

## Quantitative Imaging Biomarkers Alliance Volume Flow and Contrast Enhanced Ultrasound Biomarker

AAPM 2022 Spring Clinical Meeting

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AAPM 2022 Spring Clinical Meeting  
March 26, 2022 – New Orleans, LA



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## Disclosures

- QIBA
  - Cochair, Ultrasound Coordinating Committee
  - Member, all four Biomarker Committees
- AAPM Ultrasound Subcommittee and working groups
- Member IEC WG9 & 6

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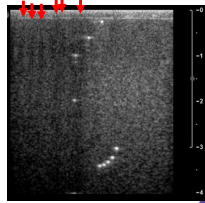


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Before quantification, must assure proper functioning  
Transducer damage/defect is most common



From 2020 draft of revised Routine Quality Assurance for Diagnostic Ultrasound Equipment; 2008 version available free to AIUM members



Level 4 defects, replace

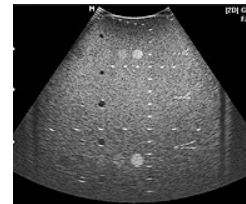
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Image  
Uniformity  
Test



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Also, should check 3D resolution, contrast resolution and depth of imaging for overall imaging performance



AIUM Quality Control Manual, 2014, free to AIUM members

With traditional methods this can lead to a lot of numbers that are difficult to interpret, except in time series, and phantoms are around \$3000

A bit harder for slice thickness with depth

These problems are probably resolved with what is expected to be a much simpler and less expensive phantom.



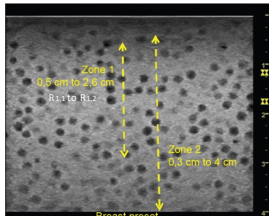
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## Visualization of randomly-distributed high-contrast, low-echo spheres

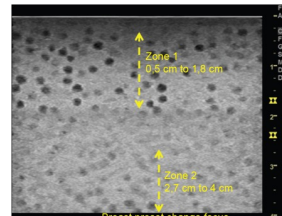
Visually estimate the depth range(s)

Zone 1 -- the spheres are clearly visible

Zone 2 -- they are reasonably well delineated, but with very limited contrast.



Modified from James Zagzebski, Univ. of Wisconsin



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## In Automated analysis Find

- Lesion signal to noise ratio,  $LSNR$ , for each detected sphere.
  - $LSNR = (\text{mean pixel value in sphere} - \text{that of background})/\sigma_b$
- Mean  $LSNR$ ,  $LSNR_{md}$ , in overlapping small depth intervals,  $d$
- Useable range,  $R_1$  to  $R_2$ , in which  $|LSNR_{md}| \geq n \text{ dB}$ ;  $n=3$  for Zone 1
- Mean useable contrast,  $LSNR_{mz}$ , in zone  $Z$
- Clarity Index,  $CI = \log |LSNR_{mz}| \times (R_{z,2} - R_{z,1})$
- Track all 4 relative to original reference values, or just the CI
- The CI for usually only one zone, carries more useable information, related directly to clinical performance than the hard-to-evaluate lateral, elevational and axial 3D plots of the beam profiles of filaments at each depth.

Questions?

