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Fujimura

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(54) **ULTRASOUND ENDOSCOPE DISTAL END PORTION TO ACCOMMODATE BEND WIRES AND WIRING SUBSTRATE**

(2013.01); *A61B 1/018* (2013.01); *A61B 1/04* (2013.01); *A61B 1/06* (2013.01)

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CPC *A61B 8/12*; *A61B 1/05*; *A61B 8/4444*
See application file for complete search history.

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

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(21) Appl. No.: **15/063,695**

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(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

(57) **ABSTRACT**

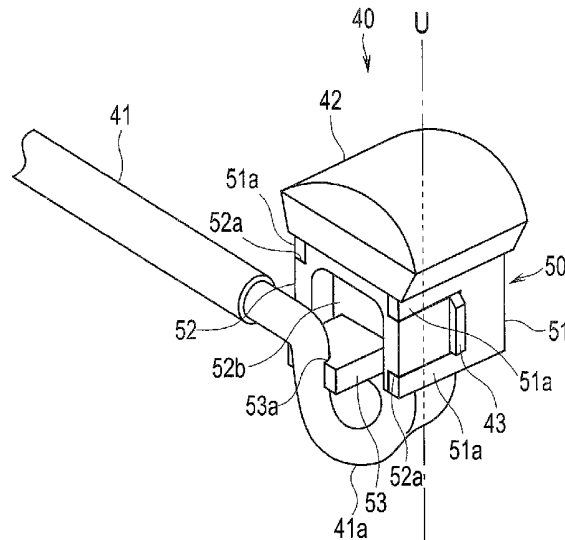
Oct. 10, 2013 (JP) 2013-212693

An ultrasound endoscope distal end portion includes an ultrasound transducer provided at a distal end of an insertion portion, a wiring substrate electrically connected to the ultrasound transducer, a plurality of wires connected to the wiring substrate, a restricting section arranged so as to cover the wiring substrate, wiring substrate side fitting sections provided in the wiring substrate, a first restricting section side fitting section that is provided in the restricting section and fits with the wiring substrate side fitting sections.

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A61B 8/00 (2006.01)
A61B 1/05 (2006.01)
A61B 1/018 (2006.01)
A61B 1/04 (2006.01)
A61B 1/06 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC . *A61B 8/12* (2013.01); *A61B 1/05* (2013.01);
A61B 8/445 (2013.01); *A61B 8/4444*

