



System Design : Example of Lexxos bone densitometer

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*(in partnership with **Diagnostic Medical Systems**, Montpellier)*

Context of Lexxos project : osteoporosis diagnosis

World Health Organization defines Osteoporosis as a “systemic skeletal disease characterized by **low bone mass** and microarchitectural deterioration of bone tissue, with a consequent increase in bone fragility and susceptibility to fracture”



Normal Bone Matrix



Osteoporotic Bone Matrix

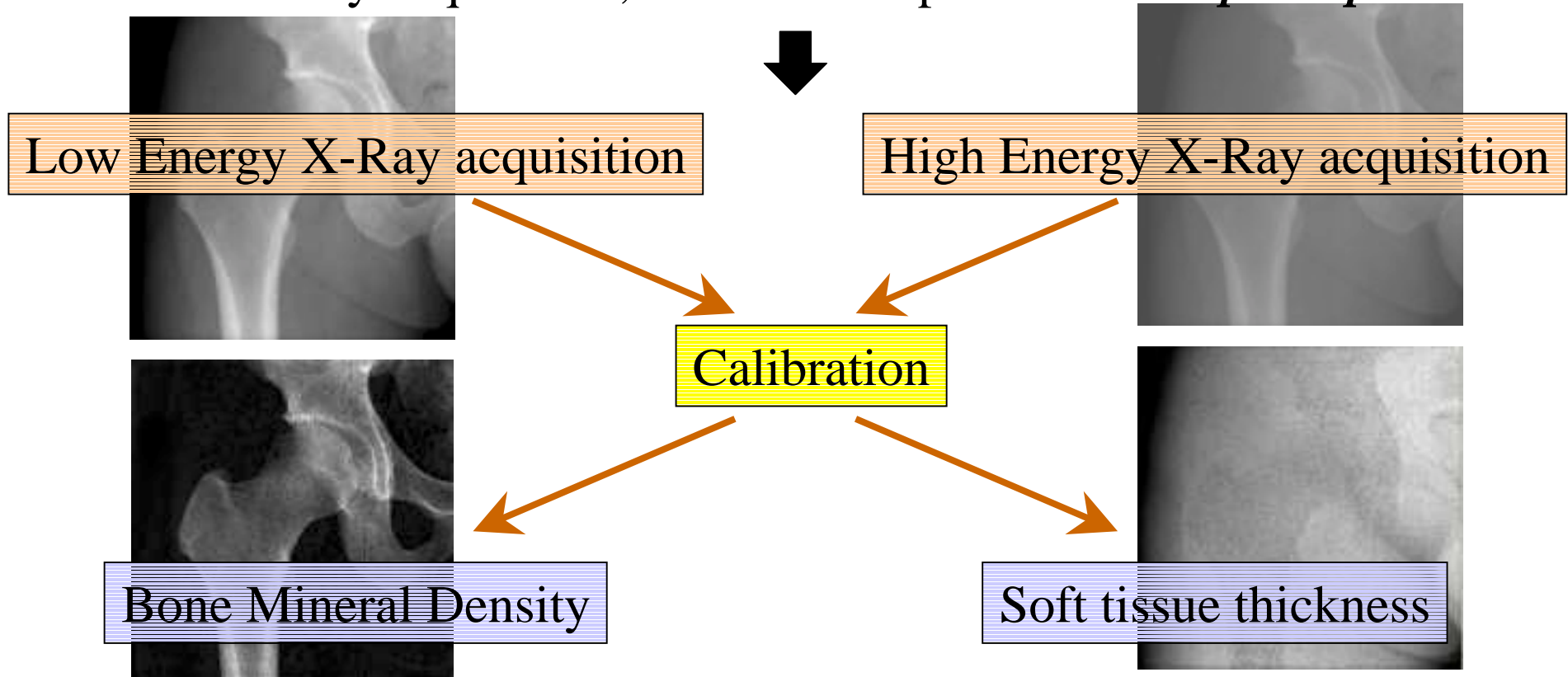
(Salomé, Peyrin
Med.Phys. 99)

