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(54) **BIOPSY SYSTEM WITH INTEGRATED ULTRASONIC IMAGING**

BIOPSIESYSTEM MIT INTEGRIERTER ULTRASCHALLABBILDUNG

SYSTÈME DE BIOPSIE À IMAGERIE ULTRASONORE INTÉGRÉE

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Description

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] This invention is directed to systems for imaging and removing tissue from a location within a patient and particularly to a biopsy system which has an integrated imaging system.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] Currently, to find suspicious areas or lesions, one or more imaging systems are used to locate the area or lesion of interest and may be used to guide the biopsy probe of a biopsy systems to and/or near the area or lesion of interest. Subsequently, tissue samples are removed and often, particularly in the case of breast biopsy, markers are placed at the site of the lesion removal.

[0003] Existing biopsy systems such as the EnCor® biopsy system manufactured by SenoRx, Inc. (the present assignee) and other commercially available systems are "stand alone" biopsy systems. Diagnostic imaging systems such as an ultrasound, x-ray, MRI, PET, CT, Thermal, etc. are separate devices frequently requiring substantial "floor space" in patient treatment and/or diagnosis rooms in clinical settings such as clinician offices, breast centers, hospitals, etc. Portable imaging systems are available but they can require additional operators other than the physician or other medical practitioner who is performing the biopsy. A surgical workstation is disclosed in WO 02/30348 A2. In this workstation, modules having particular functionality may be inserted into the workstation as desired by the operator. In US 2005/0004559 A1, a universal control module may be connected to multiple handheld devices and peripheral modules.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0004] The present invention provides a biopsy system according to claim 1. A biopsy system embodying features of the invention includes in particular a tissue removal system, an imaging system, an image display system and a common input console for the tissue removal system, and the imaging system.

[0005] The tissue removal system is suitable for use with one or more tissue removal probes. The imaging system is preferably an ultrasonic imaging system. The imaging system is configured to display images taken by the imaging system. The common input console is configured for inputting control or operational data to the tissue removal system, the imaging system and the image display system.

[0006] The tissue removal system has a programmable control module (microprocessor), at least one peripheral module for providing a vacuum to the tissue removal system and a plurality of connecting modules configured to receive one or more tissue removing probes. The in-

dividual probes preferably have software scripts stored in a memory device within the probe for operating the probe, controlling the functionalities of the probe and to provide pertinent information to the control module when connected thereto.

[0007] The imaging system has a programmable control module (microprocessor) for controlling the imaging system providing imaging data to a main computer module for the image display system. Preferably the imaging system has a plurality of connecting modules which allow for use of a plurality of different imaging probes (e.g ultrasound probes). For example, the ultrasound probes may have different sized or different shaped, e.g. flat or curved, ultrasonic transducer surfaces.

[0008] The biopsy system preferably has a main computer module which has communication links with the tissue removal system and the imaging system.

[0009] The common input console typically includes a key board and/or a touch screen display which allows a single operator to handle the tissue removal system the imaging system and the image display system. Moreover, the tissue removal system and the imaging system may be used alone.

[0010] The biopsy system preferably has the tissue removal system, the imaging system and the image display system mounted on a movable base such as a wheeled cart, so as to be easily transported to different locations. The biopsy system is small enough to provide a small foot-print in treatment rooms.

[0011] A number of potential diagnostic ultrasound systems are available commercially that can be used in a biopsy system embodying features of the invention, including: Sonosite, Alora, Toshiba, Siemens, GE, Philips, Acuson, ATL, HP, Medison, Shimadzu, HDAC and Hitachi. One particularly suitable ultrasound imaging system which can be packaged in a much smaller housing yet provides a high resolution, high image quality capability that may be readily adaptable to a combined biopsy system is available from the ULTRASONIX MEDICAL CORPORATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA (Burnaby) Canada. See www.ultrasonix.com. Details of the ULTRASONIX imaging system can be found in the following patents and published:

U.S. Pat. No. 6,558,326
U.S. Pat. No. 6,911,008
U.S. Pat. No. 6,325,759
U.S. Pat. Pub. No. 2002/000719 A1
U.S. Pat. Pub. No. 2004/0193047 A1
U.S. Pat. Pub. No. 2004/0122314 A1

[0012] A particularly suitable tissue removal system is the EnCor® and SenoCor 360® biopsy systems available from SenoRx, Inc. (the present assignee) of Aliso Viejo, CA. Details of the EnCor® and SenoCor® biopsy systems can be found in the following U.S. Patent and published applications:

U.S. Pat. No. 6,620,157
 U.S. Pat. Pub. No. 2004/0138653
 U.S. Pat. Pub. No. 2005/0004559
 U.S. Pat. Pub. No. 2005/0159677
 U.S. Pat. Pub. No. 2006/0149162

See www.senorx.com for details of the EnCor® and SenoCor 360® biopsy systems.

[0013] With the present biopsy system the clinician can identify the outline of the ultrasound image and then determine the path of tissue removal probe, e.g. an RF cutter or mechanical cutter (see listed publications and patents) on the image display. Additionally, the common input console allows the clinician to input information to the tissue control system, the imaging system and the image display system. These and other advantages will become more apparent from the following detailed description of embodiments.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0014]

Figure 1 is a front perspective view of a biopsy system which has a tissue removal system and an ultrasonic imaging system embodying features of the invention.

Figure 2 is a rear perspective view of the biopsy system shown in Figure 1 showing one side of the system.

Figure 3 is a rear perspective view of the biopsy system shown in Figure 1 showing the side opposite to that shown in Figure 2.

Figure 4 is a side view of the biopsy system shown in Figure 1.

Figure 5 depicts a touch-display screen which allows operation of both the tissue removal system and the imaging system of the biopsy system shown in Figure 1.

Figure 6 is a general block diagram of a biopsy system embodying features of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

[0015] Figures 1-5 illustrate a biopsy system 10 that embodies features of the invention. The system 10 has a tissue removal system 11, an imaging system 12, display screen 13 and a common input console 14 with a keyboard 15 and a touchscreen display 16. The biopsy system 10 is mounted on a cart 17 which has wheels 18 at each corner for portability. The input console 14 has probe holders 20 for holding ultrasonic probes and tissue removal probes (not shown).

[0016] The tissue removal system 11 has connecting modules 21 and 22 that are configured to receive tissue removal probes (not shown) such as the probes for EnCor® and SenoCor 360® probes which are available from SenoRx, Inc., the present assignee. The imaging

system 12 has connecting modules 23, 24 and 25 for connecting with different suitable ultrasonic probes, such as broadband transducers L 14-5/38, L 14-5W/60 and C 5-2/60 available from Ultrasonix Medical Corporation.

