



US 20100174188A1

(19) **United States**

(12) **Patent Application Publication**

Wang et al.

(10) **Pub. No.: US 2010/0174188 A1**

(43) **Pub. Date: Jul. 8, 2010**

(54) **HIGH INTENSITY FOCUSED ULTRASOUND THERAPEUTIC SYSTEM GUIDED BY AN IMAGING DEVICE**

(75) Inventors: **Hai Wang**, Chongqing (CN); **Long Wang**, Chongqing (CN); **Lian Zhang**, Chongqing (CN); **Yue Gu**, Chongqing (CN)

Correspondence Address:

THE WEBB LAW FIRM, P.C.
700 KOPPERS BUILDING, 436 SEVENTH AVENUE
PITTSBURGH, PA 15219 (US)

(73) Assignee: **CHONGQING RONGHAI MEDICAL ULTRASOUND INDUSTRY LTD.**, Chongqing (CN)

(21) Appl. No.: **12/377,799**

(22) PCT Filed: **Feb. 13, 2007**

(86) PCT No.: **PCT/CN2007/000512**

§ 371 (c)(1),
(2), (4) Date: **Feb. 17, 2009**

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Aug. 24, 2006 (CN) 200610111926.3

Publication Classification

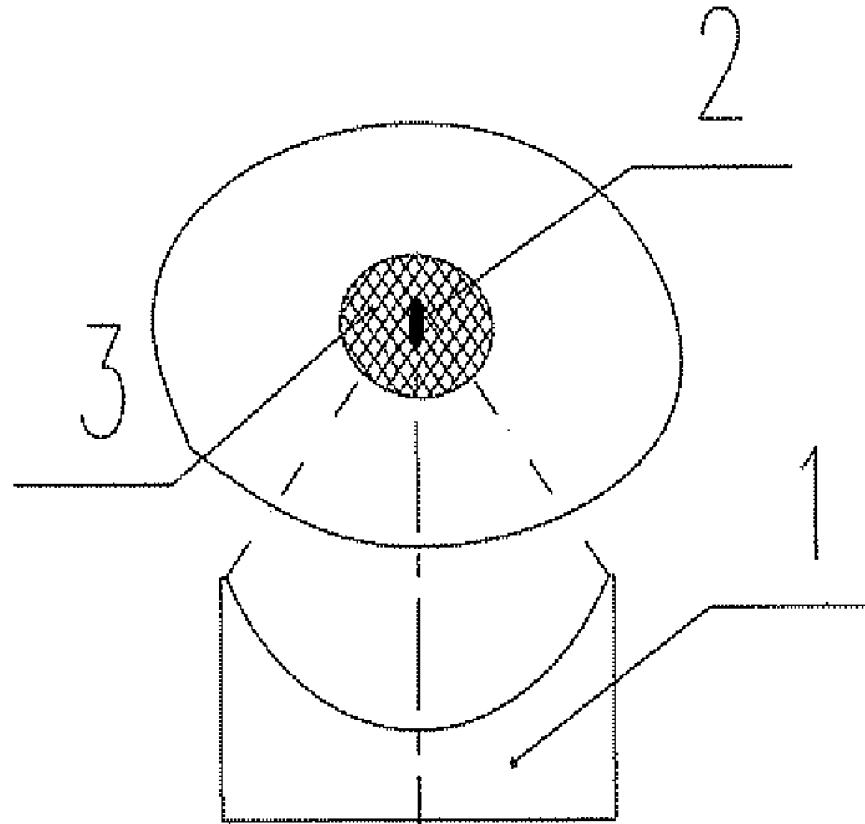
(51) **Int. Cl.**

A61N 7/00 (2006.01)
A61B 8/14 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl. 600/439**

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A high intensity focused ultrasound therapeutic system guided by an imaging device is provided and includes an ultrasound therapeutic applicator which contains an ultrasound transducer (8), a therapeutic bed (11), on which a patient (17) lies, and an imaging device used for imaging a diseased tissue (3). Wherein, the imaging device is a non-ultrasound imaging device with two-dimensional imaging function. The ultrasound transducer (8) with the diameter of focal core (23) ranging from 0.1 mm to 5 mm, preferably, ranging from 0.2 mm to 2 mm, in a biological focal region (2) located in the diseased tissue (3) is adopted. The non-ultrasound imaging device is a CT or an MRI device with two-dimensional imaging function. The present invention can image the target accurately, so it can be applied to all kinds of complicated surgeries and has good therapeutic effects.



