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(54) Title: INTERNAL ULTRASOUND GEL

(57) Abstract: An ultrasound gel is provided for use with internal ultrasound imaging and/or therapy. The gel can have acoustic properties that can closely match a soft tissue to be imaged/treated and can be of a high viscosity that is maintained when heated by the body. In some embodiments, the gel can act as a lubricant and, although water based, can be hydrophobic and not dissolve in bodily fluids. In some embodiments, the gel can be sterile, safe for ingestion, and include a preservative. The gel can be used for oral or non-oral applications and when used orally, can comprise a dental agent for inhibiting growth of dental microorganisms and/or prevent respiratory infections.



TITLE: INTERNAL ULTRASOUND GEL**RELATED APPLICATIONS:**

This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No.
5 61/740,408, entitled "Internal Ultrasound Gel", filed on December 20, 2012,
which is herein incorporated by reference.

TECHNICAL FIELD:

The present application relates to ultrasound gels, and more particularly,
ultrasound gels that can be safely used internally and orally.

10 BACKGROUND:

By way of background, it is standard practice to use aqueous gels as
coupling agents for ultrasound producing/sensing devices in ultrasound imaging
and therapy. A key element of an ultrasound gel is to have acoustic impedance
similar to that of soft tissue.

15 Some ultrasound therapies and imaging are done intracavitarily or
otherwise internally to a patient. For example, ultrasonic dental therapy or
imaging devices require the patient to apply the gel intra-orally, however there is
presently no ultrasonic gel product specifically approved and labelled for intra-
oral applications available on the market. While there are existing non-ultrasonic
20 intra-oral gels, the gels are still labelled as "not to be ingested". The use of a gel
with ultrasonic dental therapy or imaging devices requires the patient to apply the
gel intra-orally, which can lead to ingestion of small quantities of gel.

There remains a need to provide products and methods, such as internally and orally compatible ultrasound gels, that can overcome the shortcomings of the prior art.

SUMMARY:

5 The present disclosure relates to an ultrasound gel for use with internal and oral ultrasound imaging and/or therapy. The gel can have ultrasound acoustic properties that can closely match a soft tissue to be imaged/treated and can be of a high viscosity that is maintained when heated by the body or exposed to bodily fluids (for instance, saliva). In some embodiments, the gel can act as a
10 lubricant. Although water-based, the gel can be hydrophobic and not dissolve in bodily fluids. In some embodiments, the gel can be sterile, safe for ingestion, and include a preservative. The gel can be used for oral or non-oral applications and when used orally, can comprise a dental agent for inhibiting growth of dental microorganisms.

15 In some embodiments, the gels can provide an ultrasound couplant and device lubricant suitable for medical use of ultrasound acoustic energy for intra-oral and dental therapy, imaging or other measurements, while contacting the intra-oral, dental tissue or food pipe tissue, fluids and neighbouring/adjacent organs. The gel can have acoustic properties similar to soft tissue or gums, or
20 other internal bio-structures.

Broadly stated, in some embodiments, an internal ultrasound gel is provided, comprising: water; a thickening agent for thickening the water into a gel; a neutralizer for setting the gel viscosity and adjusting the pH and reacting

with the thickening agent in order to set the viscosity of the gel; and a preservative for preserving the gel; wherein the gel has an acoustic impedance similar to soft tissue and can be safely used internally or orally.

5 Broadly stated, in some embodiments, a method of imaging a tissue with ultrasound is provided, the method comprising: providing an ultrasound imaging apparatus, the apparatus comprising a transducer for emitting ultrasound; applying the ultrasound gel, as described herein, between the transducer and the tissue to be imaged; positioning the transducer proximate the tissue to be imaged; and emitting ultrasound through the gel to image the tissue.

10 Broadly stated, in some embodiments, a method of treating a tissue with ultrasound is provided, the method comprising: providing an ultrasound treatment apparatus, the apparatus comprising a transducer for emitting ultrasound; applying the ultrasound gel, as described herein, between the transducer and the tissue to be treated; positioning the transducer proximate the tissue to be treated;
15 and emitting ultrasound through the gel to treat the tissue.

Broadly stated, in some embodiments, a kit for applying ultrasound to a tissue is provided, the kit comprising, the ultrasound gel, as described herein, and instructions for use of the gel.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS:

20 Figure 1 is a schematic block diagram depicting an embodiment of an ultrasound gel.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS:

An ultrasound gel is provided for use with internal ultrasound imaging and/or therapy. The gel can have acoustic properties that can closely match a soft tissue to be imaged/treated and can be of a high viscosity that is maintained when heated by the body. In some embodiments, the gel can act as a lubricant.

5 The gel although water based, can be hydrophobic and not dissolve in bodily fluids. In some embodiments, the gel can be safe for ingestion, is sterile, and include a preservative. The gel can be used for oral or non-oral applications and when used orally, can comprise a dental agent for inhibiting growth of dental microorganisms.

10 Referring now to Figure 1, a schematic block diagram is shown depicting possible components and potential functional characteristics of an embodiment of an ultrasound gel. In some embodiments, the ultrasound gel can comprise a thickening agent, water, a neutralizer, a preservative, and a dental agent. In some embodiments, the ultrasound gel can be safe for ingestion, insipid,
15 hydrophobic, of high viscosity that can be maintained when heated, food grade and/or sterile, reduce and prevent oral bacteria and dental decay, good for ultrasound propagation/acoustic properties match soft tissue, and also be a good lubricant.