5 The first two are linear array type transducers and the latter is a curved array type transducer.

[0017] Figure 6 is a general block diagram of the biopsy system 10 shown in Figure 1 which has a tissue removal system 11, an ultrasonic imaging system 12 and a main computer module 30 and an image display screen. The tissue removal system 11 of system 10 has a tissue removal control module 31, a vacuum control module 32 for vacuum operations and tissue removal connector module 33 probe connectors 21 and 22. The vacuum control module 32 has a vacuum line, a valve operated by the tissue removal control module 31 and a vacuum source (e.g. a connection to a vacuum line or a vacuum pump) which are not shown. The imaging system 12 has an ultrasound control module 34 for ultrasonic emission and reception and an

20 interface with the main computer module 30. An ultrasound connector module 35 is in communication with the ultrasound control module and has ultrasound probe connectors 23, 24 and 25. Output from the main computer module 30 related to the imaging input data thereto from the ultrasound control module is directed through a communication link to the image display screen 13 to display ultrasonic diagnostic images from an ultrasonic probe (not shown) connected to one of the ultrasound probe connectors 23, 24 or 25.

[0018] The input console 14 is connected via a communication link to the main computer module 30 which in turn has communication links to the tissue removal control module 31 and the ultrasound control module 34. This allows the single input console 14 to be employed to control both the tissue removal system 11 and the imaging system 12. The main display screen 13 is positioned right above the input console 14 so that a single operator may easily operate both the tissue removal system 11 and the ultrasound imaging system 12 from a single console. Further details of the tissue removal system can be found in patents and published applications of SenoRx, Inc. previously referred.

[0019] The ultrasound imaging system 12 for producing ultrasound images has ultrasound control module 34 is coupled to a ultrasound connector module 35 has probe connectors 23, 24 and 24 to which may be connected an ultrasound probe (not shown) The probe generates and receives acoustic signals. The acoustic signals that are generated by the probe are directed towards a body region of a patient, e.g. breast, and some of the acoustic signals are reflected back to the probe as echo signals. The echo signals obtained by the probe are sent back to the ultrasound control module 34 which processes the echo signals to extract data that is sent to the main computer module 30. The main computer module 30 performs a display data processing in real-time which is sent to the ultrasound display screen 13 where an ultrasound

diagnostic image is displayed. See U.S. Pat. No. 6,325,759, for example. Input console 14 allows the user to interact with the main computer module and modify the ultrasound configuration. Further details of the ultrasound imaging system can be found in the patents and published applications of Ultrasonix previously referred to.

[0020] In the embodiment shown in Figure 6, only the vacuum control module 32 and the tissue removal control modules 32 are shown. However, additional modules may be provided, for example modules for a temperature probe, a heart rate monitor device, a drug infusion tools, anesthesia tools, or other surgical or medical devices that may operate with the biopsy system 10. They may be connected to the tissue removal control module 31 or directly to the main computer module 30. The tissue removal devices connected to the tissue removal connector module 33 may have mechanical tissue cutting members or radio frequency (RF) powered electrosurgical cutting members for performing the surgery. It is to be understood that other peripheral modules can be of different forms and functions, and they may not be required to be physically connected to the tissue removal control module 31 or the ultrasound control module 34 or directly to the main computer module 30 so as to communicate therewith.

[0021] The tissue removal control module 31 is a microprocessor-based electrical device with built-in software functions necessary to operate various handheld devices for both tissue removal. Each handheld device preferably contains a software script, stored in a memory device within the handheld device, for operating that particular device when connected to the tissue removal control module. For example, the said software script may be stored in non-volatile memories such as erasable programmable read only memories (EPROMs), electrically erasable programmable read only memories (EEPROMs) or flash memories. When a handheld device is indirectly connected to the tissue removal control module 31, the software script within the handheld device will be downloaded into the tissue removal control module. This software script will enable the tissue removal control module 31 to control the functionalities of a particular handheld device. Connection to the main computer module 30 allows the touch screen 14 to display its pertinent information and allow control input through either the touch screen or the keyboard 15. During the operation of a handheld device, a graphical user interface (GUI) software will display information on the touch screen 14 relevant to the operation of the tissue removal control module 31 and the handheld device to the operator. It is understood by those skilled in the art that the information displayed may vary depending upon the type of handheld device connected, the operational state of the handheld device as well as other environmental factors affecting the operation of both the handheld device and the main computer module 30.

[0022] It is understood that although the various mod-

ules and the handheld devices for either the tissue removal system 11 or the ultrasound image system 12 may be interconnected through wired connections (including connector modules and wires) for their operations, the communication links can be easily implemented through wireless communications. However, the conventional wired connections have certain advantages such as low signal interferences, but the wireless technology can turn the operation of the handheld device to a more mobile operation, which benefits the operator as well. For example, almost all the control signals can be sent through a predetermined wireless communication channel using technologies such as Bluetooth or 802.11 compliant wireless technologies. When the handheld device is battery powered, then the operation may be completely mobile. It is also practical that the wired communication channels may be used together with the wireless communication channels so that the tissue removal control module can take advantage of the available wireless technologies for providing convenience to the operator, while still benefiting from using some conventional wired technologies. In short, while the examples provided herein illustrate embodiments having features of the invention, it should be understood that communications between devices can take various forms and the main computer module 30, the tissue removal control module 31 and the ultrasound control module 33 are designed to use the most practical technologies for fulfilling the need of the operators.

[0023] The biopsy system may be powered by a single power source (not shown) or can have multiple power sources for various functions. For example, the tissue removal system 11 and the ultrasound imaging system 12 may have separate power sources.

[0024] While particular forms of the invention have been illustrated and described herein, it will be apparent that various modifications and improvements can be made to the invention. For example, the discussion herein has focused on ultrasound imaging. Those having ordinary skill in the art will recognize that other imaging systems may be employed, for example x-ray or mammographic imaging. To the extent not previously described, the various elements of the biopsy system may be made from conventional materials used in similar devices. Moreover, individual features of embodiments of the invention may be shown in some drawings and not in others, but those skilled in the art will recognize that individual features of one embodiment of the invention can be combined with any or all the features of another embodiment. Accordingly, it is not intended that the invention be limited to the specific embodiments illustrated. It is therefore intended that this invention be defined by the scope of the appended claims as broadly as the prior art will permit.

[0025] Terms such as "element", "member", "component", "device", "means", "manufacture", "portion", "section", "steps" and words of similar import when used herein shall not be construed as invoking the provisions of 35

U.S.C. §112(6) unless the following claims expressly use the terms "means for" or "step for" followed by a particular function without reference to a specific structure or action.

