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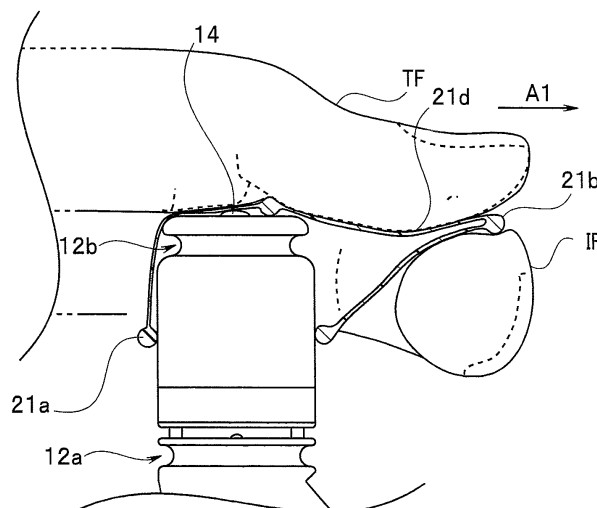
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(54) **ULTRASOUND ENDOSCOPE AND ULTRASOUND BALLOON FOR ENDOSCOPE**

(57) An ultrasound endoscope 1 includes an insertion portion 2 that is inserted into a subject, an ultrasound transducer portion 11 that is arranged at a distal end portion 5 of the insertion portion 2 and includes an ultrasound transmitting and receiving surface for transmitting and receiving ultrasound, a first balloon groove 12a that is a groove formed between the insertion portion 2 and the ultrasound transducer portion 11 and is for locking a bal-

loon that covers the ultrasound transmitting and receiving, a distal end face 5a that is arranged on a distal end side with respect to the ultrasound transducer portion 11 and is disposed spaced apart from the ultrasound transmitting and receiving surface, and a convex portion 14 that is provided on the distal end face 5a and on which stress concentrates when a finger is slid on the distal end face 5a.

FIG. 8



Description

Technical Field

[0001] The present invention relates to an ultrasound endoscope and an ultrasound balloon for an endoscope and, more particularly, to an ultrasound endoscope and an ultrasound balloon for an endoscope in which a balloon is easily detached from a distal end portion of an insertion portion.

Background Art

[0002] Conventionally, an ultrasound endoscope has been widely used in a medical field and the like. The ultrasound endoscope obtains ultrasound data through transmission and reception of ultrasound between a distal end portion of an insertion portion and a test target and generates an ultrasound image. A doctor or the like can diagnose the test target in a noninvasive manner looking at the ultrasound image.

[0003] In the ultrasound endoscope, an ultrasound probe portion for transmitting and receiving ultrasound is provided at the distal end portion of the insertion portion. In the ultrasound endoscope, a balloon for interposing liquid, for example, water, which is an ultrasound medium for transmitting ultrasound, between an observation target of a subject and the ultrasound probe portion is attached to the distal end portion of the insertion portion. After use of the ultrasound endoscope, the balloon is detached from the distal end portion of the insertion portion.

[0004] Conventionally, various proposals concerning balloons of ultrasound endoscopes have been made. Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open Publication No. H07-227393 proposes a technique for, when attaching a balloon to a distal end portion of an insertion portion of an ultrasound endoscope, facilitating the attachment by eliminating a part where air escapes in a storage bag portion.

[0005] Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open Publication No. H07-155326 proposes a balloon device for an ultrasound probe that prevents air from being mixed in an inside when an ultrasound transmission medium is encapsulated in a balloon main body.

[0006] However, when the balloon is detached from the distal end portion of the insertion portion after the use of the ultrasound endoscope, since a surface of the balloon after the use of the ultrasound endoscope is wet and slippery, there is a problem that it is hard to detach the balloon when a nurse or the like attempts to detach the balloon with fingers. In particular, the balloon is attached to the distal end portion of the insertion portion with a strong clamping force by an annular elastic ring portion at an end portion. Therefore, when the surface of the balloon is wet, it is hard to grip the balloon end portion because the fingers slip on the surface.

[0007] When the balloon is detached, the distal end

portion of the insertion portion is small and the nurse wears gloves. Therefore, delicate operation cannot be performed in the same manner as operation by a bare hand.

[0008] The techniques disclosed in Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open Publication No. H07-227393 and Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open Publication No. H07-155326 do not take into account at all easy detachment of the balloon from the distal end portion of the insertion portion.

[0009] Therefore, it is an object of the present invention to provide an ultrasound endoscope and an ultrasound balloon for an endoscope in which a balloon is easily detached from a distal end portion of an insertion portion.

Disclosure of Invention

Means for Solving the Problem

[0010] An ultrasound endoscope according to an aspect of the present invention includes: an insertion portion that is inserted into a subject; an ultrasound transmitting and receiving portion that is arranged at a distal end portion of the insertion portion and includes an ultrasound transmitting and receiving surface for transmitting and receiving ultrasound; a first balloon locking groove that is a groove formed between the insertion portion and the ultrasound transmitting and receiving portion and is for locking a balloon that covers the ultrasound transmitting and receiving; a distal end face that is arranged on a distal end side with respect to the ultrasound transmitting and receiving portion and is disposed spaced apart from the ultrasound transmitting and receiving surface; and at least one stress concentrating portion that is provided on the distal end face and on which stress concentrates when a finger is slid on the distal end face.

[0011] An ultrasound balloon for an endoscope according to an aspect of the present invention includes: a cylindrical storing portion that stores an ultrasound medium; a first annular portion that frames a proximal end side of the storing portion and has a Young's modulus larger than a Young's modulus of the storing portion; a second annular portion that frames a distal end side of the storing portion and has a Young's modulus larger than the Young's modulus of the storing portion; and a film portion that closes at least a part of the distal end side of the storing portion. The film portion includes a convex portion at least on an inner surface or on an outer surface.

