

Rivelatori di radiazioni in mammografia e Tomosintesi

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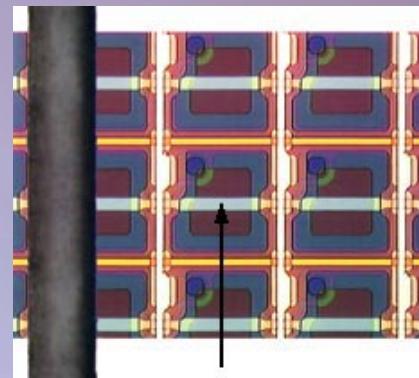
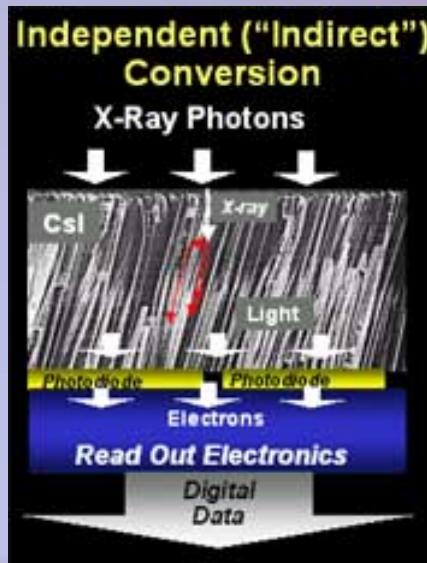
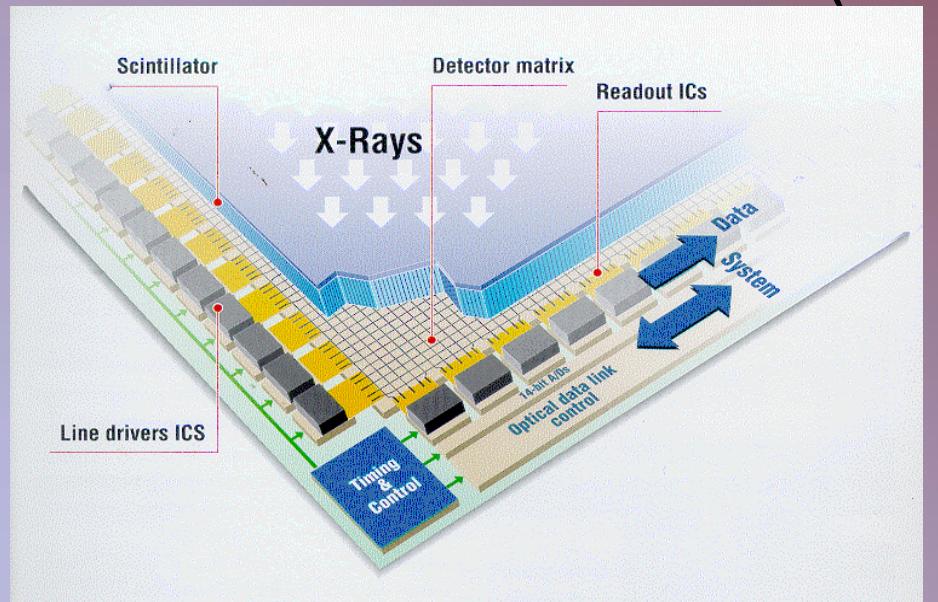
Servizio di Tecnologie Biomediche

Arcispedale S. Maria Nuova e Azienda USL - Reggio Emilia

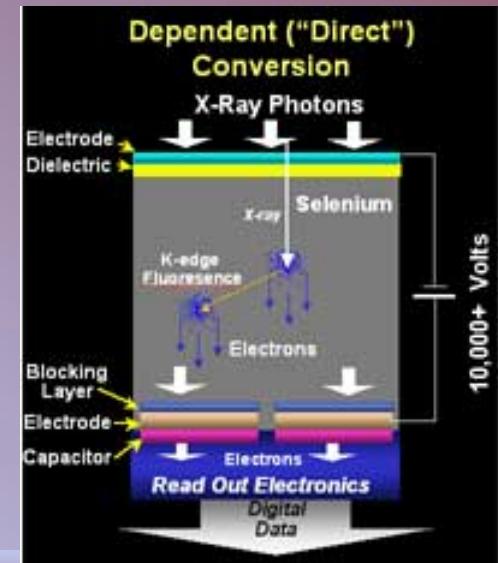
I nuovi rivelatori a matrice attiva (AMA) a tft

