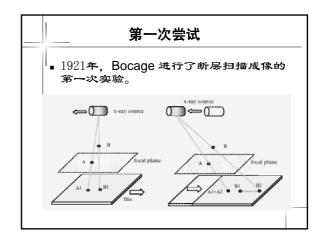


第一部分: X射线计算机断层扫描成像(CT)的原理与进展

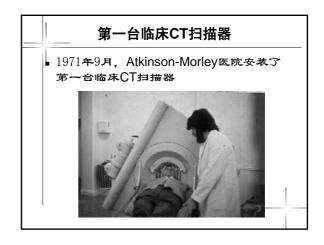
### X射线计算机断层扫描成像(CT)的 原理与进展

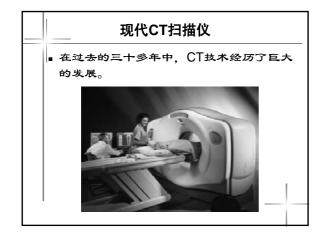
- 计算机断层扫描成像 (CT) 基础
- ■图像伪影和修正
- ■CT技术的最新进展
- CT应用的最新进展

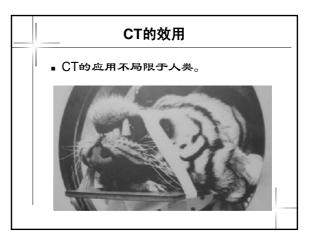


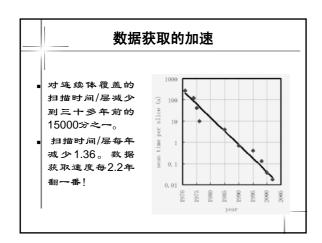
### 计算机断层扫描成像

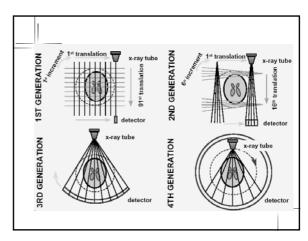


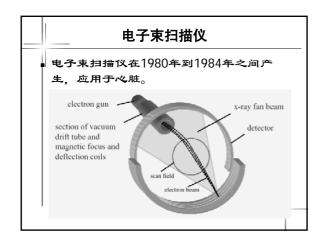


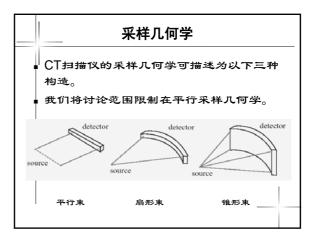


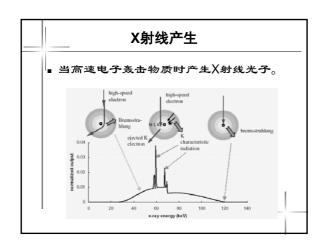


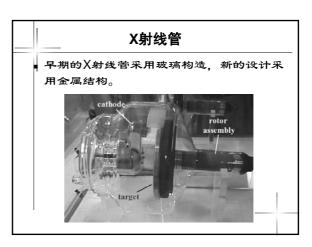


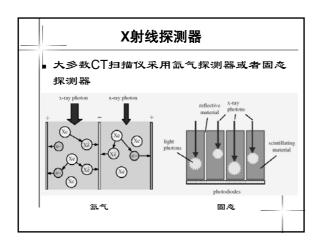


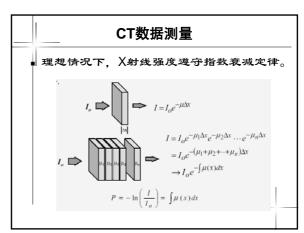




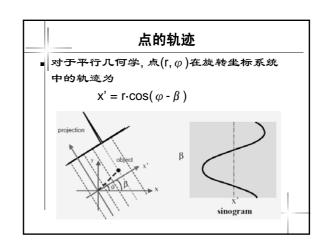


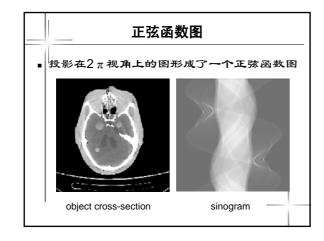


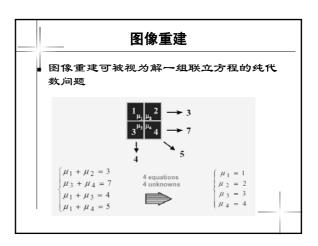


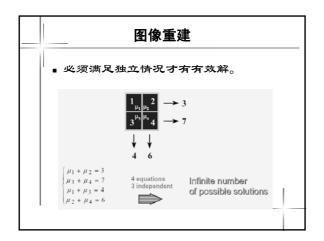


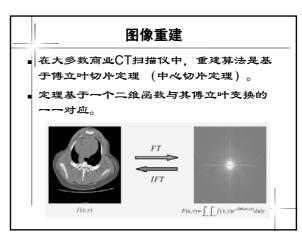
### 理想投影 测量到的数据并非衰减系数的线积分。 . 射束硬化 . 散射 . 探测器和数据获取非线性 . 非聚焦辐射 . 患者的运动 . 其他 . 测量到的数据必须在断层扫描成像重建 之前校准,以获得去伪影的图像。