Bone Mineral Density is measured by **bone densitometers**

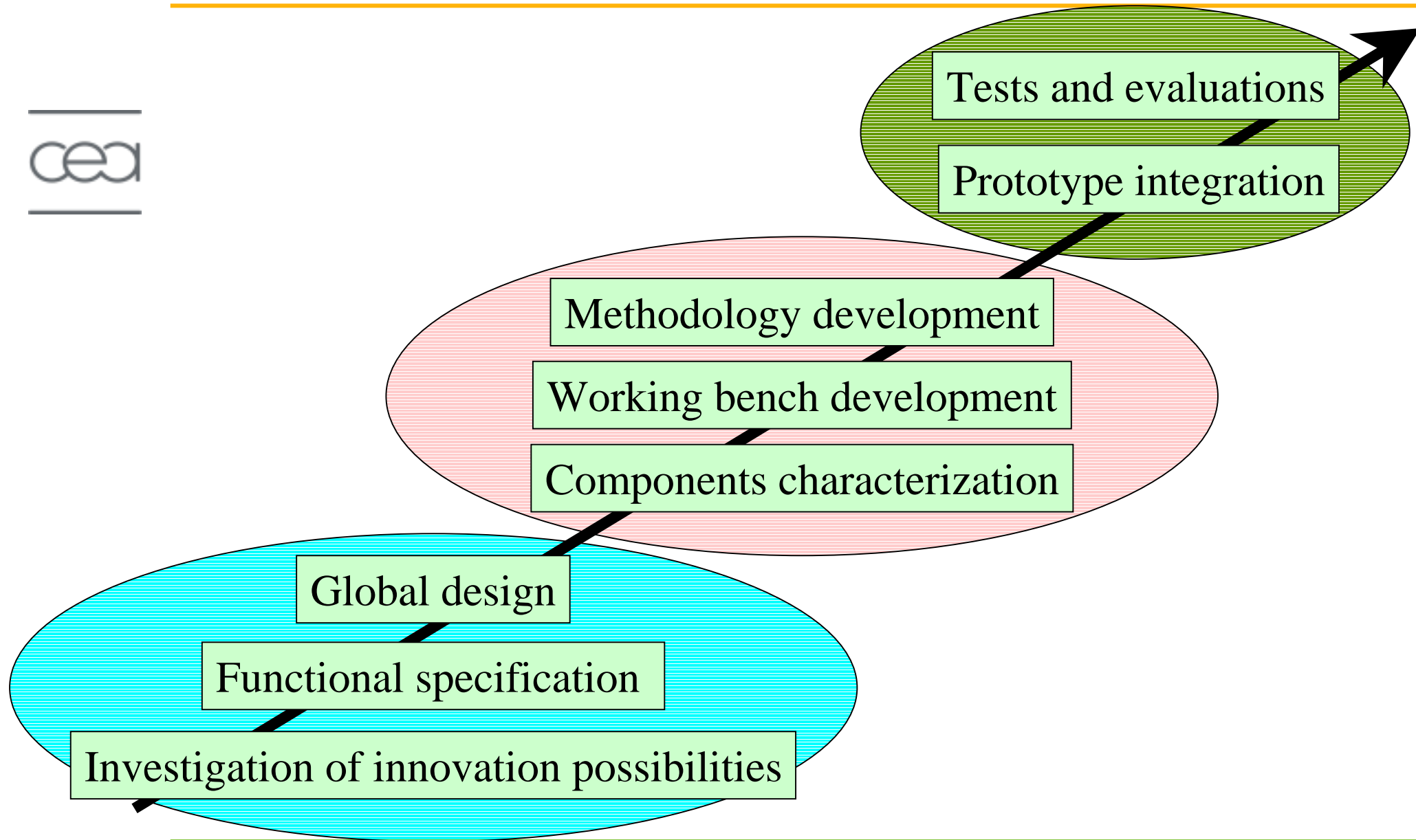
The gold standard for Bone Mineral Density measurement

