



Automated Ultrasound QC methods

Sander Dekker

Literature overview

- 9 studies to date – 7 published
- Total of 1647 transducers tested
- 5 countries
- Average of 26.7% transducers with defect(s)

Literature review

- Users do not notice defects ^{5,6}
- Regular QA reduces number of defective transducers ⁶
- No significant difference between manufacturers ⁵
- Uniformity issues are the most prevalent in 6 out of 9 studies (2 studies solely focussed on this type of defect)^{2, 3, 4, 6, 7}
- Geometric accuracy measurements are not effective ^{1, 3}

1: ECR 2010 / C2986

2: European Journal of Radiology, Volume 80, Issue 2, Pages 519–525

3: Ultrasound in Medicine & Biology, Volume 37, Issue 8, August 2011, Pages 1350-1357

4: Ultrasound in Medicine & Biology, Volume 43, Issue 9, September 2017, Pages 1930-1937

5: European Journal of Echocardiography, Volume 11, Issue 9, pages 801-805

6: ECR 2015 / C-2303

7: Ultrasound, Volume 24, Issue 4, pages 190–197

International standards

- Element dropout and SNR
IEC TS 62736:2016
- Distance accuracy and resolution
IEC 61391-1:2006/AMD1:2017
- Penetration Depth and Contrast
IEC 61391-2:2010



Existing national guideline

ACR Ultrasound accreditation (USA, 2014)

- Annual testing (required):
 - Physical and mechanical inspection
 - Uniformity
 - SNR
 - Display performance
- Annual testing (optional):
 - Distance accuracy
 - Contrast
 - Resolution
 - Reading room display performance
- Semi-annual testing (optional):
 - Physical and mechanical inspection
 - Uniformity
 - Display performance
 - Distance accuracy
 - Reading room display performance



Signal to noise ratio

- Goal: find maximum depth of visualization
- Method: plot signal and noise levels vs depth
- Status test