In some embodiments, the gel can be used as a medical ultrasound
20 coupling media and lubricant. The gel can possess certain properties as outlined herein.

In some embodiments, the gel can be biocompatible, orally compatible, and ingestible by humans or animals. The components of the gel can be based

on the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS) list for acceptable ingredients and food additives. In some specific embodiments, the gel components can be Carbopol™ 974P NF, water, potassium sorbate, potassium hydroxide, xylitol, with an acidity at a non-irritating level (for example, between pH 5.5 and 7.0, and in some embodiments, pH 6.0). As all gel components can be safe for ingestion, if a patient ingests the gel accidentally or intentionally, the gel will be safe. In some embodiments, the gel can be food grade, following good manufacturing practice (GMP) or natural health products (NHP) standards, or sterile. The gel can be sterilized by heat (for example, by autoclaving) or other sterilization methods as known in the art (for example, by e-beam or gamma irradiation). In sterile embodiments, the gel can also be used on open wounds. In some embodiments, the gel can be safe for long term repeated ingestion. For example, users can ingest small quantities (a few mL) daily without adverse effects as per FDA's GRAS database. The gels can be excretable by natural pathways or processes. In some embodiments, the gels also do not adversely affect tooth health, gum tissue, or corrode teeth.

In some embodiments, the gel formulation may require additional compounds in order to maintain its integrity through sterilization, for example gamma radiation sterilization. These stability compounds can be those as known in the art, for example glycerine (glycerol) or propylene glycol. Glycerol has very low toxicity when ingested and it is used widely in foods, beverages and personal care preparations. The oral toxicity of propylene glycol is also very low, and it does not cause sensitization. Glycerol and propylene glycol can also be

compatible (and not damage) ultrasound transducer encapsulation such as commonly used silicone.

In some embodiments, a small amount of glycerol (from a few percent to a few tens of percent) can be used to enhance gel resistance to breaking down under larger doses of gamma radiation. For oral use of a gel, a low glycerol concentration (for example, 5%-10%) can be used without significantly sweetening the gel, while allowing the gel to withstand larger dose of gamma radiation (for example 40kGy) and maintaining the high viscosity of the gel.

A low glycerol concentration (5%-10%) can also cause a negligible increase in the acoustic impedance of the gel therefore maintaining an acoustic impedance closely similar to that of soft tissue (approximately 1.5MRayl), which can be important for ultrasound wave propagation to minimize transducer-gel-tissue interface ultrasound reflections.

In addition, some embodiments of the gels can also be safe for use with ultrasound transducer equipment, such as ultrasound transducers and transducer heads known to those skilled in the art (including materials such as silicone elastomers, epoxy, or plastic, for instance). Accordingly, the gels can be used with ultrasound equipment without causing damage to the equipment. In some embodiments, the gel can be complementary to, and easily incorporated within, intra-oral ultrasonic devices and emerging ultrasonic dental imaging systems.

In some embodiments, the gels can have antimicrobial properties. For example, the gels can resist microbial growth after the gel package/bottle is

opened, and after possible contamination by the environment or end user. In some embodiments, a preservative can be used to inhibit molds, yeasts and bacteria in the gel. In some embodiments, the gels can have a long shelf life at room temperature. When under proper conditions, some embodiments of the gel
5 can be shelf-stable and will not physically degrade/decompose at room temperature for a period of approximately at least two years and can also be resistant to microbial spoilage for approximately at least two years.

In some embodiments, the gel can both comprise a preservative and also be sterilized as discussed herein. In these embodiments, the combination of
10 preservative and sterilization can provide for additional safety for usage in internal or oral applications.

In some embodiments, the gels can have a high viscosity as would be understood by one skilled in the art. Viscosity can be difficult to quantify and measure and the measurement can be dependent on the measuring apparatus
15 used and the conditions under what the viscosity is measured. Having said that, one skilled in the art would have a working knowledge of the relative viscosity of a gel with high viscosity. The viscosity and pH can be of an appropriate level to be comfortable and non-irritating to a user. In addition, in some embodiments, the viscosity of the gel is not significantly affected/reduced when the gel heats up
20 in contact with tissue/gums/saliva. The gel can also be able to withstand environments it is exposed to during ultrasound imaging/treatment without a change in viscosity characteristics. Gel viscosity and acoustic impedance can

continue to be within acceptable imaging/treatment ranges even after use as intended.

The gel can act as an ultrasound couplant and the high viscosity can provide good acoustic coupling to tissues such as gums and allow for the gel to stay in place when positioned. As such, the gel can enhance the desired acoustic properties of the applied ultrasound devices and/or treatments. The ultrasound gel can have similar acoustic properties to the tissue it couples to, as ultrasound (sounds of a frequency higher than 20 kHz) propagates poorly through air.