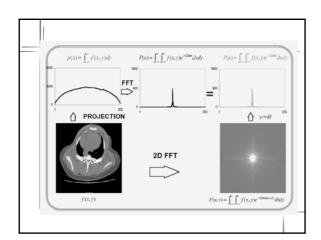


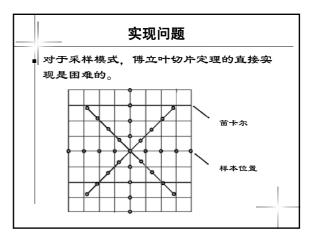


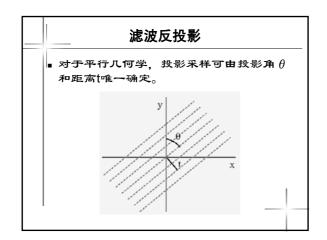


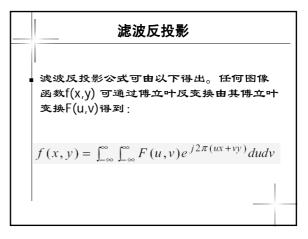




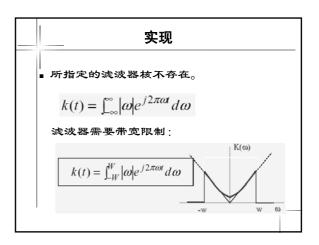


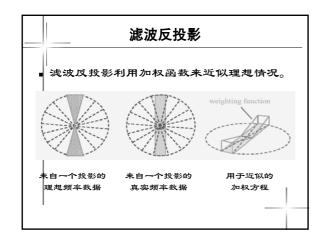


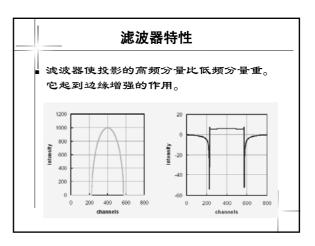


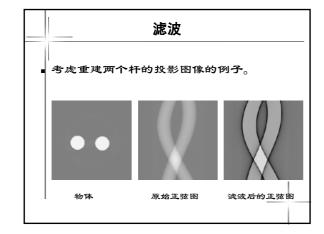


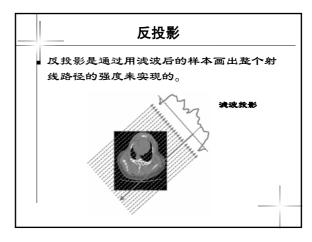
### 滤波反投影 在极坐标系统(W,Q)中表示方程, 利用对称性, $F(\omega,\theta+\pi)=F(-\omega,\theta)$ : $f(x,y)=\int_{0}^{\pi}\sum_{-\infty}^{\infty}F(\omega,\theta)|\omega|e^{j2\pi\omega t}d\omega d\theta$ 利用博立叶切片定理 $f(x,y)=\int_{0}^{\pi}\sum_{-\infty}^{\infty}P_{\theta}(u)|\omega|e^{j2\pi\omega t}d\omega d\theta$

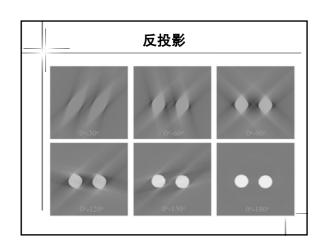


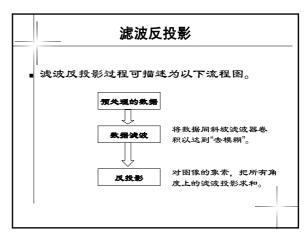


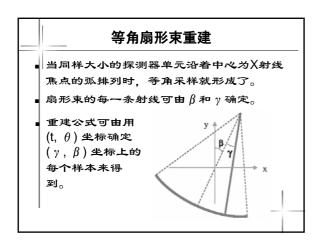


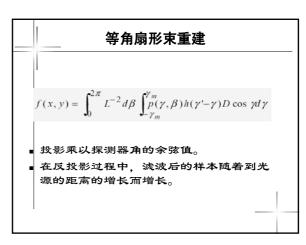


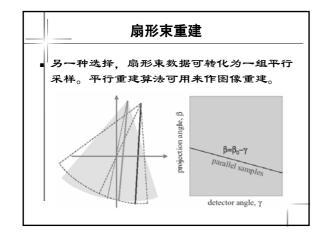


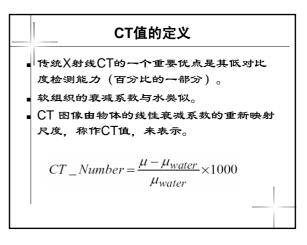


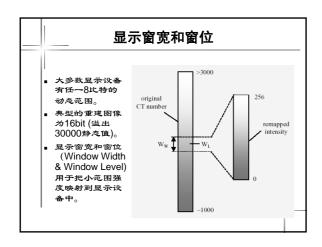


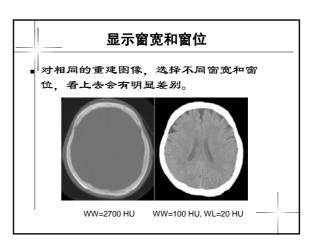






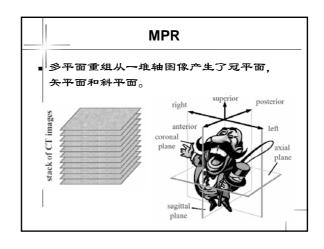


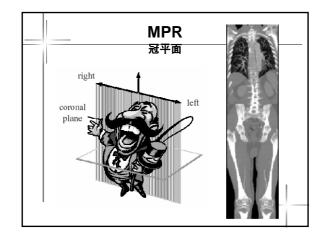


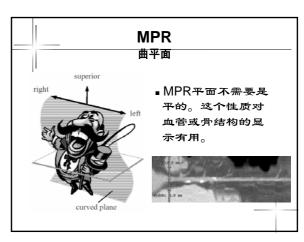


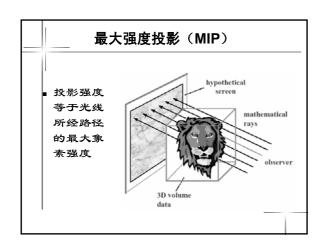
### 图像重组

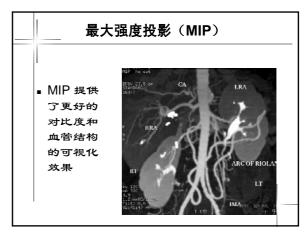
- 随着螺旋CT和多切片CT的推广和应用, 每次检查可用图像数量得到爆炸性的增 长。
- 先进的图像显示技术为减少数据信息量及 更好的显示数据提供了可能。
- 这些显示技术包括: MPR, 表面阴影显示 (shaded surface display), MIP和体绘制 (volume rendering)。

