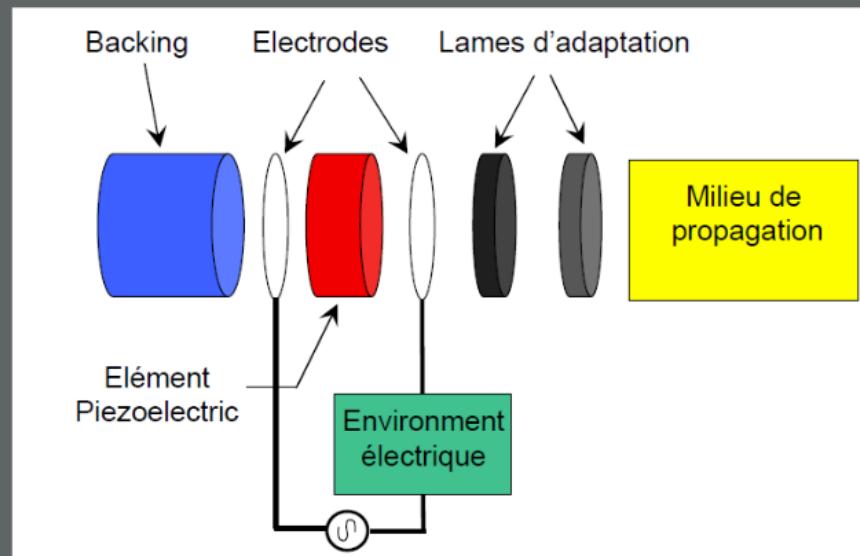
Denis HOA



Master Informatique - IMAGINA



## Sondes



## Focalisation

• **Character**

• **Plot**

• **Thought**

• **Speech**

• **Exposition**

• **Monologue**

• **Internal独白**

• **External独白**

• **Frame**

• **Authorial**

• **Diegetic**

• **Non-diegetic**

• **Free indirect discourse**

• **Metadiscourse**

• **Diegesis**

• **Diegese**

• **Diegete**

• **Diegete**

• **Diegete**

• **Diegete**

• **Diegete**

# Vitesses de propagation dans le corps humain

La vitesse de propagation des ondes dans le corps humain dépend de la nature des tissus et des structures rencontrées.

Les vitesses sont généralement comprises entre 1500 et 3000 m/s.

Ces vitesses sont comparables à celles rencontrées dans les matériaux minéraux et métalliques.

La propagation des ondes dans le corps humain est donc relativement rapide.

Cela permet une analyse rapide des structures et des fonctions du corps humain.

La propagation des ondes dans le corps humain est également utilisée pour la thérapie par ondes sonores.

Cela permet d'agir sur les tissus et les structures du corps humain pour améliorer leur fonctionnement.

La propagation des ondes dans le corps humain est donc un moyen très efficace pour l'analyse et la thérapie du corps humain.

Cela permet d'obtenir des résultats rapides et précis.

La propagation des ondes dans le corps humain est donc un moyen très efficace pour l'analyse et la thérapie du corps humain.

Cela permet d'obtenir des résultats rapides et précis.

La propagation des ondes dans le corps humain est donc un moyen très efficace pour l'analyse et la thérapie du corps humain.

Cela permet d'obtenir des résultats rapides et précis.

La propagation des ondes dans le corps humain est donc un moyen très efficace pour l'analyse et la thérapie du corps humain.

Cela permet d'obtenir des résultats rapides et précis.

La propagation des ondes dans le corps humain est donc un moyen très efficace pour l'analyse et la thérapie du corps humain.

Cela permet d'obtenir des résultats rapides et précis.

La propagation des ondes dans le corps humain est donc un moyen très efficace pour l'analyse et la thérapie du corps humain.

Cela permet d'obtenir des résultats rapides et précis.

La propagation des ondes dans le corps humain est donc un moyen très efficace pour l'analyse et la thérapie du corps humain.

Cela permet d'obtenir des résultats rapides et précis.

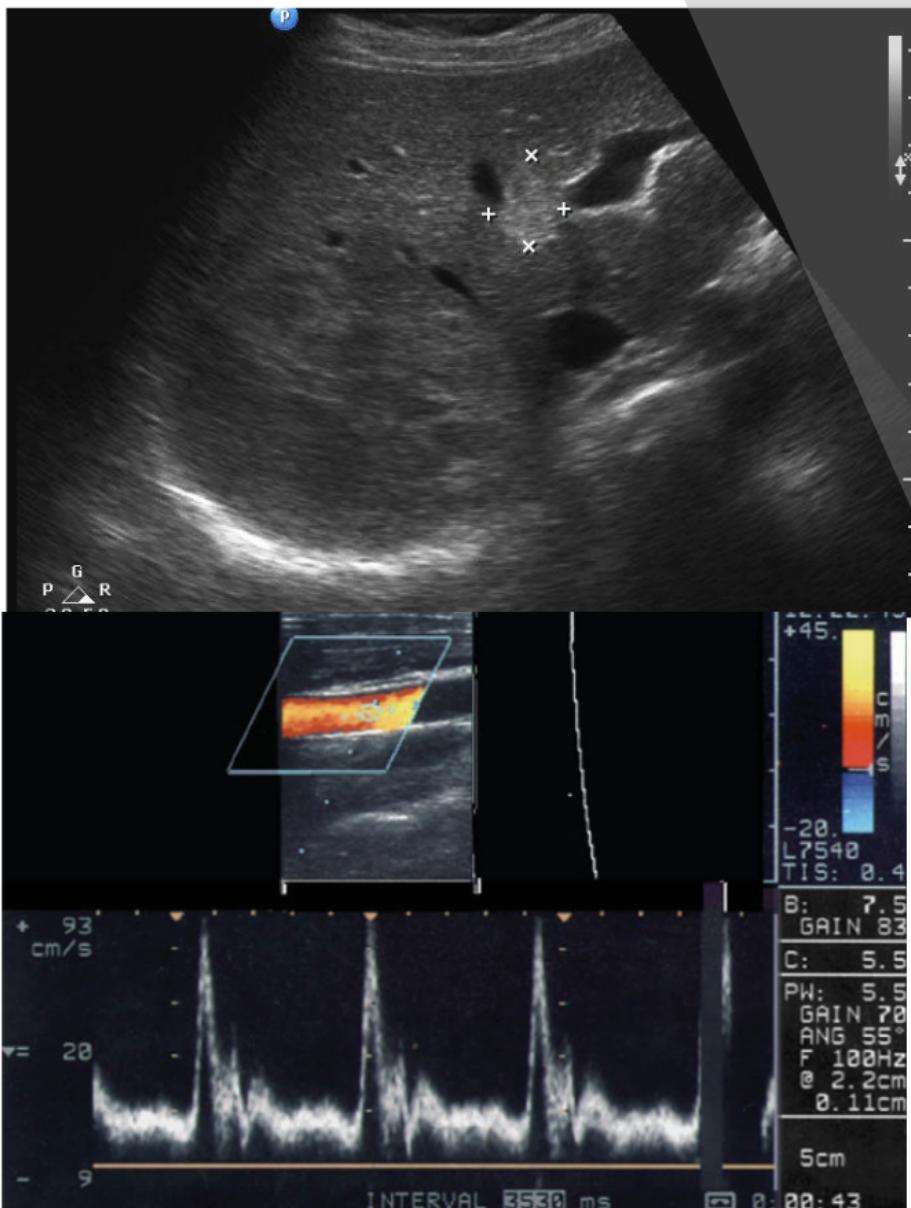
La propagation des ondes dans le corps humain est donc un moyen très efficace pour l'analyse et la thérapie du corps humain.

Cela permet d'obtenir des résultats rapides et précis.



## Construction de l'image



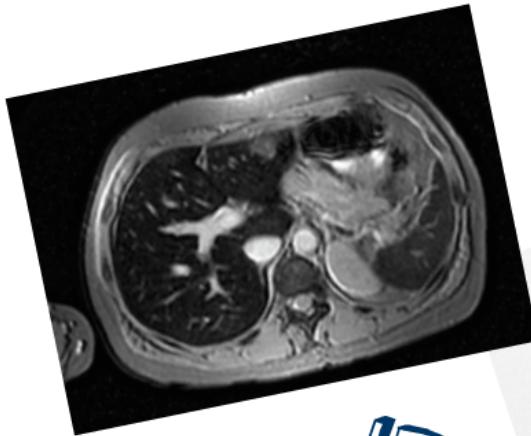
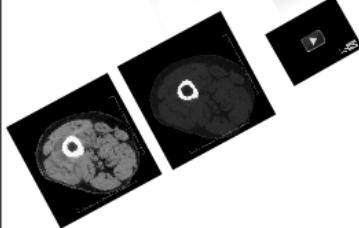




# Imagerie



Scanner

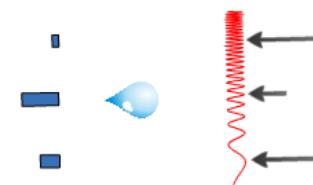
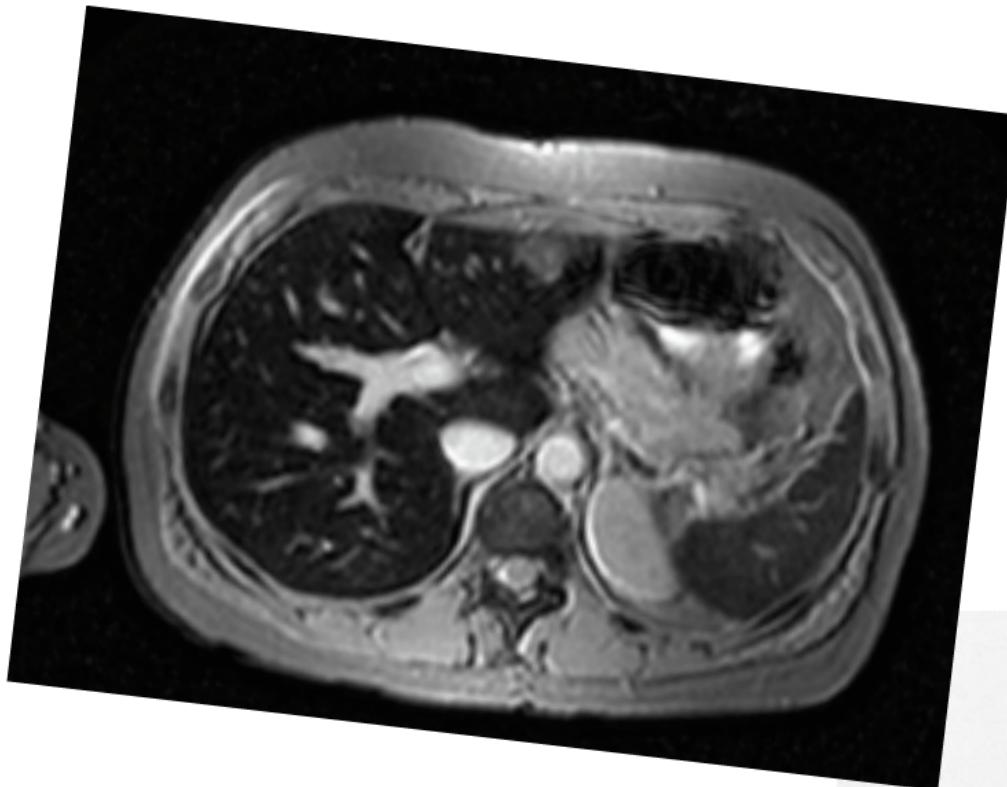