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| AIUM-QIBA Volume Blood Flow (VBF) Biomarker Committee Members |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| J. Brian Fowlkes, PhD, FAIUM (Co-Chair)                       | University of Michigan                               |  |
| Oliver Daniel Kripfgans, PhD, FAIUM (Co-Chair)                | University of Michigan                               |  |
| James Jiao, PhD (Co-Chair)                                    | Philips  |  |
| Kazuya Akaki  | Canon Medical Systems USA                            |  |
| Maryam Alayedhashem, PhD                                      | King Fahad Specialist Hospital Dammam (Saudi Arabia) |  |
| Cristel Bau, MS   | Sun Nuclear Corp. / Gammex Inc.                      |  |
| Matthew Bruce, PhD  | University of Washington                             |  |
| Elizabeth Carini, RDMS, RDMS, RVT, CCRC                       | Siemens Healthineers USA, Inc.                       |  |
| Paul L. Carson, PhD, FAIUM                                    | University of Michigan                               |  |
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| Hyun-Min Cho, PhD   | Korea Research Institute of Standards and Science    |  |
| Yi-Hong Chou, MD, FAIUM                                       | Taipei Veterans General Hospital                     |  |
| Vadivel Devaraju, PhD   | University of Mississippi Medical Center             |  |
| David Dubberstein, PhD  | GE Healthcare  |  |
| Todd Nicholas Erpelding, PhD                                  | Canon Medical Systems USA                            |  |
| Jing Gao, MD, FAIUM   | Cornell University / Rocky Vista University          |  |
| Timothy J. Hall, PhD, FAIUM                                   | University of Wisconsin                              |  |
| Anne L. Hall, PhD   | GE Healthcare  |  |
| Mark A. Hoffend, PhD, FAIUM                                   | Indiana University School of Medicine                |  |
| Nicole Lafata, PhD  | Duke Health  |  |
| Saeed Hyder Laghari, PhD                                      | Sukkur IBA University (Pakistan)                     |  |
| Chi-Yin Lee   | Siemens  |  |

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| Ted Lynch, PhD                                | CIRS, Inc.                                       |  |
| Ravi Managuli                                 | Fujifilm Healthcare Americas Corporation         |  |
| Andy Milkowski, BSME, MSIE                    | Siemens  |  |
| Shigeto Ono                                   | CIRS, Inc.                                       |  |
| Stephen Z. Pinter, PhD                        | University of Michigan                           |  |
| Patrick M. Ploc                               | Sun Nuclear Corp. / Gammex Inc.                  |  |
| Michelle L. Robbin, MD, MS, FACB, FSRU, FAIUM | University of Alabama at Birmingham              |  |
| Jonathan Matthews Rubin, MD, PhD, FAIUM       | University of Michigan                           |  |
| Megan Russ, PhD                               | Duke Health                                      |  |
| Anthony Edward Samir, MD, MPH, FAIUM          | Massachusetts General Hospital / Harvard         |  |
| Shriram Sethuraman                            | Philips  |  |
| Randall Sune, MD                              | University of Michigan                           |  |
| Rimon Tadross, PhD                            | GE Healthcare                                    |  |
| Iman Taghavi, MSc                             | Technical University of Denmark                  |  |
| Kai Erik Thommesius, PhD, FAIUM               | Independent Consultant                           |  |
| Theresa A. Tufhll, PhD                        | Pfizer   |  |

Due to:  
Dan Sullivan, MD  
Duke U. Radiology

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### 3D/4D Volume Flow

Integration of Color Flow Velocity Vector Function Normal to the C-plane Surface Yields Blood Volume Flow

$$Q = \oint_S \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{A}$$

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### Mechanically Swept Probes

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### Fully Electronic (2D array) Probes

Philips xMatrix

GE Voluson e4D

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### Complex Flow Phantom

Control panel

Diagonal vessel ruler (cm)

Water dam

Scanning surface

Horizontal vessel ruler (cm)

Calibrated Volumetric Flow

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## Ultrasound Systems in this Study\*

- Canon (formerly Toshiba) Aplio 500 with a mechanically swept 9CV2 probe
- GE Logiq LE9 with a mechanically swept RSP6-16 probe
- Philips Epiq 7 with an X6-1 2Dmatrix array

\* Other participating companies have systems in development.

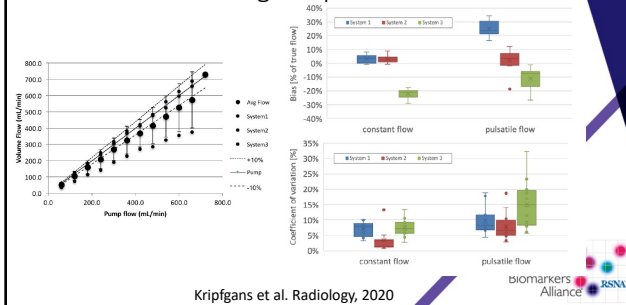
Kripfgans et al. Radiology, 2020

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## Flow Range Dependence



Kripfgans et al. Radiology, 2020



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## Ultrasound Volume Blood Flow

- Current status is stage 0 – draft stage, ready for full committee
- A checklist of each actor's responsibilities is drafted.
- Finalizing section 4 for assurance of conformance and determining the necessary tests for bias and variance.
- Two publications under review:
  - Measurement variation using 2D vs. 3D methodologies for blood flow for improvement / reduction in intra-observer variability
  - Beam spacing and beam width paper
- A currently funded NIH project on umbilical venous flow may provide additional groundwork data.