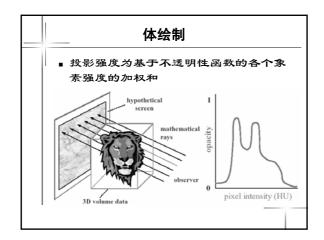


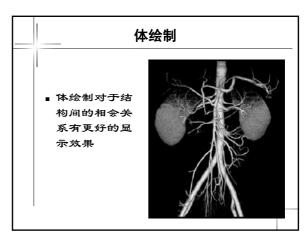


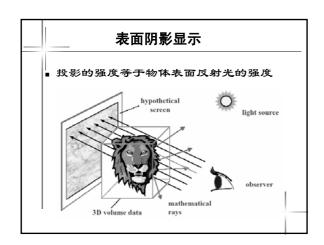


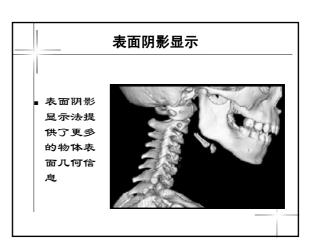


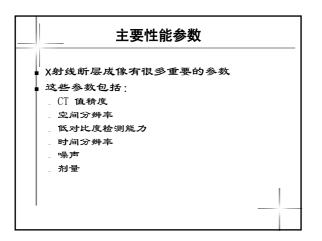


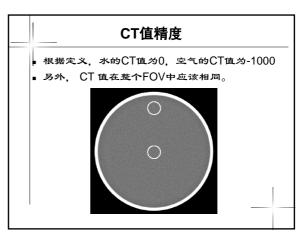


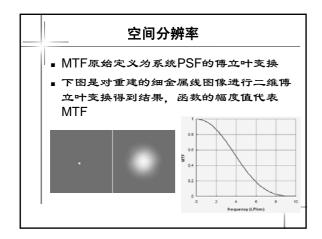


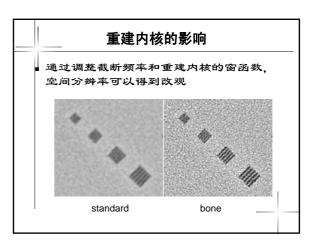




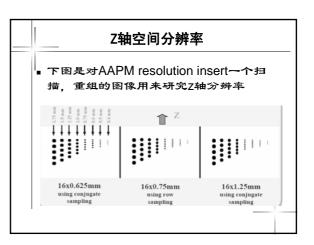




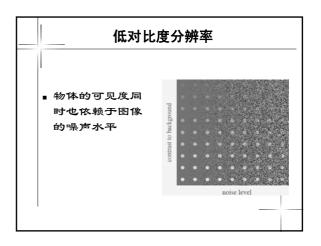


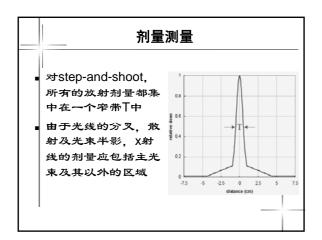


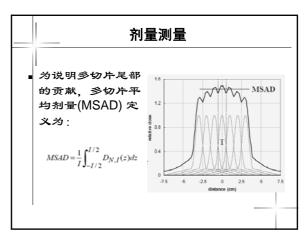


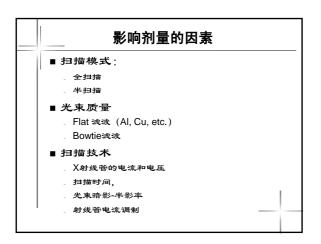


# 低对比度分辨率 一个物体的可见度由物体的大小及物体和背景的对比度来决定

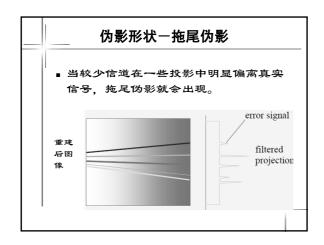


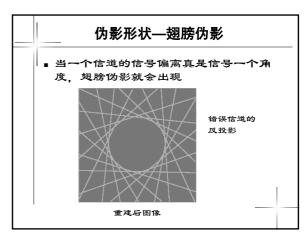


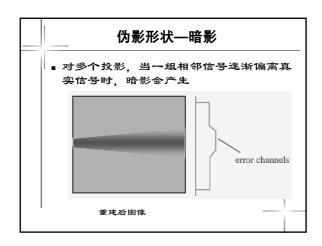


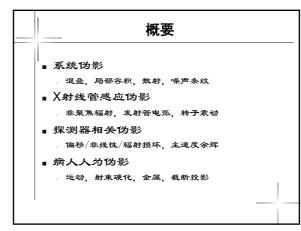


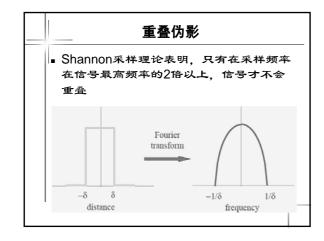
### 图像伪影 ■ 重建图像与真实图像任何的不一致都可定义为图像伪影 ■ 我们主要讨论在医学应用中,一些比较显著的伪影 ■ 在典型的CT系统中,为得到一幅图像需要将近10的6次方独立的测量,所以CT对伪影很敏感