Human body is essentially composed of *bone* and *soft tissue*

On a X-Ray acquisition, the two components are *superimposed*



Lexxos system development

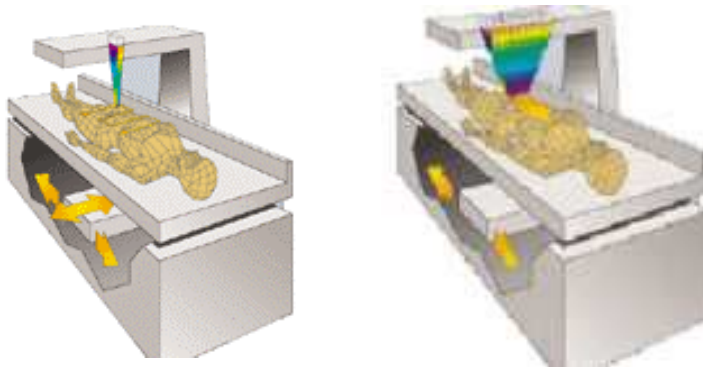


Investigation of innovation possibilities



State of the art

Pencil-beam and Fan-beam systems



Benefit

- no scanning
- ultra fast exam time
- quasi radiologic image
- additional diagnosis information*



LEXXOS

New generation
bone densitometer
using a 2D
digital radiographic detector

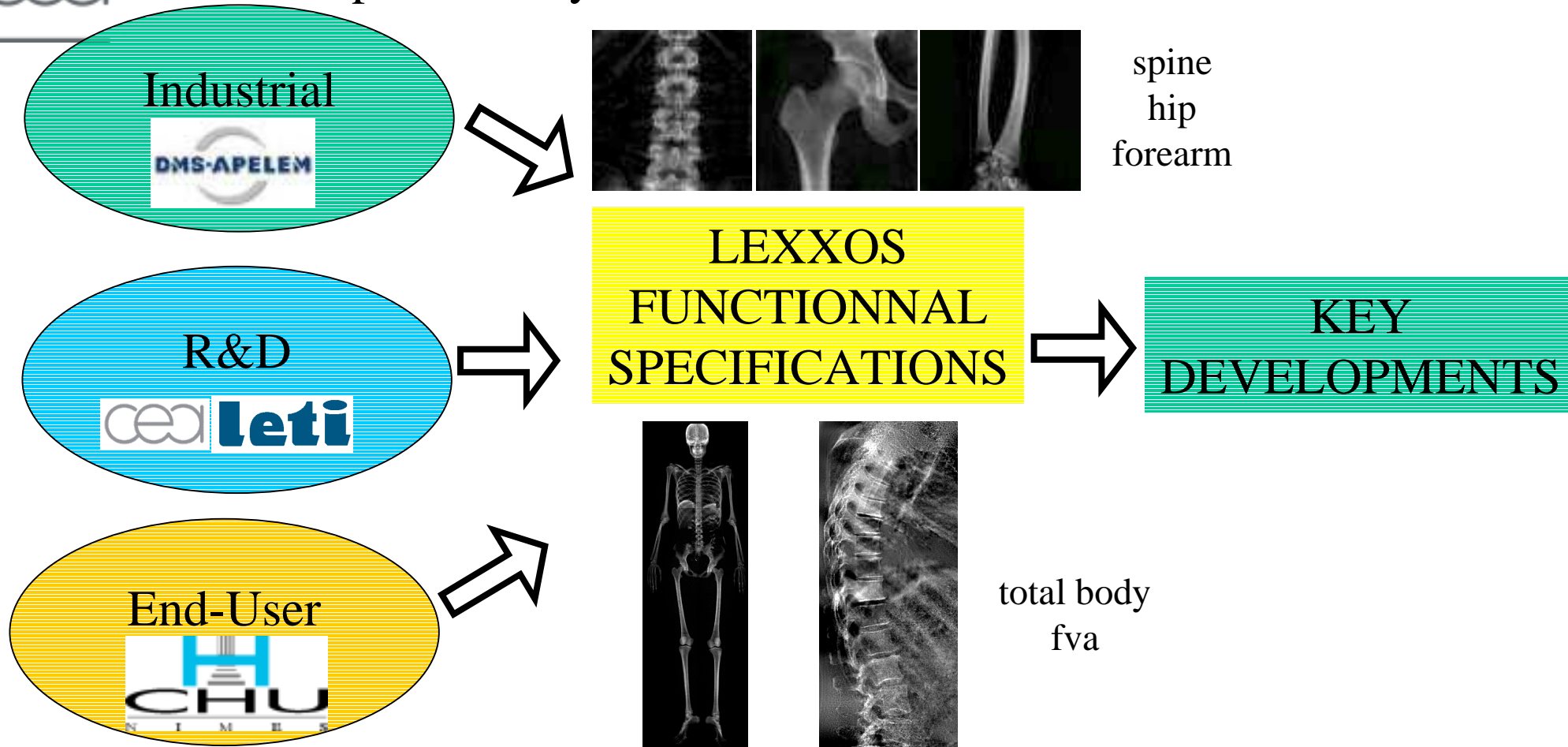
Availability of technological breakthrough :
radiographic digital detectors