Brief Description of the Drawings

[0012]

[0012] Fig. 1 is an external configuration diagram of an ultrasound endoscope according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a side view of a distal end portion of the

ultrasound endoscope not attached with a balloon according to the first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the distal end portion of the ultrasound endoscope not attached with the balloon according to the first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 4 is a side view of a distal end portion 5 showing a state in which the balloon is attached to the distal end portion 5 according to the first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 5 is a diagram for explaining a state in which fingers are placed on a balloon 21 when the balloon 21 is detached from the distal end portion 5 according to the first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 6 is a diagram for explaining stress applied to a convex portion 14 according to the first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 7 is a diagram for explaining a state in which a thumb TF moves in a direction of an arrow A1 according to the first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 8 is a diagram for explaining a state in which a part of an elastic ring portion 21b is pinched by two fingers and the balloon 21 is pulled according to the first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 9 is a perspective view of the distal end portion 5 of an ultrasound endoscope 1 according to a modification 1 of the first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 10 is a front view of the distal end portion 5 of the ultrasound endoscope 1 according to the modification 1 of the first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 11 is a perspective view of the distal end portion 5 for explaining detachment of a balloon 22 in a case of the modification 1 of the first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 12 is a front view for explaining the detachment of the balloon 22 in the case of the modification 1 of the first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 13 is a perspective view of the distal end portion 5 of the ultrasound endoscope 1 according to a modification 2 of the first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 14 is a diagram for explaining a state in which fingers are placed on the balloon 21 when the balloon 21 is detached from the distal end portion 5 according to the modification 2 of the first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 15 is a diagram for explaining a state in which the thumb TF moves in a direction of an arrow A3 according to the modification 2 of the first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 16 is a perspective view of the distal end portion 5 of the ultrasound endoscope 1 in which a groove 16b is provided in a part of a concave portion 16 according to a modification 3 of the first embodiment

of the present invention;

Fig. 17 is a diagram for explaining a state in which a finger is placed on the balloon 21 when the balloon 21 is detached from the distal end portion 5 according to the modification 3 of the first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 18 is a sectional view of a balloon according to a second embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 19 is a partial sectional view of a distal end cover portion 21d for explaining a state in which a surface of the distal end cover portion 21 d is pressed by the thumb TF according to the second embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 20 is a diagram for explaining a state in which the thumb TF moves in a direction of an arrow A5 according to the second embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 21 is a diagram for explaining a state in which a part of the elastic ring portion 21b is pinched by two fingers and the balloon 21 is pulled according to the second embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 22 is a sectional view of a balloon 31 A taken along an axial direction of the cylindrical balloon 31A according to a modification 1 of the second embodiment of the present invention; and

Fig. 23 is a sectional view of a balloon 31 B taken along an axial direction of the cylindrical balloon 31B according to the modification 1 of the second embodiment of the present invention.

Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention

[0013] Embodiments of the present invention are explained below with reference to the drawings.

[0014] Note that in respective figures used for the following explanation, in order to show respective components in sizes recognizable on the drawings, scales are varied for each of the components. The present invention is not limited to only numbers of the components, shapes of the components, ratios of sizes of the components, relative positional relations of the respective components shown in these figures.

(First Embodiment)

(Configuration)

[0015] Fig. 1 is an external configuration diagram of an ultrasound endoscope according to a first embodiment of the present invention. An ultrasound endoscope 1 includes an elongated insertion portion 2, an operation portion 3 provided at a proximal end of the insertion portion 2, and a universal cord 4 extending from a side portion of the operation portion 3.

[0016] The insertion portion 2 to be inserted into a subject is configured by concatenating a distal end portion 5, a bendable bending portion 6, and a flexible tube portion 7 having flexibility in order from a distal end side. In

the operation portion 3, two bending operation knobs 3a and various buttons 3b are provided. A user can bend the bending portion 6 by operating the bending operation knobs 3a and can instruct freeze of an endoscope image, recording of a freeze image, and the like by operating the various buttons 3b.

[0017] A distal end of the universal cord 4 is connected to the side portion of the operation portion 3. A scope connector 8 connected to a light source device and an ultrasound observation device not shown in the figure is provided at a proximal end of the universal cord 4.

[0018] Fig. 2 is a side view of a distal end portion of the ultrasound endoscope not attached with a balloon. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the distal end portion of the ultrasound endoscope not attached with the balloon. At a distal end portion 5 of the insertion portion 2, an observation window 9a, an illumination window 9b, and a forceps port 9c are provided. Further, as shown in Fig. 2, an ultrasound transducer portion 11 which is an ultrasound transmitting and receiving portion is also provided on a distal end side of the distal end portion 5. The ultrasound transducer portion 11 is an ultrasound probe portion of an electronic radial type. The ultrasound transducer portion 11 includes an acoustic lens made of silicone rubber on an outer surface thereof. The ultrasound transducer portion 11 is arranged at the distal end portion 5 of the insertion portion 2 and configures an ultrasound transmitting and receiving portion including an ultrasound transmitting and receiving surface for transmitting and receiving ultrasound.

[0019] Balloon grooves 12a and 12b, which are peripheral grooves, are provided to sandwich the ultrasound transducer portion 11. The balloon groove 12a is provided on a proximal end side of the ultrasound transducer portion 11. The balloon groove 12b is provided on a distal end side of the ultrasound transducer portion 11. That is, the balloon groove 12a is a groove formed between the insertion portion 2 and the ultrasound transducer portion 11 and is a first balloon locking groove for locking a balloon 21 (Fig. 4) that covers the ultrasound transducer portion 11. The balloon groove 12b is a groove formed between the ultrasound transducer portion 11, which is an ultrasound transmitting and receiving portion, and a distal end face 5a of the distal end portion 5 and is a second balloon locking groove for locking the balloon 21 (Fig. 4) that covers the ultrasound transmitting and receiving.

