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Overview

- Design of ultrasound phantoms
- Types of phantoms available
- Use of phantoms in a QA/QC program
- Advantages and limitations of phantoms



What is an Ultrasound Phantom?

- A test object containing Tissue Mimicking Material (TMM) that simulates certain acoustic and physical properties of tissue
- May also contain various types of embedded objects
- Used to assess diagnostic ultrasound system performance over time



Common TMM

- Agar
- Zerdine™
- Urethane
- TPE
- Other
 - Epoxies
 - Liquids
 - Natural materials



Simulated Properties of TMM

- Speed of Sound
- Attenuation Coefficient
- Backscatter Coefficient or Relative Contrast
- Elasticity
- Thermal Properties
- Mechanical Properties



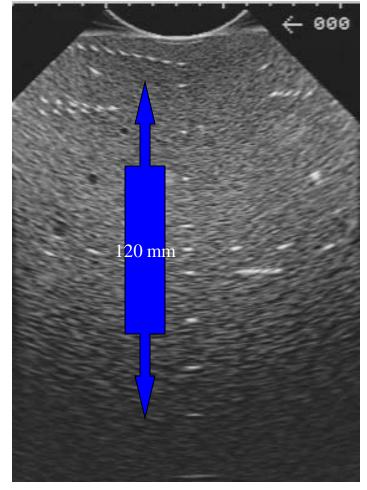
Important Properties for QA

- Speed of Sound ———— 1540 m/s
- Attenuation Coefficient
- Backscatter Coefficient



Speed of Sound

- Distance Measurements
- Volume Measurements
- Focusing Parameters



Important Properties for QA

Speed of Sound ———— 1540 m/s

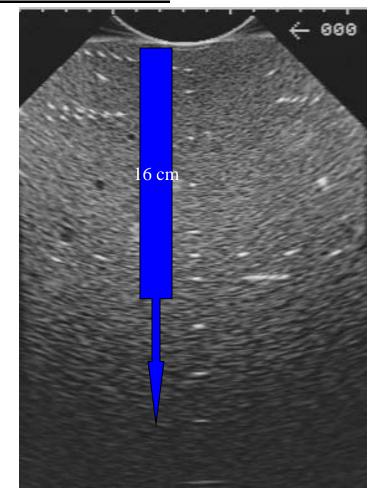
Attenuation Coefficient ——— 0.5 dB/cm-MHz
0.7 dB/cm-MHz

Backscatter Coefficient



Attenuation Coefficient

- Depth of Penetration
- Resolution Parameters



Important Properties for QA

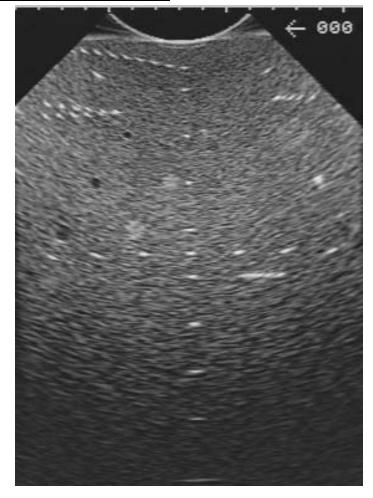
Speed of Sound ———— 1540 m/s

Attenuation Coefficient ——— 0.5 dB/cm-MHz
0.7 dB/cm-MHz



Backscatter Coefficient

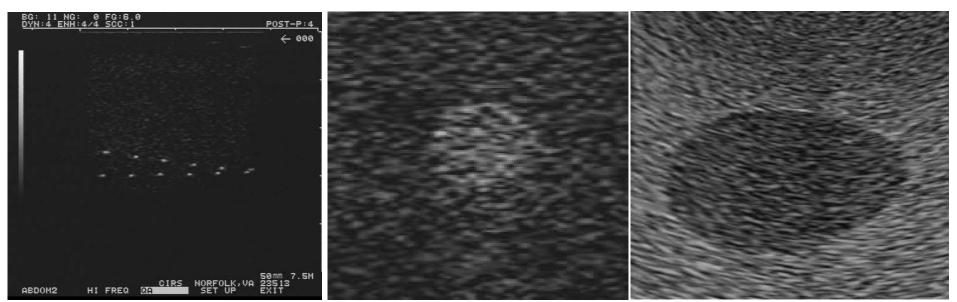
- Depth of Penetration
- Resolution Parameters
- Lesion Detectability

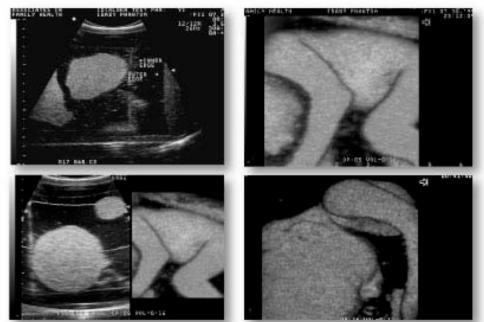


Types of QC Phantom Targets

- Wires
 - Properties
 - 0.1mm 0.3mm diameter
 - nylon monfilament
 - stainless steel
- Cylindrical & Spherical Anthropomorphic Objects
 - Properties
 - >1mm diameter
 - varying contrast relative to background
 - varying stiffness relative to background material
- Channels
 - Properties
 - >3mm diameter
 - Walled or wall-less
 - Can be attached to various pumping systems









Phantom Quality



- Target Position Verification
 - CMM Machining
 - Ultrasonic Techniques
- Acoustic Property Verification
 - Testing on samples from individual batches or completed phantoms
- Visual Inspections

Types of Phantoms

- General Purpose QA Phantoms
 - Typically used for general B-Mode imaging
- System Specific QA Phantoms
 - Prostate Brachytherapy
 - Breast Ultrasound
 - 3D Systems
 - Radiotherapy Systems
 - Doppler Systems
 - Elasticity Systems
- Training & Demonstration Phantoms
 - Developing eye-hand coordination
 - Learning general scan techniques
 - System Demonstrations
 - Task Trainers









Use of phantoms in Ultrasound QC/QA

- Equipment Selection
- Acceptance Testing/Commissioning
- Consistency Checks
 - Is my system performing the same today as it did yesterday?
- Accreditation Programs
 - ACR
 - AIUM
 - ICAVL



Phantom QA/QC Measurements

- B-Mode Parameters
 - Image Uniformity
 - Depth of Penetration
 - Axial, Lateral and Elevational Resolution
 - Near Field/Dead Zone
 - Lesion Detectability
 - high contrast (anechoic objects)
 - low contrast (gray scale objects)

- 3-D Parameters
 - Volume
 - Reconstruction Accuracy
- Doppler Parameters
 - Flow Rate
 - System Sensitivity
 - Directional Discrimination
 - Location of Flow
 - Maximum Penetration



<u>Advantages of Ultrasound Phantoms</u>

- Known characteristics
 - Acoustic properties
 - Size of embedded targets
 - Location of embedded targets
- Stability over time
- Readily available



Limitations of Ultrasound Phantoms

- Difficult to determine specific mode of failure
- Qualitative vs Quantitative
- Stability over time



Ultrasound Phantom Manufacturers

- ATS Laboratories
 - www.atslabs.com
- Blue Phantom
 - www.bluephantom.com
- CIRS
 - www.cirsinc.com
- Gammex
 - www.gammex.com
- Kyoto Kagaku
 - www.kyotokagaku.com