Conversione indiretta

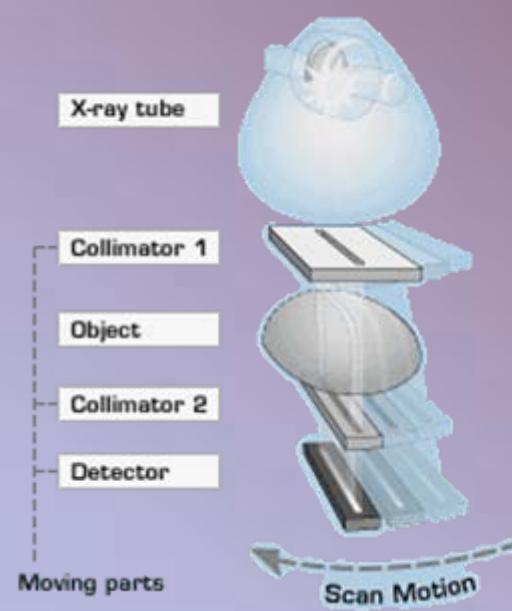
(a:Si) Conversione diretta



La matrice attiva di tft
in Silicio amorfico a:Si



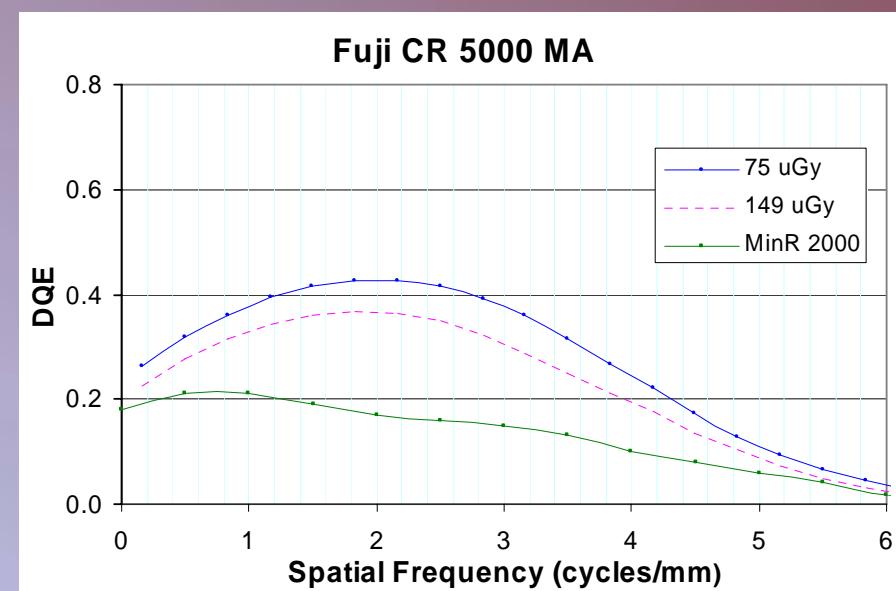
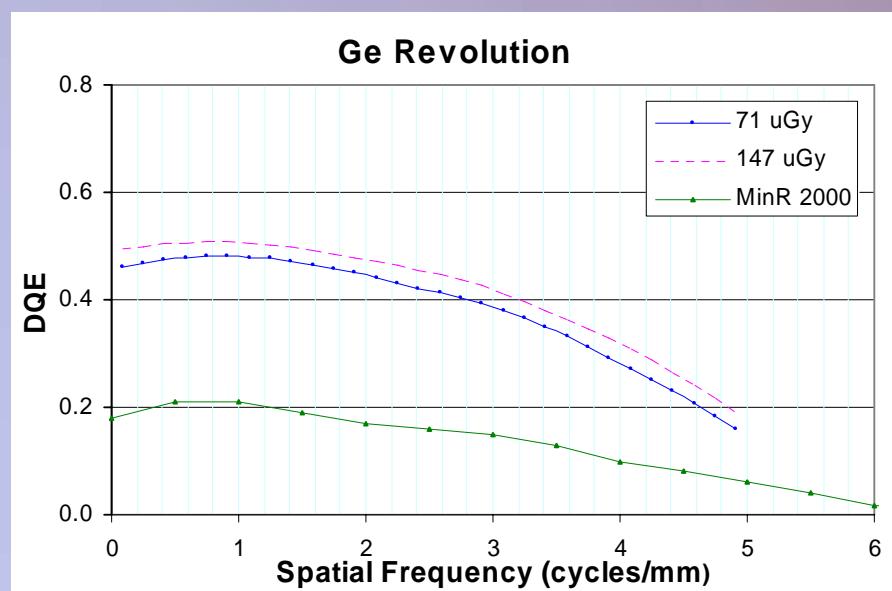
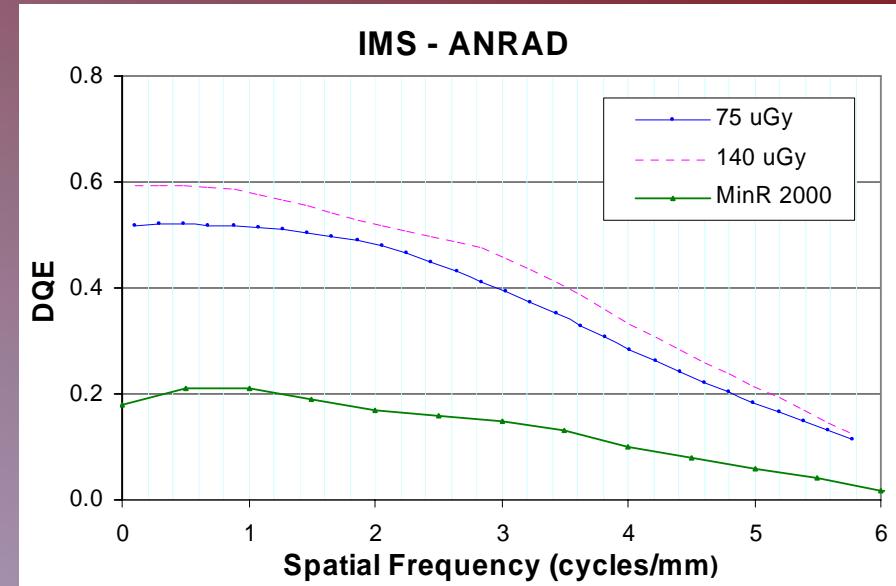
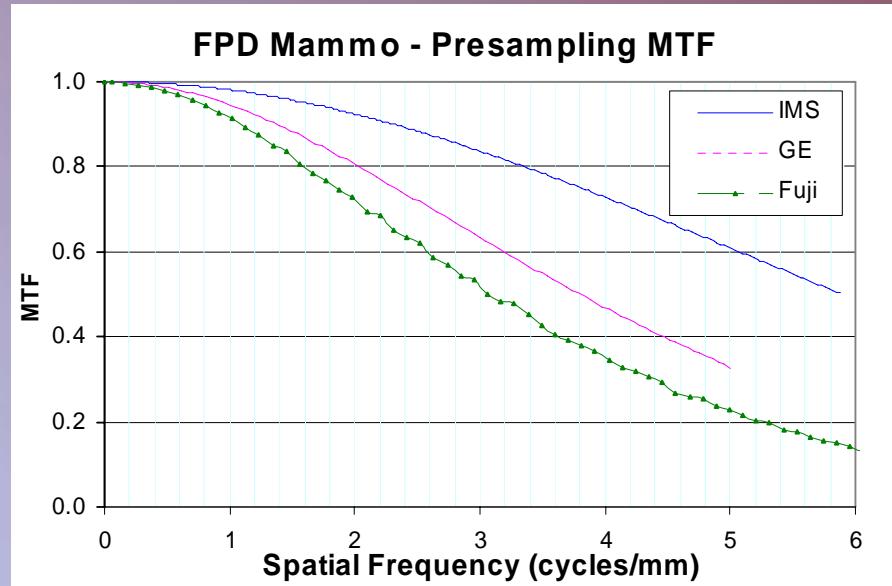
Mammografia digitale: le apparecchiature con i nuovi rivelatori



