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(54) **C-arm holding apparatus and X-ray diagnostic apparatus**

Vorrichtung zum Halten eines C-Arms, ausgestattet mit einem Röntgengerät

Dispositif pour tenir un C-arm avec un appareil radiographique

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US-A1- 2004 081 285 **US-B1- 6 264 364**

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Description

[0001] The present invention relates to a C-arm holding apparatus and an X-ray diagnostic apparatus and, more particularly, to a floor type C-arm holding apparatus which holds an X-ray generating unit and an X-ray detecting unit so as to make them face each other, and an X-ray diagnostic apparatus having the C-arm holding apparatus.

[0002] Medical imaging diagnostic techniques using X-ray diagnostic apparatuses, MRI apparatuses, and X-ray CT apparatuses have rapidly advanced with improvements in computer technology, and have become indispensable to current medical practice.

[0003] Recently, X-ray diagnosis has advanced mainly in the field of circulatory organs with improvements in catheter techniques. An X-ray diagnostic apparatus for the diagnosis of circulatory organs generally comprises an X-ray generating unit, an X-ray detecting unit, a holding apparatus which holds the X-ray generating unit and the X-ray detecting unit, a table top, a signal processing unit, a display unit, and the like. The holding apparatus allows X-ray imaging at an optimal position or in an optimal direction by pivoting, rotating, or moving a C-arm or Ceiling-traveling C or Ceiling-mounted arm around a patient (to be referred to as a subject hereinafter).

[0004] As a detector used for the X-ray detecting unit of an X-ray diagnostic apparatus, an X-ray film or an I.I. (Image Intensifier) has been used. In an X-ray imaging method using this I.I., X-ray projection data (to be referred to as projection data hereinafter) obtained when X-rays generated by the X-ray generating unit are transmitted through a subject is converted into an optical image by the I.I., and this optical image is displayed on a monitor after being converted into an electrical signal by an X-ray TV camera and digitized. Therefore, the X-ray imaging method using the I.I. allows real-time imaging which is impossible in the film system, and can acquire projection data in the form of digital signals. This makes it possible to perform various kinds of image processing. As a substitute for the above I.I., a flat panel detector comprising a two-dimensional array of detection elements has recently attracted attention. Some of such detectors have already been put into practical use.

[0005] FIG. 8 shows a C-arm holding apparatus used for a conventional circulatory organ X-ray diagnostic apparatus. An X-ray generating unit 101 is mounted on one end (lower end) of a C-arm 103 of a C-arm holding apparatus 105, and an X-ray detecting unit 102 comprising, for example, a flat panel detector is mounted on the other end (upper end) of the C-arm 103 so as to face the X-ray generating unit 101. A one-dot dashed line 108 in FIG. 8 represents an imaging central axis (isocenter) which connects the focal point of an X-ray tube in the X-ray generating unit 101 to the center of the flat panel detector of the X-ray detecting unit 102.

[0006] The C-arm 103 is held on a stand 105, fixed on a floor surface 106, through an arm holder 104. The C-

arm 103 is mounted on an end portion of the arm holder 104 so as to be slidable in the direction indicated by an arrow a. The arm holder 104 is mounted on the upper portion of the stand 105 so as to be pivotal or rotatable in the direction indicated by an arrow b. The stand 105 comprises a stand fixed portion 105a fixed on the floor surface 106 and a stand movable portion 105b which can pivot about the column axis in the direction indicated by an arrow c.

[0007] The X-ray generating unit 101 and X-ray detecting unit 102 (to be collectively referred to as an imaging system hereinafter) are set at an optimal position in an optimal direction with respect to a subject (not shown) placed on a table top 107 by sliding the C-arm 103 in the direction a and pivoting the arm holder 104 in the direction b. In addition, the imaging system and the C-arm 103 can be retracted from the subject by pivoting the stand movable portion 105b in the direction c. Retracting the imaging system and the C-arm 103 makes it possible to ensure a working space around the head of the subject for a doctor or an examiner (to be referred to as an operator hereinafter) and facilitate replacement or repositioning of the subject on the table top 107 before or after examination, placement of anesthesia equipment, and the like.

[0008] Note that as the arm holder 104 described above, an L-shaped offset arm is generally used as shown in FIG. 8. Making the arm holder 104 have an L shape allows the C-arm 103 to be placed on a side of the table top 107. This makes it possible to move an end portion of the table top 107 in the longitudinal direction to near the stand 105 in the direction indicated by an arrow d. That is, using the L-shaped arm holder 104 makes it possible to enlarge the moving range of the table top 107 and expand the imaging range with respect to the subject. In addition, the L shape of the arm holder 104 has an advantage of being able to ensure a working space around the head of a subject for an operator.

[0009] However, the ensurance of a working space or the enlargement of the imaging range by pivoting the stand movable portion 105b or using the L-shaped arm holder 104 has its own limit because the stand 105 is fixed on the floor surface 106, and hence is not necessarily sufficient for the operator.

[0010] EP 0 224 886, US 2004 0 081 285 and US 4 987 585 are further examples of floor mounted systems.

[0011] In order to solve such problems, a method has been proposed in which a ceiling-mounted C-arm holding apparatus having an arm whose one end is pivotally mounted on the ceiling and an arm holder mounted on the other end of the arm is used, and an imaging region of a subject can be arbitrarily set by aligning the position of the pivot axis of the arm with the central line of a table top in the longitudinal direction (see Jpn. Pat. Appln. KOKAI Publication No. 2000-70248).

[0012] According to the method disclosed in the above reference, since the arm holder is held on the ceiling through the arm, this holding apparatus has no stand

fixed on the floor surface, unlike the conventional floor type C-arm holding apparatus shown in FIG. 8. Therefore, there is no obstacle to the movement of the table top, and the imaging system can be set at an optimal position with respect to any imaging target region of a subject.

[0013] However, the C-arm holding apparatus of a circulatory organ X-ray diagnostic apparatus is basically a floor type apparatus. It is therefore necessary for this floor type C-arm holding apparatus to ensure a sufficient work space and allow easy X-ray imaging at an arbitrary position without any limitation on the imaging range. In a dual plane system having an imaging system for cardiac angio, which is used for X-ray imaging with a relatively narrow field of view, and an imaging system for general angio, which is used for X-ray imaging with a wide field of view, e.g., imaging of the head or the lower limbs, two C-arm holding apparatuses, i.e., a floor type apparatus and a ceiling-traveling type apparatus, must be selectively used. When, in particular, the ceiling-traveling C-arm holding apparatus is to be used, it is desired that the floor type C-arm holding apparatus be retracted to an optimal area.

[0014] US 6 264 364 is another example of a ceiling mounted X-ray diagnostic apparatus.

[0015] It is an object of the present invention to provide an X-ray diagnostic apparatus having a floor type C-arm holding apparatus with a high degree of freedom in operation.

[0016] This is achieved by the present invention as defined in the claims.

[0017] The invention can be more fully understood from the following detailed description when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a block diagram showing the overall arrangement of an X-ray diagnostic apparatus according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a view showing the arrangement of a C-arm holding apparatus according to the embodiment;

FIG. 3 is a block diagram showing a method of supplying driving signals to a sliding mechanism, pivoting mechanism, and moving mechanism provided for the C-arm holding apparatus and a table top in the embodiment;

FIG. 4A is a view for explaining a "lateral placement mode" in the embodiment;

FIG. 4B is a view for explaining a "head-first placement mode" in the embodiment;

FIG. 5 is a view showing the retraction position of the C-arm holding apparatus in the embodiment;

FIG. 6 is a perspective view showing a ceiling-traveling C-arm holding apparatus and a floor type C-arm holding apparatus according to a modification of the embodiment;

FIG. 7A is a view showing the retraction position of the floor type C-arm holding apparatus according to

the modification of the embodiment;

FIG. 7B is a view showing the retraction position of the ceiling-traveling C-arm holding apparatus according to the modification of the embodiment;

FIG. 8 is a perspective view showing a conventional floor type C-arm holding apparatus;

FIG. 9A is a perspective view of a C-arm holding apparatus in FIG. 2; and

FIG. 9B is a side view of the C-arm holding apparatus in FIG. 2.

[0018] In the embodiment of the present invention which will be described below, the stand of a C-arm holding apparatus is pivotally mounted on one end of a floor rotating arm having the other end pivotally mounted on the floor surface, and a C-arm having an imaging system (an X-ray generating unit and an X-ray detecting unit) mounted on its end portion is mounted on the stand through an arm holder. The stand and the C-arm and imaging system mounted on the stand are moved to predetermined positions in predetermined directions by pivoting the floor rotating arm and the stand. (Arrangement of Apparatus)

[0019] The arrangement of an X-ray diagnostic apparatus according to an embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to FIGS. 1 to 3. FIG. 1 is a block diagram showing the overall arrangement of the X-ray diagnostic apparatus. FIG. 2 is a view showing the arrangement of the C-arm holding apparatus.

[0020] An X-ray diagnostic apparatus 100 comprises an X-ray generating unit 1 which applies X-rays to a subject 150, an X-ray detecting unit 2 which two-dimensionally detects X-rays transmitted through the subject 150 and generates X-ray projection data on the basis of the X-ray detection data, a C-arm holding apparatus 5 which holds the X-ray generating unit 1 and the X-ray detecting unit 2, a table top 17 on which the subject 150 is to be placed, and a high voltage generating unit 4 which generates a high voltage necessary for X-ray application by the X-ray generating unit 1.

[0021] The X-ray diagnostic apparatus 100 comprises a moving mechanism driving unit 3 which supplies driving signals to a sliding mechanism, pivoting mechanism, and moving mechanism provided for the C-arm holding apparatus 5 and the table top 17, an image processing storage unit 7 which generates and stores image data on the basis of the X-ray projection data generated by the X-ray detecting unit 2, and a display unit 8 which displays desired image data of a plurality of frames of image data stored in the image processing storage unit 7.

