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(54) **MECHANICAL ROTATING INTRAVASCULAR ULTRASONIC PROBE**

(57) A mechanically rotating intravascular ultrasound probe relates to the technical field of medical devices, and aims to provide a forward-looking mechanically rotating intravascular ultrasound probe having a small volume, a high image resolution and good imaging stability. The intravascular ultrasound probe includes a catheter (1), an ultrasonic transducer (4) disposed at a front end of a cavity of the catheter (1) and a driving apparatus that drives the ultrasonic transducer (4) to rotate mechanically. The driving apparatus is a micro motor (3) disposed in the cavity of the catheter (1), including a rotor (31) and a stator (32). The ultrasonic transducer (4) is installed on top of the rotor (31) and electrically connected to the rotor (31), and the rotor (31) is also electrically connected to the stator (32); the catheter (1) is a magnetic metal tube, and a front end thereof is enclosed by an acoustic window (2) which has a spherical tip and allows ultrasonic waves of the ultrasonic transducer (4) to pass through; the acoustic window (2) is filled with an ionic liquid having a function of an ultrasonic coupling agent. The ultrasound probe solves a problem of rotation torsion of an image when the catheter (1) passes through a lesion with high-grade stenosis or a curved blood vessel section, and achieves forward scanning imaging and side scanning imaging for a blood vessel wall.

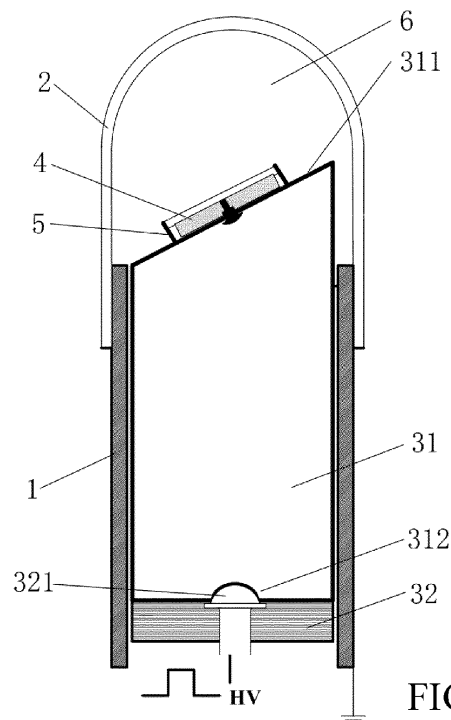


FIG. 1

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Description

BACKGROUND

Technical Field

[0001] The present invention relates to the technical field of medical devices, and in particular to the technical field of intravascular ultrasound imaging devices used for interventional diagnosis and treatment.

Related Art

[0002] Intravascular ultrasound tomography (IVUS) is a novel diagnostic method combining a non-invasive ultrasonic diagnosis technology and a minimally invasive technology of interventional catheterization. As IVUS may accurately present a complex 3D anatomical structure of a blood vessel wall in real time, in addition to evaluating stenosis of lumen, it may further detect vulnerability of an atherosclerotic plaque and load of the plaque. Therefore, in the percutaneous coronary intervention treatment, IVUS has gradually replaced coronary angiography (CAG) that is originally deemed as a "gold standard" for diagnosis and treatment of a coronary heart disease, and becomes a novel diagnostic method widely applied clinically. The operation principle thereof is that, a small-sized ultrasonic transducer is installed on top of a flexible catheter about 140 cm long and about 1 mm thick, and the IVUS catheter is sent to a remote side of a target lesion location through a guide wire; during a process of pulling back the catheter (at a pullback rate of 0.5 mm/s), the ultrasonic transducer conducts 360° scanning around a blood vessel within a cavity of the blood vessel, and meanwhile, sends and receives high-frequency ultrasonic signals within the blood vessel, to implement cross-sectional imaging for each layer of the blood vessel wall, thereby assisting clinical doctors to give diagnosis for a coronary artery lesion. As a result, an intravascular ultrasound instrument includes three main components: 1) a catheter equipped with a micro ultrasonic transducer; 2) a pullback apparatus; and (3) a computerized ultrasound device with image rebuilding software and hardware. Undoubtedly, the catheter (i.e. ultrasound probe) equipped with the micro ultrasonic transducer directly operating within a narrow coronary artery is the core component that has the highest technical intensity in the entire intravascular ultrasound machine. The performance thereof directly affects quality of images and a signal-to-noise ratio, and also decides functions of system equipment and safety of use.