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## QIBA CEUS Committee Leadership

### • Co-chairs

- Mike Averkiou, PhD
- Richard Barr, MD
- Todd Erpelding, PhD

University of Washington  
Northeastern Ohio Medical University  
Canon Medical Systems USA

[https://qibawiki.rsna.org/index.php/Ultrasound\\_CEUS\\_BC](https://qibawiki.rsna.org/index.php/Ultrasound_CEUS_BC)

72 members

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## Participating Institutions and Companies (sample)

|                                      |        |         |                                       |   |
|--------------------------------------|--------|---------|---------------------------------------|---|
| University of Washington             | Cannon | Philips | GE                                    | Mayo Clinic                                     |
| Northeastern Ohio Medical University | Bracco | Siemens | University of Alabama at Birmingham   | University of Michigan                          |
| Children's Mercy Hospital            | FDA    | UCSD    | St. Jude Children's Research Hospital | Foothills Medical Centre, University of Calgary |

And more

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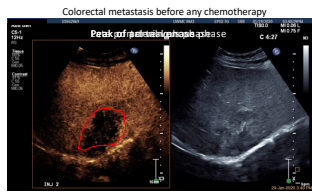
## Why we need CEUS quantification

Extract important physiologic information, related to perfusion, from the time evolution of the tumor image intensity during the bolus transit (wash-in/washout)



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## Why we need CEUS quantification



**Quantification objective:** Extract important physiologic information, related to perfusion, from the time evolution of the tumor image intensity during the bolus transit (wash-in/washout)

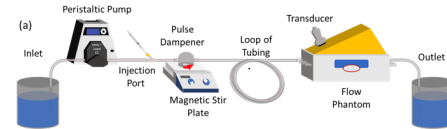
\*Outlined lesion is colorectal metastasis in the liver



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## Groundwork—the QIBA CEUS phantom

Use similar for training techs to perform reproducible studies

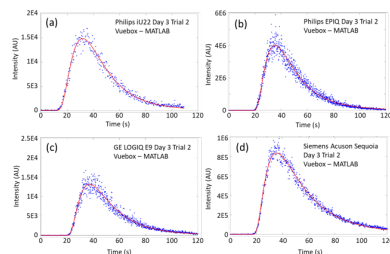


- Sonovue/Lumason: 0.2 ml in 19.8 ml saline, inject 2 ml of diluted solution into flow phantom (effort to mimic clinical dose and to be in middle of intensity-concentration linearity range)
- Collect 5 TICs per scanner on a single day (4 scanners used)
- Repeat above procedure on 3 different days (total of N=15 per scanner)
- Keep system parameters constant between trials. Image tube in same orientation and depth every time



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## Groundwork Results (sample TIC's)

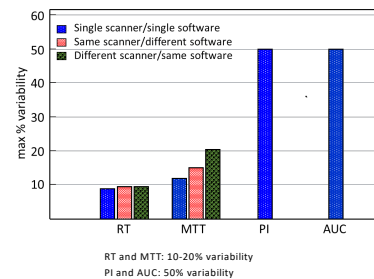


- Substantially similar curves are produced from all scanners
- Arbitrary amplitude calibration among vendors produces different intensity values—current challenge
- Lognormal distribution produces curves well fitted to the data
- We use fitted curves to extract the important perfusion-related parameters



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## Results (overall summary)



RT and MTT: 10-20% variability  
PI and AUC: 50% variability

Averkiou, et al., Invest. Radiol. 55, 10 (2020)



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