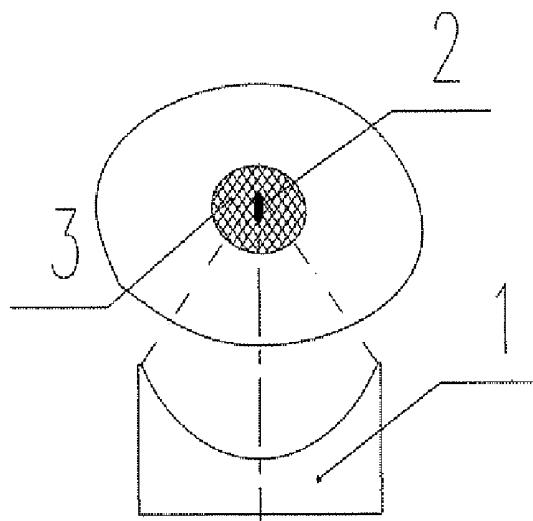


Fig. 1

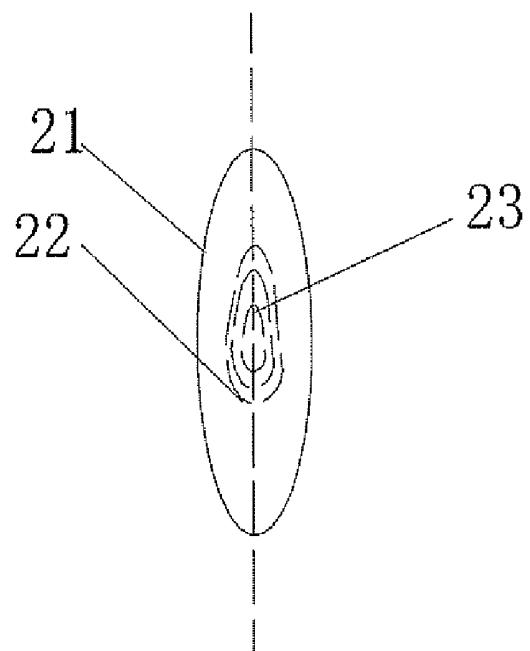


Fig. 2

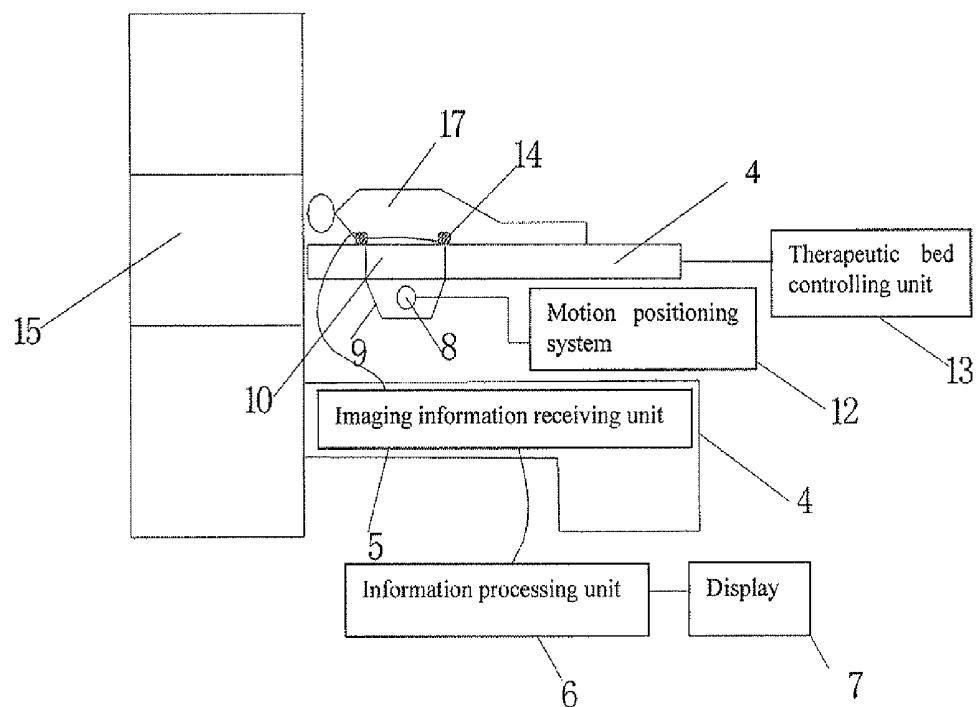


Fig. 3

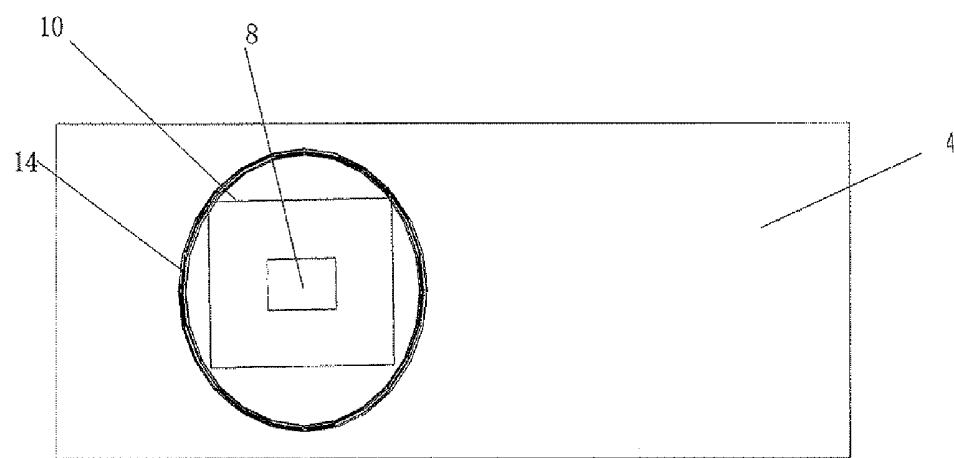


Fig. 4

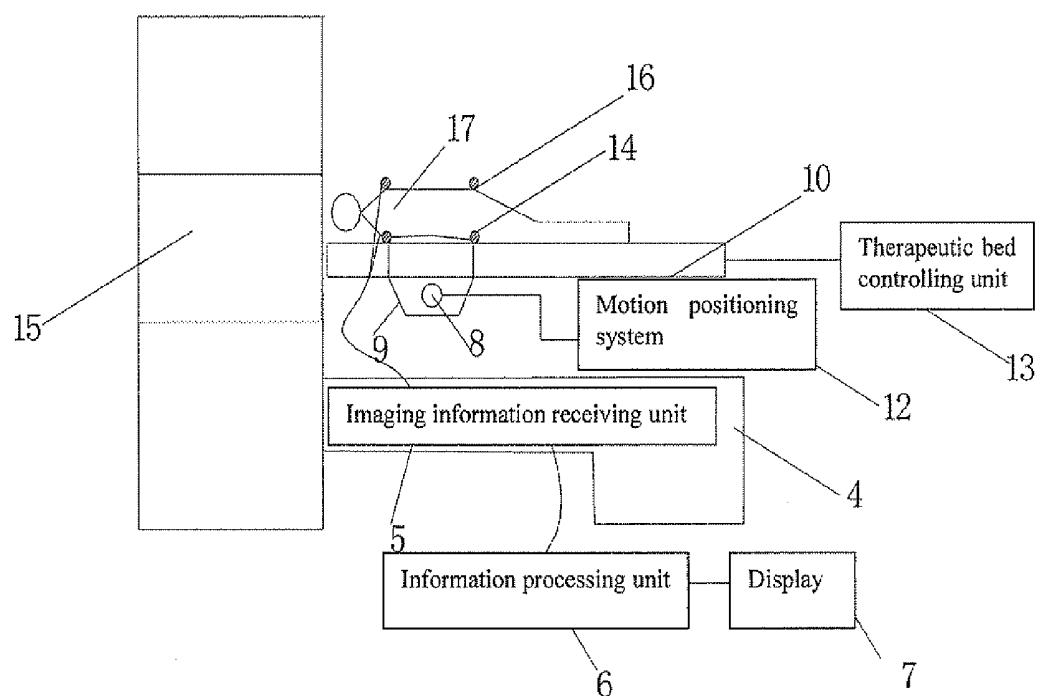


Fig. 5

HIGH INTENSITY FOCUSED ULTRASOUND THERAPEUTIC SYSTEM GUIDED BY AN IMAGING DEVICE

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention pertains to the technical field of medical devices and relates to an ultrasound therapeutic system, particularly to a high intensity focused ultrasound therapeutic system guided by an imaging device.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] In the field of ultrasound therapy, due to technology and awareness, people do not know much about the action mechanism of the focus in vivo and always expect to use multiple focuses to achieve a fast treatment when an ultrasound thermotherapy is applied for treatment. However, the therapeutic effects are not ideal when an ultrasound therapeutic apparatus applies such multiple focuses for treatment. Meanwhile, with the development of ultrasound technology, especially when the high intensity focused ultrasound is being used widely in therapy, a fine surgical treatment apparatus is in higher demand of people because only such apparatus can be used to treat or ablate some diseases (particularly the malignant tumors) completely.

[0003] As a therapeutic apparatus, at present, the high intensity focused ultrasound therapeutic apparatus has been widely applied in clinic at home and abroad. This therapeutic apparatus focalizes the extra-corporeal low-energy ultrasonic wave at the focus in vivo and consequently transient high temperature effects (60~100° C.), cavitation effects and mechanical effects are produced at the diseased tissue in the focal region and accordingly the cell and nuclear membranes are disrupted and the protein is coagulated. These effects are used to selectively cause coagulative necrosis of the diseased tissue and disable the proliferation, infiltration and metastasis of the diseased tissue; thereby the disease can be treated.