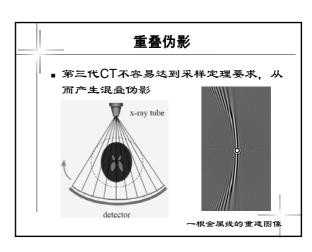


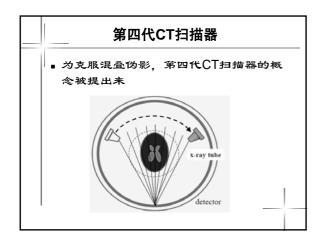


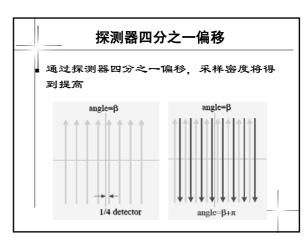


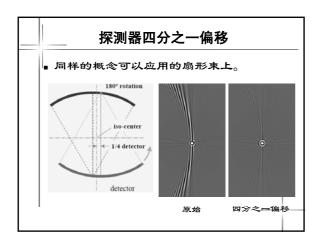


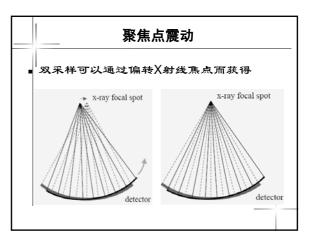


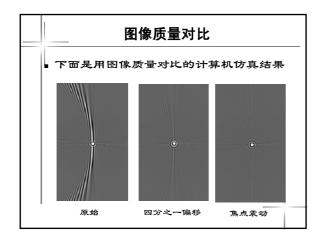


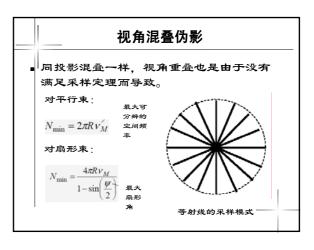


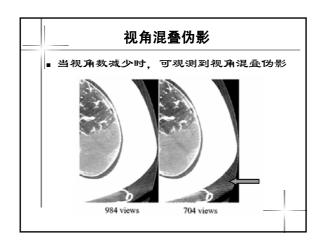


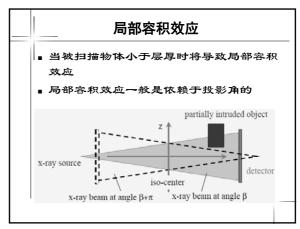


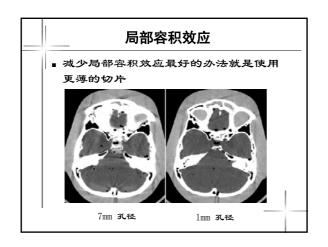


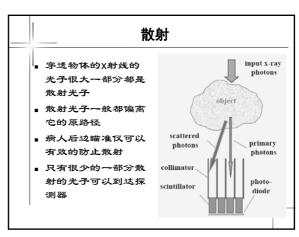


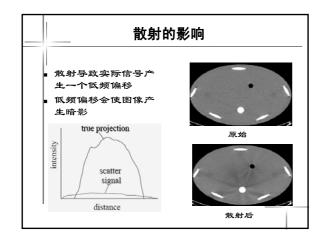


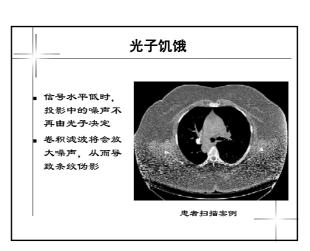


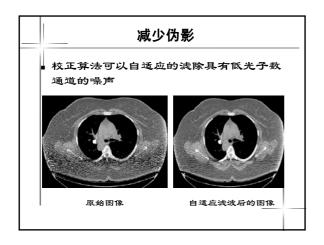


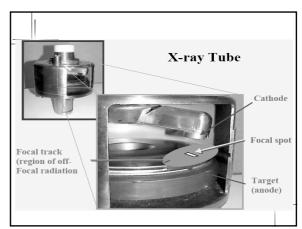


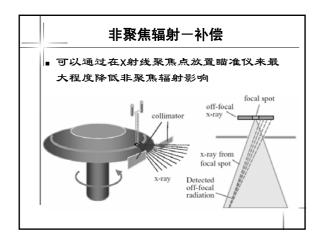


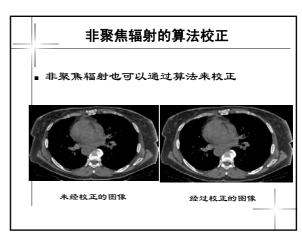


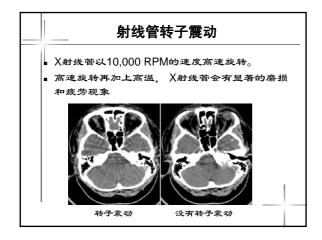




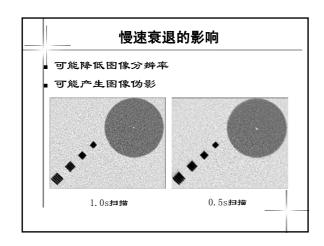


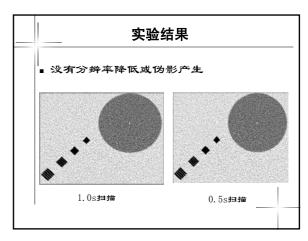


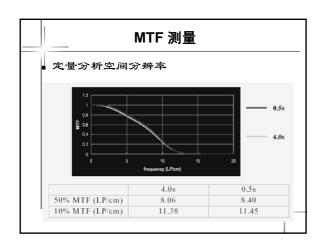


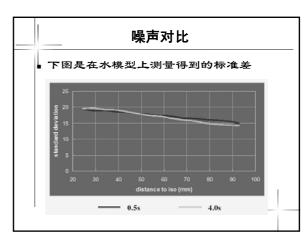


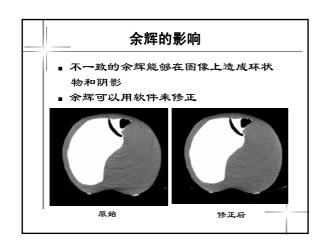
### 主速度和余辉 大多数固态探测器检测值不会在射线结束后立即变为零 主速度(最快衰減)主要由检测剂材料的自然属性决定 余辉(较慢的衰減)主要与材料中的杂质有关 探测器的主速度和余辉可以通过采用稀有材料添加剂来提高