[0020] On a distal end side of the balloon groove 12a, a water feeding/draining groove 13 for a balloon communicating with an outside is provided. In other words, the balloon grooves 12a and 12b are balloon holding portions for holding a balloon attached to the distal end portion 5 and are recessed grooves formed in a circumferential direction of a columnar distal end portion.

[0021] The distal end portion 5 of the insertion portion 2 is arranged on the distal end side with respect to the ultrasound transducer portion 11, which is the ultrasound transmitting and receiving portion, and includes the distal

end face 5a disposed spaced apart from the ultrasound transmitting and receiving surface. A convex portion 14 is provided on the distal end face 5a of the distal end portion 5. The convex portion 14 is a portion projecting to the distal end side of the distal end face 5a. As explained below, the convex portion 14 comes into contact with an inner side surface of the balloon attached to the distal end portion 5. In plan view of the distal end face 5a attached with the balloon 21, the distal end face 5a has a circular shape and the convex portion 14 also has a circular shape.

[0022] Note that, in Fig. 3, the convex portion 14 is a spherical crown-shaped round projecting portion. However, the convex portion 14 may be a disk-shaped projecting portion. The convex portion 14 does not have a sharp portion at an edge not to damage the balloon when the convex portion 14 is pressed against the inner side surface of the balloon 21.

[0023] Fig. 4 is a side view of the distal end portion 5 showing a state in which the balloon is attached to the distal end portion 5. The balloon 21 is made of an elastic member such as stretchable rubber and has a cylindrical shape closed at a distal end. The balloon 21 includes two elastic ring portions 21a and 21b, which are thick annular portions. The two elastic ring portions 21a and 21b enter the two balloon grooves 12a and 12b of the distal end portion 5 when the balloon 21 is attached to the distal end portion 5.

[0024] When the balloon 21 is attached to the distal end portion 5, the elastic ring portion 21a enters the balloon groove 12a on the proximal end side of the distal end portion 5 and adheres to the balloon groove 12a with an elastic force of the elastic ring portion 21a. Similarly, when the balloon 21 is attached to the distal end portion 5, the elastic ring portion 21b enters the balloon groove 12b on the distal end side of the distal end portion 5 and adheres to the balloon groove 12b with an elastic force of the elastic ring portion 21b.

[0025] The balloon 21 includes a balloon main body portion 21c between the two elastic ring portions 21a and 21b. The balloon main body portion 21c is a thin cylindrical portion. When liquid is injected into the balloon main body portion 21c, as indicated by alternate long and two short dashes lines in Fig. 4, the balloon main body portion 21c expands. That is, the balloon main body portion 21c configures a cylindrical storing portion that stores an ultrasound medium. The elastic ring portion 21a configures a first annular portion that frames a proximal end side of the balloon main body portion 21c, which is the storing portion, and has a Young's modulus larger than a Young's modulus of the balloon main body portion 21c. The elastic ring portion 21b configures a second annular portion that frames a distal end side of the balloon main body portion 21c, which is the storing portion, and has a Young's modulus larger than the Young's modulus of the balloon main body portion 21c.

[0026] The balloon 21 includes, on a distal end side of the elastic ring portion 21a, a distal end cover portion 21

d that covers a distal end face of the distal end portion 5. The distal end cover portion 21 d is thin and bag-like. The distal end cover portion 21 d configures a film portion that closes at least a part of the distal end side of the balloon main body portion 21 c, which is the storing portion.

[0027] In plan view of the distal end face 5a, a diameter of the circular convex portion 14 is 20% to 80% of a diameter of the circular distal end face 5a. That is, in plan view of the distal end face 5a, the convex portion 14, which is a stress concentrating portion, has a maximum outer diameter of 20 to 80% of the diameter of the distal end face 5a. More preferably, the diameter of the convex portion 14 is 30% to 40% of the diameter of the circular distal end face 5a. If the convex portion 14 has the diameter of this degree, as explained below, stress can be concentrated on the convex portion 14 when the user presses a finger against the convex portion 14 from above the distal end cover portion 21d.

[0028] That is, since the convex portion 14 has such a diameter, as explained below, when the user moves the finger in parallel to the distal end face 5a while pushing the convex portion 14 with the finger, stress enough for pulling the balloon 21 in parallel to the distal end face 5a can be concentrated on the convex portion 14. Therefore, the convex portion 14 configures the stress concentrating portion that is provided on the distal end face 5a and on which stress concentrates when the user slides the finger on the distal end face 5a.

[0029] Note that, when the convex portion 14 is not circular in plan view of the distal end face 5a, a maximum outer diameter of the convex portion 14 is 20% to 80% and preferably 30% to 40% of the diameter of the circular distal end face 5a. Here, one convex portion 14 is provided. However, a plurality of the convex portions 14 may be provided.

(Action)

[0030] Next, action in detaching the balloon 21 from the distal end portion 5 is explained.

[0031] Fig. 5 to Fig. 8 are diagrams for explaining a state in which the balloon 21 is detached. Fig. 5 is a diagram for explaining a state in which fingers are placed on the balloon 21 when the balloon 21 is detached from the distal end portion 5. As shown in Fig. 5, when detaching the balloon 21 from the distal end portion 5, for example, the user moves a thumb TF in a direction parallel to the distal end face 5a (indicated by an arrow A1) while pushing the distal end cover portion 21d on the convex portion 14 with a pad portion TFs of the thumb TF. Since the finger of the user is covered with a glove, in Fig. 5, the finger is indicated by a dotted line.