Claims

1. A biopsy system (10), comprising a movable base (17), a tissue removal system (11) on the movable base, an imaging system (12) on the movable base, an image display system (13) for displaying images taken by the imaging system and at least one input console (14), wherein the input console (14) is a common input console for the tissue removal system and the imaging system, wherein the tissue removal system (11) has a plurality of connector modules (21,22) to facilitate connecting different tissue removal probes to the tissue removal system, the tissue removal system (11) comprises a programmable tissue removal control module (31), at least one vacuum control module (32) for providing a vacuum to the tissue removal system and the plurality of connector modules configured to receive the different tissue removal probes, wherein the vacuum control module (32) has a vacuum line configured to engage the tissue removal probe and a flow control valve in the vacuum line which is controlled by the tissue removal control module (31) to develop a vacuum within a tissue removal probe connected to a connector module (21, 22) for the tissue removal system (11), wherein the vacuum control module (32) includes a vacuum source in communication with the vacuum line, and the plurality of connector modules (21, 22) is configured to receive the different tissue removal probes having software scripts stored in a memory device within the respective tissue removal probe for operating the tissue removal probe, controlling the functionalities of the tissue removal probe and to provide information to the tissue removal control module when connected thereto.
2. The biopsy system (10) of claim 1, wherein the tissue removal system further comprises the different tissue removal probes, the different tissue removal probes having software scripts stored in a memory device within the respective tissue removal probe for operating the tissue removal probe, controlling the functionalities of the tissue removal probe and to provide information to the tissue removal control module (31) when connected thereto.
3. The biopsy system of claim 1 or 2, wherein the tissue removal system (11) has the tissue removal control module (31), a tissue removal connector module (33) which is configured to form a first communication link between a tissue removal probe and the tissue removal control module.
4. The biopsy system of claim 1 wherein the tissue removal system has a second communication link between the vacuum control module (32) and the tissue removal control module (31).
5. The biopsy system of claim 1 or 2, wherein the imaging system is an ultrasound imaging system.
6. The biopsy system of claim 5 wherein the ultrasound imaging system has an ultrasound control module (34), a connector module (35) configured to form a communication link between an ultrasound imaging probe and the ultrasound control module.
7. The biopsy system of claim 6 wherein the imaging system has an image display screen (13) configured to display an ultrasound image based upon data received from an ultrasound probe.
8. The biopsy system of claim 7 wherein the common input console provides control information for the ultrasound control module of the imaging system and to provide control information for the tissue removal control module of the tissue removal system.
9. The biopsy system of claim 1 or 2 including a main computer module (30) having a communication link between the tissue removal control module and the ultrasound imaging control module.
10. The biopsy system of claim 9 including a third communication link between the main computer module and the tissue removal control module.
11. The biopsy system of claim 10 including a fourth communication link between the main computer module and the ultrasound control module.
12. The biopsy system of claim 10 wherein the communication link between the main computer module and the tissue removal control module is a serial cable.
13. The biopsy system of claim 6 wherein the ultrasound imaging system includes an interface module in communication between the ultrasound control module and the main computer module.
14. The biopsy system of claim 1 or 2 wherein the imaging system has a plurality of connector modules (23, 24, 25) to facilitate connecting different imaging probes to the imaging system.
15. The biopsy system of claim 1 or 2, wherein the movable base is a wheeled cart.

16. The biopsy system of claim 1 or 2, wherein the tissue removing system is contained within a first housing on the movable base, wherein, preferably, the vacuum control module is contained within the housing for the tissue removal system. 5
17. The biopsy system of claim 1 or 2, wherein the imaging system is contained within a second housing on the movable base. 10
18. The biopsy system of claim 1 or 2, wherein the imaging system and the tissue removal system are operational simultaneously.
19. The biopsy system of claim 17, wherein the main computer module is contained within the housing for the imaging system. 15

Patentansprüche

1. Biopsiesystem (10), umfassend eine bewegliche Basis (17), ein Gewebeentnahmesystem (11) auf der beweglichen Basis, ein Abbildungssystem (12) auf der beweglichen Basis, ein Bildanzeigesystem (13), um Bilder anzuzeigen, die durch das Abbildungssystem aufgenommen wurden, und zumindest eine Eingabekonsole (14), wobei die Eingabekonsole (14) eine gemeinsame Eingabekonsole für das Gewebeentnahmesystem und das Abbildungssystem ist, wobei das Gewebeentnahmesystem (11) eine Vielzahl von Verbindermodule (21, 22) aufweist, um ein Verbinden von verschiedenen Gewebeentnahmesonden mit dem Gewebeentnahmesystem zu vereinfachen, das Gewebeentnahmesystem (11) ein programmierbares Gewebeentnahmesteuermodul (31), zumindest ein Vakuumsteuermodul (32) zum Bereitstellen eines Vakuums an das Gewebeentnahmesystem, und die Vielzahl von Verbindermodule, die konfiguriert sind, um die verschiedenen Gewebeentnahmesonden zu empfangen, umfasst, wobei das Vakuumsteuermodul (32) eine Vakuumleitung aufweist, die konfiguriert ist, um die Gewebeentnahmesonde und ein Flusssteuerventil, das durch das Gewebeentnahmesteuermodul (31) gesteuert wird, in der Vakuumleitung in Eingriff zu bringen, um ein Vakuum innerhalb einer mit einem Verbindermodule (21, 22) verbundenen Gewebeentnahmesonde für das Gewebeentnahmesystem (11) aufzubauen, wobei das Vakuumsteuermodul (32) eine Vakuumquelle in Kommunikation mit der Vakuumleitung beinhaltet, und die Vielzahl von Verbindermodule (21, 22) konfiguriert sind, um die verschiedenen Gewebeentnahmesonden zu empfangen, die in einer Speichervorrichtung innerhalb der jeweiligen Gewebeentnahmesonde abgespeicherte Softwarescripte, um die Ge-

webeentnahmesonde zu betreiben, die Funktionalitäten der Gewebeentnahmesonde zu steuern und um dem Gewebeentnahmesteuermodul Informationen bereitzustellen, wenn sie damit verbunden sind, aufweisen.