I nuovi rivelatori per mammografia a campo intero: comparazione delle principali tecnologie

Tipo rivelazione	Indiretta (CsI:Tl)	Diretta (a:Se)		Indiretta (CsI:Tl) + CCD	Diretta: Si crist + Photon counting	CR - BaFBr Fotolum. stimolata	Film - Screen G ₂ O ₂ S:Tb
Rivelatore	Pannello GE	Pannello Anrad (Analogics)	Pannello Direct Radiography C.	Slot scanning 1x21 (cm)	Scanned slit	Imaging Plate	Cassetta
Mammografo	GE Senograph (Mo/Rh)	IMS Giotto (Mo)	LORAD Selenia (Mo) Siemens Novation (Mo/Rh-W) Agfa	Fisher Senoscan (W/0.5 mm Al)	Sectra Microdose (W/0.5 mm Al)	Fuji CR 5000	Kodak MinR
Dimensioni (cm)	18x24/24x30	18x24	24x29	21x29 (6 s)	18x23 (3 -7 s)	18x24 (24x30)	18x24 (24x30)
N. di pixels	1800x2304	2560x3072	3584x4096	4096x5625	3600x(4600)	3600x4800	
Pixel (mm)	100	85	70	54 (27: Zoom)	50 x 50 ? (step 5)	50	
Spessore del rivelatore (μm)	130	200	250	?	?	?	
Profondità dell'immagine (bits)	16	13	14	12	17	?	
Condizioni di Misura	28 kV/Mo-Mo/slit/ 4.5 cm PMMA/ Rivetti: 2 mm Al	28kV/Mo-Mo/slit/ 4.0 cm PMMA/	28kV/Mo-Mo/slit/ 4.2 cm PMMA/	29kV/Al /slit/ 4.0 cm PMMA/	30kV/Al /slit/ 4.5 cm PMMA/	26 kV/Mo-Mo/ (32 kV/Mo-Rh)* /slit/ 4.5 cm PMMA	28 kV/Mo-Mo/slit/ 4.5 cm PMMA/
MTF (5 lp/mm)	0.27 - 0.33 - 0.37	0.50 - 0.60 - 0.61 - 0.55	0.68 - 0.61	0.37 - 0.43	0.4	0.16 (media 2D) - 0.23	0,51
DQE (1 lp/mm) a 7 - 8 mR	0.44 - 0.49 - 0.52	0.68 - 0.57 - 0.51 - 0.63	0.52 - 0.58	0.45 - 0.23 (a 54 um)	0.85	0.3 - (0.42)* 0.35	0.20 (a D.O. = 1)
Ref.	Vedantham (Med. Phys. 2000) - Rivetti (Med Phys 2006) - Lazzari (Med Phys 2007)	Polischuk (SPIE 2001), Lazzari (SPIE 2003), Rivetti (Med Phys 2006) - Lazzari (Med Phys 2007)	Yorker (SPIE 2002) - Lazzari (Med Phys 2007)	Besson (SPIE 2002) - Lazzari (Med Phys 2007)	Lundqvist (SPIE 2003)	Seibert (SPIE 2002) - Rivetti (Med Phys 2006)	Vedantham (Med. Phys. 2000)

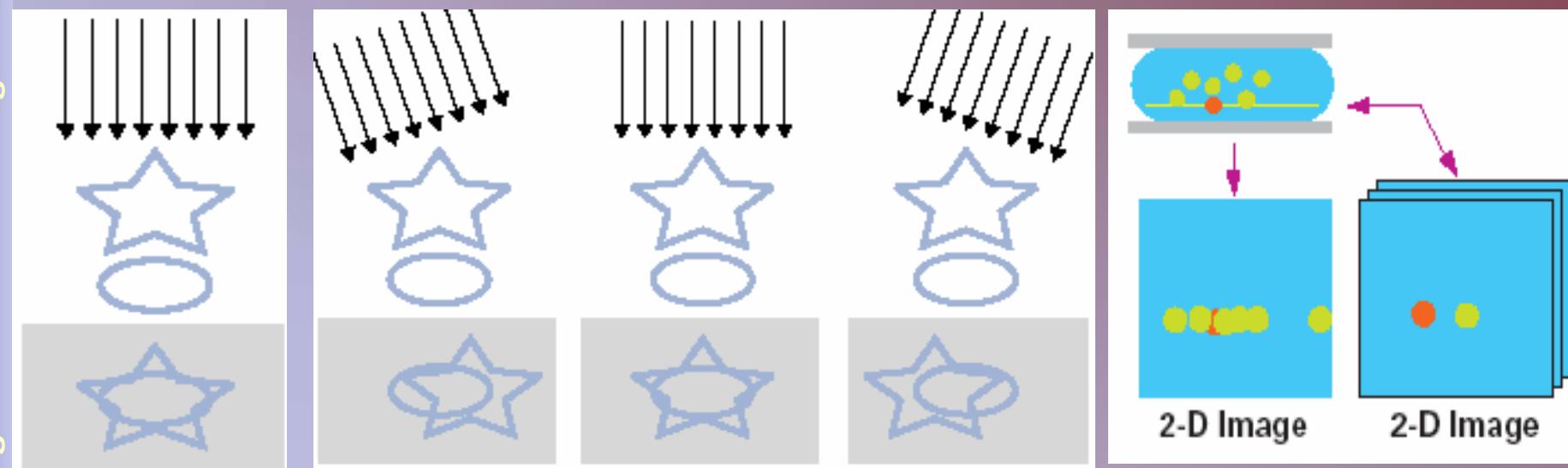
MTF e DQE dei sistemi FPD Mammo (Rivetti et al. 2004) (28 kV Mo/Mo + 2 mm Al)



