



(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION**
 published in accordance with Art. 153(4) EPC

(43) Date of publication:
10.06.2015 Bulletin 2015/24

(51) Int Cl.:
A61B 8/14 (2006.01) G01N 29/24 (2006.01)
A61N 7/00 (2006.01)

(21) Application number: **12882120.4**

(86) International application number:
PCT/KR2012/006217

(22) Date of filing: **06.08.2012**

(87) International publication number:
WO 2014/021489 (06.02.2014 Gazette 2014/06)

(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
 Designated Extension States:
BA ME

• **Han, Cheol-Min**
Jeollabuk-do 561-803 (KR)

(72) Inventor: **HAN, Cheol-Min**
Jeonju-si
Jeollabuk-do 561-803 (KR)

(30) Priority: **30.07.2012 KR 20120083270**

(74) Representative: **Isarpotent**
Patent- und Rechtsanwälte
Friedrichstrasse 31
80801 München (DE)

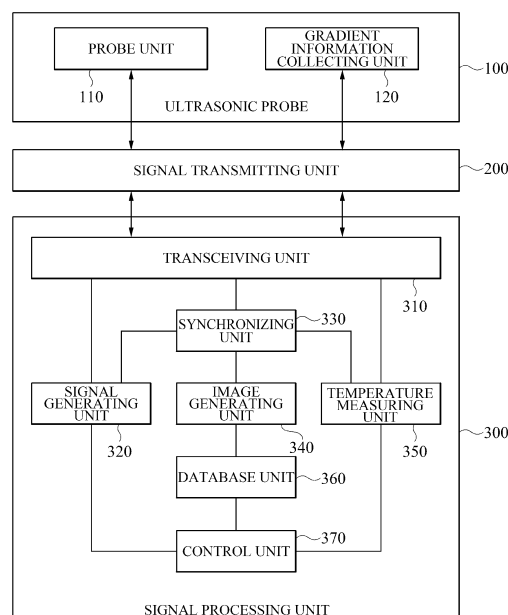
(71) Applicants:
 • **Nohsn Co., Ltd.**
Iksan-si, Jeollabuk-do 570-802 (KR)

(54) **ULTRASONIC PROBE HAVING GRADIENT INFORMATION AND DEVICE FOR ULTRASONIC DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT USING SAME**

(57) Disclosed are a probe having gradient information and an ultrasonic diagnosis and treatment apparatus using the same. The probe having gradient information according to the present invention includes a probe unit that generates a ultrasonic signal for diagnosis or treat-

ment and irradiates the generated ultrasonic signal to an object, and a gradient information collecting unit that collects gradient information of the ultrasonic probe in which the probe unit is mounted.

[FIG. 1]



Description

[Technical Field]

[0001] The present invention relates to an ultrasonic medical apparatus, and more particularly, to an ultrasonic probe having gradient information and an ultrasonic diagnosis and treatment apparatus using the same.

[Background Art]

[0002] Ultrasonic waves are sounds of frequencies above 20 kHz, which cannot be heard by humans, and can create short wavelengths and strong vibration, and thus are not exhibited in normal sounds. Ultrasonic waves are a kind of elastic waves and have a different reflectance at the boundary of different materials respectively, and therefore ultrasonic waves may be reflected or penetrate at an boundary of a medium depending on physical properties of human tissues while being propagated into a human body, and amplitude attenuation may be caused by absorption of the medium. Using these characteristics of ultrasonic waves, an image of the corresponding human tissue may be acquired, and a size and a characteristic of the tissue may be obtained from the acquired image. In addition, when focusing ultrasonic waves, heat may be partially applied to the internal human body, and therefore it is possible to perform treatment of joint pain and destroy and remove a tumor. Thus, ultrasonic waves may be used in diagnosis and treatment.

[0003] High intensity focused ultrasound (HIFU) treatment is technology that can necrose a cancer tissue using thermal coagulation and mechanical cavitation by focusing ultrasonic energy on one place (one focal point). Through effect of an excessively high-temperature generated at the focused point, cavitation effect, mechanical effect, and acoustic and chemical effect, coagulative necrosis of a diseased tissue may selectively occur, and proliferation, invasion, and metastasis of a tumor may be prevented.

[0004] Meanwhile, in an ultrasonic diagnosis and treatment apparatus, a focal point of ultrasonic waves should be small and accurate for effective treatment. Thus, in order to prevent damage of adjacent tissues of a surgical operation position or a corresponding position rather than the surgical operation position or the corresponding position, or in order to prevent damage of important blood vessels and organs, it is necessary to precisely discern an exact focused position of ultrasonic waves for treatment.

[0005] A high intensity focused ultrasound treatment system which is disclosed in Korean Patent Publication No. 10-2011-0074326 may include a pipe-shaped probe support member in which a diagnostic probe for radiating ultrasonic waves for diagnosis may be mounted at an end portion of the probe support member, and therefore it is possible to easily check a treated area and easily

monitor a treatment process while performing treatment action of a human body. Nevertheless, an exact focused position of ultrasonic waves for treatment cannot be precisely discerned.