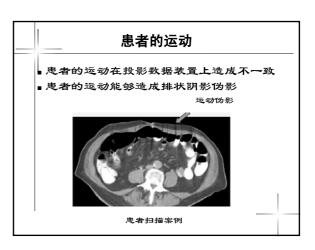


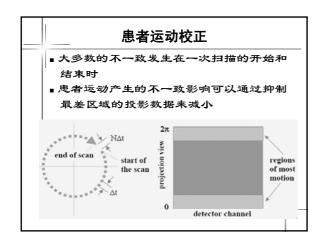


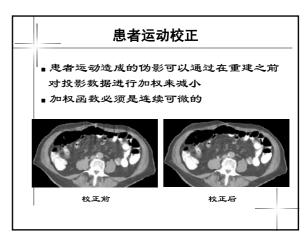


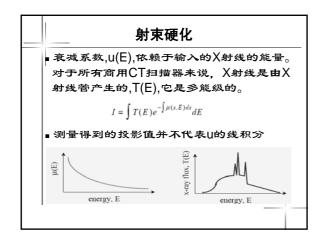


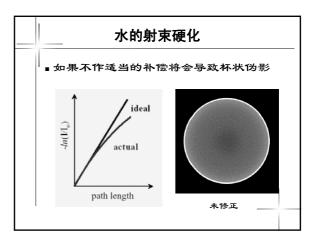


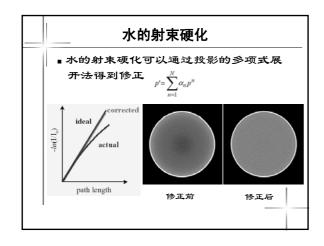


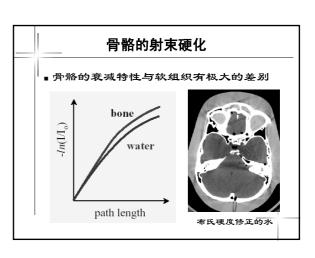


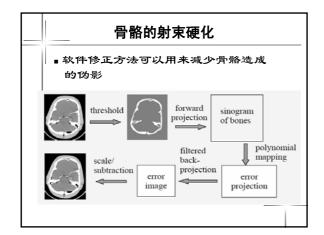


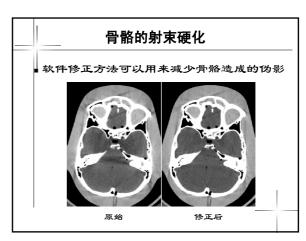


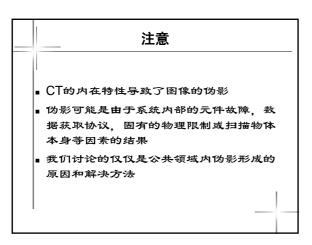


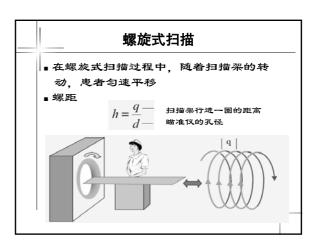


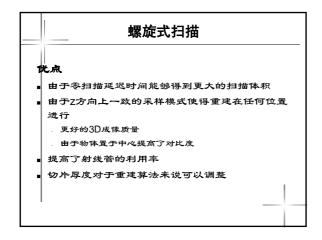




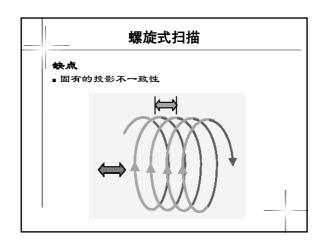


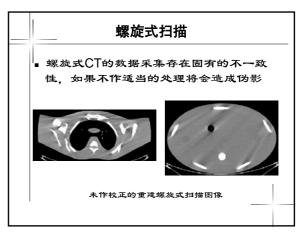


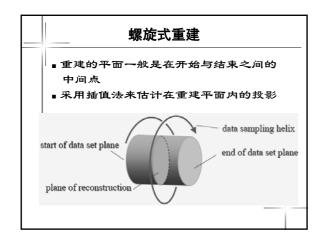


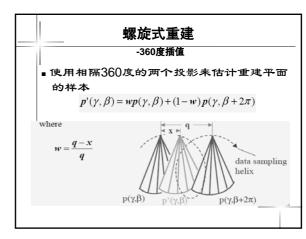


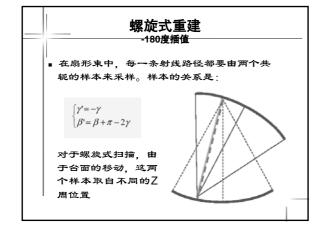


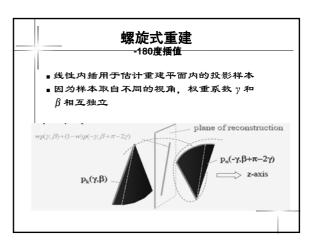






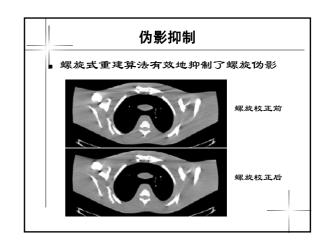


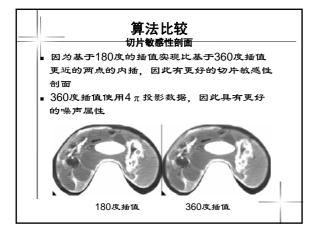


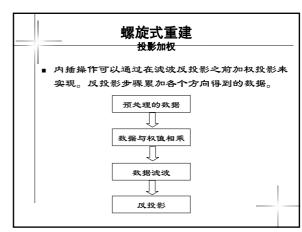


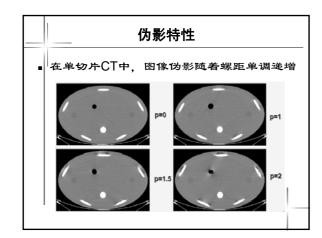


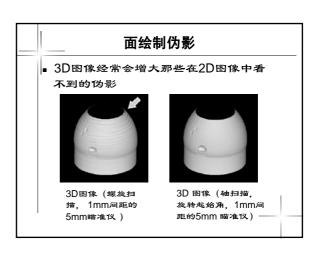
- 反投影过程基本上是一个求和操作
- 内插首先对样本加权,然后再将加权的 样本相加
- 如果我们在滤波操作之前对样本加权, 求和的操作将由反投影过程自动完成

