

(19)



(11)

EP 2 632 527 B1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

(45) Date of publication and mention
of the grant of the patent:

24.04.2019 Bulletin 2019/17

(51) Int Cl.:

A61M 25/06 (2006.01) A61B 5/00 (2006.01)

(21) Application number: **11781635.5**

(86) International application number:

PCT/IB2011/054586

(22) Date of filing: **17.10.2011**

(87) International publication number:

WO 2012/056363 (03.05.2012 Gazette 2012/18)

(54) **SPLITTABLE NEEDLE WITH FIBER PROBE**

TEILBARE NADEL MIT FASERSONDE

AIGUILLE DIVISIBLE AVEC SONDE À FIBRE OPTIQUE

(84) Designated Contracting States:

**AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB
GR HR HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC MK MT NL NO
PL PT RO RS SE SI SK SM TR**

• **LUCASSEN, Gerhardus, Wilhelmus**
NL-5656 AE Eindhoven (NL)

• **NACHABÉ, Rami**

NL-5656 AE Eindhoven (NL)

• **RUERS, Theodoor, Jacques, Marie**

NL-5656 AE Eindhoven (NL)

(30) Priority: **27.10.2010 EP 10189039**

(43) Date of publication of application:

04.09.2013 Bulletin 2013/36

(74) Representative: **Steffen, Thomas**

**Philips Intellectual Property & Standards
High Tech Campus 5**

5656 AE Eindhoven (NL)

(73) Proprietor: **Koninklijke Philips N.V.**

5656 AE Eindhoven (NL)

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(72) Inventors:

• **HENDRIKS, Bernardus, Hendrikus, Wilhelmus**
NL-5656 AE Eindhoven (NL)

• **BIERHOFF, Waltherus, Cornelis, Jozef**
NL-5656 AE Eindhoven (NL)

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Description

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

- 5 **[0001]** The invention generally relates to a splittable needle. Particularly, the invention relates to a splittable needle with fiber probe for tissue inspection based on for example optical spectroscopy.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

- 10 **[0002]** In the field of oncology, chemotherapy is in most cases applied in order to treat the cancer. Various chemo-medications exist and their effectiveness depends strongly on the type of tumor. The tumors are in general divers and as a result, the effectiveness of the chemo-medication is difficult to predict. Currently, only after weeks, the effectiveness can be determined, for instance with PET-CT. Timely determining of the effectiveness is important in order not to lose time in treating the tumor and to reduce costs of the chemotherapy.

- 15 **[0003]** In order to introduce a suprapub catheter in the bladder, splittable needles are used in the field of urology. An example is the Cystofix of the company B. Braun. They have a needle that contains a rolled tear line that enables the splitting of the needle in two parts. There are two drawbacks of this construction. At one side, the rolled tear line is not along the complete needle. This makes splitting the needle difficult at the part where the tear line stops. Furthermore, this means that splitting of the needle can only be performed when it is completely outside the body. After splitting the needle the edges are very sharp and may have a risk of causing harm to the patient or the physician. Certainly, the needle cannot be partly split to create a temporally opening to the side to perform measurements or to perform treatments.

- 20 **[0004]** From GB 2 278 060 A, a needle for introducing a catheter is known which is splittable, so that it can be removed after the catheter has been inserted. The needle has two longitudinally extending notches on opposite sides thereof which allow the needle to be split into halves. The already pre-split ends of the needle are inserted into a sleeve which can also be split into two longitudinal halves by means of grooves. The splitting process is initiated by moving two fins projecting radially from each half of the sleeve towards one another. After a partial splitting of the sleeve along the groove one or more projections on the fins meet and continued movement of the fins towards one another causes the sleeve to split along the groove. Partially opening the needle is not possible in this construction.

- 25 **[0005]** US 2004/0064147 A1 describes an introducer system for performing lead replacement including a reclosable, split sheath introducer. The sheath may preferably be a two-part sheath assembled around an implanted lead body and advanced into an existing venous entry point over an implanted lead.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

- 35 **[0006]** It might be an object of the invention to provide a needle which may be easily split along the shaft of the needle, and which is adapted to accommodate a probe. This is achieved by the needle of claim 1 and the system of claim 5. Further embodiments of the present invention are described in the respective dependent claims.

- 40 **[0007]** In general, a needle according to the invention comprises an elongated first shaft element with a C-shaped cross section including a first middle section between two first end sections in a circumferential direction, and an elongated second shaft element with a C-shaped cross section including a second middle section between two second end sections in a circumferential direction. The first shaft element and the second shaft element are adapted to be detachably connected to each other. This is achieved by an overlap of the respective end sections of the first and second shaft elements.

- [0008]** The end sections of the first shaft element and the second shaft element may be curved to a certain degree to ensure that the overlapping end sections reliably connect the two shaft elements to each other.

- 45 **[0009]** To achieve a predetermined position of the first shaft element relative to the second shaft element, the first shaft element may further include an inward-projection between the middle section and each of the end sections, so that, when the first and second shaft element are connected to each other, the overlapping of the two end sections of the first and second shaft elements is limited by the two inward-projections.

- 50 **[0010]** On the other hand, the second shaft element includes an outward-projection between the middle section and each of the end sections, so that, when the first and second shaft elements are connected to each other, the overlapping of the two end sections of the first and second shaft elements is limited by the two outward-projections.

- [0011]** It should be noted, that also a combination of the inward-projections and the outward-projections may be provided to achieve the well-defined positioning of the first shaft element relative to the second shaft element, when these elements are assembled.

- 55 **[0012]** Since the first and second shaft elements are both C-shaped elements, and since these elements overlap partially, a hollow channel within the shaft elements is formed, wherein a probe body is movably accommodated within this channel.

- [0013]** The connection according to the invention between the two shaft elements allows for a movement of the first

shaft element in an axial direction of the needle relative to the second shaft element, or vice versa. By way of this, it may be possible to expose at least a portion of the inner space to the side, and thus it may be possible to expose at least a portion of a side surface of the probe body for further functionalities.

[0014] In accordance with another embodiment of the invention, the probe body includes optical fibers the first end of which may be located at the tip portion of the probe body for an inspection of tissue surrounding the tip portion of the probe body. The other ends of the optical fibers may be connected by means of a connector to a console containing a light source and a light detector for detecting tissue characteristics at the distal end of the probe.