[0032] When the thumb TF moves while the convex portion 14 of the distal end cover portion 21 d is pushed by the pad portion TFs of the thumb TF, a surface of the convex portion 14 is strongly pressed against an inner side surface of the distal end cover portion 21d. There-

fore, strong stress is applied to the convex portion 14.

[0033] Fig. 6 is a diagram for explaining stress applied to the convex portion 14. Since the thumb TF presses the distal end cover portion 21d on the convex portion 14, in Fig. 6, strong stress is applied to a range R1 of the convex portion 14. Further, since the thumb TF moves in the arrow A1 direction, in the range R1, particularly strong stress is applied to a marginal portion R2 on an opposite side of the arrow A1 direction of the convex portion 14.

[0034] Fig. 7 is a diagram for explaining a state in which the thumb TF moves in the direction of the arrow A1. The distal end cover portion 21d in the range R1 is squashed by reaction against the strong stress of the convex portion 14. A frictional force between the surface of the distal end cover portion 21d and a surface of the pad portion of the thumb TF increases. Therefore, the distal end cover portion 21d is pulled in the arrow A1 direction according to the movement of the thumb TF.

[0035] As shown in Fig. 7, since the distal end cover portion 21d is pulled in the arrow A1 direction, the elastic ring portion 21b on the arrow A1 direction side comes off the balloon groove 12b. Further, when the distal end cover portion 21d is pulled in the arrow A1 direction, the elastic ring portion 21b on the opposite side of the arrow A1 direction also comes off the balloon groove 12b.

[0036] When the elastic ring portion 21b comes off the balloon groove 12b, a part of the elastic ring portion 21 b can be nipped and pinched by the thumb TF and an index finger IF.

[0037] Fig. 8 is a diagram for explaining a state in which a part of the elastic ring portion 21b is pinched by two fingers and the balloon 21 is pulled. As shown in Fig. 8, when the elastic ring portion 21b is pinched and pulled, the elastic ring portion 21 a also comes off the balloon groove 12a.

[0038] As explained above, since the convex portion 14 is provided on the distal end face 5a of the distal end portion 5, when the user moves the finger in parallel to the distal end face 5a while pushing the convex portion 14 with the finger from above the distal end cover portion 21d of the balloon 21, a frictional force between the surface of the distal end cover portion 21 d and the thumb TF increases because of the reaction of the convex portion 14 to which stress stronger than stress applied to other portions of the distal end face 5a is applied. Therefore, when the thumb TF is moved in the direction parallel to the distal end face 5a of the distal end portion 5, the distal end cover portion 21d is pulled by the thumb TF.

[0039] As a result, the elastic ring portion 21b comes off the balloon groove 12b. Subsequently, the elastic ring portion 21 a also comes off the balloon groove 12a.

[0040] Therefore, according to the present embodiment, the user can easily detach the balloon from the distal end portion of the insertion portion.

[0041] Next, modifications of the first embodiment are explained.

[0042] The ultrasound endoscope 1 of the first embod-

iment includes the convex portion 14 on the distal end face 5a of the distal end portion 5 of the insertion portion 2. An ultrasound endoscope of a first modification includes a groove 15 on the distal end face 5a of the distal end portion 5. A balloon 22 used in the modification 1 is cylindrical and does not include a distal end cover portion that covers the distal end face 5a of the distal end portion 5.

[0043] Fig. 9 is a perspective view of the distal end portion 5 of the ultrasound endoscope 1 according to the modification 1. Fig. 10 is a front view of the distal end portion 5 of the ultrasound endoscope 1 according to the modification 1. Note that, here, a sectional shape of a surface of an ultrasound transducer portion 11A taken along an axial direction the distal end portion 5 is a convex curved surface in a center portion.

[0044] The groove 15 having a linear shape is formed on the distal end face 5a of the distal end portion 5. The groove 15 is formed from one end of the distal end face 5a of the distal end portion 5 to the other end through a center of the circular distal end face 5a. The distal end portion 5 has a slitting shape. That is, the groove 15, which is a stress concentrating portion, is a groove having a center axis on a straight line and traversing the distal end face.

[0045] Note that, here, one groove 15 is formed. However, a plurality of the grooves 15 may be formed.

[0046] As shown in Fig. 10, the groove 15 has depth from the distal end face 5a up to halfway in the balloon groove 12b. Therefore, when the balloon 22 is attached to the distal end portion 5 and an elastic ring portion 22b on the distal end side of the balloon 22 indicated by an alternate long and two short dashes line enters the balloon groove 12b, both end portions of the groove 15 are partially covered by a part of the elastic ring portion 22b. That is, as shown in Fig. 10, a portion SA indicated by hatching at an end portion of the groove 15 is covered by the elastic ring portion 22b.

[0047] Fig. 11 is a perspective view of the distal end portion 5 for explaining detachment of the balloon 22 in a case of this modification 1. Fig. 12 is a front view for explaining the detachment of the balloon 12 in the case of this modification 1.

[0048] In a state in which the user places the thumb TF on the groove 15, when the user presses the pad portion TFs of the thumb TF against the groove 15, stress concentrates on marginal portions of the groove 15. Therefore, the pad portion TFs of the thumb TF is deformed and a part of the pad portion TFs enters the groove 15. That is, the marginal portions of the groove 15 configure stress concentrating portions. When the user slides the thumb TF on the distal end face 5a along the axial direction of the groove 15 in that state, a portion where the elastic ring portion 22b is exposed in the portion SA at the end portion of the groove 15 is pushed by the pad portion TFs.