[0022] The X-ray diagnostic apparatus 100 further has an operation unit 9 which is used to, for example, select and set subject information, imaging conditions, display conditions, X-ray application conditions, and the like and input various commands, and a system control unit 10 which systematically controls the above units of the X-ray diagnostic apparatus 100.

[0023] The X-ray generating unit 1 comprises an X-ray

tube 15 which applies X-rays to the subject 150 and an X-ray stable top 16 which forms X-rays applied from the X-ray tube 15 into an X-ray cone (cone beam). The X-ray tube 15 is a vacuum tube which generates X-rays and generates X-rays by accelerating electrons emitted from a cathode (filament) using a high voltage and making the electrons collide with a tungsten anode. The X-ray stable top 16 is placed between the X-ray tube 15 and the subject 150 and has a function of reducing the size of an X-ray beam applied from the X-ray tube 15 into a predetermined irradiation size.

[0024] The X-ray detecting unit 2 comprises a flat panel detector 21 which converts X-rays transmitted through the subject 150 into charge and stores it, a gate driver 22 which reads out charge stored in the flat panel detector 21, and a projection data generating unit 13 which generates X-ray projection data from the read charge.

[0025] The flat panel detector 21 is formed by two-dimensionally arraying minute detection elements in the column and line directions. Each detection element comprises a photoelectric film which detects X-rays and generates charge in accordance with the amount of incident X-rays, a charge storage capacitor which stores charge generated in the photoelectric film, and a Thin-Film Transistor (TFT) which reads out charge stored in the charge storage capacitor at a predetermined timing.

[0026] The projection data generating unit 13 comprises a charge/voltage converter 23 which converts the charge read by the flat panel detector 21 into a voltage, an A/D converter 24 which converts an output from the charge/voltage converter 23 into a digital signal, and a parallel/serial converter 25 which converts X-ray projection data, which is parallelly read from the flat panel detector 21 on a line basis and digitally converted, into a time-series signal.

[0027] The moving mechanism driving unit 3 comprises a C-arm holding apparatus mechanism driving unit 31 which supplies driving signals to a sliding mechanism, pivoting mechanism, and moving mechanism provided for the C-arm holding apparatus 5 (to be described later), a table top mechanism driving unit 32 which supplies driving signals for the movement of the table top 17 in the vertical direction and along a longitudinal axis LA, and a moving mechanism driving unit control unit 33 which controls the C-arm holding apparatus mechanism driving unit 31 and the table top mechanism driving unit 32.

[0028] The arrangement of the C-arm holding apparatus 5 which is the most important portion of this embodiment will be described next with reference to FIG. 2. FIG. 2 shows the C-arm holding apparatus 5 on which the X-ray generating unit 1 and the X-ray detecting unit 2 are mounted and the table top 17 on which the subject 150 is placed. Referring to FIG. 2, for the sake of descriptive convenience, the body axis direction of the subject 150, i.e., the longitudinal axis LA of the table top 17, is set as the Y-axis, the central axis direction (pivot axis direction) of a stand 53 is set as the Z-axis, and the direction per-

pendicular to the Y-axis and the Z-axis is set as the X-axis. However, the body axis direction of the subject 150 can be set to an arbitrary direction with respect to the C-arm holding apparatus 5.

[0029] Like the conventional C-arm holding apparatus 110 shown in FIG. 8, the C-arm holding apparatus 5 is designed such that the X-ray generating unit 1 is mounted on one end (lower end) of a C-arm 51, and the X-ray detecting unit 2 is mounted on the other end (upper end) of the C-arm 51 so as to face the X-ray generating unit 1.

[0030] The C-arm 51 is held on the stand 53 through an arm holder 52. The C-arm 51 is mounted on a side surface of the arm holder 52 so as to be slidable in the direction indicated by an arrow a. The arm holder 52 is mounted on the stand 53 so as to be pivotal about a pivot axis in the direction indicated by an arrow b, i.e., the X direction. As the arm holder 52 pivots, the C-arm 51 pivots about the pivot axis in the X direction. By sliding the C-arm 51 in the direction a and pivoting the arm holder 52 in the direction b, the imaging system mounted on the two end portions of the C-arm 51 is set at an arbitrary position with respect to the subject 150 placed on the table top 17.

[0031] A floor rotating arm 54 is placed on a floor surface 59. One end of the floor rotating arm 54 is mounted on the floor surface 59 so as to be pivotal about a rotation axis Z1 (first pivot axis), and the stand 53 is mounted on the other end of the floor rotating arm 54 so as to be pivotal about a rotation axis Z2 (second pivot axis). In this case, both the rotation axis Z1 of the floor rotating arm 54 and the rotation axis Z2 of the stand 53 are set to be located in the Z direction. Pivoting the floor rotating arm 54 about the rotation axis Z1 makes it possible to retract the stand 53, arm holder 52, and C-arm 51 to positions distant from the subject 150.

[0032] In addition, combining the pivotal movement of the floor rotating arm 54 and the pivotal movement of the stand 53 about the rotation axis Z2 on the floor rotating arm 54 makes it possible to set the imaging system at an arbitrary position in an arbitrary direction with respect to the subject 150 without interference from the stand 53. This allows X-ray imaging in a wide range from the head to the lower limbs and facilitates "head-first placement" and "lateral placement" of the imaging system with respect to the subject 150. The effects of this embodiment with respect to "head-first placement" and "lateral placement" of the imaging system will be described in detail later.

[0033] A C-arm sliding mechanism 511 for sliding the C-arm 51 is provided at the joint portion between the arm holder 52 and the C-arm 51. An arm holder pivoting mechanism 512 for pivoting the arm holder 52 is provided at the joint portion between the stand 53 and the arm holder 52. In addition, a stand pivoting mechanism 513 for pivoting the stand 53 is provided at the joint portion between the floor rotating arm 54 and the stand 53. A floor rotating arm pivoting mechanism 514 for pivoting the floor rotating arm 54 is provided at the joint portion

between the floor rotating arm 54 and the floor surface 59. These mechanisms are not shown in FIG. 2.

[0034] The C-arm holding apparatus 5 will be described in detail.

[0035] As shown in FIGS. 9A and 9B, the floor rotating arm 54 is provided, at one end, on the floor surface so as to be rotatable (d) around the substantially vertical first rotation axis Z1. The stand 53 is supported on the other end of the floor rotating arm 54 so as to be rotatable (c) around the substantially vertical second rotation axis Z2. The arm holder 52 is supported on the stand 53 so as to be rotatable (B) around a substantially horizontal third rotation axis (C-arm horizontal rotation axis) Z3. The C-arm 51 is supported on the arm holder 52 so as to be slidable/rotatable around a substantially horizontal fourth rotation axis (slide rotation axis) Z4 perpendicular to the C-arm horizontal rotation axis Z3. The X-ray generating unit 1 is mounted on one end of the C-arm 51. The X-ray detecting unit 2 is mounted on the other end of the C-arm 51.

[0036] This apparatus is designed such that the X-ray focal point of the X-ray generating unit 1 and the imaging axis passing through the center of the detection surface of the X-ray detecting unit 2 cross the C-arm horizontal rotation axis Z3 and the slide rotation axis Z4 at one point. As is known, the absolute coordinates of the intersection (a position on the imaging room coordinate system) does not displace even when the C-arm 51 rotates around the C-arm horizontal rotation axis Z3 and rotates around the slide rotation axis Z4 as long as the floor rotating arm 54 does not rotate around the first rotation axis Z1, and the stand 53 does not rotate around the second rotation axis Z2, and is generally called an isocenter.

[0037] As shown in FIGS. 9A, 9B, and 5, this apparatus is designed such that when the rotational angle of the stand 53 around the second rotation axis Z2 is set at a reference angle (0°) and the C-arm 51 overlaps the floor rotating arm 54 and is folded into the minimum posture, the isocenter is located at the first rotation axis Z1 of the floor rotating arm 54, that is, the imaging axis, the C-arm horizontal rotation axis Z3, and slide rotation axis Z4 cross the first rotation axis Z1 of the floor rotating arm 54 at the isocenter. That is, the length of the floor rotating arm 54, the size of the stand 53, the size of the arm holder 52, and the radius of the C-arm 51 are comprehensively determined such that the distance between the first rotation axis Z1 of the floor rotating arm 54 and the second rotation axis Z2 of the stand 53 becomes equal to the distance between the second rotation axis Z2 of the stand 53 and the isocenter.

[0038] Assume that the rotational angle of the C-arm 51 around the C-arm horizontal rotation axis Z3 is at the reference angle (0°), and the rotational angle of the C-arm 51 around the slide rotation axis Z4 is at the reference angle (0°) to set the imaging axis in the vertical direction. According to the above designs, in this case, when the rotational angle of the stand 53 around the second rotation axis Z2 is at the reference angle (0°), the imaging

axis substantially coincides with the first rotation axis Z1 of the floor rotating arm 54.

[0039] Such structural characteristics act advantageously in various respects in imaging operation.

[0040] As shown in FIG. 3, each mechanism described above slides or pivots to a desired position by a driving signal supplied from the C-arm holding apparatus mechanism driving unit 31 of the moving mechanism driving unit 3 on the basis of a control signal from the system control unit 10.

[0041] Referring to FIG. 2, the table top 17 on which the subject 150 is placed is provided with a table top longitudinal direction moving mechanism 171 (not shown) for moving the table top 17 in the body axis direction of the subject 150, i.e., the Y direction of the table top longitudinal axis LA, and a table top vertical direction moving mechanism 172 (not shown) for moving the table top 17 in the vertical direction (Z direction). Each of these moving mechanisms is moved to a desired position by a driving signal supplied from the table top mechanism driving unit 32 of the moving mechanism driving unit 3 on the basis of a control signal from the system control unit 10.

[0042] Referring back to FIG. 1, the high voltage generating unit 4 comprises a high voltage generator 42 which generates a high voltage to be applied between the anode and the cathode to accelerate thermal electrons generated from the cathode of the X-ray tube 15, and an X-ray control unit 41 which controls X-ray application conditions such as a tube current, tube voltage, and application time in the high voltage generator 42 in accordance with an instruction signal from the system control unit 10.