IRM



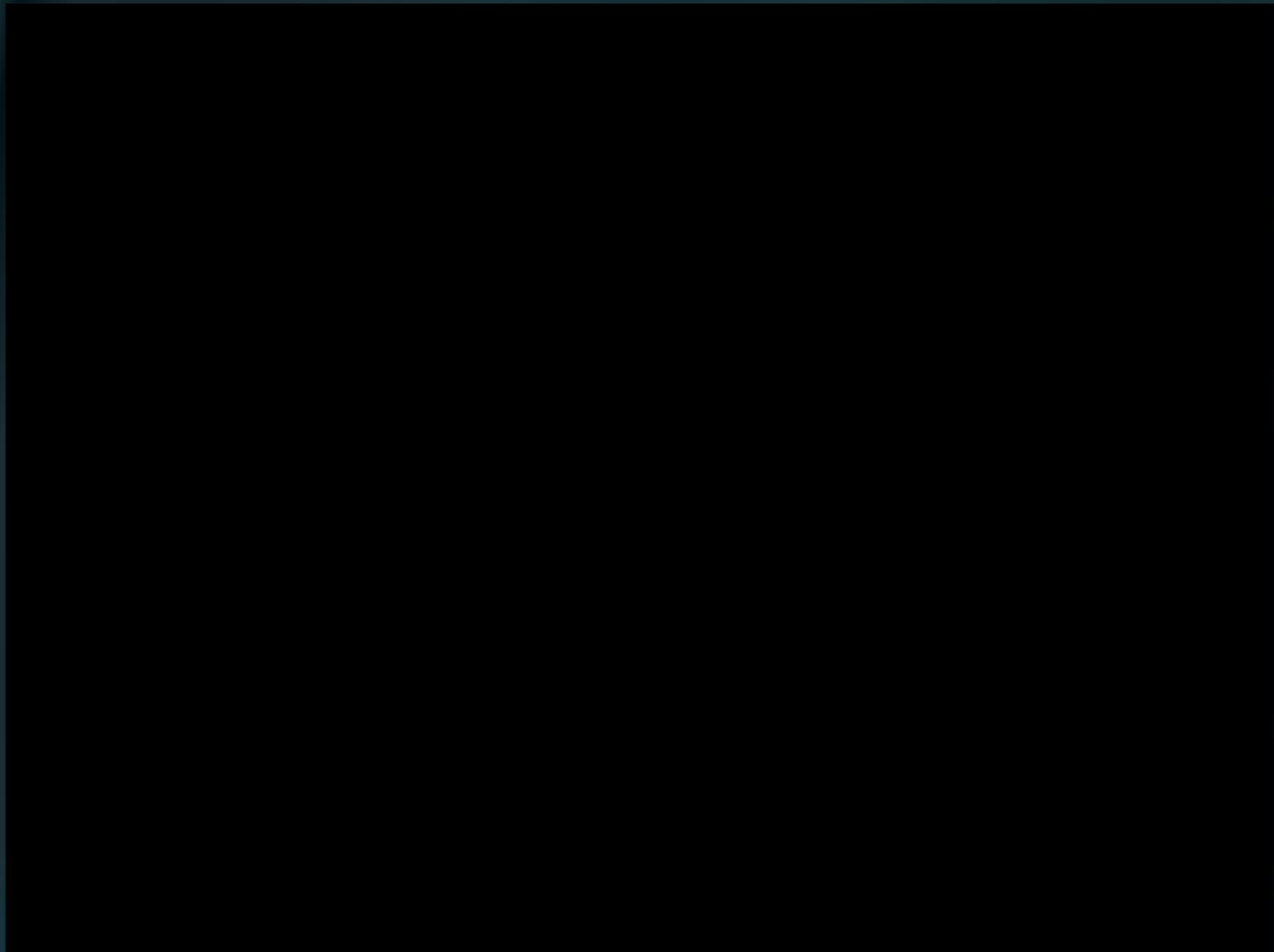
Radiographie





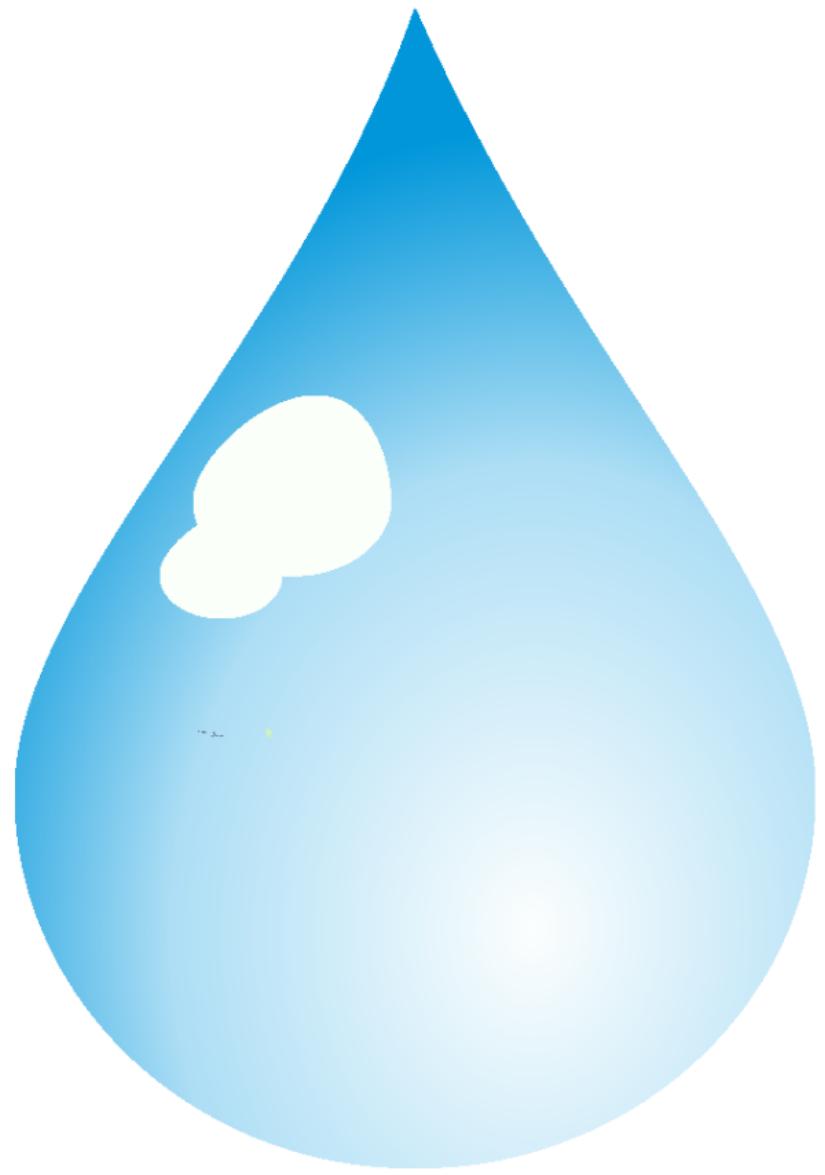
**IRM**





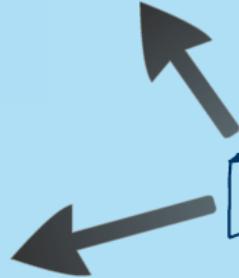






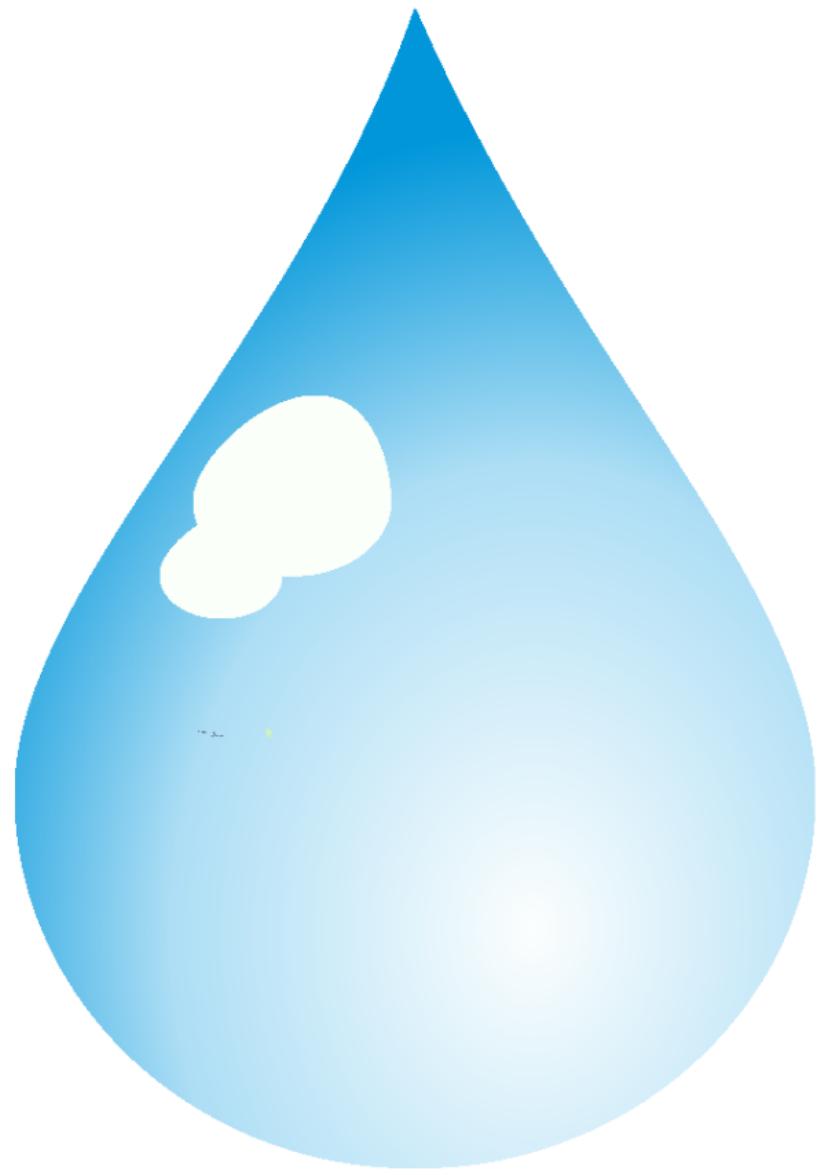
Oxygen

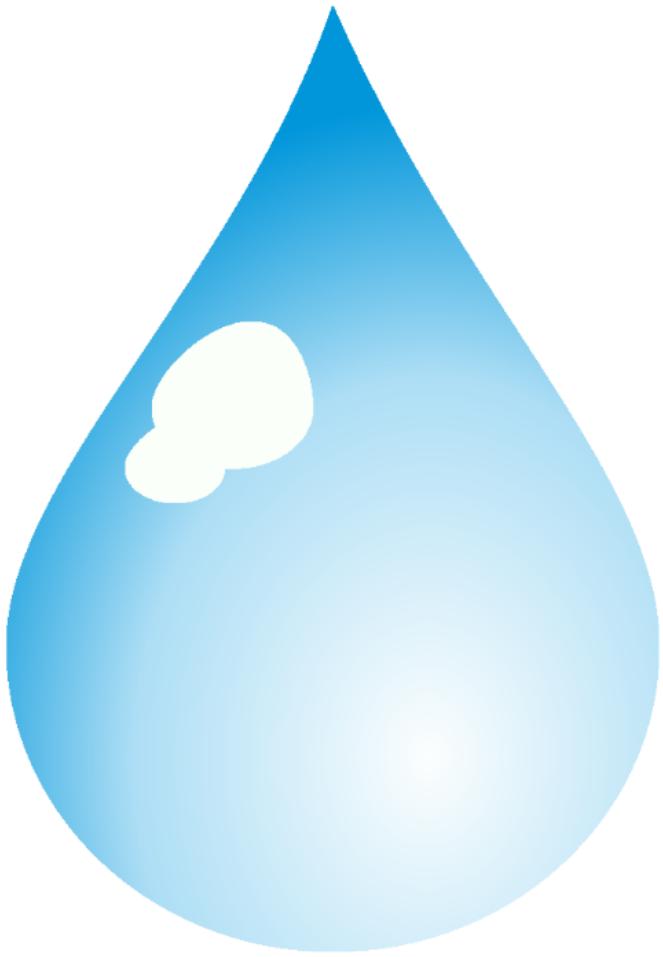
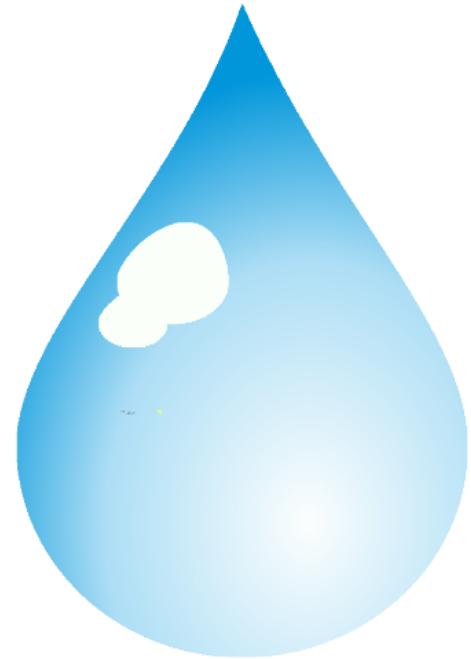
Hydrogen

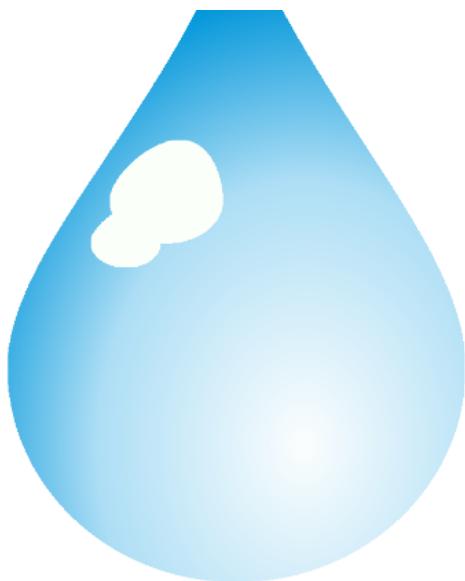


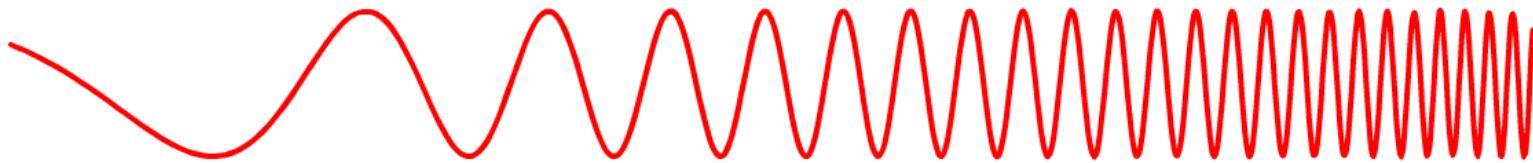
ogen

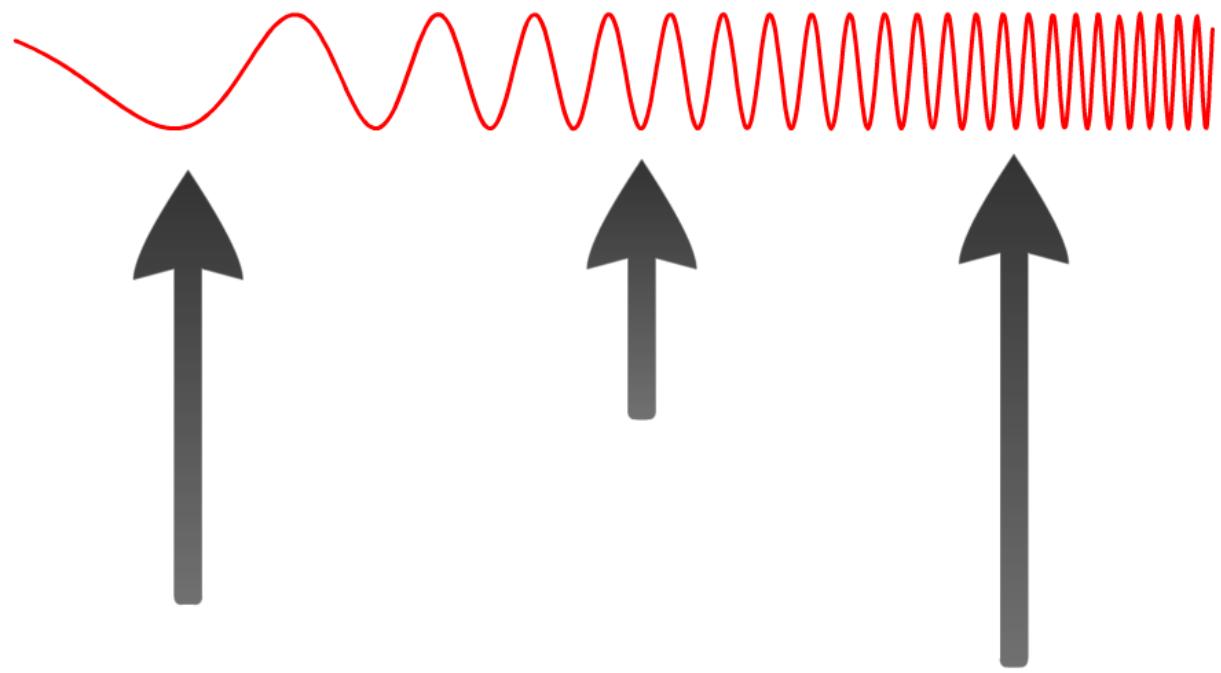






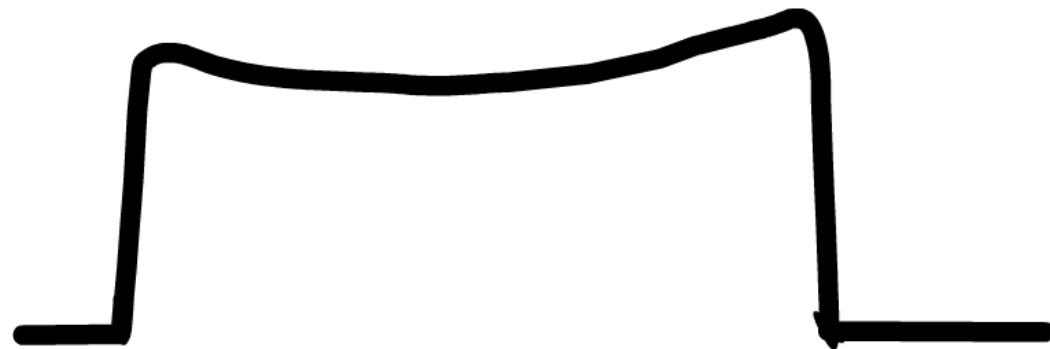


























# Demonstration of the powerful magnetic field of a clinical 1.5 Tesla MR scanner

## Part II - Oxygen bottle

by  
G. Starck, B. Vikhoff-Baaz, K. Lagerstrand,  
F. Forssell-Aronsson och S. Ekholm



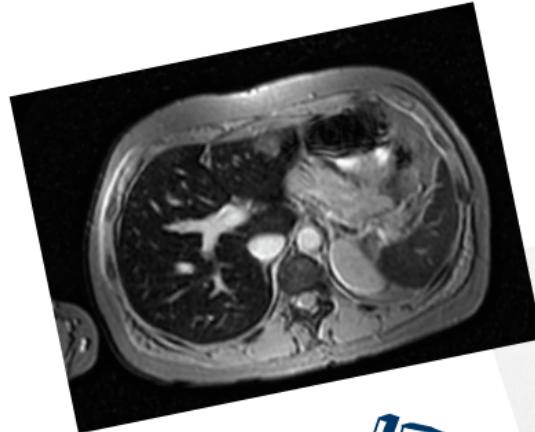
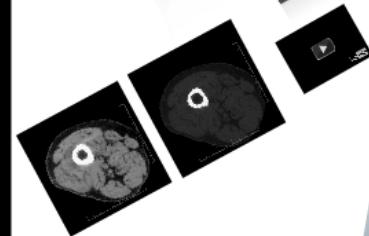
SAHLGRENSKA  
UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

2004

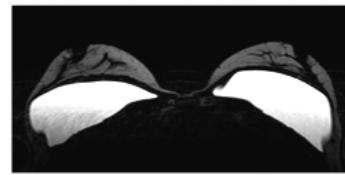
# Imagerie



Scanner



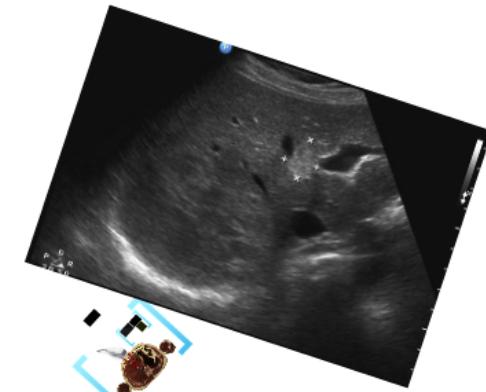
IRM

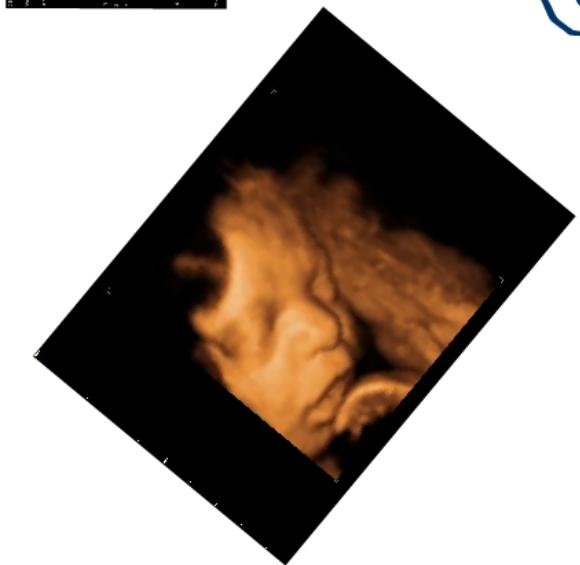
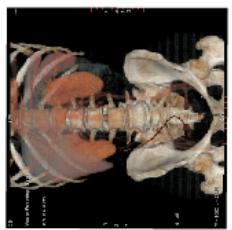
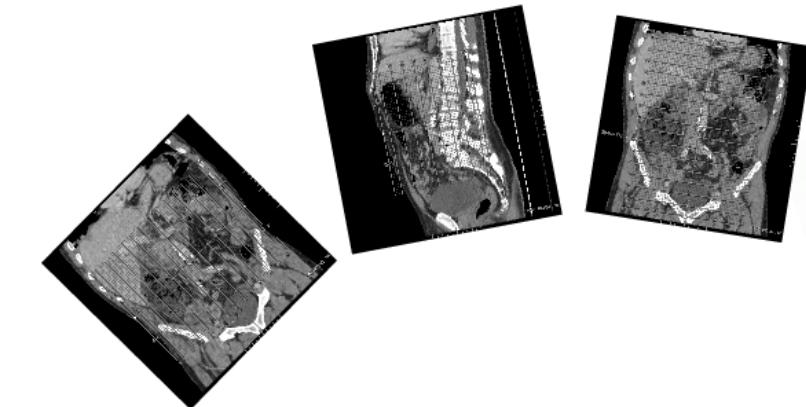