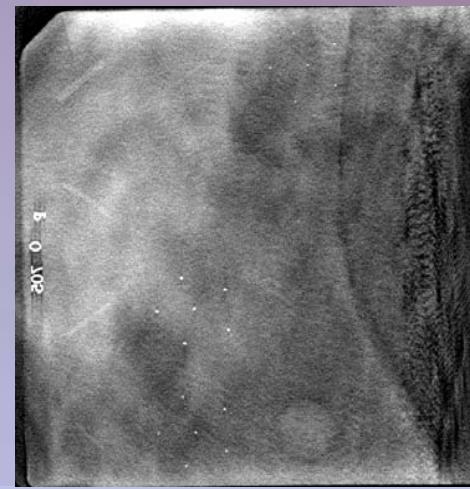
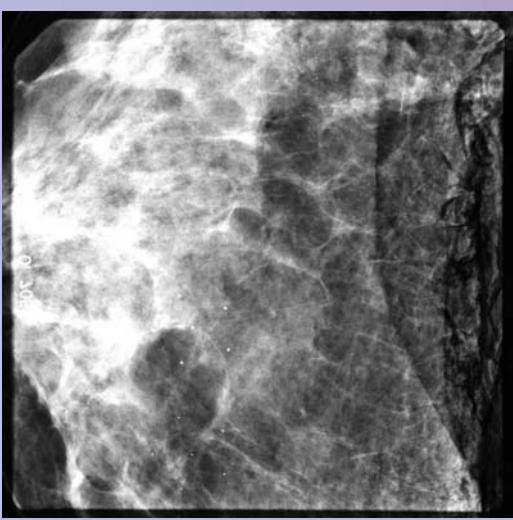
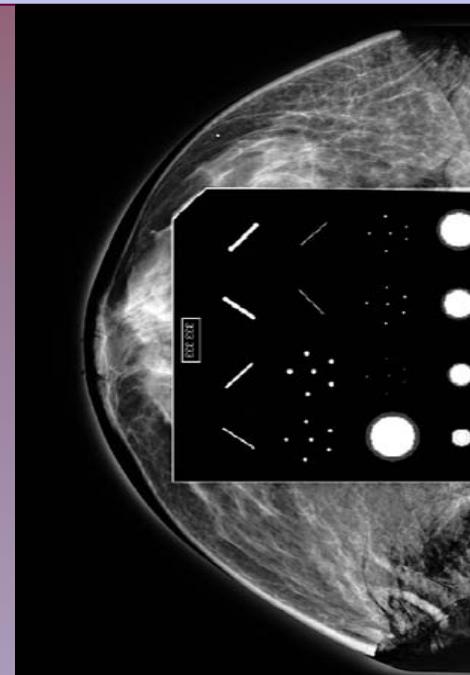
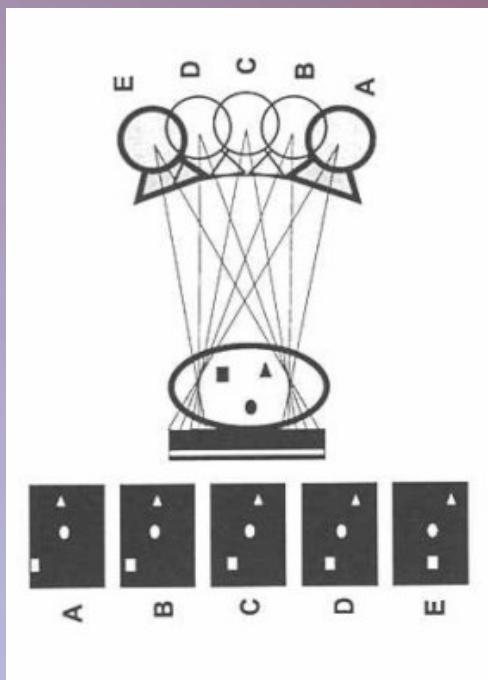
Tomosintesi: rivisitazione digitale della stratigrafia

sovraposizione
di strutture
anatomiche
nella
mammografia

la tomosintesi è in grado di visualizzare
separatamente oggetti posti a profondità
diverse



