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(54) **INTEGRATED MULTI-MODE  
MAMMOGRAPHY/TOMOSYNTHESIS X-RAY  
SYSTEM AND METHOD**

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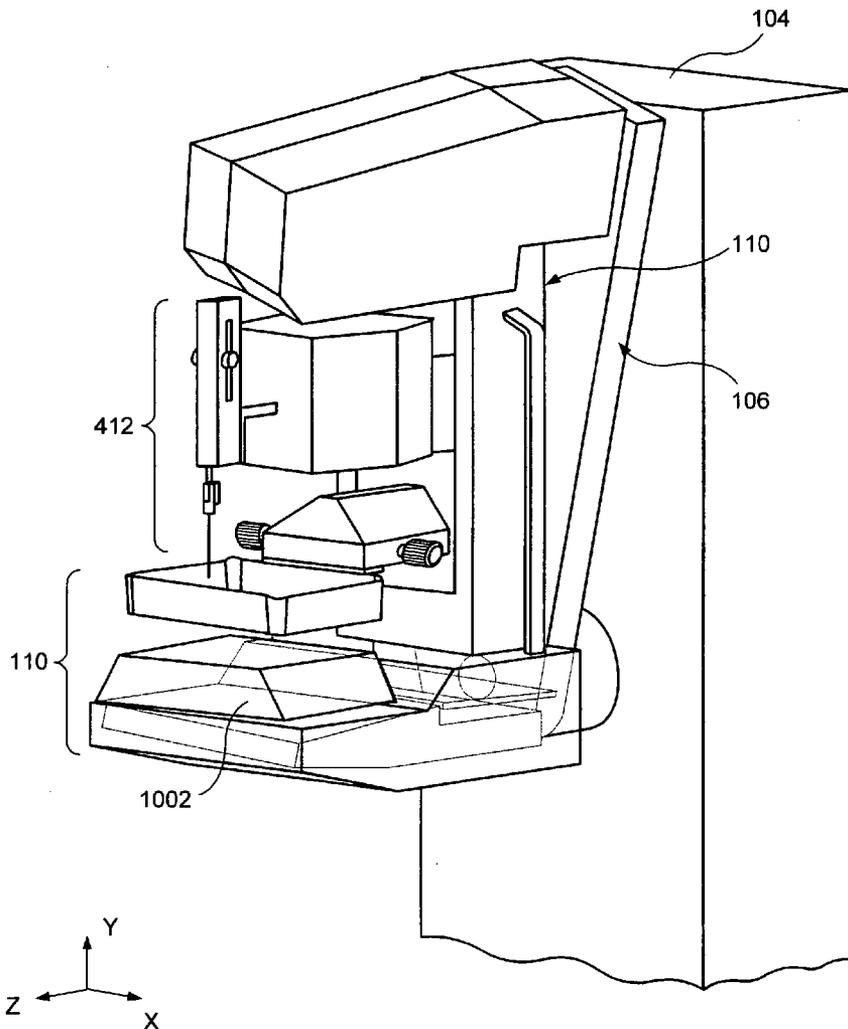
(57) **ABSTRACT**

A system for multi-mode breast x-ray imaging which comprises a compression arm assembly for compressing and immobilizing a breast for x-ray imaging, an x-ray tube assembly, and an x-ray image receptor is provided. The system is configured for a plurality of imaging protocols and modes.

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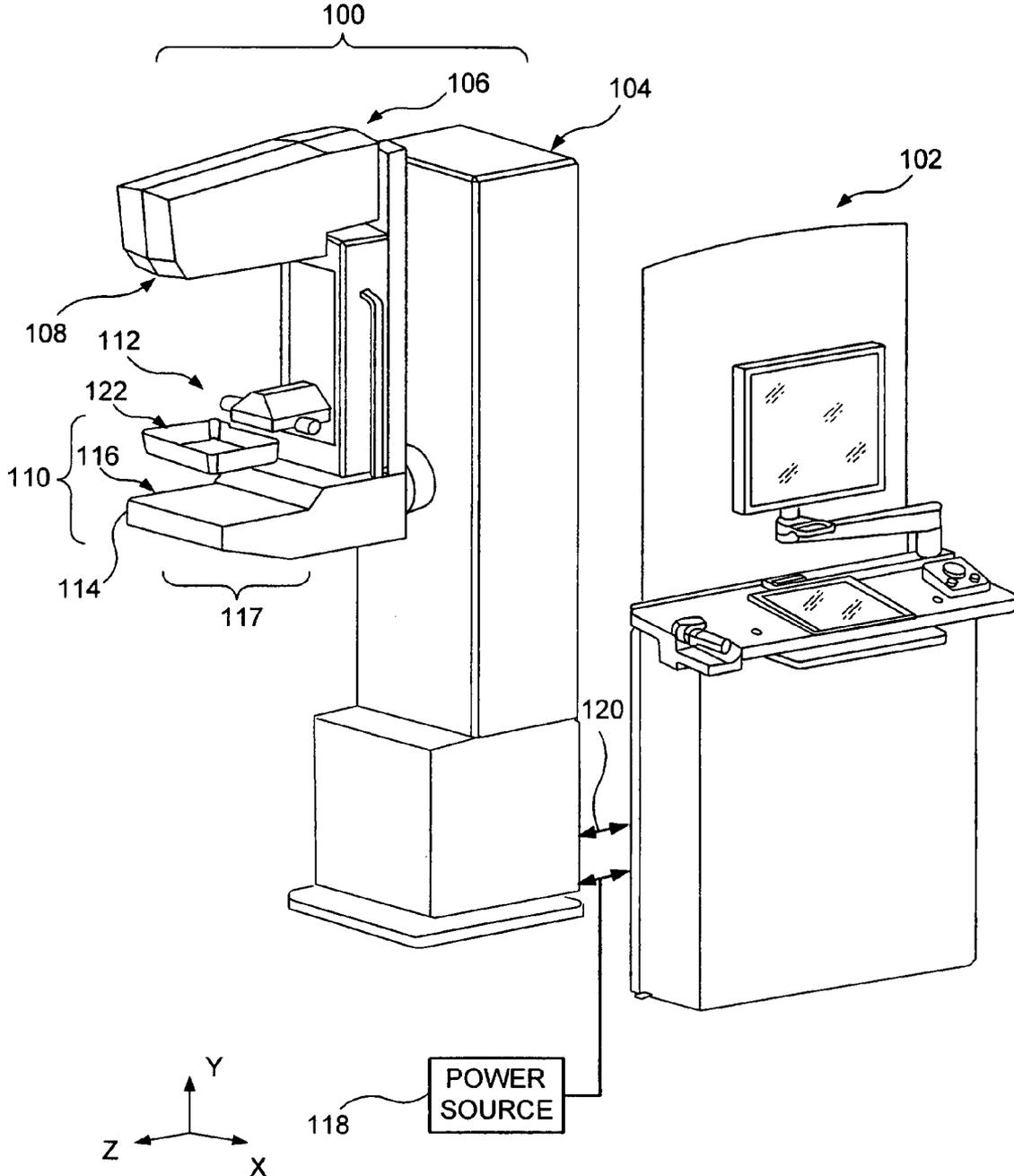