[0003] A commercialized intravascular ultrasound (IVUS) probe, according to structure thereof, may be roughly classified into 2 types: a mechanically rotating probe and an electronically scanned array probe. The electronically scanned array probe includes multiple (64 at most so far) array elements which are arranged in a ring shape on top of the catheter, to obtain a 360-degree

cross-sectional image through sequential excitations by an electronic switch. The advantages thereof include that, neither a rotating part nor a conducting wire for connecting a single crystal is used; the guide wire passes through a central cavity thereof and easily passes through a target lesion; and it is not required to inject any liquid during use. However, there are disadvantages such as a lower image resolution and a 1-2 mm² ultrasonic dead band easily occurring around the catheter. Although using more array elements may improve the imaging resolution, in the meantime, it will increase the volume of the probe, thus severely affecting application thereof as the intravascular probe. The mechanically rotating probe, may be further classified into 2 types, including a rotary reflector type probe (i.e. the transducer does not move but the reflector rotates) and a rotary transducer type probe, both of which are rotated (at a rate of 1,900 rpm) by a flexible driving rotary shaft within the catheter to obtain a 360-degree 2D cross-sectional image. Within a catheter of a single mechanical sector probe, gap between the transducer and a catheter sheath needs to be filled with a physiological saline solution, to achieve the best acoustic coupling. The type of mechanical sector probe, compared with the electronically scanned array probe, is advantageous in a higher imaging resolution, but the greatest disadvantage thereof is, when the catheter passes through a lesion with high-grade stenosis or a blood vessel section being curved, a friction may occur between a main shaft of the probe which is conducting rotary scanning and an inner cavity of the catheter to a great extent, thus obstructing free rotation of the catheter and causing rotation distortion to the image.

[0004] In addition, existing commercialized IVUS catheters may only help the doctors see an image of the blood vessel wall on a side of the ultrasound catheter, but fail to present an image of the blood vessel in front end thereof, such that their use is much restricted in Chronic Total Occlusion (CTO) lesions. As the most difficultly conquered problem in coronary arterial and peripheral arterial intervention treatment, CTO has a very high proportion among peripheral arterial diseases. A successful technology on blood vessel patency is the highest point of the intravascular interventional technique and CTO lesions have always constantly inspired wish of numerous clinical doctors to conquer them. The difficult problem of CTO in the medical field urgently demands research and development of forward-looking IVUS (FL-IVUS). It may be predicted that, a forward-looking IVUS catheter integrated with a radiofrequency ablation electrode may achieve visual stepwise ablation of a plaque within a partly or completely occluded blood vessel, and will provide a bright lamp for doctors performing an interventional operation, to give them the most "accurate" thoughts and therapies. Therefore, it has very broad application potential and great research significance.

SUMMARY

[0005] In view of disadvantages in existing intravascular ultrasound probes in the prior art, an objective of the present invention is to provide a forward-looking mechanically rotating intravascular ultrasound probe which has a small volume, a high image resolution, and good imaging stability.

[0006] In order to achieve the above objective, the present invention provides a mechanically rotating intravascular ultrasound probe, including a catheter, an ultrasonic transducer disposed at a front end of a cavity of the catheter and a driving apparatus that drives the ultrasonic transducer to rotate mechanically, where:

the driving apparatus is a micro motor disposed in the cavity of the catheter, the micro motor comprising a rotor and a stator, and the ultrasonic transducer is fixedly installed on top of the rotor and driven to rotate by the rotor;

the ultrasonic transducer is electrically connected to the rotor, and the rotor is also electrically connected to the stator, and electrical connections among the ultrasonic transducer, the rotor and the stator form a first channel of a signal transmission system;

the catheter is a magnetic metal tube, and the front end of the catheter is enclosed by an acoustic window which has a spherical tip, and allows ultrasonic waves of the ultrasonic transducer to pass through; and

the acoustic window is filled with an ionic liquid having a function of an ultrasonic coupling agent, and an electrical connection between the ionic liquid and the catheter forms a second channel of the signal transmission system.