[0004] The principle of high intensity focused ultrasound therapy is shown in FIG. 1. The ultrasound transducer 1 emits ultrasonic waves and these ultrasonic waves go through the coupling medium and are focused inside the patient. The coagulative necrosis region formed is a biological focal region (i.e. BFR). BFR is an ellipsoid smaller than the diseased tissue 3. In order to treat the entire diseased tissue 3, BFR 2 needs to be localized within the diseased tissue 3 and then scans and treats the entire diseased tissue 3.

[0005] In order to monitor the process of high intensity focused ultrasound therapy, a B-mode scanner, a CT, an MRI or other equipments can be applied.

[0006] U.S. Pat. No. 5,485,839 discloses a therapeutic system combining an MRI means with an ultrasonic therapeutic apparatus. This patent points out that the tissue such as tumor to be treated usually has a complicated three-dimensional shape, so it is very difficult to realize a complete treatment of the entire tumor and to evaluate the therapeutic effects simply by using the two-dimension ultrasonic tomographic images, and it presents a technical solution of utilizing the three-dimensional MRI tomographic images to image the object before and after treatment and utilizing two-dimensional ultrasound to monitor the treatment process in real time.

[0007] The patent as mentioned above utilized an MRI to establish three-dimensional images of the object to be treated before and after treatment and displayed the three-dimensional shape of the object created in the display. However,

because the shape of tumor is irregular and usually is dendritic, some information at the ends will be lost when the three-dimensional images of the object to be treated are collected. Therefore, the three-dimensional images reconstructed in this way are not real and can not show the overall original form