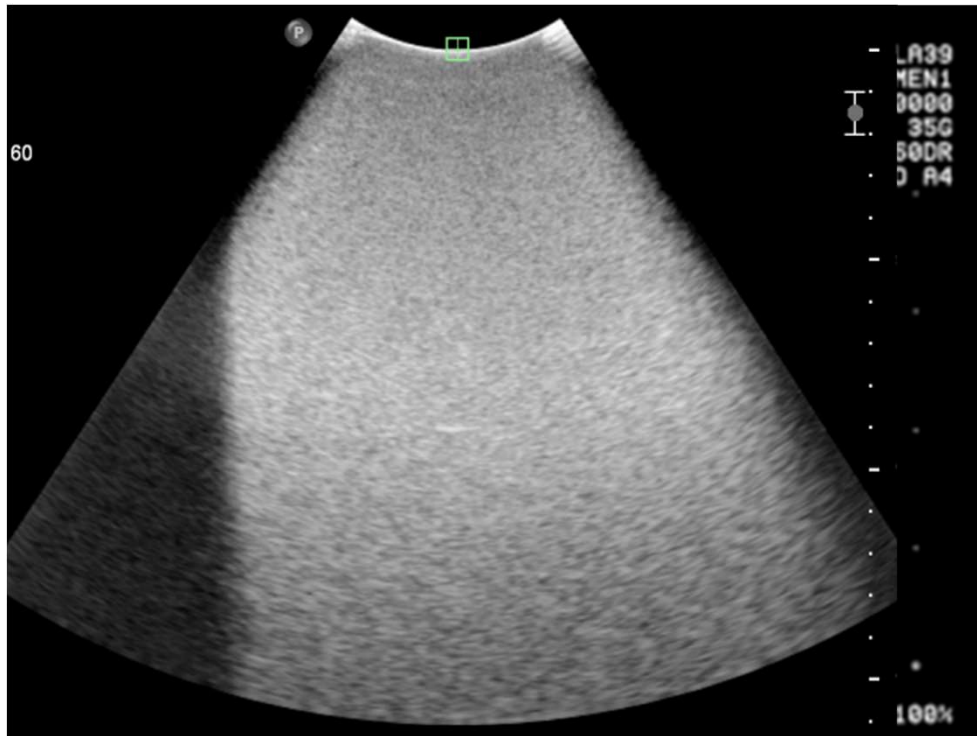
IEC TS 62736:2016



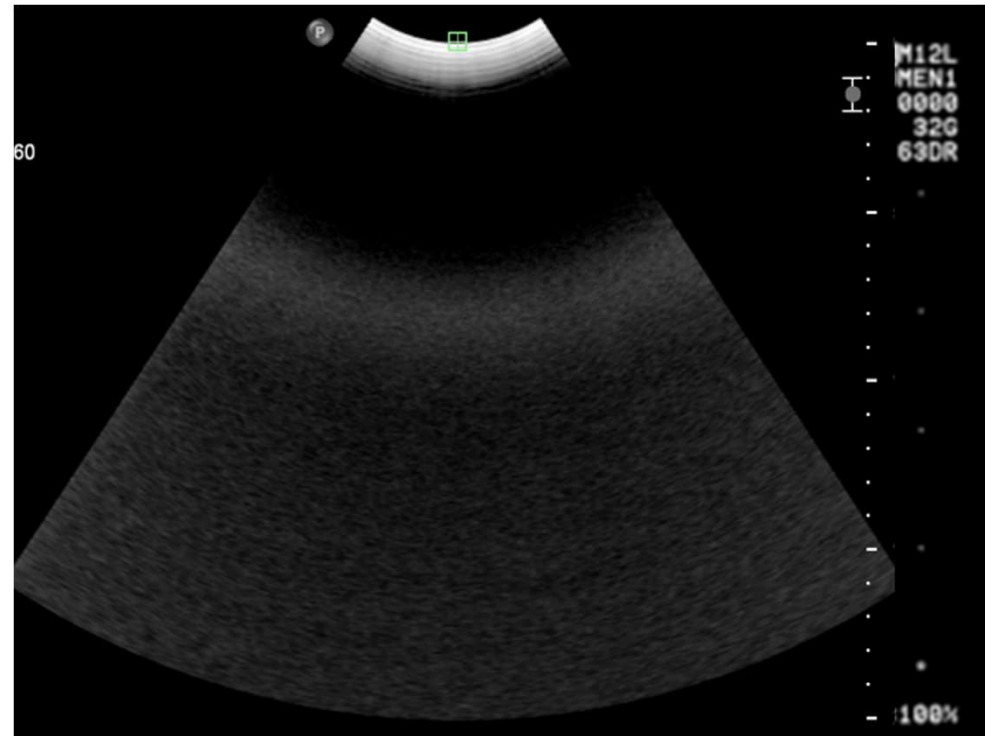
Signal to noise ratio

- Signal levels vs depth:
 - Measured on a uniform phantom
 - Largely depend on frequency of emitted ultrasound
 - Higher frequency = lower penetration depth
 - Signal levels decrease with depth
- Noise levels vs depth:
 - Measured by holding the transducer in air
 - Largely depends on system noise
 - Noise increases with depth