Radiographie

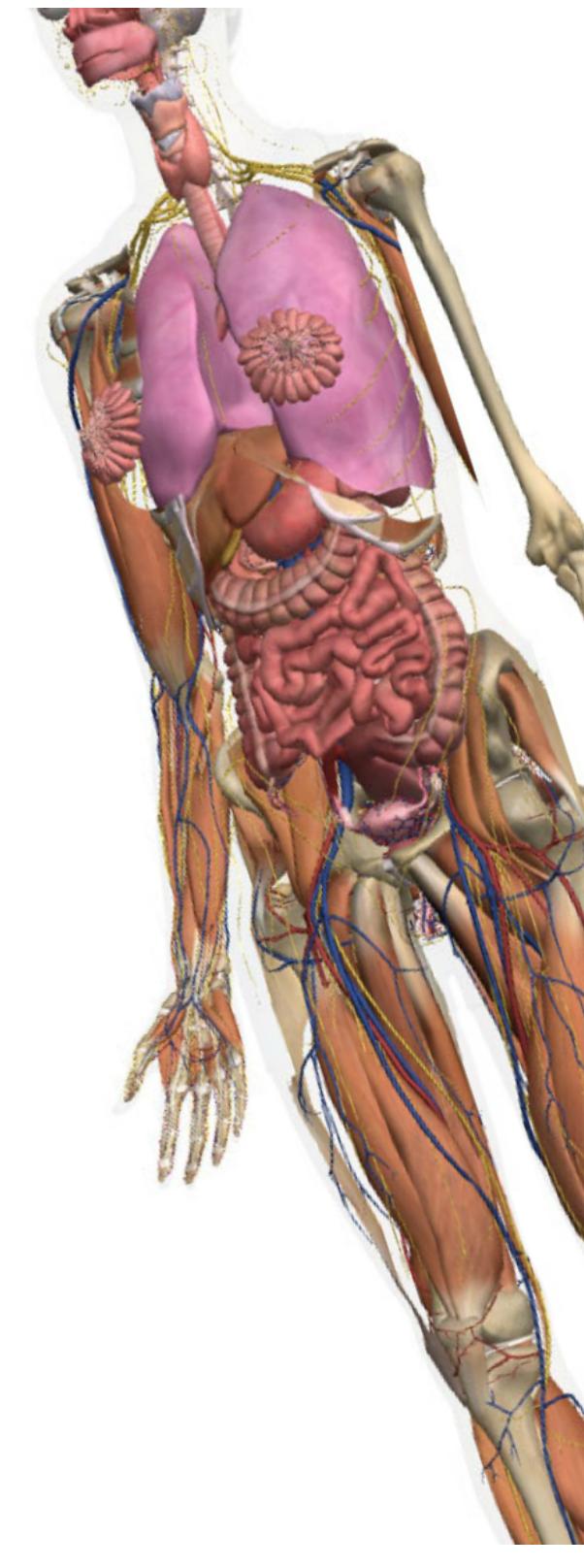
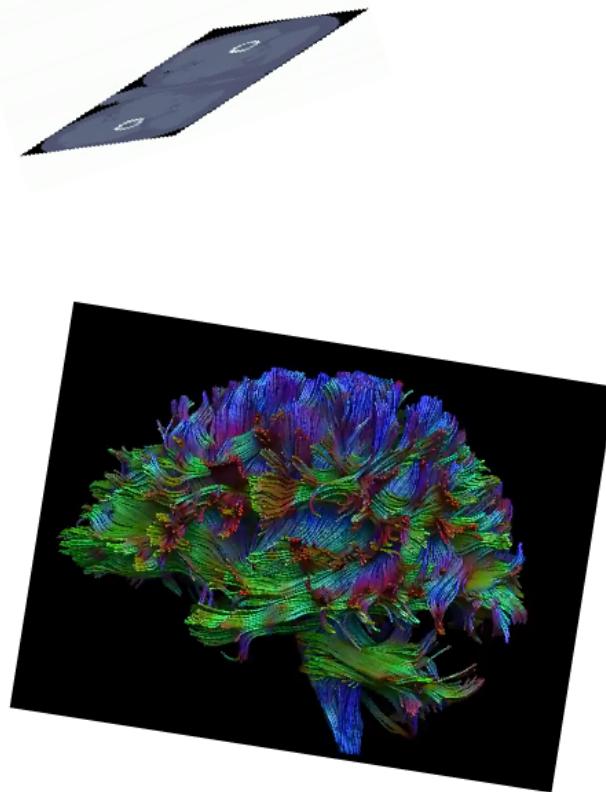


Echographie





3D



CR



CT

US



MR

CR



CT

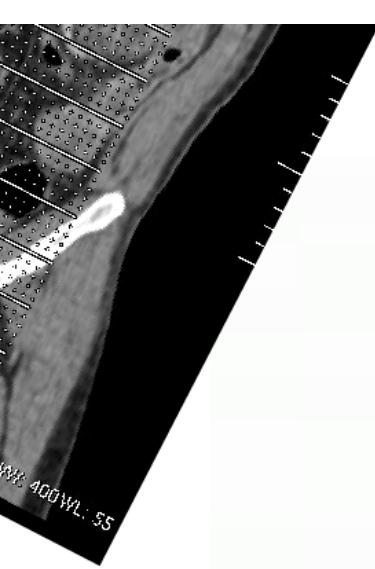


US

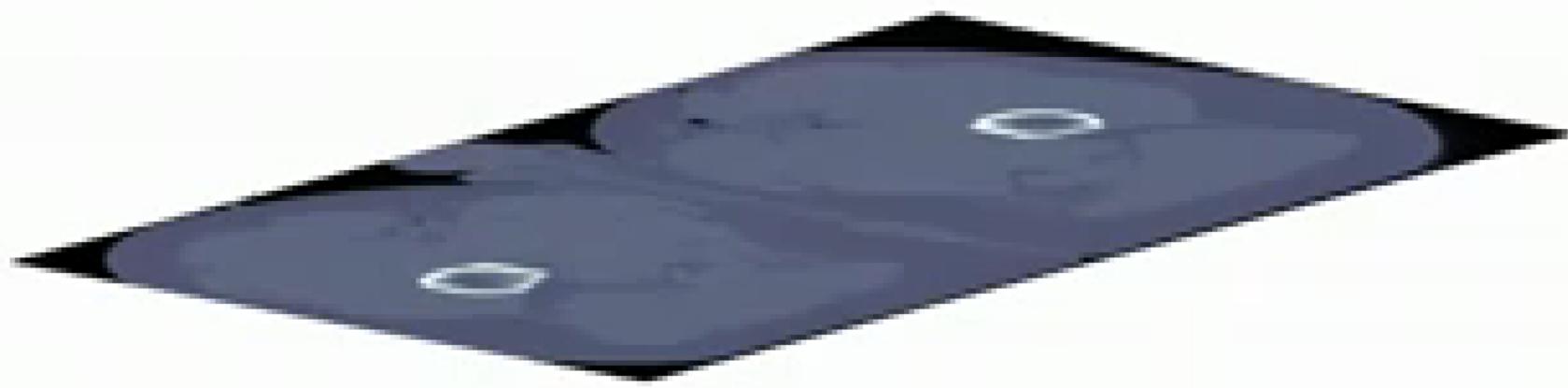


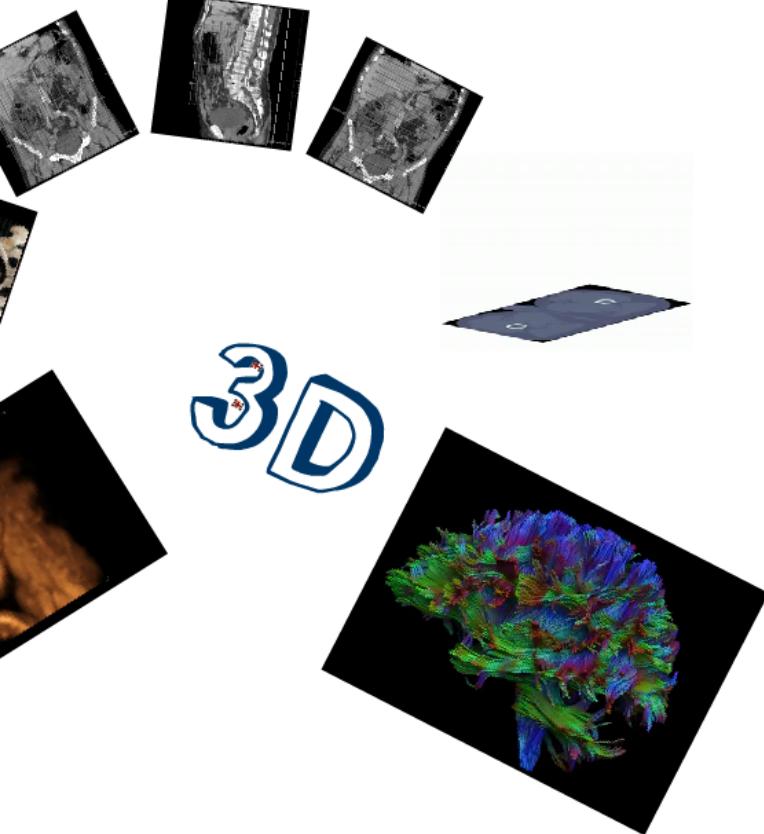
MR



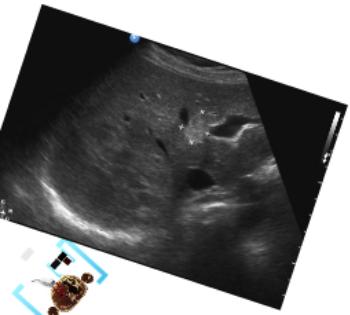


HR 400WL 55



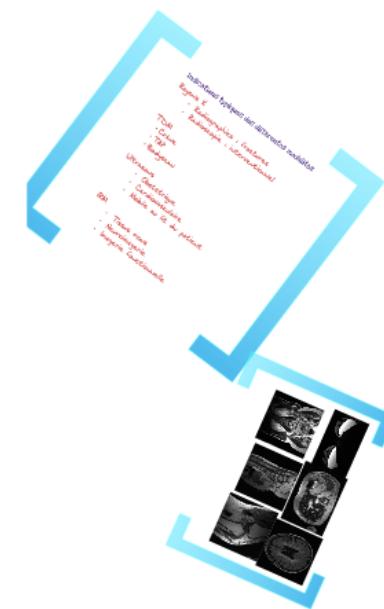
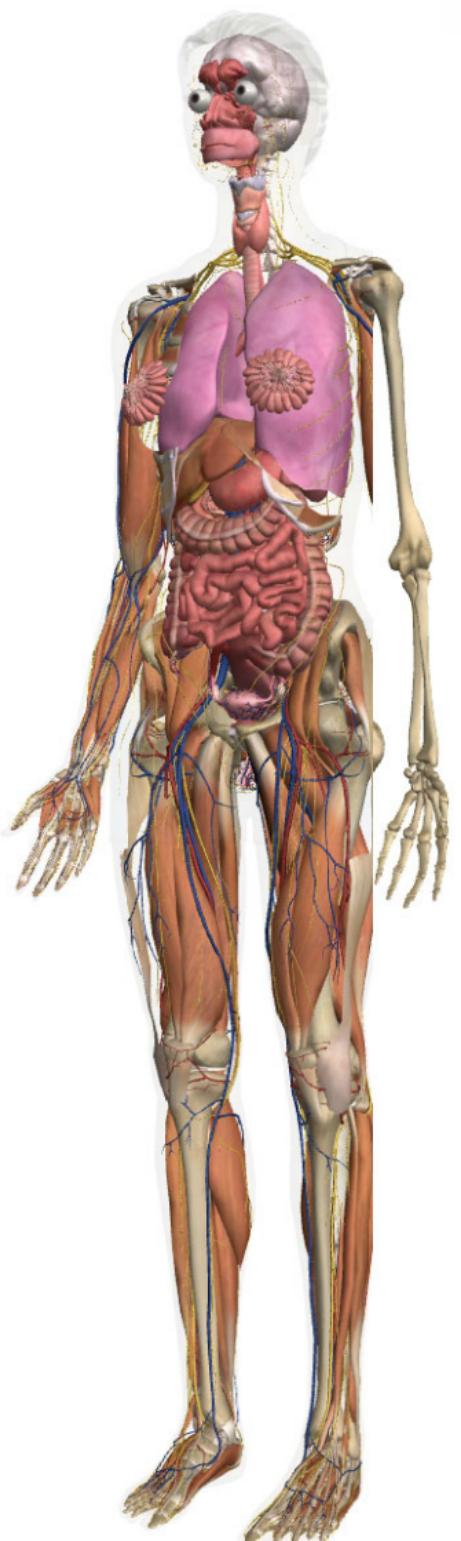