[0015] According to a further embodiment of the invention, the probe body includes channels for fixation wires for anchoring the tip portion of the probe body within a tissue. The wires may be movably arranged within the channels in the probe body and may be made out of a kind of shape memory material like spring steel. Therefore, each wire may be prestressed in a curved configuration, so that the wire when protruding out of the distal tip, i.e. out of the open end of one of the channels at the distal tip of the probe body will return to its curved configuration and thus form hook-like elements for a fixation of the tip portion of the probe.

[0016] According to another embodiment of the invention, a system is provided including a splittable needle as described above and a tissue inspection device which may comprise a console for spectroscopy, wherein optical fibers located within a probe body may be connected with this console.

[0017] The aspects defined above and further aspects, features and advantages of the present invention can also be derived from the examples of embodiments to be described hereinafter and are explained with reference to examples of the embodiments. The invention will be described in more detail, but will not be limited to the examples of the following embodiments.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0018]

Fig. 1 illustrates a side view of a splittable needle as well as an enlarged top view of the gripping portions of the needle, according to the invention.

Fig. 2 shows a tip portion of a splittable needle with a probe body according to the invention.

Fig. 3 shows a tip portion of a splittable needle according to the invention, with one shaft element pulled back relative to the other shaft element.

Fig. 4 shows a tip portion of a splittable needle according to the invention, with both shaft elements pulled back so that the end portion of the probe body protrudes from the shaft elements.

Fig. 5 shows the tip portion of a splittable needle as in Fig. 4, with fixation wires protruding from the end portion of the probe body.

Fig. 6 is an illustration of a splittable needle together with a probe connected to a console for tissue inspection.

Fig. 7 is a flowchart of a method for use of the splittable needle in accordance with the invention.

Fig.8 shows the absorption coefficient of chromophores as a function of wavelength.

[0019] The illustrations and the drawings are schematically only and not to scale. It is noted that in different figures, similar elements are provided with the same reference signs.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

[0020] In Fig. 1, illustrations of the splittable needle according to the invention are shown. The needle consists of two parts, i.e. a first shaft element 110 and a second shaft element 120. The second shaft element is partly enclosed by the first shaft element. At the proximal end of the splittable needle, gripping portions are provided. A first holder part 112 is attached to the first shaft element 110, whereas a second holder part 122 is attached to the second shaft portion 120. By way of pulling the gripped holder parts away from each other, the shaft elements may be easily separated from each other.

[0021] A reliable connection between the first and second shaft elements is realized by an overlap of the end portions 114 of the first shaft element 110 over the end portions 124 of the second shaft element 120. Additionally, inward-projections 116 are provided between each of the first end sections 114 and a middle section 118 of the first shaft element. Furthermore, the second shaft element 120 includes bulks or projections 126 between the two end sections 124 and a middle section 128, in order to make it robust and to provide stabilization so that the two shaft elements cannot rotate with respect to each other.

[0022] Furthermore, due to the construction of the invention, the two shaft elements 110, 120 can be torn apart or can slide with respect to each other in the longitudinal direction. This enables that the needle can be split in two, the needle parts can be partially shifted with respect to each other to create an opening to the side or the two separate shaft elements

can be reassembled if necessary. The holder parts 112, 122 of the needle may contain additional functionalities apart from the functionality to be able to easily separate the two parts of the splittable needle.

[0023] As can be seen in Fig. 2, the distal tip portion of the two shaft elements 110, 120 as well as a probe body 210 are slanted to form a needle tip capable of being easily introduced into tissue. In the probe body 210, a first optical fiber 220 is located adjacent to the distal end of the slanted front surface of the probe body, and a second optical fiber 220 is located at the proximal end of the slanted surface of the probe body. Therefore, the two fibers may be arranged as far as possible away from each other on the slanted surface. One fiber may deliver light to the distal end of the probe body while the other fiber may collect the scattered light and may guide this light towards a detector in a console for spectroscopy.

[0024] It is noted, that the optical fibers 220 may be directly embedded in the probe body 210 or placed in channels formed in the probe body, at the above described positions. Alternatively each of the optical fibers 220 may be located within a duct 235 which is formed between an outward projection 126 of the second shaft element 120 and an outer surface of the probe body 210, instead of within the probe body.

[0025] It is noted that additional fibers or other functionality like ablation or suction may be easily integrated within the duct 235. Furthermore, the duct 235 may be utilized to extract a fluid, cells or tissue or to inject substances like pharmaceuticals.

[0026] In Fig. 3, an exemplary illustration of the splittable needle is shown, with the second shaft element 120 slideably pulled back relative to the first shaft element 110, so that a portion of the side surface of the probe body 210 inside the splittable needle is exposed to the tissue surrounding the needle. This allows side way inspection of the tissue. This is of particular interest when tissue is sensitive to bleedings, for instance in the lung. In this case voids in front of the needle can easily fill up with blood making optical inspection of the tissue influenced by this bleeding. When looking to the side this effect is less apparent because the tissue is usually pressed firmly to the side of the needle avoiding voids filled with blood.

[0027] In Fig. 4, both shaft elements 110, 120 of the splittable needle are pulled back so that openings of channels 230 in the circumferential surface of the probe body 210 are exposed. Such channels 230 with openings in the circumferential surface of the probe body 210 may be used for anchoring wires 240. An end of a wire 240 may be moved out of such an opening to form a fixation means for fixation of the probe body 210 within a tissue.

[0028] Fig. 5 illustrates a tip portion of a splittable needle with fixation wires 240 protruding out of the probe body 210. Each fixation wire consists of a curved metal part that when moved with respect to the probe body will extrude to the side of the probe body away from the optical fiber ends. Due to the curvature of the metal part the wire will curl into the tissue giving rise to a firm fixation of the probe. It is noted that the fixation wires may also be in the shape of a corkscrew. In this case the fixation wire is turned such that the corkscrew part screws inside the tissue again providing a firm fixation.