* MODATOS project funded by RNTS

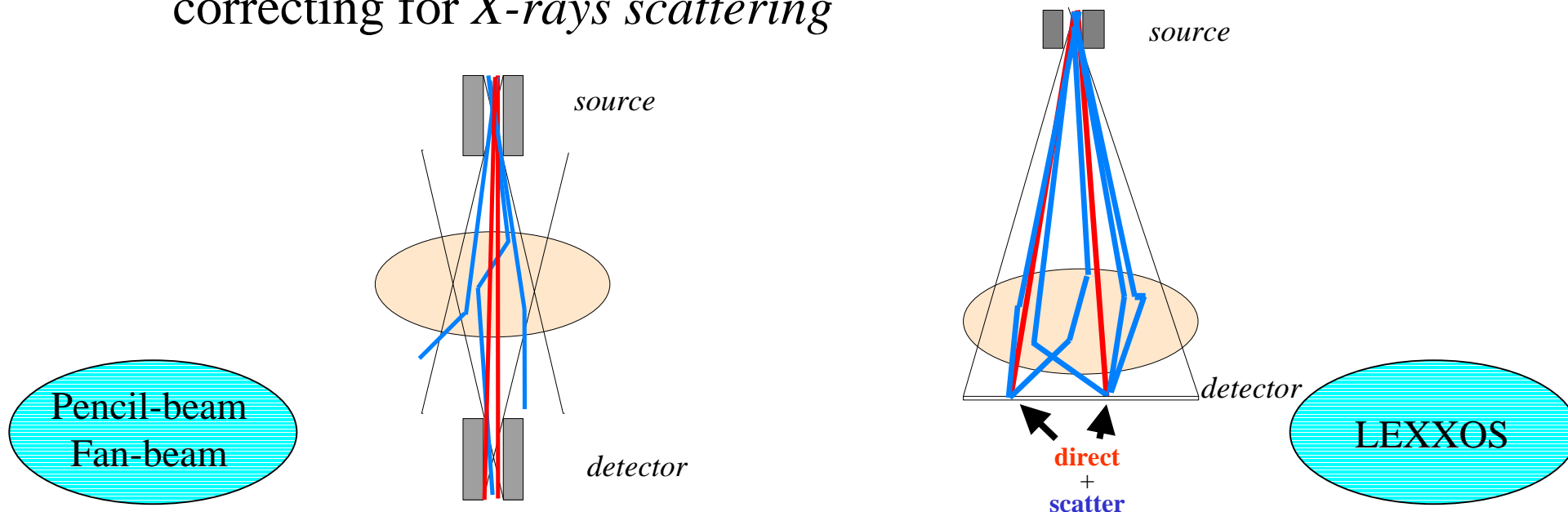
Functional specification (1)