of the tumor. The treatment can not be carried out completely based on these distorted images. For malignant tumors, the remaining diseased tissue will continue to expand and accordingly the hazard to the life of the patient will occur again. So, the technical solutions of the patent mentioned above can not complete an accurate ultrasound therapy. Also, if the MRI apparatus in that patent is not reconstructed, the patient has to be moved in and out of the MRI bore repeatedly and thereby the treatment time is prolonged. If the patient is not moved, the structure of MRI has to be modified and thereby the treatment cost will be increased.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0008] Aiming at the above-mentioned disadvantages in the prior art, the technical solutions of the present invention are to provide a high intensity focused ultrasound therapeutic system guided by an imaging device, which can image the target accurately and can perform an accurate treatment for a relatively complicated operation.

[0009] The technical solutions for solving the problems in the present invention are as follows: this high intensity focused ultrasound therapeutic system guided by an imaging device comprises an ultrasound therapeutic applicator, which contains an ultrasound transducer, a therapeutic bed, on which a patient lies, and an imaging device used for imaging the diseased tissue. Wherein, said imaging device is a non-ultrasound imaging device with two-dimensional imaging function. The ultrasound transducer with the diameter of focal core ranging from 0.1 mm to 5 mm in the biological focal region is adopted. When the ultrasound transducer is manufactured, the diameter of the focal core in the biological focal region of the ultrasound transducer ranging from 0.1 mm to 5 mm can be determined by controlling the main parameters of the ultrasound transducer, for example, focal length, frequency, etc., then verifying through focal region test and experiments in vitro.