graphie

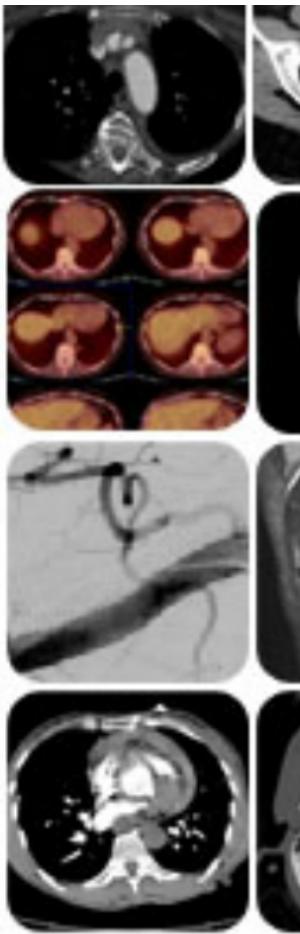


Imagerie médicale

Date 10/10

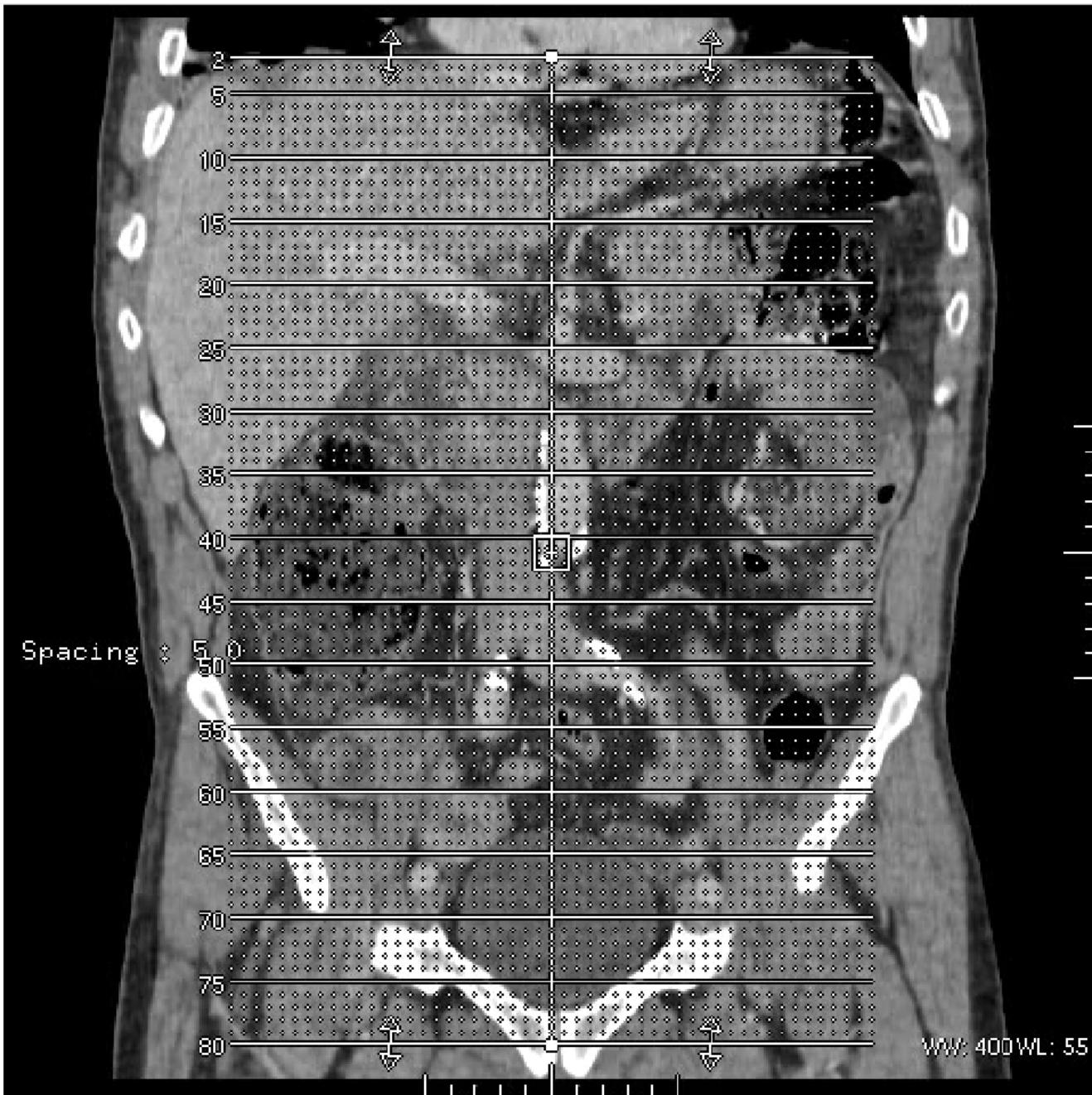


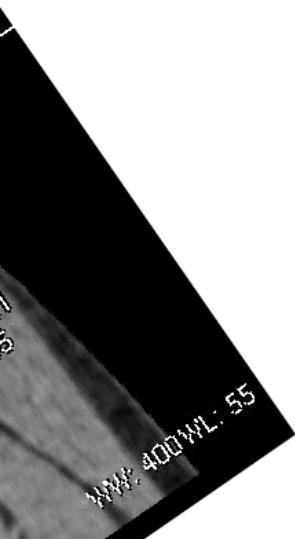
Médical

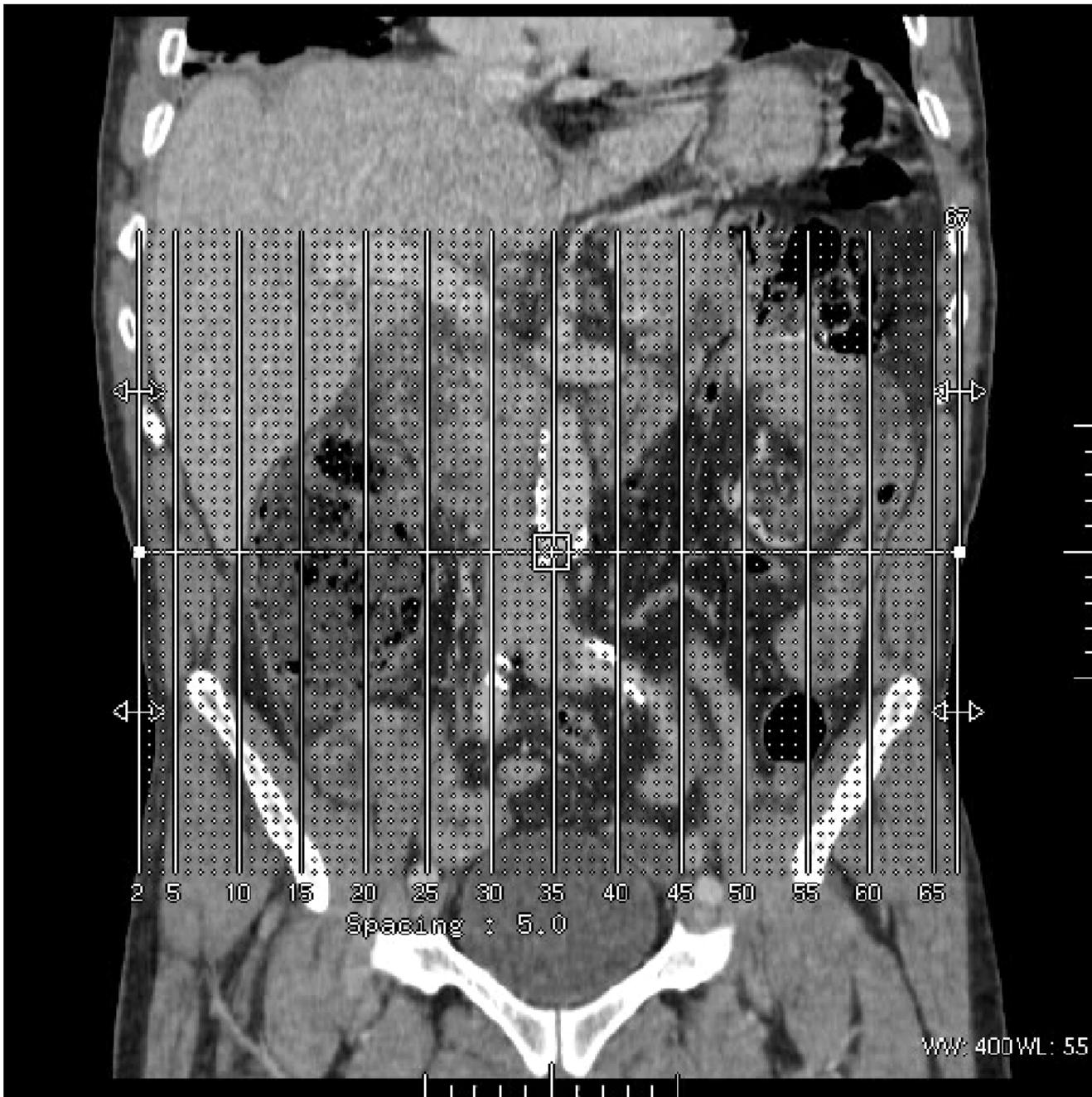


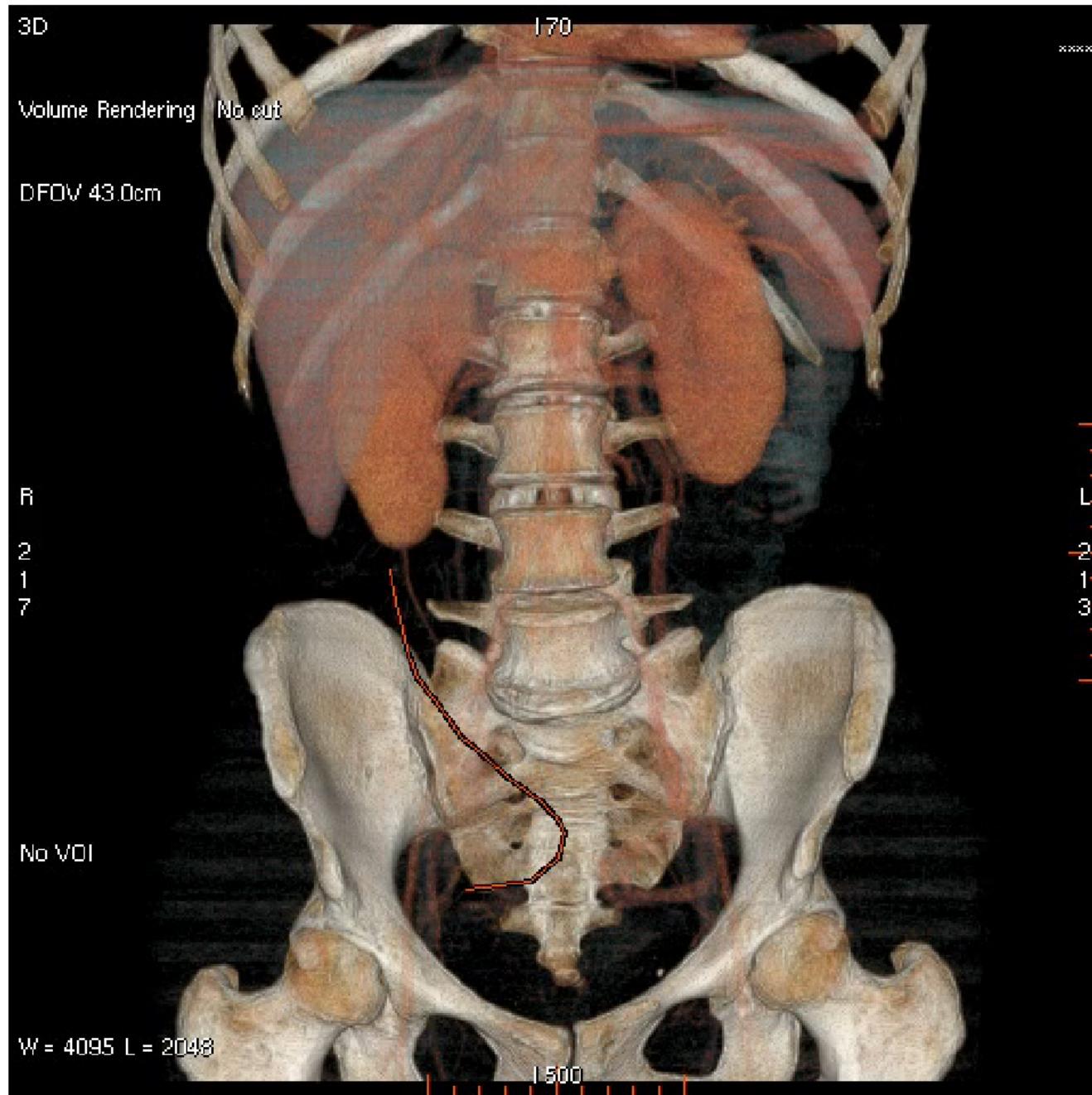
Cas cl

Regarde

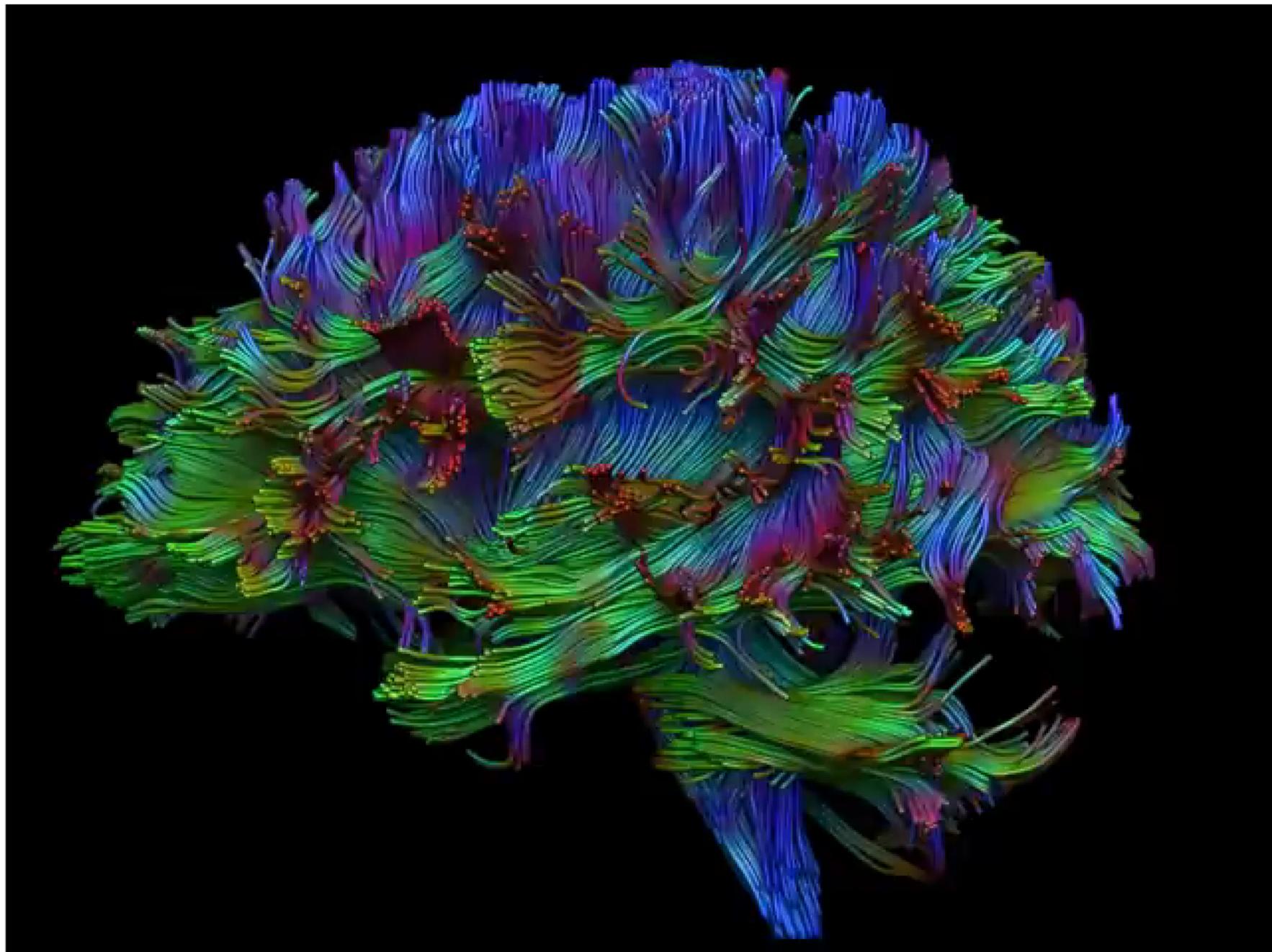


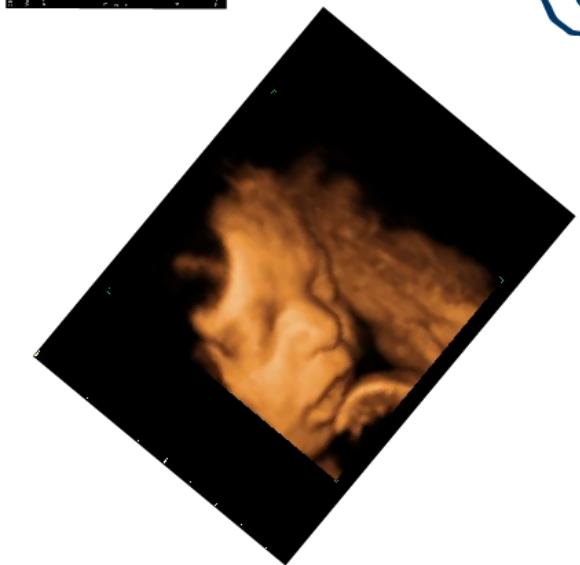
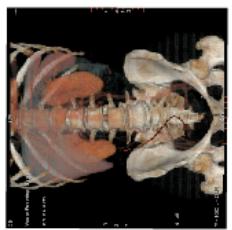
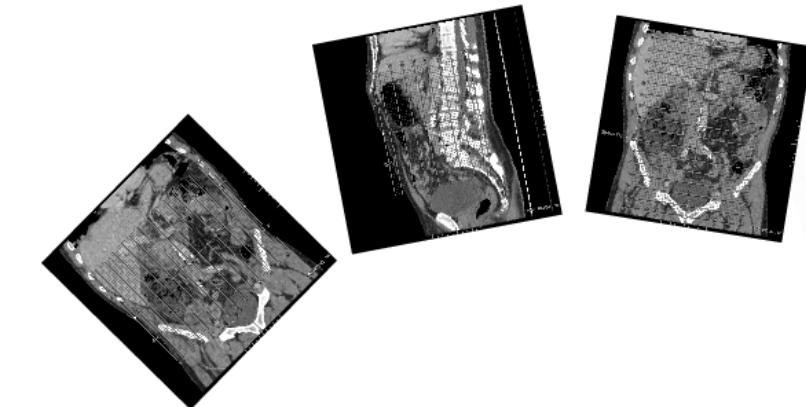




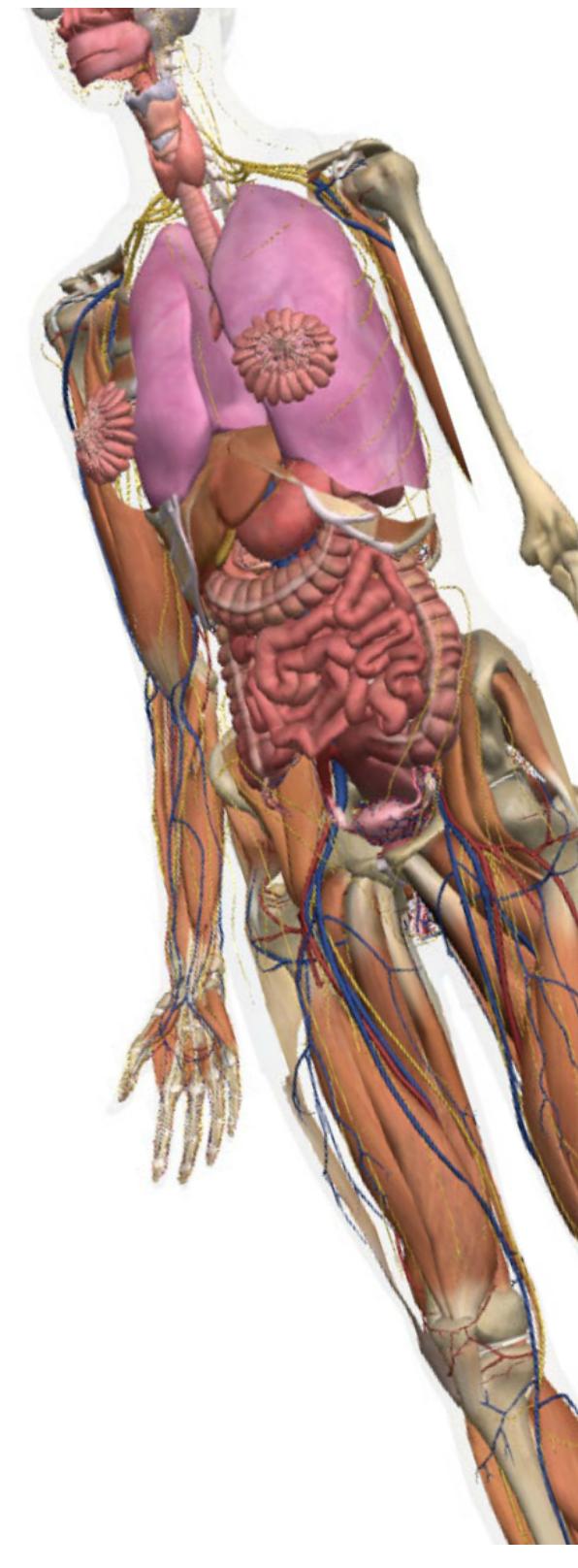
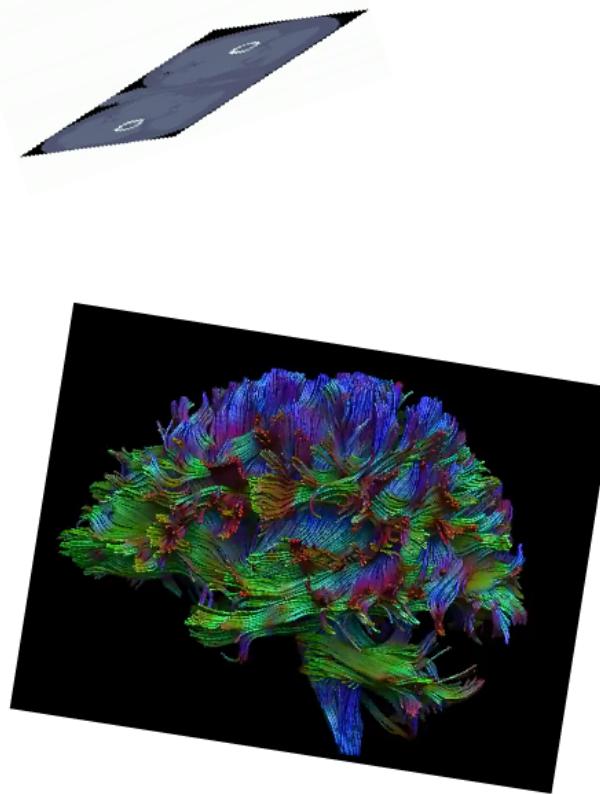