7 Claims, 11 Drawing Sheets



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FIG. 1

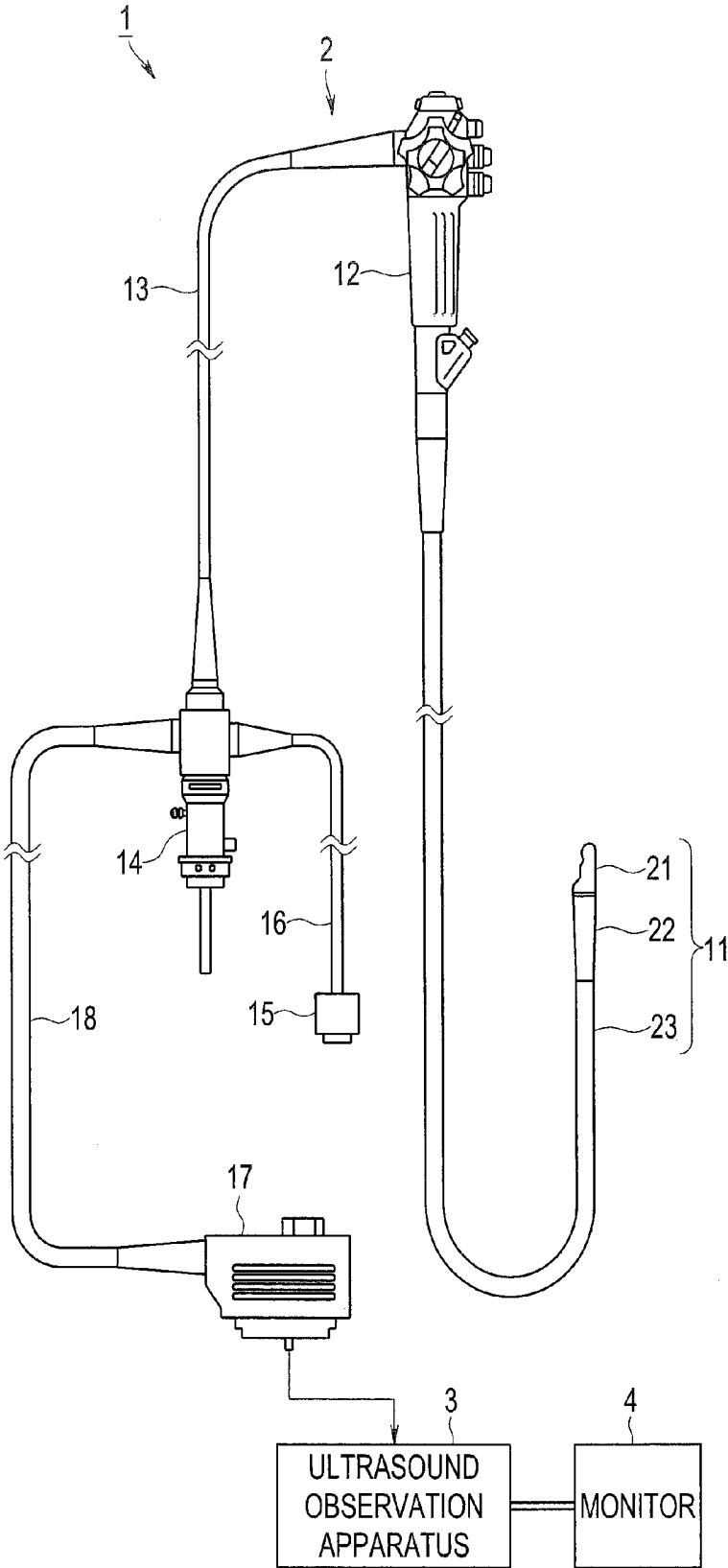


FIG. 2

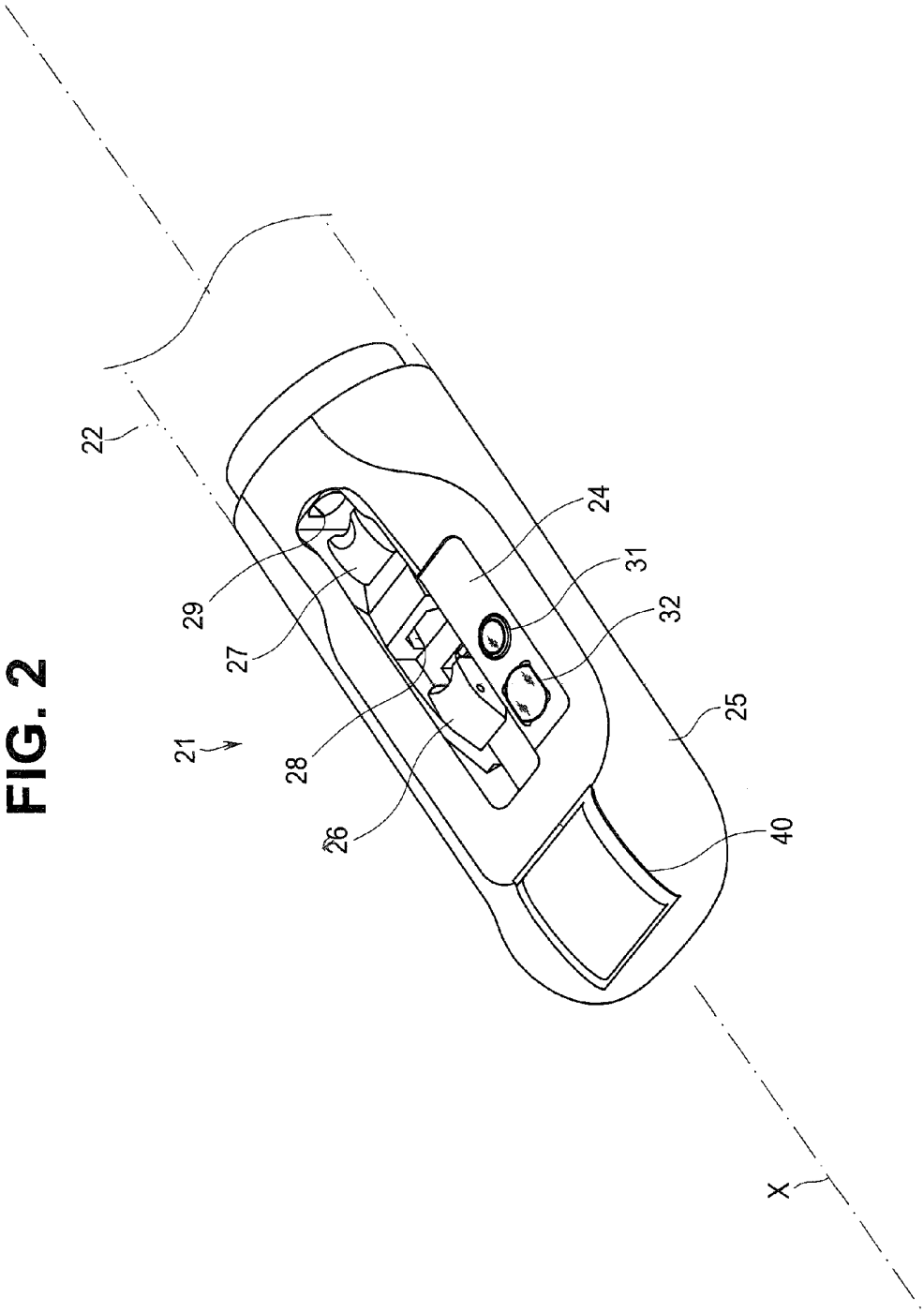


FIG. 5

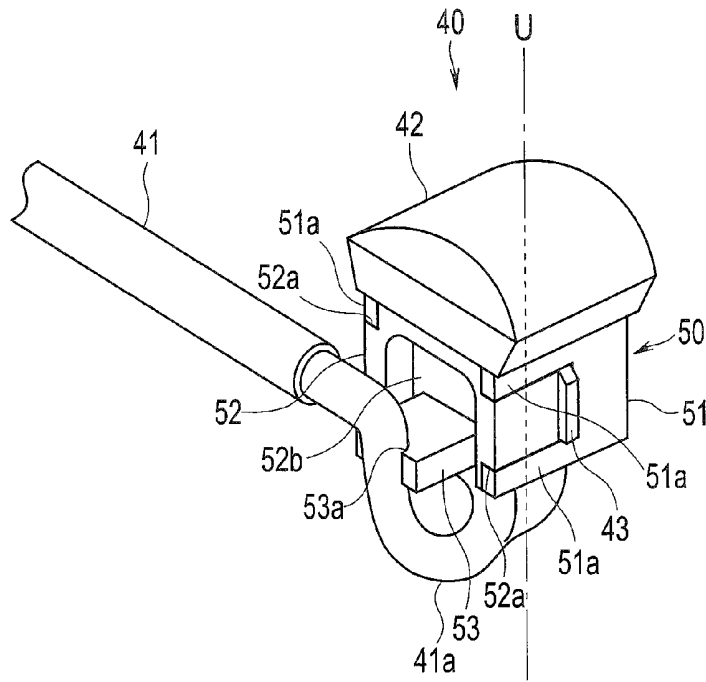


FIG. 6

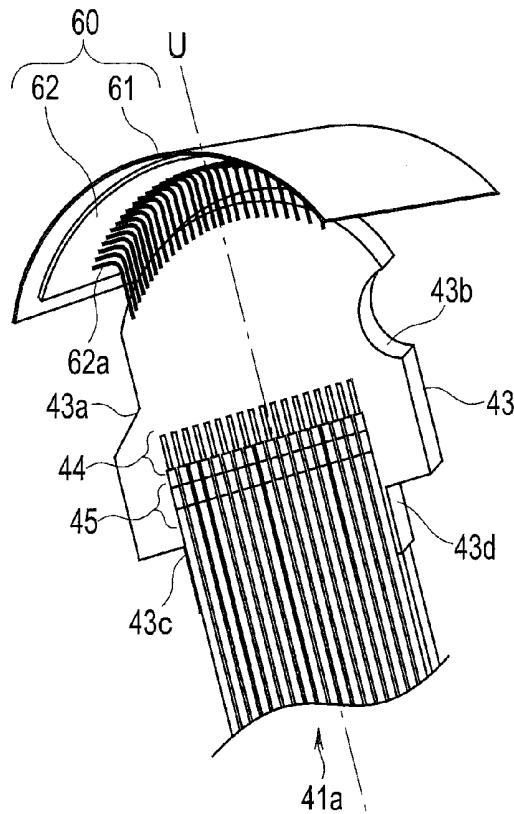


FIG. 7

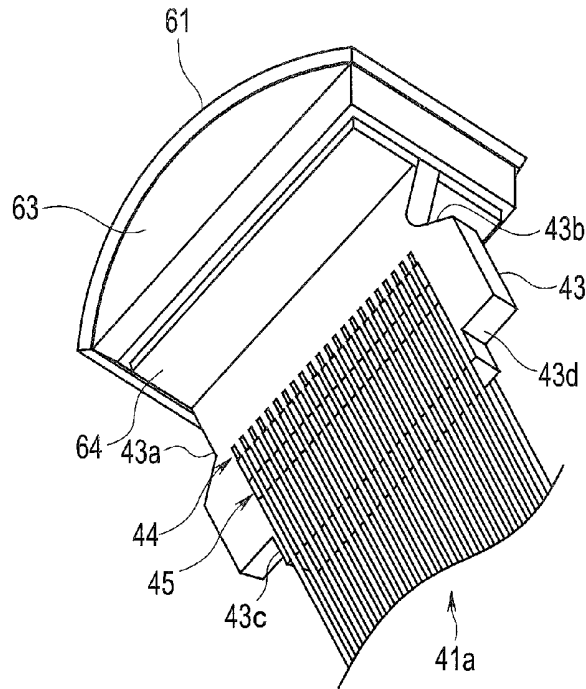


FIG. 8

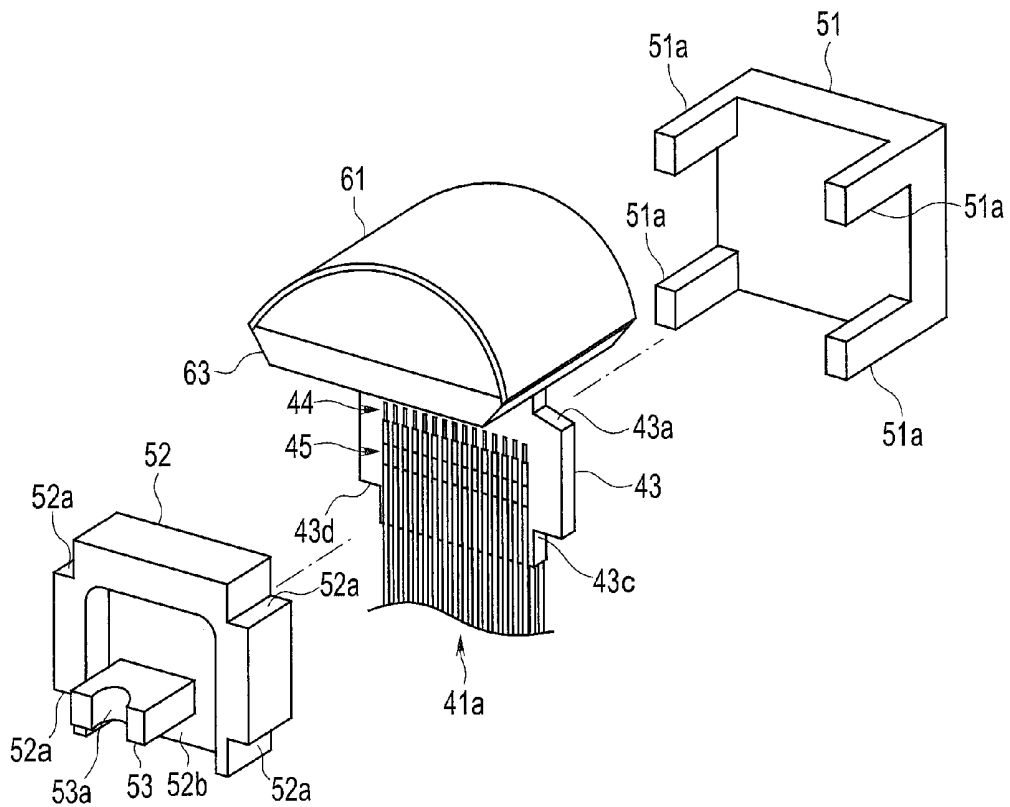


FIG. 9

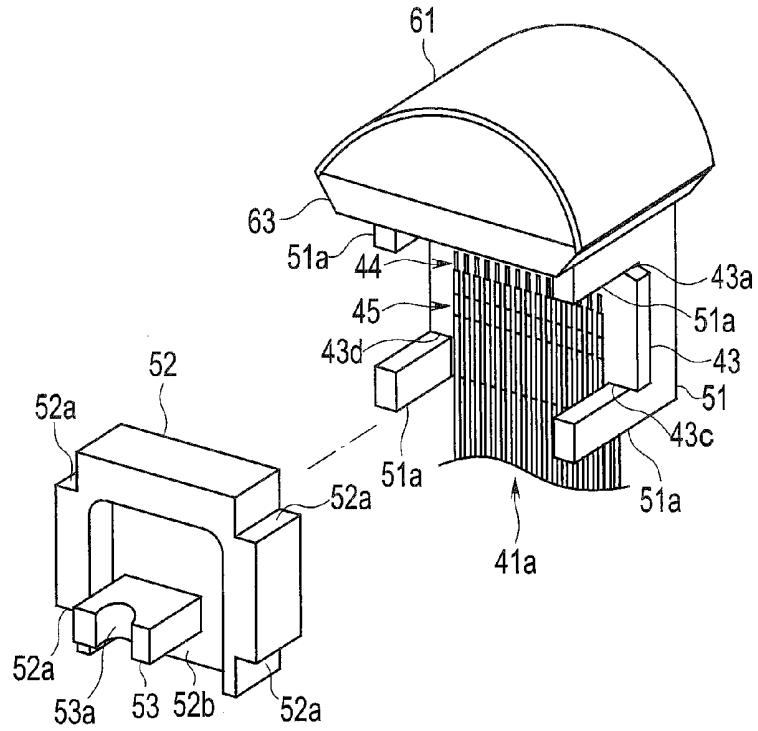


FIG. 10

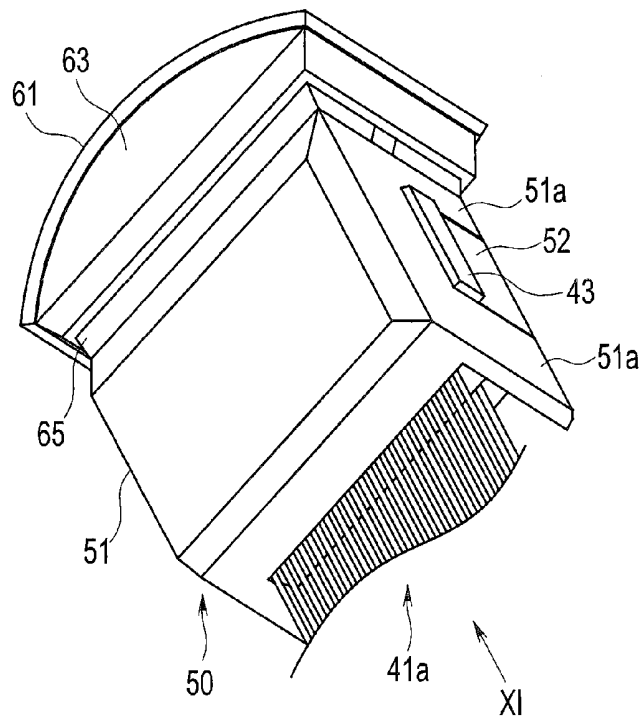


FIG. 11

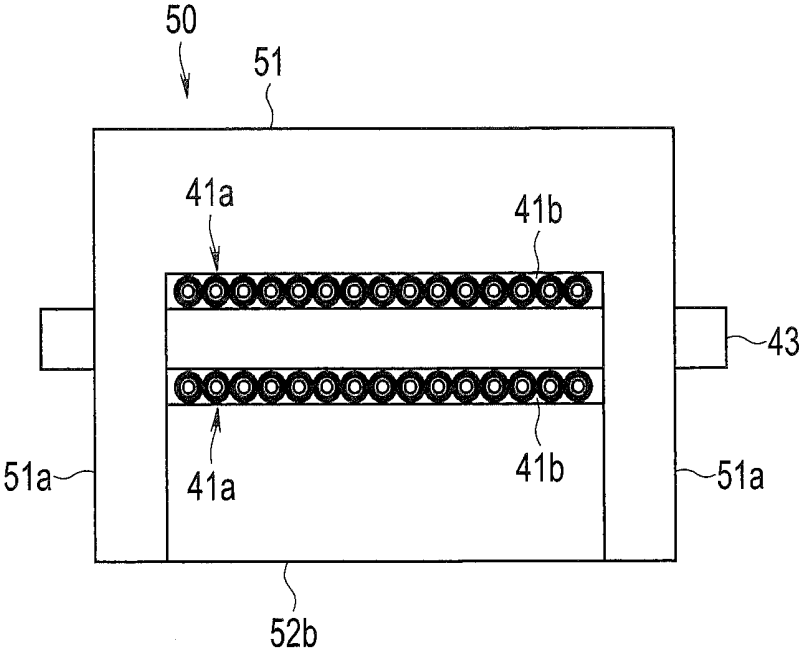


FIG. 12

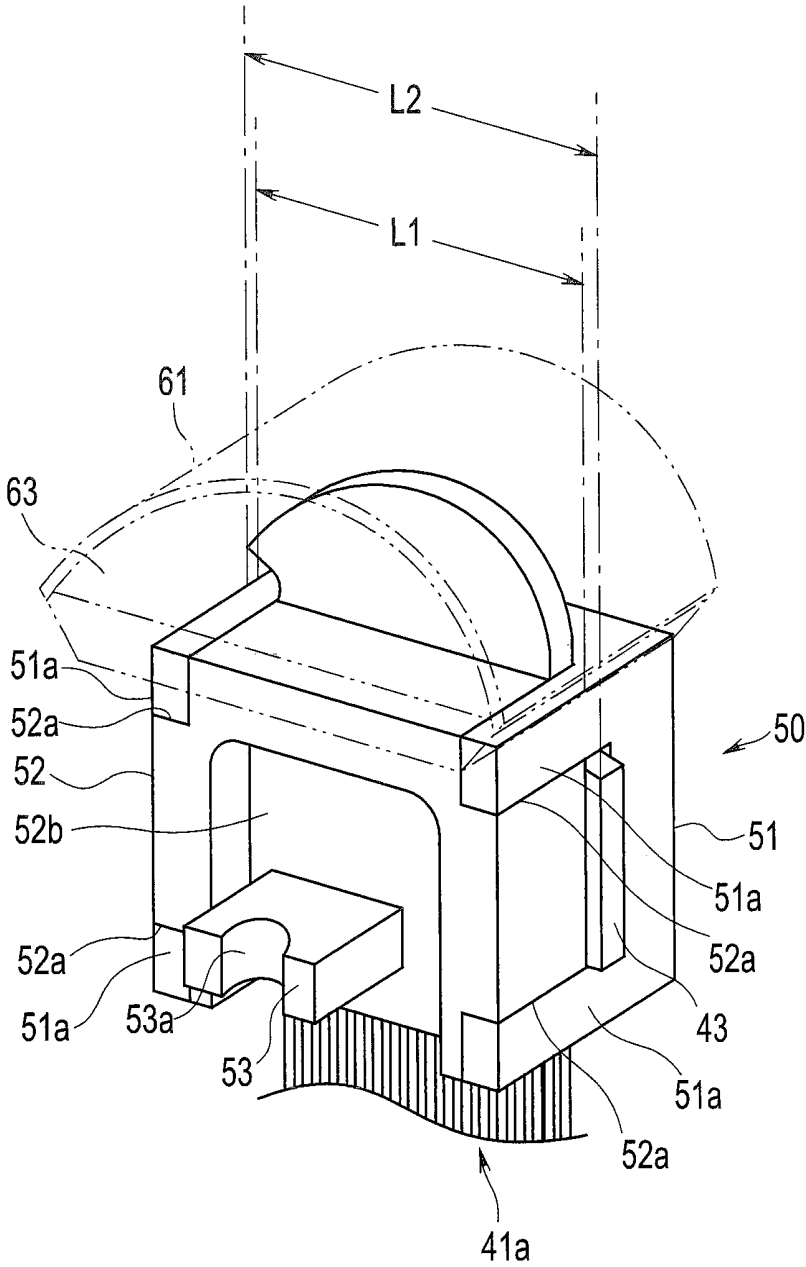


FIG. 13

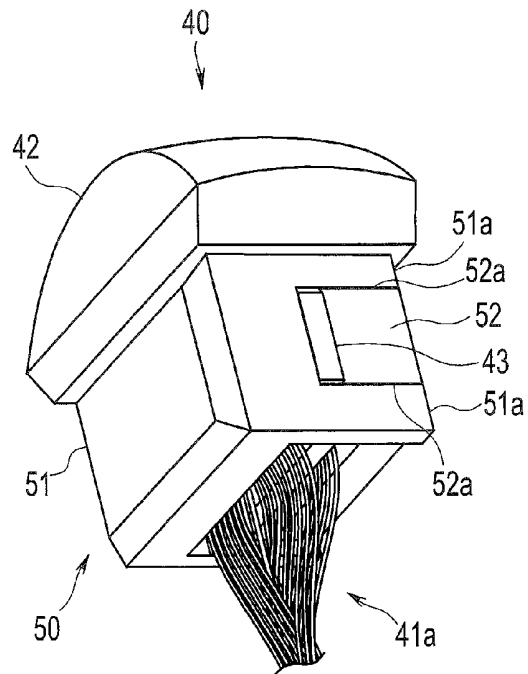


FIG. 14

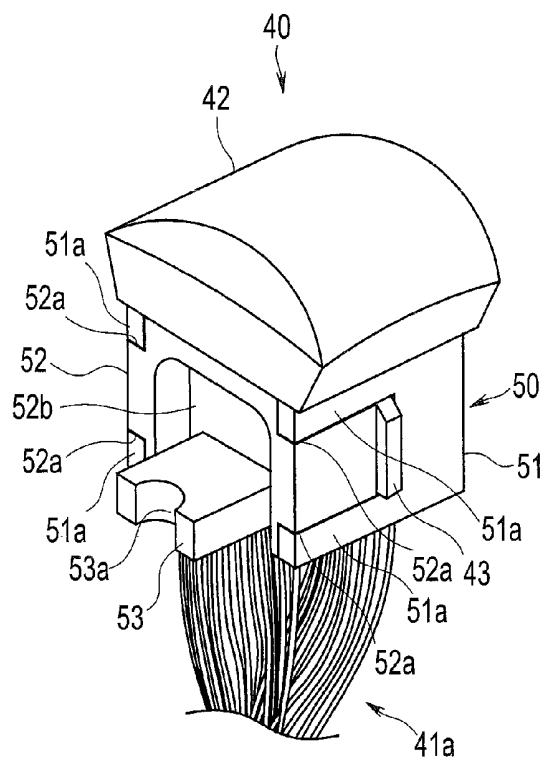


FIG. 15

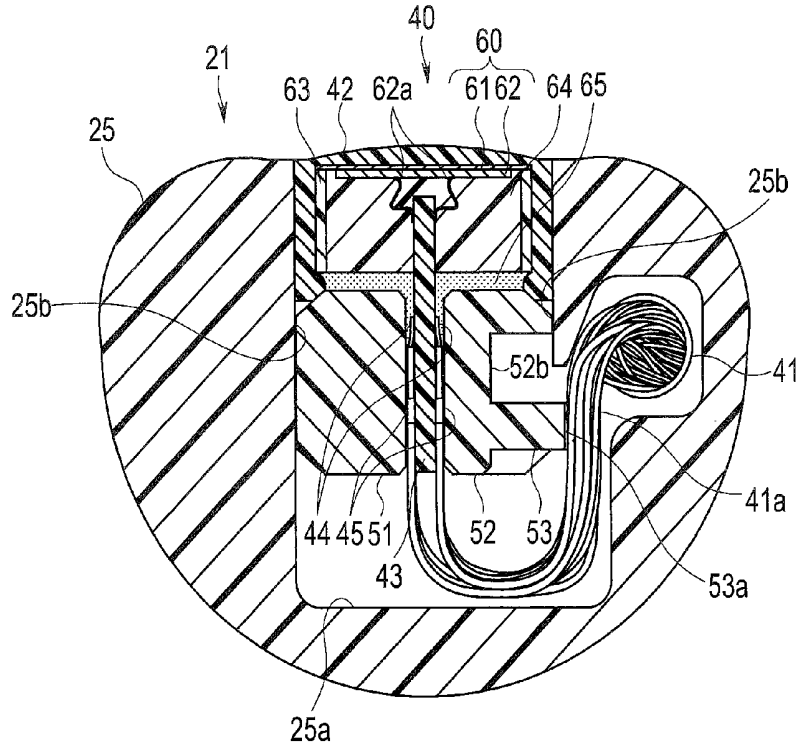


FIG. 16

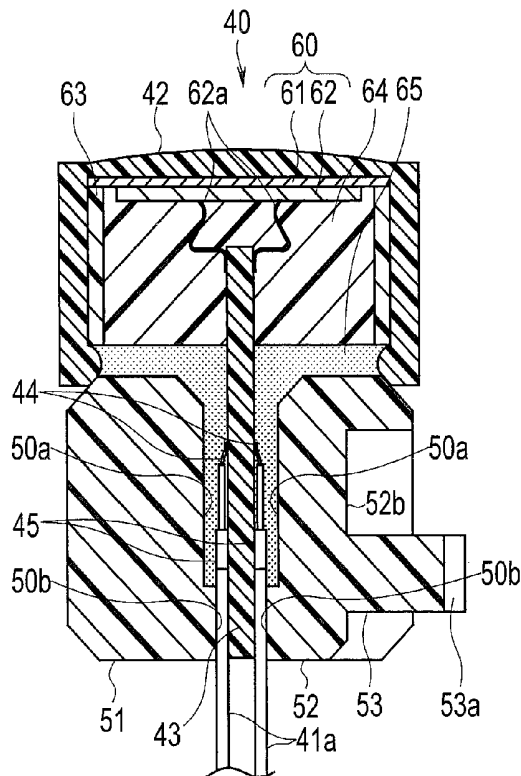
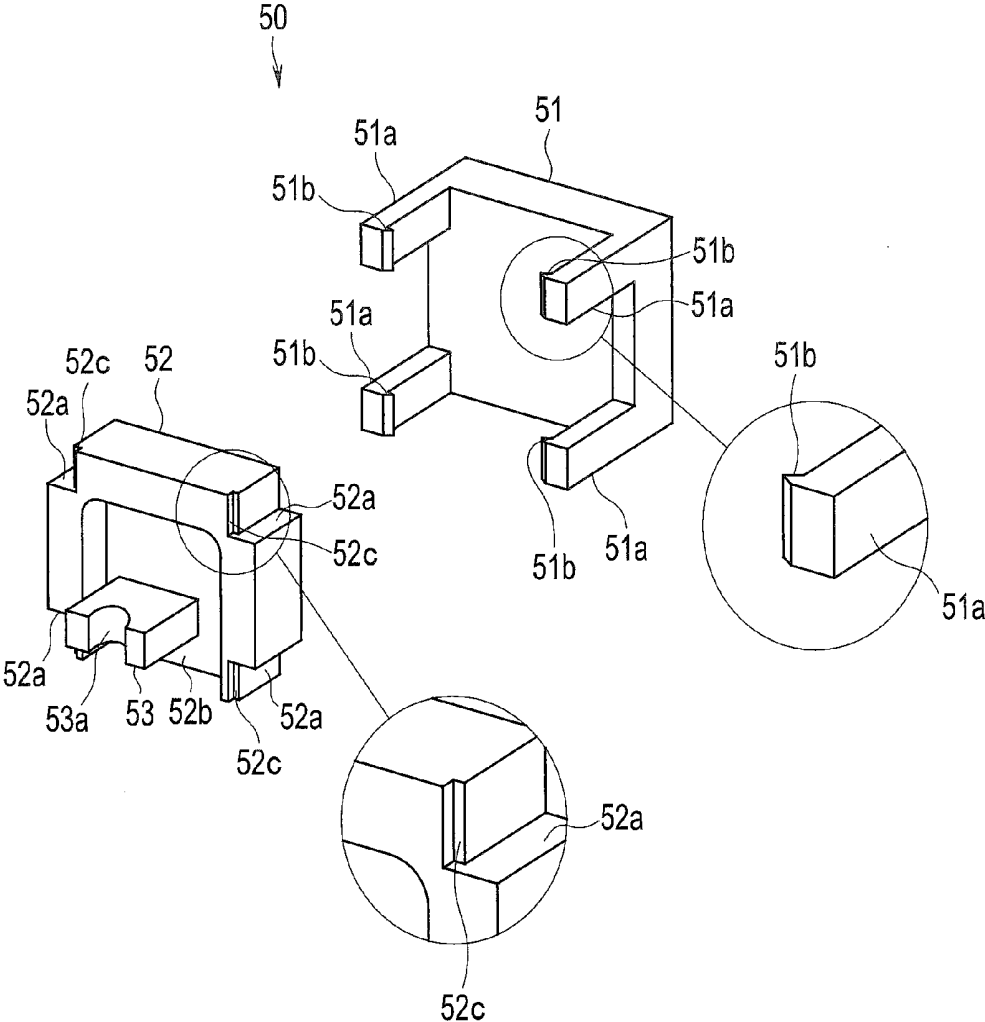


FIG. 17



**ULTRASOUND ENDSCOPE DISTAL END
PORTION TO ACCOMMODATE BEND
WIRES AND WIRING SUBSTRATE**

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED
APPLICATION

This application is a continuation application of PCT/JP2014/074226 filed on Sep. 12, 2014 and claims benefit of Japanese Application No. 2013-212693 filed in Japan on Oct. 10, 2013, the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by this reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to an ultrasound endoscope distal end portion disposed at a distal end of an insertion portion of an ultrasound endoscope.