In some embodiments, the gels can be tasteless (insipid) and do not stimulate salivary glands. The absence of taste in the mouth can reduce salivation which assists in reducing the amount of gel being washed by saliva and potentially ingested. Slight fragrance or flavors in the mouth can provide an increase in salivation which can be undesirable. In addition, the absence of taste can allow users to tolerate the gel in their mouths. In some embodiments, the gel can be mildly unpleasant in the mouth. As such, patients/users would be less likely to intentionally consume the gel.

In some embodiments, the gel manufacturing process can be done under vacuum to reduce/eliminate air trapped in the gel. The gel can be produced free of, or with a reduced amount of, air bubbles. In some embodiments, this characteristic can be achieved by vacuum mixing and manipulation during manufacturing.

Undissolved polymer or other insoluble particulate material can be avoided by thorough mixing, general adherence to GMP practices, and by using high grade compounds such as use of National Formulary (NF) standard compounds.

5 To achieve some or all of these properties, in some embodiments, the gel can comprise water, a neutralizer, a gelling/thickening agent, a preservative, a dental agent, and/or a colourant. In some embodiments, the colorant can be, for example, FD&C (Food, Drug, and Cosmetic) Green 3 colour powder, although any other safe coulorant known in the art could be used.

10 In some embodiments, the gel can be water-based, but not water soluble (hydrophobic) and therefore not dissolved by saliva. In addition, some embodiments of the gel do not dry out easily. In some embodiments, the water used in the gel can be demineralized, degassed, distilled and/or reverse osmosis. In addition, the water can be free of salts or alkali, as the presence of
15 electrolyte can significantly reduce the viscosity of the gel. The water used in the gel can have low or acceptable levels of minerals, bacteria, etc. as would be known in the art.

 In some embodiments, a neutralizer can be used to neutralize the pH of the gel to a biologically acceptable level. In some embodiments, a base can be
20 used as a neutralizer, for instance potassium hydroxide (KOH), sodium hydroxide (NaOH), or triethanolamine. An appropriate amount of base can be used to obtain a final gel pH similar to saliva, in the range of 6+/-1, or in the range of 6+/-0.5. In some embodiments, KOH can be used (instead of NaOH) in order to

minimize the viscosity loss/reduction due to the neutralizer, thereby maintaining high viscosity of the gel.

In some embodiments, the gel formulation can contain a gelling/thickening agent to increase the viscosity of the gel. In some embodiments, the gelling/thickening agent can be a carbomer. In some cases, the carbomer can be a Carbopol™. As known in the art, there are a variety of Carbopol polymer grades which differ in the performance characteristics (US pat no 4,002,221 by Buchalter, incorporated by reference herein in its entirety). In some cases, the Carbopol™ can be a highly cross-linked polymer such as a Carbopol™ 974P NF. Carbopol™ 974P NF can provide low irritancy and non-sensitizing properties. In addition, Carbopol™ 974P NF is generally not bio-absorbed or metabolized in the body due to the high molecular weight and can be cross-linked exhibiting high viscosities. Carbopol 974P NF concentrations of 0.1% to 5% by weight in the gel can be used in some embodiments to provide suitable viscosity for oral use. As known in the art, these percentages can be measured as being relative to the weight of the water. That is, adding 1 gram of polymer to 100 grams of water would likely be known to those versed in the art as "1%". It can also be possible however, that one could have an alternate opinion, that a 1% solution is 1 gram dissolved in 99 grams of water, as this would have a total mass of 100 grams, giving what may be interpreted as a 1% solution. In this case, either interpretation can be allowed. In some embodiments, the Carbopol 974P NF™ concentration can be 1.3% by weight in the gel.

In some embodiments, a preservative can also be added to the gel to preserve the gel and increase its safety for internal ultrasound applications. In some embodiments, the preservative can be a food grade preservative, for example, potassium sorbate, parabens, or monolaurin. Potassium sorbate can be used in the range of 0.01% to 1% of the gel to provide suitable preservation against common pathogens for a pH in the range of 3 to 6.5, or in the range of 6+/-0.5, which is also a common acidity range for saliva. In addition, other preservatives such as parabens can be used if a higher pH range is desired (for example, from pH 3 to 9). In some embodiments, the potassium sorbate concentration can be 0.1%. An acceptable daily ingestion intake of potassium sorbate can be 875mg daily for an average adult of 70kg. For some oral applications, only few grams of the gel can be used per day (for example, an estimated 3-5 grams per day). Assuming full ingestion and a potassium sorbate concentration of 0.1% of the gel, the daily dose would be on the order of few milligrams, which is well below the acceptable daily ingestion of 875mg.

In some embodiments, a dental agent can be used in the gel to provide added dental benefits to a user/patient when the gel is used orally. In some embodiments, the dental agent can be a sugar alcohol. In some embodiments, the sugar alcohol can be xylitol. The dental agent can provide an additional treatment/therapeutic effect to a user/patient by preventing/reducing dental/oral bacteria and/or respiratory infections. For preventing dental decay, sugar alcohol, for instance xylitol in the range of 0.1% to 5% has been shown to reduce oral bacterial flora (for example *Streptococcus mutans*) and can lead to reduced risk

of dental cavities and improved oral and dental health. A preferred concentration to reduce and prevent dental decay is 0.5% (this concentration was used in Kontiokari, T. et al. 1995. "Effect of Xylitol on Growth of Nasopharyngeal Bacteria In Vitro", Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy. 39:1820, incorporated by reference herein in its entirety). Xylitol was also shown (same reference) to reduce bacteria in nasopharyngeal flora and reducing respiratory infections (for example inhibiting the growth of Streptococcus pneumonia). In addition, xylitol is known to also have food preservation properties inhibiting the growth of microorganisms such as clostridium butyricum, lactobacillus bulgaricus, saccharomyces cerevisiae, Escherichia coli, salmonella typhi (Makinen, K. K. and Soderling, E. 1981. "Effect of Xylitol on Some Food-Spoilage Microorganisms", Journal of Food Science. 46:950, incorporated by reference herein in its entirety).