[0029] In Fig. 6, a system according to the invention is shown including a splittable needle 100 and a device for tissue inspection 300. Within the two shaft elements 110, 120, an optical probe 200 is located, wherein the probe body 210 may be elastical or flexible. At the proximal end of a probe body 210, a connector 250 is provided for a connection of especially the ends of the optical fibers provided within the probe body. Additionally, for example at a side of the connector 250, an actuation element 242 may be arranged for an actuation, i.e. a shifting of the fixation wire within the probe body in a longitudinal direction, so that the distal end of the fixation wire may protrude out of the distal end of the probe body, as shown in Fig. 5.

[0030] The optical probe 200 is connected to a tissue inspection device 300 by way of a connector 250 at the probe body 210 which is connected with a connector 310 at an end of an optical cable 320 leading to a console 330 including a light source and a light detector. The light source of the console 330 enables light to be provided via one of the fibers to the distal end of the optical probe 200. The light scattered by tissue is collected by the other fiber and is guided towards the light detector.

[0031] The data are processed using a dedicated algorithm. For instance light is coupled out of the distal tip through at least one fiber, which serves as a source, and the wavelength is swept from e.g. 500-1600nm. The corresponding wavelength-dependent reflection is measured by at least one other fiber, which is spatially separated from the source at e.g. 1-2mm. The amount of reflected light measured at the "detection" fiber, is determined by the absorption and scattering properties of the probed structure (e.g. tissue). Upon spatial and temporal (wavelength-dependent) multiplexing, reflections can be measured at multiple sites of the electrode tip.

[0032] Although diffuse reflectance spectroscopy is described above to extract tissue properties also other optical methods can be envisioned like fluorescence spectroscopy measurement, diffuse optical tomography by employing a plurality of optical fibers, differential path length spectroscopy, or Raman spectroscopy.

[0033] Fig. 7 is a flow chart, showing the steps of a method of the use of the splittable needle according to the invention. It will be understood, that the steps described with respect to the method are major steps, wherein these major steps might be differentiated or divided into several sub-steps. Furthermore, there might be also sub-steps between these major steps. Therefore, a sub-step is only mentioned, if that step is important for the understanding of the principles of the method.

[0034] In step S1, the splittable needle with the optical probe inside is introduced percutaneously through the tissue to a desired position within the tissue.

[0035] In step S2, the signal from the optical probe is used to confirm that the probe tip is inside tumor tissue, for example.

[0036] In step S3, at least one fixation wire is employed to firmly fixate the probe tip in the tissue.

[0037] In step S4, the splittable needle is retraced back out of the tissue.

[0038] In step S5, the splittable needle is split in two shaft elements and is removed, wherein the probe remains in the body.

[0039] In step S6, the probe is used to measure the tissue properties over time when administering for example chemotherapy.

[0040] In step S7, when the treatment shows a positive response, the optical probe is removed by first retracing the fixation wires and then the optical probe itself.

[0041] In the following, an algorithm is described by means of which optical tissue properties such as the scattering coefficient and absorption coefficient of different tissue chromophores: e.g. hemoglobin, oxygenated haemoglobin, water, fat, etc. may be derived. These properties may be different for healthy tissue compared to diseased tissue such as tumor tissue and can be used to discriminate healthy from diseased tissue. This can be useful for positioning the optical insert at the correct location. For instance correct placement of the optical insert tip in the tumor for tumor response measurement on chemotherapy.

[0042] Another application may be when tissue is treated by for instance ablation. In this case the progress of the tissue ablation can be followed by the optical probe.

[0043] In more detail the algorithm can be described as follows. The spectral fitting will be performed by making use of the analytically derived formula for reflectance spectroscopy (see Ref. [T. Farrell et al. 'A diffusion theory model of spatially resolved steady-state diffuse reflectance for non-invasive determination of tissue optical properties in vivo', Med. Phys. 19 (1992), page 879-888]). A detailed description of the algorithm can be found in the paper by R. Nachabe, et al., "Estimation of lipid and water concentrations in scattering media with diffuse optical spectroscopy from 900 to 1600 nm" in Journal of Biomedical Optics volume 15 (3), 2010, page 037015 that we include by reference. This reflectance distribution R is given by

$$R(\rho) = \int_0^{\infty} R(\rho, z_0) \delta(z_0 - 1/\mu_t') dz_0$$

$$= \frac{a'}{4\pi} \left[\frac{1}{\mu_t'} \left(\mu_{eff} + \frac{1}{\tilde{r}_1} \right) \frac{e^{-\mu_{eff}\tilde{r}_1}}{\tilde{r}_1^2} + \left(\frac{1}{\mu_t'} + 2z_b \right) \left(\mu_{eff} + \frac{1}{\tilde{r}_2} \right) \frac{e^{-\mu_{eff}\tilde{r}_2}}{\tilde{r}_2^2} \right]$$

(1)

with

$$\tilde{r}_1 = [x^2 + y^2 + (1/\mu_t')^2]^{1/2}$$

$$\tilde{r}_2 = [x^2 + y^2 + ((1/\mu_t') + 2z_b)^2]^{1/2}$$

$$\mu_{eff} = \sqrt{3\mu_a[\mu_a + \mu_s(1-g)]}$$

[0044] In this formula the three macroscopic parameters describing the probability of interaction with tissue are: the absorption coefficient μ_a and the scattering coefficient μ_s both in cm^{-1} as well as by g which is the mean cosine of the scattering angle. Furthermore, we have the total reduced attenuation coefficient μ_t' that gives the total chance for interaction with tissue

$$\mu_t' = \mu_a + \mu_s(1-g).$$

(2)

[0045] The albedo a' is the probability of scattering relative to the total probability of interaction

$$a' = \mu_s' / \mu_t' . \quad (3)$$

[0046] A point source at a depth $z_0 = 1/\mu_t'$ and no boundary mismatch hence $z_b = 2/(3\mu_t')$ are assumed. Furthermore, it is assumed that the scattering coefficient can be written as

$$\mu_s'(\lambda) = a\lambda^{-b} . \quad (4)$$

[0047] The main absorbing constituents in normal tissue dominating the absorption in the visible and near-infrared range are blood (i.e. hemoglobin), water and fat. In Fig. 8, the absorption coefficient of these chromophores as a function of the wavelength is presented. Note that blood dominates the absorption in the visible range, while water and fat dominate in the near infrared range.