FIG. 1

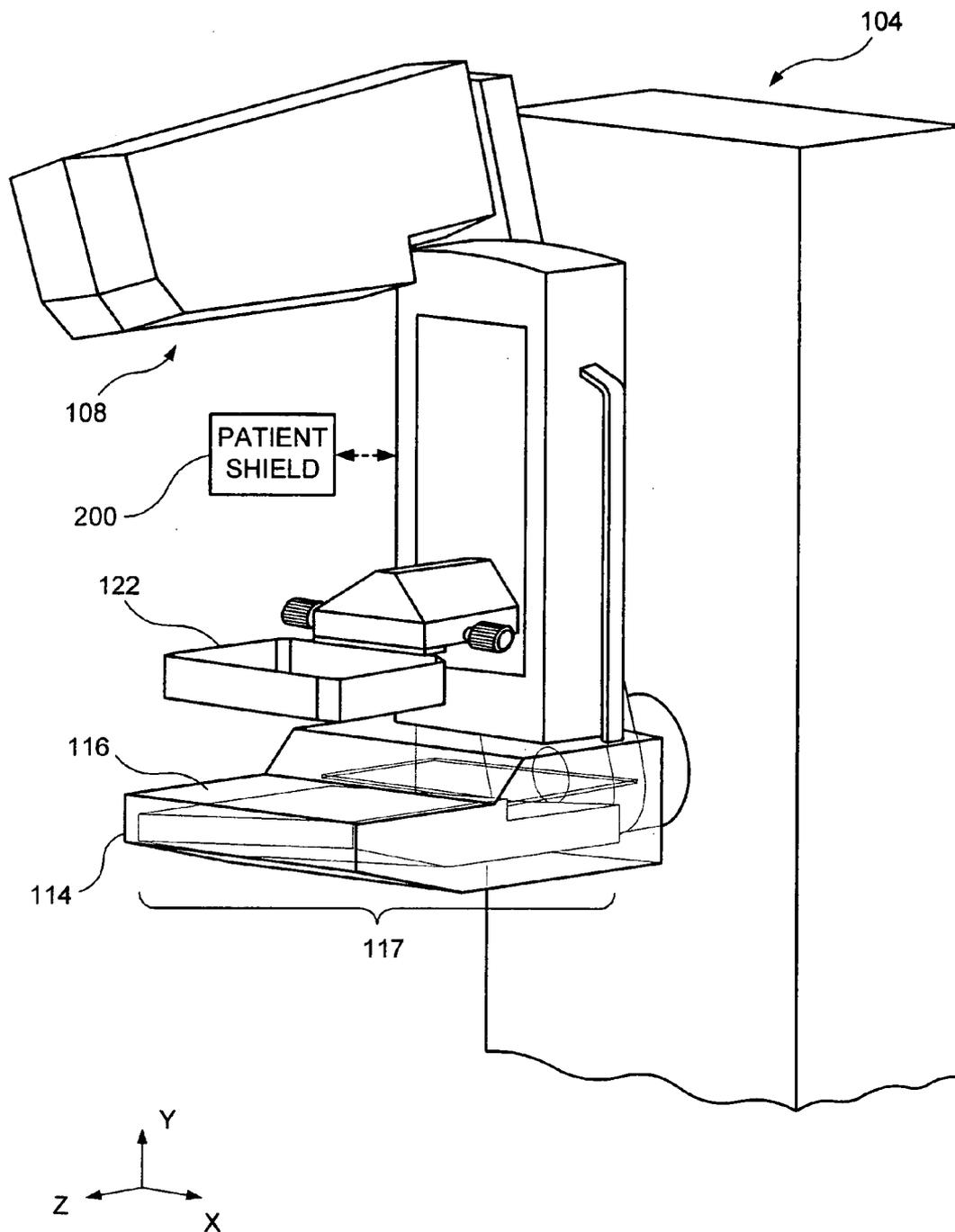


FIG. 2

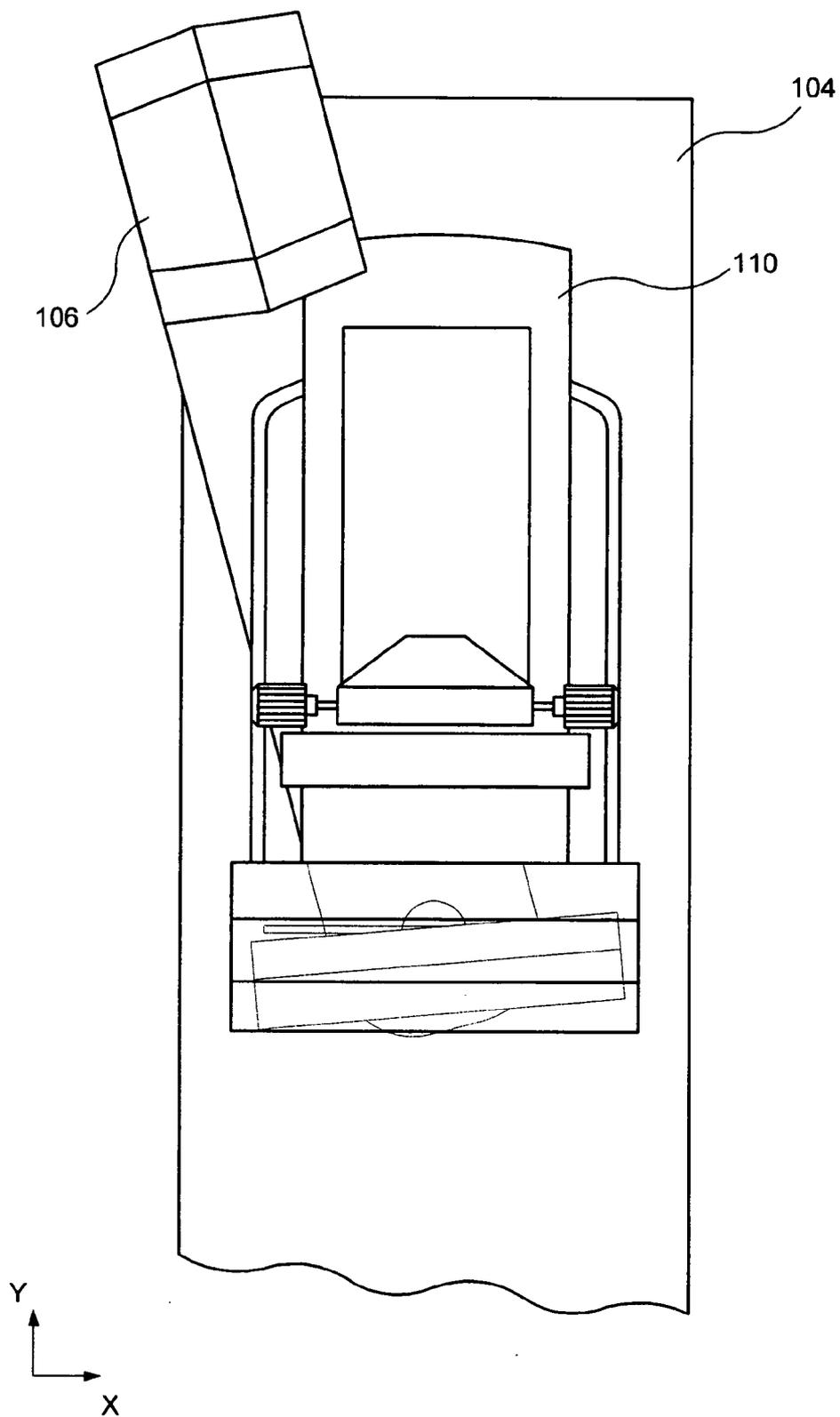


FIG. 3

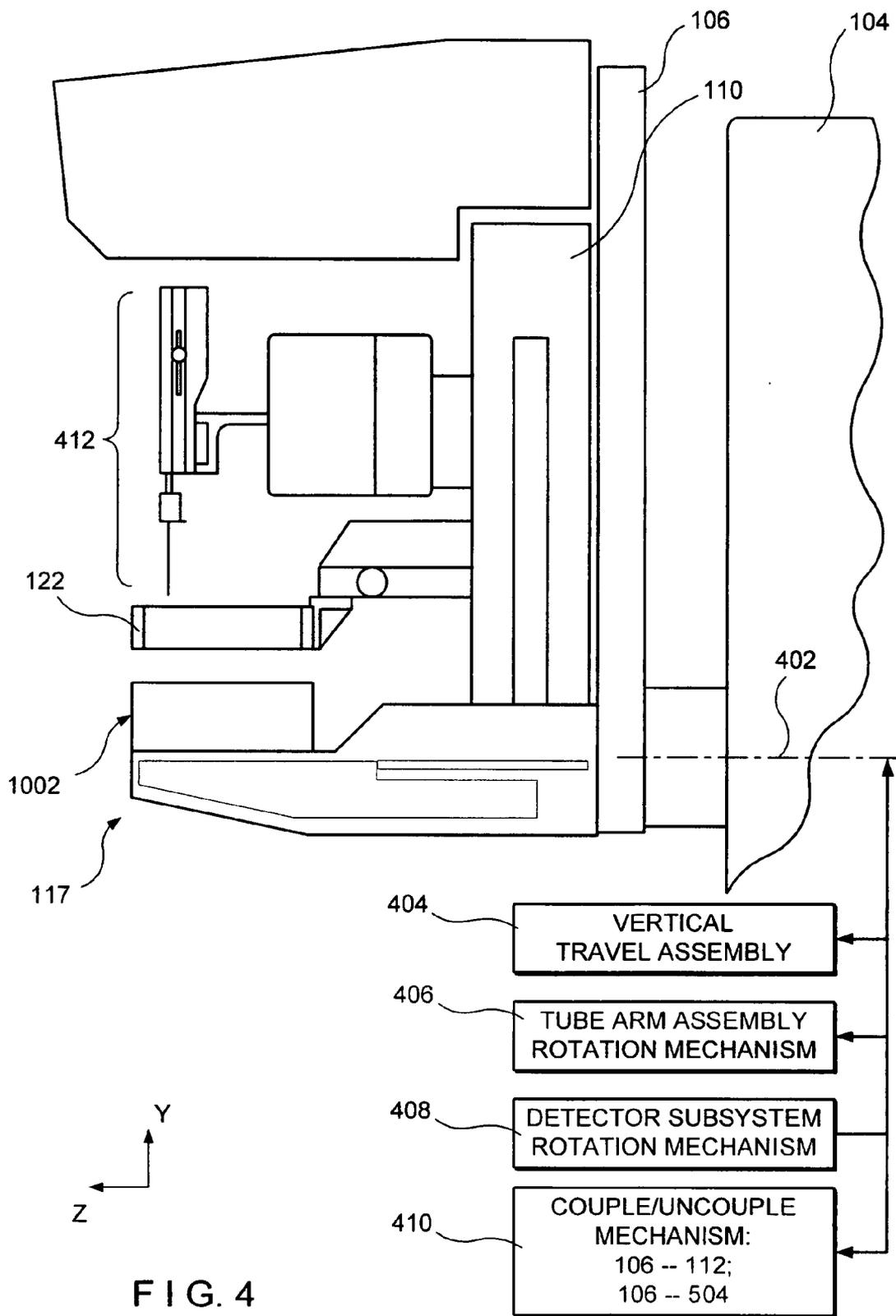


FIG. 4

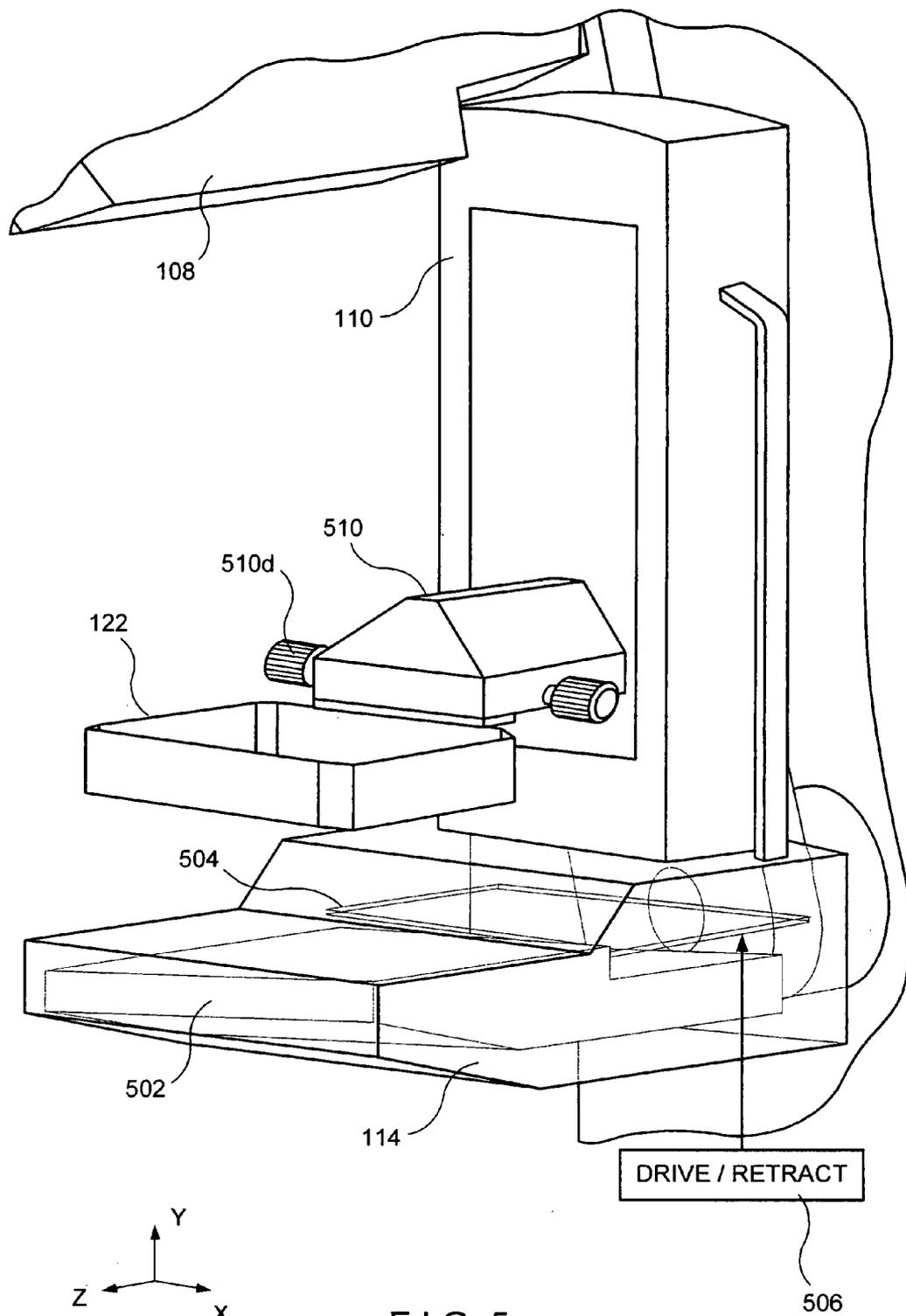


FIG. 5

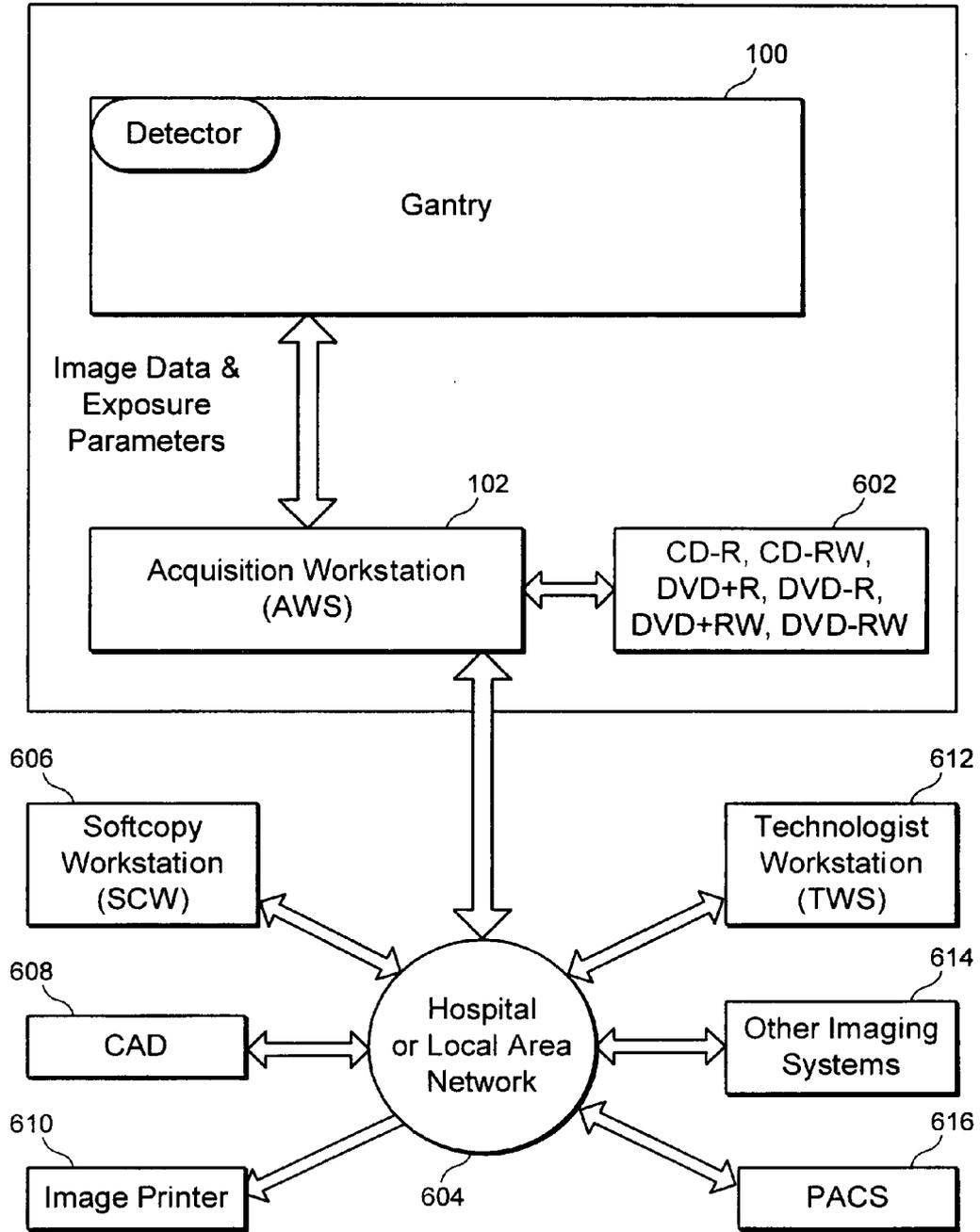


FIG. 6

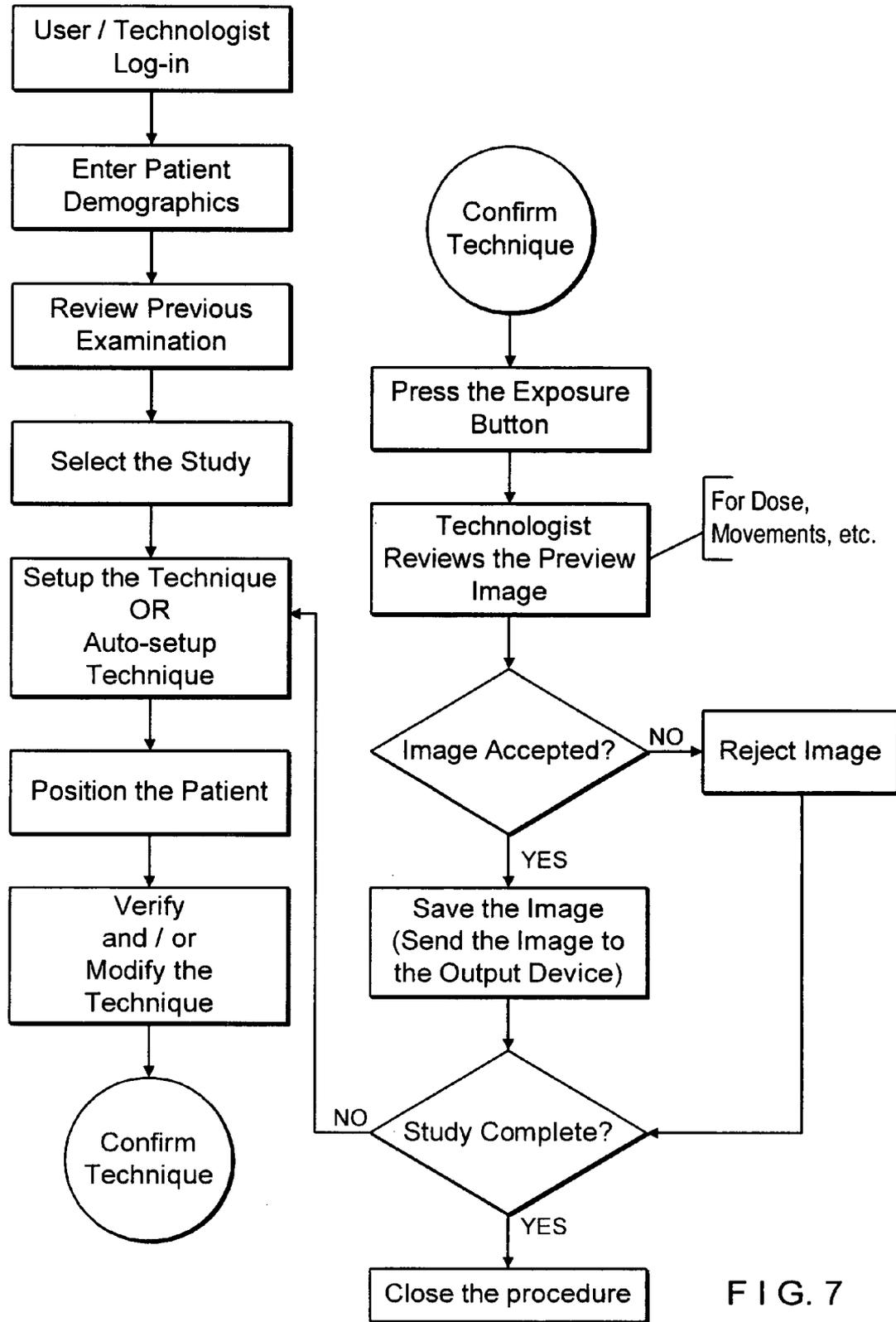


FIG. 7

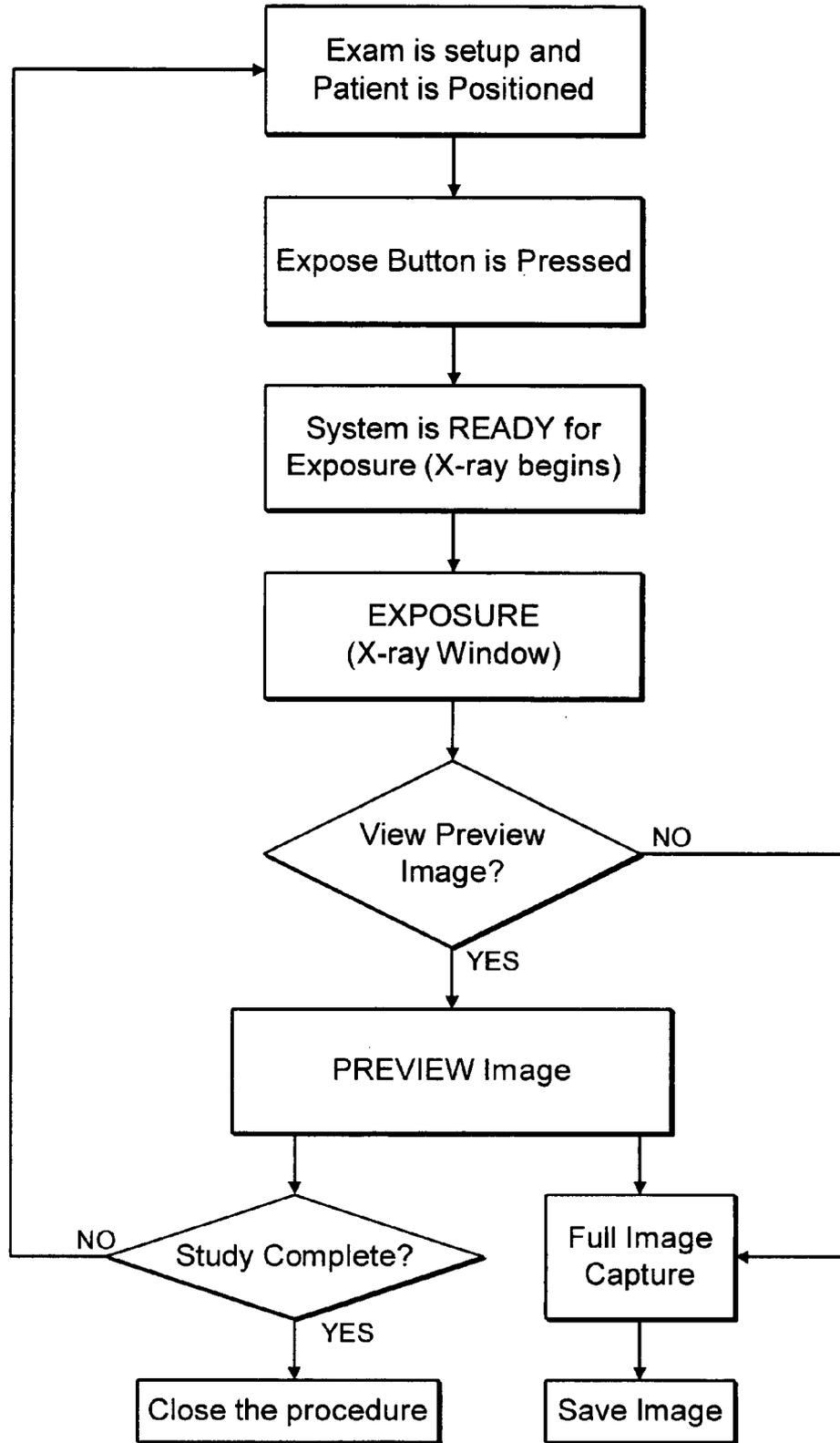


FIG. 8

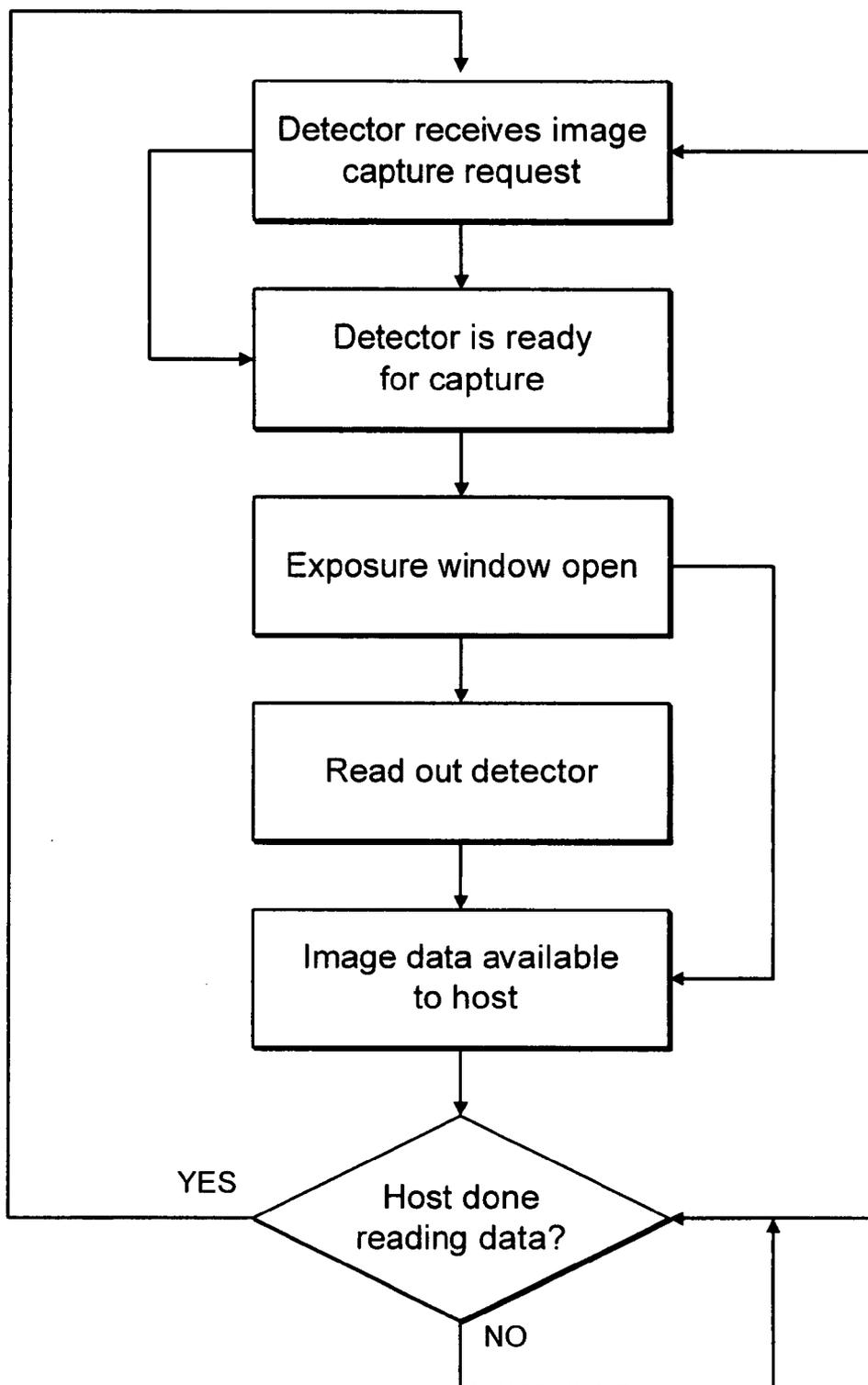


FIG. 9

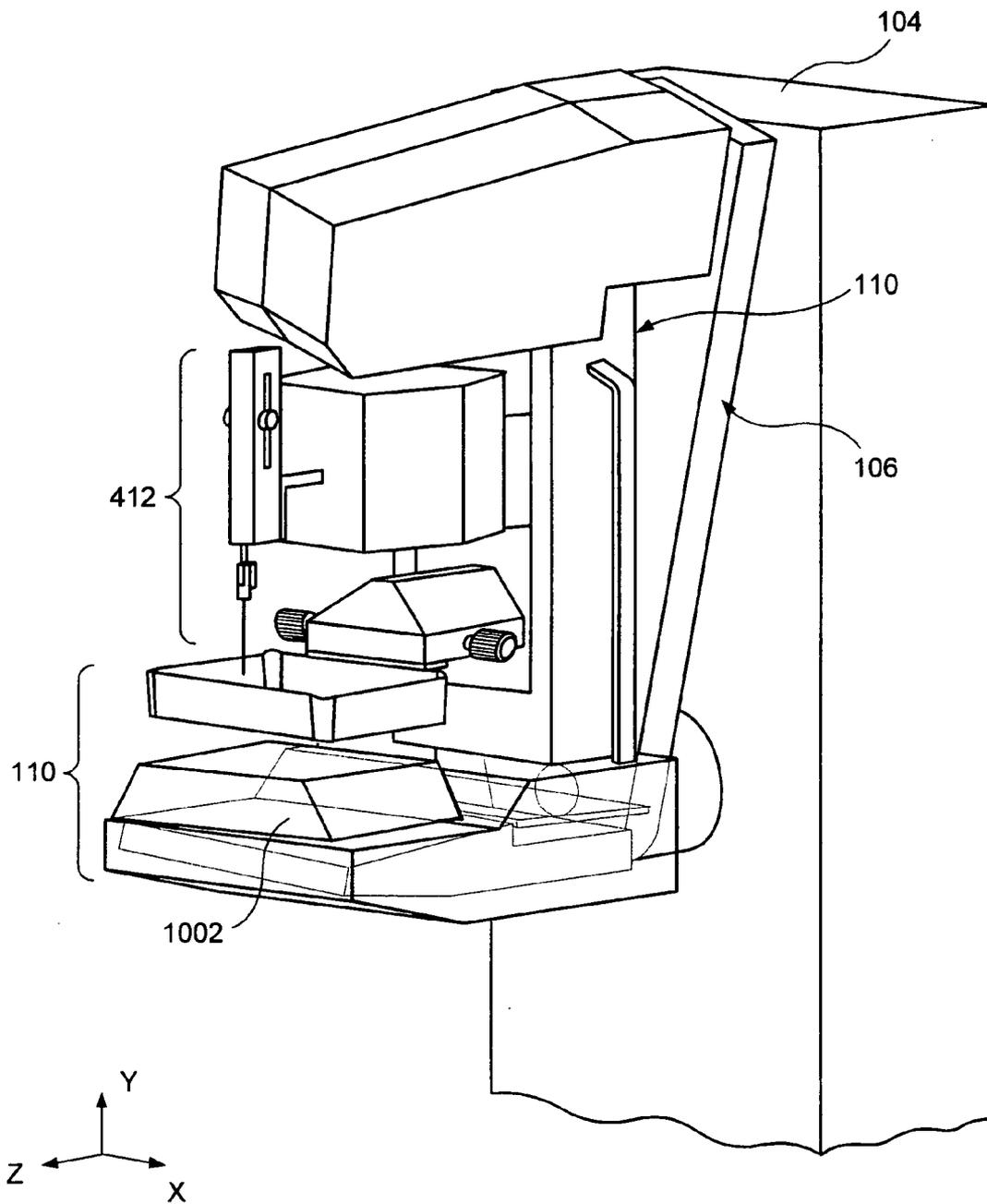


FIG. 10

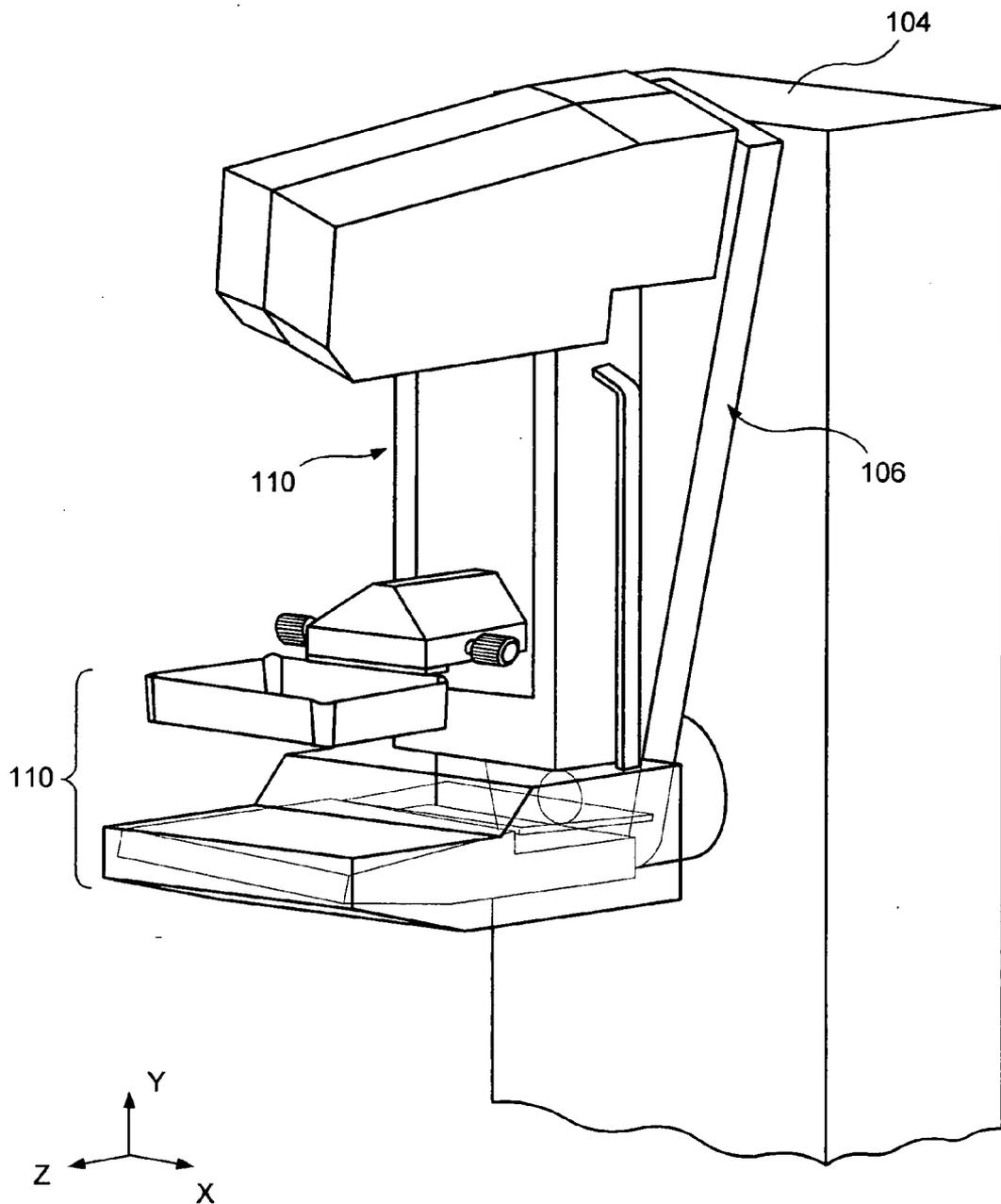


FIG. 11

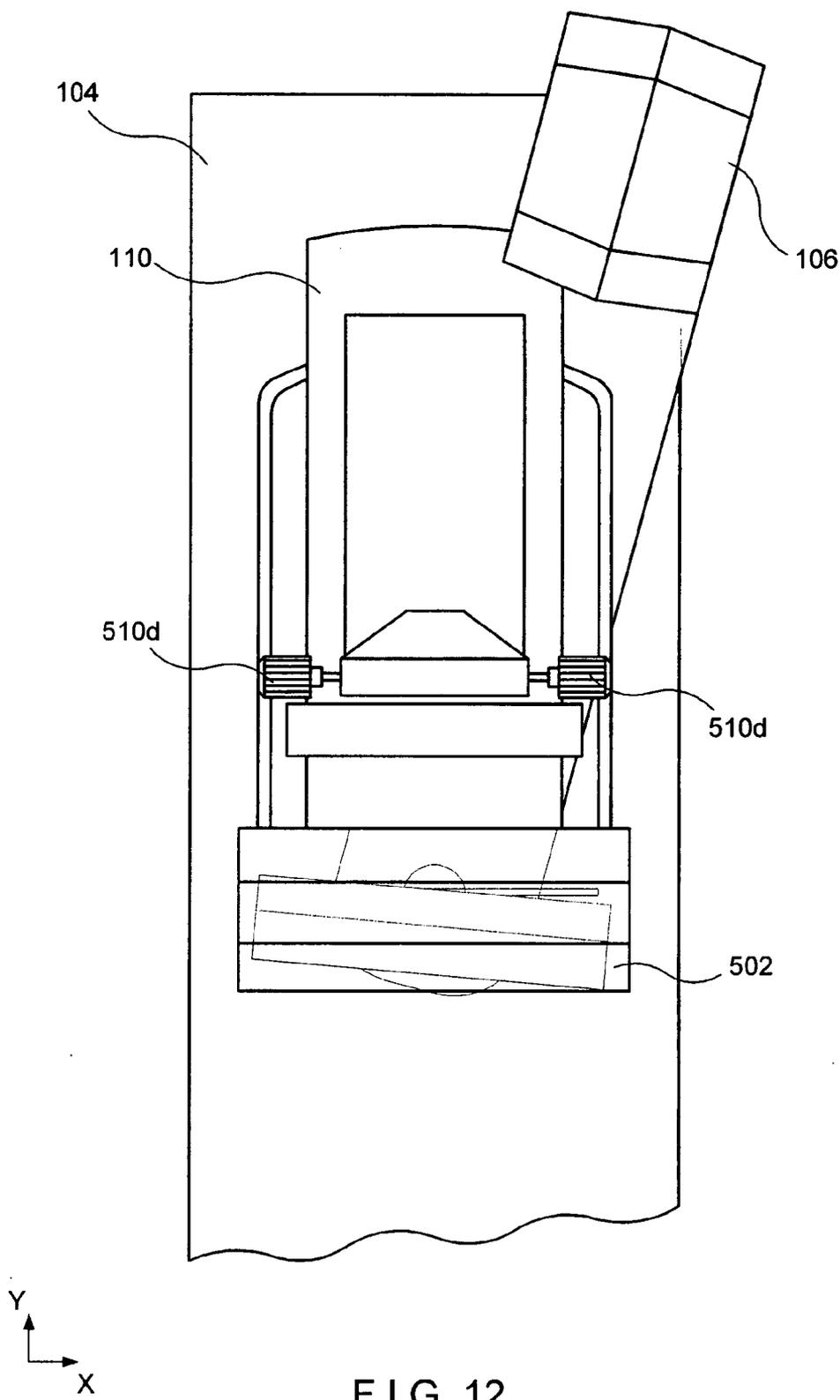


FIG. 12

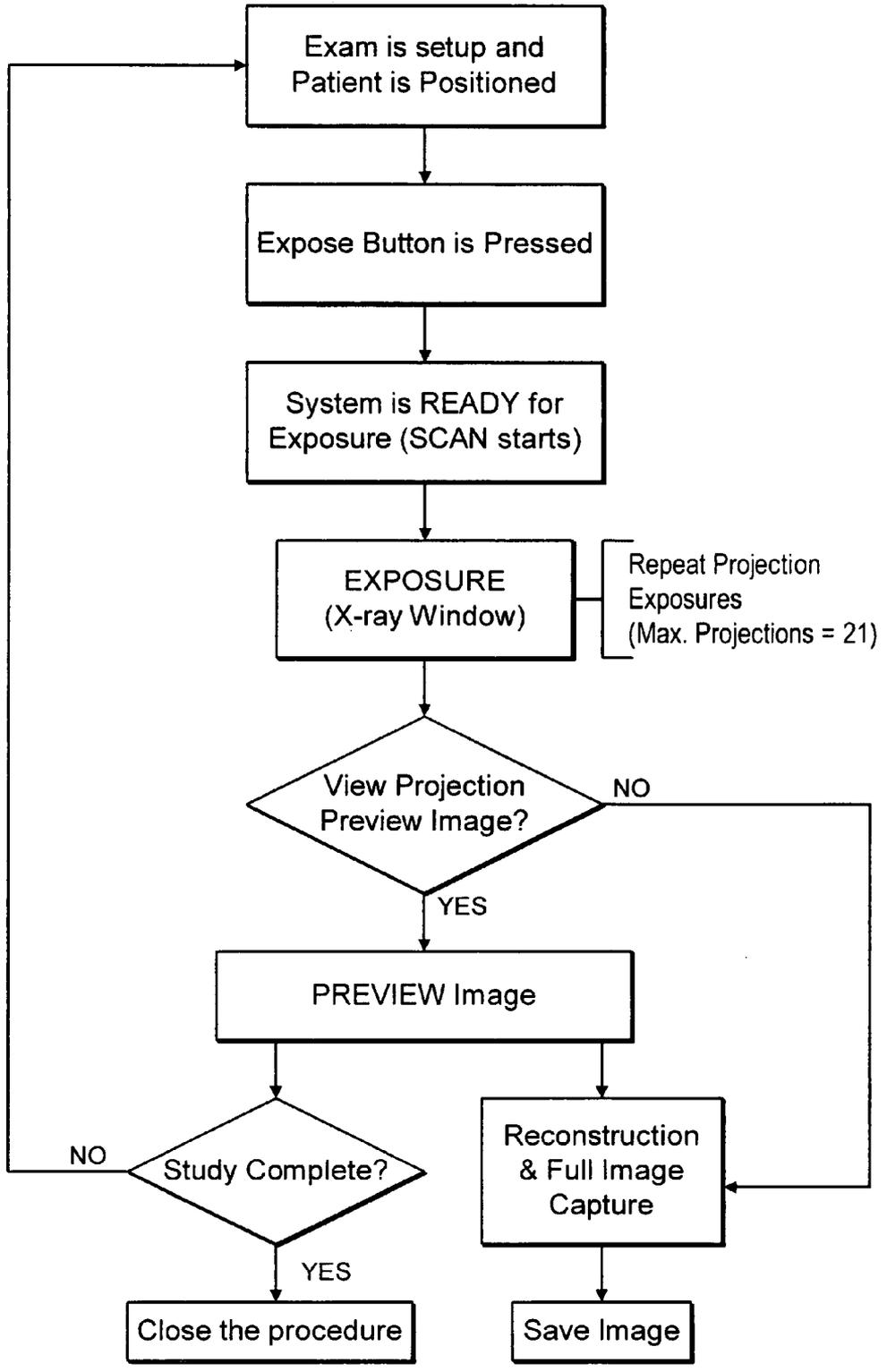


FIG. 13

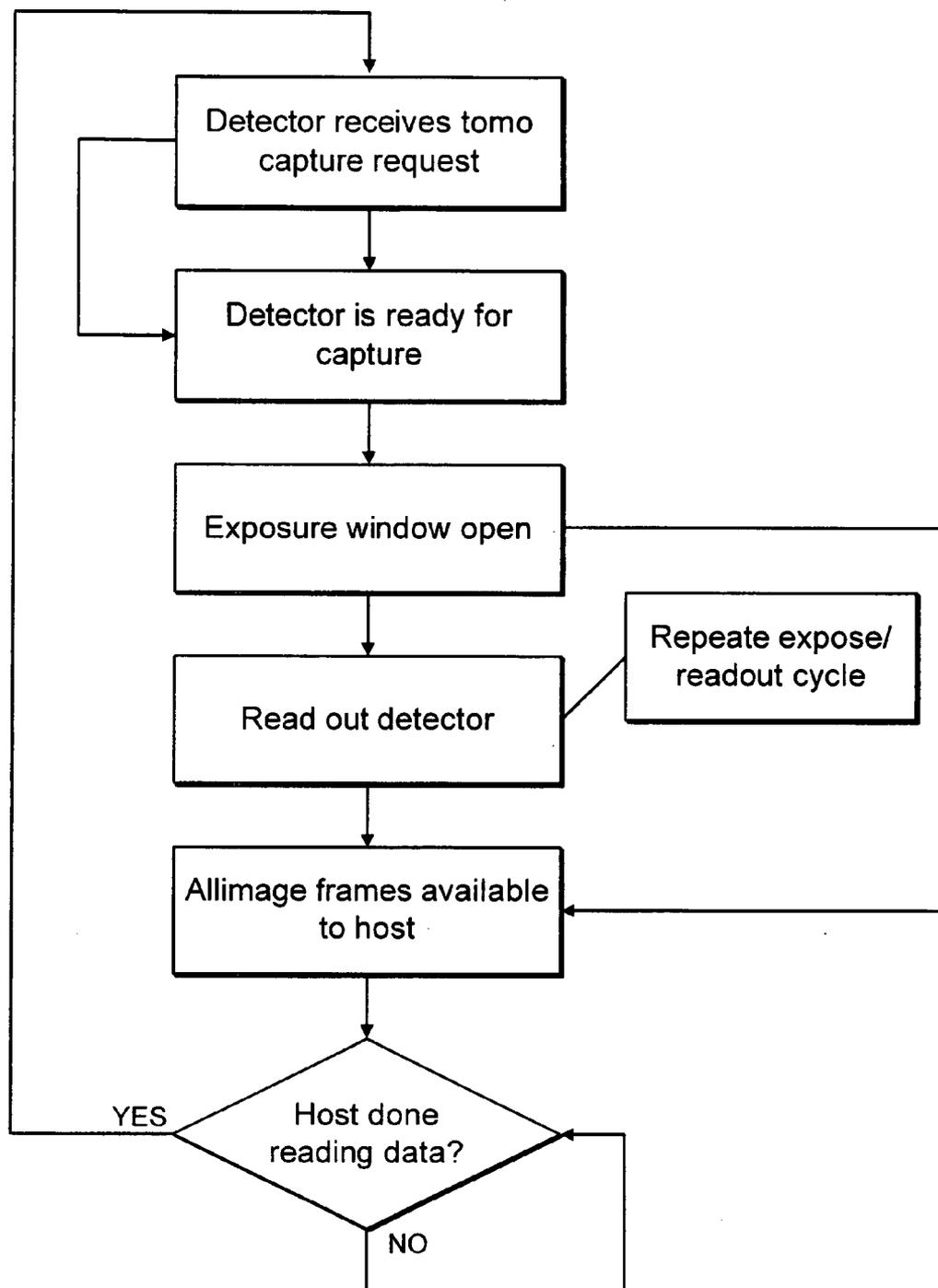


FIG. 14

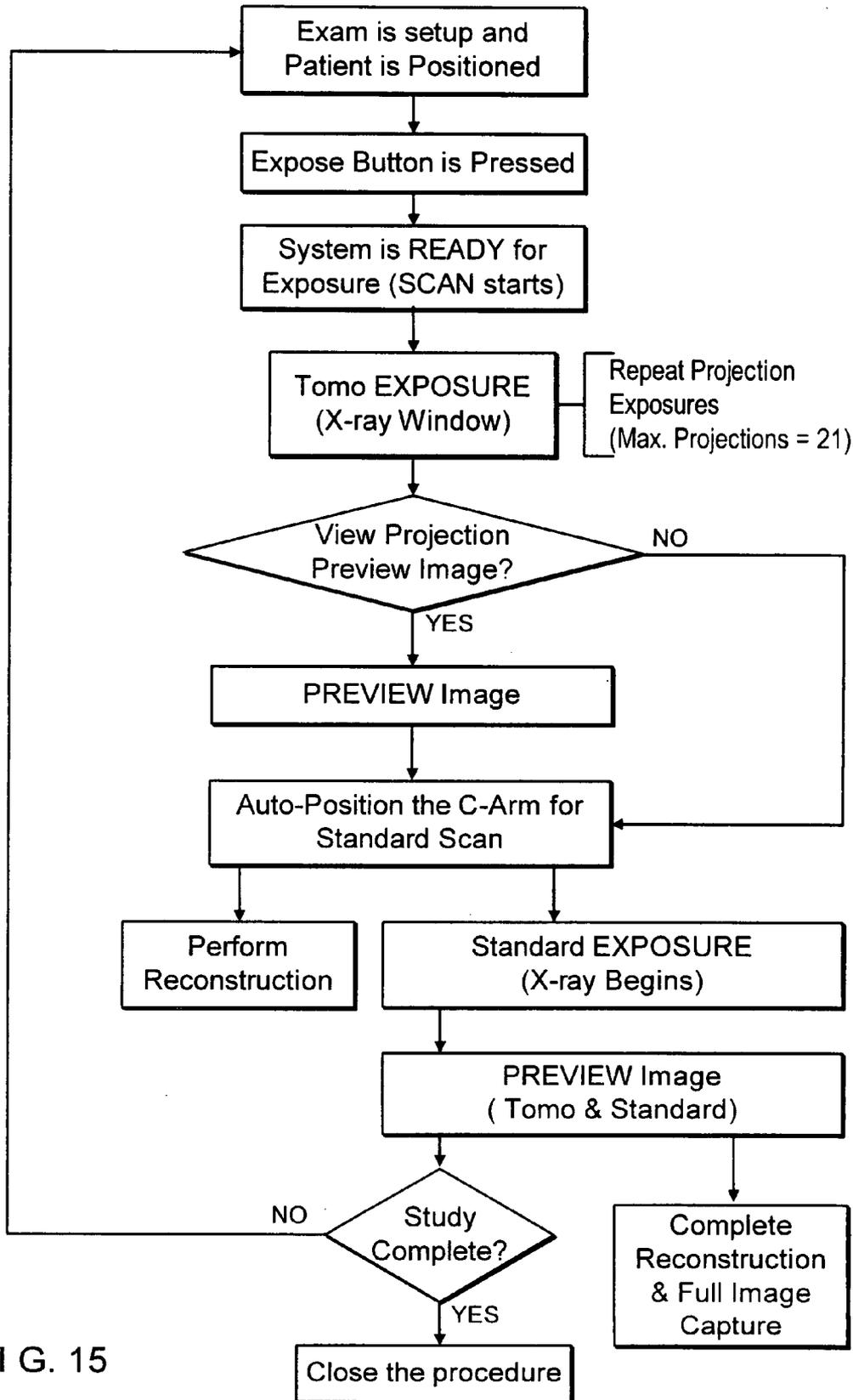


FIG. 15

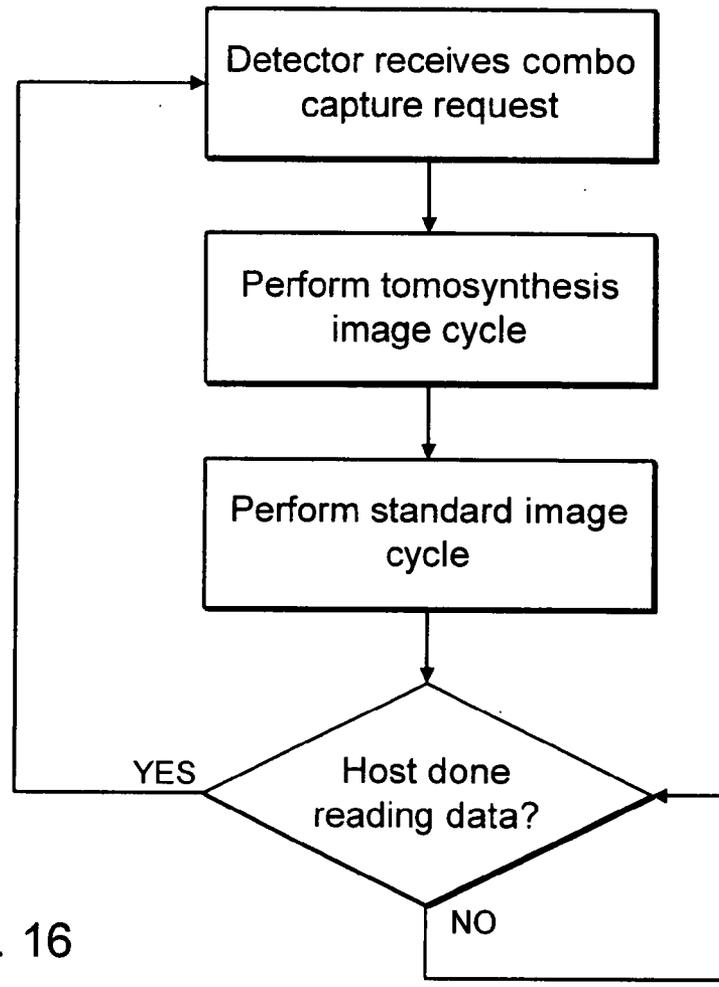


FIG. 16

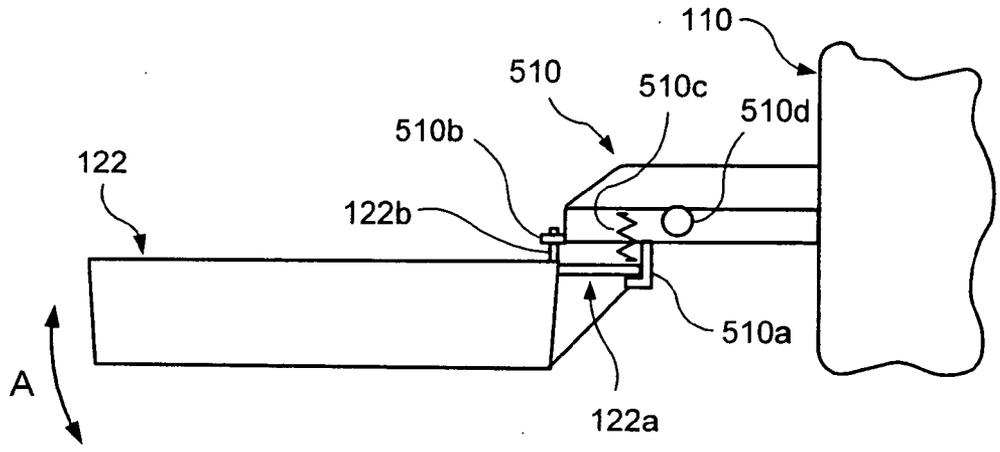


FIG. 17

**INTEGRATED MULTI-MODE  
MAMMOGRAPHY/TOMOSYNTHESIS X-RAY  
SYSTEM AND METHOD**

FIELD

**[0001]** This patent specification pertains to x-ray mammography and, more specifically, to an integrated system for selectively carrying out x-ray mammography and/or tomosynthesis imaging and a method of using such a system.

BACKGROUND