[0007] Furthermore, the rotor is a cylinder structure having a bevel on top thereof; the ultrasonic transducer is fixedly installed on the bevel and electrically connected to the rotor; the cylinder has a spherical recess at a bottom center thereof; the stator has a spherical protrusion that matches the spherical recess; the rotor is installed on the stator and makes the spherical protrusion a fulcrum of spinning; the rotor is electrically connected to the stator through the spherical protrusion; and exterior of the micro motor is treated to achieve insulation.

[0008] Furthermore, a diameter of the catheter is 1.5-2 mm.

[0009] Furthermore, the ionic liquid having the function of the ultrasonic coupling agent is preferably 1-ethyl-3-methylimidazolium dicyanamide, 1-ethyl-3-methylimidazolium bis(trifluoromethylsulfonyl)imide or 1-butyl-3-methylimidazolium tetrafluoroborate.

[0010] Furthermore, the ultrasonic transducer is connected to the rotor in a manner that, an emitting surface

of the ultrasonic waves of the ultrasonic transducer and a rotation axis of the rotor form an angle of 0-90 degrees.

[0011] Furthermore, the intravascular ultrasound probe is further provided with a rotational speed sensor for measuring a rotational position and a rotational speed of the rotor in real time.

[0012] Furthermore, exterior of the ultrasonic transducer is also provided with a metal shield at a position other than a front emitting surface of the ultrasonic waves

[0013] Furthermore, an exterior wall of the catheter is coated with a biologically compatible material.

Beneficial Effects:

[0014] Compared with the prior art, in the mechanically rotating intravascular ultrasound probe provided by the present invention, a narrow-neck micro motor is designed to be located in the catheter, which may achieve an outside diameter of the catheter between 1.5 mm and 2 mm, further reduce the volume of the probe, and solve the problem of rotation distortion of an image when the catheter passes through a lesion with high-grade stenosis or a curved blood vessel section. Additionally, by adjusting an angle of the ultrasonic transducer, the present invention achieves forward scanning imaging and side scanning imaging for a blood vessel wall. The design of the present invention is ingenious in that the ionic liquid is used as an electrical liquid brush to achieve electrical connection of the ultrasonic transducer during rotation. As the ionic liquid has a characteristic of acoustic impedance close to that of a biological tissue of a human body, it not only acts as the acoustic coupling agent, but also achieves a function of electrical conduction, thus enabling a top electrode of the ultrasonic transducer during rotation to be effectively grounded, and obtaining an electrical shielding effect. The rotor of the ultrasound probe drives the high-resolution high-frequency ultrasonic transducer to implement forward-looking conical scanning imaging for the blood vessel wall, and also utilizes the rotational speed sensor to measure the rotational position and the rotational speed of the rotor in real time, thus, in combination with a closed-loop control system, achieving accurate control over the rotational speed of the rotor as well as scanning synchronization with an imaging system.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0015]

FIG. 1 is a structural diagram of an ultrasound probe according to one embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. 2 is a block diagram illustrating the operating principle of the ultrasound probe in FIG. 1.

[0016] In the figures:

1: catheter; 2: acoustic window; 3: micro motor; 31: rotor; 311: bevel; 312: spherical recess; 32: stator; 321: spherical protrusion; 4: high-frequency ultrasonic transducer; 5: metal shield; 6: ionic liquid.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0017] The present invention will be further illustrated in detail below with reference to the accompanying drawings and specific embodiments. The following embodiments are only described for explaining the present invention, but the present invention is not limited to the following embodiments.