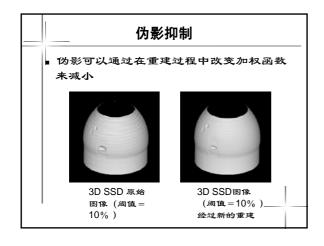


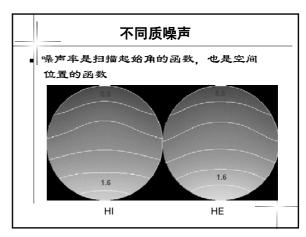


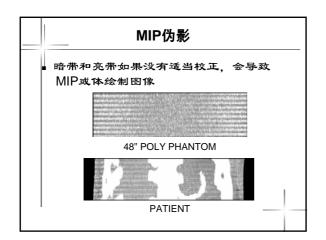


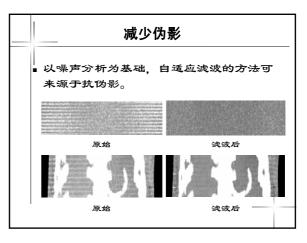


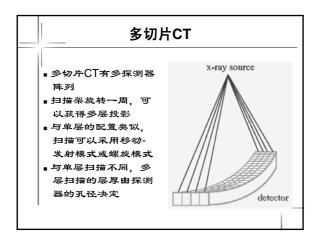


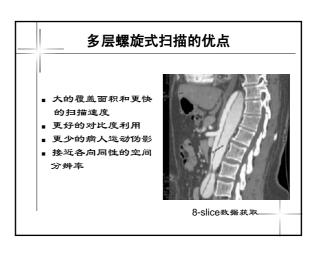




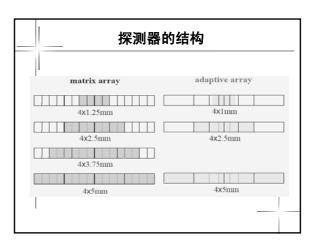


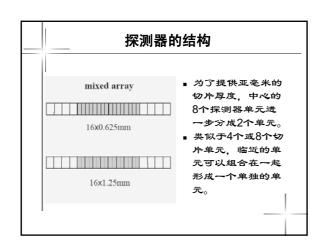


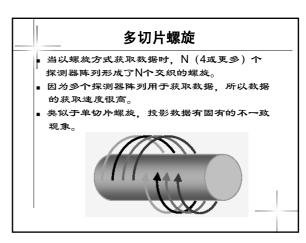


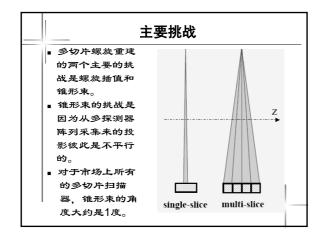


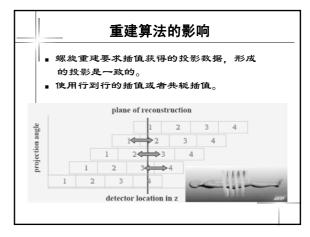
# 多层螺旋式扫描的优点 - 大的覆盖面积和更快的扫描速度 - 更好的对比度利用 - 更少的病人移动伪影 - 各向周性的空间分辨率