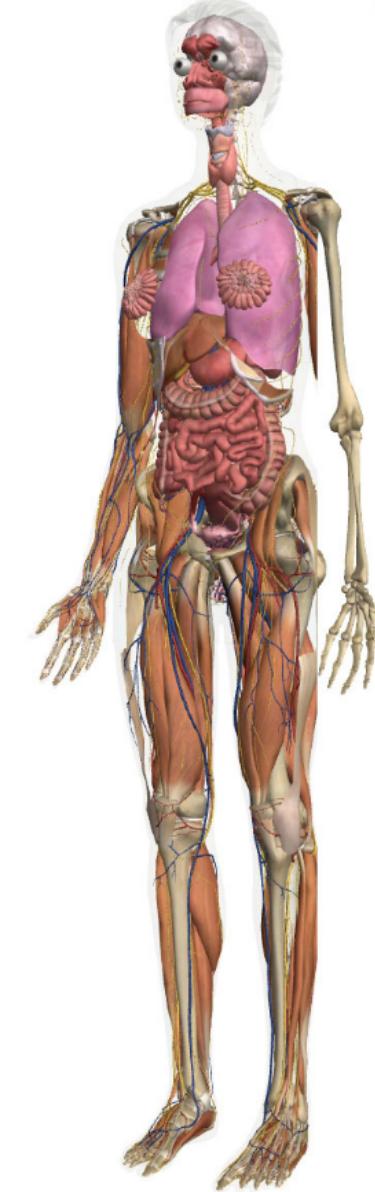






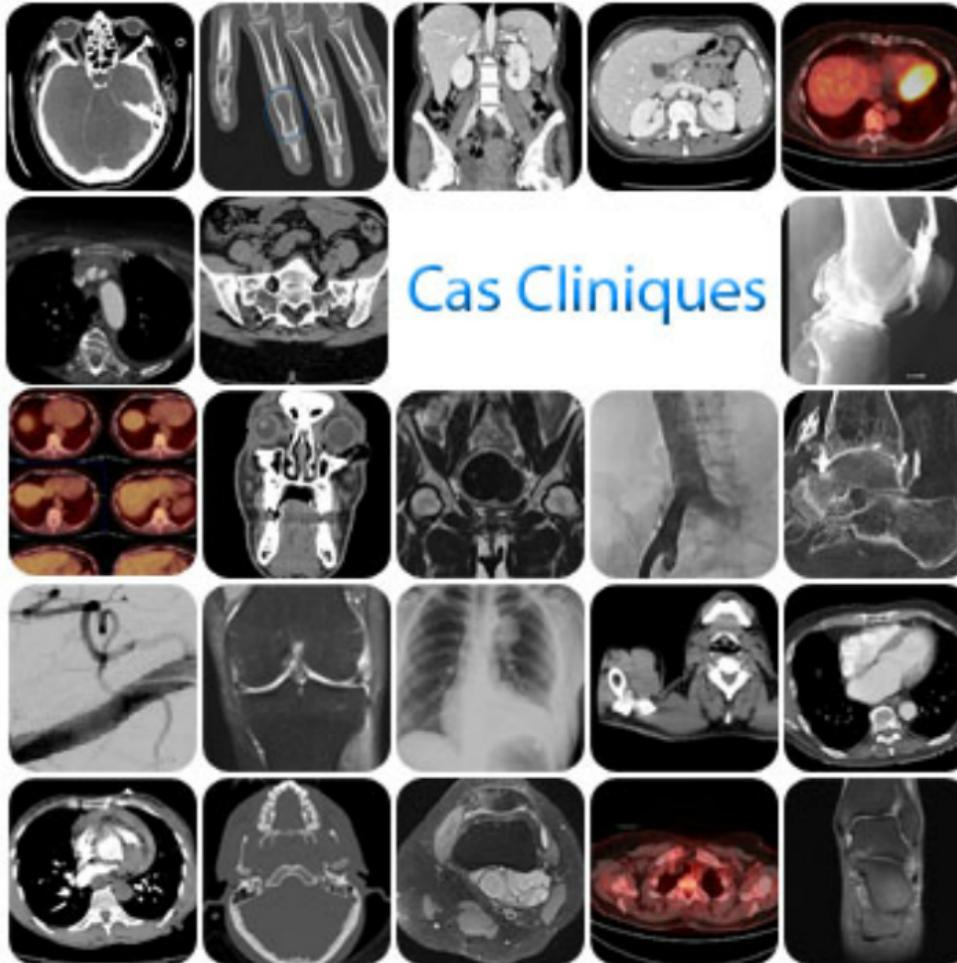
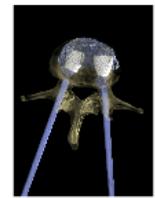
3D





Intraoperative CT Visualization for Neurosurgical Planning  
Guly, A.J., et al.  
Video Supplement

# Médical

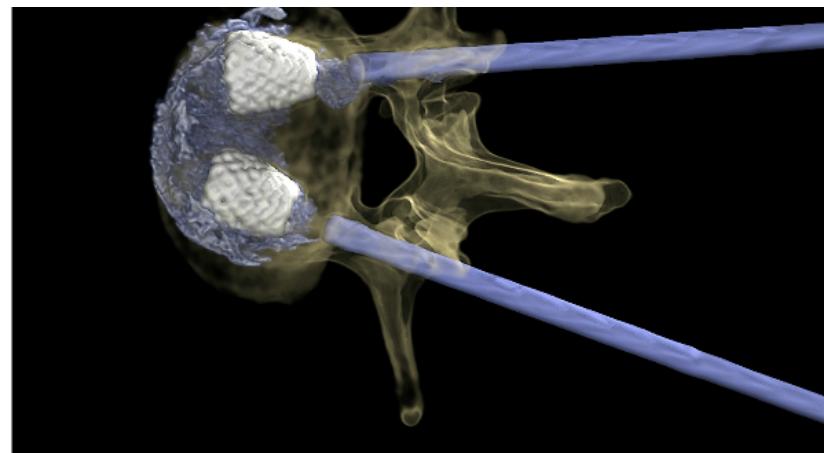


## Cas Cliniques



### Cas cliniques

Regardez, Apprenez, Partagez ...



Médical



## Indications typiques des différentes modalités

### RAYONS X

- Radiographies : fractures
- Radioscopie : interventionnel

### TDM

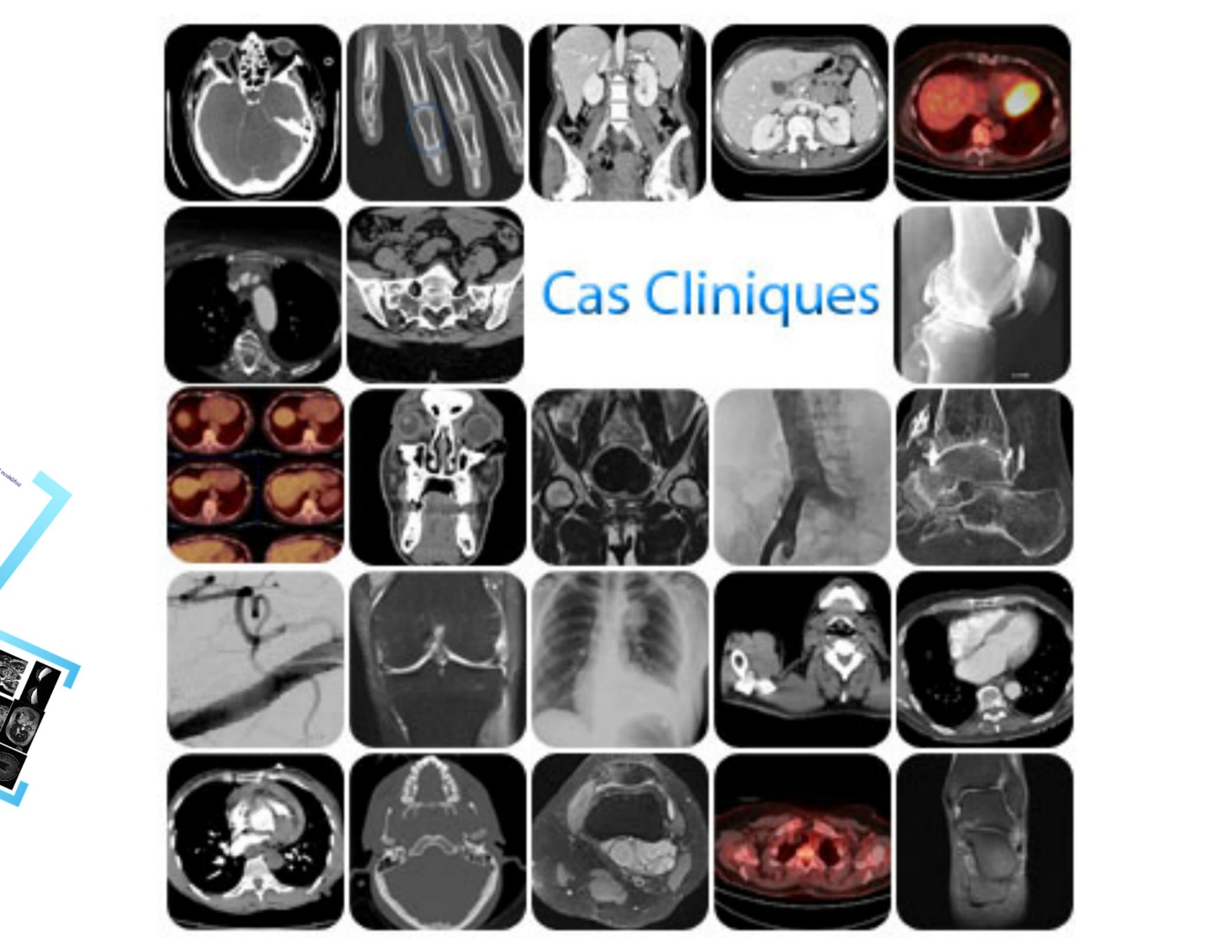
- Crâne
- TAP
- Bodyscan

### ULTRASONS

- Obstétrique
- Cardiovasculaire
- Mobile au lit du patient

### IRM

- Tissus mous
- Neuroimagerie
- Imagerie fonctionnelle



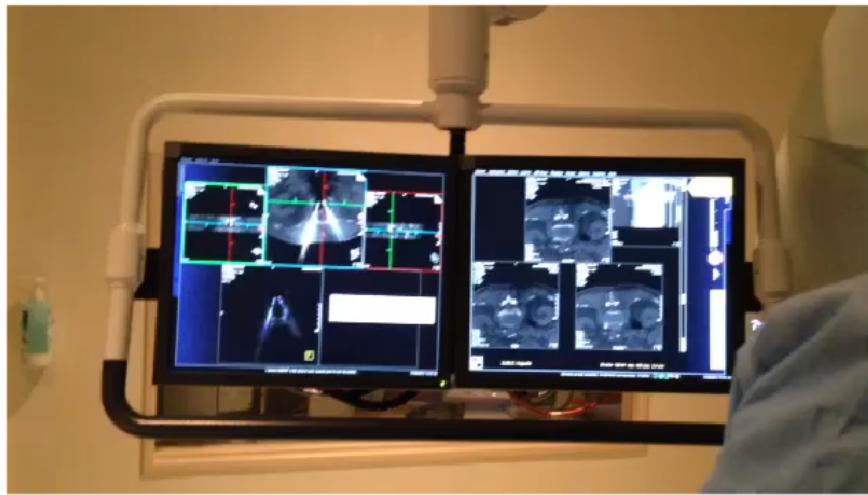
## Cas Cliniques

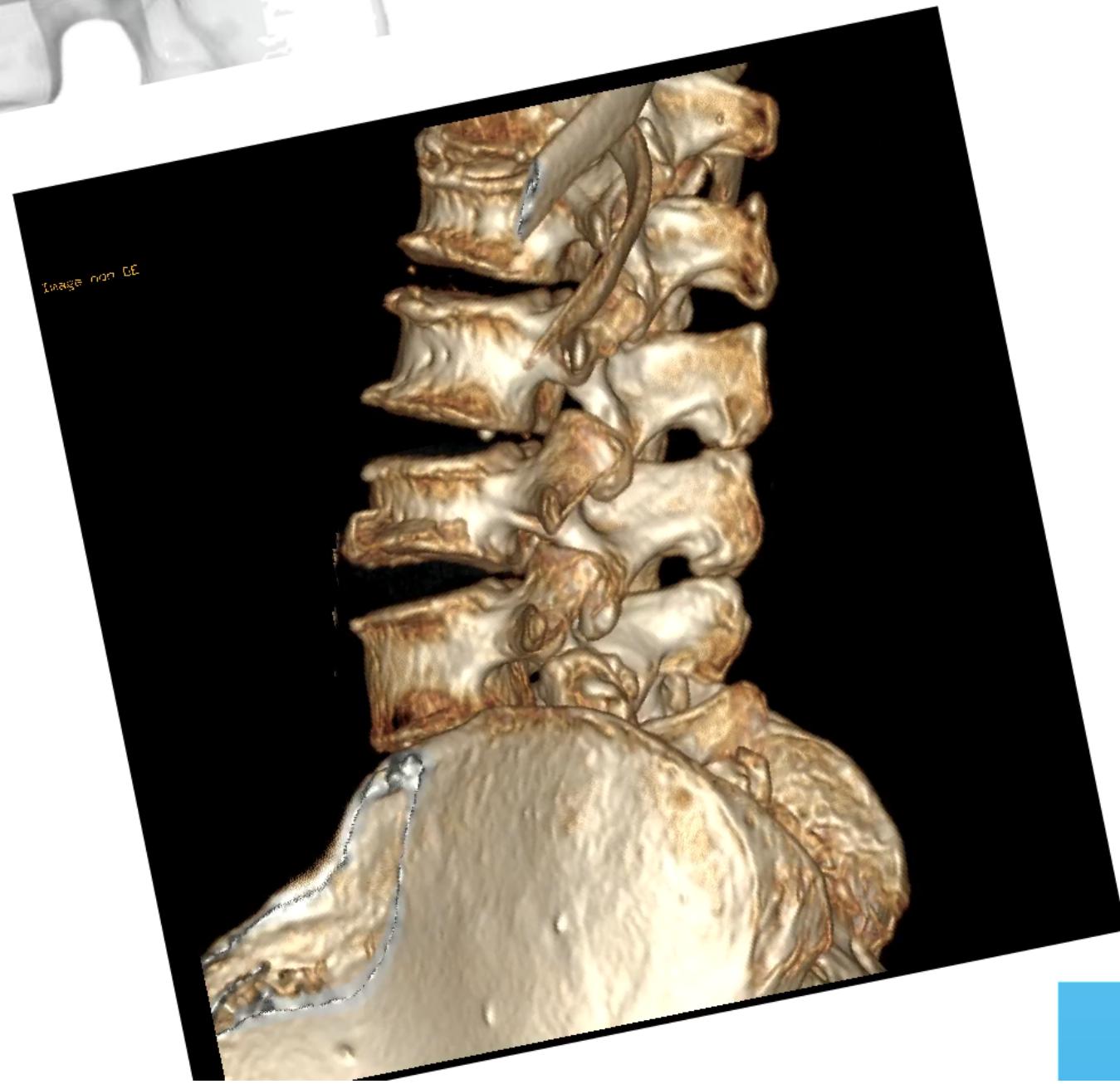
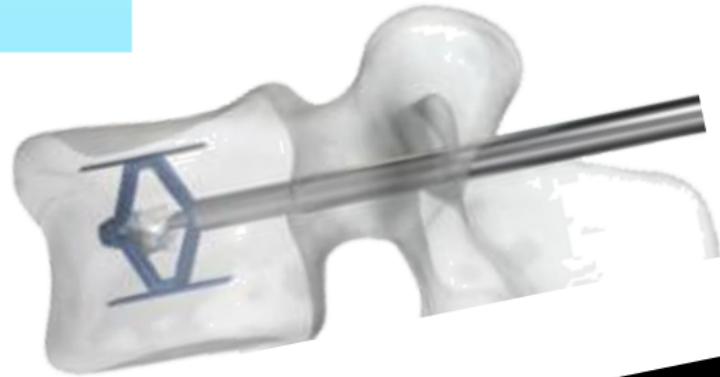
# **Interactive DTI Visualization for Neurosurgical Planning**

***Golby, A.J., et al.***

**Video Supplement**

## Interventionnel guidé par TDM

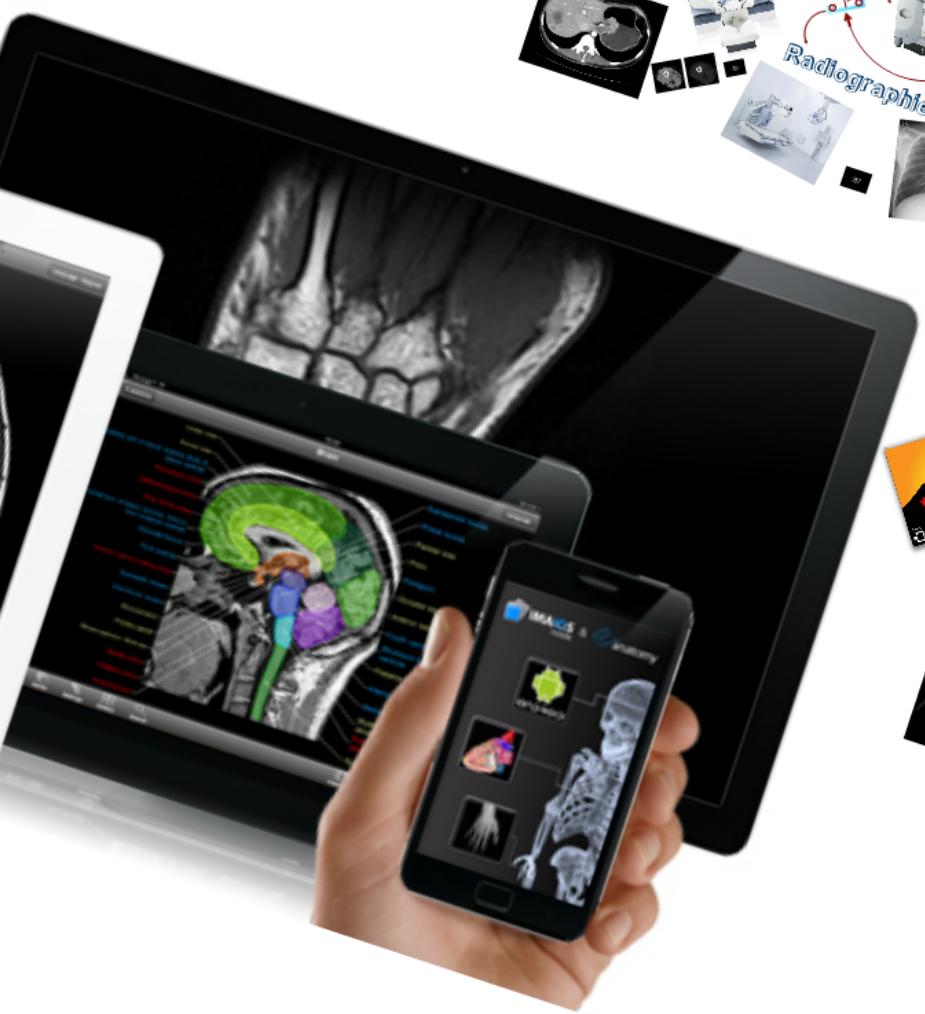


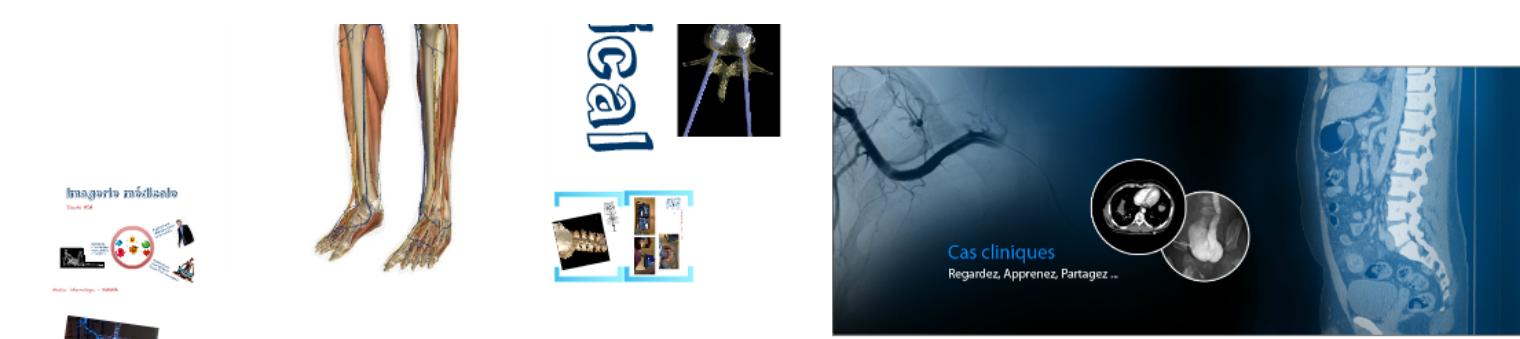




## Cas cliniques

Regardez, Apprenez, Partagez ...