[0048] The total absorption coefficient is a linear combination of the absorption coefficients of for instance blood, water and fat (hence for each component the value of that shown in Fig. 8 multiply by its volume fraction). By fitting the above formula while using the power law for scattering we can determine the volume fractions of the blood, water and fat as well as the scattering coefficient. With this method we can now translate the measured spectra in physiological parameters that can be used to discriminate different tissues.

[0049] Another way to discriminate differences in spectra is by making use of multivariate statistical analysis methods such as principal component analysis which render classification of differences in spectra and thus allows discrimination between tissues.

[0050] While the invention has been illustrated and described in detail in the drawings and foregoing description, such illustration and description are to be considered illustrative or exemplary and not restrictive. The invention is not limited to the disclosed embodiments. Other variations to the disclosed embodiments can be understood and effected by those skilled in the art in practicing the claimed invention, from a study of the drawings, the disclosure, and the appended claims. In the claims, the word "comprising" does not exclude other elements or steps, and the indefinite article "a" or "an" does not exclude a plurality. Any reference signs in the claims should not be construed as limiting the scope.

LIST OF REFERENCE SIGNS:

[0051]

100	Splittable needle
110	First shaft element
112	First holder part
114	First end section
116	Inward-projection
118	First middle section
120	Second shaft element
122	Second holder part
124	Second end section
126	Outward-projection
128	Second middle section
200	Optical probe
210	Probe body
220	Optical fiber
230	Channel
235	Duct
240	Fixation wire
242	Actuation means
250	Connector
300	Tissue inspection device
310	Connector
320	Cable
330	Console

Claims

1. A needle (100) comprising
 an elongated first shaft element (110) with a C-shaped cross section including a first middle section (118) between
 two first end sections (114) in a circumferential direction,
 an elongated second shaft element (120) with a C-shaped cross section including a second middle section (128)
 between two second end sections (124) in a circumferential direction, wherein the first shaft element and the second
 shaft element are adapted to be detachably connected to each other, so that the first end sections (114) overlap
 with the respective second end sections (124),
 an optical probe (200) comprising an elongated probe body (210) which is movably accommodatable in an inner
 space formed by the first and second shaft elements (110, 120) when connected to each other,
 wherein the second shaft element (120) further includes an outward-projection (126) between the second middle
 section (128) and each of the second end sections (124), wherein each of the outward-projections forms a duct
 (235) between the outward projections (126) of the second shaft element (120) and an outer surface of the probe
 body (210), and wherein, when the first and second shaft elements (110, 120) are connected to each other, the
 overlapping of the end sections of the first and second shaft elements is limited by the outward-projections.
2. The needle (100) of claim 1, wherein the first shaft element (110) further includes an inward-projection (116) between
 the middle section (118) and each of the end sections (114), and wherein, when the first and second shaft elements
 (110, 120) are connected to each other, the overlapping of the end sections of the first and second shaft elements
 is limited by the inward-projections.
3. The needle (100) of claim 1, further comprising optical fibers (220) for transmitting light along the probe body (210)
 in a longitudinal direction.
4. The needle (100) of claim 1, wherein the optical probe (200) includes a fixation wire (240) for anchoring the probe
 body of the optical probe within a tissue.
5. A system including
 - a needle (100) according to any one of claims 1 to 4 and
 - a tissue inspection device (300).
6. The system of claim 5, wherein the tissue inspection device (300) comprises a console (330) for spectroscopy.

Patentansprüche

1. Nadel (100), umfassend
 ein längliches erstes Schaftelement (110) mit einem C-förmigen Querschnitt, der einen ersten Mittelabschnitt (118)
 zwischen zwei ersten Endabschnitten (114) in einer Umfangsrichtung einschließt,
 ein längliches zweites Schaftelement (120) mit einem C-förmigen Querschnitt, der einen zweiten Mittelabschnitt
 (128) zwischen zwei zweiten Endabschnitten (124) in einer Umfangsrichtung einschließt, wobei das erste Schaft-
 element und das zweite Schaftelement angepasst sind, um lösbar miteinander verbunden zu werden, sodass sich
 die ersten Endabschnitte (114) mit den jeweiligen zweiten Endabschnitten (124) überschneiden,
 eine optische Sonde (200), die einen länglichen Sondenkörper (210) umfasst, der beweglich in einem Innenraum
 aufgenommen werden kann, der durch das erste und zweite Schaftelement (110, 120) gebildet ist, wenn sie mit-
 einander verbunden sind,
 wobei das zweite Schaftelement (120) weiter einen Vorsprung nach außen (126) zwischen dem zweiten Mittelab-
 schnitt (128) und jedem der zweiten Endabschnitte (124) einschließt, wobei jeder der Vorsprünge nach außen ein
 Rohr (235) zwischen den Vorsprüngen nach außen (126) des zweiten Schaftelements (120) und einer Außenober-
 fläche des Sondenkörpers (210) bildet, und wobei, wenn das erste und zweite Schaftelement (110, 120) miteinander
 verbunden sind, das Überschneiden der Endabschnitte des ersten und zweiten Schaftelements durch die Vorsprünge
 nach außen begrenzt ist.
2. Nadel (100) nach Anspruch 1, wobei das erste Schaftelement (110) weiter einen Vorsprung nach innen (116)
 zwischen dem Mittelabschnitt (118) und jedem der Endabschnitte (114) einschließt, und wobei, wenn das erste und
 zweite Schaftelement (110, 120) miteinander verbunden sind, das Überschneiden der Endabschnitte des ersten

und zweiten Schaftelements durch die Vorsprünge nach innen begrenzt ist.

3. Nadel (100) nach Anspruch 1, weiter umfassend optische Fasern (220) zum Übertragen von Licht entlang des Sondenkörpers (210) in einer Längsrichtung.
4. Nadel (100) nach Anspruch 1, wobei die optische Sonde (200) einen Befestigungsdraht (240) zum Fixieren des Sondenkörpers der optischen Sonde innerhalb eines Gewebes einschließt.
5. System, einschließlich
 - eine Nadel (100) nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4 und
 - eine Gewebeinspektionsvorrichtung (300).
6. System nach Anspruch 5, wobei die Gewebeinspektionsvorrichtung (300) eine Konsole (330) zur Spektroskopie umfasst.

