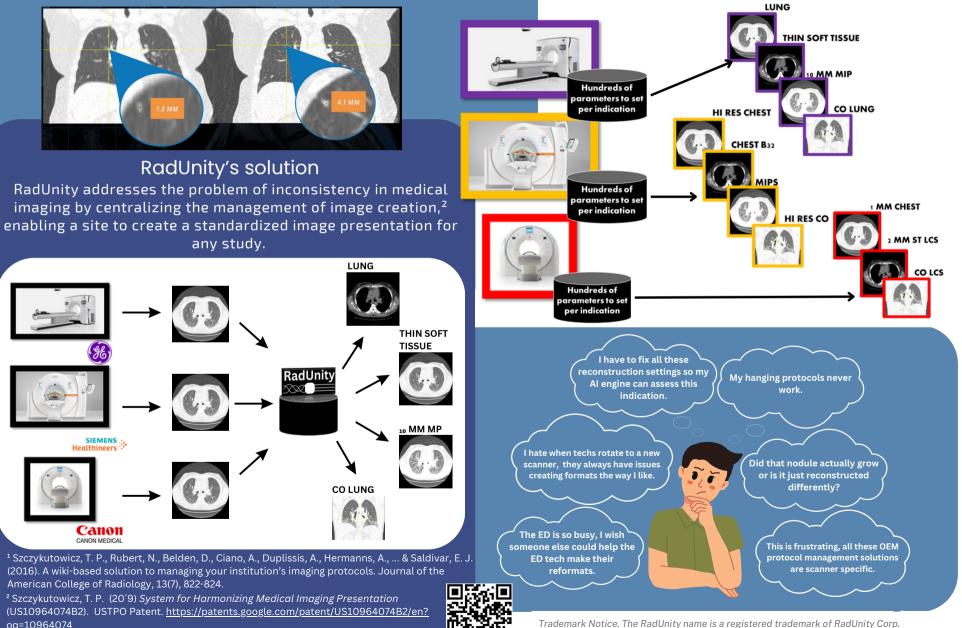


#### The Problem

The image below shows two scans of **one** patient's lungs created on the **same day.** Erroneous differences in the measured nodule size in this case were caused by non-uniformity in Computer Tomography (CT) scanner reconstruction parameters.

#### Current Practice

Currently, images are created by modality units supplied by various vendors, reconstructed based on a variety of imaging protocols.<sup>1</sup> These diverse images are then sent to radiologists to hang and interpret.



Trademark Notice. The RadUnity name is a registered trademark of RadUnity Corp.

### The RadUnity™ Workflow

#### SCAN

User performs the necessary protocoling, prepping and scanning of the patient based on the order received, acquiring raw data.

#### **CENTRALIZED MANAGEMENT**

Reconstructed DICOM data is sent through RadUnity's gateway to a secure environment for centralized reformatting based on an indication specific profile.

#### REFORMAT

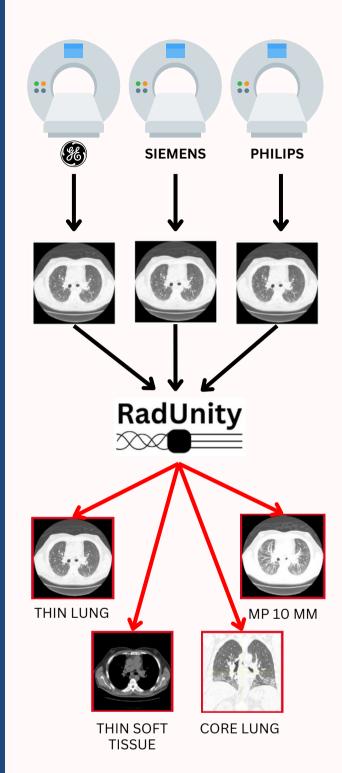
User launches RadUnity's web-based platform. Users then select the appropriate order, and then choose from predefined profiles. The profiles are indication specific, and define image plane, name, image type, etc., for radiologist interpretation and post processing needs.

#### PACS

Images reformatted on the cloud will then populate in a site's respective PACS server for viewing.