[Disclosure]

[Technical Problem]

[0006] The present invention is directed to providing an ultrasonic probe having gradient information and an ultrasonic diagnosis and treatment apparatus using the same, which may precisely discern a region for diagnosis and treatment and visualize and schematize a focused position of ultrasonic waves, and therefore it is possible to perform ultrasonic diagnosis and treatment without damaging adjacent tissues rather than a surgical operation position or a corresponding position or damaging important blood vessels and organs.

[Technical Solution]

[0007] One aspect of the present invention provides an ultrasonic diagnosis and treatment apparatus using an ultrasonic probe having gradient information, including: a signal generating unit that generates a transmission signal for diagnosis or treatment for generating a ultrasonic signal for diagnosis or treatment; an ultrasonic probe having gradient information that converts the transmission signal for diagnosis or treatment into the ultrasonic signal for diagnosis or treatment to irradiate the converted ultrasonic signal to an object, converts reflected waves of ultrasonic waves for diagnosis having been reflected on the object and received into an electrical signal to thereby generate a reception signal, and collects gradient information of the ultrasonic probe; a synchronizing unit that synchronizes the transmission signal for treatment or the reception signal with the gradient information; an image generating unit that generates a treatment image using the synchronized reception signal, the synchronized transmission signal for treatment, and gradient information; and a control unit that extracts treatment image information from the treatment image, and generates a control signal for controlling the transmission for treatment signal using the extracted treatment image information.

[0008] Here, the ultrasonic diagnosis and treatment apparatus may further include a database unit that stores physical property information of the ultrasonic probe and information about the transmission signal, wherein the control unit may generate the control signal for controlling the transmission signal for treatment using the extracted treatment image information and the information stored in the database unit.

[0009] Also, the image generating unit may include a diagnostic image generating unit that generates a diagnostic image using the synchronized reception signal and gradient information, a treatment ultrasonic image gen-

erating unit that generates a ultrasonic image for treatment using the information stored in the database unit and the synchronized transmission signal for treatment and gradient information, and a treatment image generating unit that generates the treatment image by mapping the diagnostic image and the ultrasonic image for treatment.

[0010] Also, the control unit may control at least one of a type of ultrasonic waves generated from the ultrasonic probe, power of the ultrasonic waves, an ultrasonic beam field, a size of a region, and the number of focused points, by controlling the transmission signal for treatment.

[0011] Also, the ultrasonic diagnosis and treatment apparatus may further include a temperature measuring unit that measures a temperature in a region by analyzing an amount of variation in a medium of the object from the reception signal.

[0012] Also, the control unit may control at least one of a type of ultrasonic waves generated from the ultrasonic probe, power of the ultrasonic waves, an ultrasonic beam field, a size of a region, and the number of focused points, by controlling transmission signal for treatment using temperature information in the region.

[0013] Another aspect of the present invention provides an ultrasonic probe having gradient information including: a probe unit that generates a ultrasonic signal for diagnosis or treatment, irradiates the generated ultrasonic signal to an object, and receives reflected waves returned back from the object; and a gradient information collecting unit that collects gradient information of the ultrasonic probe in which the probe unit is mounted.

[Advantageous Effects]

[0014] According to the present invention, a region for diagnosis and treatment may be precisely discerned and a focused position of ultrasonic waves may be visualized and schematized, and therefore it is possible to perform ultrasonic diagnosis and treatment without damaging adjacent tissues of a surgical operation position or a corresponding position rather than the surgical operation position or the corresponding position, or damaging important blood vessels and organs.

[Description of Drawings]

[0015]

FIG. 1 is a configuration diagram illustrating an ultrasonic diagnosis and treatment apparatus using an ultrasonic probe having gradient information according to an embodiment of the present invention; FIG. 2 is a detailed configuration diagram illustrating an image generating unit of an ultrasonic diagnosis and treatment apparatus according to an embodiment of the present invention; FIG. 3 is a configuration diagram illustrating an ul-

trasonic probe having gradient information according to an embodiment of the present invention; and FIGS. 4 and 5 are diagrams illustrating a beam field and a region according to gradient information of an ultrasonic probe.

[Modes of the Invention]

[0016] Hereinafter, exemplary embodiments of the present invention will be described in detail. However, the present invention is not limited to the exemplary embodiments disclosed below, but can be implemented in various forms. The following exemplary embodiments are described in order to enable those of ordinary skill in the art to embody and practice the invention.

[0017] When it is determined that the detailed description of known art related to the present invention may obscure the gist of the present invention, the detailed description thereof will be omitted. The same reference numerals are used to refer to the same element throughout the specification. Terminology described below is defined considering functions in the present invention and may vary according to a user's or operator's intention or usual practice. Thus, the meanings of the terminology should be interpreted based on the overall context of the present specification.