[0049] As a result, as indicated by alternate long and two short dashes lines in Fig. 11 and Fig. 12, as the pad

portion TFs of the thumb TF moves in an arrow A2 direction, an elastic ring portion 22a is pulled by the pad portion TFs to extend in an outer diameter direction and is deformed such that the elastic ring portion 22a can be pinched by the index finger IF and the thumb TF.

[0050] Note that, in this modification 1, the balloon 22 is cylindrical. However, the balloon 22 may be a cylindrical body closed at a distal end like the balloon 21 explained in the first embodiment.

[0051] In this case, a lower limit of width of the groove 15 in plan view of the distal end face 5a is 30% to 50% of the diameter of the circular distal end face 5a. More preferably, the width of the groove 15 is 30% to 40% of the diameter of the circular distal end face 5a. An upper limit of the width of the groove 15 is a diameter enough for edge portions to be formed at the marginal portions of the groove 15.

[0052] Further, in the modification 1 explained above, the finger is moved along the groove 15 to push out the elastic ring portion 22a in the outer diameter direction. However, the elastic ring portion 22a may be pushed out in the outer diameter direction by an instrument such as tweezers.

[0053] Therefore, according to this modification 1, as in the first embodiment, the user can easily detach the balloon from the distal end portion of the insertion portion.

[0054] Next, a second modification is explained. An ultrasound endoscope of the second modification includes a concave portion 16 on the distal end face 5a of the distal end portion 5. Like the balloon 21 of the first embodiment explained above, the balloon 21 used in this modification 2 includes the distal end cover portion 21d that covers the distal end face 5a of the distal end portion 5.

[0055] Fig. 13 is a perspective view of the distal end portion 5 of the ultrasound endoscope 1 according to the modification 2. The concave portion 16 is formed on the distal end face 5a of the distal end portion 5. The distal end cover portion 21d of the balloon 21 is arranged to cover the concave portion 16 when the balloon 21 is attached to the distal end portion 5. A sectional shape of the concave portion 16 taken along an axis of the distal end portion 5 is a tapered shape or a bowl shape.

[0056] Next, action of the modification 2 is explained. Fig. 14 is a diagram for explaining a state in which fingers are placed on the balloon 21 when the balloon 21 is detached from the distal end portion 5. As shown in Fig. 14, when detaching the balloon 21 from the distal end portion 5, for example, the user moves, that is, slides the thumb TF in the direction parallel to the distal end face 5a (indicated by the arrow A1) while pushing the distal end cover portion 21d on the concave portion 16 with the pad portion TFs of the thumb TF. Since the finger of the user is covered by a glove, in Fig. 14, the finger is indicated by a dotted line.

[0057] When the thumb TF moves while a concave portion 16 of the distal end cover portion 21d is pushed by the pad portion TFs of the thumb TF, a peripheral portion

16a of the concave portion 16 is strongly pressed against an inner surface of the distal end cover portion 21d. Therefore, stronger stress is applied to the peripheral portion 16a of the concave portion 16 than other portions of the concave portion 16.

[0058] Fig. 15 is a diagram for explaining a state in which the thumb TF moves in a direction of an arrow A3. A frictional force between the surface of the distal end cover portion 21 d and the surface of the pad portion of the thumb TF increases because of reaction against the strong stress of the peripheral portion 16a of the concave portion 16. Therefore, the distal end cover portion 21 d is pulled in the arrow A3 direction according to the movement of the thumb TF.

[0059] As shown in Fig. 15, since the distal end cover portion 21d is pulled in the arrow A3 direction, the elastic ring portion 21b on the arrow A1 direction side comes off the balloon groove 12b. When the distal end cover portion 21d is further pulled in the arrow A3 direction, the elastic ring portion 21 b on an opposite side of the arrow A3 direction also comes off the balloon groove 12b.

[0060] When the elastic ring portion 21b comes off the balloon groove 12b, a part of the elastic ring portion 21b can be nipped and pinched by the thumb TF and the index finger IF.

[0061] A lower limit of a diameter of the circular concave portion 16 in plan view of the distal end face 5a is 20% to 50% of the diameter of the circular distal end face 5a. That is, in plan view of the distal end face 5a, the concave portion 16, which is a stress concentrating portion, has a maximum outer diameter equal to or larger than 20% of the diameter of the distal end face 5a. More preferably, the diameter of the concave portion 16 is 30% to 40% of the diameter of the circular distal end face 5a. An upper limit of the diameter of the concave portion 16 is a diameter enough for an edge portion to be formed at an outer marginal portion of the concave portion 16.

[0062] Note that, when the concave portion 16 in plan view of the distal end face 5a is not circular, a maximum outer diameter of the concave portion 16 is 20% to 50% and preferably 30% to 40% of the diameter of the circular distal end face 5a.

[0063] Therefore, according to this modification 2, as in the first embodiment, the user can easily detach the balloon from the distal end portion of the insertion portion.

[0064] Note that a groove 16b may be provided in a part of the concave portion 16. Fig. 16 is a perspective view of the distal end portion 5 of the ultrasound endoscope 1 according to a modification 3 in which the groove 16b is provided in a part of the concave portion 16.

[0065] As shown in Fig. 16, in a part of the concave portion 16, the groove 16b extending from a center portion of the concave portion 16 toward an outer diameter direction orthogonal to the axial direction of the distal end portion 5 is formed. Other components of this modification 3 are the same as the components of the modification 2 explained above.

[0066] Next, action of this modification 3 is explained.

Fig. 17 is a diagram for explaining a state in which a finger is placed on the balloon 21 when the balloon 21 is detached from the distal end portion 5. As shown in Fig. 17, when detaching the balloon 21 from the distal end portion 5, for example, the user moves, that is, slides the thumb TF in the direction parallel to the distal end face 5a and a direction of the groove 16b (indicated by an arrow A4) while pushing the distal end cover portion 21 d on the concave portion 16 with the pad portion TFs of the thumb TF.