Tomosintesi: rivisitazione digitale della stratigrafia

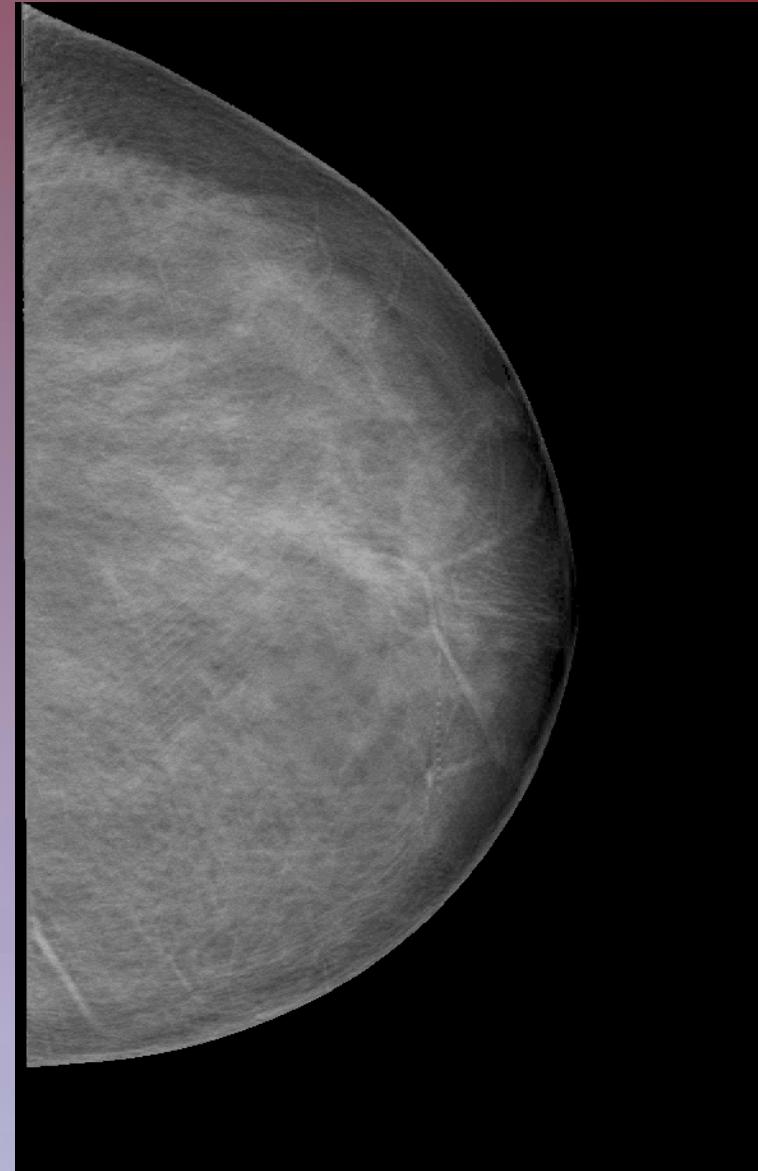


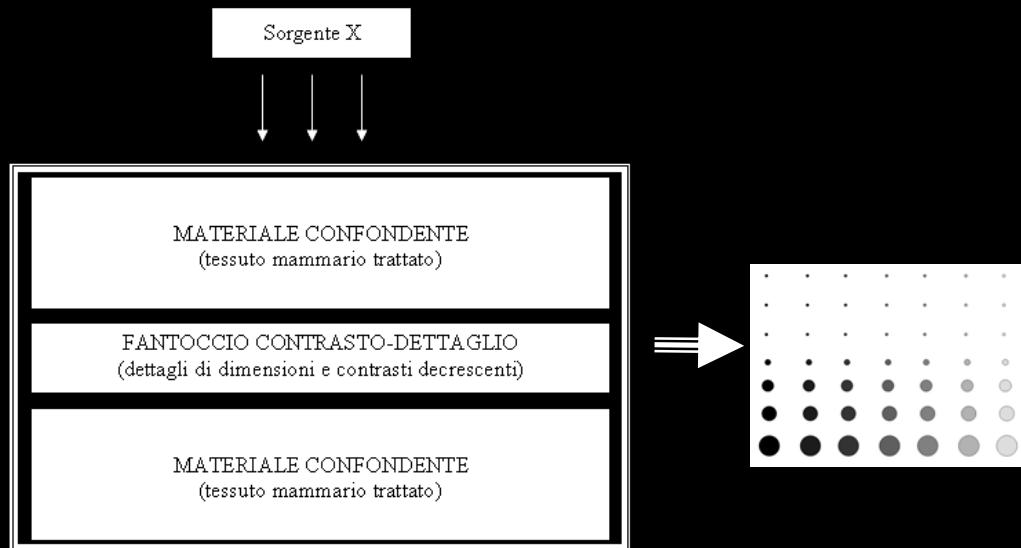
Hologic Tomosynthesis

MGH- Boston

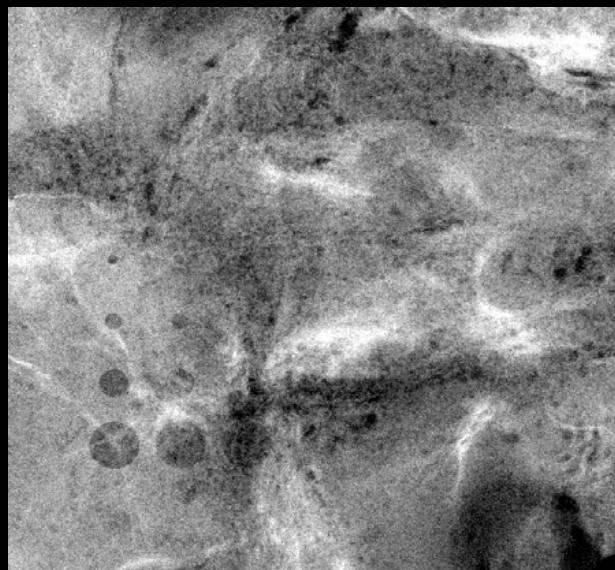
- 15 acquisizioni su un range 15° (- 7.5, +7.5°)
- **Tempo totale di acquisizione 5 sec (obiettivo 3 sec)**
- Dose simile a quella di una mammografia tradizionale (e con statica + dinamica < 3 mSv di DGM)
- **Tempo di ricostruzione ~10 secondi**
- Ricostruzione su strati di 1 mm
- Display come immagini singole o come film loop
- Esecuzione, con la stessa compressione sia dell'esame 2D che Tomo
- Possibilità di esecuzione delle proiezioni abituali

Tomosintesi: un esempio clinico (cine)