[0043] An image data storage circuit 72 of the image processing storage unit 7 generates image data by sequentially storing X-ray projection data output from the projection data generating unit 13 of the X-ray detecting unit 2 on a line basis. An image processing circuit 71 has an image processing function of, for example, generating DSA image data by performing differential processing with respect to image data generated by the image data storage circuit 72 on the basis of mask image data and contrast image data which are obtained in X-ray imaging before and after injection of a contrast medium.

[0044] The operation unit 9 is an interactive interface comprising input devices such as a keyboard, trackball, joy stick, and mouse, a display panel, various kinds of switches, and the like, and is used to, for example, input subject information, set X-ray application conditions and an image magnification, select the "imaging system placement mode" or "retraction mode", set an imaging system position and direction, and input various kinds of commands such as an imaging start command. Note that the X-ray application conditions include a tube voltage to be applied to the X-ray tube 15, a tube current, X-ray application time, and the like, and the subject information includes an age, sex, physique, examination region, examination method, diagnosis history, and the like. In ad-

dition, the "imaging system placement mode" includes a "head-first placement mode" and a "lateral placement mode".

[0045] The display unit 8 displays the image data generated by the image data storage circuit 72 of the image processing storage unit 7. The system control unit 10 comprises a CPU and storage circuit (not shown) temporarily stores pieces of information such as command signals and various kinds of initial setting conditions input by the operator, which are supplied from the operation unit 9, and then systematically controls the respective units of the X-ray diagnostic apparatus 100 on the basis of these pieces of information.

[0046] An example of installation of the C-arm holding apparatus 5 in this embodiment will be described next with reference to FIGS. 4A, 4B, and 5. FIG. 4A shows a so-called "lateral placement mode" in which the imaging system is placed from a side of the subject by using the C-arm holding apparatus 5. When a user instruction associated with the activation of the "lateral placement mode" is input through the operation unit 9, the moving mechanism driving unit control unit 33 realizes the placement shown in FIG. 4A by controlling the respective units in response to the user instruction. That is, the floor rotating arm 54 pivots about the rotation axis Z1 so as to be positioned substantially parallel to the longitudinal axis LA of the table top 17, and the stand 53 pivots about the rotation axis Z2 of the floor rotating arm 54 so as to make the C-arm 51 cross the longitudinal axis LA at a substantially right angle.

[0047] In performing X-ray imaging while moving the table top 17 in the longitudinal direction, placing the stand 53 on a side of the table top 17 makes it possible to perform X-ray imaging in a wide range from the head to the lower limbs because the moving range of the table top 17 is not restricted by the stand 53. Note, however, that a distance Lg is set between the rotation axis Z1 of the floor rotating arm 54 mounted on the floor surface 59 and the central axis of the table top 17 so as not to cause the table top 17 to come into contact with the stand 53 even if it moves in the longitudinal direction.

[0048] FIG. 4B shows a so-called "head-first placement mode" in which the imaging system is placed from the body axis direction of the head by using the C-arm holding apparatus 5. When a user instruction associated with the activation of the "head-first placement mode" is input through the operation unit 9, the moving mechanism driving unit control unit 33 realizes the placement shown in FIG. 4B by controlling the respective units in response to the user instruction. That is, the floor rotating arm 54 pivots about the rotation axis Z1 so as to be positioned substantially vertical to the longitudinal direction (Y direction) of the table top 17. The stand 53 placed on the other end of the floor rotating arm 54 then pivots about the rotation axis Z2 so as to make the C-arm 51 become substantially parallel to the longitudinal direction of the table top 17. In this case, the stand 53 is placed on the substantially central axis of the table top 17. By pivoting

the floor rotating arm 54 about the rotation axis Z1, the stand 53 is placed on the substantially central axis of the table top 17. This makes it possible to perform the conventional "head-first placement mode".

[0049] FIG. 5 shows the retraction position of the C-arm holding apparatus 5 at the time of interruption or stable top page of X-ray imaging. When a user instruction associated with the activation of the "retraction mode" is input through the operation unit 9, the moving mechanism driving unit control unit 33 realizes the placement shown in FIG. 5 by controlling the respective units in response to the user instruction. That is, the floor rotating arm 54 pivots about the rotation axis Z1 so as to be positioned substantially parallel to the longitudinal axis (Y direction) of the table top 17, and the stand 53 pivots about the rotation axis Z2 of the floor rotating arm 54 so as to make the C-arm 51 become parallel to the longitudinal direction of the table top 17. In this case, the above floor rotating arm 54 and stand 53 are pivoted such that the imaging central axis (isocenter) of the imaging system mounted on the C-arm 51 substantially coincides with the rotation axis Z1 of the floor rotating arm 54, and the C-arm 51 overlaps on the floor rotating arm 54.

[0050] The pivoting mechanisms in the C-arm holding apparatus 5 in this embodiment are realized by motor-driven operation. When the operator selects the "head-first placement mode" or "lateral placement mode" in selecting an "imaging system placement mode" using the operation unit 9, this selection information is supplied to the moving mechanism driving unit control unit 33 of the moving mechanism driving unit 3 through the system control unit 10. Upon receiving the selection information, the moving mechanism driving unit control unit 33 supplies a driving control signal to the C-arm holding apparatus mechanism driving unit 31. The C-arm holding apparatus mechanism driving unit 31 supplies, to the floor rotating arm pivoting mechanism 514 and stand pivoting mechanism 513 provided on the C-arm holding apparatus 5, a driving signal for pivoting the floor rotating arm 54 about the rotation axis Z1 and a driving signal for pivoting the stand 53 about the rotation axis Z2. By supplying these driving signals to the floor rotating arm pivoting mechanism 514 and the stand pivoting mechanism 513, "lateral placement" or "head-first placement" of the imaging system shown in FIGS. 4A or 4B is performed.

[0051] In the same manner, when the "retraction mode" for retracting the C-arm holding apparatus 5 is selected by the operator using the operation unit 9 at the time of interruption or stable top page of X-ray imaging, the C-arm holding apparatus mechanism driving unit 31 of the moving mechanism driving unit 3 supplies, on the basis of a selection signal from the operation unit 9, driving signals to the floor rotating arm pivoting mechanism 514 and the stand pivoting mechanism 513 by the same sequence as that for the "head-first placement mode" or "lateral placement mode" described above. The C-arm holding apparatus 5 shown in FIG. 5 is then retracted on the basis of these driving signals.

[0052] According to this embodiment described above, pivotally mounting the stand of the C-arm holding apparatus on one end of the floor rotating arm having the other end pivotally mounted on the floor surface makes it possible to place the stand outside the moving range of the table top. For this reason, even if the table top is moved in the longitudinal direction, it does not come into contact with the C-arm holding apparatus. This makes it possible to perform X-ray imaging with respect to the subject at an arbitrary position in an arbitrary direction without much restriction on the imaging range. In the "lateral placement mode", in particular, since no restriction is imposed on the moving range of the table top, X-ray imaging can be performed in a wide range from the head to the lower limbs.

[0053] In addition, since there is no need to install the stand of the C-arm holding apparatus around the subject placed on the table top, a sufficient working space can be ensured, and replacement or repositioning of the subject on the table top before or after examination, placement of anesthesia equipment, and the like are facilitated.

(Modification)

[0054] A modification of this embodiment will be described next with reference to FIGS. 6 to 8. The X-ray diagnostic apparatus according to this modification comprises a floor type C-arm holding apparatus like that in the above embodiment and a ceiling-traveling C-arm holding apparatus. That is, as shown in FIG. 6, this apparatus comprises a first imaging system having an X-ray generating unit 1a and an X-ray detecting unit 2a arranged on both sides of the subject (not shown) placed on the table top 17, and a second imaging system having an X-ray generating unit 1b and an X-ray detecting unit 2b. The X-ray generating unit 1a and the X-ray detecting unit 2a are mounted on a ceiling-traveling C-arm holding apparatus 5a, and the X-ray generating unit 1b and the X-ray detecting unit 2b are mounted on a floor type C-arm holding apparatus 5b having an arrangement similar to that in the above embodiment. In this case, the moving mechanism driving unit 3, image processing storage unit 7, display unit 8, operation unit 9, and system control unit 10 are shared between the above two C-arm holding apparatuses. The functions of these units are almost the same as those shown in FIG. 11, and hence a detailed description thereof will be omitted.

[0055] For the sake of descriptive convenience, FIG. 6 shows the case wherein the two imaging systems are arranged around the table top 17. In practice, however, the operator selects a desired imaging system and the C-arm holding apparatus on which the imaging system is mounted by using the operation unit 9, and the C-arm holding apparatus which is not selected is automatically retracted to a predetermined area.

[0056] That is, the X-ray diagnostic apparatus of this modification is a dual plane system having an imaging

system for cardiac angio, which is used for X-ray imaging with a relatively narrow field of view, and an imaging system for general angio, which is used for X-ray imaging with a wide field of view, e.g., imaging of the head or the lower limbs. The imaging system for cardiac angio is mounted on the floor type C-arm holding apparatus 5b. The imaging system for general angio is mounted on the ceiling-traveling C-arm holding apparatus 5a. When X-ray imaging in the "head-first placement mode" is to be performed by using the ceiling-traveling C-arm holding apparatus 5a in this dual plane system, since the stand of the conventional floor type C-arm holding apparatus is fixed within the moving range of the table top, the stand comes into contact with the ceiling-traveling C-arm holding apparatus, resulting in difficulty in performing X-ray imaging in the "head-first placement mode".