[0067] When the thumb TF moves on the distal end face 5a while the concave portion 16 of the distal end cover portion 21 d is pushed by the pad portion TFs of the thumb TF, the peripheral portion 16a of the concave portion 16 is strongly pressed against the inner surface of the distal end cover portion 21d. Air or liquid in the distal end cover portion 21 d is pushed out in the outer diameter direction of the distal end portion 5 along the groove 16b. As a result, as shown in Fig. 17, strong stress is applied to the peripheral portion 16a of the concave portion 16. Therefore, the distal end cover portion 21d is pulled in the arrow A4 direction. The air or the liquid present in the concave portion 16 is pushed out to a portion SA1 indicated by hatching.

[0068] Thereafter, as shown in Fig. 15, a portion (the portion SA1 indicated by hatching) of the distal end cover portion 21 d including the air or the liquid can be pinched by the thumb TF and the index finger IF. Therefore, the distal end cover portion 21 d is pulled in the arrow A4 direction. The elastic ring portions 21a and 21b on the arrow A4 direction side respectively come off the balloon grooves 12a and 12b.

[0069] Therefore, according to this modification 3, as in the first embodiment, the user can easily detach the balloon from the distal end portion of the insertion portion.

(Second Embodiment)

[0070] In the first embodiment, the stress concentrating portion is provided at the distal end portion of the insertion portion of the ultrasound endoscope. However, in a second embodiment, a stress concentrating portion is provided in a balloon.

(Configuration)

[0071] Fig. 18 is a sectional view of a balloon according to the second embodiment of the present invention. A configuration of an ultrasound endoscope attached with the balloon of the present embodiment is the same as a configuration of the ultrasound endoscope 1 of the first embodiment. Therefore, same components are denoted by same reference numerals and signs and explanation of the components is omitted.

[0072] As shown in Fig. 18, a balloon 31 is made of an elastic member such as stretchable rubber and has a cylindrical shape closed at a distal end. The balloon 31 has a configuration substantially the same as a configu-

ration of the balloon 21 of the first embodiment. Therefore, same components are denoted by same reference numerals and signs. Different components are mainly explained.

[0073] The balloon 31 includes the two elastic ring portions 21 a and 21 b, which are thick annular portions. The elastic ring portions 21 a and 21 b enter the two balloon grooves 12a and 12b of the distal end portion 5 when the balloon 31 is attached to the distal end portion 5.

[0074] When the balloon 31 is attached to the distal end portion 5, the elastic ring portion 21 a enters the balloon groove 12a on the proximal end side of the distal end portion 5 and adheres to the balloon groove 12a with an elastic force of the elastic ring portion 21 a. Similarly, when the balloon 21 is attached to the distal end portion 5, the elastic ring portion 21b enters the balloon groove 12b on the distal end side of the distal end portion 5 and adheres to the balloon groove 12b with an elastic force of the elastic ring portion 21b.

[0075] The balloon 31 includes the balloon main body portion 21c between the two elastic ring portions 21 a and 21b. The balloon main body portion 21c is a thin cylindrical portion. When liquid is injected into the balloon main body portion 21c, the balloon main body portion 21c expands. That is, the balloon main body portion 21c is a cylindrical storing portion that stores an ultrasound medium. The elastic ring portion 21a configures a first annular portion that frames the proximal end side of the balloon main body portion 21c, which is the storing portion, and has a Young's modulus larger than a Young's modulus of the balloon main body portion 21c. The elastic ring portion 21b configures a second annular portion that frames a distal end side of the balloon main body portion 21 c, which is the storing portion, and has a Young's modulus larger than the Young's modulus of the balloon main body portion 21c.

[0076] The balloon 31 includes, on a distal end side of the elastic ring portion 21b, the thin and bag-like distal end cover portion 21d that covers the distal end face of the distal end portion 5. The distal end cover portion 21d configures a film portion that closes at least a part of the distal end side of the balloon main body portion 21 c, which is the storing portion. A part (here, a center portion) of the distal end cover portion 21d includes a convex portion 32 projecting to an inner surface side of the balloon 31.

(Action)

[0077] When detaching the balloon 31 attached to the distal end portion 5, a user moves, that is, slides the thumb TF in the direction parallel to the distal end face 5a while pushing the distal end cover portion 21 d with the thumb TF.

[0078] Fig. 19 is a partial sectional view of the distal end cover portion 21 d for explaining a state in which the surface of the distal end cover portion 21 d is pressed by the thumb TF. Since the pad portion TFs of the thumb

TF presses the surface of the distal end cover portion 21d, the convex portion 32 is compressed. Since the convex portion 32 is compressed, a frictional force between the surface of the pad portion TFs of the thumb TF and the surface of the distal end cover portion 21 d increases. In Fig. 19, a frictional force in a range R3 is large.

[0079] When the thumb TF moves in an arrow A5 direction while the convex portion 32 of the distal end cover portion 21d is pushed by the pad portion TFs of the thumb TF, strong stress is applied to the convex portion 32 in the range R3 shown in Fig. 19.

[0080] Fig. 20 is a diagram for explaining a state in which the thumb TF moves in an arrow A5 direction. As shown in Fig. 20, when detaching the balloon 31 from the distal end portion 5, for example, the user moves, that is, slides the thumb TF in the direction parallel to the distal end face 5a (the arrow A5 direction) while pushing the distal end cover portion 21 d on the convex portion 32 with the pad portion TFs of the thumb TF. Note that, since the finger of the user is covered by a glove, in Fig. 20, the finger is indicated by a dotted line.