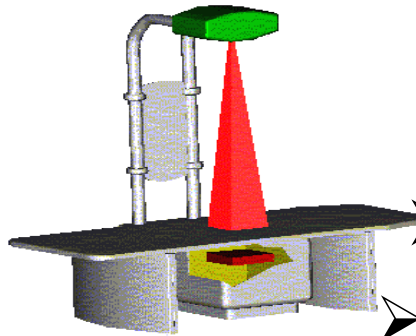
In addition to **new fonctionnalités** brought by the 2D radiographic digital detector LEXXOS has to ensure **performance** and **functions** provided by a state of the art bone densitometer



Two major challenges for LEXXOS development :

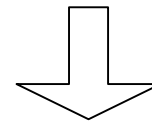
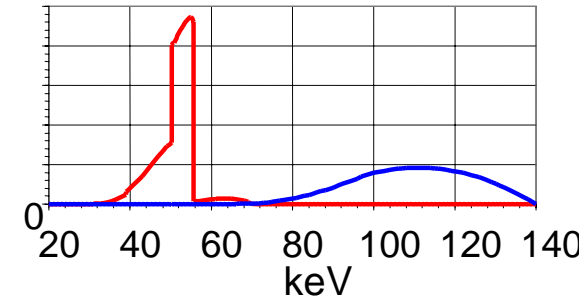
- To use for a *quantitative application*, detectors primarily designed for *radiography*
- To *develop a dual energy X-rays absorptiometry* approach correcting for *X-rays scattering*



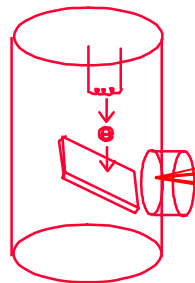


In order to define

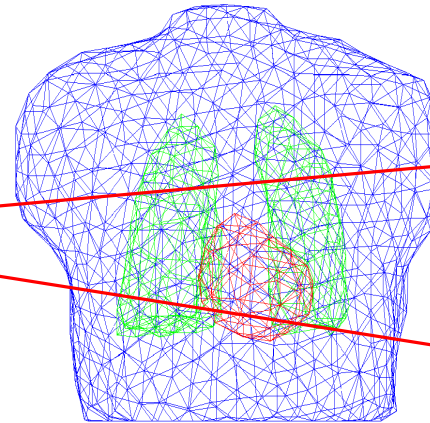
- system geometry
- working point (kV, mA, filters)
- necessary detector characteristics
- necessary generator characteristics



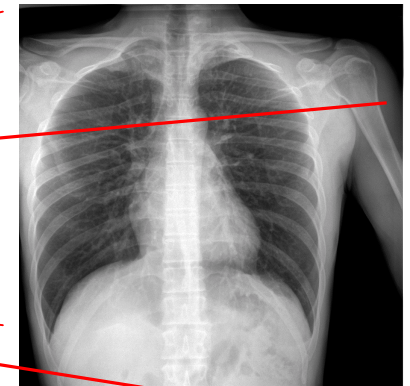
Simulation tool



X-ray
source



Object (CAD or voxel)