[0018] FIG. 1 is a configuration diagram illustrating an ultrasonic diagnosis and treatment apparatus using an ultrasonic probe having gradient information according to an embodiment of the present invention.

[0019] As shown in FIG. 1, an ultrasonic diagnosis and treatment apparatus using an ultrasonic probe having gradient information according to an embodiment of the present invention may include an ultrasonic probe 100, a signal transmitting unit 200, and a signal processing unit 300.

[0020] The ultrasonic probe 100 having gradient information converts a transmission signal for diagnosis or treatment into a ultrasonic signal for diagnosis or treatment to irradiate the ultrasonic signal to an object, converts reflected waves of ultrasonic waves having been reflected on the object and received into an electrical signal to thereby generate a reception signal, and collects gradient information of the ultrasonic probe. As an example, the ultrasonic probe 100 having gradient information may include a probe unit 110 and a gradient information collecting unit 120. The probe unit 110 receives the transmission signal for diagnosis or treatment generated by the signal processing unit 300, converts the transmission signal into the ultrasonic signal for diagnosis or treatment, irradiates the converted ultrasonic signal to the object, and receives reflected waves returned back from the object. Next, the probe unit 110 converts the received reflected waves into the electrical signal to generate a reception signal, and transmits the reception signal to the signal processing unit 300. The gradient information collecting unit 120 collects gradient information of the ultrasonic probe 100 to transmit the collected gra-

dient information to the signal processing unit 300.

[0021] The signal transmitting unit 200 is connected between the ultrasonic probe 100 having gradient information and the signal processing unit 300 to transmit signals between the ultrasonic probe 100 and the signal processing unit 300. As an example, when being provided in a wired manner, the signal transmitting unit 200 may be a wire, a connector, or the like, and when being provided in a wireless manner, the signal transmitting unit 200 may be a transceiver module or the like. In addition, the signal transmitting unit 200 may be implemented within the ultrasonic probe 100, and when the signal processing unit 300 is implemented as a system on chip (SoC) to be implemented within the ultrasonic probe 100, a connector type or transmission standards required in a wireless transmission module may be changed according to an implementation functional unit included in the SoC.

[0022] The signal processing unit 300 may include a transceiving unit 310, a signal generating unit 320, a synchronizing unit 330, an image generating unit 340, a temperature measuring unit 350, a database unit 360, and a control unit 370.

[0023] The transceiving unit 310 may transmit the transmission signal for diagnosis or treatment generated by the signal generating unit 320 to the ultrasonic probe 100, and receive a reception signal and gradient information of the ultrasonic probe 100 from the ultrasonic probe 100.

[0024] The signal generating unit 320 may generate the transmission signal for generating an ultrasonic signal for diagnosis or treatment. In this instance, the transmission signal for treatment includes a focal depth, power of ultrasonic waves, the number of focused points, steering information, and the like.

[0025] The synchronizing unit 330 may perform time synchronization between the reception signal and the gradient information of the ultrasonic probe 100. In addition, the synchronizing unit 330 may perform time synchronization between the transmission signal for treatment generated by the signal generating unit 320 and the gradient information of the ultrasonic probe 100. In addition, the synchronizing unit 330 may generate a synchronization signal for generating a treatment image.

[0026] The database unit 360 may store physical property information of the ultrasonic probe 100 and information about a transmission signal for generating ultrasonic waves. As an example, the physical property information of the ultrasonic probe 100 may include information about a geometric shape of the ultrasonic probe 100, information about ultrasonic reflection test results of the probe unit 110, and the like. In addition, the information about the transmission signal for generating ultrasonic waves may include a focal depth, a type of characteristics of transmission signal for diagnosis or treatment, frequency and intensity of power, and the like. In addition, the database unit 360 may store ultrasonic beam field for treatment and region information, and the like according to

the physical property information of the ultrasonic probe 100 and the information about the transmission signal for generating ultrasonic waves.

[0027] The image generating unit 340 may generate the treatment image using the synchronized reception signal, the synchronized transmission signal for treatment, the gradient information of the ultrasonic probe 100, and the information stored in the database unit 360. As an example, the image generating unit 340 may generate a diagnostic image using the synchronized reception signal and the gradient information of the ultrasonic probe 100, and extract beam focusing image information using the synchronized transmission signal for treatment, the gradient information of the ultrasonic probe 100, and the information stored in the database unit 360 to thereby generate an ultrasonic image for treatment. In this instance, the information stored in the database unit 360 may refer to the physical property information of the ultrasonic probe 100, the information about the transmission signal for generating ultrasonic waves, and the like, and the beam focusing image information may include information about a beam field, a size of a region, and the like. In addition, the image generating unit 340 may generate the treatment image by mapping the diagnostic image and the ultrasonic image for treatment according to the synchronization signal of the synchronizing unit 330.