In some embodiments, a colorant (food, drug and/or cosmetic grade) could also be added to the gel if a colored gel is desired.

Other concentrations of the gel components can also be used to obtain similar desired properties and results.

With regard to packaging and uses, the gels can be packed in sachet bags (for single or multiple uses), tubes (for single or multiple uses), or in bottles (squeeze bottles or bottle with pump), although any other appropriate packaging and/or dispensing means, as apparent to one skilled in the art, could be used. Prior art gels for internal use are generally available in small, sterile, pouches for single use. These prior art gel formulations risk spoilage and/or contamination

with undesired microbes when the package is opened and exposed to air. As such, these prior art gel formulations are limited to single-use packaging. By contrast, some embodiments of the present gels do not have the same risk of spoilage, degradation, or contamination and can be packaged for multiple uses, adding increased convenience for the manufacturer and the user.

In some embodiments, the gel can be used with ultrasound devices for ultrasound imaging and/or ultrasound treatment (therapy). Some examples of uses include methods of intra-oral and dental ultrasound treatment (therapy in the oral cavity or the teeth/dental), methods of ultrasound imaging in the oral cavity (tongue, cheek, etc.) or dental ultrasound imaging, methods of internal imaging such as endorectal (transrectal) ultrasonography, transvaginal ultrasonography, or trans-esophageal echocardiography (ultrasound imaging of the heart through the food pipe). In addition, the gels can be used in general (non-ultrasound) dental applications, such as gels to improve denture comfort and as a vehicle for chemical/pharmaceutical agents aimed at improving tooth and gum sensitivity or help the treatment of oral organs or food pipe organs where a gel is required. In some embodiments, imaging/therapy can be performed from outside of a mouth, where the imager/therapist adds gel (an external ultrasound gel as known in the art, or a gel as disclosed herein) in between the transducer and the cheek, and also an oral compatible gel (as disclosed herein) between the cheek and the dental organ for ultrasound coupling for imaging or therapy.

The specific properties of the gels provided herein can provide benefits in these types of applications. For example, the high viscosity of the gel permits the gel to stay on an ultrasound transducer head and reach the target site, whereas prior art gels are washed away or eroded by the body cavity prior to reaching the target site. The gels can be biocompatible with oral, food pipe, vaginal and rectal tissue and fluids.

While the gels and uses thereof described herein are generally applicable to human imaging and therapy, the gels and uses thereof can also be applicable to veterinary ultrasound applications.

Without any limitation to the foregoing, the present method is further described by way of the following examples.

EXAMPLE 1

MATERIALS

Materials: Purified Water 1100 g, Carbopol 974P NF 13g, Potassium Hydroxide 18g, Club House™ green food colour 1 mL, Xylitol 5g, Potassium sorbate 1g.

Equipment: Clock/Timer – calibrated, Vacuum pump, 5/16" ID vacuum tubing, Vacuum chamber, Top-loading balance (0.1g precision), Time-of-flight acoustic measurement system, pH meter + electrode, Brookfield™ viscometer.

General Supplies: Calculator, Spatula, Scoopula, Mixing vessel (eg. large jar or vat), Weighing paper, 50 mL plastic syringe - Luer-lock, Dropper bottle with dropper, KimWipes™, Paper towels, Label sheets, Pen, Felt marker, Anti-static brush, 50 mL beaker, Broad spatula.

EXAMPLE 2

PRODUCTION

Note that in some embodiments, mixing steps can be performed under vacuum so as to minimize gas/bubbles in the gel. If water or solutions are not
5 previously degassed, the water or solution can be degassed prior to use so as to minimize gas/bubbles in the gel.

Prepare 18% KOH(aq) neutralizer: Weigh out 100 grams pure water into a small beaker. Weigh out 18 grams solid KOH into a beaker or onto a weighing paper. Slowly add solid KOH to water, allow to dissolve with occasional stirring
10 (glass rod or plastic spatula). When fully dissolved, pour mixture into dropper bottle labelled as "18% KOH(aq)".

Prepare gel dispersion: Weigh out 900 grams water into mixing vessel (eg. 1000 mL beaker). Weigh out 5 grams xylitol. Dissolve xylitol in water with stirring. Weigh out 1 gram potassium sorbate. Dissolve potassium sorbate in
15 xylitol solution above. Weigh out 13 grams Carbopol™ 974P NF. CAUTION: This material is a fluffy, lightweight powder. Ensure that any air currents are minimized and that all weighing surfaces are static free. Static can be minimized by light brushing of contacting surfaces with anti-static brush. Add Carbopol™ powder to potassium sorbate/xylitol solution above, with gentle manual mixing using a
20 spatula. Allow the gel to hydrate, for example by allowing it to sit covered overnight in order to hydrate. *NOTE: the gel hydration can also be sped up by adding the Carbopol™ powder to a spinning volume of water, as with a magnetic stirrer.