[0057] FIG. 7A shows the positional relationship between the ceiling-traveling C-arm holding apparatus 5a and the retracted floor type C-arm holding apparatus 5b in this modification. When a user instruction associated with the activation of the "floor type C-arm retraction mode" is input through the operation unit 9, the moving mechanism driving unit control unit 33 realizes the placement shown in FIG. 7A by controlling the respective units in response to the user instruction. Ceiling-traveling rails 112 are arranged on the ceiling of the examination room, and a slider base 111 is placed to be perpendicular to the ceiling-traveling rails. By moving an arm holder 52a of the ceiling-traveling C-arm holding apparatus 5a along the above ceiling-traveling rails 112 and the slider base 111, a C-arm 51a mounted on the arm holder 52a can be moved to a desired position. FIGS. 7A and 7B show the "head-first placement" of the ceiling-traveling C-arm holding apparatus 5a. In this case, since the floor type C-arm holding apparatus 5b is retracted to a side of the table top 17 at the distance L_g as in the case shown in FIG. 5, "head-first placement" by the ceiling-traveling C-arm holding apparatus 5a, which has been difficult to perform, is facilitated.

[0058] Note that the above floor type C-arm holding apparatus 5b is retracted on the basis of the selection information of the C-arm holding apparatus in the operation unit 9. A C-arm 51b is retracted outside the rotating range of the ceiling-traveling C-arm 51a. That is, the central axis of the ceiling-traveling C-arm 51a almost coincides with the longitudinal axis, and the C-arm 51b rotates so as to be almost parallel to the longitudinal axis. In addition, the C-arm 51b is retracted outside the rotating range of the ceiling-traveling C-arm 51a.

[0059] When the operator selects the ceiling-traveling C-arm holding apparatus 5a in selecting a C-arm holding apparatus by using the operation unit 9, the selection information is supplied to the moving mechanism driving unit control unit 33 of the moving mechanism driving unit 3 through the system control unit 10. Upon receiving this selection information, the moving mechanism driving unit control unit 33 supplies a driving control signal to the C-arm holding apparatus mechanism driving unit 31. The

C-arm holding apparatus mechanism driving unit 31 supplies driving signals for pivoting a floor rotating arm 54b and a stand 53b to a floor rotating arm pivoting mechanism 514b and stand pivoting mechanism 513b (not shown) provided on the floor type C-arm holding apparatus 5b. By supplying these driving signals to the floor rotating arm pivoting mechanism 514b and the stand pivoting mechanism 513b, the floor type C-arm holding apparatus 5b shown in FIG. 7A is retracted.

[0060] FIG. 7B shows the positional relationship between the floor type C-arm holding apparatus 5b and the retracted ceiling-traveling C-arm holding apparatus 5a in this modification. When a user instruction associated with the activation of the "ceiling-traveling C-arm retraction mode" is input through the operation unit 9, the moving mechanism driving unit control unit 33 realizes the placement shown in FIG. 7B by controlling the respective units in response to the user instruction. The control unit 33 controls rotation of the C-arm 51b, movement of the slider base 111, movement of arm holder 52a, and rotation of the ceiling-traveling C-arm 51a in accordance with predetermined user instructions such that the central axis of the C-arm 51b which connects the first rotation axis Z1 to the second rotation axis Z2 is almost perpendicular to the longitudinal axis, and the ceiling-traveling C-arm 51a is retracted outside the rotating range of the C-arm 51b.

[0061] According to the above modification of this embodiment, when X-ray imaging is to be performed by using the ceiling-traveling C-arm holding apparatus of the X-ray diagnostic apparatus having the ceiling-traveling C-arm holding apparatus and the floor type C-arm holding apparatus, the stand of the floor type C-arm holding apparatus is pivotally mounted on one end of the floor rotating arm having the other end pivotally mounted on the floor surface. This makes it possible to retract the floor type C-arm holding apparatus to an area where it does not come into contact with the ceiling-traveling C-arm holding apparatus. Therefore, "head-first placement" using the ceiling-traveling C-arm holding apparatus, which has been difficult to perform, can be easily performed, and X-ray imaging can be performed at an optimal position or in an optimal direction in accordance with a purpose.

[0062] The embodiment of the present invention has been described above. However, the present invention is not limited to the above embodiment, and can be modified. For example, in the above embodiment, the rotation axis Z1 of the floor rotating arm 54 is spaced apart from the longitudinal central axis of the table top 17 by the predetermined distance Lg like the rotation axis Z2 of the stand 53. However, the floor rotating arm 54 moves near the floor surface 59, and hence does not interfere with the movement of the table top 17. For this reason, the floor rotating arm 54 can also be installed on the longitudinal central axis of the table top 17 within the longitudinal moving range of the table top 17.

[0063] The above embodiment has exemplified the

case wherein the arm holder 52, stand 53, and floor rotating arm 54 each are designed to pivot. However, some or all of them may be designed to rotate.

[0064] The pivoting and rotating mechanisms for them are preferably operated remotely from the operation unit 9. However, adding manual operation by the operator makes it possible to facilitate fine adjustment of a moving position and retraction position.

[0065] In addition, according to the above description, when the C-arm holding apparatus 5 is to be retracted in FIG. 5, the imaging axis of the imaging system mounted on the C-arm 51 almost coincides with the rotation axis Z1 of the floor rotating arm 54. However, the present invention is not limited to this.

[0066] Note that the above embodiment has exemplified the X-ray detecting unit 2 having the flat panel detector 21. However, an X-ray detecting unit having an X-ray I.I. or the like may be used.

[0067] It is explicitly stated that all features disclosed in the description and/or the claims are intended to be disclosed separately and independently from each other for the purpose of original disclosure as well as for the purpose of restricting the claimed invention independent of the compositions of the features in the embodiments and/or the claims. It is explicitly stated that all value ranges or indications of groups of entities disclose every possible intermediate value or intermediate entity for the purpose of original disclosure as well as for the purpose of restricting the claimed invention, in particular as limits of value ranges.

Claims

1. An X-ray diagnostic apparatus, comprising
 - a floor rotating arm (54) provided at one end on a floor surface (59) so as to be rotatable around a first, substantially vertical rotation axis (Z1),
 - a bed including a table top (17) movably arranged along a longitudinal axis (LA), and a moving mechanism (171) adapted to move the table top along the longitudinal axis in response to a driving signal supplied from a table top mechanism driving unit (32), the bed being placed such that the longitudinal axis extends through the center of the table top and is spaced apart from the first rotation axis by a predetermined distance,
 - a stand (53) supported on the other end of the floor rotating arm (54) so as to be rotatable around a second, substantially vertical rotation axis (Z2),
 - an arm holder (52) supported on the stand so as to be rotatable around a third, substantially horizontal rotation axis (Z3),
 - a C-arm (51) supported on the arm holder so as to be slidable/rotatable around a fourth, substantially horizontal rotation axis (Z4),
 - an X-ray generating unit (1) mounted on one end of the C-arm, and

an X-ray detecting unit (2) mounted on the other end of the C-arm,

wherein when a rotational angle of the stand around the second rotation axis (Z2) and a rotational angle of the arm holder around the third rotation axis (Z3) and a rotational angle of the C-arm around the fourth rotation axis (Z4) are set at reference angles, an imaging axis (Z5) passing through an X-ray focal point of the X-ray generating unit (1) and a detection surface center of the X-ray detecting unit (2) substantially coincides with the first rotation axis (Z1), and wherein the distance (Lg) between the longitudinal axis (LA) and the first rotation axis (Z1) is substantially equal to the distance (Lg) between the first rotation axis (Z1) and the second rotation axis (Z2).

2. An X-ray diagnostic apparatus according to claim 1, wherein when a rotational angle of the stand around the second rotation axis (Z2) is at a reference angle, an imaging axis (Z5) passing through an X-ray focal point of the X-ray generating unit (1) and a detection surface center of the X-ray detecting unit (2) and the first rotation axis (Z1) cross each other at an isocenter where the imaging axis (Z5), the third rotation axis (Z3), and the fourth rotation axis (Z4) cross each other.
3. An X-ray diagnostic apparatus according to claim 1 or 2, wherein a distance from the first rotation axis (Z1) to the second rotation axis (Z2) is substantially equal to a distance from the second rotation axis (Z2) to an isocenter where an imaging axis passing through an X-ray focal point of the X-ray generating unit (1) and a detection surface center of the X-ray detecting unit (2), the third rotation axis (Z3), and the fourth rotation axis (Z4) cross each other.
4. An X-ray diagnostic apparatus according to any of claims 1 to 3, wherein the one end of the floor rotating arm which is rotatably provided on the floor surface is thinner than the end of the floor rotating arm on which the stand is supported.
5. An X-ray diagnostic apparatus according to one of claims 1 to 4, comprising a further moving mechanism (172) adapted to move the table top vertically in response to said driving signal.

Patentansprüche

1. Röntgen-Diagnosevorrichtung, mit einem Bodendrearm (54), der an einem Ende auf einer Bodenoberfläche (59) so vorgesehen ist, dass er um eine erste, im Wesentlichen senkrechte Drehachse (Z1) drehbar ist, einem Bett, das eine Tischoberseite (17), die entlang einer Längsachse (LA) bewegbar angeordnet ist,

und einen Bewegungsmechanismus (171), der angepasst ist zum Bewegen der Tischoberseite entlang der Längsachse als Reaktion auf ein Antriebssignal, das von einer Tischoberseitenmechanismustreibereinheit (32) geliefert wird, aufweist, wobei das Bett derart angeordnet ist, dass sich die longitudinale Achse durch das Zentrum der Tischoberseite erstreckt und von der ersten Drehachse um einen vorbestimmten Abstand getrennt ist,

einem Ständer (53), der an dem anderen Ende des Bodendrearms (54) derart gehalten ist, dass er um eine zweite, im Wesentlichen senkrechte Drehachse (Z2) drehbar ist,

einem Armhalter (52), der an dem Ständer derart gehalten ist, dass er um eine dritte, im Wesentlichen horizontale Drehachse (Z3) drehbar ist,

einem C-Arm (51), der an dem Armhalter derart gehalten ist, dass er um eine vierte, im Wesentlichen horizontale Drehachse (Z4) gleitend bewegbar/drehbar ist,

einer Röntgenstrahl-Erzeugungseinheit (1), die an einem Ende des C-Arms montiert ist, und einer Röntgenstrahl-Detektionseinheit (2), die an dem anderen Ende des C-Arms montiert ist, bei der, wenn ein Drehwinkel des Ständers um die zweite Drehachse (Z2) und ein Drehwinkel des Armhalters um die dritte Drehachse (Z3) und ein Drehwinkel des C-Arms um die vierte Drehachse (Z4) auf Referenzwinkel eingestellt sind, eine Abbildungsachse (Z5), die durch einen Röntgenstrahl-Fokuspunkt der Röntgenstrahl-Erzeugungseinheit (1) und ein Detektionsoberflächenzentrum der Röntgenstrahl-Detektionseinheit (2) hindurch geht, im Wesentlichen mit der ersten Drehachse (Z1) übereinstimmt, und bei der der Abstand (Lg) zwischen der Längsachse (LA) und der ersten Drehachse (Z1) im Wesentlichen gleich zu dem Abstand (Lg) zwischen der ersten Drehachse (Z1) und der zweiten Drehachse (Z2) ist.