Revendications

1. Aiguille (100) comprenant un premier élément tige allongé (110) comportant une section transversale en forme de C incluant une première section médiane (118) entre deux premières sections d'extrémité (114) dans une direction circonférentielle, un second élément tige allongé (120) comportant une section transversale en forme de C incluant une seconde section médiane (128) entre deux secondes sections d'extrémité (124) dans une direction circonférentielle, dans laquelle le premier élément tige et le second élément tige sont adaptés pour pouvoir être reliés l'un à l'autre de façon séparable, de sorte que les premières sections d'extrémité (114) chevauchent les secondes sections d'extrémité (124) respectives, une sonde optique (200) comprenant un corps de sonde allongé (210) qui peut être reçu de façon amovible dans un espace intérieur formé par les premier et second éléments tiges (110, 120) lorsqu'ils sont reliés l'un à l'autre, dans laquelle le second élément tige (120) inclut en outre une projection vers l'extérieur (126) entre la seconde section médiane (128) et chacune des secondes sections d'extrémité (124), dans laquelle chacune des projections vers l'extérieur forme un conduit (235) entre les projections vers l'extérieur (126) du second élément tige (120) et une surface extérieure du corps de sonde (210), et dans laquelle, lorsque les premier et second éléments tiges (110, 120) sont reliés l'un à l'autre, le chevauchement des sections d'extrémité des premier et second éléments tiges est limité par les projections vers l'extérieur.
2. Aiguille (100) selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle le premier élément tige (110) inclut en outre une projection vers l'intérieur (116) entre la section médiane (118) et chacune des sections d'extrémité (114), et dans laquelle, lorsque les premier et second éléments tiges (110, 120) sont reliés l'un à l'autre, le chevauchement des sections d'extrémité des premier et second éléments est limité par les projections vers l'intérieur.
3. Aiguille (100) selon la revendication 1, comprenant en outre des fibres optiques (220) pour transmettre de la lumière le long du corps de sonde (210) dans une direction longitudinale.
4. Aiguille (100) selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle la sonde optique (200) inclut un fil de fixation (240) pour ancrer le corps de sonde de la sonde optique dans un tissu.
5. Système incluant une aiguille (100) selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4 et un dispositif d'inspection de tissu (300).
6. Système selon la revendication 5, dans lequel le dispositif d'inspection de tissu (300) comprend une console (330) de spectroscopie.