[0081] The convex portion 32 in the range R3 is squashed by the thumb TF and a frictional force between the surface of the distal end cover portion 21 d and the surface of the pad portion TFs of the thumb TF increases. Therefore, the distal end cover portion 21 d is pulled in the arrow A5 direction according to the movement of the thumb TF.

[0082] Therefore, as shown in Fig. 20, the distal end cover portion 21d is pulled in the arrow A5 direction. Therefore, the elastic ring portion 21b on the arrow A5 direction side comes off the balloon groove 12b. When the distal end cover portion 21d is further pulled in the arrow A5 direction, a part of the elastic ring portion 21 b can be nipped and pinched by the thumb TF and the index finger IF.

[0083] Fig. 21 is a diagram for explaining a state in which a part of the elastic ring portion 21 d is pinched by two fingers and the balloon 21 is pulled. As shown in Fig. 21, when the elastic ring portion 21b is pinched and pulled, the elastic ring portion 21a also comes off the balloon groove 12a.

[0084] As explained above, the convex portion 32 is provided on an inner side of the distal end cover portion 21 d of the balloon 31. Therefore, when the user moves the finger in parallel to the distal end face 5a while pushing the convex portion 32 of the distal end cover portion 21d of the balloon 31 with the finger, frictional force between the surface of the distal end cover portion 21d and the surface of the pad portion TFs of the thumb TF increases because of the convex portion 32. Therefore, when the thumb TF is moved in the direction parallel to the distal end face 5a of the distal end portion 5, the distal end cover portion 21d is also pulled by the thumb TF.

[0085] As a result, the elastic ring portion 21b comes off the balloon groove 12b. Subsequently, the elastic ring portion 21a also comes off the balloon groove 12a.

[0086] Note that, when the balloon 31 shown in Fig. 18

is attached to the distal end portion 5, a shape of the distal end face 5a of the distal end portion 5 may be, for example, a concave portion shape shown in Fig. 13. When the distal end face 5a has the concave portion shape, during use of the ultrasound endoscope 1, a portion of the convex portion 32 of the distal end cover portion 21d does not project to the distal end side. As a result, there is an effect that, when the insertion portion 2 is inserted, a projection of the convex portion 32 does not obstruct an inserting motion.

[0087] Therefore, according to the present embodiment, the user can easily detach the balloon from the distal end portion of the insertion portion.

[0088] Next, modifications of the second embodiment are explained.

[0089] The balloon 31 of the second embodiment includes the convex portion 32 on the inner surface side of the distal end cover portion 21d. However, a balloon of a first modification includes a convex portion 32a on an outer surface of the distal end cover portion 21d. A balloon 31A used in this modification 1 is different from the balloon 31 explained above only in that the balloon 31A includes the convex portion 32a on the outer surface of the distal end cover portion 21d. Other components are the same as the components of the balloon 31.

[0090] Fig. 22 is a sectional view of the balloon 31A of the modification 1 taken along an axial direction of the cylindrical balloon 31A.

[0091] The convex portion 32a is provided on the outer surface of the distal end cover portion 21d. However, the action of the convex portion 32a is the same as the action of the convex portion 32 explained above. That is, when the user moves the finger in parallel to the distal end face 5a while pushing the convex portion 32a of the distal end cover portion 21 d of the balloon 31 with the finger, a frictional force between the surface of the distal end cover portion 21d and the surface of the pad portion TFs of the thumb TF increases because of the convex portion 32a. Therefore, when the thumb TF is moved in the direction parallel to the distal end face 5a of the distal end portion 5, the distal end cover portion 21d is also pulled by the thumb TF.

[0092] As a result, the elastic ring portion 21b comes off the balloon groove 12b. Subsequently, the elastic ring portion 21a also comes off the balloon groove 12a.

[0093] Therefore, according to this modification 1, as in the second embodiment, the user can easily detach the balloon from the distal end portion of the insertion portion.

[0094] Note that convex portions may be present both on the outer surface and on the inner surface of the distal end cover portion 21d.

[0095] The balloon 31 of the second embodiment includes the convex portion 32 on the inner side of the distal end cover portion 21d. However, a balloon of a second modification includes a convexo-concave portion 33 on an outer surface side surface of the distal end cover portion 21d. A balloon 31B used in this modification 2 is

different from the balloon 31 explained above only in that the balloon 31B includes the convexo-concave portion 33 on an outer side of the distal end cover portion 21 d instead of the convex portion 32. Other components are the same as the components of the balloon 31.

[0096] Fig. 23 is a sectional view of the balloon 31B of the modification 2 taken along an axial direction of the cylindrical balloon 31B.

[0097] The convexo-concave portion 33 is provided on the outer surface of the distal end cover portion 21d. Action of the convexo-concave portion 33 is the same as the action of the convex portion 32 explained above. That is, when the user moves the finger in parallel to the distal end face 5a while pushing the convexo-concave portion 33 of the distal end cover portion 21d of the balloon 31 with the finger, a frictional force between the surface of the distal end cover portion 21d and the surface of the pad portion TFs of the thumb TF increases because of the convexo-concave portion 33. Therefore, when the thumb TF is moved in the direction parallel to the distal end face 5a of the distal end portion 5, the distal end cover portion 21d is also pulled by the thumb TF.

[0098] Note that the convexo-concave portion 33 may be a rough surface including a plurality of convexo-concavities.

[0099] As a result, the elastic ring portion 21 b comes off the balloon groove 12b. Subsequently, the elastic ring portion 21a also comes off the balloon groove 12a.

[0100] Therefore, according to this modification 2, as in the second embodiment, the user can easily detach the balloon from the distal end portion of the insertion portion.

[0101] As explained above, according to the respective embodiments and the respective modifications explained above, it is possible to provide an ultrasound endoscope and an ultrasound balloon for an endoscope in which a balloon is easily detached from a distal end portion of an insertion portion even after use of the ultrasound endoscope.