**[0002]** X-ray mammography has long been a screening modality for breast cancer and other lesions, and also has been relied on for diagnostic and other purposes. For many years, the breast image was recorded on x-ray film but more recently digital x-ray image receptors have come into use, as in the Selenia™ mammography system available from Hologic Inc. of Bedford, Mass. and its division Lorad Corporation of Danbury, Conn. For mammograms, a cone-shaped or pyramid-shaped x-ray beam passes through the compressed breast and forms a two-dimensional projection image. Any one of a number of orientations can be used, such as cranial-caudal (CC) or MLO (mediolateral-oblique) orientation. More recently, breast x-ray tomosynthesis has been proposed. The technology typically involves taking two-dimensional (2D) projection images of the immobilized breast at each of a number of angles of the x-ray beam relative to the breast and processing the resulting x-ray measurements to reconstruct images of breast slices that typically are in planes transverse to the x-ray beam axis, such as parallel to the image plane of a mammogram of the same breast. The range of angles is substantially less than in computerized tomography, i.e. substantially less than 180°, e.g. ±15°. Tomosynthesis technology is described in U.S. patent application Ser. No. 10/723,486 filed Nov. 26, 2003; a prototype of a unit with at least some of the described features was shown at the 2003 Radiological Society of North America meeting in Chicago, Ill. Additional prototypes are in clinical testing in this country as of the filing of this patent specification. Other approaches to tomosynthesis also have been proposed: see, e.g., U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,496,557, 5,051,904, 5,359,637, 6,289,235, and 6,647,092, published U.S. Patent Applications Nos. 2001/0038861, 2004/066882, 2004/0066884, and 2004/0066904, and Digital Clinical Reports, Tomosynthesis (GE Brochure 98-5493, November 1998). How to reconstruct tomosynthesis images is discussed in DG Grant, “Tomosynthesis: a three-dimensional imaging technique”, IEEE Trans. Biomed. Engineering, Vol