[0018] FIG. 1 is a structural diagram of a mechanically rotating intravascular ultrasound probe according to one embodiment of the present invention. In this embodiment, the intravascular ultrasound probe comprises a catheter 1, an acoustic window 2, a micro motor 3 and a high-frequency ultrasonic transducer 4, where the catheter 1 is a magnetic metal tube with a diameter between 1.5 mm and 2 mm, and an exterior wall thereof is coated with a biologically compatible material; the acoustic window 2, which has a spherical tip, and allows ultrasonic waves to pass through, is installed in a front end of the catheter 1 to enclose the front end of the catheter 1; the micro motor 3 is installed in a cavity of the catheter 1 and the surface thereof is treated to achieve insulation, and the micro motor 3 is composed of a rotor 31 and a stator 32, where the rotor 31 is a cylinder structure having a bevel 311 on top thereof and a spherical recess 312 at a bottom center thereof, the stator 32 has a spherical protrusion 321 that matches the spherical recess 312, the rotor 31 is disposed above the stator 32, the spherical recess 312 and the spherical protrusion 321 are engaged closely by a prestressing force, the rotor 31 spins around the spherical protrusion 321 as a fulcrum, and the rotor 31 is electrically connected to the stator 32 through the spherical protrusion 321; the high-frequency ultrasonic transducer 4 is fixedly disposed on the bevel 311 and electrically connected to the rotor 31, and exterior thereof is provided with a metal shield 5 at a position other than an front emitting surface of the ultrasonic waves; a cavity enclosed by the acoustic window 2 and the catheter 1 is filled with an ionic liquid 6, which has a function of an ultrasonic coupling agent and may be selected from 1-ethyl-3-methylimidazolium dicyanamide, 1-ethyl-3-methylimidazolium bis(trifluoromethylsulfonyl)imide or 1-butyl-3-methylimidazolium tetrafluoroborate, a top electrode of the high-frequency ultrasonic transducer 4 is electrically connected to the ionic liquid 6, and the intravascular ultrasound probe further includes a rotational speed sensor (not shown) used for measuring a rotational position and a rotational speed of the rotor 31 in real time.

[0019] The ionic liquid in the intravascular ultrasound probe not only acts as the ultrasonic coupling agent, but also utilizes a characteristic of electrical conduction thereof to achieve effective grounding of the top electrode

of the high-frequency ultrasonic transducer and electrical shielding of the probe by properly arranging electrodes. The surface of the micro motor with a special shape design is treated to achieve insulation. The spherical protrusion not only acts as the fulcrum of spinning for the rotor of the micro motor, but also as an input electrode for electrical pulse signals, connecting high-voltage electrical pulses to a signal electrode of the high-frequency ultrasonic transducer through conduction of the rotor of the micro motor. Due to instability of an outside driving force plus a friction force of an interior wall of the catheter, it may often result in an unstable rotational speed of the probe. The present invention establishes a closed-loop control system, and introduces a micro rotational speed sensor embedded below the micro rotor for measuring the rotational position and the rotational speed of the rotor in real time. In combination with the closed-loop control system, the present invention achieves accurate control over the rotational speed of the rotor, as well as synchronization with an imaging system. A block diagram illustrating the operating principle of the ultrasound probe is as shown in FIG. 2.

Claims

1. A mechanically rotating intravascular ultrasound probe, comprising a catheter (1), an ultrasonic transducer (4) disposed at a front end of a cavity of the catheter (1) and a driving apparatus that drives the ultrasonic transducer (4) to rotate mechanically, wherein:

the driving apparatus is a micro motor (3) disposed in the cavity of the catheter (1), the micro motor (3) comprising a rotor (31) and a stator (32), and the ultrasonic transducer (4) is fixedly installed on top of the rotor (31) and is driven to rotate by the rotor (31);

the ultrasonic transducer (4) is electrically connected to the rotor (31), and the rotor (31) is also electrically connected to the stator (32), and electrical connections among the ultrasonic transducer (4), the rotor (31) and the stator (32) form a first channel of a signal transmission system;

the catheter (1) is a magnetic metal tube, and the front end thereof is enclosed by an acoustic window (2) which has a spherical tip, and allows ultrasonic waves of the ultrasonic transducer (4) to pass through; and

the acoustic window (2) is filled with an ionic liquid (6) having a function of an ultrasonic coupling agent, and an electrical connection between the ionic liquid (6) and the catheter (1) forms a second channel of the signal transmission system.