2. Biopsiesystem (10) nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Gewebeentnahmesystem weiter die verschiedenen Gewebeentnahmesonden umfasst, wobei die verschiedenen Gewebeentnahmesonden in einer Speichervorrichtung innerhalb der jeweiligen Gewebeentnahmesonde abgespeicherte Softwarescripte, um die Gewebeentnahmesonde zu betreiben, die Funktionalitäten der Gewebeentnahmesonde zu steuern und um dem Gewebeentnahmesteuermodul (31) Informationen bereitzustellen, wenn sie damit verbunden sind, aufweisen.
3. Biopsiesystem nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, wobei das Gewebeentnahmesystem (11) das Gewebeentnahmesteuermodul (31), ein Gewebeentnahmeverbindermodule (33), das konfiguriert ist, um eine erste Kommunikationsverknüpfung zwischen einer Gewebeentnahmesonde und dem Gewebeentnahmesteuermodul zu bilden, aufweist. 20
4. Biopsiesystem nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Gewebeentnahmesystem eine zweite Kommunikationsverknüpfung zwischen dem Vakuumsteuermodul (32) und dem Gewebeentnahmesteuermodul (31) aufweist. 25
5. Biopsiesystem nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, wobei das Abbildungssystem ein Ultraschallabbildungssystem ist. 30
6. Biopsiesystem nach Anspruch 5, wobei das Ultraschallabbildungssystem ein Ultraschallsteuermodul (34), ein Verbindermodule (35), das konfiguriert ist, um eine Kommunikationsverknüpfung zwischen einer Ultraschallabbildungssonde und dem Ultraschallsteuermodul zu bilden, aufweist. 35
7. Biopsiesystem nach Anspruch 6, wobei das Abbildungssystem einen Bildanzeigebildschirm (13) aufweist, der konfiguriert ist, um ein Ultraschallbild basierend auf von einer Ultraschallsonde empfangenen Daten anzuzeigen. 40
8. Biopsiesystem nach Anspruch 7, wobei die gemeinsame Eingabekonsole Steuerinformationen für das Ultraschallsteuermodul des Abbildungssystems und, um Steuerinformationen für das Gewebeentnahmesteuermodul des Gewebeentnahmesystems bereitzustellen, bereitstellt. 45
9. Biopsiesystem nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, beinhaltend ein Hauptcomputermodul (30), das eine Kommuni-

kationsverknüpfung zwischen dem Gewebeentnahmesteuermodule und dem Ultraschallabbildungssteuermodul aufweist.

10. Biopsiesystem nach Anspruch 9, beinhaltend eine dritte Kommunikationsverknüpfung zwischen dem Hauptcomputermodul und dem Gewebeentnahmesteuermodule. 5
11. Biopsiesystem nach Anspruch 10, beinhaltend eine vierte Kommunikationsverknüpfung zwischen dem Hauptcomputermodul und dem Ultraschallsteuermodul. 10
12. Biopsiesystem nach Anspruch 10, wobei die Kommunikationsverknüpfung zwischen dem Hauptcomputermodul und dem Gewebeentnahmesteuermodule ein seriellles Kabel ist. 15
13. Biopsiesystem nach Anspruch 6, wobei das Ultraschallabbildungssystem ein Schnittstellenmodul in Kommunikation zwischen dem Ultraschallsteuermodul und dem Hauptcomputermodul beinhaltet. 20
14. Biopsiesystem nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, wobei das Abbildungssystem eine Vielzahl von Verbindermodule (23, 24, 25) aufweist, um ein Verbinden verschiedener Abbildungs sonden mit dem Abbildungssystem zu vereinfachen. 25
15. Biopsiesystem nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, wobei die bewegliche Basis ein Rollwagen ist. 30
16. Biopsiesystem nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, wobei das Gewebeentnahmesystem innerhalb eines ersten Gehäuses auf der beweglichen Basis enthalten ist, wobei, vorzugsweise, das Vakuumsteuermodul innerhalb des Gehäuses für das Gewebeentnahmesystem enthalten ist. 35
17. Biopsiesystem nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, wobei das Abbildungssystem innerhalb eines zweiten Gehäuses auf der beweglichen Basis enthalten ist. 40
18. Biopsiesystem nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, wobei das Abbildungssystem und das Gewebeentnahmesystem gleichzeitig betriebsbereit sind. 45
19. Biopsiesystem nach Anspruch 17, wobei das Hauptcomputermodul innerhalb des Gehäuses für das Abbildungssystem enthalten ist. 50

Revendications

1. Système de biopsie (10), comprenant un socle mobile (17), un système de prélèvement de tissu (11) sur le socle mobile, un système d'imagerie (12) sur

le socle mobile, un système d'affichage d'images (13) pour afficher des images prises par le système d'imagerie et au moins un pupitre d'entrée (14), le pupitre d'entrée (14) étant un pupitre d'entrée commun au système de prélèvement de tissu et au système d'imagerie, dans lequel le système de prélèvement de tissu (11) possède une pluralité de modules de raccordement (21, 22) destinés à faciliter le raccordement de différentes sondes de prélèvement de tissu au système de prélèvement de tissu, le système de prélèvement de tissu (11) comprend un module programmable de prélèvement de tissu (31), au moins un module de commande de vide (32) pour fournir un vide au système de prélèvement de tissu et la pluralité de modules de raccordement configurés pour recevoir les différentes sondes de prélèvement de tissu, le module de commande de vide (32) possédant une ligne de vide configurée pour se mettre en prise avec la sonde de prélèvement de tissu et une soupape de commande d'écoulement dans la ligne de vide qui est commandée par le module de commande de prélèvement de tissu (31) pour créer un vide à l'intérieur d'une sonde de prélèvement de tissu raccordée à un module de raccordement (21, 22) pour le système de prélèvement de tissu (11), le module de commande de vide (32) comportant une source de vide en communication avec la ligne de vide, et la pluralité de modules de raccordement (21, 22) est configurée pour recevoir les différentes sondes de prélèvement de tissu possédant des scripts logiciels stockés dans un dispositif de mémoire à l'intérieur de la sonde de prélèvement de tissu respective pour manoeuvrer la sonde de prélèvement de tissu, commander les fonctionnalités de la sonde de prélèvement de tissu et pour fournir des informations au module de commande de prélèvement de tissu lorsqu'elle lui est raccordée.

2. Système de biopsie (10) selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le système de prélèvement de tissu comprend en outre les différentes sondes de prélèvement de tissu, les différentes sondes de prélèvement de tissu possédant des scripts logiciels stockés dans un dispositif de mémoire à l'intérieur de la sonde de prélèvement de tissu respective pour manoeuvrer la sonde de prélèvement de tissu, commander les fonctionnalités de la sonde de prélèvement de tissu et pour fournir des informations au module de commande de prélèvement de tissu (31) lorsqu'elle lui est raccordée.
3. Système de biopsie selon les revendications 1 ou 2, dans lequel le système de prélèvement de tissu (11) possède le module de commande de prélèvement de tissu (31), un module de raccordement de prélè-

vement de tissu (33) qui est configuré pour former un premier lien de communication entre une sonde de prélèvement de tissu et le module de commande de prélèvement de tissu.