BME-19, #1, (January 1972), pp 20-28. See, also, U.S. Provisional Application Ser. No. 60/628,516, filed Nov. 15, 2004, and entitled “Matching geometry generation and display of mammograms and tomosynthesis images”. Mammography systems can also be used in interventional procedures, such as biopsy, by adding a biopsy station (for example, the StereoLoc II™ Upright Stereotactic Breast Biopsy System, which is available from Hologic, Inc.). The patents, applications, brochures, and article cited above are hereby incorporated by reference in this patent specification as though fully set forth herein.

**[0003]** In clinical use, it can be desirable for a number of reasons to assess both tomosynthesis images and conventional mammograms of the patient’s breasts. For example, the decades of conventional mammograms have enabled medical professionals to develop valuable interpretation expertise.

Mammograms may offer good visualization of microcalcifications, and can offer higher spatial resolution compared with tomosynthesis. Tomosynthesis images may have different desirable characteristics—e.g., they may offer better visualization of structures that can be obscured by overlying or underlying tissue in a conventional mammogram.

**[0004]** While the existing and proposed systems for x-ray mammography and tomosynthesis offer many advantages, it is believed that a need still exists for further improvements to make mammography/tomosynthesis more useful, and that it is particularly desirable to make it possible to use the same system in different modes of operation and thereby reduce acquisition and operating costs and provide greater clinical value and convenience.

SUMMARY

**[0005]** This patent specification describes examples of systems and methods for multi-mode breast x-ray imaging. A single system carries out breast imaging in modes that include standard mammography, diagnostic mammography, dynamic imaging such as with a contrast agent and at different x-ray energies, tomosynthesis imaging, combined standard and tomosynthesis imaging during a single breast compression, needle localization, and stereotactic imaging with a biopsy station mounted to the system.