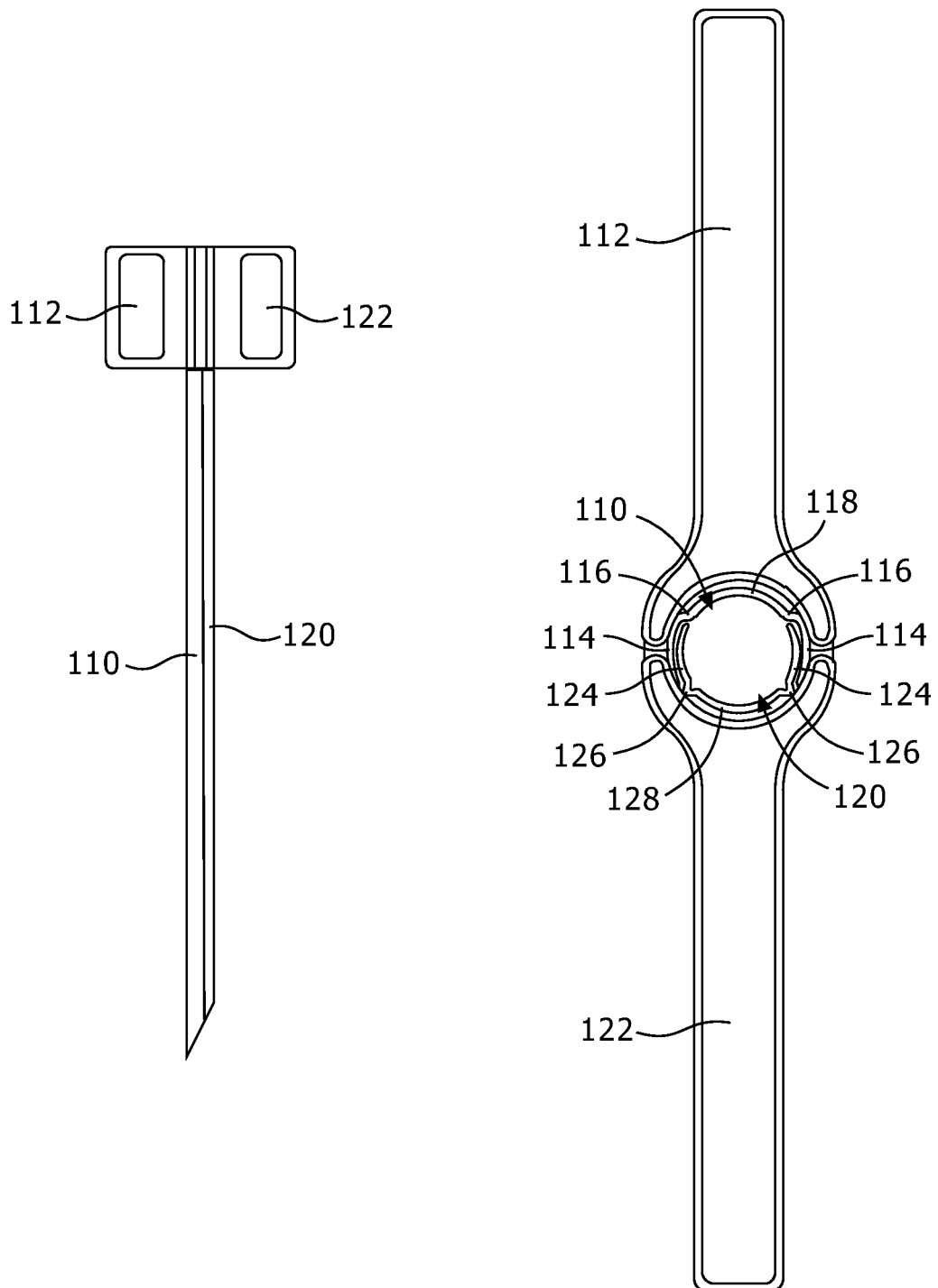


FIG. 1

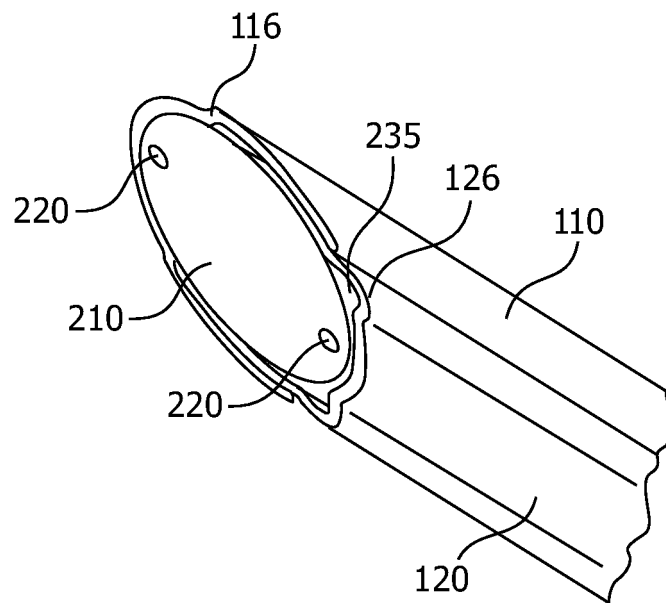


FIG. 2