2. Röntgenstrahl-Diagnosevorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, bei der, wenn ein Drehwinkel des Ständers um die zweite Drehachse (Z2) auf einen Referenzwinkel eingestellt ist, eine Abbildungsachse (Z5), die durch einen Röntgenstrahl-Fokuspunkt der Röntgenstrahl-Erzeugungseinheit (1) und ein Detektionsoberflächenzentrum der Röntgenstrahl-Detektionseinheit (2) hindurch geht, und die erste Drehachse (Z1) einander in einem Isozentrum, in dem sich die Abbildungsachse (Z5), die dritte Drehachse (Z3) und die vierte Drehachse (Z4) kreuzen, kreuzen.

3. Röntgenstrahl-Diagnosevorrichtung nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, bei der ein Abstand von der ersten Drehachse (Z1) zu der zweiten Drehachse (Z2) im Wesentlichen gleich zu einem Abstand von der zweiten Rotationsachse (Z2) zu einem Isozentrum, in dem sich eine Abbildungsachse, die durch einen Röntgenstrahl-Fokuspunkt der Röntgenstrahl-Erzeugungseinheit (1) und ein Detektionsoberflächenzentrum der Röntgenstrahl-Detektionseinheit (2) hindurch geht, und die erste Drehachse (Z1) einander in einem Isozentrum, in dem sich die Abbildungsachse (Z5), die dritte Drehachse (Z3) und die vierte Drehachse (Z4) kreuzen, kreuzen.

gungseinheit (1) und ein Detektionsoberflächenzentrum der Röntgenstrahl-Detektionseinheit (2) hindurch geht, die dritte Drehachse (Z3) und die vierte Drehachse (Z4) kreuzen, ist.

4. Röntgenstrahl-Diagnosevorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, bei der das eine Ende des Bodendreharms, das drehbar an der Bodenoberfläche vorgesehen ist, dünner als das Ende des Bodendreharms, an dem der Ständer gehalten wird, ist.
5. Röntgenstrahl-Diagnosevorrichtung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, die einen weiteren Bewegungsmechanismus (172), der angepasst ist zum senkrechten Bewegen der Tischoberseite als Reaktion auf das Treibersignal, aufweist.

Revendications

1. Appareil de diagnostic à rayons X comportant un bras rotatif de sol (54) prévu à une extrémité sur une surface de sol (59) de manière à pouvoir tourner autour d'un premier axe de rotation essentiellement vertical (Z1);
un lit comprenant un dessus de table (17) agencé mobile le long d'un axe longitudinal (LA), et un mécanisme mobile (171) adapté pour déplacer le dessus de table le long de l'axe longitudinal en réponse à un signal de commande fourni depuis une unité de commande du mécanisme de dessus de table (32), le lit étant placé de façon que l'axe longitudinal s'étend à travers le centre du dessus de table et est séparé du premier axe de rotation par une distance prédéterminée;
un pied (53) supporté à l'autre extrémité du bras rotatif de sol (54) de manière à pouvoir tourner autour d'un second axe de rotation essentiellement vertical (Z2),
un support de bras (52) supporté sur le pied de manière à pouvoir tourner autour d'un troisième axe de rotation essentiellement horizontal (Z3);
un bras en C (51) supporté sur le support de bras de manière à pouvoir coulisser/turner autour d'un quatrième axe de rotation essentiellement horizontal (Z4);
une unité de génération de rayons X (1) montée sur une extrémité du bras en C, et
une unité de détection de rayons X (2) montée sur l'autre extrémité du bras en C,
dans lequel quand un angle de rotation du pied autour du deuxième axe de rotation (Z2) et un angle de rotation du support de bras autour du troisième axe de rotation (Z3) et un angle de rotation du bras en C autour du quatrième axe de rotation (Z4) sont mis à des angles de référence, un axe d'imagerie (Z5) passant à travers un point focal de rayons X de l'unité de génération de rayons X (1) et un centre de

surface de détection de l'unité de détection de rayons X (2) coïncide essentiellement avec le premier axe de rotation (Z1), et dans lequel la distance (Lg) entre l'axe longitudinal (LA) et le premier axe de rotation (Z1) est essentiellement égale à la distance (Lg) entre le premier axe de rotation (Z1) et le deuxième axe de rotation (Z2).

2. Appareil de diagnostic à rayons X selon la revendication 1, dans lequel quand un angle de rotation du pied autour du deuxième axe de rotation (Z2) est à un angle de référence, un axe d'imagerie (Z5) passant à travers un point focal d'une unité de générateur, de rayons X (1) et un centre de surface de détection de l'unité de détection de rayons X (2) et le premier axe de rotation (Z1) se croisent l'un l'autre à un isocentre où l'axe d'imagerie (Z5), le troisième axe de rotation (Z3) et le quatrième axe de rotation (Z4) se croisent l'un l'autre.
3. Appareil de diagnostic à rayons X selon la revendication 1 ou 2, dans lequel une distance du premier axe de rotation (Z1) au deuxième axe de rotation (Z2) est essentiellement égale à une distance du deuxième axe de rotation (Z2) à un isocentre où un axe d'imagerie passant à travers un point focal de rayons X de l'unité de génération de rayons X (1) et un centre de surface de détection de l'unité de détection de rayons X (2), le troisième axe de rotation (Z3) et le quatrième axe de rotation (Z4) se croisent l'un l'autre.
4. Appareil de diagnostic à rayons X selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3, dans lequel une extrémité du bras rotatif de sol, qui est prévu rotatif sur la surface du sol, est plus mince que l'extrémité du bras rotatif de sol sur lequel le pied est supporté.
5. Appareil de diagnostic à rayons X selon l'une des revendications 1 à 4, comportant un autre mécanisme de mobilité (172) propre à déplacer le dessus de table verticalement en réponse audit signal de commande.