[0028] The temperature measuring unit 350 may analyze an amount of variation in a medium of the object by analyzing the reception signal, with respect to the medium of the object which is changed by the ultrasonic signal for treatment. In addition, the temperature measuring unit 350 may measure a temperature in the irradiation region according to the analyzed amount of variation of the medium. As an example, a temperature at which fat is melted is approximately 42 degrees, and therefore the temperature in the irradiation region may be predicted by analyzing a size of an irradiation range or a volume of a melted area and an amount of variation over time.

[0029] The control unit 370 may extract treatment image information from the treatment image, and control the signal generating unit 320 using the extracted treatment image information. As an example, the control unit 370 may generate a control signal to control a frequency, amplitude, and the like of the transmission signal generated by the signal generating unit 320, and thereby adjust a type of ultrasonic waves generated from the ultrasonic probe, power of the ultrasonic waves, an ultrasonic beam field, a size of a region, the number of focused points, and the like. In this instance, when controlling the signal generating unit 320, the physical property information of the ultrasonic probe 100 and the information about the transmission signal for generating ultrasonic waves which are stored in the database unit 360 may be used.

[0030] In addition, the control unit 370 may control the frequency, amplitude, and the like of the transmission signal using temperature information in the region which is received from the temperature measuring unit 350, and

thereby adjust the type of ultrasonic waves generated from the ultrasonic probe, the power of the ultrasonic waves, the ultrasonic beam field, the size of a region, the number of focused points, and the like.

[0031] FIG. 2 is a detailed configuration diagram illustrating an image generating unit of an ultrasonic diagnosis and treatment apparatus according to an embodiment of the present invention.

[0032] As shown in FIG. 2, the image generating unit 340 may include a diagnostic image generating unit 341, a treatment ultrasonic image generating unit 342, and a treatment image generating unit 343.

[0033] The diagnostic image generating unit 341 may generate a diagnostic image using the synchronized reception signal and the gradient information of the ultrasonic probe 100.

[0034] The treatment ultrasonic image generating unit 342 may extract beam focusing image information using the synchronized transmission signal for treatment, the gradient information of the ultrasonic probe 100, and the information stored in the database unit 360 to thereby generate the ultrasonic image for treatment. In this instance, the information stored in the database unit 360 may refer to the physical property information of the ultrasonic probe 100, the information about the transmission signal for generating ultrasonic waves, and the like, and the beam focusing image information may include a beam field, a size of a region, and the like.

[0035] The treatment image generating unit 343 may generate the treatment image by mapping the diagnostic image and the ultrasonic image for treatment according to the synchronization signal of the synchronizing unit 330.

[0036] FIG. 3 is a configuration diagram illustrating an ultrasonic probe having gradient information according to an embodiment of the present invention.

[0037] As shown in FIG. 3, the ultrasonic probe 100 having gradient information may include the probe unit 110 and the gradient information collecting unit 120. In this instance, in FIG. 3, the appearance of the ultrasonic probe 100 is shown as a convex-shaped appearance, but is not limited thereto. The ultrasonic probe 100 may have an appearance of a variety of shapes such as a linear shape, a phased shape, and the like.

[0038] The probe unit 110 may generate a ultrasonic signal for diagnosis or treatment, irradiate the ultrasonic signal to an object, and receive reflected waves returned back from the object. As an example, the probe unit 110 may receive a transmission signal for diagnosis or treatment, convert the received transmission signal into the ultrasonic signal for diagnosis or treatment, irradiate ultrasonic waves to the object, receive reflected waves returned back from the object, and convert the received reflected waves into a reception signal that is an electrical signal. In addition, although not shown, the probe unit 110 may include a transducer that mutually converts the ultrasonic signal and the electrical signal, and the transducer may generally include an aggregation of a plurality

of ultrasonic wave vibrators.

[0039] The gradient information collecting unit 120 collects gradient information of the ultrasonic probe 100 in which the probe unit 110 is mounted. As an example, the gradient information collecting unit 120 may be a gradient sensor.

[0040] In this instance, the probe unit 110 and the gradient information collecting unit 120 may be controlled by a single clock or a synchronization control signal, and thereby may be synchronized in real time so that the gradient information of the ultrasonic probe 100 can be applied to the ultrasonic signal for diagnosis or treatment.

[0041] In addition, although not shown, the signal transmitting unit 200 and the signal processing unit 300 of FIG. 1 may be implemented within the ultrasonic probe 100 as a system on chip (SoC).

[0042] The ultrasonic probe 100 having gradient information may be used in an ultrasonic diagnosis and treatment apparatus, and the like. When the ultrasonic probe 100 is used in a high intensity focused ultrasound (HIFU) treatment apparatus, the ultrasonic probe 100 may be used in a magnetic resonance (MR) guidance HIFU apparatus, an ultrasonic guidance HIFU apparatus, and the like, but is not limited thereto.

[0043] FIGS. 4 and 5 are diagrams illustrating a beam field and a region according to gradient information of the ultrasonic probe 100.