Prepare gel: Add 42.9 grams of KOH solution above to a small beaker or other transfer vessel. The neutralizer solution should be added in a weight ratio of 3.3 grams neutralizer per gram of Carbopol™ powder. Add 42.9 grams KOH neutralizer solution to gel dispersion with manual stirring using broad spatula. Mix until homogeneous gel is achieved. *NOTE: the gel will be highly viscous, making convection very difficult. Because of this, the mixing requires a lot of physical mixing. Unless the entire volume of the gel is thoroughly mixed, there will be regions of differing pH. Confirm pH is approximately 6.0 using a standard pH meter. With a pH meter, after calibrating the meter, dip the electrode into the gel and stir it around briefly to coat the electrode in gel, then take a reading. Take a few readings, mixing in between. If the readings are inconsistent, mix the gel thoroughly and check again. If the readings were inconsistent on a sample volume, then it is likely that the entire batch is not properly mixed. Target pH = 6.0 ± 0.2 . If the pH is low, add neutralizer in appropriate increments until pH is in correct range. Note that the readings will not be consistent without extremely thorough mixing. Add an acceptable colourant to the gel, for example add FD&C (Food, Drug, and Cosmetic) Green 3 colour powder to gel. Mix until colour is evenly dispersed. This will take thorough mixing with a broad spatula, or mixing by pallets in an industrial mixing chamber, under a vacuum.

Degas gel: The degassing step is intended to remove bubbles introduced in the formulation process. Place the gel in an open container. Place this container into the vacuum chamber, seal the chamber, and pump down to 600

mm Hg for 10 minutes (stopwatch). Allow the gel to warm up to room temperature before making any further measurements.

Characterize gel density: Multiple methods to characterize gel density are known in the art and can be used. In one example, draw some degassed gel into a 50 mL syringe, avoiding drawing in air bubbles as much as possible. Use some easily readable part of the piston to make an initial reading of volume. *Note that the total volume is not important, only the difference between the initial and final volume readings. Wipe all excess gel from the outside of the syringe using a paper towel or KimWipeTM, then weigh the syringe. Draw some more degassed gel into the syringe, studiously avoiding drawing in air bubbles. The more gel used here, the lower the relative error, so get at least 10 mL of gel on top of the initial amount. Record the final volume measurement using the same part of the piston as was used for the initial measurement. Wipe all excess gel from the outside of the syringe using a paper towel or KimWipe, then weigh the syringe. Typical values are in the range 1.004-1.021 g/mL.

Characterize gel acoustic velocity: Multiple methods to characterize gel acoustic velocity are known in the art and can be used. In one example, using a spatula or something similar, fill the time-of-flight device with gel. One example of an in-house time-of-flight device can be a plastic cylinder with a length of approximately 100mm, with an ultrasound transducer attached to one end, and a thin sheet of metal attached at the other end. The tube can be filled with gel, the transducer can generate short ultrasound pulses when driven by a function generator, the transducer can sense a returning ultrasound pulse when

connected to an oscilloscope, and the thin metal sheet can work as an ultrasound reflector. Place the device in the vacuum chamber and degas as before. There should be no bubbles or air gaps in the gel during the measurement. Using the function generator and digital oscilloscope, record the
5 time of flight. Using the in-house apparatus, typical values for the acoustic velocity can be in the range of 1450-1490 m/s.

Calculate acoustic impedance: Calculations were done based on in-house device although multiple methods to calculate acoustic impedance are known in the art and can be used. In one example, Impedance = (density)(acoustic
10 velocity). Typical values calculated in-house have ranged from 1.45-1.52 MRayls, although other values are possible.

Packaging and Quality Control: Dispense gel into final packaging.

Viscosity testing: The viscosity determined for the gel at pH 6 was 45,000 to 100,000+ mPa.s (or cP), and 60,000 mPa.s (or cP) in one sample [at 25°C
15 using Brookfield™ LVF, spindle #4, 30 rpm]. This can be a target spec, although deviations may occur in different circumstances and when scaling up production. Viscosity can be difficult to quantify and measure and the measurement can be dependent on the measuring apparatus used and the conditions under what the viscosity is measured. Having said that, one skilled in the art would have a
20 working knowledge of the relative viscosity of a gel with high viscosity.

The scope of the claims should not be limited by the embodiments as set forth in the examples herein, but should be given the broadest interpretation consistent with the description as a whole.

Although a few embodiments have been shown and described, it will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that various changes and modifications can be made to the embodiments described herein. The terms and expressions used in the above description have been used herein as terms of description and not
5 of limitation, and there is no intention in the use of such terms and expressions of excluding equivalents of the features shown and described or portions thereof, it being recognized that the invention is defined and limited only by the claims that follow.

The teachings provided herein can be applied to other methods, not
10 necessarily the method described herein. The elements and acts of the various embodiments described above can be combined to provide further embodiments.