[0010] Preferably, said ultrasound transducer with the diameter of focal core ranging from 0.2 mm to 2 mm in the biological focal region located in the diseased tissue is adopted.

[0011] With the further and deeper studies on biological focal region, it has been found that in the entire biological focal region the temperature rise at the focal region center, that is, focal core, is the highest, and the energy depression at the outer edge of the focal center is sharp and with the characteristics of a "knife". For more information, please refer to *Investigation On Temperature Field Of Biological Focal Region Induced By High Intensity Focused Ultrasound* ("Chinese Journal of Biological Engineering", 2003, 22 (4): 321-325, Faqi Li et al.).

[0012] FIG. 2 is a longitudinal section diagram of a biological focal region. From this diagram, it can be seen that the biological focal region comprises three parts, i.e. focal edge 21, focal segment 22 and focal core 23. This study provides a theoretical support for a fine surgery and it makes people realize that the focal core 23 instead of the whole biological focal region that actually plays a main role in coagulative necrosis of the subject during treatment. Usually, the diameter of focal core 23 is not bigger than the section diameter (2

mm-5 mm) of two-dimensional image formed by the imaging device. When the subject within this region is imaged during treatment, only a two-dimensional imaging for the focal core is needed. If two-dimension images of the tumor to be treated are established and the obtained tumor contour on the image is real and clear, these images can be used for treatment and the accuracy of treatment can be ensured. Meanwhile, because the diameter of biological focal region is far larger than the diameter of focal core, if the diseased tissue is treated only according to the range of biological focal region, the coagulative necrosis of the diseased tissue is incomplete for some surgeries which need accurate treatment and it is difficult to achieve good therapeutic effects. But this defect can be eliminated by imaging the focal core.

[0013] Because said ultrasound therapeutic applicator, under the control of a motion positioning system, utilizes the focal core to scan and treat the diseased tissue, which is imaged by imaging device in two-dimensional image and also the diameter of the two-dimensional section formed by imaging device ranges from 2 mm to 5 mm, the diseased tissue can be imaged accurately by use of two-dimensional section if only the diameter of focal core is within the range of 2 mm to 5 mm.

[0014] However, the focused ultrasound therapeutic apparatuses in the prior art mainly use a B-mode scanner as an imaging device to locate the applicator and to monitor the therapy. Such B-mode ultrasound imaging device has the following disadvantages on monitoring and treating: 1. because the B-mode ultrasound image is only a plane image with a certain angle, and even though a three-dimensional ultrasound system is used, the visible area is still limited; 2. the ultrasound image is limited on the observation depth, and the bone substances influence the image greatly and the tissue behind the bone can hardly be observed and there are artifacts; 3. the ultrasound images have poor capacity in identifying the tissue boundary and particularly it is more difficult to identify small tumors and deep-bedded tumors. Therefore, such ultrasound imaging device is not suitable for all kinds of fine surgeries, however, some non-ultrasound imaging devices with a function of two-dimensional imaging have no problems stated above.

[0015] Therefore, said non-ultrasound imaging device which images the diseased tissue is a CT or an MRI device, which has the function of two-dimensional imaging. For an MRI device, because it may apply appropriate gradients to the magnetic field so that the magnetic resonance signals can be selectively acquired. The information is processed to gain the tissue characteristics of each point and the tissue can be imaged. The obtained Magnetic Resonance Image has a great ability to identify different tissues and can easily distinguish the normal tissue from the tumor tissue, and the obtained three-dimensional data within certain volume may image a part of a human body or a full body, therefore, the MRI device is very suitable to monitor the high-intensity focused ultrasound therapy.

[0016] In order to keep the structure of non-ultrasound imaging device unchanged and to make the imaging device be compatible well with the ultrasound therapeutic apparatus, said ultrasound therapeutic applicator is preferably located under the diseased tissue of a patient for treatment, therefore, there is an opening on said therapeutic bed and the ultrasound therapeutic applicator is located under the opening. The ultrasound therapeutic applicator further comprises a container,

which is connected under said opening and full of degassed water, and the ultrasound transducer is located in said container.