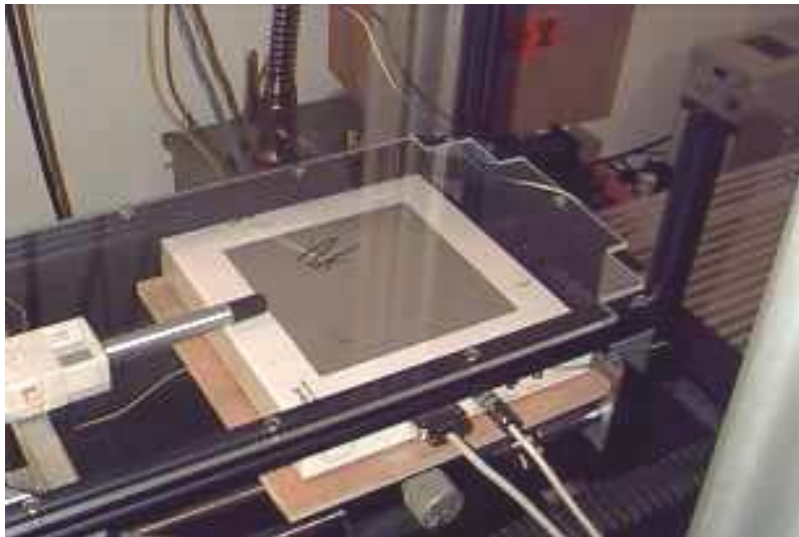


X-ray detector

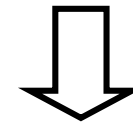
Objective : to characterize the elements of the acquisition chain in order to use them for dual energy X-rays absorptiometry



example : detector characterization



- signal to noise ratio
- temperature sensitivity
- integration time dependance
- image lag



acquisition protocol for
Bone Mineral Density
quantification

Working bench development



validation of the
acquisition chain

real data for
method
development

system hardware
consolidation

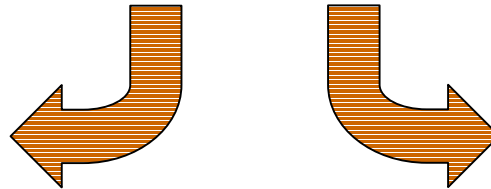
Methodology development (1)

- X-rays scatter management
- Dual energy X-rays calibration

X-rays
acquisitions
(LE + HE)

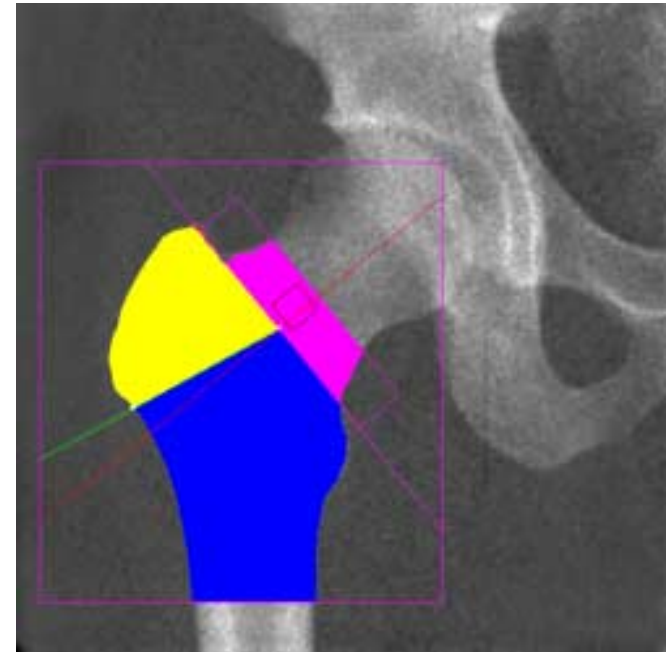
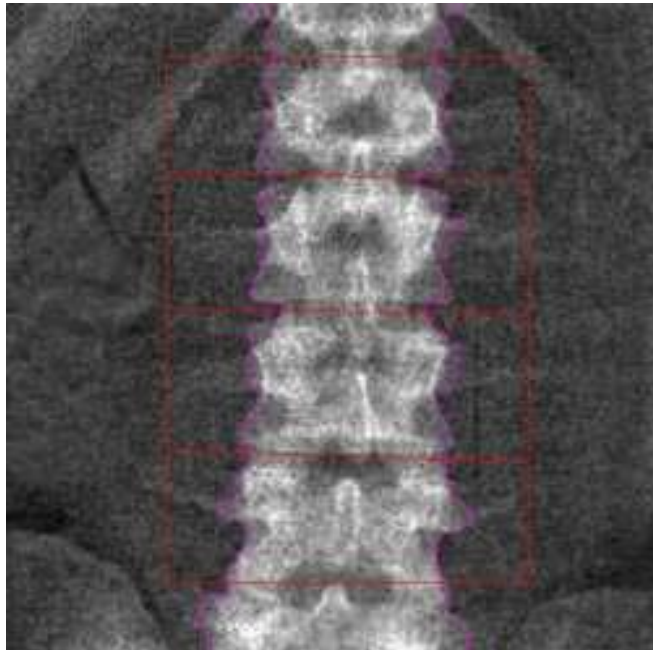