These and other changes can be made to the invention in light of the above description. While the above description details certain embodiments of the invention and describes certain embodiments, no matter how detailed the
15 above appears in text, the invention can be practiced in many ways. Details of the method may vary considerably in their implementation details, while still being encompassed by the invention disclosed herein.

Particular terminology used when describing certain features or aspects of the invention should not be taken to imply that the terminology is being redefined
20 herein to be restricted to any specific characteristics, features, or aspects of the invention with which that terminology is associated. In general, the terms used in the following claims should not be construed to limit the invention to the specific embodiments disclosed in the specification. Accordingly, the actual scope of the

invention encompasses not only the disclosed embodiments, but also all equivalent ways of practicing or implementing the invention.

The above description of the embodiments of the invention is not intended to be exhaustive or to limit the invention to the precise form disclosed above or to the particular field of usage mentioned in this disclosure. While specific
5 embodiments of, and examples for, the invention are described above for illustrative purposes, various equivalent modifications are possible within the scope of the invention, as those skilled in the relevant art will recognize. The elements and acts of the various embodiments described above can be
10 combined to provide further embodiments.

While certain aspects of the invention are presented below in certain claim forms, the inventors contemplate the various aspects of the invention in any number of claim forms. Accordingly, the inventors reserve the right to add additional claims after filing the application to pursue such additional claim forms
15 for other aspects of the invention.

REFERENCES

The following references are hereby incorporated by reference into this application in their entirety.

1. Canadian Patent Application Number 2,770,837
2. Canadian Patent Number 2,312,614
3. US Patent Application Number 2006/0281045
4. US Patent Application Number 2008/0311545
5. US Patent Application Number 2010/0124732
6. US Patent Application Number 2012/0040312
7. US Patent Number 4,002,221
8. US Patent Number 7,004,933
9. US Patent Number 7,070,565
10. US Patent Number 7,078,015
11. US Patent Number 7,269,873
12. US Patent Number 7,285,093
13. US Patent Number 8,273,024
14. Makinen, K. K. and Soderling, E. 1981. "Effect of Xylitol on Some Food-Spoilage Microorganisms", *Journal of Food Science*. 46:950.
15. Kontiokari, T. et al. 1995. "Effect of Xylitol on Growth of Nasopharyngeal Bacteria In Vitro", *Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy*. 39:1820.

WE CLAIM:

1. An internal ultrasound gel comprising:
 - water;
 - a thickening agent for thickening the water into a gel;
 - a neutralizer for setting the gel viscosity and adjusting the pH of the gel; and
 - a preservative for preserving the gel;wherein the gel has an acoustic impedance similar to soft tissue and can be safely used internally or orally.
2. The ultrasound gel of claim 1 wherein in the thickening agent comprises a carbomer.
3. The ultrasound gel of claim 2 wherein in the carbomer comprises a CarbopolTM.
4. The ultrasound gel of claim 3 wherein in the CarbopolTM comprises CarbopolTM 974P NF.
5. The ultrasound gel of any one of claims 1 to 4 wherein in the neutralizer comprises a base selected from the group consisting of potassium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide, and triethanolamine.

6. The ultrasound gel of any one of claims 1 to 5 wherein in the pH of the gel is between 5.8 and 6.2.
7. The ultrasound gel of any one of claims 1 to 6 wherein in the preservative comprises a food grade preservative.
8. The ultrasound gel of any one of claims 1 to 7 wherein in the preservative comprises potassium sorbate.
9. The ultrasound gel of any one of claims 1 to 8 further comprising a dental agent for inhibiting growth of dental microorganisms.
10. The ultrasound gel of claim 9 wherein in the dental agent is a sugar alcohol.
11. The ultrasound gel of claim 10 wherein in the sugar alcohol is xylitol.
12. The ultrasound gel of any one of claims 1 to 11 further comprising a colourant for colouring the gel.
13. A method of imaging a tissue with ultrasound, the method comprising:
 - providing an ultrasound imaging apparatus, the apparatus comprising a transducer for emitting ultrasound;

- applying the ultrasound gel of any one of claims 1 to 12 between the transducer and the tissue to be imaged;
- positioning the transducer proximate the tissue to be imaged; and
- emitting ultrasound through the gel to image the tissue.

14. A method of treating a tissue with ultrasound, the method comprising:

- providing an ultrasound treatment apparatus, the apparatus comprising a transducer for emitting ultrasound;
- applying the ultrasound gel of any one of claims 1 to 12 between the transducer and the tissue to be treated;
- positioning the transducer proximate the tissue to be treated; and
- emitting ultrasound through the gel to treat the tissue.

15. A kit for applying ultrasound to a tissue, the kit comprising, the ultrasound gel of any one of claims 1 to 12, and instructions for use of the gel.