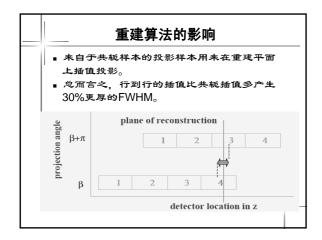


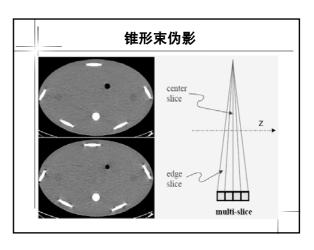


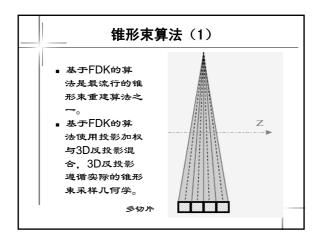


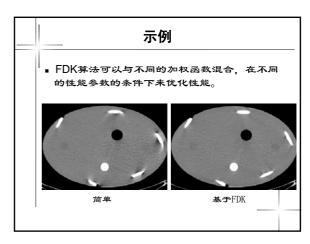


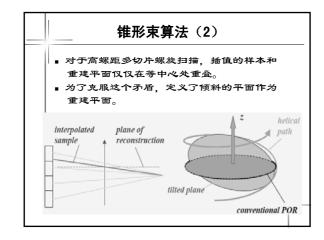


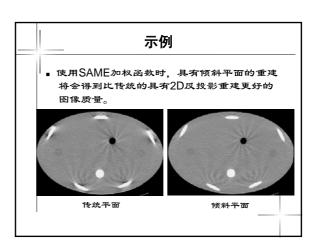


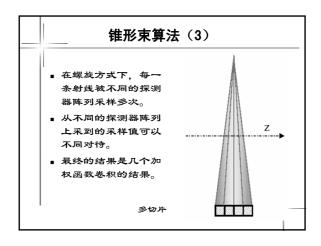


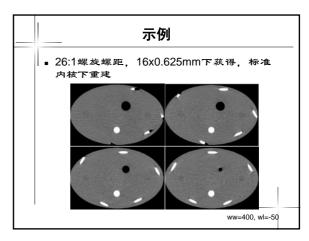


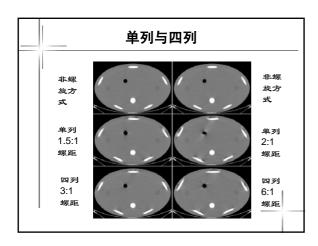


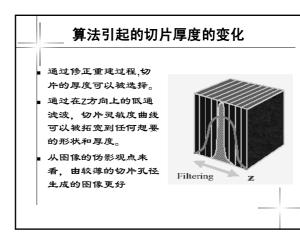


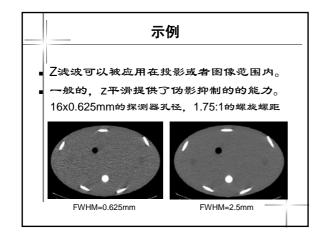


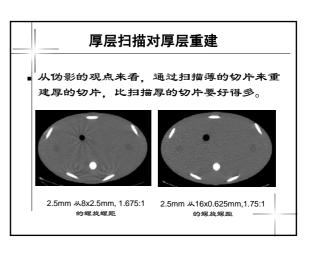










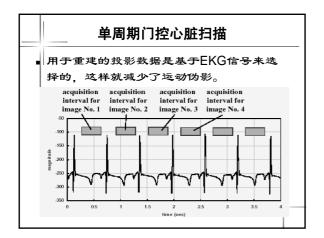


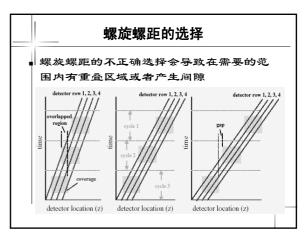
### CT应用的最新进展

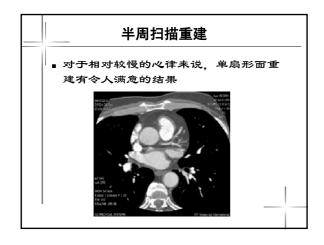
- 心脏成像方面
- 荧光成像方面
- 灌注成像方面
- 身体检查方面

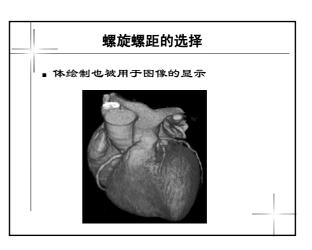
### 心脏的CT成像

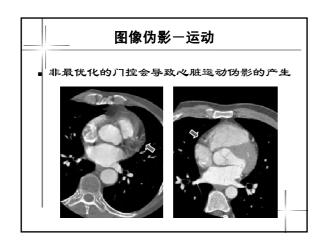
- m个关键的因素有利于近年来心脏成像方面的应用:
  - 更快的速度(0.5s甚至更快)
  - 多切片CT的问世
- 心脏成像方面的两个应用
  - 钙化检查
  - 冠状动脉成像
- 心脏CT的关键的性能参数之一是降低或者 消除运动伪影

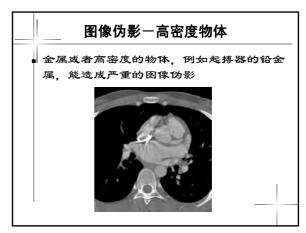


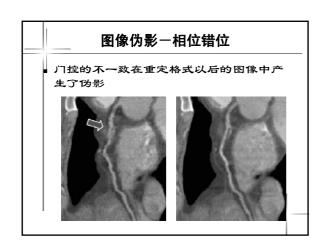


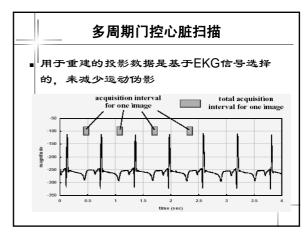


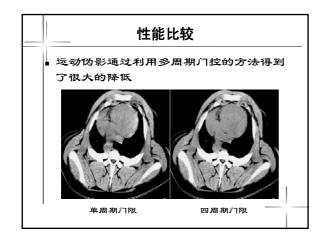


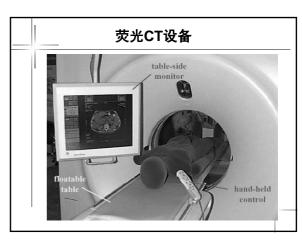


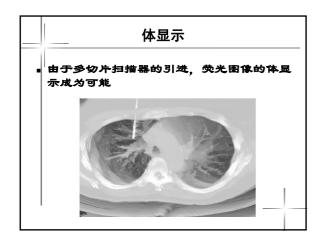






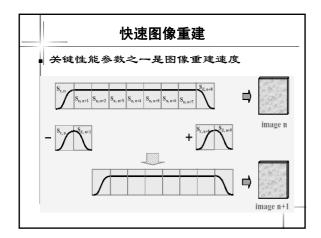


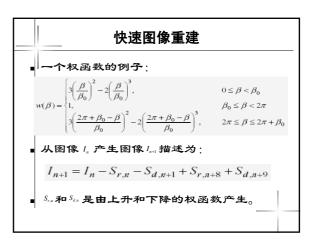


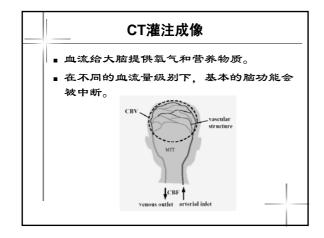


### 图像重建

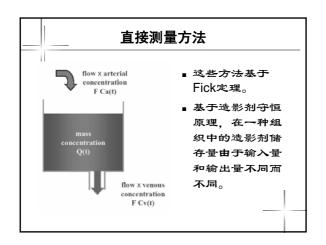
- 荧光CT需要图像被实时的重建和显示, 以便于及时的反馈给施行手术者。
- 当前基于常规算法的重建水平能够达到 每幅图像().5S。
- 专用的重建算法能够在重建速度上得到 显著提高。