4. Système de biopsie selon la revendication 1 dans lequel le système de prélèvement de tissu possède un deuxième lien de communication entre le module de commande de vide (32) et le module de commande de prélèvement de tissu (31). 5
5. Système de biopsie selon les revendications 1 ou 2, dans lequel le système d'imagerie est un système d'imagerie ultrasonore. 10
6. Système de biopsie selon la revendication 5 dans lequel le système d'imagerie ultrasonore possède un module de commande ultrasonore (34), un module de raccordement (35) configuré pour former un lien de communication entre une sonde d'imagerie ultrasonore et le module de commande ultrasonore. 15
7. Système de biopsie selon la revendication 6 dans lequel le système d'imagerie possède un écran d'affichage d'images (13) configuré pour afficher une image ultrasonore d'après des données reçues d'une sonde ultrasonore. 20
8. Système de biopsie selon la revendication 7 dans lequel le pupitre d'entrée commun fournit des informations de commande pour le module de commande ultrasonore du système d'imagerie et pour fournir des informations de commande pour le module de commande de prélèvement de tissu du système de prélèvement de tissu. 25
9. Système de biopsie selon les revendications 1 ou 2 comportant un module informatique principal (30) possédant un lien de communication entre le module de commande de prélèvement de tissu et le module de commande d'imagerie ultrasonore. 30
10. Système de biopsie selon la revendication 9 comportant un troisième lien de communication entre le module informatique principal et le module de commande de prélèvement de tissu. 35
11. Système de biopsie selon la revendication 10 comportant un quatrième lien de communication entre le module informatique principal et le module de commande ultrasonore. 40
12. Système de biopsie selon la revendication 10 dans lequel le lien de communication entre le module informatique principal et le module de commande de prélèvement de tissu est un câble série. 45
13. Système de biopsie selon la revendication 6 dans

lequel le système d'imagerie ultrasonore comporte un module d'interface en communication entre le module de commande ultrasonore et le module informatique principal.

14. Système de biopsie selon les revendications 1 ou 2 dans lequel le système d'imagerie possède une pluralité de modules de raccordement (23, 24, 25) destinés à faciliter le raccordement de différentes sondes d'imagerie au système d'imagerie. 50
15. Système de biopsie selon les revendications 1 ou 2, dans lequel le socle mobile est un chariot à roulettes.
16. Système de biopsie selon les revendications 1 ou 2, dans lequel le système de prélèvement de tissu est contenu à l'intérieur d'un premier boîtier sur le socle mobile, le module de commande de vide étant contenu, de préférence, à l'intérieur du boîtier du système de prélèvement de tissu. 55
17. Système de biopsie selon les revendications 1 ou 2, dans lequel le système d'imagerie est contenu à l'intérieur d'un second boîtier sur le socle mobile.
18. Système de biopsie selon les revendications 1 ou 2, dans lequel le système d'imagerie et le système de prélèvement de tissu fonctionnent simultanément.
19. Système de biopsie selon la revendication 17, dans lequel le module informatique principal est contenu à l'intérieur du boîtier du système d'imagerie.