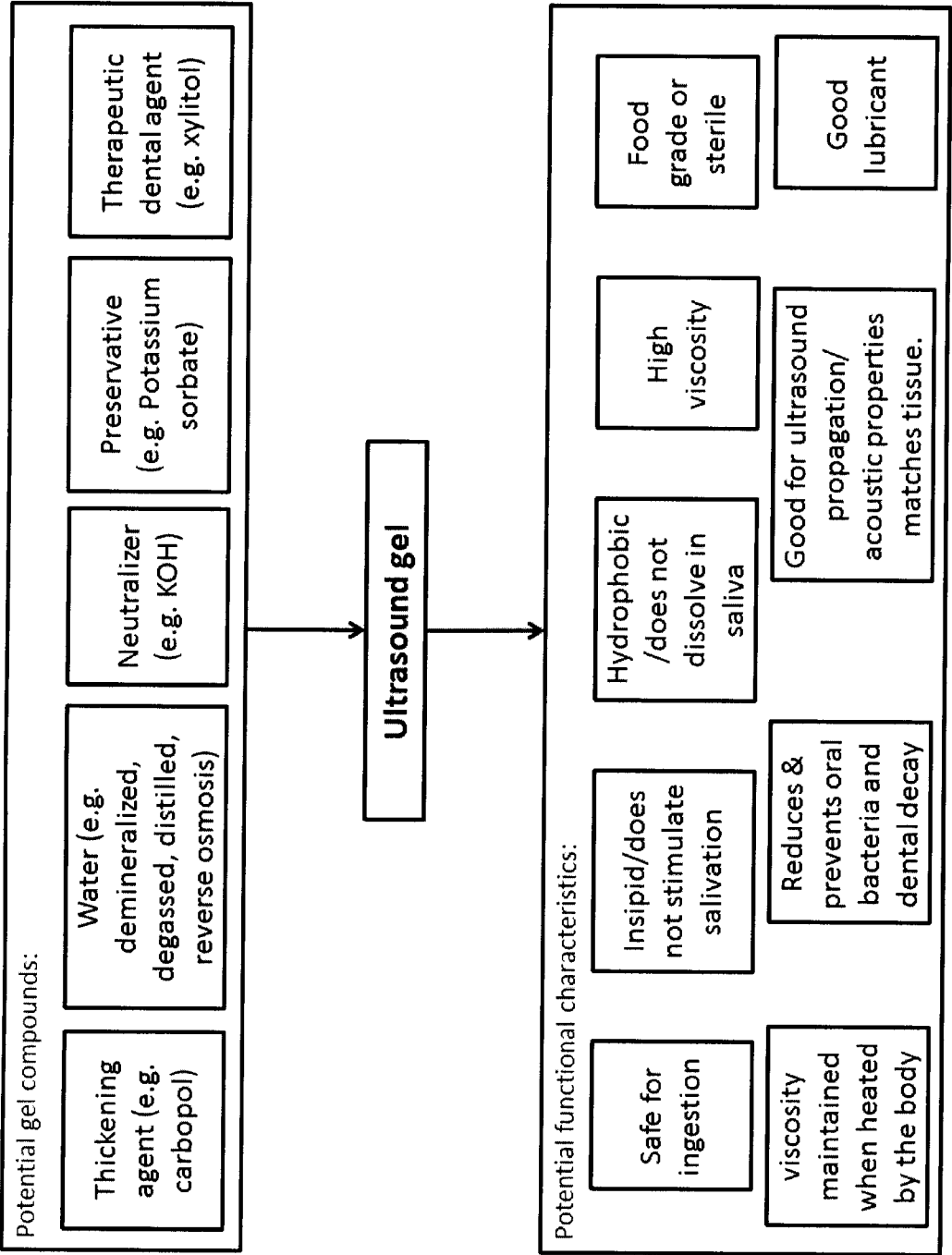


FIGURE 1

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/CA2013/001058

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC: **A61K 49/22** (2006.01) , **A61K 47/32** (2006.01) , **A61K 6/00** (2006.01) , **A61P 31/04** (2006.01)

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

A61K 49/22 (2006.01) , **A61K 47/32** (2006.01) , **A61K 6/00** (2006.01) , **A61P 31/04** (2006.01)

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic database(s) consulted during the international search (name of database(s) and, where practicable, search terms used)

Canadian Patent Database, Intellect, Google, Google Scholar, Scopus, Pubmed (ultrasound, gel, couplant, coupling agent, carbomer, xylitol, etc.)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 8,273,024 (Chew R.K., US) 25 September 2012 (25-09-2012) column 6, lines 1-9; column 8, lines 11-14, claims	1-5, 7, 8, 13, 15
X	US 4,002,221 (Buchalter G., US) 11 January 1977 (11-01-1977) column 2, lines 52-57; column 3, lines 24-25; column 5, lines 22-25; Example 1; column 7, lines 20-50; claims	1-5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 15
X Y	CA 2484869 (Ultralast LLC, US) 20 November 2003 (20-11-2003) pages 16, 17; claims	1-5, 9, 10, 13, 15 11
X	CN 102107013 A (Wuhan Ouhe Medical Technology Co. Ltd., CN) 29 June 2011 (29-06-2011) the whole document	1, 3, 5, 9, 13-15

[X] Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

[X] See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date	"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"&" document member of the same patent family
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search

24 February 2014 (24-02-2014)

Date of mailing of the international search report

05 March 2014 (05-03-2014)

Name and mailing address of the ISA/CA
Canadian Intellectual Property Office
Place du Portage I, C114 - 1st Floor, Box PCT
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Facsimile No.: 001-819-953-2476

Authorized officer

Alessandra Mezzetti (819) 934-6736

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORTInternational application No.
PCT/CA2013/001058**Box No. II Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 2 of the first sheet)**

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons :

1. ☒ Claim Nos. : 13, 14

because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely :

Claims 13, 14 are directed to a diagnostic method (claim 13) and a method for treatment of the human or animal body by surgery or therapy (claim 14) which the International Search Authority is not required to search. However, this Authority has carried out a search based on the alleged effects or purposes/uses of the product defined in claims 1-12.