**[0006]** In an example of a system using the teachings of this patent specification, a compression arm assembly for compressing and immobilizing the breast for x-ray imaging, an x-ray tube assembly, and an x-ray image receptor can be angled relative to each other for different imaging protocols and modes. They can be independently rotated and synchronized as needed, or can be mechanically linked for appropriate synchronized rotation. A patient shield can be mounted to the compression arm assembly to provide a mechanical interlock against patient contact with the rotating x-ray tube assembly. A fully retractable anti-scatter grid can be used that can cover the imaging area of the x-ray receptor in some modes but be retracted completely outside the imaging area for other modes.

**[0007]** The exemplary system further includes a breast compression paddle that is laterally movable, under manual control or when motorized and operating under software control. The compression paddle can shift automatically depending on the view to be acquired. For example, the paddle can be centered on the x-ray receptor for a CC view, shifted to one lateral side of the receptor for an MLO view of one breast and to the other lateral side of the receptor for an MLO view of the other breast. The paddle can be automatically recognized by the system when mounted so that the shifts can be adjusted to the type of paddle.

**[0008]** The compression paddle can be easily removable from a support that has a mechanism for laterally moving the paddle and for allowing the paddle to tilt for better conformance with the breast for selected image modes but locking the paddle against tilt for other modes. With the movement mechanism in the support and not integral with the paddle, the paddle can be simple and inexpensive, and easy to mount to and remove from the support. A number of relatively inexpensive paddles of different sizes and shapes can be provided and conveniently interchanged to suit different procedures and patients.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

**[0009]** FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a gantry and an acquisition workstation in accordance with an example of the disclosed system.

- [0010] FIG. 2 is an enlarged view of a portion of the system of FIG. 1, with a tube arm assembly in a rotated position.
- [0011] FIG. 3 is a front elevation of the apparatus of FIG. 2.
- [0012] FIG. 4 is a side view of a gantry with a biopsy station and a spacer, with schematic illustration of other mechanisms.
- [0013] FIG. 5 is an enlarged view of a portion of FIG. 1.
- [0014] FIG. 6 is a block diagram of the disclosed system when connected to other systems.
- [0015] FIG. 7 is a flow chart illustrating a general work flow for the disclosed system.
- [0016] FIG. 8 is a flow chart illustrating one of several examples of work flow for a standard mammography mode.
- [0017] FIG. 9 is a flow chart illustrating one of several examples of work flow for an image detector subsystem in the standard mammography mode.
- [0018] FIG. 10 is a perspective view of the structure of FIG. 4.
- [0019] FIG. 11 is similar to FIG. 2 but shows a tube arm assembly angled differently.
- [0020] FIG. 12 is a front elevation of the structure of FIG. 11.
- [0021] FIG. 13 is a flow chart illustrating one of several examples of work flow for a tomosynthesis mode.
- [0022] FIG. 14 is a flow chart illustrating one of several examples of work flow for an image detector subsystem in the tomosynthesis mode.
- [0023] FIG. 15 is a flow chart illustrating one of several examples of work flow for a combination mode.
- [0024] FIG. 16 is a flow chart illustrating one of several examples of work flow for an image detector subsystem in the combination mode.
- [0025] FIG. 17 is an enlarged side view of a structure for removably mounting a breast compression paddle.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0026] In describing examples and preferred embodiments illustrated in the drawings, specific terminology is employed for the sake of clarity. However, the disclosure of this patent specification is not intended to be limited to the specific terminology so selected and it is to be understood that each specific element includes all technical equivalents that operate in a similar manner.

[0027] FIGS. 1-6 illustrate a non-limiting example of a multi-mode mammography/tomosynthesis system comprising a gantry 100 and a data acquisition work-station 102. Gantry 100 includes a housing 104 supporting a tube arm assembly 106 rotatably mounted thereon to pivot about a horizontal axis 402 (FIG. 4) and carrying an x-ray tube assembly 108. X-ray tube assembly 108 includes (1) an x-ray tube generating x-ray energy in a selected range, such as 20-50 kV, at mAs such as in the range 3-400 mAs, with focal spots such as a nominal size 0.3 mm large spot and nominal size 0.1 mm small spot (2) supports for multiple filters such as molybdenum, rhodium, aluminum, copper, and tin filters, and (3) an adjustable collimation assembly selectively collimating the x-ray beam from the focal spot in a range such as from 7x8 cm to 24x29 when measured at the image plane of an x-ray image receptor included in the system, at a maximum source-image distance such as 75 cm. Also mounted on housing 104, for rotation about the same axis 402, is a compression arm assembly 110 that comprises a compression plate 122 and a receptor housing 114 having an upper surface 116

116 serving as a breast plate and enclosing a detector subsystem system 117 comprising a flat panel x-ray receptor 502 (FIG. 5), a retractable anti-scatter grid 504 and a mechanism 506 for driving and retracting anti-scatter grid 504. Housing 104 also encloses the following components schematically illustrated in FIG. 4: a vertical travel assembly 404 for moving tube arm assembly 106 and compression arm assembly 110 up and down to accommodate a particular patient or imaging position, a tube arm assembly rotation mechanism 406 to rotate tube arm assembly 106 about axis 402 for different imaging positions, a detector subsystem rotation mechanism 408 for rotating components of detector subsystem 117 (such as x-ray receptor 502) about axis 402 to accommodate different operations modes, and couple/uncouple mechanism 410 to selectively couple or uncouple tube arm assembly 106 and compression arm assembly 110 to and from each other, and tube arm assembly 106 and detector subsystem 117 to and from each other. Housing 104 also encloses suitable motors and electrical and mechanical components and connections to implement the functions discussed here. A patient shield 200, schematically illustrated in FIG. 2, can be secured to compression arm assembly 110 to provide a mechanical interlock against patient contact with the rotating x-ray tube arm assembly 106. Work-station 102 comprises components similar to those in the Selenia™ mammography system, including a display screen (typically a flat panel display that may include touch-screen functionality), user interface devices such as a keyboard, possibly a touch-screen, and a mouse or trackball, and various switches and indicator lights and/or displays. Work-station 102 also includes computer facilities similar to those of the Selenia™ system (but adapted through hardware, firmware and software differences) for controlling gantry 100 and for processing, storing and displaying data received from gantry 100. A power generation facility for x-ray tube assembly 108 may be included in housing 104 or in work-station 102. A power source 118 powers work-station 102. Gantry 100 and work-station 102 exchange data and controls over a schematically illustrated connection 120.

[0028] As illustrated in FIG. 6, additional storage facilities 602 can be connected to work-station 102, such as one or more optical disc drives for storing information such as images and/or for providing information to work-station 102 such as previously obtained images and software, or a local printer (not shown). In addition, the disclosed system can be connected to a hospital or local area or other network 604, and through the network to other systems such as a soft copy workstation 606, a CAD (Computer Aided Detection) station 608 for computer-processing mammography and/or tomosynthesis images to identify likely abnormalities, an image printer 610 for printing images, a technologist workstation 612, other imaging systems 614 such as other mammography systems or systems for other modalities for exchange of images and/or other information, and to a PACS (Picture Archiving) systems 616 for archiving images and other information and/or retrieving images and other information.

[0029] The illustrated system has several modes of operation. An example of typical workflow generally applicable for each mode is illustrated in FIG. 7, and several examples of operational modes are discussed below. Of course, this is only one example and workflow steps may be arranged differently. In all modes, the operator can perform x-ray exposure using manual setting of technic factors such as mA and mSec, or can use an automatic exposure control as known in the art to set the exposure time, kV and filter modes for an image, for

example by using a short, low-x-ray dose pre-exposure. Work-station 102 is set up to record the exposure technique information and associate it with the breast image for later review.

[0030] In standard mammography mode, typically used for screening mammography, tube arm assembly 106 and compression arm assembly 110 are coupled and locked together by 410 in a relative position such as seen in FIG. 1, such that an x-ray beam from x-ray tube assembly 108 illuminates x-ray receptor 502 when the patient's breast is compressed by compression device 112. In this mode, the system operates in a manner similar to said Selenia™ system to take a mammogram. Vertical travel assembly 404 and tube arm rotation mechanism 406 can make vertical adjustments to accommodate a patient, and can rotate tube arm assembly 106 and compression arm assembly 110 together as a unit about axis 402 for different image orientations such as for CC and for MLO images. For example, tube arm assembly 106 and compression arm assembly 110 can rotate between ( $-195^\circ$ ) and ( $+150^\circ$ ) about axis 402. As in the Selenia™ system, compression device 112 includes a compression paddle 122 that can move laterally, in a direction along the chest wall of a patient, to adjust for different imaging orientations. However, as described further below, the mechanism for supporting and moving compression paddle 122 is different. Typically, anti-scatter grid 504 is over x-ray receptor 502 in the standard mammography mode to reduce the effect of x-ray scatter. FIG. 8 illustrates a typical workflow for an exposure in standard mammography mode, and FIG. 10 illustrates an example of the operation of detector subsystem 117 in standard mammography. Of course, these are only examples; other workflow steps or orders of steps can be used instead.

[0031] In a diagnostic mode, the patient's breast can be spaced from upper surface 116, for example by an x-ray translucent spacer gantry 1002 (FIG. 10), with the system otherwise similar to FIG. 1, for a magnification of up to 1.8, for example. In this mode, as in standard mammography, tube arm assembly 106 and compression arm assembly 110 are locked to each other and can move up or down and rotate about axis 402 for different image orientation. A different spacer 1002 can be used for a different degree of magnification. Also, differently shaped or dimensioned compression paddles 122 can be used for different breast compression effects. The x-ray tube in x-ray tube assembly 108 can be set to a smaller focal spot size to improve a diagnostic image. In this mode, anti-scatter grid 504 typically is retracted when magnification is used such that grid 504 is completely out of the image. The user can elect not to use a spacer 1002 in diagnostic imaging, in which case anti-scatter grid 504 can be used over the entire image.

[0032] In a dynamic imaging mode, a number of breast images are taken while the patient's breast remains compressed. In one technique, an agent such as iodine is injected into the patient and after a suitable waiting time such as about one minute for a maximum uptake, two images breast are taken in rapid succession, for example one at an x-ray energy just above the K-edge of iodine and one at an energy just below the K-edge. Alternatively, a succession of breast images can be taken at a single x-ray energy band or bands just above and below the K-edge, or at another x-ray energy range, to track the uptake of agent over time. Another technique adds taking a baseline breast image before or soon after injecting the agent and using it together with later breast images to generate subtraction images that provide better

visualization of anatomy that may be of interest. Still another dynamic imaging mode technique comprises injecting a contrast agent and taking a succession of images over a period such as 5-7 minutes, for example one image every minute, and processing the image data to generate for each pixel, or at least for each pixel of interest, a histogram of the change in the pixel value, to thereby use the manner in which pixel values change to differential abnormal tissue. For this mode, workstation 102 can store preset data that commands gantry 100 and workstation 102 to take a desired sequence of images for the dynamic mode technique selected by the operator, such that the command data sets the appropriate parameters such as x-ray energy, dose, timing of images, etc. Alternatively, such processing to assess changes in pixel values can be done for a region of interest rather than over individual pixels, to produce information such as a measure of changes in the average pixel values in the region of interest.