2. The mechanically rotating intravascular ultrasound probe according to claim 1, **characterized in that** the rotor (31) is a cylinder structure having a bevel (311) on top thereof; the ultrasonic transducer (4) is fixedly installed on the bevel (311) and electrically connected to the rotor (31); the cylinder has a spherical recess (312) at a bottom center thereof; the stator (32) has a spherical protrusion (321) that matches the spherical recess (312); the rotor (31) is installed on the stator (32) and makes the spherical protrusion (321) a fulcrum of spinning; the rotor (31) is electrically connected to the stator (32) through the spherical protrusion (321); and exterior of the micro motor (3) is treated to achieve insulation.
3. The mechanically rotating intravascular ultrasound probe according to claim 1, **characterized in that** a diameter of the catheter (1) is 1.5-2 mm.
4. The mechanically rotating intravascular ultrasound probe according to anyone of the preceding claims, **characterized in that** the ionic liquid (6) having the function of the ultrasonic coupling agent is 1-ethyl-3-methylimidazolium dicyanamide, 1-ethyl-3-methylimidazolium bis(trifluoromethylsulfonyl)imide or 1-butyl-3-methylimidazolium tetrafluoroborate.
5. The mechanically rotating intravascular ultrasound probe according to anyone of claims 1 to 3, **characterized in that** the ultrasonic transducer (4) is connected to the rotor (31) in a manner that, an emitting surface of the ultrasonic waves of the ultrasonic transducer (4) and a rotation axis of the rotor (31) form an angle of 0-90 degrees.
6. The mechanically rotating intravascular ultrasound probe according to anyone of claims 1 to 3, **characterized in that** the intravascular ultrasound probe is further provided with a rotational speed sensor for measuring a rotational position and a rotational speed of the rotor (31) in real time.
7. The mechanically rotating intravascular ultrasound probe according to anyone of claims 1 to 3, **characterized in that** exterior of the ultrasonic transducer (4) is also provided with a metal shield (5) at a position other than a front emitting surface of the ultrasonic waves.
8. The mechanically rotating intravascular ultrasound probe according to anyone of claims 1 to 3, **characterized in that** an exterior wall of the catheter (1) is coated with a biologically compatible material.

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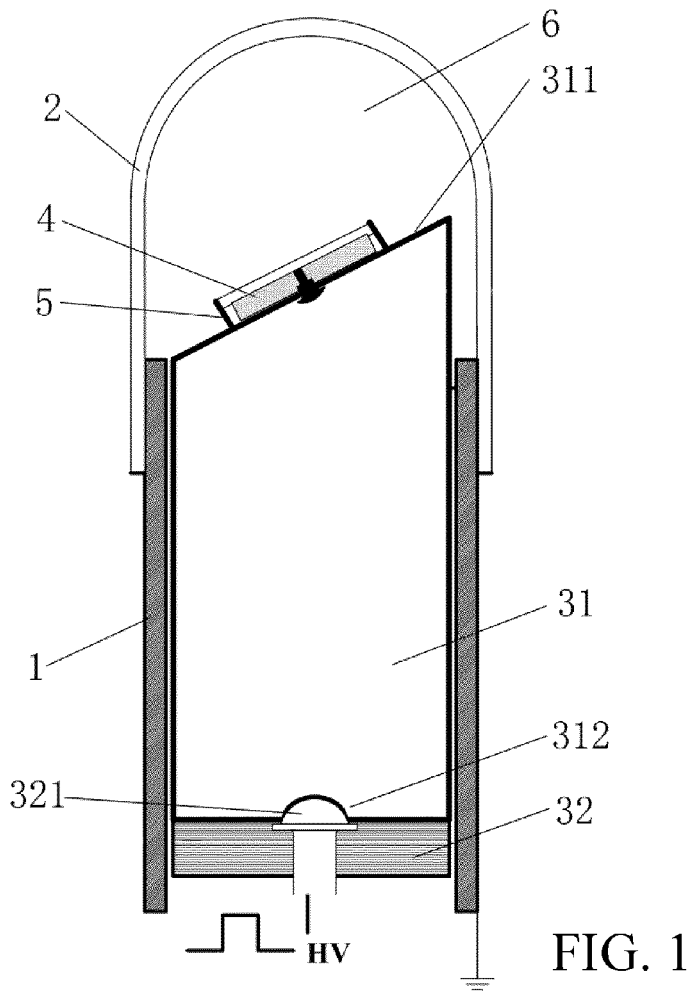