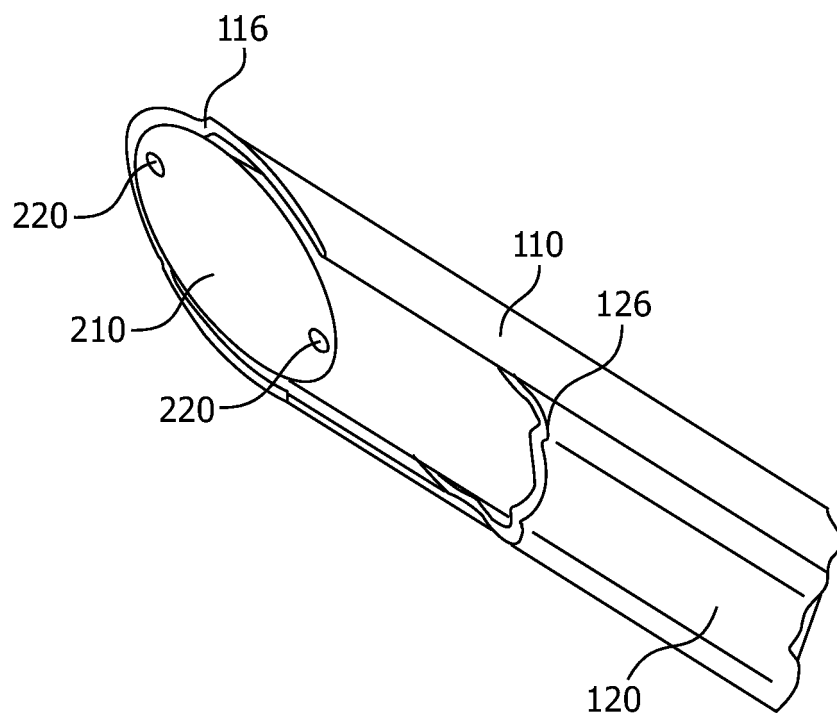
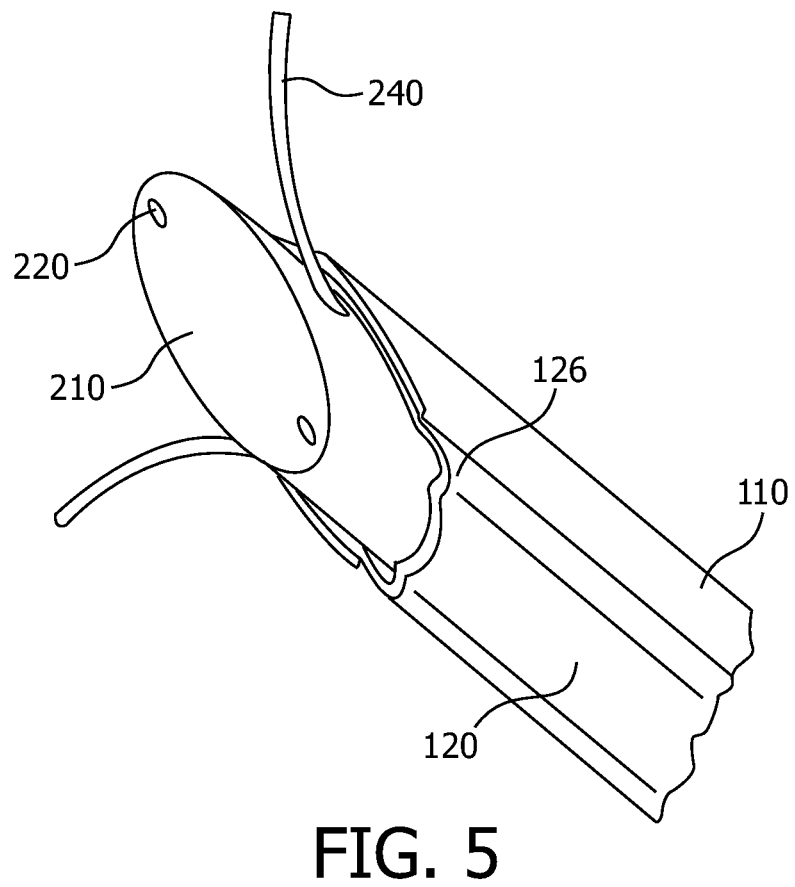
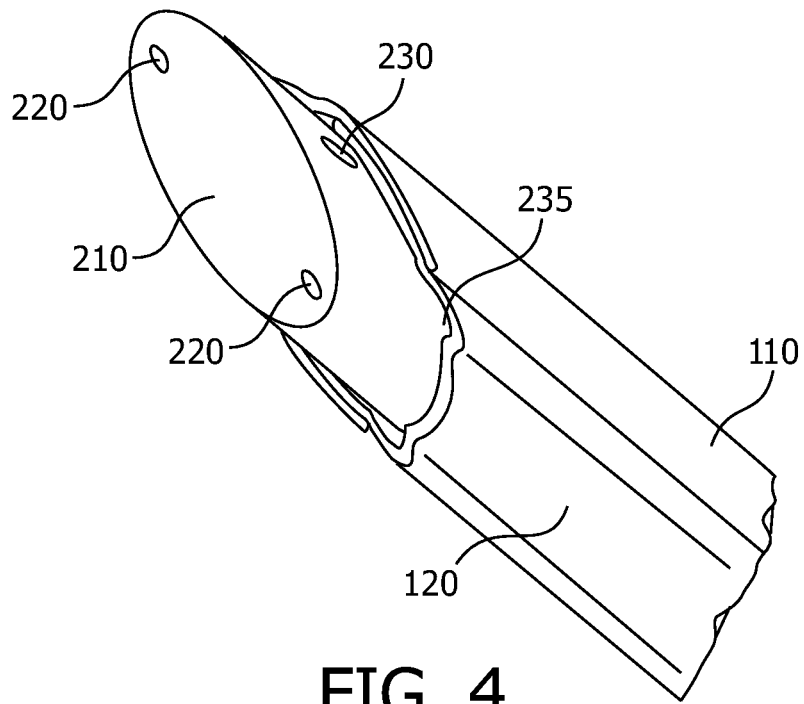