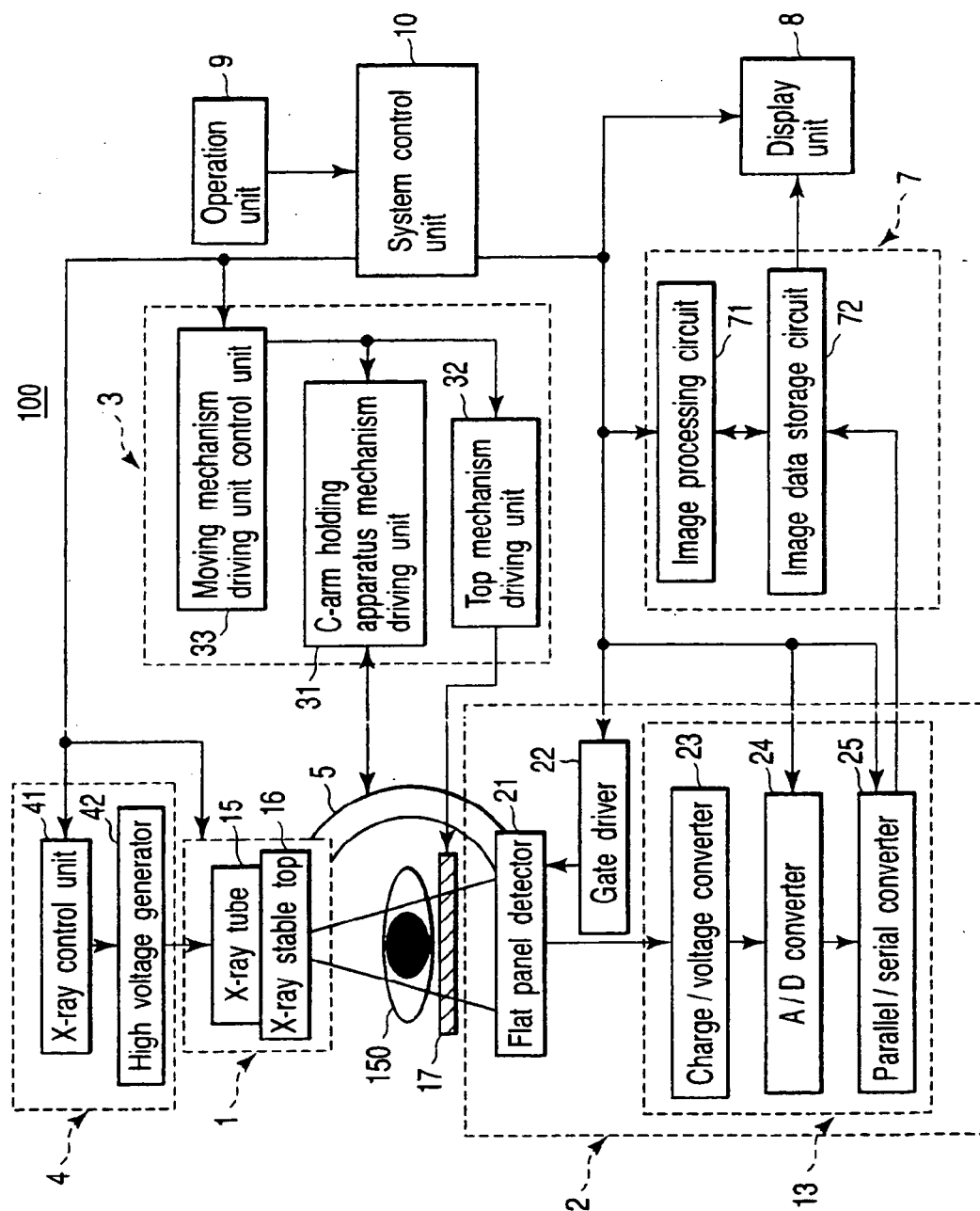
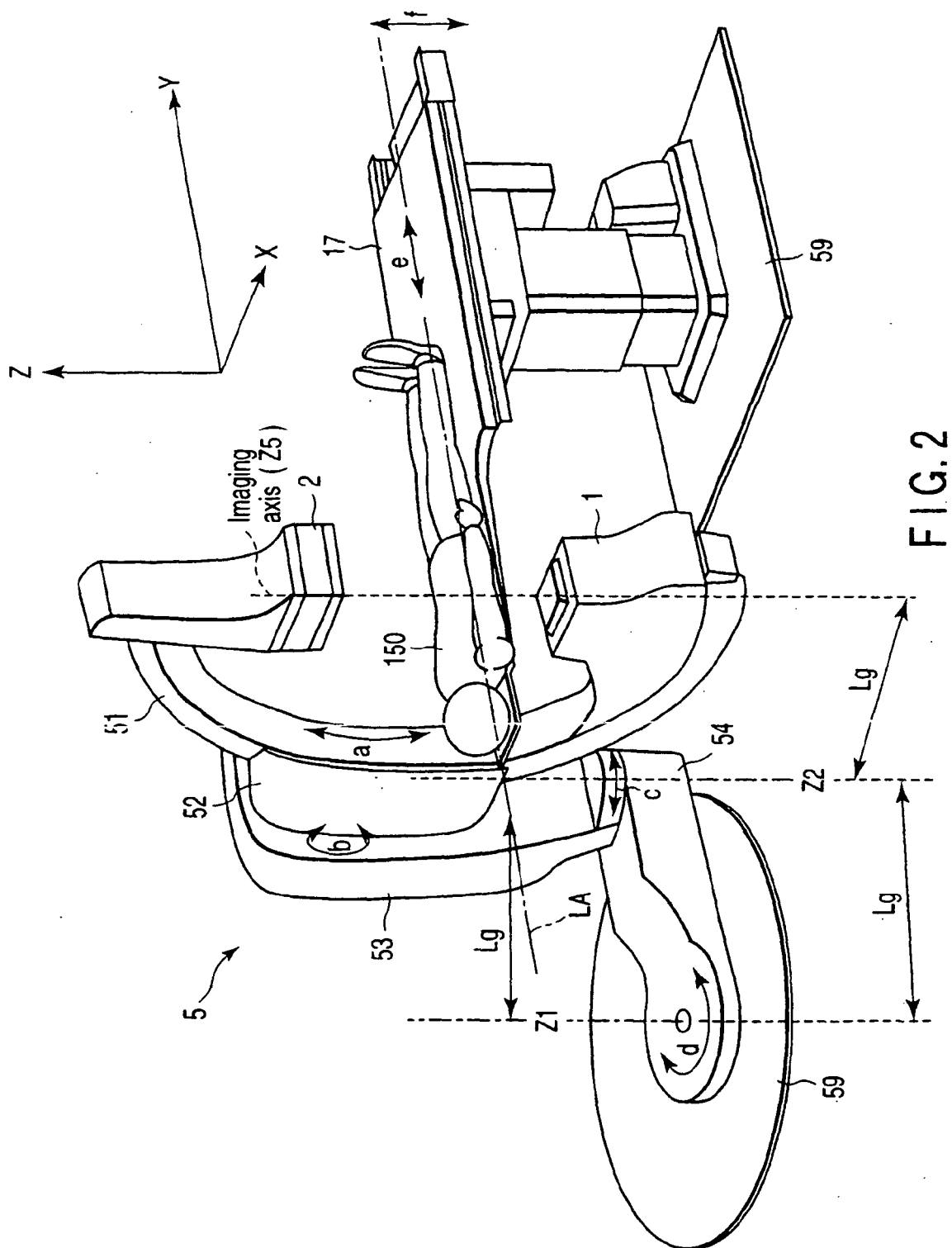


FIG. 1



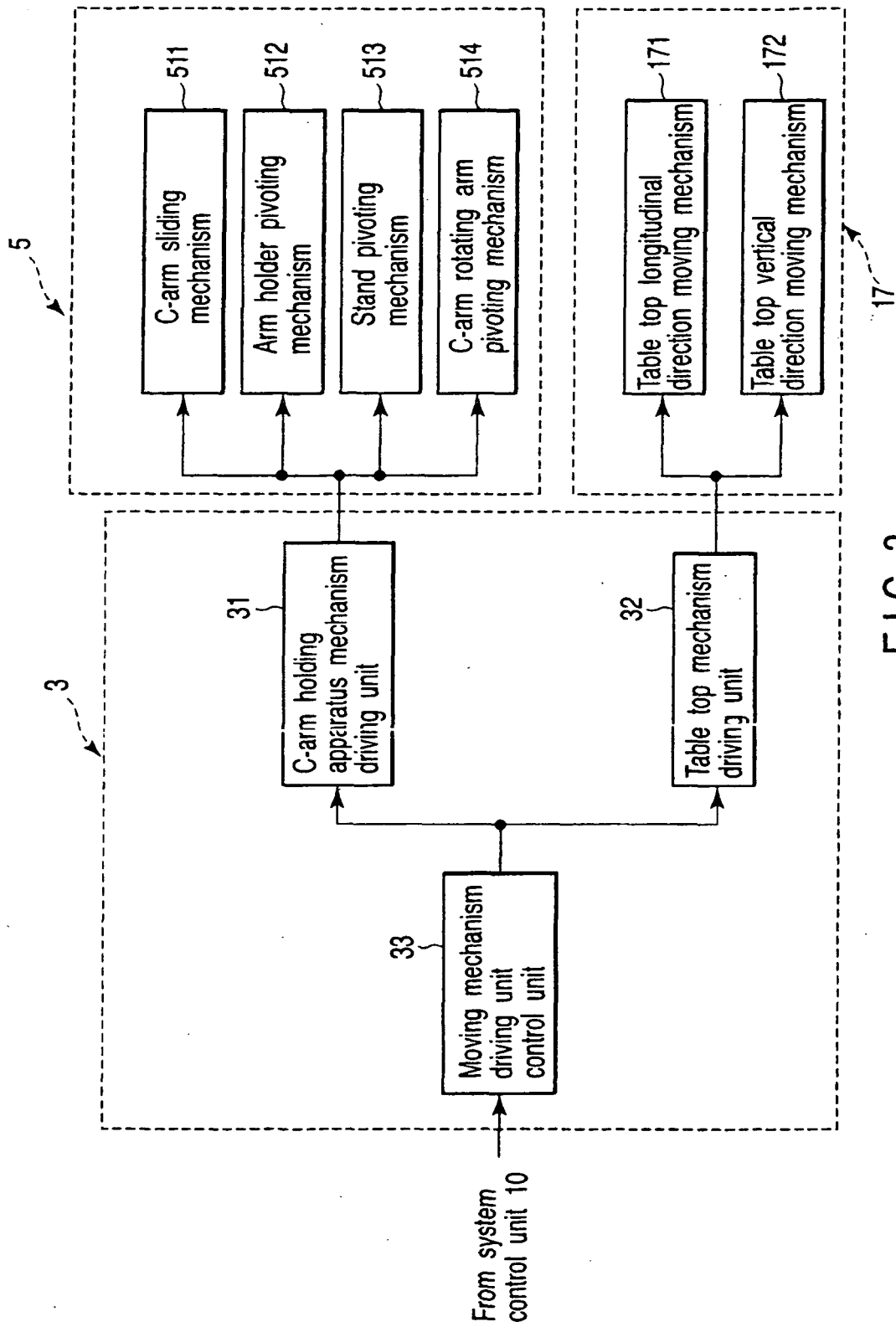
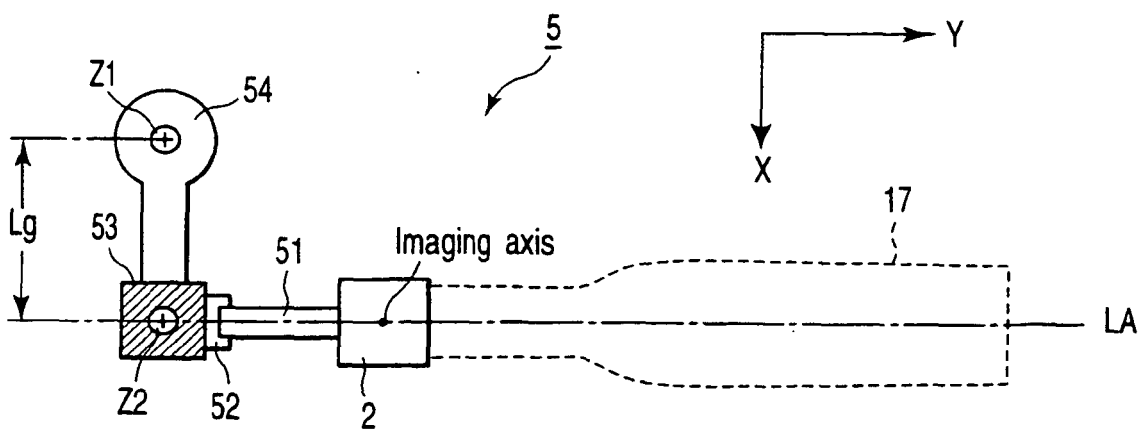
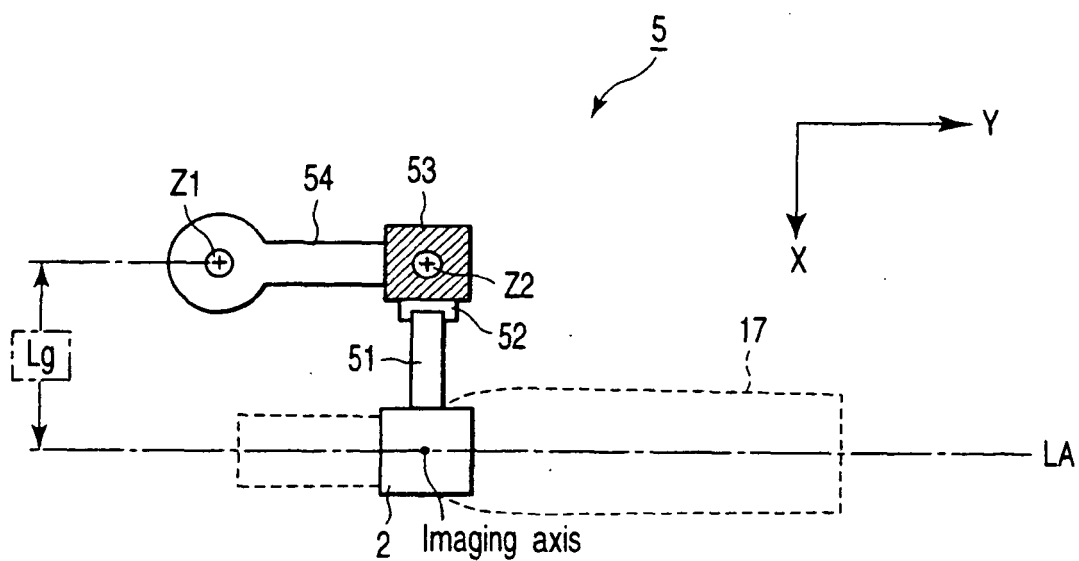