FIG. 1

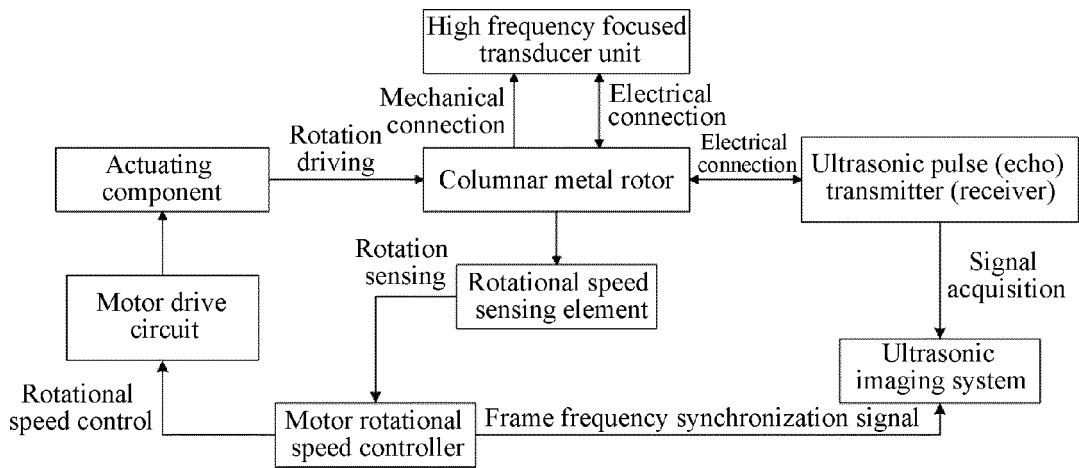


FIG. 2

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/CN2015/074855

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER		
A61B 8/12 (2006.01) i		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)		
A61B		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)		
WPI, EPODOC, CNKI, CNPAT, Web of Knowledge: SHENZHEN UNIVERSITY; PENG, Yu; rotor, conductive path, magnetic conductive, ionic liquid, IVUS, intravascular, ultrasound, ultrasonic, rotat+, catheter, probe, window, ion, liquid, path, conduit, electrically, motor, stator		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
PX	CN 103892871 A (SHENZHEN UNIVERSITY), 02 July 2014 (02.07.2014), claims 1-8	1-8
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents:	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention	
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone	
"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date	"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art	
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"&" document member of the same patent family	
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means		
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		
Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report	
02 June 2015 (02.06.2015)	17 June 2015 (17.06.2015)	
Name and mailing address of the ISA/CN: State Intellectual Property Office of the P. R. China No. 6, Xitucheng Road, Jimenqiao Haidian District, Beijing 100088, China Facsimile No.: (86-10) 62019451	Authorized officer ZHAO, Shi Telephone No.: (86-10) 62413519	

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/CN2015/074855

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C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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 Information on patent family members

International application No.

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Information on patent family members

International application No.

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其他公开文献	EP2974666A4 EP2974666B1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

机械旋转血管内超声探头涉及医疗设备的技术领域，旨在提供一种体积小，图像分辨率高，成像稳定性好的前视机械旋转血管内超声探头。血管内超声探头包括导管(1)，设置在导管(1)的腔的前端的超声换能器(4)和驱动超声换能器(4)机械旋转的驱动装置。驱动装置是设置在导管(1)的腔中的微电机(3)，包括转子(31)和定子(32)。超声波换能器(4)安装在转子(31)的顶部并电连接到转子(31)，转子(31)也电连接到定子(32)；导管(1)是磁性金属管，其前端由声窗(2)包围，声窗(2)具有球形尖端并允许超声换能器(4)的超声波通过；声窗(2)填充有具有超声耦合剂功能的离子液体。当导管(1)穿过具有高度狭窄的病变或弯曲的血管部分时，超声探头解决了图像旋转扭转的问题，并实现了血管壁的正向扫描成像和侧扫描成像。

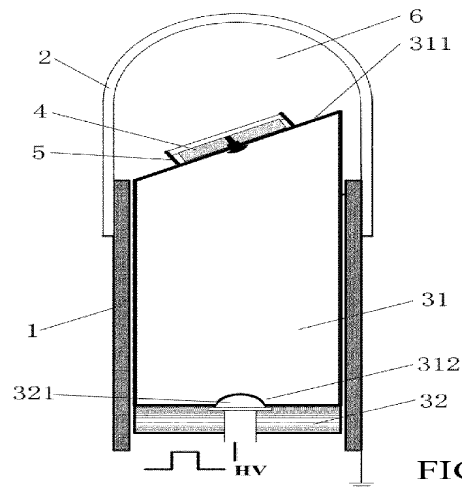


FIG. 1