#### **INTERPRETATION**

Radiologists now can view images on PACS with the same look and feel coming from all the scanners they read from.



Our Software-as-a-Service (SaaS) solution enables a site to tailor image reformatting in a customized manner from any location. Therefore, RadUnity's solution can be applied to images from outside one's institution, as well as on images previously acquired.

Szczykutowicz, T. P. (20`9) System for Harmonizing Medical Imaging Presentation (US10964074B2). USTPO Patent. https://patents.google.com/patent/US10964074B2/en? oq=10964074

## RadUnity™



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RadUnity

CAP W/WO

Protoco

5.18 CTP/

5.19 CTPA ED R/O

5 20 PULMONARY EMBOLISM CHEST

RadUnity

Create an indication specific profile to define the image "look and feel" (i.e., the names, planes, kernels, slice thicknesses, etc.) for image volumes per indication.

Orderable

Link a RadUnity <sup>™</sup> profile to a study description and protocol names so RadUnity<sup>™</sup> can associate the correct image reformat profile with the correct exam.

lice Thickness (mm)

6 0

R

RadUnity

Defaul

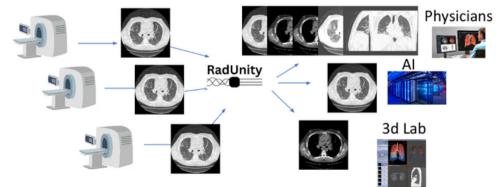
CTPA

**RadUnity Profile** 

At scan time, scanning (i.e., data acquisition) is unchanged with the RadUnity solution. Only a thin high resolution (i.e., a bone or lung kernel) image volume is reconstructed on a CT scanner and

sent to RadUnity for processing.

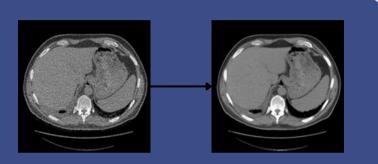
All descriptions and examples of solutions and technologies presented on this pamphlet represent technology in development and ongoing research efforts. RadUnity Corp. does not currently offer a product and the solutions and technologies presented here may never become products. No solutions or technologies described on this website are approved or cleared by any regulatory body in the United States of America or globally.



## RadUnity™

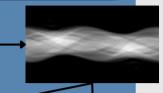
# why it works

Modern CT scanners can make very high resolution thin images. These images are far too noisy for human interpretation. So historically we "thicken them up" and "blur them" to make images palatable to human interpretation. CT OEMs do this via filtering projection data using kernels.

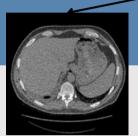


We don't need a CT scanner to transform a high resolution image into an image suitable for radiologist interpretation. One can quickly and easily filter a high resolution image (i.e., bone or lung) into a lower resolution image (i.e., soft tissue).

A thin image volume can be reformatted into other planes. This is exactly what RadUnity does to make non-axial images and thicker axial image volumes.<sup>1</sup>



RadUnity



The scanner can make thin high resolution images like this.

Radiologists prefer thicker lower resolution images for most indications.

Going from a high resolution source image to a lower resolution image is easy, one just has to apply a blurring filter. This is ubiquitous on most 3D processing workstations and PACS systems. RadUnity<sup>™</sup> duplicates CT OEM projection filtering using image space filtering.<sup>2</sup>



corona





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<sup>1</sup> Szczykutowicz, T. P. (209) System for Harmonizing Medical Imaging Presentation (US10964074B2). USTPO Patent.

https://patents.google.com/patent/US10964074B2/eno q=10964074

<sup>2</sup> Schaller, S., Wildberger, J. E., Raupach, R., Niethammer, M., Klingenbeck-Regn, K., & Flohr, T. (2003). Spatial domain filtering for fast modification of the tradeoff between image sharpness and pixel noise in computed tomography. IEEE transactions on medical imaging, 22(7), 846-853.

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RadUnity

RadUnity is a platform that presents harmonized images from diverse CT data tailored for any radiologist, researcher, or AI tool. Its cloud-based software as a service platform allows centralized specification and management of image reformatting according to predefined user preferences.