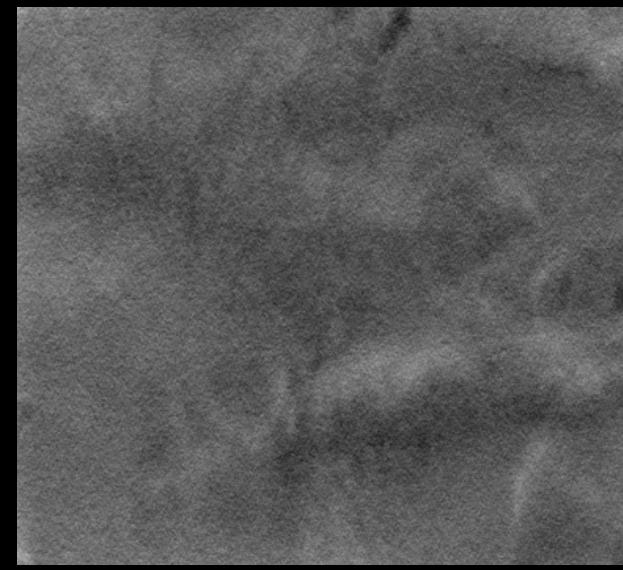




Pellicola



DR 2D

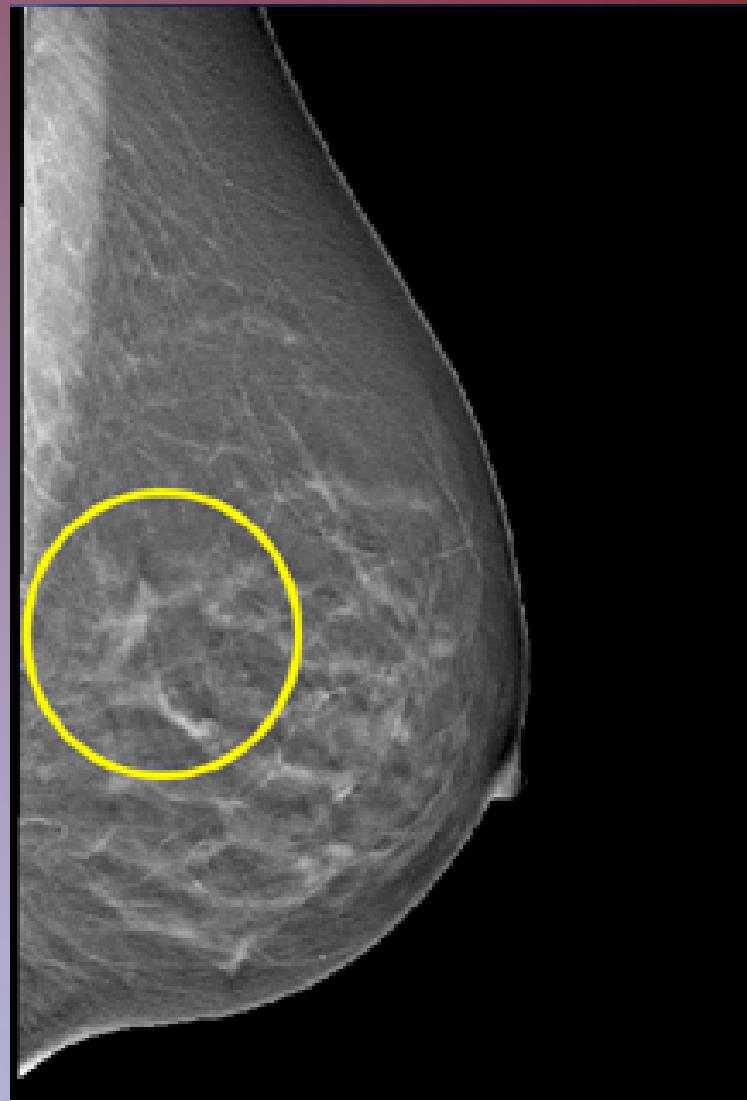


DBT 3D

Tomosintesi: un esempio clinico (falso positivo in mammogramma)

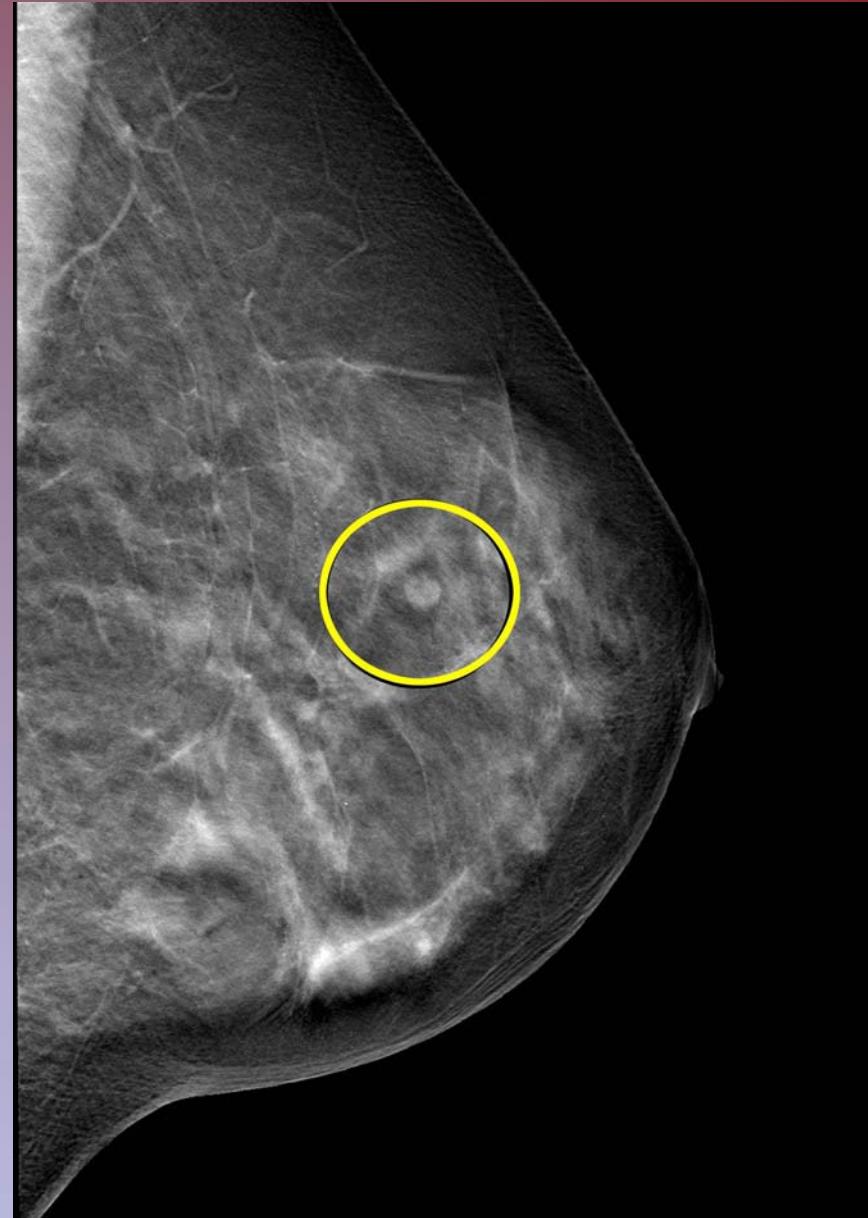
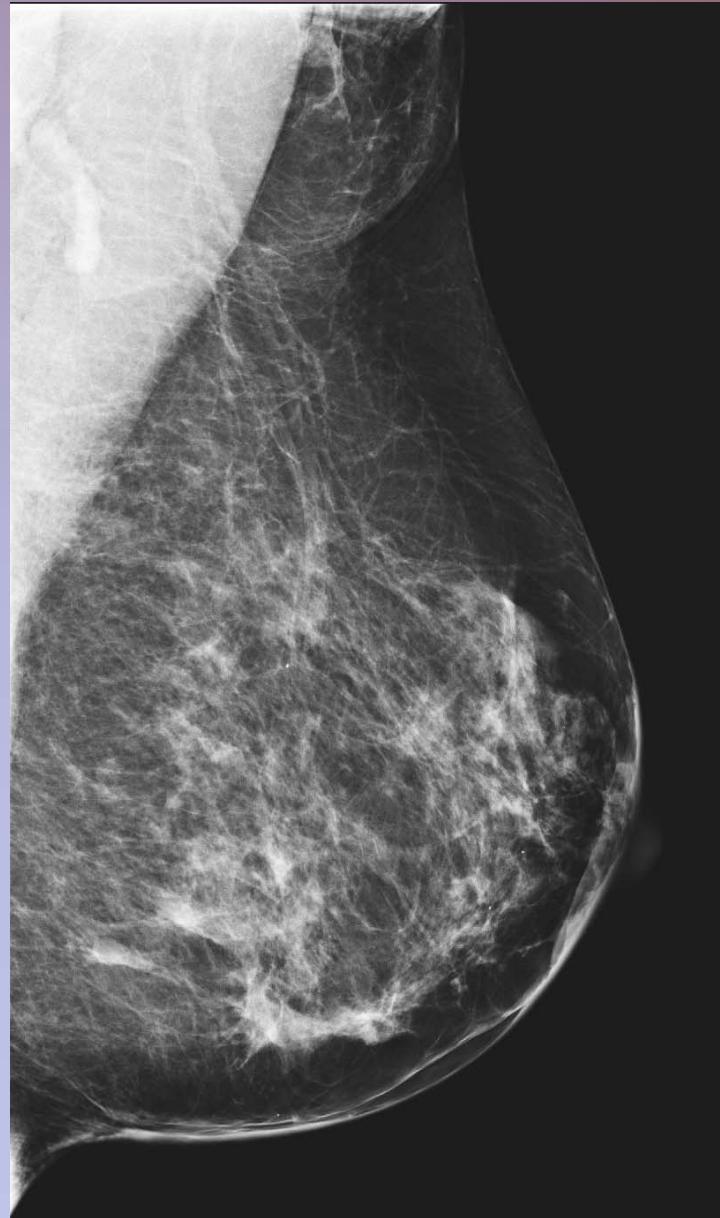