ntée



ames



# IMAIOS

off

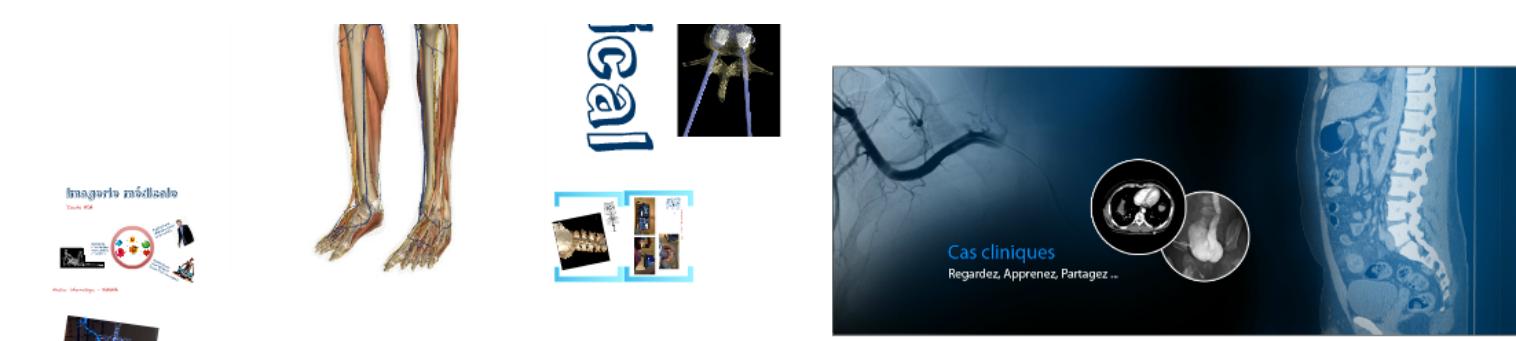
A



CAD

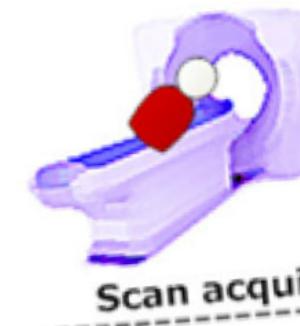


e-L



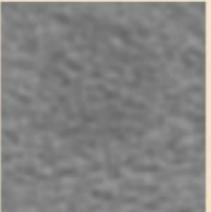
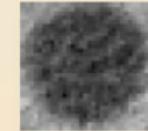
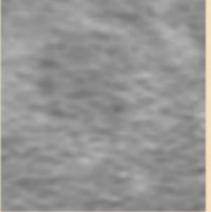
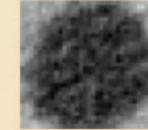
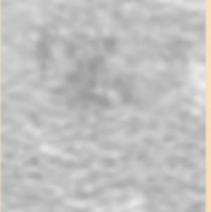
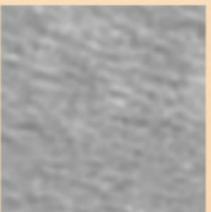
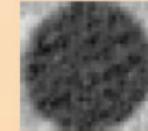
# CAD

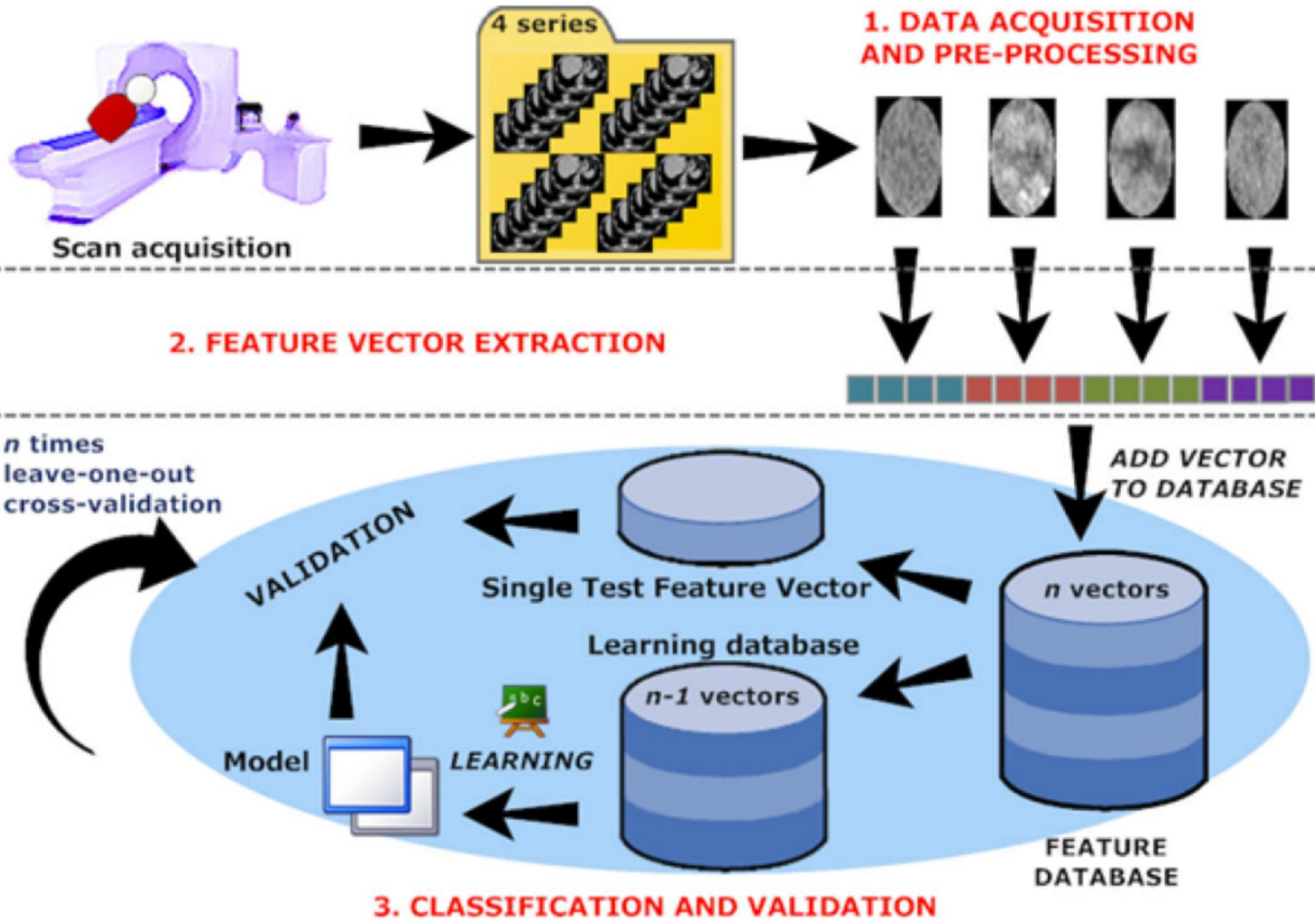
Aspect sur les différentes phases							
	Abscess	Adenoma	Cyst	FNH	Hämangioma	HCC	Metastasis
1 pre-injection	[Image]	[Image]	[Image]	[Image]	[Image]	[Image]	[Image]
2 arterial phase	[Image]	[Image]	[Image]	[Image]	[Image]	[Image]	[Image]
3 portal phase	[Image]	[Image]	[Image]	[Image]	[Image]	[Image]	[Image]

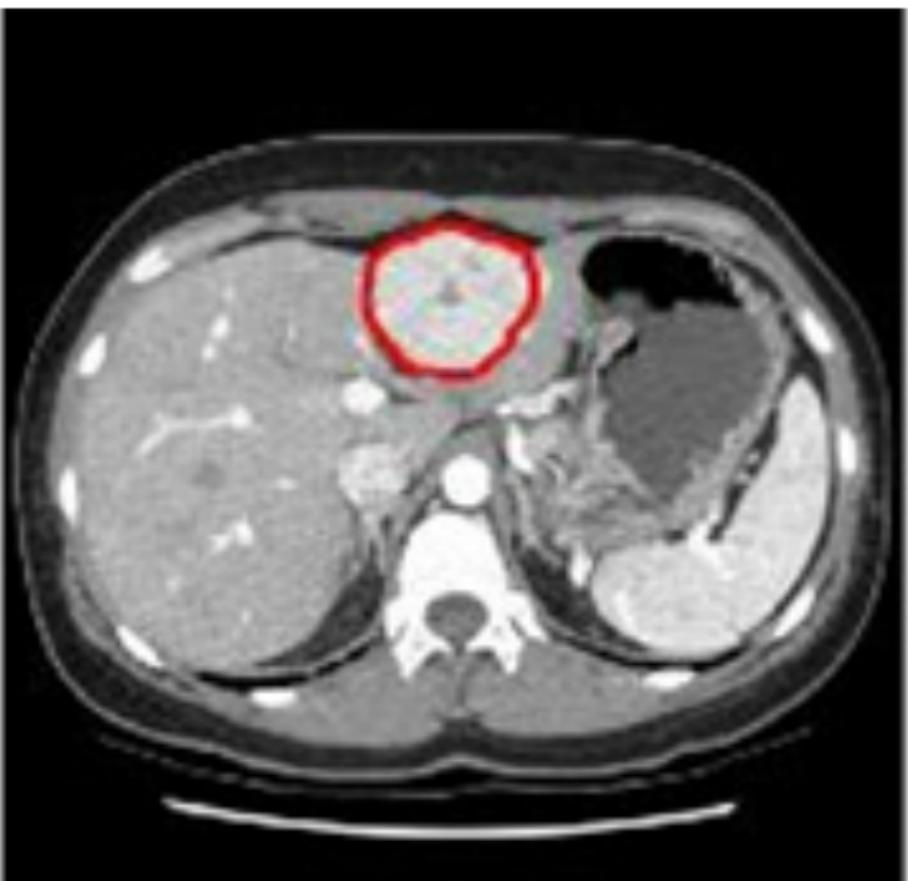


2.

## Aspect sur les différentes phases

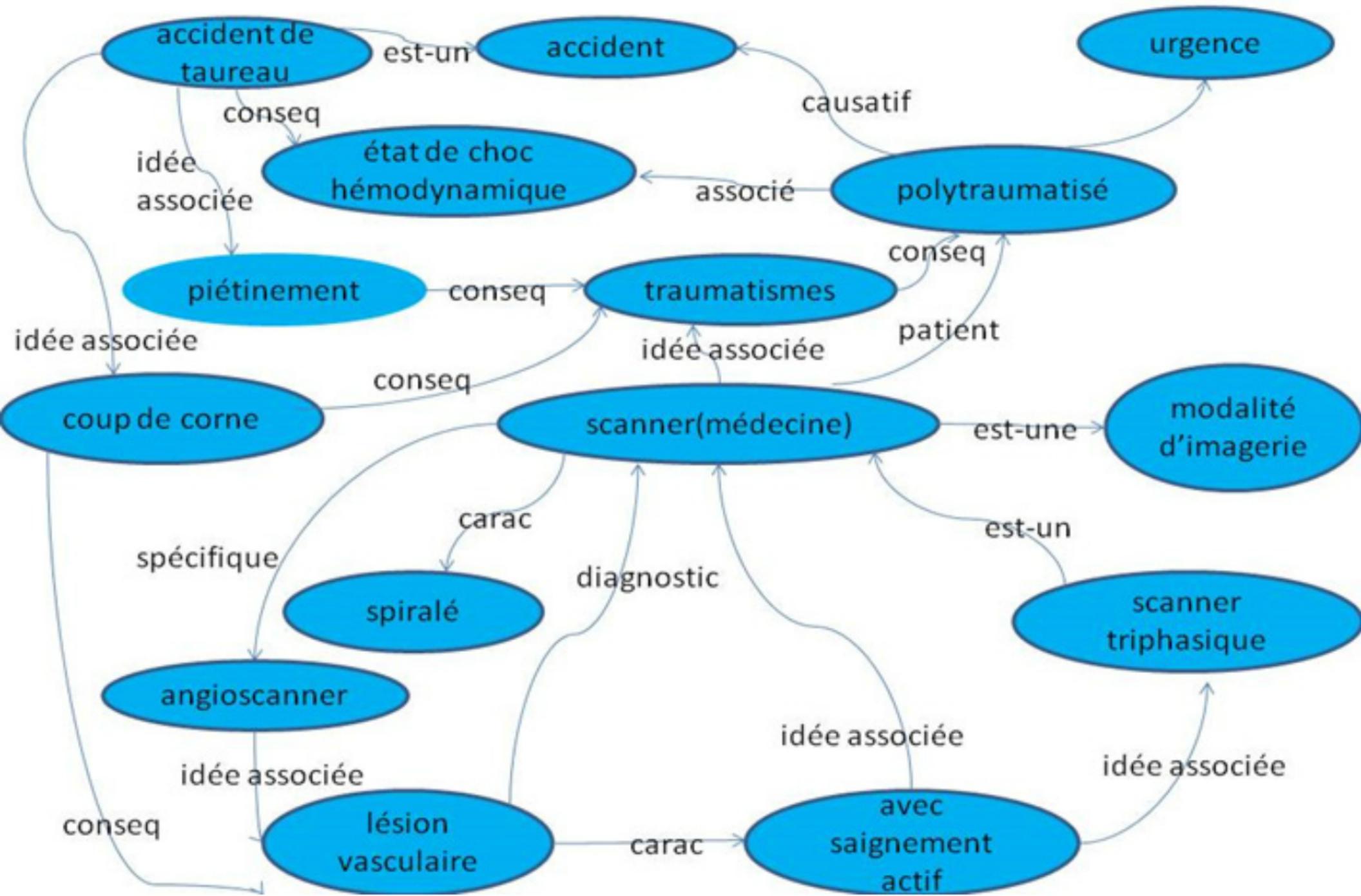
	Abcess	Adenoma	Cyst	FNH	Haemangioma	HCC	Metastasis
1 pre-injection							
2 arterial phase							
3 portal phase							
4 late phase							

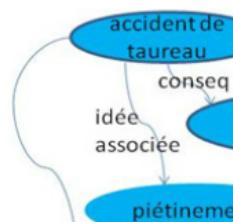
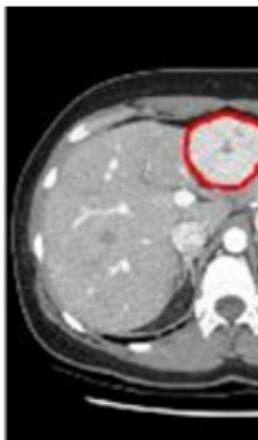
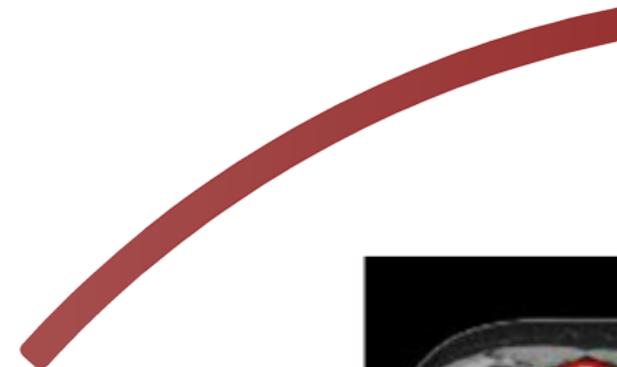
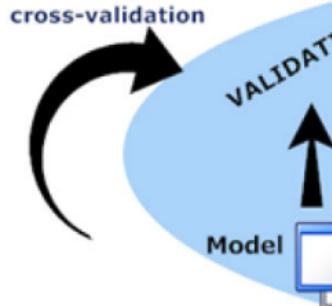
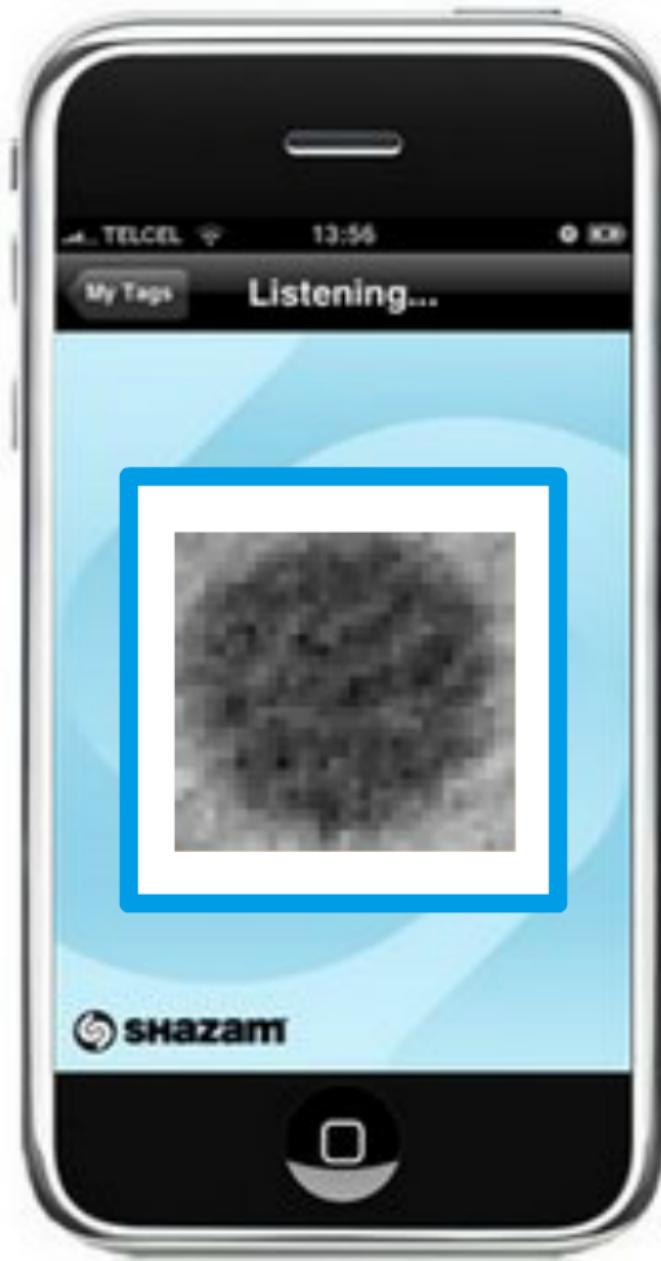