[0044] First, when it is assumed that a contact surface of the ultrasonic probe 100 having gradient information and an object is "0" as a reference point, an upper portion of the contact surface may be expressed as "+" and a lower portion thereof may be expressed as "-". However, the present invention is not limited thereto, and a variety of methods in which a coordinate position of a region 500 can be easily expressed may be selected according to the selection of a user or a developer.

[0045] Referring to FIG. 4, when a gradient ($\theta_x, \theta_y, \theta_z$) of the ultrasonic probe 100 is (0, 0, 0) on an X-Y-Z plane, focal coordinates may be set in a position corresponding to a predetermined focal depth, and a region may be formed in the corresponding position. Next, by mapping information about a beam field 400 and size information of the region 500 corresponding to this position information on a diagnostic image, it is possible to generate a treatment image.

[0046] Referring to FIG. 5, when the ultrasonic probe 100 has an arbitrary gradient value ($\theta_x, \theta_y, \theta_z$) on an X-Y-Z plane, corresponding focal coordinates may be set depending on ($-\theta_x, -\theta_y, -\theta_z$) that is symmetrical to the gradient value and a predetermined focal depth, and the region 500 may be formed in the corresponding position. Next, by mapping information about the beam field 400 corresponding to this position information and size information of the region 500 on the diagnostic image, it is possible to generate the treatment image.

[0047] While the invention has been shown and described with reference to certain exemplary embodiments thereof, it will be understood by those skilled in

the art that various changes in form and details may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

Claims

1. An ultrasonic diagnosis and treatment apparatus using an ultrasonic probe having gradient information, comprising:

a signal generating unit that generates a transmission signal for diagnosis or treatment for generating an ultrasonic signal for diagnosis or treatment;

an ultrasonic probe having gradient information that converts the transmission signal for diagnosis or treatment into the ultrasonic signal for diagnosis or treatment to irradiate the ultrasonic signal to an object, converts reflected waves of ultrasonic waves for diagnosis having been reflected on the object and received into an electrical signal to thereby generate a reception signal, and collects gradient information of the ultrasonic probe;

a synchronizing unit that synchronizes the transmission signal for treatment or the reception signal with the gradient information;

an image generating unit that generates a treatment image using the synchronized reception signal, the synchronized transmission signal for treatment, and gradient information; and
a control unit that extracts treatment image information from the treatment image, and generates a control signal for controlling the transmission signal for treatment using the extracted treatment image information.

2. The ultrasonic diagnosis and treatment apparatus of claim 1, further comprising:

a database unit that stores physical property information of the ultrasonic probe and information about the transmission signal,

wherein the control unit generates the control signal for controlling the transmission signal for treatment using the extracted treatment image information and the information stored in the database unit.

3. The ultrasonic diagnosis and treatment apparatus of claim 2, wherein the image generating unit includes a diagnostic image generating unit that generates a diagnostic image using the synchronized reception signal and gradient information,
a treatment ultrasonic image generating unit that generates an ultrasonic image for treatment using the information stored in the database unit and the syn-

chronized transmission signal for treatment and gradient information, and

a treatment image generating unit that generates the treatment image by mapping the diagnostic image and the ultrasonic image for treatment.

4. The ultrasonic diagnosis and treatment apparatus of claim 1, wherein the control unit controls at least one of a type of ultrasonic waves generated from the ultrasonic probe, power of the ultrasonic waves, an ultrasonic beam field, a size of a region, and the number of focused points, by controlling the transmission signal for treatment.