2. Description of the Related Art

Ultrasound diagnosis which irradiates a subject with ultrasound, images and diagnoses a state of a body interior from an echo signal is becoming widespread. One of diagnostic apparatuses used for such ultrasound diagnosis is an ultrasound endoscope system.

An ultrasound endoscope of the ultrasound endoscope system includes an ultrasound transducer unit disposed at a distal end portion of an insertion portion which is inserted into the body. The ultrasound transducer unit has a function of converting an electrical signal to ultrasound, transmitting the ultrasound into the body, receiving the ultrasound reflected in the body and converting the ultrasound to an electrical signal.

For example, Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open Publication No. 2006-166985 discloses an ultrasound probe for diagnosis in a body cavity which is inserted into a body cavity and in order to reduce the diameter of a distal end uses a technique of reducing harmful effects caused by using a wiring cable. The conventional ultrasound probe for diagnosis in a body cavity is disclosed as an ultrasound endoscope provided with a convex ultrasound transducer and an image pickup apparatus.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An ultrasound endoscope distal end portion according to an aspect of the present invention includes: an ultrasound transducer that is provided at a distal end of an insertion portion and has an ultrasound transmission/reception surface that transmits/receives ultrasound and a back surface positioned on a side opposite to the ultrasound transmission/reception surface; a wiring substrate that is arranged on the back surface and is electrically connected to the ultrasound transducer; a plurality of wires that include a bending portion that is connected to the wiring substrate from an upward direction which is a direction toward the ultrasound transmission/reception surface viewed from the wiring substrate to a backward direction which is a direction opposite to the upward direction and thereafter bent toward a direction different from an insertion axis which is a direction in which the insertion portion is inserted; a restricting section that is disposed so as to cover the wiring substrate and is made of a non-conductive material; a wiring substrate side fitting section that is provided on the wiring substrate and fits with the restricting section; and a first restricting section side fitting section that is provided in the restricting section and fits with the wiring substrate.