Signal to noise ratio



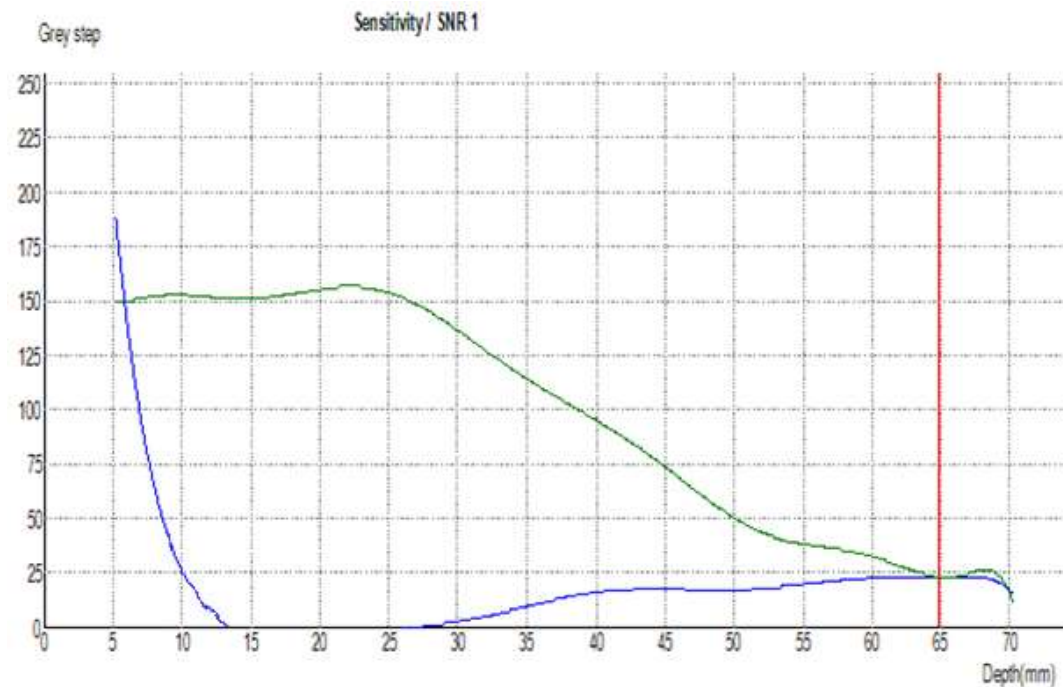
Phantom image (signal + noise)