5. The ultrasonic diagnosis and treatment apparatus of claim 1, further comprising:

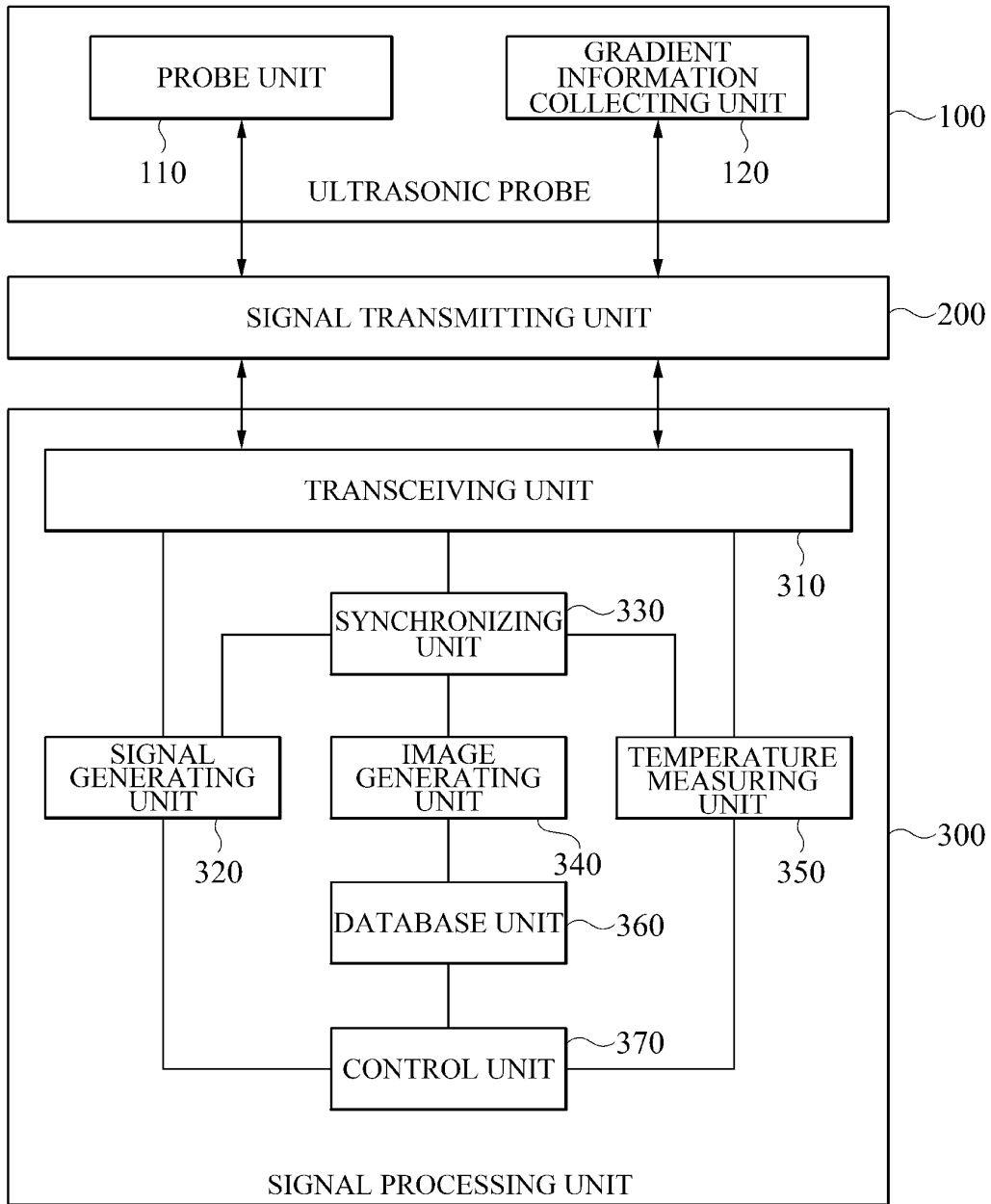
a temperature measuring unit that measures a temperature in a region by analyzing an amount of variation in a medium of the object from the reception signal.

6. The ultrasonic diagnosis and treatment apparatus of claim 5, wherein the control unit controls at least one of a type of ultrasonic waves generated from the ultrasonic probe, power of the ultrasonic waves, an ultrasonic beam field, a size of a region, and the number of focused points, by controlling the transmission signal for treatment using temperature information in the region.

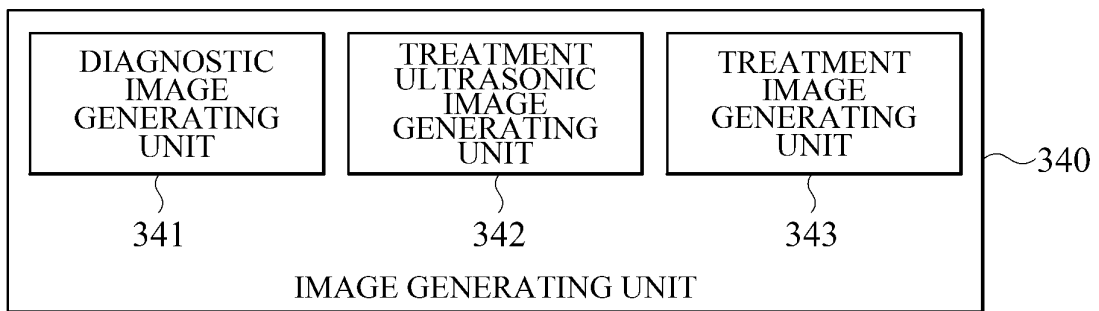
7. An ultrasonic probe having gradient information comprising:

a probe unit that generates an ultrasonic signal for diagnosis or treatment and irradiates the ultrasonic signal to an object; and
a gradient information collecting unit that collects gradient information of the ultrasonic probe in which the probe unit is mounted.