Conventional Digital Image



Breast Tomosynthesis Image

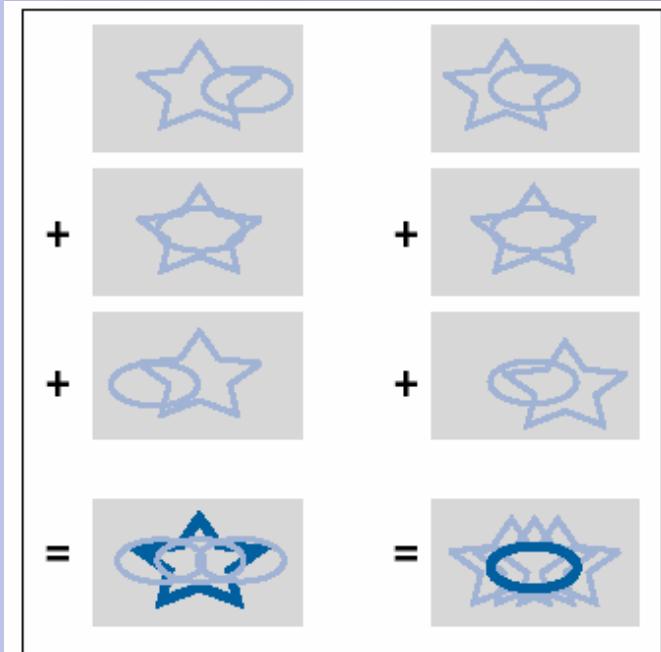
Tomosintesi: un esempio clinico (cisti)



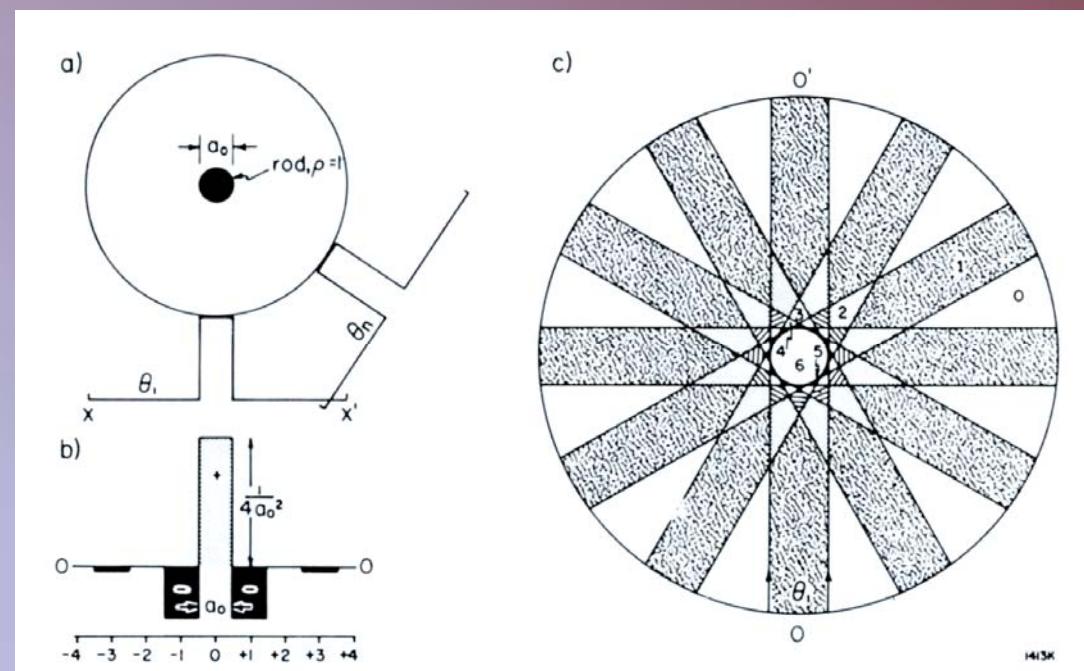
Tomosintesi: tecniche di ricostruzione)