[0017] In order to keep the level of degassed water in the container stable and to reduce the impact of level changes on the imaging results, preferably, in the present invention, the opening on the therapeutic bed is covered by a membrane with pores, which can permeate liquid. Because the membrane can limit the maximum water level, the degassed water in the container will not shake greatly and the water level change is small when the ultrasound therapeutic applicator moves. This membrane and said container constitute a half-open structure.

[0018] Said container may adopt a full open structure.

[0019] When an MRI device is used as a non-ultrasound imaging device, a first surface coil for receiving the imaging information from the imaging device is installed at one side of the patient held on the therapeutic bed. The first surface coil is fixed outside around the opening on the therapeutic bed and is connected to the imaging information receiving unit of the MRI device so that the images of the focal core in the subject can be monitored accurately.

[0020] In addition, because the diameter of the focal core is small, accurate images are required to monitor the treatment process of focal core. So, further in the present invention, a second surface coil for further receiving the imaging information from the imaging device is arranged at the other side of the patient and opposite to the first surface coil. The second surface coil is also connected to the imaging information receiving unit of the MRI device.

[0021] Guided by an imaging device, the high intensity focused ultrasound therapeutic system of the present invention utilizes the focal core to scan and treat the diseased tissue; only an imaging device having a function of two-dimensional imaging is needed for monitoring, so the imaging device needs no modification. Meanwhile, because the energy focused at the diseased tissue is relatively high when the focal core is used for treatment, and it is helpful to protect the tissue along the acoustic pathway, this function makes the system have the characteristics of a "knife" and the system of the present invention can be applied to all kinds of surgeries which need accurate treatment. In the present invention, a high intensity focused ultrasound therapeutic system guided by an imaging device which is formed by a combination of the MRI device with two-dimensional imaging function and an ultrasound transducer with the diameter of focal core ranging from 0.1 mm to 5 mm in the biological focal region, can reduce the production cost of this system and greatly improve the use effect and the therapeutic effects.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

[0022] FIG. 1 is a principle diagram for the high intensity focused ultrasound therapy in the prior art.

[0023] FIG. 2 is a longitudinal section diagram of biological focal region.

[0024] FIG. 3 is a structural diagram of the embodiment 1 of the present invention.

[0025] FIG. 4 is a selective enlargement top view of the therapeutic bed 11 in FIG. 3.

[0026] FIG. 5 is a structural diagram of the embodiment 2 of the present invention.

[0027] Wherein: 1—Ultrasound transducer 2—Biological focal region 21—Foocal edge 22—Focal segment 23—Focal core 3—diseased tissue 4—MRI table 5—Imaging informa-

tion receiving unit **6**—Information processing unit **7**—Display **8**—Ultrasound transducer **9**—Container **10**—Opening **11**—Therapeutic bed **12**—Motion positioning system **13**—Therapeutic bed controlling unit **14**—First surface coil **15**—MRI bore **16**—Second surface coil **17**—Patient

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0028] The present invention is further explained below in detail with reference to the preferred embodiments and accompanying drawings.

Embodiment 1

[0029] As shown in FIG. 3, the high intensity focused ultrasound therapeutic system guided by an imaging device in the present invention consists of a non-ultrasound imaging device and a high intensity focused ultrasound therapeutic device. In this embodiment, an MRI device is applied as non-ultrasound imaging device.

[0030] In the MRI device shown in FIG. 3, MRI imaging information receiving unit **5** is equipped into the MRI table **4**. The imaging information receiving unit **5** is connected to information processing unit **6** and display **7** respectively.

[0031] The high intensity focused ultrasound therapeutic device comprises an ultrasound therapeutic applicator, a motion positioning system **12** of ultrasound therapeutic applicator, a therapeutic bed **11** for holding a patient and with an opening **10**, and a therapeutic bed controlling unit **13** for controlling therapeutic bed **11** to move in and out of MRI bore **15**.

[0032] Wherein, the ultrasound therapeutic applicator comprises an ultrasound transducer **8** and a container **9**. The container **9** is connected under the opening **10** of therapeutic bed **11**. In this embodiment, the container **9** is a water reservoir, which is placed at the opening **10** on therapeutic bed **11** and is full of degassed water. The degassed water is used as a medium for ultrasound transmission and also used to cool the heat produced during treatment. The ultrasound transducer **8** is located in the container **9**.