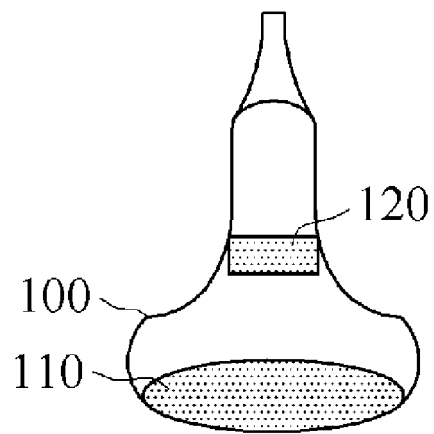
[FIG. 1]



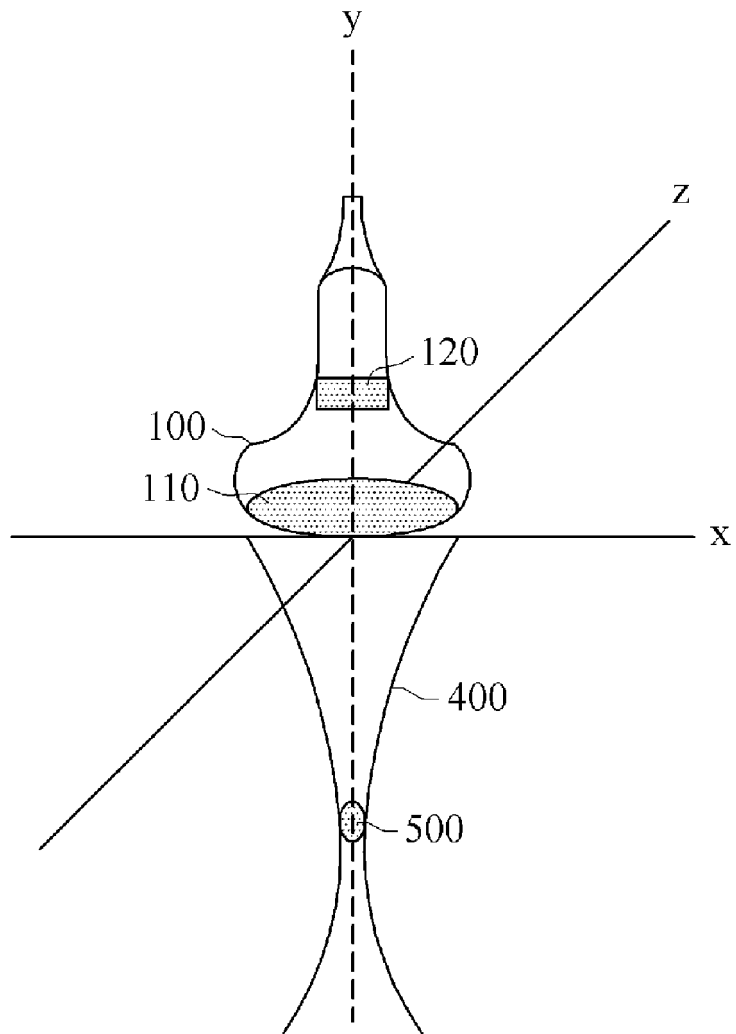
[FIG. 2]



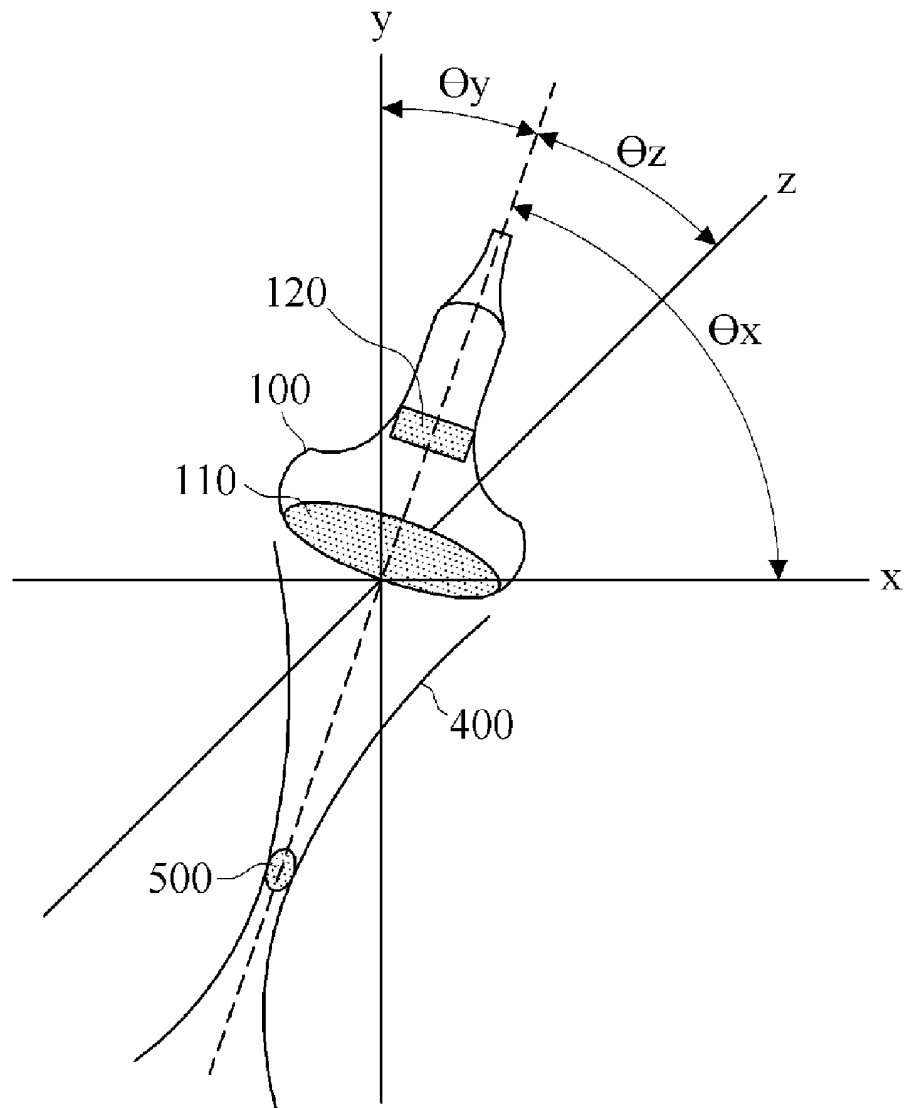
[FIG. 3]