According to the above-described present invention, it is possible to provide an ultrasound endoscope distal end portion that improves the degree of freedom in an arrangement of components for various functions, can thereby downsize the components, prevent stress from occurring on the wiring connection section to which wires for driving a plurality of ultrasound elements are connected and improve resistance.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a plan view illustrating an overall configuration of an ultrasound endoscope according to an aspect of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a perspective view illustrating a configuration of an ultrasound endoscope distal end portion according to the aspect of the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a top view illustrating the configuration of the ultrasound endoscope distal end portion according to the aspect of the present invention;

FIG. 4 is a side view illustrating the configuration of the ultrasound endoscope distal end portion according to the aspect of the present invention;

FIG. 5 is a perspective view illustrating a configuration of an ultrasound transducer unit according to the aspect of the present invention;

FIG. 6 is a perspective view illustrating a configuration of an ultrasound transducer section and a wiring substrate provided in the ultrasound transducer unit according to the aspect of the present invention;

FIG. 7 is a perspective view illustrating a configuration in which the ultrasound transducer section is provided with a backing member holding frame and a backing member in which part of the wiring substrate is embedded according to the aspect of the present invention;

FIG. 8 is an exploded perspective view illustrating a configuration in which wiring holders are disposed so as to sandwich the wiring substrate according to the aspect of the present invention;

FIG. 9 is an exploded perspective view illustrating a state in which the wiring substrate fits with the first wiring holder according to the aspect of the present invention;

FIG. 10 is a perspective view illustrating a configuration in which an adhesive is provided to fix the backing member holding frame and the wiring holder so as to cover the backing member according to the aspect of the present invention;

FIG. 11 is an arrow view viewed from the arrow X1 direction in FIG. 10 according to the aspect of the present invention;

FIG. 12 is a perspective view illustrating a configuration in which the wiring holders are provided so as to sandwich the wiring substrate according to the aspect of the present invention;

FIG. 13 is a perspective view illustrating a configuration of the ultrasound transducer unit provided with an acoustic lens according to the aspect of the present invention;

FIG. 14 is a perspective view illustrating a configuration of the ultrasound transducer unit provided with the acoustic lens and viewed from an angle different from that in FIG. 13 according to the aspect of the present invention;

FIG. 15 is a cross-sectional view illustrating a state in which the ultrasound transducer unit is attached to a distal end cover according to the aspect of the present invention;

FIG. 16 is a cross-sectional view illustrating a configuration of wiring holders according to a first modification of the aspect of the present invention; and

FIG. 17 is an exploded perspective view illustrating a configuration of wiring holders according to a second modification of the aspect of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Hereinafter, the present invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Note that in the following description, drawings based on the following embodiment are schematic drawings and a relationship between a thickness and a width of each component and a ratio of thickness among the respective components or the like are different from those of the actual components, and a dimensional relationship and ratio may differ among the drawings.

First, the present invention will be described using FIG. 1 to FIG. 16. Note that FIG. 1 to FIG. 16 are related to an embodiment of an aspect of the present invention: FIG. 1 is a plan view illustrating an overall configuration of an ultrasound endoscope, FIG. 2 is a perspective view illustrating a configuration of an ultrasound endoscope distal portion, FIG. 3 is a top view illustrating the configuration of the ultrasound endoscope distal end portion, FIG. 4 is a side view illustrating the configuration of the ultrasound endoscope distal end portion, FIG. 5 is a perspective view illustrating a configuration of an ultrasound transducer unit, FIG. 6 is a perspective view illustrating a configuration of an ultrasound transducer section and a wiring substrate provided in the ultrasound transducer unit, FIG. 7 is a perspective view illustrating a configuration in which the ultrasound transducer section is provided with a backing member holding frame and a backing member in which part of the wiring substrate is embedded, FIG. 8 is an exploded perspective view illustrating a configuration in which wiring holders are disposed so as to sandwich the wiring substrate, FIG. 9 is an exploded perspective view illustrating a state in which the wiring substrate fits with the first wiring holder, FIG. 10 is a perspective view illustrating a configuration in which an adhesive is provided to fix the backing member holding frame and the wiring holder so as to cover the backing member, FIG. 11 is an arrow view viewed from the arrow X1 direction in FIG. 10, FIG. 12 is a perspective view illustrating a configuration in which the wiring holders are provided so as to sandwich the wiring substrate, FIG. 13 is a perspective view illustrating a configuration of the ultrasound transducer unit provided with an acoustic lens, FIG. 14 is a perspective view illustrating a configuration of the ultrasound transducer unit provided with the acoustic lens and viewed from an angle different from that in FIG. 13, FIG. 15 is a cross-sectional view illustrating a state in which the ultrasound transducer unit is attached to a distal end cover, FIG. 16 is a cross-sectional view illustrating a configuration of wiring holders according to a first modification and FIG. 17 is an exploded perspective view illustrating a configuration of wiring holders according to a second modification.

As shown in FIG. 1, an ultrasound endoscope system 1 is configured by mainly including an ultrasound endoscope 2, an ultrasound observation apparatus 3 and a monitor 4. The ultrasound endoscope 2 is provided with an elongated insertion portion 11 which is inserted into the body, an operation portion 12 disposed at a proximal end of the insertion portion 11 and a universal cord 13 that extends from the operation portion 12.

A light source connector 14 connected to a light source apparatus (not shown) is disposed at a proximal end portion

of the universal cord 13. A cable 16 connected to a camera control unit (not shown) via an electrical connector 15 and a cable 18 connected to the ultrasound observation apparatus 3 via an ultrasound connector 17 extend from the light source connector 14. Note that the monitor 4 that displays ultrasound images is connected to the ultrasound observation apparatus 3.

The insertion portion 11 is configured by consecutively connecting, in order from the distal end side, a distal end constituting portion (hereinafter referred to as "distal end portion") 21 as an ultrasound endoscope distal end portion, a bending portion 22 located at a back end of the distal end portion 21, a flexible tube 23 which is thin, long and flexible, located at a back end of the bending portion 22 and extending to the operation portion 12.

Note that since other components of the ultrasound endoscope 2 are well known, detailed description of those components will be omitted.

Next, the configuration of the ultrasound endoscope distal end portion (hereinafter simply referred to as "distal end portion") 21 of the present embodiment will be described in detail below.

As shown in FIG. 2, the distal end portion 21 of the ultrasound endoscope 2 is made up of a metallic distal end rigid portion 24 clad with a synthetic resin distal end cover 25. An ultrasound transducer unit 40 is disposed on one surface of the distal end portion 21 which is a top surface of the distal end cover 25 orthogonal to an insertion axis X of the insertion portion 11, as an ultrasound transducer provided with a plurality of (here two) first and second raising stands 26 and 27, a plurality of (here two) first and second channel opening portions 28 and 29, an optical observation window 31, an optical illuminating window 32 and a plurality of ultrasound elements.

Note that the ultrasound transducer unit 40 here is of a convex scanning type in which a plurality of ultrasound elements are arranged in a convex bent shape.

Furthermore, the distal end portion 21 is provided with the ultrasound transducer unit 40, the first raising stand 26, the first channel opening portion 28, the second raising stand 27 and the second channel opening portion 29, arranged side by side in order from the distal end along the insertion axis X.

That is, in the distal end portion 21 of the present embodiment, the ultrasound transducer unit 40 is provided on the distal end side and the first raising stand 26, the first channel opening portion 28, the second raising stand 27 and the second channel opening portion 29 are arranged side by side on a straight line along the insertion axis X on the proximal end.

Note that the first raising stand 26 and the second raising stand 27 are provided so as to be freely rotatable in a concave portion formed in the distal end rigid portion 24 of the distal end portion 21.

The first raising stand 26 and the second raising stand 27 are operated to rotate through operation of a raising lever (not shown) provided on the operation portion 12. A detailed configuration in which the first raising stand 26 and the second raising stand 27 rise and fall is the same as the conventional one, and so description thereof is omitted.

The first raising stand 26 or the second raising stand 27 is operated to rotate in the raising direction, and can thereby raise/lead out a treatment instrument such as a contrast imaging tube or a puncture needle projecting from the first channel opening portion 28 or the second channel opening portion 29 in a direction orthogonal to the insertion axis X.

Note that the first channel opening portion 28 and the second channel opening portion 29 constitute openings on

the distal end side of two treatment instrument channels (not shown) disposed from the distal end portion 21 to the insertion portion 11 and the operation portion 12. The two treatment instrument channels are connected to a treatment instrument insertion port (not shown) provided in the operation portion 12 and a treatment instrument is introduced from the treatment instrument insertion port.

The optical observation window 31 here constitutes an optical observation system with respect to an image pickup unit (not shown) provided with a solid image pickup device as image pickup means disposed in the distal end portion 21. That is, the image pickup unit incorporated in the distal end portion 21 is disposed on the back side of the optical observation window 31.