[0033] The container **9** in this embodiment is an open reservoir. In order to reduce the influence on the imaging of the subject due to the level changes of the degassed water, the opening **10** on the therapeutic bed **11** can be covered by a membrane (not shown in figures) with pores, through which the liquid permeate. This membrane and said container **9** constitute a half-open structure.

[0034] In this embodiment, the ultrasound transducer **8** adopts a spherical focusing piezoelectric transducer with a focal length ranging from 80 mm to 200 mm, a diameter ranging from 80 mm to 300 mm, a diameter of focal core of biological focal region ranging from 0.2 mm to 2 mm and working frequency ranging from 0.5 MHz to 2 MHz. Certainly, in this embodiment, the phased transducer can be used as an ultrasound source after appropriate adjustment.

[0035] During treatment, the focal core **23** is used to scan and treat the target tissue, and the MRI device monitors the treatment process of the focal core by using the function of two-dimensional imaging, and the two-dimensional images are shown to an operator through a display **7**.

[0036] In order to ensure the safety of two-dimensional scanning therapy of focal core **23** and to improve the definition of the image information collected by the MRI device, as shown in FIG. 4, the first surface coil **14** for receiving the

imaging information from MRI device is installed at one side of the patient **17** held on the therapeutic bed **11**. The first surface coil **14** is fixed outside around the opening **10** on the therapeutic bed **11** with glue or in other practicable ways and is connected to the imaging information receiving unit **5** of the MRI device. The shape of this coil is round. Because the position of the first surface coil **14** for receiving the imaging information from MRI is closer to the position of a patient to be treated, the signals received are relatively strong and the imaging quality is better and the two-dimensional images of the target scanned by focal core **23** can be monitored more accurately during treatment.

[0037] In this embodiment, besides adding the first surface coil **14**, the MRI device is not modified. The imaging information receiving unit **5**, information processing unit **6** and display **7** are existing components of MRI device.

[0038] The working process of high intensity focused ultrasound therapeutic system in the present embodiment is shown as follows: at first, under the control of therapeutic bed controlling unit **13**, the patient **17** on the therapeutic bed **11** is moved into the MRI bore **15** and the diseased tissue of the patient **17** is located within the magnetic resonance imaging area. The first surface coil **14** is used to receive imaging information from MRI and the information received here is transmitted to the imaging information receiving unit **5** on the MRI table **4**. Then the imaging information receiving unit **5** transmits the information to the information processing unit **6**. After the information is processed by information processing unit **6**, the two-dimensional images established for the diseased tissue to be treated are shown to an operator through the display **7**. Then, under the control of motion positioning system **12**, the focal core **23** of the ultrasound transducer **8** is overlapped with the diseased tissue to be treated within the magnetic resonance volume area. Driven by the driving circuit (not shown in figures), the ultrasound transducer **8** transmits ultrasonic waves and the focal core **23** is used to scan and treat the diseased tissue in the target area. Because the diameter of focal core (0.2 mm-2 mm) is smaller than the section diameter (2 mm-5 mm) of single slice image formed by MRI, only two-dimensional images of the target need to be established during treatment when MRI device monitors the treatment process. And, the established two-dimensional images are shown to an operator through a display.

[0039] In the present embodiment, the focal core **23** is used to treat the diseased tissue and the temperature rise at the focal core **23** is the highest in the entire biological focal region, and the energy depression at the outer edge of the focal core **23** is very sharp and characterizes as a “knife”. Therefore, the high intensity focused ultrasound therapeutic system of the present embodiment can be applied to all kinds of complicated surgeries.

[0040] It needs to be explained that the MRI guided high intensity focused ultrasound technique in this embodiment is not limited in the application scope of present invention. Personnel skilled in this art can make appropriate adjustment and modification to the technical solutions of the present invention to make it be applicable to other non-ultrasound imaging devices, for example, a CT device. The technical solutions after all such adjustment and modifications are still within the protection scope of the present invention.