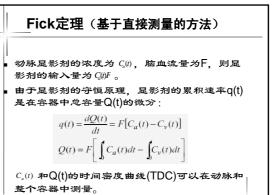


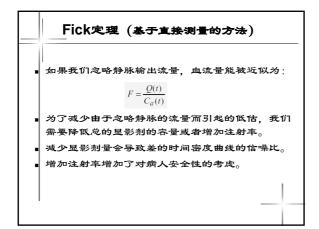


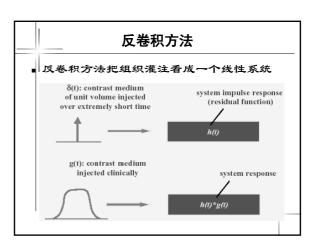


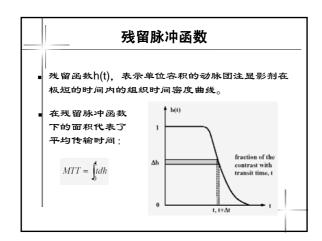
# **灌注成像** 人脑是一个复杂的自调节系统。 仅仅通过测量脑血流(CBF)不足以评估大脑组织的功能。 脑血容量是在大血管,动脉,细动脉,毛细血管,小静脉和窦中的总的血流量。 平均通过时间(MTT)被定义为血液从动脉进口到静脉出口所需要的平均时间: CBV = CBF × MTT 测量CBV,CBF和MTT的算法可以分为两类:基于直接测量和基于反卷积的。

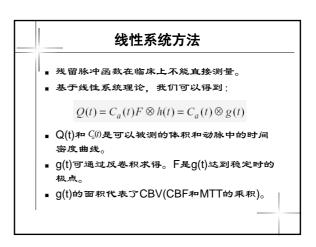


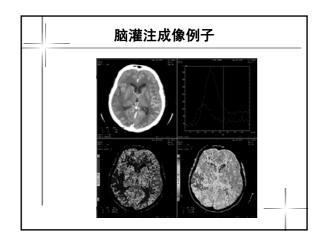


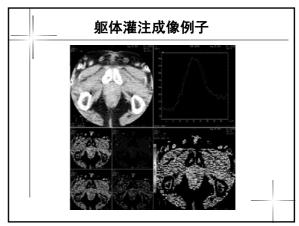






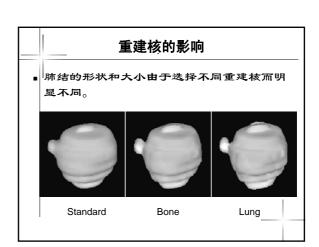






### 体检

- 随着近几年技术发展,在一个屏气时间中就可以通过CT完成整个身体的检查。CT 在体检应用中是一个十分有用的工具。
- 体检应用的关键是在CT检查中减少X射线的剂量。
- 由于牵扯到大量的图像,计算机辅助探测 (CAD)成为必要。



### 重建核的影响

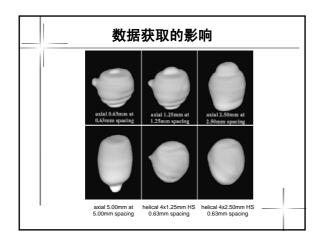
所有的图像在轴向0.63mm间隔0.63mm下 获得,在20cm的可视域内重建。

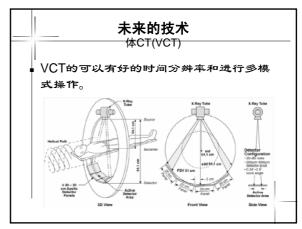
Kernel	Acquisition	Volume (mm³)
Standard	axial 0.63mm/0.63mm	160.54
Lung	axial 0.63mm/0.63mm	137.95
Bone	axial 0.63mm/0.63mm	141.79

### 数据获取的影响

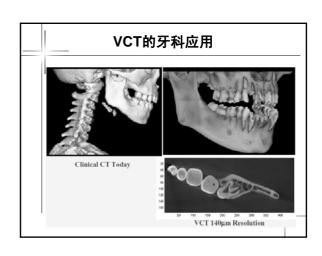
■ 结的大小和形状也受数据获取方式的影响。■ 不同的切片厚度和数据获取方式被应用。所有的标准重建算法在20cm的可视域。

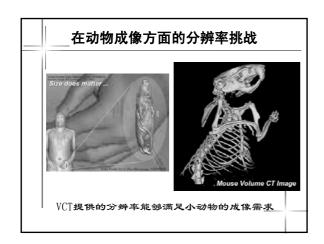
mode	thickness/spacing	volume (mm³)
axial	0.63mm/0.63mm	160.54
axial	1.25mm/1.25mm	166.31
axial	2.5mm/2.5mm	178.80
axial	5mm/5mm	173.04
helical	4x1.25HS/0.63mm	173.71
helical	4x2.5HS/0.63mm	193.99

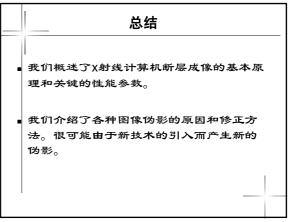




### 未来的技术 超高空间分辨率 当前CT扫描装置在1mm的探测器尺寸下 可以获得20-30LP/cm的空间分辨率。 采用新的探测器技术,探测器单元的大小 可以降低到50微米到200微米。



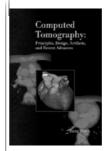




### 总结

- X-ray计算机断层成像在近几年经历了巨大的技术进步。
- 这些技术进步已经引起了更多先进的临床
- X-ray CT的进步仅仅是开始。CT的技术和 应用很可能与我们今天看到的有很大的不 同。

### 参考文献



- J. Hsieh, Computed Tomography: principles, design, artifacts, and recent advances, SPIE Press, 2002.
- Categorical Courses in Diagnostic Radiology Physics: CT and US Crosssectional Imaging, ed. L. W. Goldman and J. B. Fowlkes, RSNA, Oakbrook, IL, 2000.
- A. Kak and M. Slaney, Principles of Computed Tomographic Imaging, IEEE Press, 1988.