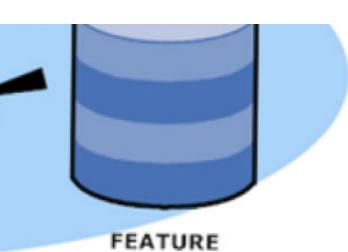


## Semantic terms

- heterogeneous
- perilesional vessels
- absent rim
- ovoid
- circumscribed margin
- homogeneous fade
- solitary lesion





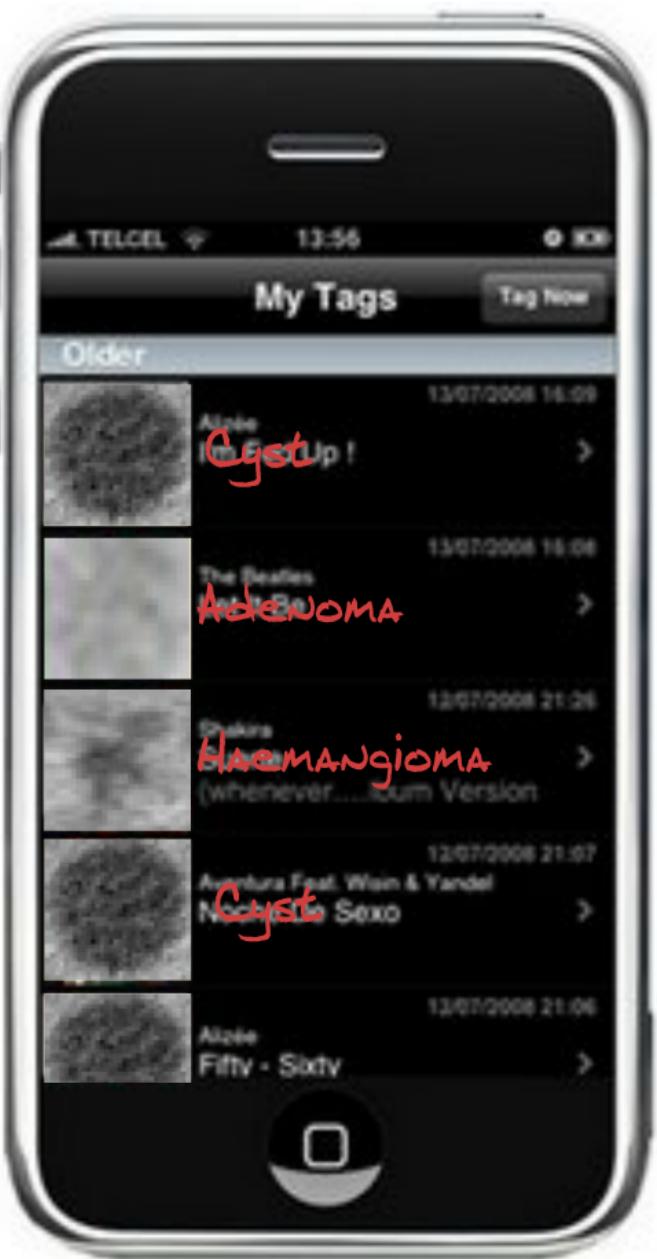


FEATURE  
DATABASE

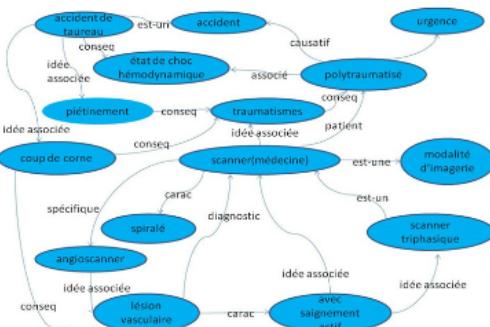
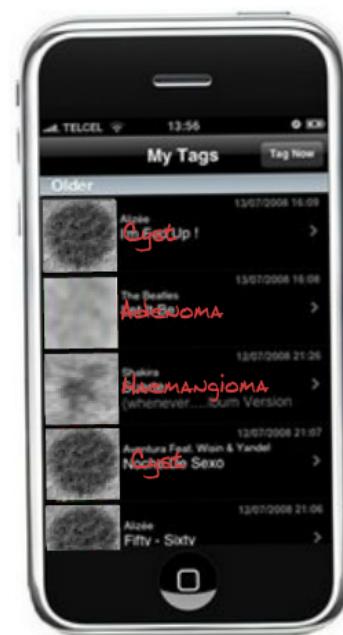
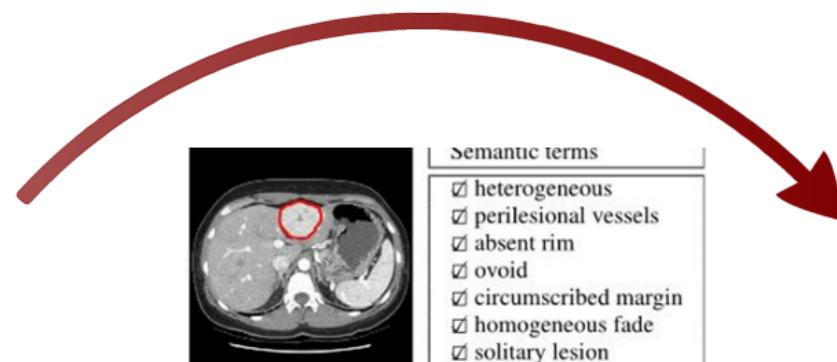
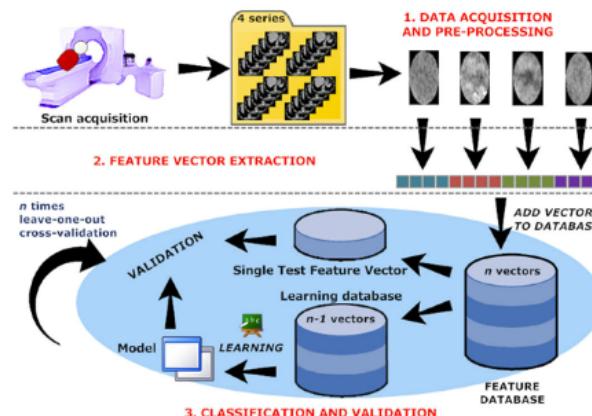
ms  
eous  
al vessels  
n  
  
ibed margin  
eous fade  
sion

urgence  
natisé

une→  
modalité  
d'imagerie



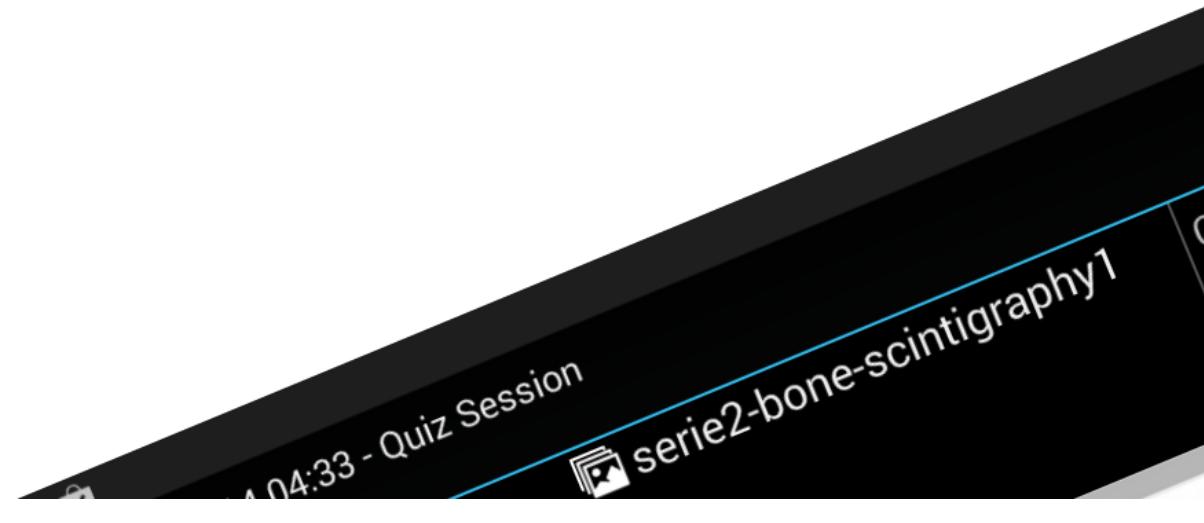
# CAD



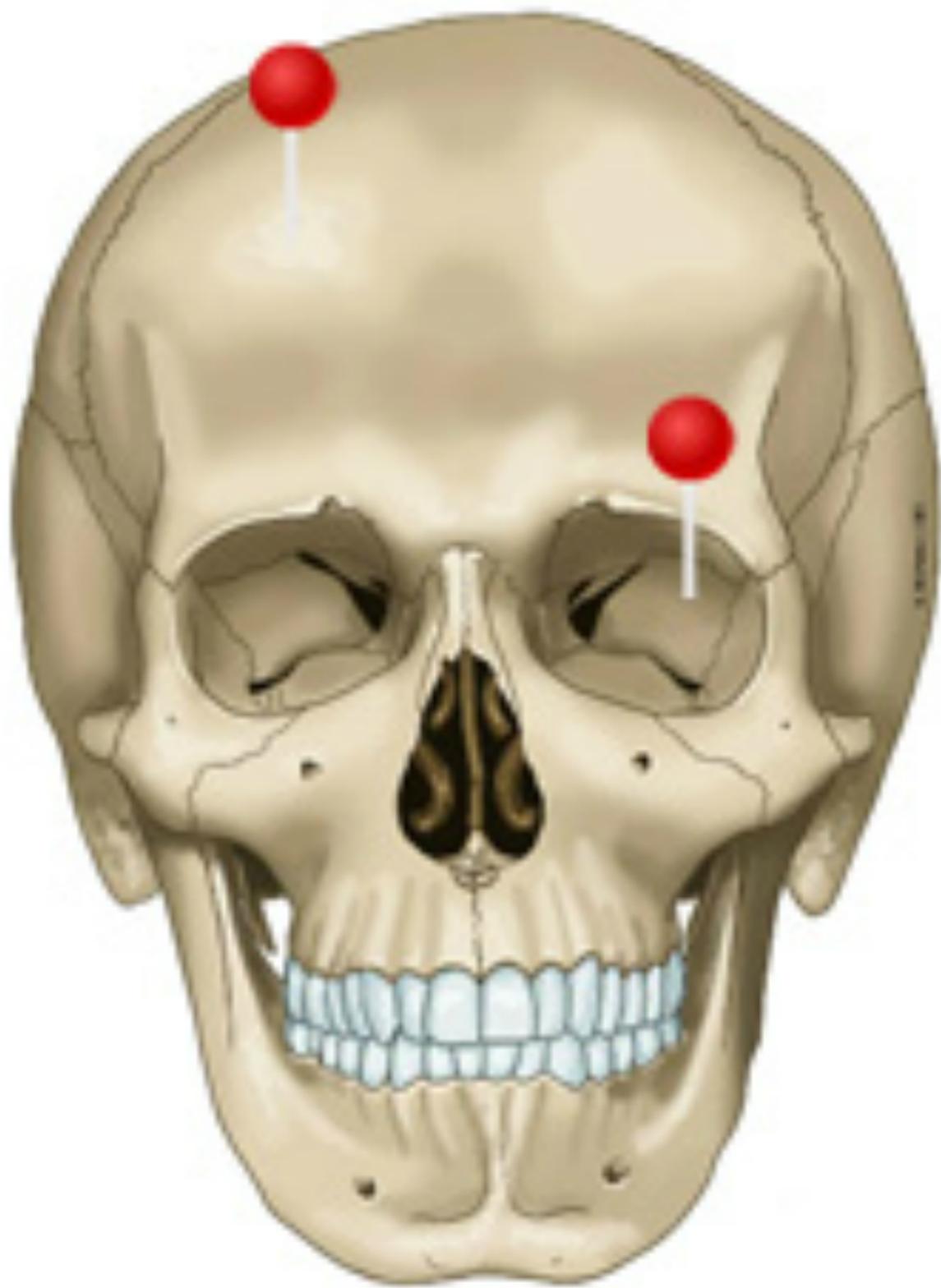
e-Learning



# Web + Mobile









Custom Session Next

Select the organ systems you would like to focus on:

All	<input type="checkbox"/>
Breast	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cardiac	<input type="checkbox"/>
GI	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
MSK	<input type="checkbox"/>
Neuro	<input type="checkbox"/>
Peds	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Thorax	<input type="checkbox"/>
Repro - Endo	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Urinary	<input type="checkbox"/>

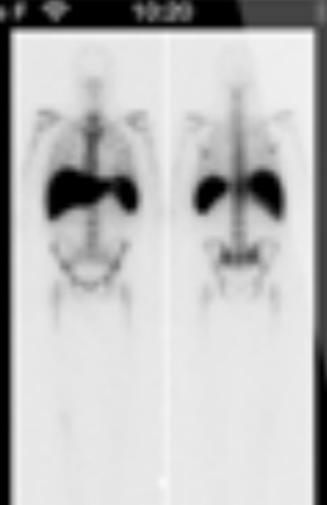
18 questions for current selection

Sessions History Progress Bundles



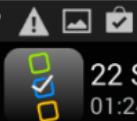
Q1: Which of the following differentiates telangiectatic osteosarcoma from aneurysmal bone cyst?

- Fluid-fluid levels
- Metaphyseal location
- Large size
- Enhancing septa



Q1: What radiotracer was used in this examination?

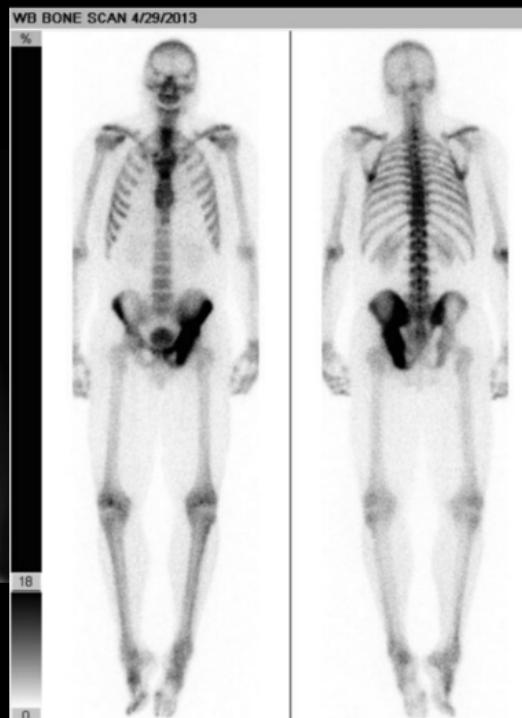
- In-111 WBC
- Tc99m-MDP
- Tc99m-HDA
- Tc99m sestamibi

22 Sep 2014 04:33 - Quiz Session  
01:24:34

serie1-xray-pelvis



serie2-bone-scintigraphy1



Case question

What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A) Paget's disease
- B) Osteomyelitis
- C) Metastatic prostate cancer
- D) Fibrous dysplasia
- E) Reflex sympathetic dystrophy

●○

○●

Précédent

Question 12 / 25

Suivant

**46 Compressions**

Profondeur moyenne : 7.11 cm

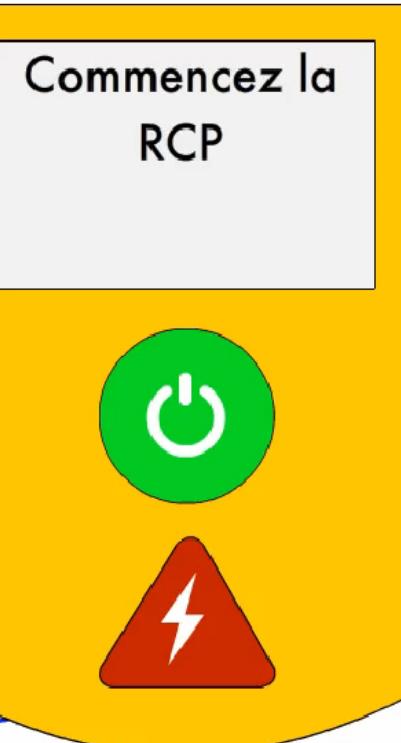
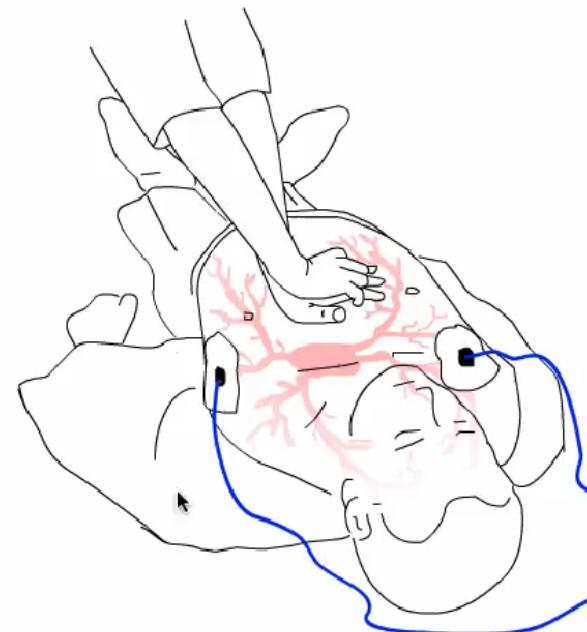