FIG. 3



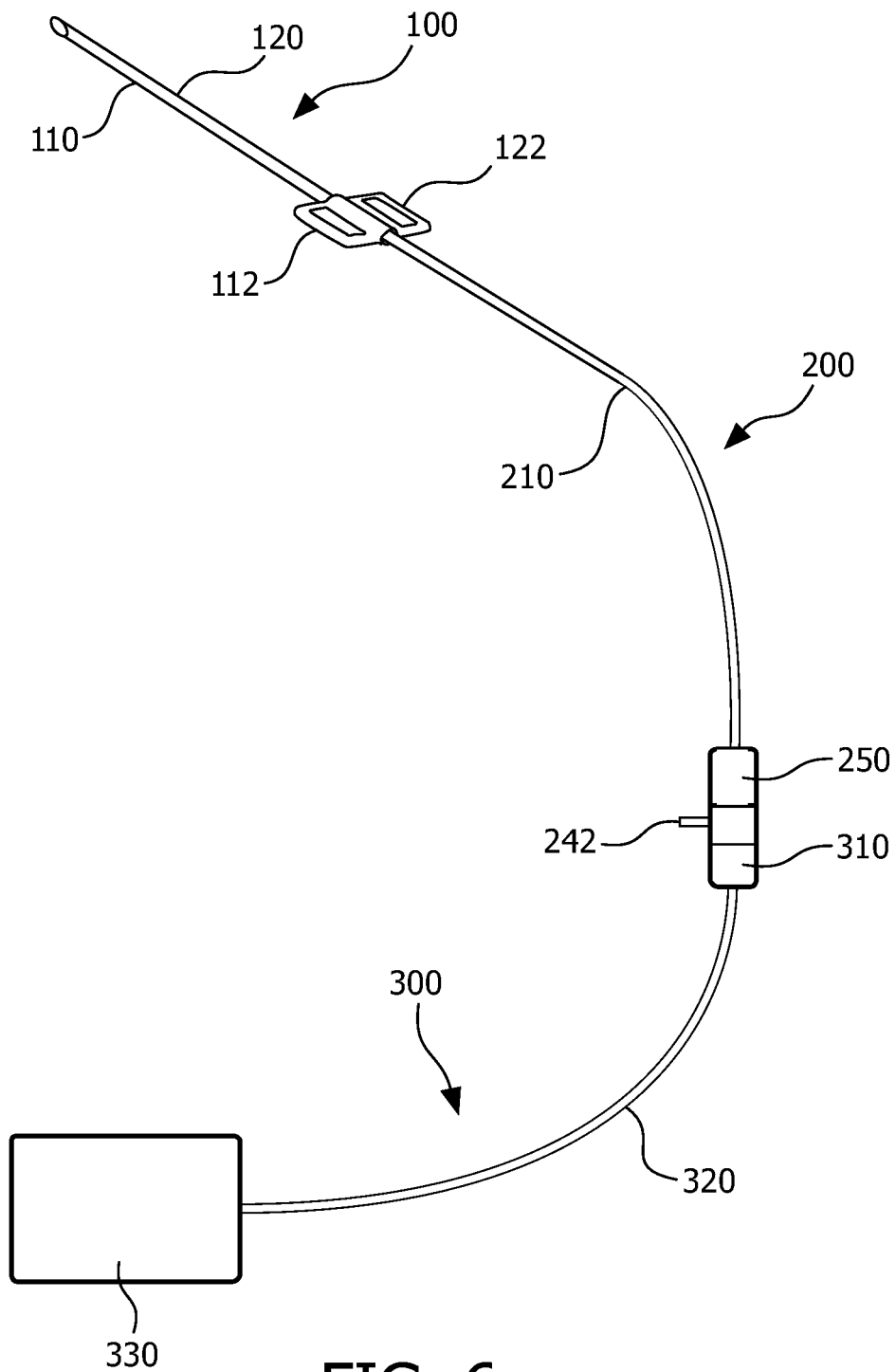


FIG. 6

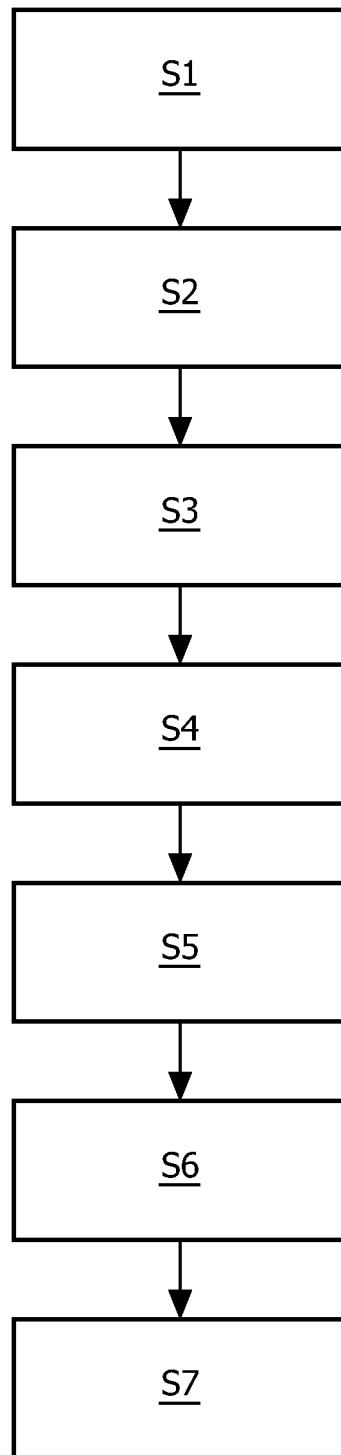
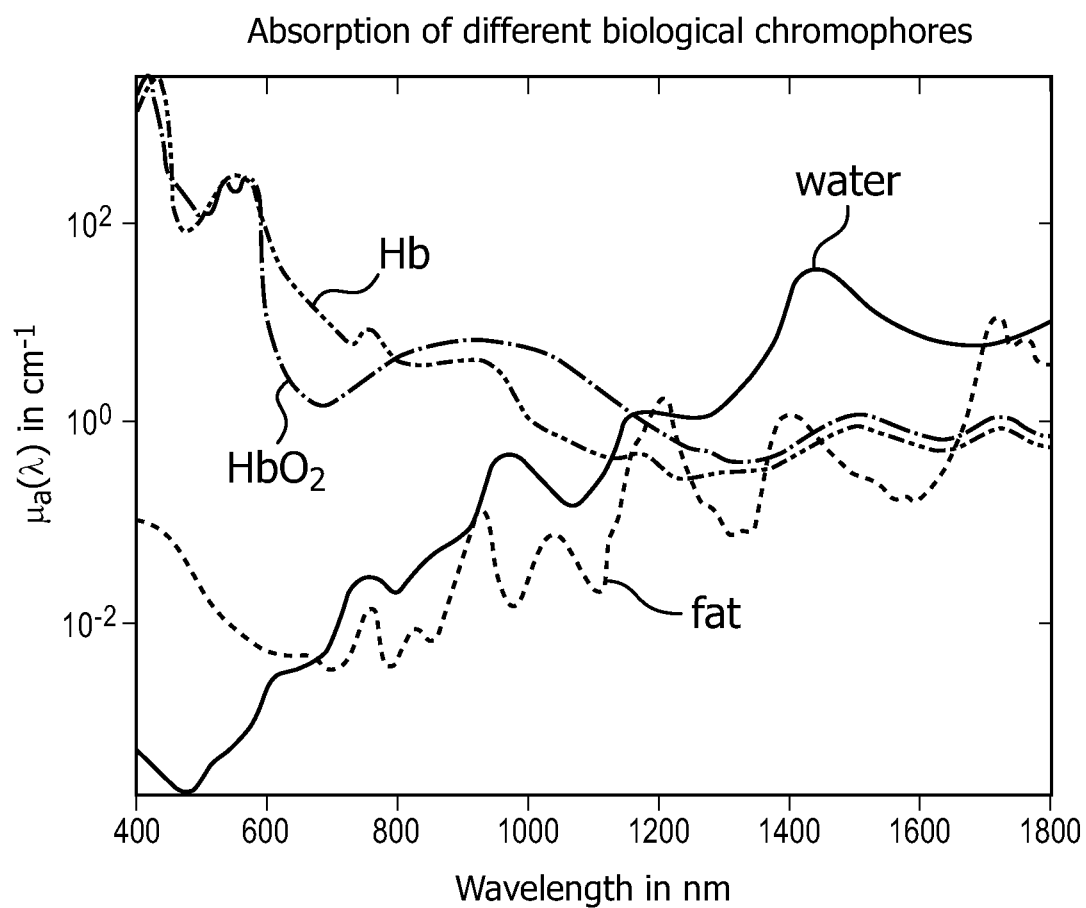


FIG. 7

**FIG. 8**

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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专利名称(译)	可拆分针头，带光纤探头		
公开(公告)号	EP2632527B1	公开(公告)日	2019-04-24
申请号	EP2011781635	申请日	2011-10-17
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	皇家飞利浦电子股份有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	皇家飞利浦电子N.V.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	皇家飞利浦N.V.		
[标]发明人	HENDRIKS BERNARDUS HENDRIKUS WILHELMUS BIERHOFF WALTHERUS CORNELIS JOZEF LUCASSEN GERHARDUS WILHELMUS NACHABE RAMI RUERS THEODOOR JACQUES MARIE		
发明人	HENDRIKS, BERNARDUS, HENDRIKUS, WILHELMUS BIERHOFF, WALTHERUS, CORNELIS, JOZEF LUCASSEN, GERHARDUS, WILHELMUS NACHABÉ, RAMI RUERS, THEODOOR, JACQUES, MARIE		
IPC分类号	A61M25/06 A61B5/00		
CPC分类号	A61B5/0075 A61B5/0084 A61B5/6848 A61B5/6882 A61M25/065 A61B5/1459		
代理机构(译)	STEFFEN , THOMAS		
优先权	2010189039 2010-10-27 EP		
其他公开文献	EP2632527A1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

针包括具有C形横截面的细长的第一轴元件和具有C形横截面的细长的第二轴元件。第一轴元件和第二轴元件适于可拆卸地彼此连接。这通过第一和第二轴元件的相应端部的重叠来实现。在由轴元件形成的通道内，可以容纳光学探针，通过将两个轴元件彼此分开，可以从该光学探针移除轴元件。

$$R(\rho) = \int_0^{\infty} R(\rho, z_0) \delta(z_0 - 1/\mu_t) dz_0$$

$$= \frac{a'}{4\pi} \left[\frac{1}{\mu_t} \left(\mu_{eff} + \frac{1}{\tilde{r}_1} \right) \frac{e^{-\mu_{eff} \tilde{r}_1}}{\tilde{r}_1^2} + \left(\frac{1}{\mu_t} + 2z_0 \right) \left(\mu_{eff} + \frac{1}{\tilde{r}_2} \right) \frac{e^{-\mu_{eff} \tilde{r}_2}}{\tilde{r}_2^2} \right]$$

(1)