Light of a subject image from a direction orthogonal to the insertion axis X is incident on the optical observation window 31 and the incident light is photoelectrically converted by the image pickup unit. Note that the image pickup means of the ultrasound endoscope 2 is not limited to the image pickup unit, but may also have a configuration using an image guide.

An end face of a light guide bundle (not shown) for transmitting illuminating light from the light source apparatus (not shown), which is inserted and arranged through the distal end portion 21, the insertion portion 11, the operation portion 12 and the universal cord 13, is provided so as to face the back (reverse) side of the optical illuminating window 32. That is, the optical illuminating window 32 constitutes an illumination optical system that irradiates the subject with the illuminating light radiated from the end face of the light guide bundle provided in the distal end portion 21.

Note that illumination means of the ultrasound endoscope 2 is not limited to the light guide that transmits the illuminating light from the light source apparatus, but may also have a configuration using illumination means such as LED illumination.

As described above, the ultrasound endoscope 2 of the present embodiment adopts a configuration in which the ultrasound transducer unit 40 is arranged at the distal end of the distal end portion 21 of the insertion portion 11, and the first raising stand 26, the first channel opening portion 28, the second raising stand 27 and the second channel opening portion 29 are linearly arranged side by side in order on the hand side, which is the proximal end side on the insertion axis X as the central axis of the distal end portion 21, so as to improve operability of treatment using a treatment instrument such as a contrast imaging tube or a puncture needle under an ultrasound image guide by the ultrasound transducer unit 40.

In such a configuration, the ultrasound endoscope 2 provides the respective centers of the first raising stand 26, the first channel opening portion 28, the second raising stand 27 and the second channel opening portion 29 on a plane substantially identical to an ultrasound scanning plane under the ultrasound image guide by the ultrasound transducer unit 40, thereby causes a treatment instrument such as a contrast imaging tube or a puncture needle led out from the first channel opening portion 28 or the second channel opening portion 29 to rise toward the ultrasound scanning plane by the first raising stand 26 or the second raising stand 27 to ensure that the treatment instrument is reflected under the ultrasound image.

Note that in the configuration of the distal end portion 21 in the present embodiment, as shown in FIG. 3 and FIG. 4, an ultrasound cable 41 extends backward from the ultrasound transducer unit 40 provided at the distal end.

More specifically, the ultrasound cable 41 constitutes a drive cable that drives the ultrasound transducer unit 40 and includes a bending portion where an ultrasound cable wire bundle 41a extends from below the ultrasound transducer unit 40 inside the distal end cover 25, is bent toward one side of the ultrasound transducer unit 40, and then further bent backward. Furthermore, the ultrasound cable 41 is configured by covering the ultrasound cable wire bundle 41a, which is bent and extends backward, with an external coat.

The ultrasound cable 41 is inserted through the insertion portion 11, the operation portion 12, the universal cord 13, the light source connector 14 and the cable 18, and extends to the ultrasound connector 17 connected to the ultrasound observation apparatus 3.

The ultrasound cable 41 configured in this way is offset toward one side from the center of the ultrasound transducer unit 40 and extends from the back end of the edge portion of the distal end cover 25 directly into the bending portion 22 of the insertion portion 11.

To be more specific, the ultrasound cable 41 is not inserted into the distal end rigid portion 24 covered with the distal end cover 25 in the distal end portion 21 but is inserted through one side of the distal end cover 25.

The ultrasound cable 41 is placed in a notch 24b formed on one side of a proximal end connection portion 24a of the distal end rigid portion 24, is bent toward the center direction (inner diameter direction) of the insertion portion 11 via the notch 24b and inserted into the bending portion 22.

That is, the ultrasound cable 41 extends along one side in the distal end cover 25 in the distal end portion 21, is then inserted into the bending portion 22 from the notch 24b of the proximal end connection portion 24a provided at the back end of the distal end rigid portion 24 and placed in the insertion portion 11. Note that a bending piece (not shown) at the distalmost end of the bending portion 22 is connected to the proximal end connection portion 24a of the distal end rigid portion 24.

By adopting such a configuration, even when two treatment instrument channels 28a and 29a connected in the distal end rigid portion 24 so as to communicate with the first channel opening portion 28 and the second channel opening portion 29 provided in the distal end portion 21 are provided on a plane substantially identical to the ultrasound scanning plane of the ultrasound transducer unit 40, the ultrasound cable 41 need not be provided on the plane substantially identical to the ultrasound scanning plane, thus making it possible to reduce the size of the distal end portion 21.

In addition, the ultrasound cable 41 of the distal end portion 21 is offset toward the one side direction from the center of the ultrasound transducer unit 40, inserted at a position deviated from the insertion axis X and not provided on the plane substantially identical to the ultrasound scanning plane of the ultrasound transducer unit 40.

For this reason, in the distal end portion 21, there are fewer restrictions of the arrangement of the ultrasound cable 41 in the space to arrange various components such as a plurality of operation wires (not shown) for operating to raise the first raising stand 26 or the second raising stand 27 disposed inside, an image pickup cable 31a that extends from an image pickup unit (not shown) and a light guide bundle 32a that extends to the optical illuminating window 32, and it is therefore possible to improve the degree of freedom of layout of the various components for a size reduction.

Here, a more specific configuration of the ultrasound transducer unit 40 provided at the distal end portion 21 of the

present embodiment will be described in detail below. Note that known configurations will be described only briefly below.

When the ultrasound transducer unit **40** is mounted in the distal end portion **21** as shown in FIG. 5, a resin, e.g., non-conductive silicone resin acoustic lens **42** is molded into a convex shape as an exposed portion.

Furthermore, the ultrasound transducer unit **40** includes a non-conductive wiring holder **50** made up of a first wiring holder **51** and a second wiring holder **52** that fixes a wiring substrate **43** so as to cover both sides thereof and cover a wiring connection portion and a ground connection portion, which will be described later, of the wiring substrate **43** to which a plurality of wires of the ultrasound cable wire bundle **41a** of the ultrasound cable **41** are connected, as a restricting section that fits with and restricts the wiring substrate **43** so as not to move. Note that the configuration of the wiring holder **50** will be described later in detail.

In the wiring substrate **43** disposed inside the ultrasound transducer unit **40**, the respective wires of the ultrasound cable wire bundle **41a** are connected side by side in a direction substantially orthogonal to a transducer sound axis U so as to extend toward one side which is a downward side where the wires become non-parallel to each other as shown in FIG. 6. Note that the respective wires of the ultrasound cable wire bundle **41a** are coaxial cables and are connected to both sides of the wiring substrate **43**.

More specifically, the wiring substrate **43** includes a wiring connection portion **44** formed with inner conductors of the respective coaxial cables of the ultrasound cable wire bundle **41a** connected by solder and a ground connection portion **45** formed with outer conductors of the respective coaxial cables connected by solder, and a plurality of connection lands (not shown) are formed in the wiring connection portion **44** and the ground connection portion **45**.

As described above, the wiring connection portion **44** and the ground connection portion **45** are arranged side by side toward a direction substantially orthogonal to the transducer sound axis U along the plane of the wiring substrate **43**. Note that the wiring connection portion **44** and the ground connection portion **45** are provided on both sides of the wiring substrate **43**.

That is, the plurality of coaxial cables of the ultrasound cable wire bundle **41a** are connected at the wiring connection portion **44** and the ground connection portion **45** so as to be arranged side by side in the direction substantially orthogonal to the transducer sound axis U along the plane of the wiring substrate **43** on both sides of the wiring substrate **43**.

Thus, the length of the wiring substrate **43** in the direction along the transducer sound axis U can be reduced. As a result, it is possible to reduce the size of the wiring substrate **43** and reduce the size of the ultrasound transducer unit **40** accordingly.

The wiring substrate **43** is provided with four concave portions **43a**, **43b**, **43c** and **43d** which become a wiring substrate side fitting portion which is formed by cutting out both sides on the upper side halfway and two corners on the lower side as the configuration for positioning when the wiring substrate **43** is fixed to the above-described wiring holder **50**. The roles of the four concave portions **43a**, **43b**, **43c** and **43d** will be described later.

Furthermore, the wiring substrate **43** is provided with a wiring group **62a** in an arc-shaped upper edge portion formed on the top side. The wiring group **62a** is electrically connected to a plurality of connection lands and wiring patterns of the wiring connection portion **44** and the ground

connection portion **45** to which the respective coaxial cables of the ultrasound cable wire bundle **41a** are connected and is a plurality of wires connected to respective piezoelectric elements of a piezoelectric element array **62**.

Note that the piezoelectric element array **62** is provided on the back (reverse) side of a tabular acoustic matching layer **61** having an arc-shaped cross section. The acoustic matching layer **61** and the piezoelectric element array **62** constitute an ultrasound transducer section **60**. Furthermore, the surface of the acoustic matching layer **61** constitutes an ultrasound transmission/reception surface to transmit/receive ultrasound.