-1  
0  
1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10

Fréquence /  
min

**108**

Temps : 00:26:04



Métronomie : ON

Terminer la séquence

Métronome : ON

Terminer la séquence



## Initiation au massage cardiaque et à l'utilisation d'un défibrillateur semi-automatique



Apprentissage

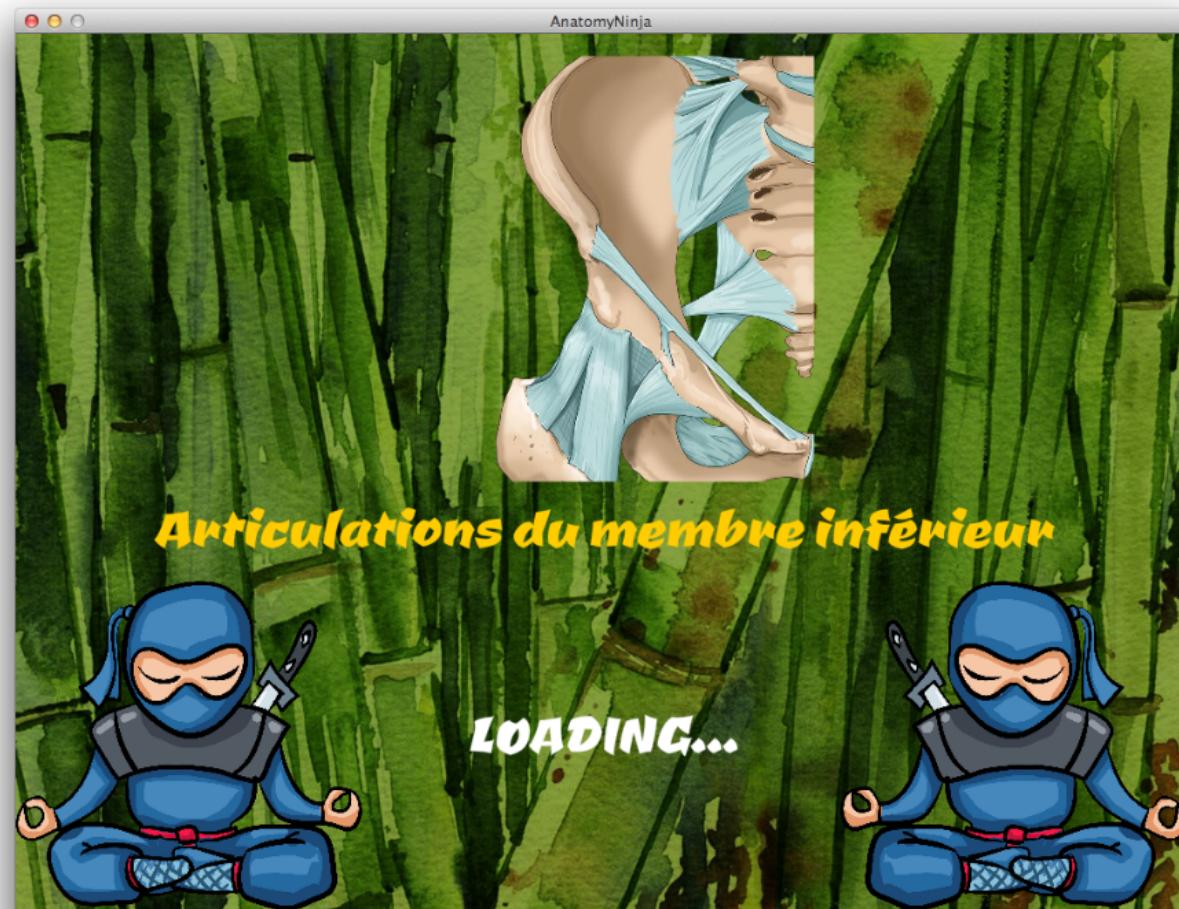
Evaluation

\*Avertissement

# Collaboratif







# Serious games

# ANATOMY Ninja



Jouer



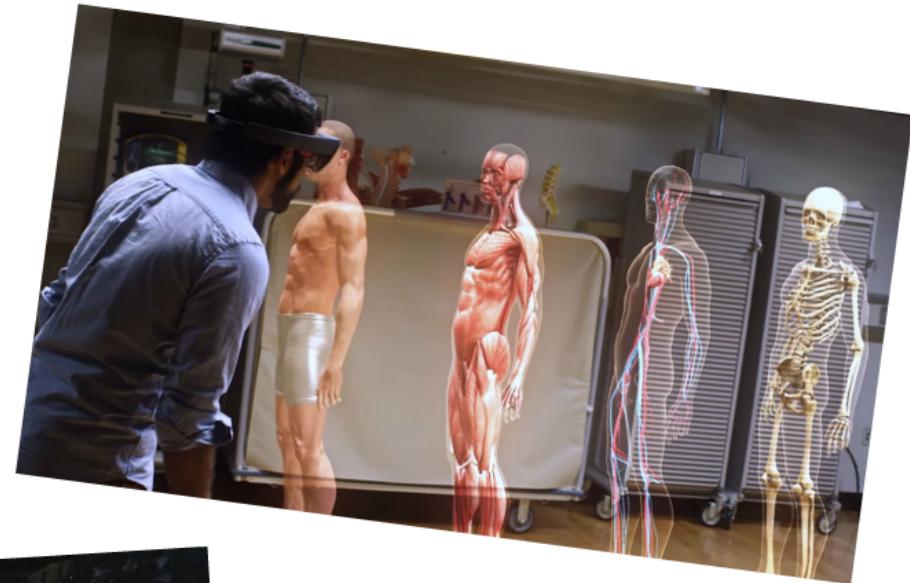
Continuer



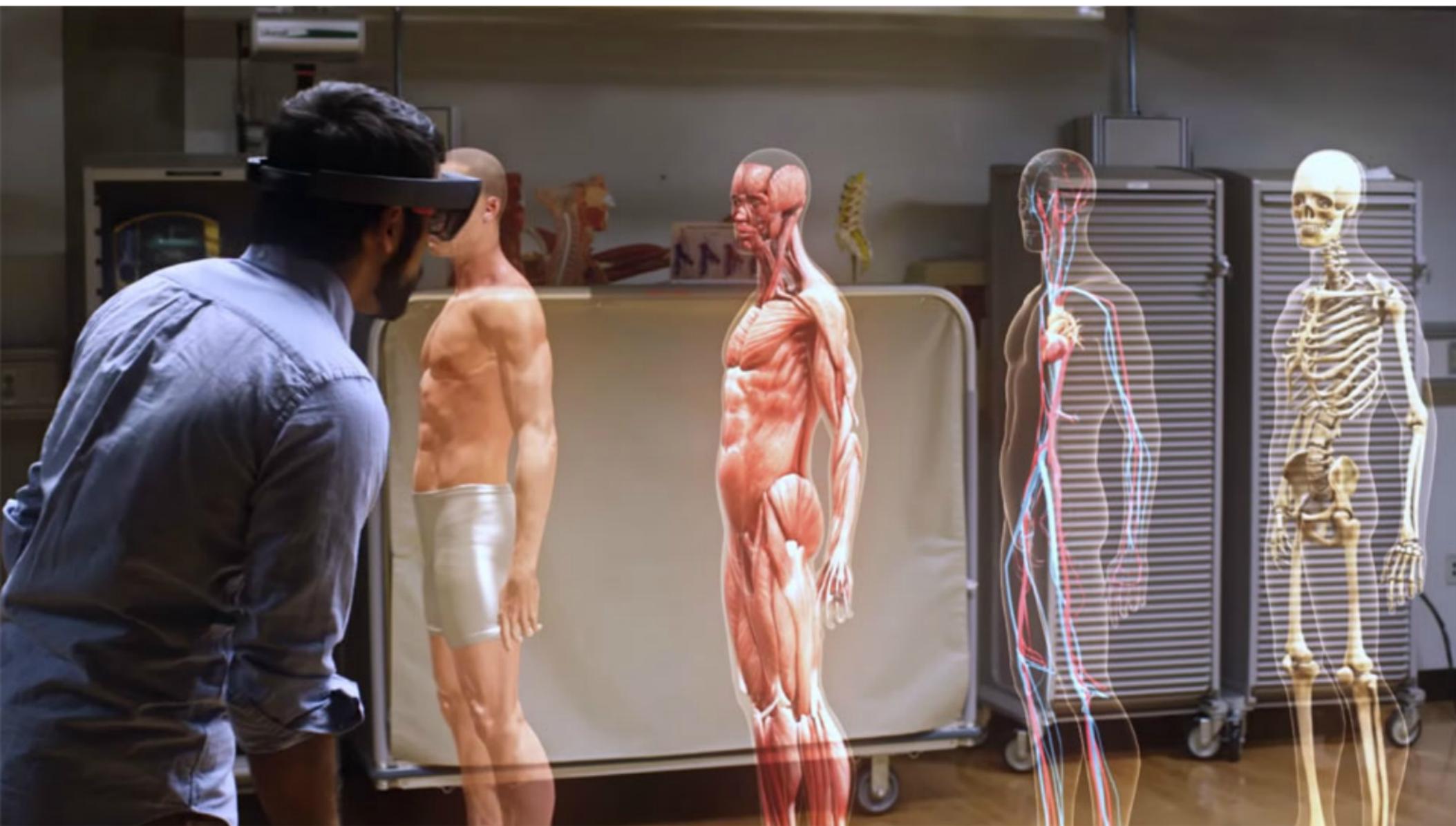
Paramètres

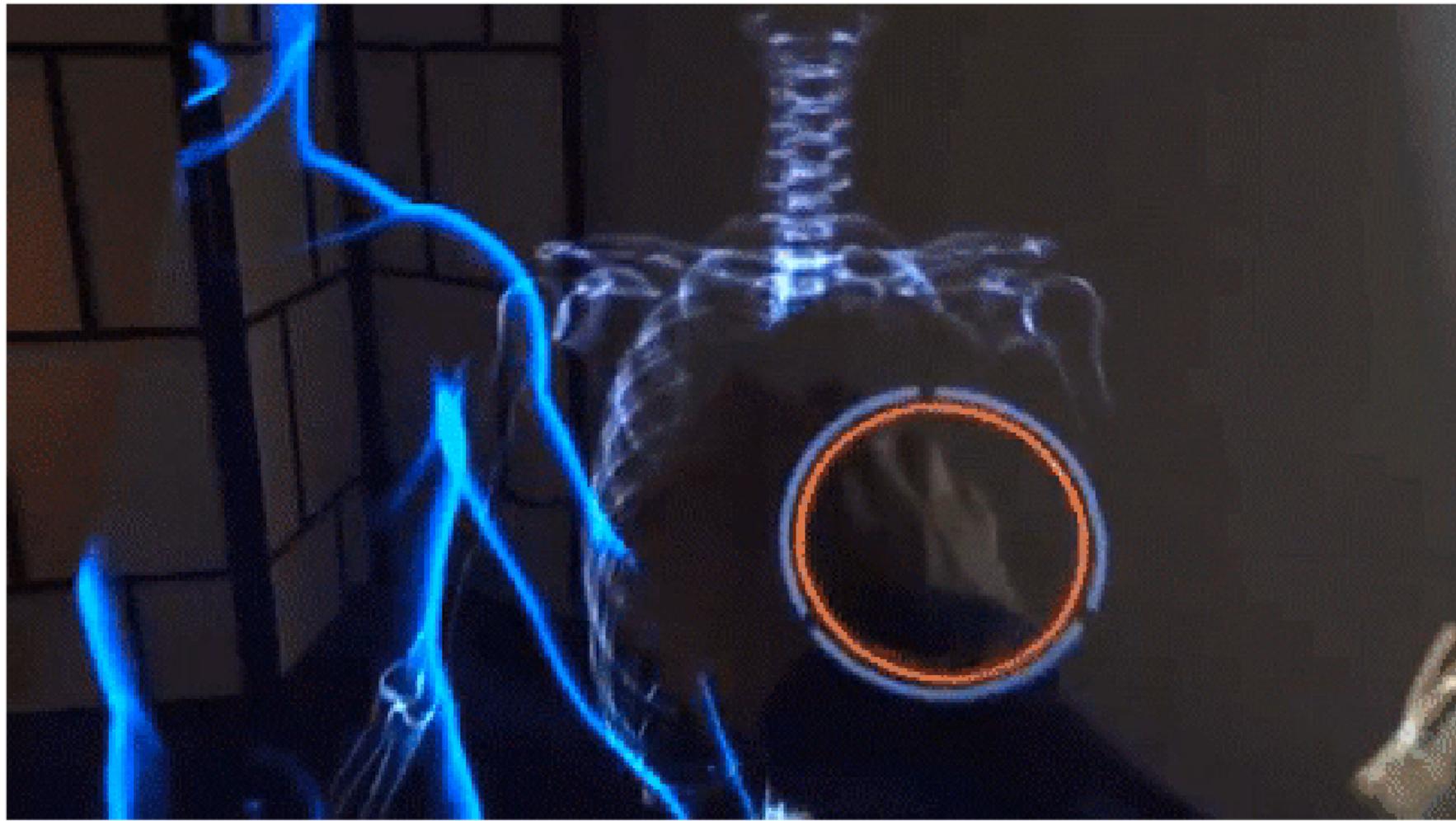


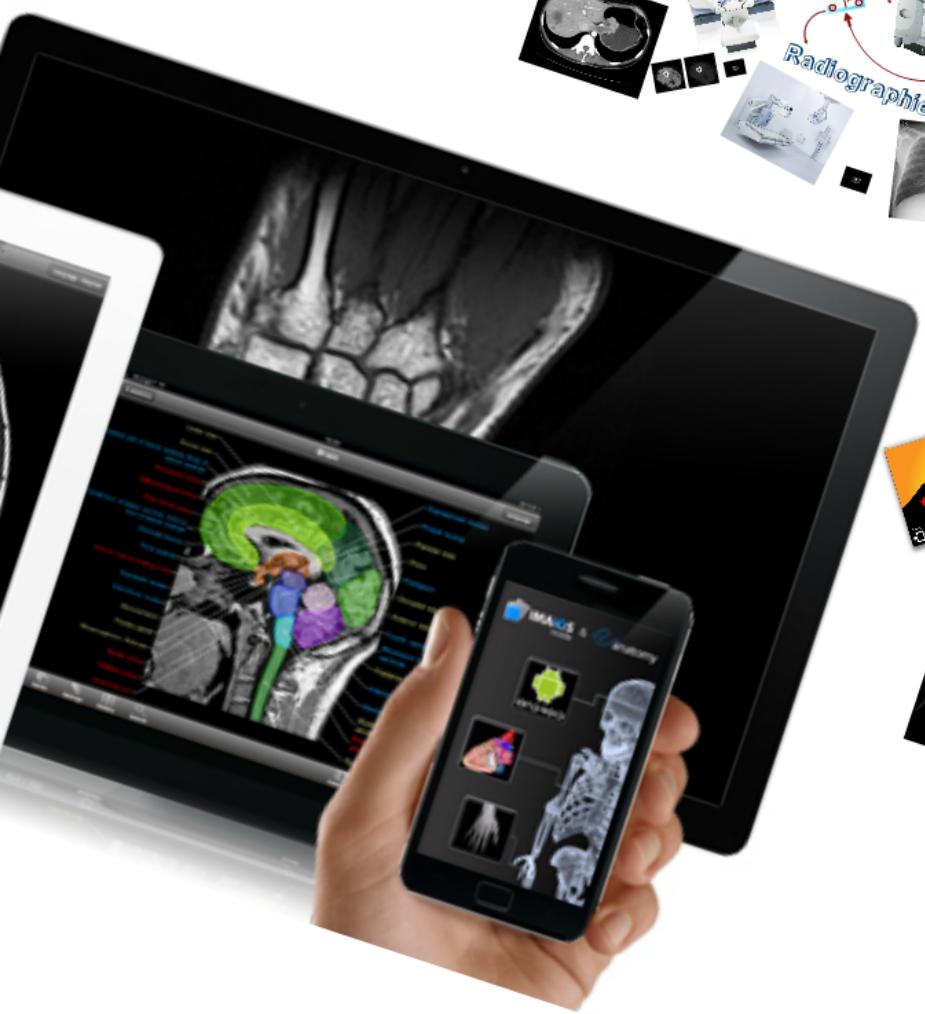
Difficulté

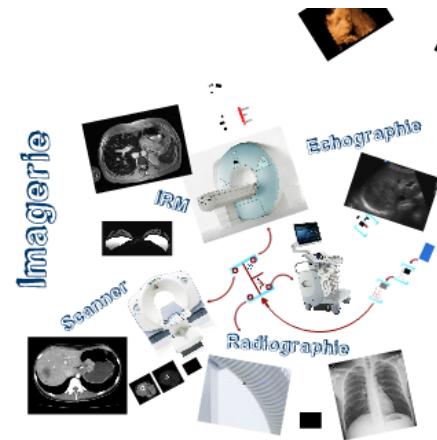


# Réalité augmentée









Merci



MIBI, Montpellier  
04 67 13 01 59  
[contact@imaios.com](mailto:contact@imaios.com)