2. ☐ Claim Nos. :

because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically :

3. ☐ Claim Nos. :

because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box No. III Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 3 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows :

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.

2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying additional fees, this Authority did not invite payment of additional fees.

3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claim Nos. :

4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claim Nos. :

Remark on Protest ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest and, where applicable, the payment of a protest fee.

☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest but the applicable protest fee was not paid within the time limit specified in the invitation.

☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/CA2013/001058

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	CN 101716354 (Guangdong University Of Technology, CN) 02 June 2010 (02-06-2010) the whole document	1-7, 13-15
X	Lubrizol "Ultrasound Gel with Carbopol ® ETD 2020 NF Polymer" Lubrizol Advanced Materials, Inc. 01 June 2011 (01-06-2011) the whole document	1-5, 7, 15
X	Lubrizol "Ultrasound Gel with Carbopol ® 980 NF Polymer" Lubrizol Advanced Materials, Inc. 01 June 2011 (01-06-2011) the whole document	1-5, 7, 15
Y	Söderling "Xylitol, Mutans Streptococci and Dental Plaque" Adv. Dent. Res. 2009, vol. 21, pages 74-78	11

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
Information on patent family members

International application No.
PCT/CA2013/001058

Patent Document Cited in Search Report	Publication Date	Patent Family Member(s)	Publication Date
US8273024B2	25 September 2012 (25-09-2012)	US2005215908A1 WO2005089344A WO2005089344A	29 September 2005 (29-09-2005) 29 September 2005 (29-09-2005) 16 November 2006 (16-11-2006)
US4002221A	11 January 1977 (11-01-1977)	US3989050A	02 November 1976 (02-11-1976)
CA2484869A1	20 November 2003 (20-11-2003)	AU2003239850A1 AU2003239850B2 CA2484869C CN1729020A CN100467067C EP1506022A2 EP1878447A2 EP1878447A3 EP2275144A2 EP2275144A3 IL165052D0 JP2005524711A KR20050010792A MXPA04011061A NZ536456A PL374188A1 US2005171419A1 US7727155B2 WO03094710A2 WO03094710A3 ZA200409059A	11 November 2003 (11-11-2003) 28 August 2008 (28-08-2008) 03 January 2012 (03-01-2012) 01 February 2006 (01-02-2006) 11 March 2009 (11-03-2009) 16 February 2005 (16-02-2005) 16 January 2008 (16-01-2008) 31 December 2008 (31-12-2008) 19 January 2011 (19-01-2011) 22 June 2011 (22-06-2011) 18 December 2005 (18-12-2005) 18 August 2005 (18-08-2005) 28 January 2005 (28-01-2005) 14 July 2005 (14-07-2005) 28 September 2007 (28-09-2007) 03 October 2005 (03-10-2005) 04 August 2005 (04-08-2005) 01 June 2010 (01-06-2010) 20 November 2003 (20-11-2003) 03 June 2004 (03-06-2004) 23 June 2005 (23-06-2005)
CN102107013A	29 June 2011 (29-06-2011)	CN102107013A CN102107013B	29 June 2011 (29-06-2011) 18 July 2012 (18-07-2012)
CN101716354A	02 June 2010 (02-06-2010)	CN101716354A CN101716354B	02 June 2010 (02-06-2010) 18 July 2012 (18-07-2012)

专利名称(译)	内部超声凝胶		
公开(公告)号	EP2934601A1	公开(公告)日	2015-10-28
申请号	EP2013865645	申请日	2013-12-18
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	SMILESONICA		
申请(专利权)人(译)	SMILESONICA INC.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	SMILESONICA INC.		
[标]发明人	SCURTESCU CRISTIAN KANDA VISHAL BISSON PASCAL		
发明人	SCURTESCU, CRISTIAN KANDA, VISHAL BISSON, PASCAL		
IPC分类号	A61K49/22 A61K47/32 A61K6/00 A61P31/04 A61B8/00 A61B8/12 A61N7/00		
CPC分类号	A61B8/12 A61B8/4281 A61K49/226 A61N7/00 A61P31/04 A61K31/047		
优先权	61/740408 2012-12-20 US		
其他公开文献	EP2934601A4		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

提供超声凝胶用于内部超声成像和/或治疗。凝胶可以具有与要成像/处理的软组织紧密匹配的声学特性，并且可以具有在被身体加热时保持的高粘度。在一些实施方案中，凝胶可以起到润滑剂的作用，并且虽然基于水，但是可以是疏水性的并且不溶于体液。在一些实施方案中，凝胶可以是无菌的，对于摄取是安全的，并且包括防腐剂。凝胶可用于口服或非口服应用，并且当口服使用时，可包含用于抑制牙科微生物生长和/或预防呼吸道感染的牙科剂。