[FIG. 4]



[FIG. 5]



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/KR2012/006217

5

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
A61B 8/14(2006.01)i, G01N 29/24(2006.01)i, A61N 7/00(2006.01)i
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

10

B. FIELDS SEARCHED
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
A61B 8/14; A61B 18/00; A61B 8/00

15

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched
Korean Utility models and applications for Utility models: IPC as above
Japanese Utility models and applications for Utility models: IPC as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
eKOMPASS (KIPO internal) & Keywords: inclination, probe, synchronization, sensor, ultrasonic waves, mapping

20

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

25

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X Y A	KR 10-2009-0077329 A (SAMSUNG MEDISON CO.,LTD.) 15 July 2009 See paragraphs [0011], [0015], figure 1.	7 1-2,4-6 3
Y A	JP 2009-125383 A (TOSHIBA CORP. et al.) 11 June 2009 See paragraphs [0023], [0042], figure 2.	1-2,4-6 3
Y	JP 2010-518938 A (KONINKLIJKE PHILIPS ELECTRONICS N. V.) 03 June 2010 See abstract, claim 9.	5-6

30

35

40

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. See patent family annex.


45

* Special categories of cited documents:
 "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
 "E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date
 "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)
 "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
 "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
 "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
 "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
 "&" document member of the same patent family

50

Date of the actual completion of the international search 13 MARCH 2013 (13.03.2013)	Date of mailing of the international search report 18 MARCH 2013 (18.03.2013)
--	---

55

Name and mailing address of the ISA/KR  Korean Intellectual Property Office Government Complex-Daejeon, 189 Seonsa-ro, Daejeon 302-701, Republic of Korea Facsimile No. 82-42-472-7140	Authorized officer Telephone No.
---	---

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
Information on patent family members

International application No.
PCT/KR2012/006217

5
10
15
20
25
30
35
40
45
50
55

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member	Publication date
KR 10-2009-0077329 A	15.07.2009	NONE	
JP 2009-125383 A	11.06.2009	NONE	
JP 2010-518938 A	03.06.2010	CN 101616712 A	30.12.2009
		EP 2129438 A1	09.12.2009
		JP 2010-518938 T	03.06.2010
		RU 2009135408 A	27.03.2011
		US 2010-0056914 A1	04.03.2010
		WO 2008-102293 A1	28.08.2008

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

This list of references cited by the applicant is for the reader's convenience only. It does not form part of the European patent document. Even though great care has been taken in compiling the references, errors or omissions cannot be excluded and the EPO disclaims all liability in this regard.

Patent documents cited in the description

- KR 1020110074326 [0005]

专利名称(译)	具有梯度信息的超声波探头和使用其进行超声波诊断和治疗的装置		
公开(公告)号	EP2881043A4	公开(公告)日	2016-06-22
申请号	EP2012882120	申请日	2012-08-06
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	诺森有限公司 韩CHEOL MIN		
申请(专利权)人(译)	NOHSN CO. , LTD. 韩, CHEOL-MIN		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	NOHSN有限公司 他是我的哲		
[标]发明人	HAN CHEOL MIN		
发明人	HAN, CHEOL-MIN		
IPC分类号	A61B8/14 G01N29/24 A61N7/00 A61B8/08		
CPC分类号	A61N7/02 A61B5/01 A61B8/08 A61B8/14 A61B8/4254 A61B8/4444 A61B8/463 A61B8/5207 A61B8/5223 A61B8/5238 A61B8/5246 A61B8/54 A61B2018/00327 A61N2007/0052		
优先权	1020120083270 2012-07-30 KR		
其他公开文献	EP2881043A1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

公开了一种具有梯度信息的探头和使用该探头的超声波诊断和治疗设备。根据本发明的具有梯度信息的探头包括：探头单元，其产生用于诊断或治疗的超声信号，并将产生的超声信号照射到物体；以及梯度信息收集单元，其收集超声探头的梯度信息，其中探头单元已安装。