FIG. 3



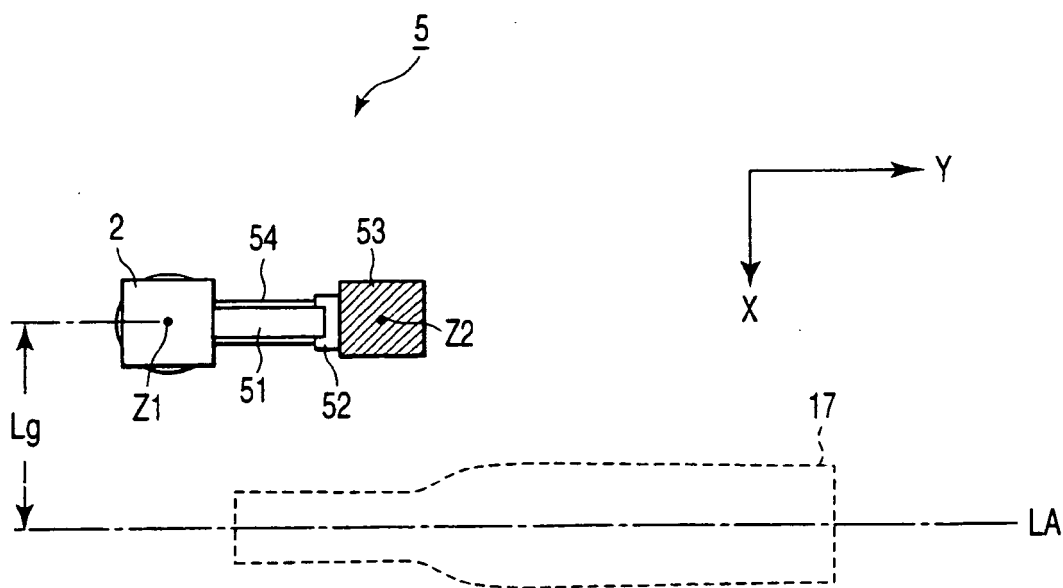


FIG. 5

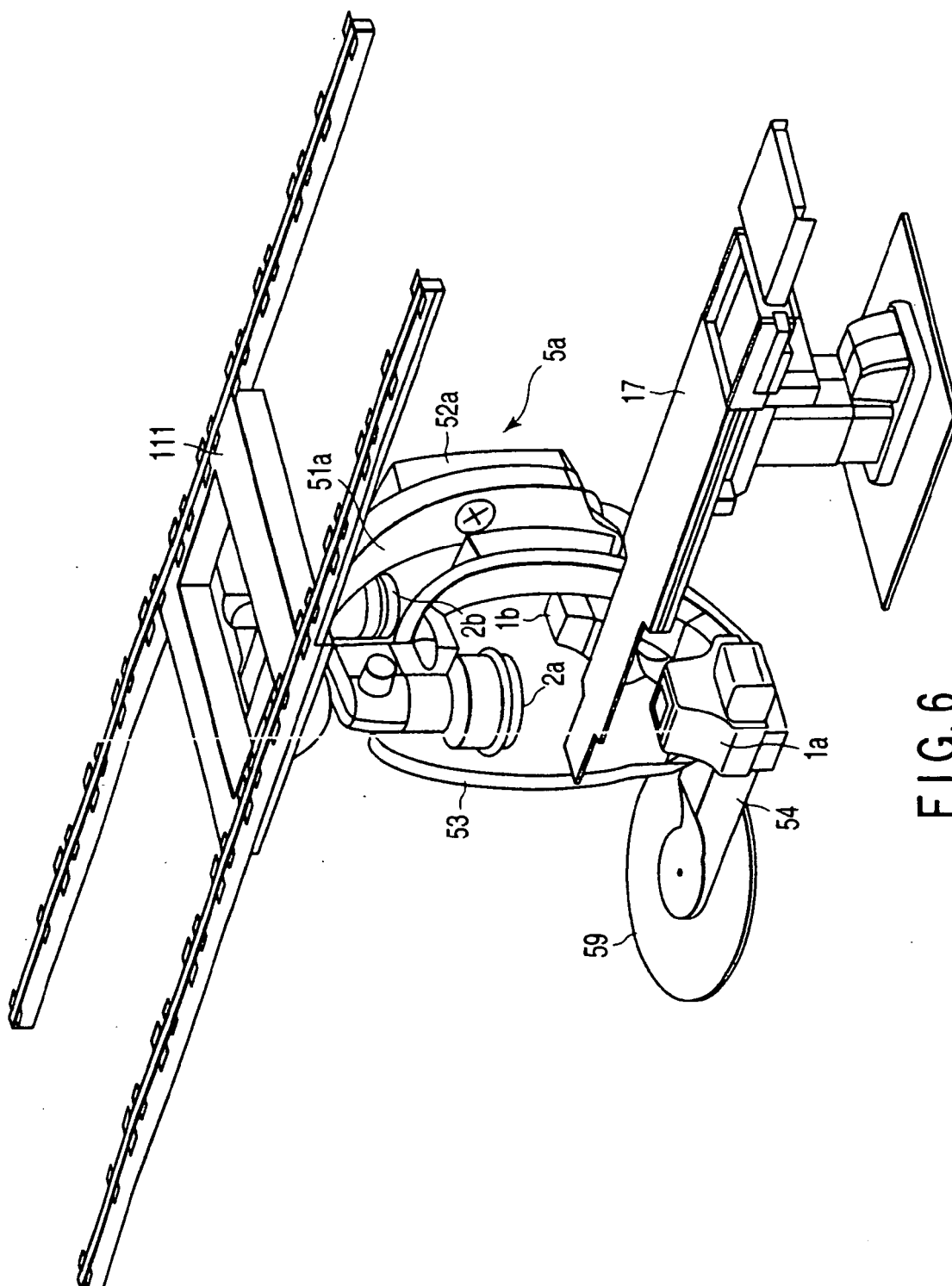


FIG. 6

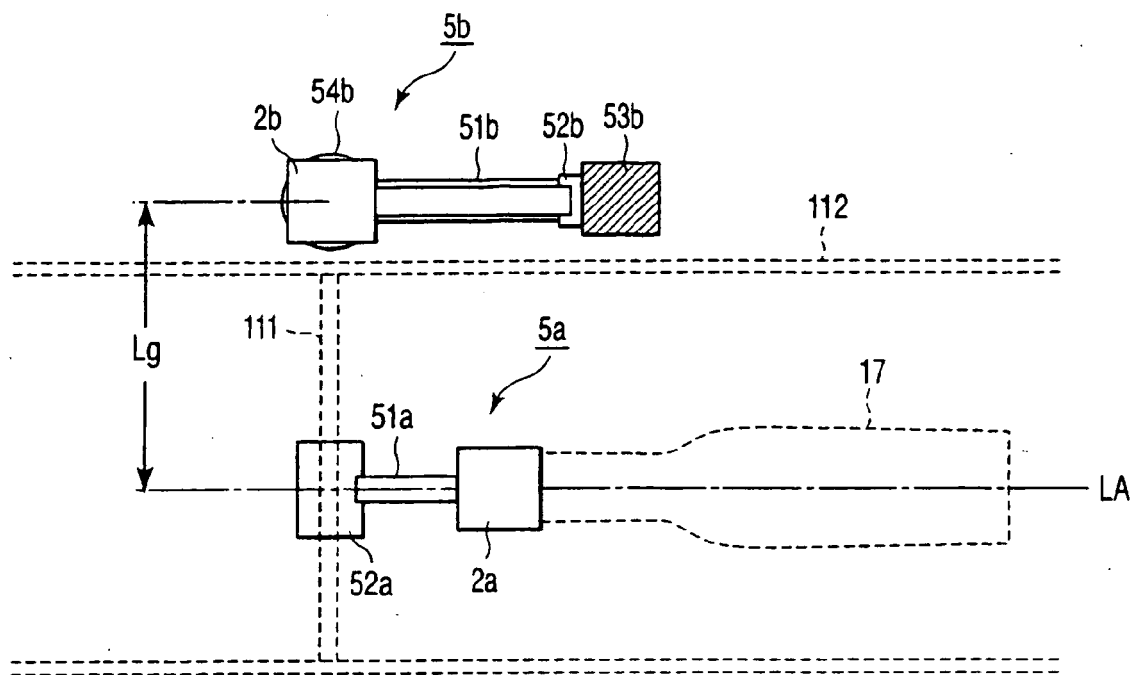


FIG. 7A

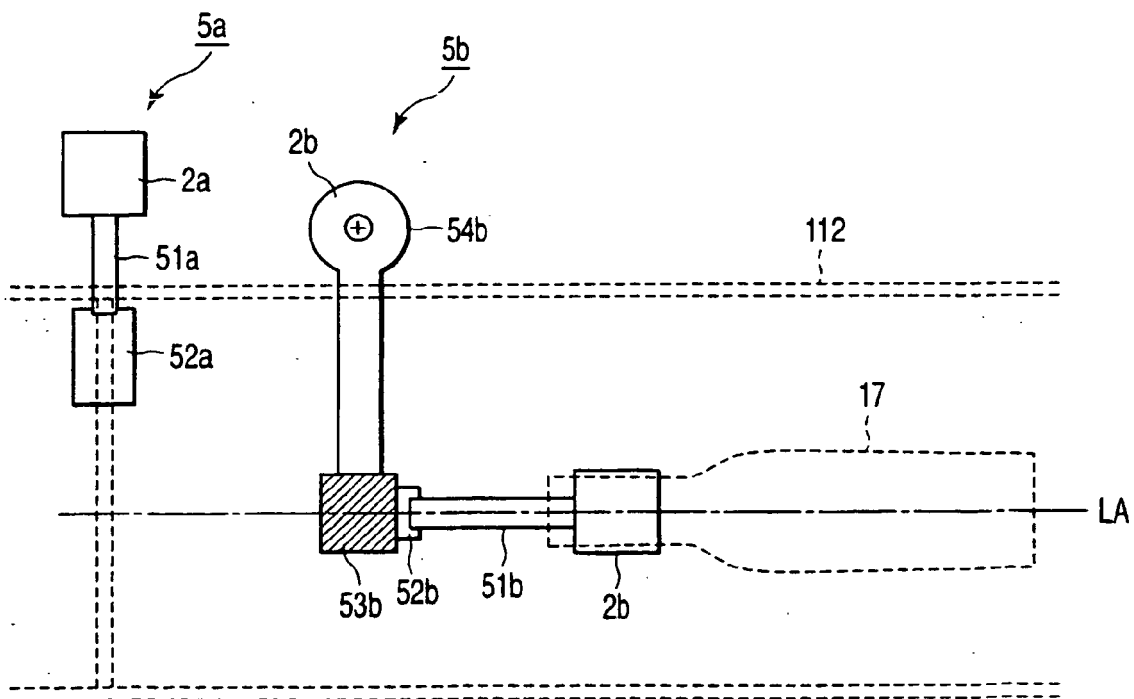


FIG. 7B