Bone Image



Soft tissues Image

Image processing



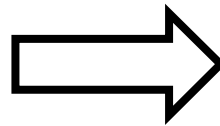
Regions of Interest

Surface	Somme	Bmd
12850(19.01)	16381.18	1.274800
15073(22.30)	19129.13	1.269099
17384(25.72)	22748.93	1.308613
16623(24.59)	22563.82	1.357385

Surface	Somme	Bmd
col 4896 (7.24)	4703.948710	0.960774
ward 697 (1.03)	615.861129	0.883588
troc 10448 (15.46)	10455.179011	1.000687
inter 23199 (34.32)	32697.286906	1.409427
total 38543 (57.02)	47856.414628	1.241637

Bone Mineral Density Values

Image reconstruction (total body / FVA)



LE Acquisition



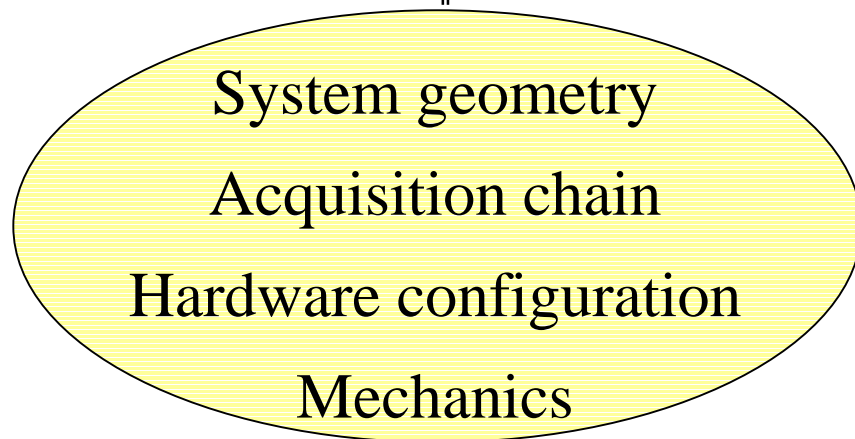
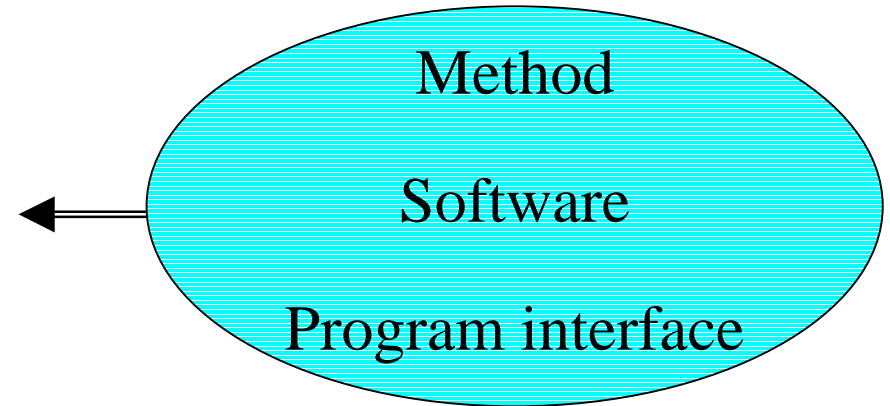
Bone