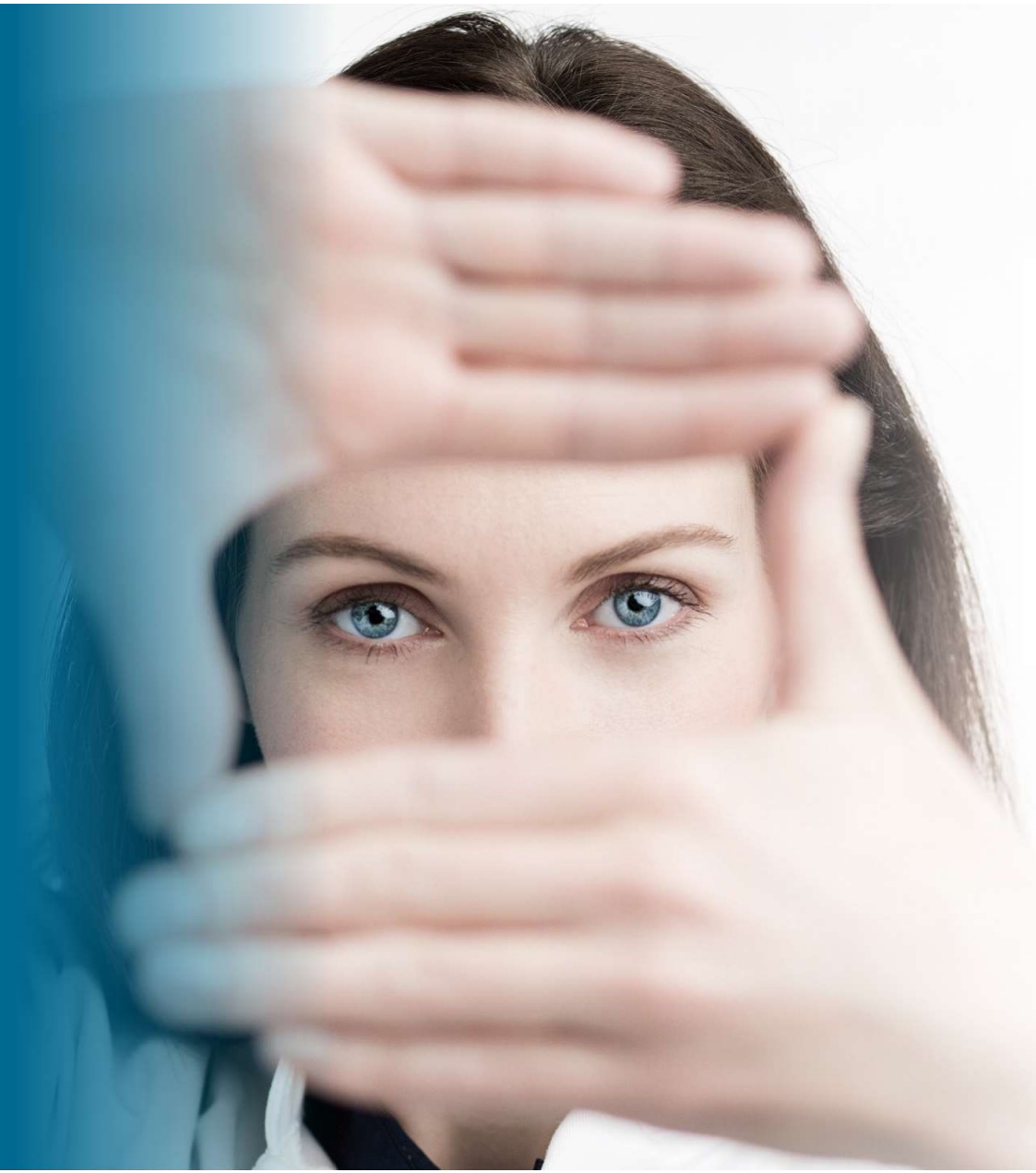


In-air image (noise only)

Signal to noise ratio

- Depth where signal and noise lines cross = maximum depth of visualization
- $SNR=1$ at this depth



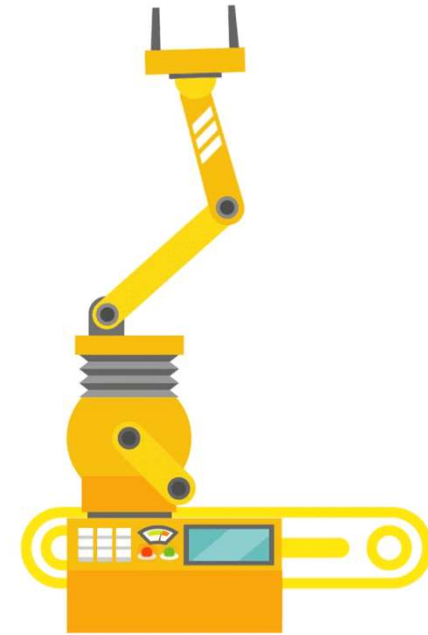


Practical QA with UltraiQ

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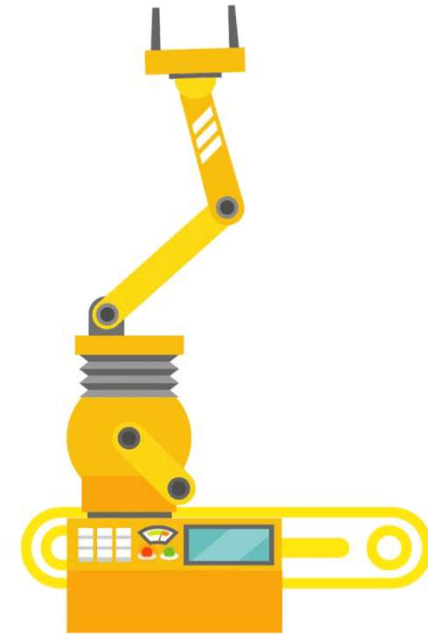
Workflow

- Scan phantoms
 - Transfer images (PACS, USB)
 - Analyze images
 - View report
-
- On average, full image QC test takes 2 minutes per probe



Organizing the QA process

- Lots of probes (3-5 per scanner)
- Lots of measurement results
- How do we organize the results?