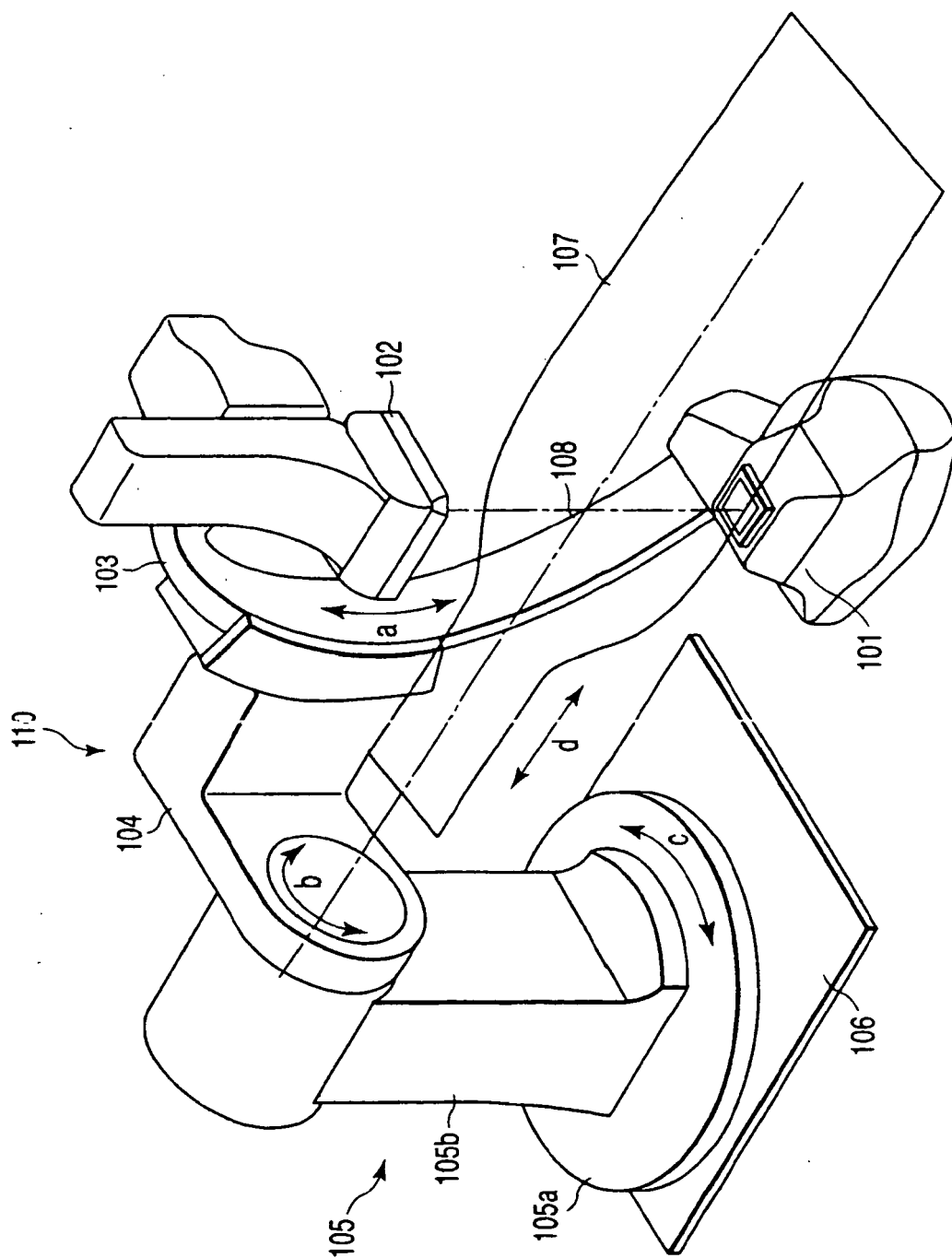


FIG. 8

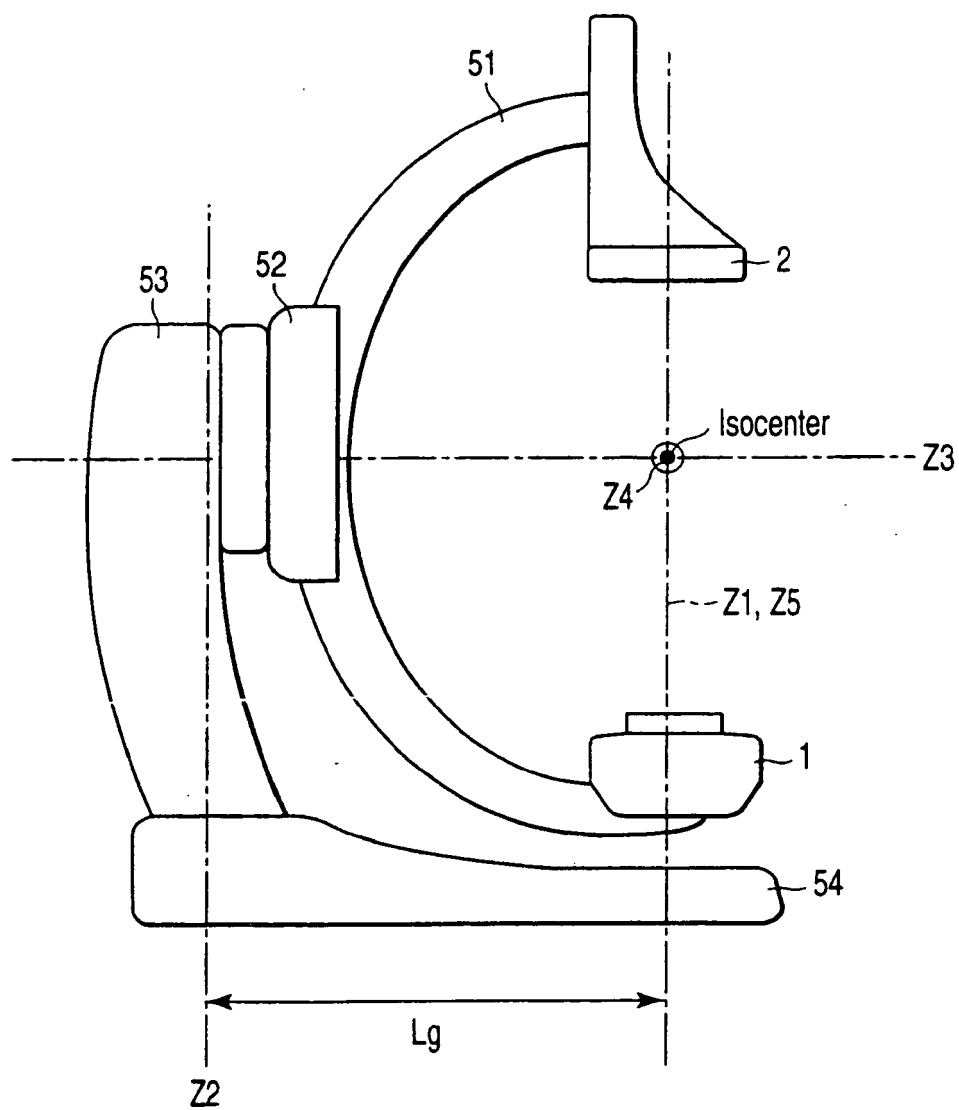


FIG. 9B

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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