A backing member holding frame **63** which is a tabular frame body disposed so as to surround the acoustic matching layer **61** along the edge portion thereof on the back (reverse) side on which the piezoelectric element array **62** is provided as shown in FIG. 7 is fixed to the acoustic matching layer **61** using an adhesive. A backing member **64** made of a non-conductive member is provided in the space formed of the back (reverse) side of the acoustic matching layer **61** and the backing member holding frame **63**.

The backing member **64** is arranged by covering part of the wiring substrate **43** from the top to a halfway position, the piezoelectric element array **62** and the wiring group **62a** extending from the wiring substrate **43** connected to the piezoelectric element array so as to embed these parts, and the entire side face thereof is held by the backing member holding frame **63**.

Thus, the first wiring holder **51** and the second wiring holder **52** of the aforementioned non-conductive wiring holder **50** fit with the wiring substrate **43** to which the ultrasound transducer section **60** is fixed via the backing member **64** so as to sandwich both sides of the portion of the wiring substrate **43** below the portion thereof embedded in the backing member **64** as shown in FIG. 8 to FIG. 10.

The first wiring holder **51** and the second wiring holder **52** fit with each other and are fixed so as to sandwich the wiring substrate **43** from both sides in such a way as to cover the wiring connection portion **44** and the ground connection portion **45** to which the plurality of coaxial cables of the ultrasound cable wire bundle **41a** are connected, which are respectively provided linearly on both sides of the wiring substrate **43**.

Note that a non-conductive plastic material, a ceramic material, or a material including a metal coated with a non-conductive coat or the like is used for both the first wiring holder **51** and the second wiring holder **52** of the wiring holder **50**.

The configuration of the wiring holder **50** will be described in detail below.

The first wiring holder **51** of the wiring holder **50** has four fitting protruding portions **51a** as first restricting section side fitting portions that extend from the four corners of the plane opposite to one plane of the wiring substrate **43**.

When the wiring substrate **43** fits with the first wiring holder **51**, each of the four fitting protruding portions **51a** fits with one of the four concave portions **43a**, **43b**, **43c** and **43d** as the wiring substrate side fitting portion of the wiring substrate **43** located at the corresponding position as shown in FIG. 9.

Thus, the wiring substrate **43** is located at a predetermined position of the first wiring holder **51** held by the four fitting protruding portions **51a**. That is, the wiring substrate **43** is restricted so as not to move at a predetermined position of the first wiring holder **51**.

The second wiring holder **52** of the wiring holder **50** has four fitting concave portions **52a** as second restricting mem-

ber side fitting portions formed by being cut out in the four corners and a concave portion **52b** is formed on the side opposite to the plane facing one plane of the wiring substrate **43**.

A cable holding portion **53** as a wiring holding portion that holds the ultrasound cable wire bundle **41a** protrudes from the concave portion **52b**. Note that an arc-shaped concave portion **53a** is formed in an end face on the protruding side of the cable holding portion **53**.

In the wiring holder **50** configured as described above, the wiring substrate **43** fits with the first wiring holder **51** first. At this time, as described above, each of the four fitting protruding portions **51a** of the first wiring holder **51** fits with one of the four concave portions **43a**, **43b**, **43c** and **43d** of the wiring substrate **43** located at the corresponding positions, the wiring substrate **43** is positioned to and fitted with the first wiring holder **51** and restricted so as not to move.

Note that the wiring substrate **43** is pushed in along and fits with the four fitting protruding portions **51a** until a position where the wiring substrate **43** comes into contact with the first wiring holder **51**.

Next, the second wiring holder **52** is moved toward the other plane of the wiring substrate **43** which is fitted with the first wiring holder **51** and is fitted so as to face the first wiring holder **51** side.

Note that the second wiring holder **52** is fitted with the first wiring holder **51** so that the plane opposite to the plane on which the concave portion **52b** and the cable holding portion **53** are provided faces the wiring substrate **43**.

Each of the four fitting protruding portions **51a** of the first wiring holder **51** fits with one of the four fitting concave portions **52a** of the second wiring holder **52** located at the corresponding positions. Thus, the second wiring holder **52** is positioned to and fitted with the first wiring holder **51**.

The wiring holder **50** is pushed in along the four fitting protruding portions **51a** up to a position at which the second wiring holder **52** comes into contact with the wiring substrate **43** and comes into fitting as shown in FIG. 10 and FIG. 11. Note that with the wiring substrate **43** sandwiched between the first wiring holder **51** and the second wiring holder **52**, the first wiring holder **51** and the second wiring holder **52** including the wiring substrate **43** are fixed to each other using an adhesive **41b**.

The wiring substrate **43** sandwiched by the wiring holder **50** in this way is restricted so as not to move in the wiring holder **50**, the adhesive flows in around the wiring connection portion **44** and the ground connection portion **45** of the wiring substrate **43** disposed on both sides thereof, filling gaps, and the inside thereof is sealed with the contacting surface of the first wiring holder **51** or the second wiring holder **52** and the adhesive **41b** which is the fixing section.

Thus, the wiring connection portion **44** and the ground connection portion **45** of the wiring substrate **43** are completely covered with the non-conductive wiring holder **50** which is fixed by the adhesive as the fixing section, and electrical insulating properties thereof are kept.

Furthermore, an adhesive **65** as a fixing section is also embedded and fixed in gaps between the top edge portion of the wiring holder **50** and the backing member **64**, and the backing member holding frame **63** and the wiring holder **50** are bonded and fixed together.

Note that the wiring holder **50** may be bonded and fixed to either the backing member holding frame **63** or the backing member **64**, but the wiring holder **50** is preferably bonded and fixed to both the backing member holding frame **63** and the backing member **64**.

The reason is that when the wiring holder **50** is bonded to both the backing member holding frame **63** and the backing member **64**, the wiring substrate **43** is firmly fixed to the piezoelectric element array **62** without operating, providing an advantage of being able to prevent trouble from occurring by wire breakage caused by deformation of the wiring group **62a** connected to each piezoelectric element.

A maximum length (width) **L1** of the wiring holder **50** when the first wiring holder **51** and the second wiring holder **52** fit with each other is set to be shorter than a maximum length (width) **L2** of the wiring substrate **43** in the width direction as shown in FIG. 11.

Such a configuration makes it possible to cover the wiring substrate and the wiring portion connected to the wiring substrate with the holder having a width smaller than the width of the wiring substrate, and reduce the size of the whole structure while maintaining insulating properties from outside the wiring portion.

Next, the acoustic lens **42** is molded so as to cover the acoustic matching layer **61**, the backing member holding frame **63** and the top edge portion of the wiring holder **50**, and the ultrasound transducer unit **40** is completed as shown in FIG. 13 and FIG. 14.

Note that with the acoustic matching layer **61** and the backing member holding frame **63** coated with, e.g., a silicone resin in liquid form so as to cover them, the acoustic lens **42** of the ultrasound transducer unit **40** is cast into a mold and molded through thermosetting.

The ultrasound transducer unit **40** configured in this way is mounted on the distal end cover **25** of the distal end portion **21** of the ultrasound endoscope **2**.

At this time, the ultrasound cable wire bundle **41a** extending from below the ultrasound transducer unit **40** is bent toward the one side direction which is the cable holding portion **53** side provided in the second wiring holder **52** of the wiring holder **50**, further bent upward, arranged and held so as to be hooked on the concave portion **53a** of the cable holding portion **53** (see FIG. 5).

Furthermore, the ultrasound cable wire bundle **41a** held by the concave portion **53a** of the cable holding portion **53** is bent backward, and made to extend from the back end of the edge portion of the distal end cover **25** directly into the bending portion **22** of the insertion portion **11** as described above (see FIG. 3 and FIG. 4).

Note that the concave portion **53a** of the cable holding portion **53** here is assumed to be arc-shaped, but not being limited to this, the concave portion **53a** needs only to be able to hold the ultrasound cable wire bundle **41a** and may be shaped like a through hole. Note that when the cable holding portion **53** is provided with a through hole, a plurality of coaxial cables are subjected to cable termination after passing the ultrasound cable wire bundle **41a** through the through hole beforehand.

The distal end cover **25** of the distal end portion **21** in which the ultrasound transducer unit **40** is mounted constitutes a housing that holds the ultrasound transducer unit **40** as shown in FIG. 15, forming a unit housing section **25a** as a housing side fitting portion formed into a concave portion in which the ultrasound transducer unit **40** is housed and fixed using an adhesive.

The unit housing section **25a** includes a side face portion **25b** which is set so as to include micro clearances at respective side faces whereby the first wiring holder **51** and the second wiring holder **52** of the wiring holder **50** separate from each other when the ultrasound transducer unit **40** is housed.

That is, when the ultrasound transducer unit **40** is mounted and fixed in the distal end cover **25**, the side face of the wiring holder **50** of the ultrasound transducer unit **40** comes into contact with and fits with the side face portion **25b** of the unit housing section **25a**, thus restricting the ultrasound transducer unit **40** so as not to tilt.

This ensures the ultrasound transducer unit **40** to be mounted in the distal end cover **25** in a designed predetermined direction without tilting. Note that a free space of the unit housing section **25a** produced when the ultrasound transducer unit **40** is fixed to the distal end cover **25** is filled with resin such as an adhesive to keep airtightness.