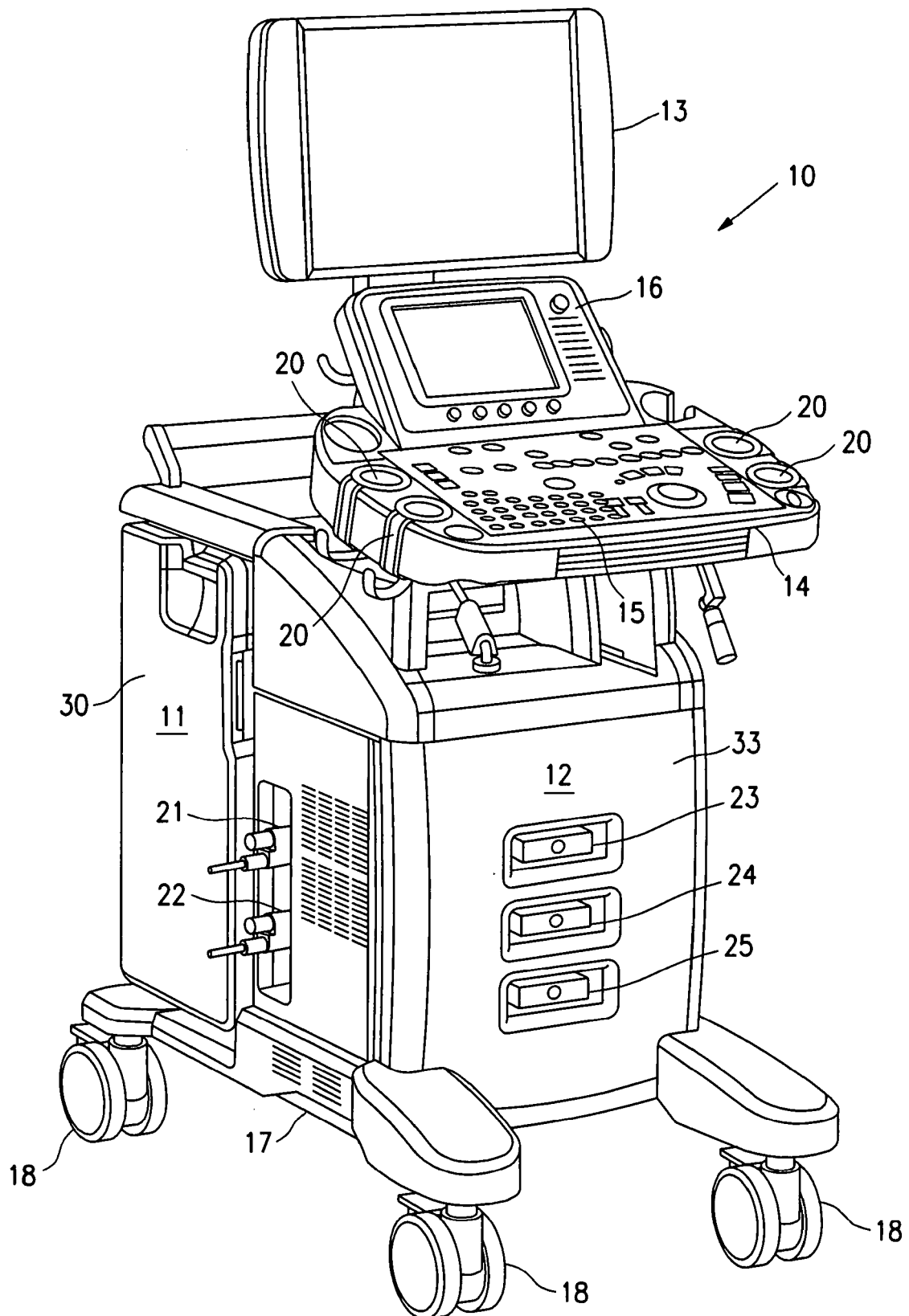


FIG. 1

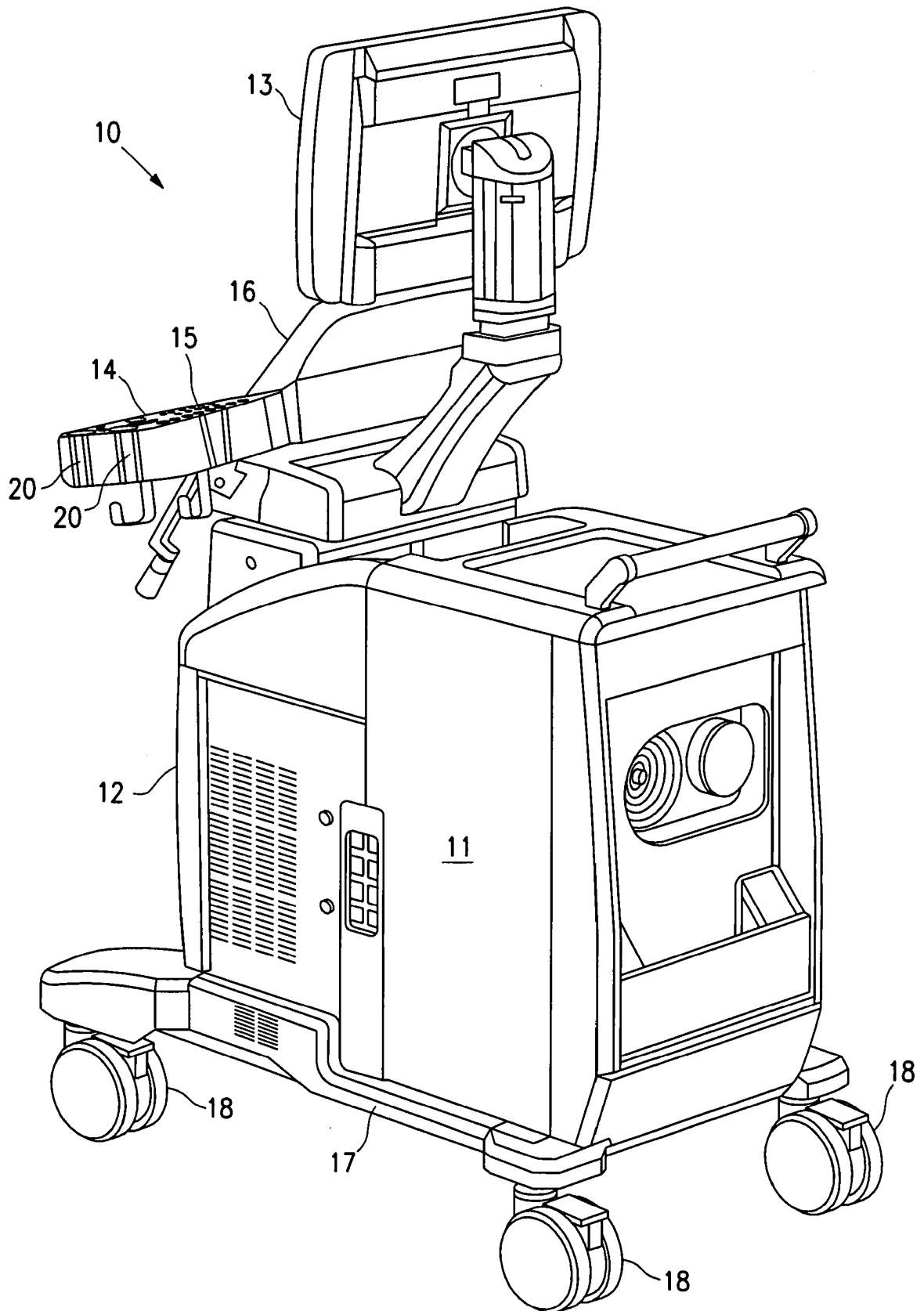
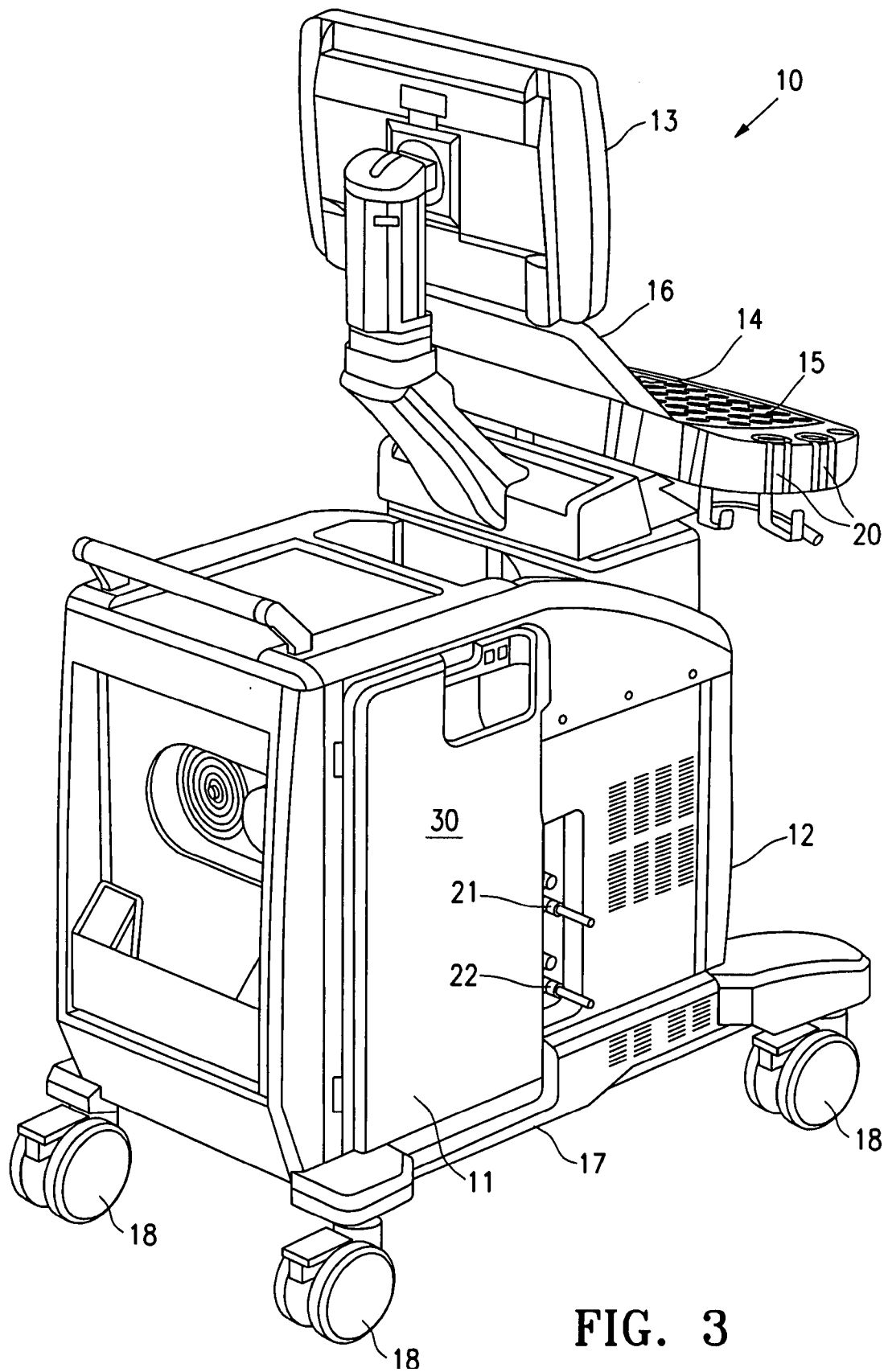