[0033] In tomosynthesis mode, tube arm assembly 106 and compression arm assembly 110 are decoupled by unit 410 such that compression arm assembly 110 stays in one position, compressing the patient's breast, while tube arm assembly 106 rotates about axis 402, for example between the position illustrated in FIG. 2 to that illustrated in FIG. 11, or  $\pm 15^\circ$  relative to compression arm assembly 110. Tomosynthesis can be carried out for different image orientations, so that compression arm assembly 110 can be rotated about axis 402 (alone or together with assembly 106) for a desired image orientation and locked in place, and then tube arm assembly 106 can be rotated relative to that position of compression arm assembly 110 for tomosynthesis imaging over  $\pm 15^\circ$  or some other desired angular range. In one example, 11 images are taken during an angular sweep of tube arm assembly 106, one every approximately  $3^\circ$ . However, a different number of images can be taken, for example up to 21 during a single sweep. For tomosynthesis images, the x-ray tube in x-ray tube assembly 108 continuously rotates and the x-ray tube is pulsed for each image, for example, for x-ray energy pulses each lasting approximately 100 mSec, although pulses of different duration can be selected. Alternatively, the rotational motion can stop for taking each image, or continuous motion without pulsing can be used (and the timing of data measurements relied to define pixel values). As seen in FIGS. 2, 3, 5, 11 and 12, in this mode mechanism 506 fully retracts anti-scatter grid 504 away from x-ray receptor 502 so grid 504 is out of the image. Also as seen in these Figs., while the breast remains immobilized in compression arm assembly 110 during the angular sweep of tube arm assembly 106, x-ray receptor 502 rocks within receptor housing 114. In this rocking motion, controlled by unit 408 (FIG. 4), a line normal to the image face of x-ray receptor 502 may keep pointing to the focal spot of the x-ray tube in x-ray tube assembly 108. Alternatively, the rotation of tube arm assembly 106 and rocking of x-ray receptor 502 can be through different angles; for example, tube arm assembly 106 can rotate through  $15^\circ$  while x-ray receptor 502 rocks through  $5^\circ$ , i.e. the rocking angle can be an amount one-third that of assembly 108. Synchronous rotation of tube arm assembly 106 and rocking of x-ray receptor 502 can be achieved by controlling separate motors for each or, alternatively, through using a motor to drive tube arm assembly 106 and a mechanical coupling between the rotation of tube arm assembly 106 and rocking of x-ray receptor 502. Image data can be obtained and processed into tomosynthesis images for display and/or storage as described in the material incorporated by reference, for

example in co-pending patent application Ser. No. 10/723, 486 or in U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/628,516, filed Nov. 15, 2004. FIG. 13 illustrates a typical workflow for tomosynthesis mode operation, and FIG. 14 illustrates an example of the operation of detector subsystem 117 in that mode. Again, these are only examples, and other steps or orders of steps can be used instead.

**[0034]** In a combination mode, during a single compression of the patient's breast the system takes a conventional mammogram and tomosynthesis images. In this mode, while the breast remains compressed in compression arm assembly 110, (1) tube arm assembly 106 sweeps and x-ray receptor 502 rocks, each through an appropriate angle, and exposures are taken for tomosynthesis images, and (2) a standard mammogram is taken. The standard mammogram can be taken at a 0° relative angle between tube arm assembly 106 and a normal to the imaging plane of x-ray receptor 502, and can be taken before or after the tomosynthesis images are taken or between the taking of two successive tomosynthesis images. Typically, each tomosynthesis image utilizes substantially lower x-ray dose than the standard mammogram. For example, the total x-ray dosage for tomosynthesis imaging in one sweep of tube arm assembly 106 can be approximately the same as that for a single standard mammogram, or up to approximately three times that dosage. The relationship between the two dosages can be user-selected. FIG. 15 illustrates an example of workflow for the combination mode, and FIG. 16 illustrates an example of the operation of detector subsystem 117 in that mode. Again, these are examples, and different steps or orders of steps can be used instead. For example, a preferred approach may be to take the standard mammogram first, then move arm 106 to one end of its rotational range for tomosynthesis and take the tomosynthesis images. The order in which the two types of images are taken may be optimized such that the overall imaging time is minimized, and an order that achieves such minimization can be the preferred order. The exposure (tube current mA, tube voltage kVp, and exposure length msec) techniques for the standard mammogram and the tomosynthesis exposures can be set manually, or by using automatic methods. If the standard mammogram is taken first, its exposure techniques can be used to set an optimal technique for the subsequent tomosynthesis images, and vice versa. The exposure technique can be modified dynamically, if the software senses that the signal reaching the image receptor is either too low or too high and adjust subsequent exposures as needed.

**[0035]** In a stereotactic mode, during a single compression of the patient's breast at least two images of taken, for example one at (+15)° angle and one at (-15°) angle of tube arm assembly 106 relative to compression arm assembly 110, although other angles can be used and more images can be taken. X-ray receptor 502 can remain in place for this procedure, or can be rocked through a selected angle, for example through an angle sufficient to maintain the same orientation of the imaging surface of receptor 502 relative to tube arm assembly 106. A spacer 1002 can be used for magnification. If x-ray receptor 502 remains in place despite rotation of arm 106, or if spacer 1002 is used, anti-scatter grid 504 is fully retracted; if x-ray receptor 502 maintains its orientation relative to tube arm assembly 106 and not spacer 1002 is used, anti-scatter grid 504 need not be retracted. As is known in the art, the two or more images can be used to identify the location of a lesion, so that needle biopsy can be used, for example with an upright needle biopsy station 412 (FIG. 4) in a manner

similar to that used with the commercially available Selenia™ system and StereoLoc II™. A compression paddle 122 appropriate for needle biopsy typically is used when taking the stereotactic images. Alternatively, some or all of the images taken in the tomosynthesis mode and/or in the combined mode can be used to identify the location of a lesion for biopsy, in which case a compression paddle 122 appropriate for the purpose typically is used when taking the images.

**[0036]** In needle localization mode, x-ray images can be taken after a biopsy or other needle is inserted into the compressed breast. For this purpose, imaging such as in the stereotactic mode, the tomosynthesis mode, or the combined mode can be used.

**[0037]** In the disclosed system, compression paddle 122 is movable laterally, as generally described in U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2005/0063509 A1, hereby incorporated by reference herein. In addition, compression paddle 122 can pivot about an axis along the patient's chest wall to conform the breast shape in certain procedures, as discussed in said U.S. Pat. No. 5,706,327. However, in the system of this patent specification compression paddle 122 is mounted differently and moves in a different manner.

**[0038]** As illustrated in FIGS. 5 and 17, compression paddle 122 is removably mounted to a support 510 that moves up and down compression arm assembly 110 as needed for breast compression. To mount compression paddle 122 onto 510, a projection compression paddle 122a of the paddle engages a projection 510a of the support, and a projection 122b of the paddle latches onto projection 510b of the support. Projection 510a is spring-loaded, such as by a spring schematically illustrates at 510c to allow for pivoting compression paddle 122 about an axis where it latches onto 510, as illustrated by arrow A, for better conformance with the compressed breast in some imaging protocols. Other imaging protocols may require compression paddle 122 not to pivot, in which case projection 510a is locked in place by a locking mechanism in 510 (not shown) to keep compression paddle 122 in place relative to support 510. The locking mechanism can be manually set to a lock position, and manually unlocked by the operator. Alternatively, the locking mechanism can be controlled through an operator input at gantry 100 or workstation 102. A sensing mechanism can be included to sense whether compression paddle 122 is locked against pivoting, to provide information that work-station 102 can use for setting imaging protocols such as for automated breast compression and automated exposure methods. Two knobs 510d, one on each lateral side of support 510, can be manually rotated to move projection 510b and thus compression paddle 122 laterally such that it compress a breast that is not centered laterally on upper surface 116, for example for MLO imaging. Each knob 510d can operate a mechanism such as an endless screw rotating in a nut secured to projection 510b. Alternatively, or in addition, projection 510b and thus compression paddle 122 can be driven laterally by a motor, under control of operator switches or other interface at gantry 100 or at workstation 102, or automatically positioned laterally under computer control.

**[0039]** Importantly, compression paddle 122 is driven for lateral movement by components that are a part of support 510. Thus, compression paddle 122 can be simple structure, and can even be disposable, with a new one used for each patient or for only a few patients. This can simplify and reduce the cost of using the system, because an imaging facility usually stocks a number of different paddles for dif-

ferent purposes. If the lateral movement mechanism is integral with a compression paddle, the paddle assembly is considerably larger, heavier and more expensive. But with a compression paddle **122** that relies for lateral movement on support **510**, and is easily mounted by hand and without tools to support **510**, by sliding compression paddle **122a** into projection **510a** and latching projection paddle **122b** onto projection **510b**, and is easily removed by reversing the process, the expense of keeping a number of different compression paddles in stock or replacing paddles with new ones is greatly reduced, as are the time and convenience when changing from one type of compression paddle to another. Compression paddle **122** can include a bar code that is automatically read by a bar code reader in support **510**, to keep workstation **102** informed of the paddle currently mounted to support **510**, for use in automating imaging protocols. For example, the bar code information can be checked to ensure through computer processing that the type of paddle that is currently mounted on support **510** matches the imaging that will be commanded, and the information from the sensor for whether compression paddle **122** is locked in non-tilting mode can be used to automatically make adjustments for compression height to ensure accurate automatic x-ray exposure operation. Further, the bar code information identifying the paddle can be used to automatically set collimation in x-ray tube assembly **108** so that the x-ray beam matches the size and shape of the currently installed compression paddle **122**.

**[0040]** The above specific examples and embodiments are illustrative, and many variations can be introduced on these examples and embodiments without departing from the spirit of the disclosure or from the scope of the appended claims. For example, elements and/or features of different illustrative embodiments may be combined with each other and/or substituted for each other within the scope of this disclosure and appended claims.

**[0041]** This application claims the benefit of U.S. provisional application Ser. No. 60/631,296, filed Nov. 26, 2004 and entitled "INTEGRATED MULTI-MODE MAMMOGRAPHY/TOMOSYNTHESIS X-RAY SYSTEM AND METHOD", the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

What is claimed is:

- 1.** A system for multi-mode breast x-ray imaging, comprising:
  - a compression arm assembly for compressing and immobilizing a patient's breast for x-ray imaging;
  - an x-ray tube assembly; and
  - an x-ray image receptor,
 wherein said compression arm assembly, said x-ray tube assembly and said x-ray image receptor are configured for movement to accommodate a plurality of imaging protocols and modes, and are angled relative to each other for different ones of said imaging protocols and modes.
- 2.** The system of claim **1**, wherein said x-ray tube assembly and said x-ray image receptor are mechanically linked for movement for at least one of the plurality of imaging protocols and modes.
- 3.** The system of claim **1**, wherein said x-ray tube assembly and said x-ray image receptor move independent of each other for at least one of the plurality of imaging protocols and modes.
- 4.** The system of claim **1**, wherein said compression arm assembly and said x-ray tube assembly are mechanically linked for movement for at least one of the plurality of imaging protocols and modes.
- 5.** The system of claim **1**, wherein said compression arm assembly and said x-ray tube assembly move independent of each other for at least one of the plurality of imaging protocols and modes.
- 6.** The system of claim **1**, wherein said compression arm assembly, said x-ray tube assembly and said x-ray tube assembly are mechanically linked for movement for at least one of the plurality of imaging protocols and modes.
- 7.** The system of claim **1**, wherein said compression arm assembly, said x-ray tube assembly and said x-ray tube assembly move independent of each other for at least one of the plurality of imaging protocols and modes.
- 8.** The system of claim **1**, wherein said modes include at least a mammography mode and a tomosynthesis mode.
- 9.** The system of claim **1**, wherein said modes include a combination mode for taking both a mammogram and tomosynthesis images during a single breast compression.

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