In this way, the ultrasound transducer unit **40** is positioned with the side face of the wiring holder **50** contacting the side face portion **25b** of the unit housing section **25a** of the distal end cover **25**, fixed using an adhesive to prevent postural sway, and further firmly fixed with the free space of the unit housing section **25a** also filled with resin. This allows the ultrasound transducer unit **40** to be accurately fixed to the distal end cover **25** which serves as a housing.

As described above, the distal end portion **21** of the ultrasound endoscope **2** of the present embodiment is completely covered and electrical insulation is ensured by sandwiching and fixing the wiring substrate **43** of the ultrasound transducer unit **40** between the first wiring holder **51** or the second wiring holder **52** of the wiring holder **50**, and sealing the wiring connection portion **44** and the ground connection portion **45** of the wiring substrate **43** with an adhesive.

The first wiring holder **51** and the second wiring holder **52** of the wiring holder **50** sandwich and fix also the connection end portions of the plurality of wires of the ultrasound cable wire bundle **41a** connected to the wiring connection portion **44** and the ground connection portion **45** of the wiring substrate **43** together with the wiring substrate **43**, and therefore provides a configuration preventing wire breakage of the wiring connection portion **44** and the ground connection portion **45** of the wiring substrate **43** to which the plurality of wires of the ultrasound cable wire bundle **41a** are connected even when the plurality of wires of the ultrasound cable wire bundle **41a** extending from below the wiring holder **50** is bent and stress is produced.

That is, when the ultrasound transducer unit **40** of the present embodiment is mounted in the distal end cover **25** of the distal end portion **21**, as described above, the ultrasound cable wire bundle **41a** extending from below the wiring holder **50** is first bent toward the side of the wiring holder **50**, then bent upward and bent backward.

Therefore, although stress is produced in the ultrasound cable wire bundle **41a** when bent, the wiring connection portion **44** and the ground connection portion **45** of the wiring substrate **43** to which the ultrasound cable wire bundle **41a** is connected are sandwiched and fixed between the first wiring holder **51** and the second wiring holder **52** of the wiring holder **50**, thus improving resistance against stress and preventing wire breakage of the wiring connection portion **44** and the ground connection portion **45**.

Furthermore, as described above, in the distal end portion **21** of the present embodiment, the ultrasound cable **41** is offset from the center of the ultrasound transducer unit **40** and is not provided on any plane substantially identical to the ultrasound scanning plane of the ultrasound transducer unit **40**, and so there are fewer restrictions of the arrangement of the ultrasound cable **41** in the space for arranging various components disposed therein, and it is thereby possible to improve the degree of freedom of layout design of various components for a size reduction.

Note that the following configuration may be used for the wiring holder **50** provided in the ultrasound transducer unit **40** mounted in the distal end portion **21**.

First Modification

In the wiring holder **50** here, concave portions **50a** are formed in mutually opposed planes whereby the first wiring holder **51** and the second wiring holder **52** sandwich the wiring substrate **43** as shown in FIG. **16**.

The concave portions **50a** are formed at positions where the wiring connection portion **44** and the ground connection portion **45** of the wiring substrate **43** are accommodated when the wiring substrate **43** is sandwiched, and by filling and thereby sealing the inside of the concave portions **50a** with the adhesive **65**, it is possible to completely cover the wiring connection portion **44** and the ground connection portion **45** with the adhesive **65** and keep electrical insulating properties.

When sandwiching the wiring substrate **43**, the first wiring holder **51** and the second wiring holder **52** sandwich and hold the wiring substrate **43** so as to press the coated portions of the respective coaxial wires of the ultrasound cable wire bundle **41a** by respective planes **50b** below the concave portions **50a**.

The wiring holder **50** of the present modification can reliably fill the wiring connection portion **44** and the ground connection portion **45** with the adhesive **65**, thereby secure insulating properties, and sandwich and firmly fix the respective coaxial wires of the wiring substrate **43** and the ultrasound cable wire bundle **41a**.

Second Modification

As shown in FIG. **17**, the wiring holder **50** here includes the four fitting protruding portions **51a** of the first wiring holder **51** respectively provided with inwardly protruding convex portions **51b** at their respective protruding ends and the four fitting concave portions **52a** of the second wiring holder **52** respectively provided with concave portions **52c** that fit with the convex portions **51b** of the fitting protruding portions **51a**, adopting a so-called snap-fit structure that mechanically fixes the holders.

By adopting such a configuration, the wiring holder **50** has a configuration capable of increasing the fixing strength of the first wiring holder **51** and the second wiring holder **52** and eliminating the need, when bonding and fixing the first wiring holder **51** and the second wiring holder **52**, for holding these holders after sandwiching the wiring substrate **43**.

Note that although the wiring holder **50** is assumed to be made up of two members: the first wiring holder **51** and the second wiring holder **52**, the wiring holder **50** is not limited to this, but the wiring holder **50** may also have a rectangular cylindrical shape if it has a structure that covers the respective coaxial wires of the wiring substrate **43** and the ultrasound cable wire bundle **41a**. Furthermore, the wiring holder **50** needs only to have a structure of reliably covering and fixing at least the wiring connection portion **44** and the ground connection portion **45** of the wiring substrate **43**.

As described above, the distal end portion **21** as the ultrasound endoscope distal end portion according to the present embodiment can be reduced in size by improving the degree of freedom in arrangements of the components for various functions and can be configured to have improved resistance by preventing stress from occurring on the wiring connection portion **44** and the ground connection portion **45**.

provided on the wiring substrate 43 to which wires for driving the ultrasound transducer section 60 are connected.

The invention described in the aforementioned embodiments is not limited to the embodiments and modifications, and can be modified in various ways without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention in an implementation phase. The aforementioned embodiments include inventions in various phases and various inventions can be extracted in appropriate combinations of a plurality of disclosed components.

For example, even when some components are deleted from all the components shown in the embodiments, if it is possible to solve the described problems and obtain the described effects, the configuration with the components deleted can be extracted as an invention.

What is claimed is:

1. An ultrasound endoscope distal end portion comprising:

an ultrasound transducer that is provided at a distal end of an insertion portion and has an ultrasound transmission/reception surface that transmits/receives ultrasound and a back surface positioned on a side opposite to the ultrasound transmission/reception surface;

a wiring substrate that is arranged on the back surface and is electrically connected to the ultrasound transducer; a plurality of wires that include a bending portion that is connected to the wiring substrate from an upward direction which is a direction toward the ultrasound transmission/reception surface viewed from the wiring substrate to a backward direction which is a direction opposite to the upward direction and thereafter bent toward a direction different from an insertion axis which is a direction in which the insertion portion is inserted;

a restricting section that is disposed so as to cover the wiring substrate and is made of a non-conductive material;

a wiring substrate side fitting section that is provided on the wiring substrate and fits with the restricting section; and

a first restricting section side fitting section that is provided in the restricting section and fits with the wiring substrate.

2. The ultrasound endoscope distal end portion according to claim 1, further comprising:

a backing member that is disposed on the back surface and fills the wiring substrate so that a part of the wiring substrate is exposed;

a holding frame that holds the backing member by surrounding a whole circumference on a side of the sideward direction of the backing member, the sideward direction being a direction crossing a direction from the upward direction toward the backward direction; and

a fixing section that fixes the restricting section to the backing member or the holding section, and thereby prevents wobbling of the wiring substrate and maintains connection between the ultrasound transducer and the wiring substrate.

3. The ultrasound endoscope distal end portion according to claim 1, wherein the restricting section comprises a wiring holding portion that holds the bending portion so that a bending state of the wiring is maintained.

4. The ultrasound endoscope distal end portion according to claim 1, wherein the wiring substrate is bonded and fixed to the restricting section.

5. The ultrasound endoscope distal end portion according to claim 2, wherein the fixing section is a layer of an adhesive, and the restricting section and the backing member or the holding frame are fixed using an adhesive.

6. The ultrasound endoscope distal end portion according to claim 2, further comprising a housing that houses the ultrasound transducer, the wiring substrate, the backing member, the holding frame, the restricting section and the wiring so that the ultrasound transmission/reception surface is exposed,

wherein the housing comprises a housing side fitting section that fits with the restricting section while in contact with a face on the side of the sideward direction of the restricting section.

7. The ultrasound endoscope distal end portion according to claim 1,

wherein the restricting section comprises two holders, and the two holders sandwich and fix the wiring substrate so as to cover a connection portion of the plurality of wires electrically connected to the wiring substrate.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	超声波内窥镜远端部分容纳弯曲线和布线基板		
公开(公告)号	US9504444	公开(公告)日	2016-11-29
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[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	奥林巴斯株式会社		
申请(专利权)人(译)	OLYMPUS CORPORATION		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	OLYMPUS CORPORATION		
[标]发明人	FUJIMURA TAKANAO		
发明人	FUJIMURA, TAKANAO		
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摘要(译)

超声波内窥镜前端部具有：设置于插入部的前端的超声波振子；与超声波振子电连接的布线基板；与布线基板连接的多根布线；以覆盖布线的方式配置的限制部基板，设置在布线基板中的布线基板侧嵌合部，设置在限制部中并与布线基板侧嵌合部嵌合的第一限制部侧嵌合部。