iQMonitor

- A part of the UltraiQ application
- Website that runs within hospital network
- Stores all Ultrasound QA results



iQMonitor

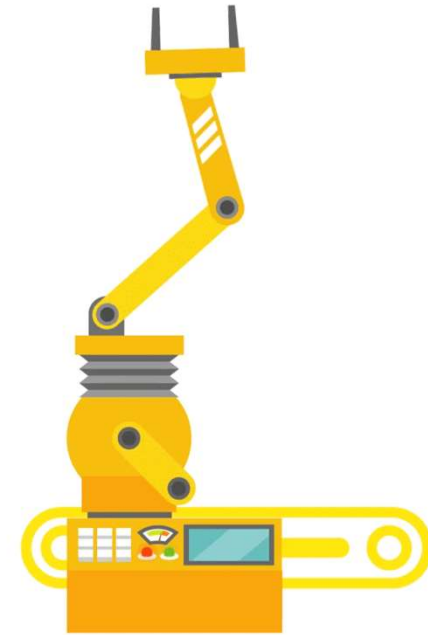
- User-defined tolerance values
 - Advisory threshold values available in literature
- Traffic lights

[To iQMonitor](#)

Status	Location	Manufacturer	Model	Serial No.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text" value="Search..."/>	<input type="text" value="philips"/>	<input type="text" value="Search..."/>	<input type="text" value="Search..."/>
●	Amsterdam GH	Philips	15-6L	07-999-4425
●	Amsterdam GH	Philips	L12-5	07-999-4426
●	Amsterdam GH	Philips	D.2.0.CWC	08-999-4822
●	Amsterdam GH	Philips	S7-2	08-999-4830

General description UltraiQ concept

- Short downtime of transducers
- Compliance with all (inter)national standards
- Any B-mode ultrasound transducer
- Manufacturer independent
- Portable solution



UltraIQ Phantoms

Set of 2 phantoms

- Uniformity phantom
- General purpose phantom



UltraiQ General Purpose Phantom

Unique features

- Frequency range 2-15 MHz
- 10+ years expected lifetime
- No calibration necessary
- Flat surface for easy use with all probes



UltraiQ Uniformity Phantom

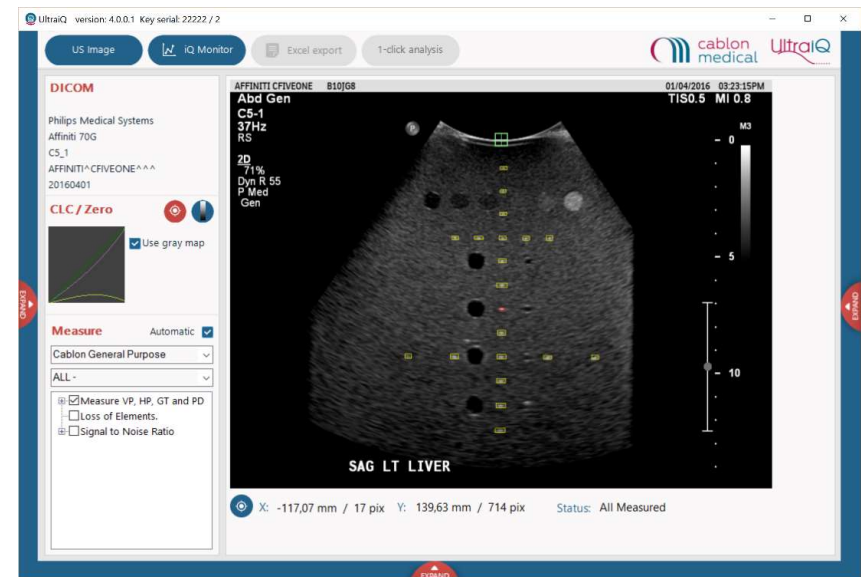
Unique features

- Frequency range 2-15 MHz
- 10+ years expected lifetime
- No calibration necessary
- Soft surface for easy coupling with any type of transducer



Software

- Easy to use
- Any Windows PC
- Database for measurement results



Other ways CQ can help in daily routine

How can CQ help in daily routine

Use case 1 – discussions with end users

End user vs. biomedical department

Complaints about image quality

UltraiQ gives objective results

How can CQ help in daily routine

Use case 2 – verify repairs

Defective probe sent to service company for repairs

Upon return, probe test with UltraiQ

Verify whether the repair has done good, bad or nothing at all...

How can CQ help in daily routine

Use case 3 – acceptance testing

New equipment of manufacturer X delivered on radiology dept.

5 identical machines with transducers

Tested with UltraIQ for acceptance

One outlier

Outlier was replaced

Thank you!