Soft tissues

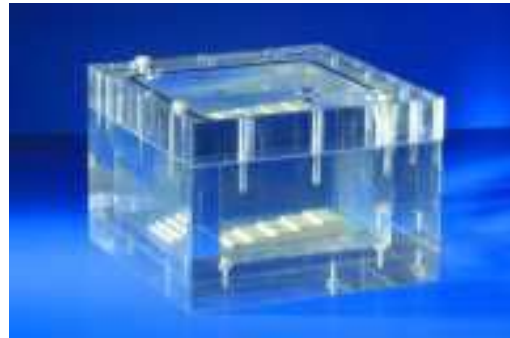
Elementary acquisitions

Prototype Integration



Tests and evaluation

In vitro

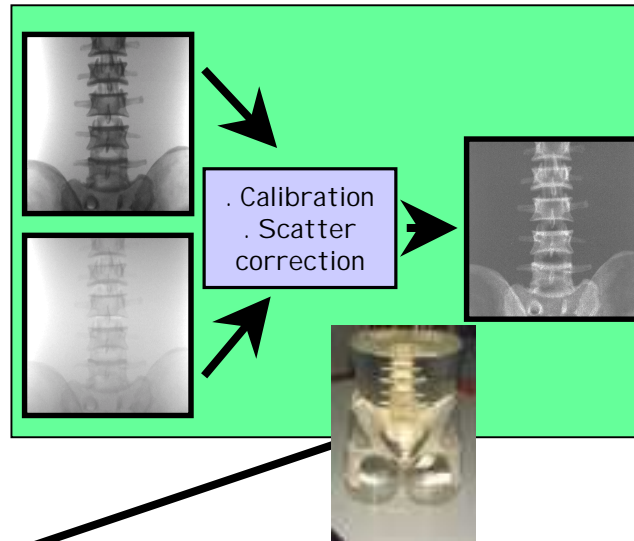
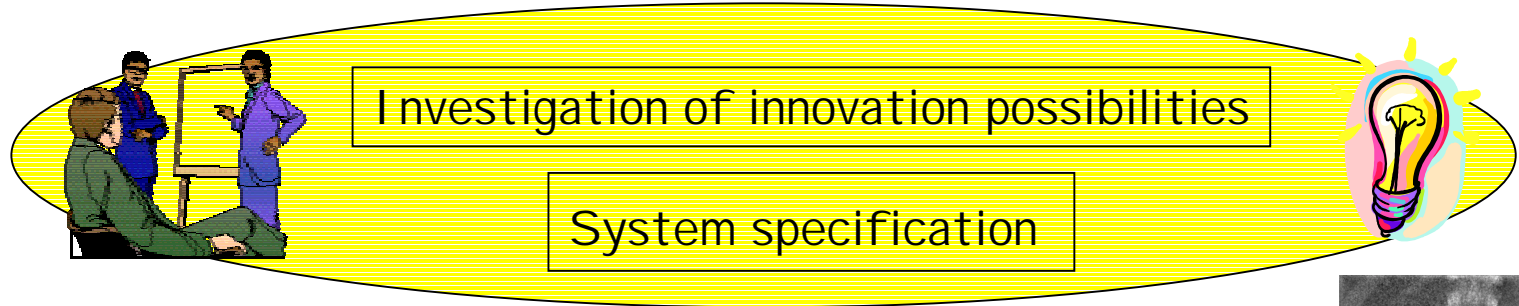


In vivo



- Evaluation of system performance
- System consolidation
- System optimisation

Conclusion



System integration

System evaluation and optimisation

Processing methods development

Choice and characterisation of components

System prototyping