Embodiment 2

[0041] As shown in FIG. 5, the difference between this embodiment and the embodiment 1 is that the second surface

coil **16** is added at the other side of the patient and opposite to the first surface coil. The second surface coil **16** and the first surface coil **14** are integrated and then connected to the imaging information receiving unit **5** of the MRI device. The purpose of adding the second surface coil **16** is to enhance the intensity to receive MRI imaging signals. Compared with the embodiment 1, this embodiment has a higher imaging quality and it is more helpful for an operator to monitor two-dimensional images of the target scanned by the focal core **23** during treatment.

[0042] The rest of structures and procedures of application are as the same in the embodiment 1, there is no need of repeated description.

1. A high intensity focused ultrasound therapeutic system guided by an imaging device comprising an ultrasound therapeutic applicator, which contains an ultrasound transducer **(8)**, a therapeutic bed **(11)**, on which a patient lies, and an imaging device used for imaging the diseased tissue; wherein, said imaging device is a non-ultrasound imaging device with two-dimensional imaging function, and the ultrasound transducer with the diameter of focal core ranging from 0.1 mm to 5 mm in the biological focal region is adopted.

2. The ultrasound therapeutic system as claimed in claim 1, wherein said ultrasound transducer **(8)** with the diameter of focal core ranging from 0.2 to 2 mm in the biological focal region is adopted.

3. The ultrasound therapeutic system as claimed in claim 1, wherein there is an opening **(10)** on said therapeutic bed **(11)**, and the ultrasound therapeutic applicator is located under the opening.

4. The ultrasound therapeutic system as claimed in claim 3, wherein said ultrasound therapeutic applicator further comprises a container **(9)**, which is connected under said opening **(10)** and full of degassed water, and the ultrasound transducer **(8)** is located in said container.

5. The ultrasound therapeutic system as claimed in claim 4, wherein said container **(9)** has a full open structure.

6. The ultrasound therapeutic system as claimed in claim 4, wherein said opening **(10)** on the therapeutic bed **(11)** is covered by a membrane with pores which covers the upper part of the container **(9)**, forming a half-open structure.

7. The ultrasound therapeutic system as claimed in any one of claims 1-6, wherein said non-ultrasound imaging device for imaging the diseased tissue is a CT or an MRI device with the function of two-dimensional imaging.

8. The ultrasound therapeutic system as claimed in any one of claims 3-6, wherein when an MRI device is adopted for the non-ultrasound imaging device, the first surface coil **(14)** for receiving the imaging information from imaging device is installed at one side of the therapeutic bed for holding the patient; the first surface coil is fixed outside around the opening **10** on the therapeutic bed **(11)** and is connected to an imaging information receiving unit **(5)** of the MRI device.

9. The ultrasound therapeutic system as claimed in claim 8, wherein a second surface coil **(16)** for further receiving the imaging information from imaging device is arranged at the other side of the patient **(17)** and opposite to the first surface coil **(14)**, and the second surface coil is connected to the imaging information receiving unit **(5)** of the MRI device.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	由成像装置引导的高强度聚焦超声治疗系统		
公开(公告)号	US20100174188A1	公开(公告)日	2010-07-08
申请号	US12/377799	申请日	2007-02-13
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	重庆融海超声医学工程研究中心有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	重庆荣海医学超声实业有限公司.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	重庆荣海医学超声实业有限公司.		
[标]发明人	WANG HAI WANG LONG ZHANG LIAN GU YUE		
发明人	WANG, HAI WANG, LONG ZHANG, LIAN GU, YUE		
IPC分类号	A61N7/00 A61B8/14		
CPC分类号	A61B5/055 A61N7/02 A61B2019/5238 A61B2019/5236 A61B2090/374 A61B2090/376		
优先权	200610111926.3 2006-08-24 CN		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

提供了一种由成像装置引导的高强度聚焦超声治疗系统，其包括超声治疗施加器，其包含超声换能器(8)，患者(17)所在的治疗床(11)，以及使用的成像装置用于对患病组织进行成像(3)。其中，成像装置是具有二维成像功能的非超声成像装置。在位于病变组织(3)中的生物聚焦区域(2)中，焦核(23)的直径范围为0.1mm至5mm，优选范围为0.2mm至2mm的超声换能器(8)是采纳。非超声成像设备是具有二维成像功能的CT或MRI设备。本发明可以准确地对目标成像，因此可以应用于各种复杂的手术，具有良好的治疗效果。