1. Shift-and-Add
2. Backprojection con geometria a fascio conico e rivelatore stazionario
3. Algoritmi di ricostruzione di tipo iterativo: SART (Simultaneus Algebraic Reconstruction Technique), MLEM (Maximum Likelihood Expectation Maximization)
 - Rappresentano il futuro ma richiedono elevate potenze di calcolo

1) Shift-and-add



2) Backprojection



Tomosintesi: bibliografia recente

- Van Ongeval C, Bosmans H, Van Steen A. Current status of digital mammography for screening and diagnosis of breast cancer. *Curr Opin Oncol.* 2006 Nov;18(6):547-54.
- Chen SC, Carton AK, Albert M, Conant EF, Schnall MD, Maidment AD. Initial clinical experience with contrast-enhanced digital breast tomosynthesis. *Acad Radiol.* 2007 Feb;14(2):229-38.
- Zhou J, Zhao B, Zhao W. A computer simulation platform for the optimization of a breast tomosynthesis system. *Med Phys.* 2007 Mar;34(3):1098-109.
- Diekmann F, Bick U. Tomosynthesis and contrast-enhanced digital mammography: recent advances in digital mammography. *Eur Radiol.* 2007 Jul 28; [Epub ahead of print]
- Van Ongeval Ch. Digital mammography for screening and diagnosis of breast cancer: an overview. *JBR-BTR.* 2007 May-Jun;90(3):163-6. Review.
- Gur D. Tomosynthesis: potential clinical role in breast imaging. *AJR Am J Roentgenol.* 2007 Sep;189(3):614-5. Review.
- Poplack SP, Tosteson TD, Kogel CA, Nagy HM. Digital breast tomosynthesis: initial experience in 98 women with abnormal digital screening mammography. *AJR Am J Roentgenol.* 2007 Sep;189(3):616-23.
- Rafferty EA. Digital mammography: novel applications. *Radiol Clin North Am.* 2007 Sep;45(5):831-43, vii.

Tomosintesi: un lavoro recente

Digital Breast Tomosynthesis: Initial Experience in 98 Women with Abnormal Digital Screening Mammography

Steven P. Poplack, Tor D. Tosteson, Christine A. Kogel, Helene M. Nagy, Dartmouth Medical School, Hanover, NH, USA. AJR Am J Roentgenol. 2007 Sep;189(3):616-23

OBJECTIVE. The purpose of our study was to compare the image quality of tomosynthesis with that of conventional mammography and to estimate the recall rate of screening when tomosynthesis is used in addition to mammography.

MATERIALS AND METHODS. Women with an abnormal screening mammography were recruited sequentially. Consenting women underwent tomosynthesis of the affected breast corresponding to the views obtained with diagnostic mammography. The study radiologist compared the image quality, including lesion conspicuity and feature analysis, of tomosynthesis with diagnostic film-screen mammography and assessed the need for recall when tomosynthesis was added to digital screening mammography. Screening recalls were considered unnecessary when tomosynthesis did not show a corresponding abnormality or allowed definitely benign lesion characterization. Fisher's exact test was used to determine the association of equivalence and recall status with mammographic finding type.

RESULTS. There were 99 digital screening recalls in 98 women. The image quality of tomosynthesis was equivalent ($n = 51$) or superior ($n = 37$) to diagnostic mammography in 89% (88/99). Finding type was significantly ($p < 0.001$) associated with equivalence. **Approximately half—52/99 (52%)—of the findings would not have been recalled when digital screening mammography was supplemented with tomosynthesis. When adjusting for confounding conditions, the recall reduction was 40% (37/92).** The likelihood of recall was also dependent on finding type ($p = 0.004$).

CONCLUSION. Subjectively, tomosynthesis has comparable or superior image quality to that of film-screen mammography in the diagnostic setting, and it has the potential to decrease the recall rate when used adjunctively with digital screening mammography.

Technology Assessment della Tomosintesi

Stato dell'arte della tecnologia: prima proposizione (Niklason et al.) 1997, attualmente circa 30 Centri hanno in prova sistemi in diverse fasi di ingegnerizzazione. Fine del 2008 2 Ditte (Hologic e Siemens) disporranno del marchio CE (e forse FDA). Nel 2009 approvazione prevista CE+FDA per (Hologic, Siemens, GE). Seguono Sectra, Fuji, Giotto, ecc... Visita presso il MGH a Boston e presso la fabbrica Hologic a Danbury, USA;

Analisi della letteratura: gli studi più recenti indicano un aumento della sensibilità e specificità, della tomosintesi (**DBT**) rispetto alla digitale diretta (**DB**), di **circa il 30 %** (Lo et al, Duke University, Moore et al. MGH)¹⁻² e, in ambito di screening, una **riduzione dei richiami di circa il 40 %** (Poplack et al. Hanover, USA).

Epidemiologia: nella Provincia di RE (50.7% donne) circa 58'000 donne tra 50 e 69 anni Diagnosticati: 430 nuovi casi/anno di tumore maligno infiltrante e 50 forme *in situ* (RT, 2008) Screening: ca 200 nuovi casi/anno, di cui più del 50% in stadio I. Sopravvivenza a 5 anni 99% in stadio I, 90% in stadio II, 72% stadio III, 30% in stadio IV. Assumendo per la mammografia una sensibilità del 65%, **l'impiego della DBT porterebbe le donne in screening con diagnosi precoce (stadio I o *in situ*) da 140 a 180 circa.** Il tasso di richiamo passerebbe dal 7.3% al 4.9% per i primi esami e dal 3.9% al 2.7%. Continua...

Costi: attualmente 8 mammografi, 3 ASMN (5-9 anni). Costo attuale esame: 40 (12+28) €, Con il passaggio alla DB (indifferibile): 46 (18+28) €, DBT: 54 (26+28). Rimbors RER (35 € da rivedere). Costi assunti: DB: 270 €, DBT: 430 € (possibilità di sconti) e ottimizzazione del n° degli apparecchi in Provincia (?). **Disponibilità sul mercato di apparecchi aggiornabili.**

Progetto: due fasi. **Obiettivo arrivare entro 2010 all'uso generalizzato della DBT**, con una prima fase di acquisizione di 6 (?) apparecchi DB aggiornabili e 2 DBT (RE+Guastalla). Apprendimento e validazione, con successivo upgrade delle altre DB.