FIG. 2



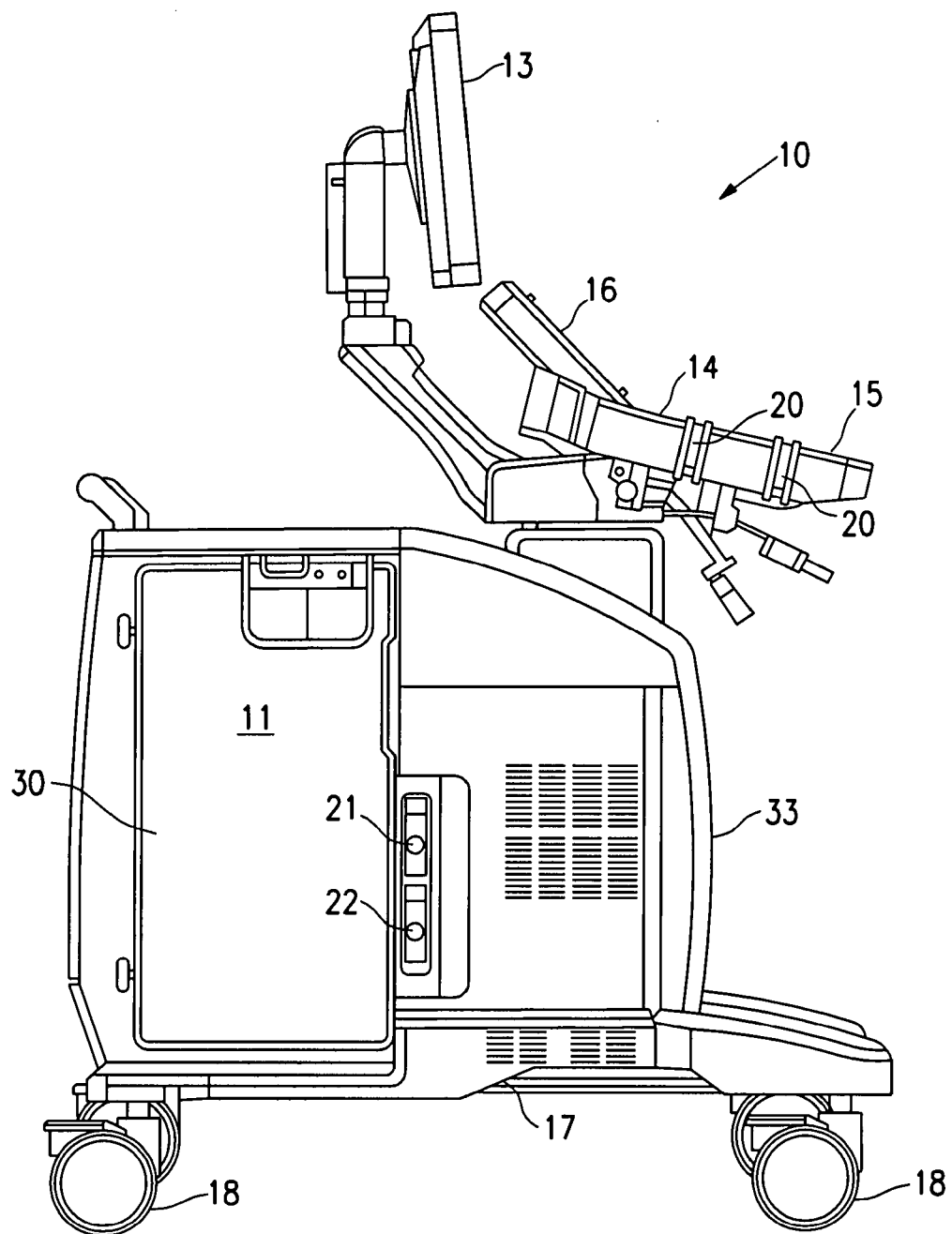


FIG. 4

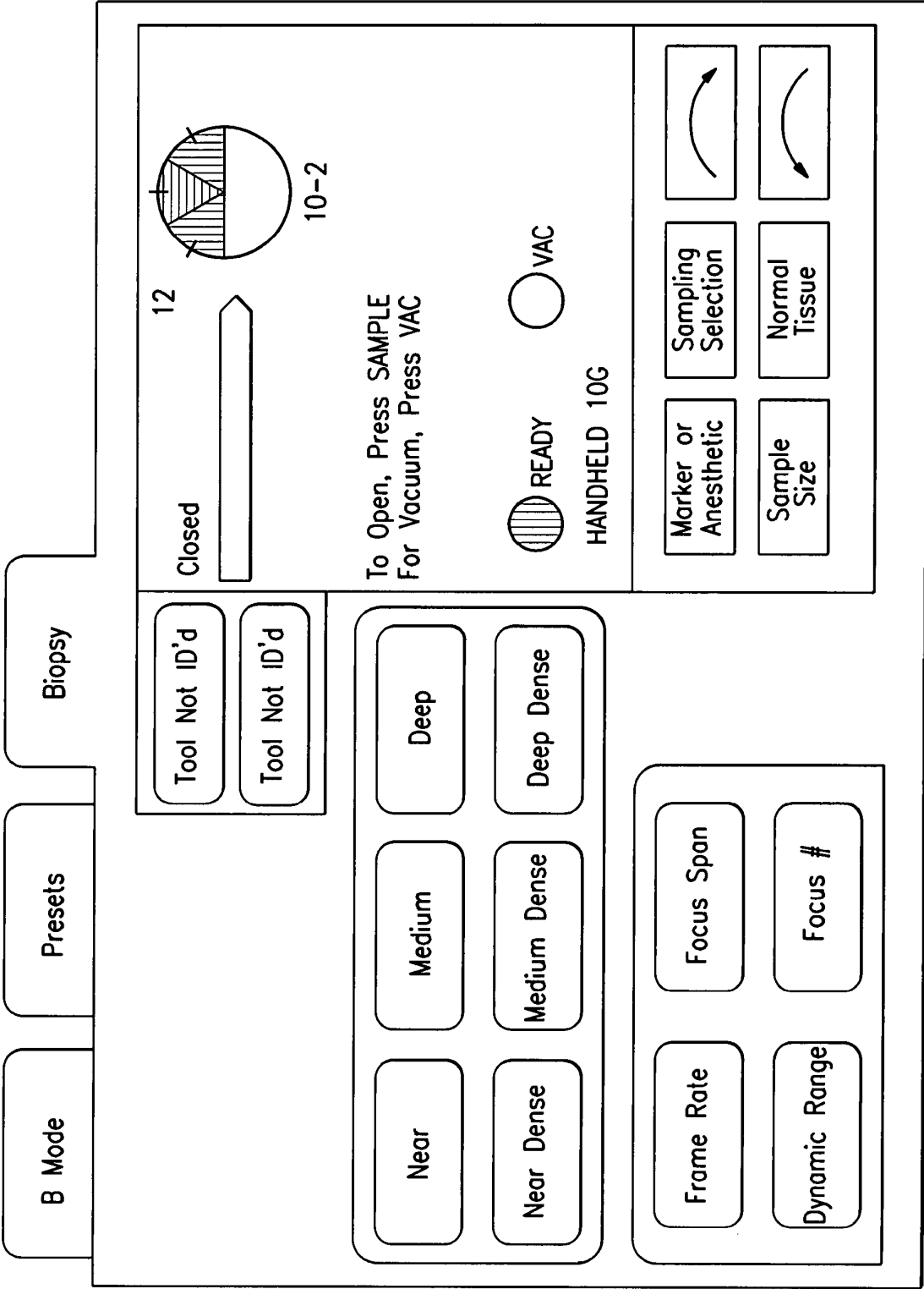


FIG. 5

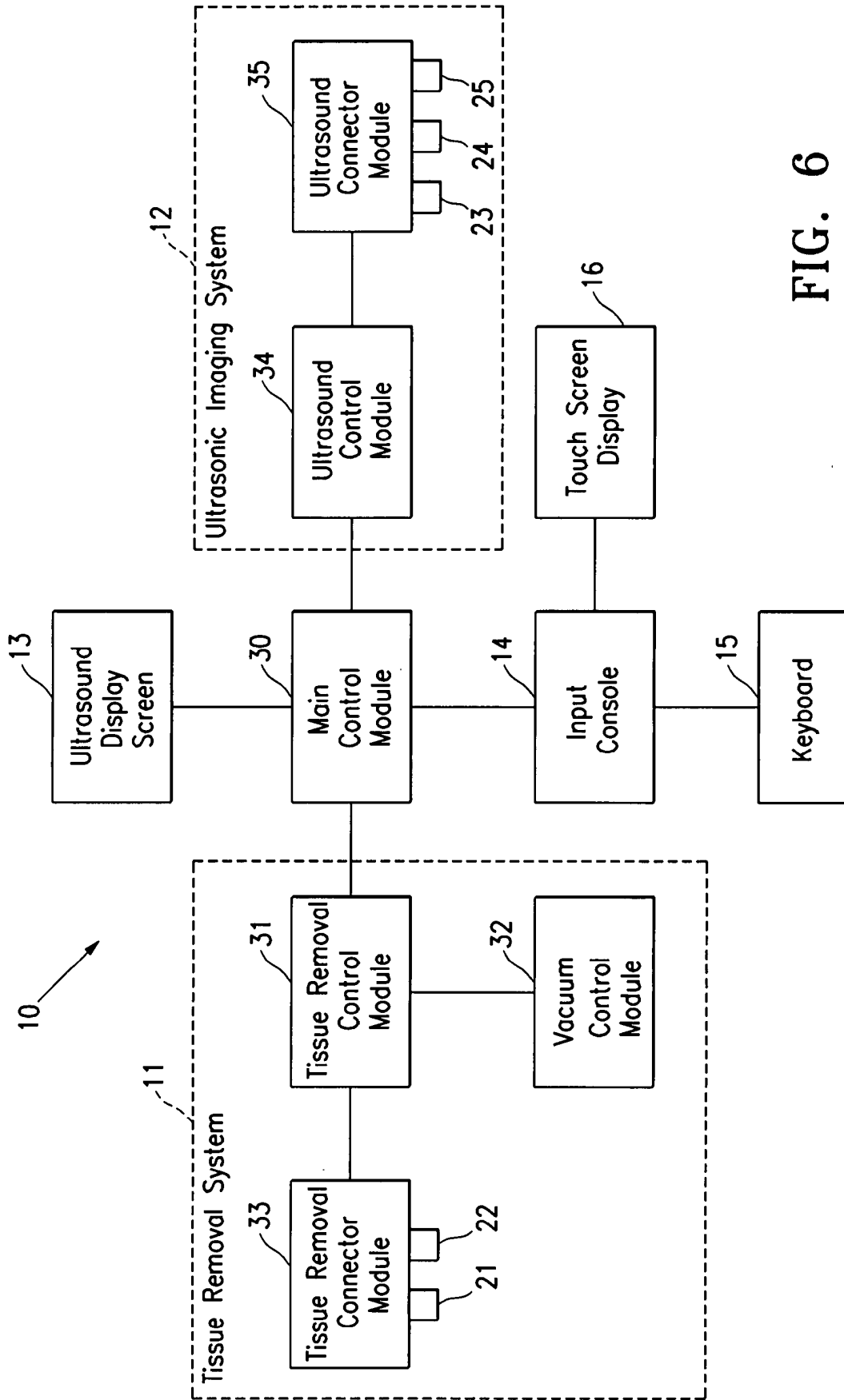


FIG. 6

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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专利名称(译)	具有集成超声成像的活组织检查系统		
公开(公告)号	EP2023820A2	公开(公告)日	2009-02-18
申请号	EP2007795749	申请日	2007-06-05
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当前申请(专利权)人(译)	SENORX INC.		
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其他公开文献	EP2023820B1		
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摘要(译)

公开了一种活组织检查系统，其具有组织去除系统，成像系统，图像显示系统和用于这些系统的公共输入控制台。组织去除系统可以具有机械组织切割刀片或电外科切割元件，并且组织去除系统能够处理组织切割构造。成像系统优选地是超声成像系统，并且图像显示系统具有用于显示来自超声探头的诊断超声图像的视频屏幕。公共输入控制台优选地具有触摸屏显示器和键盘，以便于从同一控制台操作组织去除系统，超声成像系统和图像显示系统。