[0102] Note that, in the respective embodiments and the respective modifications explained above, the ultrasound transmitting and receiving portion is a radial type. However, the ultrasound transmitting and receiving portion may be a convex type.

[0103] The present invention is not limited to the embodiments explained above. Various changes, alternations, and the like are possible in a range in which a gist of the present invention is not changed.

[0104] This application is based upon and claims the benefit of priority from Japanese Patent Application No. 2013-172473 filed in Japan on August 22, 2013, the disclosed contents of which are incorporated in this specification and the claims.

Claims

1. An ultrasound endoscope comprising:

- an insertion portion that is inserted into a subject;
 an ultrasound transmitting and receiving portion
 that is arranged at a distal end portion of the
 insertion portion and includes an ultrasound
 transmitting and receiving surface for transmit- 5
 ting and receiving ultrasound;
 a first balloon locking groove that is a groove
 formed between the insertion portion and the
 ultrasound transmitting and receiving portion
 and is for locking a balloon that covers the ultra- 10
 sound transmitting and receiving;
 a distal end face that is arranged on a distal end
 side with respect to the ultrasound transmitting
 and receiving portion and is disposed spaced
 apart from the ultrasound transmitting and re- 15
 ceiving surface; and
 at least one stress concentrating portion that is
 provided on the distal end face and on which
 stress concentrates when a finger is slid on the
 distal end face. 20
2. The ultrasound endoscope according to claim 1,
 wherein the stress concentrating portion is a convex
 portion having a maximum outer diameter of 20 to
 80% of a diameter of the distal end face in a plan 25
 view of the distal end face.
3. The ultrasound endoscope according to claim 1,
 wherein the stress concentrating portion is at least
 one groove having a center axis on a straight line 30
 and traversing the distal end face.
4. The ultrasound endoscope according to claim 1,
 wherein the stress concentrating portion is a con-
 cave portion having a maximum outer diameter 35
 equal to or larger than 20% of a diameter of the distal
 end face in a plan view of the distal end face.
5. The ultrasound endoscope according to claim 4,
 wherein the concave portion has a tapered shape or 40
 a bowl shape.
6. The ultrasound endoscope according to claim 5,
 wherein the concave portion includes a groove por- 45
 tion in a part of the concave portion.
7. The ultrasound endoscope according to claim 1, fur-
 ther comprising a second balloon locking groove that
 is a groove formed between the ultrasound transmit- 50
 ting and receiving portion and the distal end face and
 is for locking a balloon that covers the ultrasound
 transmitting and receiving.
8. An ultrasound balloon for an endoscope comprising: 55
 a cylindrical storing portion that stores an ultra-
 sound medium;
 a first annular portion that frames a proximal end
 side of the storing portion and has a Young's
 modulus larger than a Young's modulus of the
 storing portion;
 a second annular portion that frames a distal
 end side of the storing portion and has a Young's
 modulus larger than the Young's modulus of the
 storing portion; and
 a film portion that closes at least a part of the
 distal end side of the storing portion, wherein
 the film portion includes a convex portion at least
 on an inner surface or on an outer surface.
9. The ultrasound balloon for the endoscope according
 to claim 8, wherein the convex portion provided on
 the outer surface is a part of a convexo-concave por-
 tion provided on the outer surface.
10. The ultrasound balloon for the endoscope according
 to claim 9, wherein the convexo-concave portion is
 a rough surface including a plurality of convexo-con-
 cavities.

FIG. 1

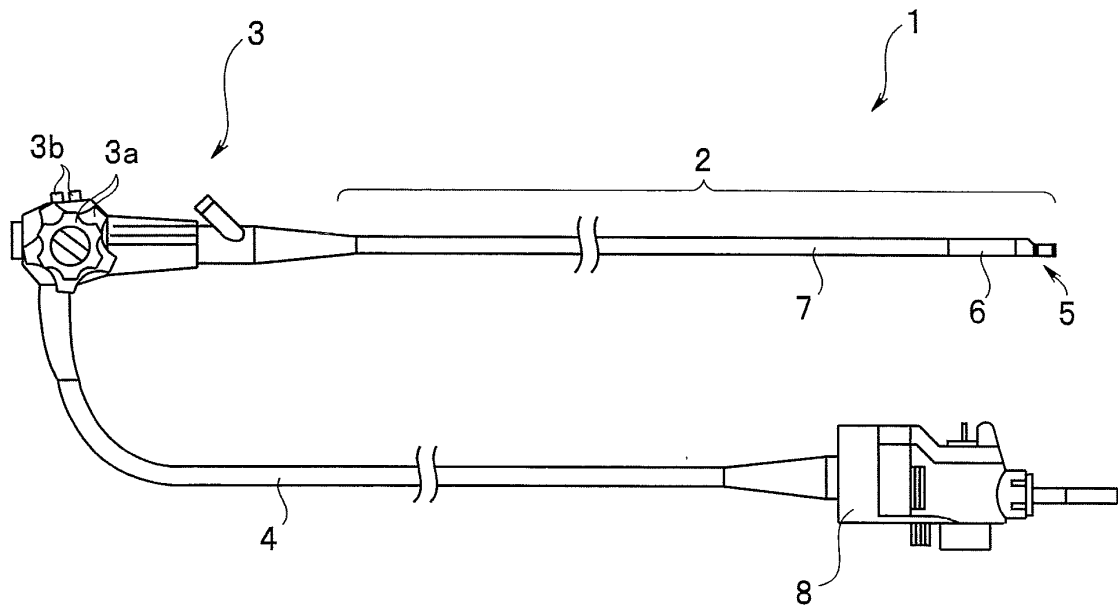


FIG. 2

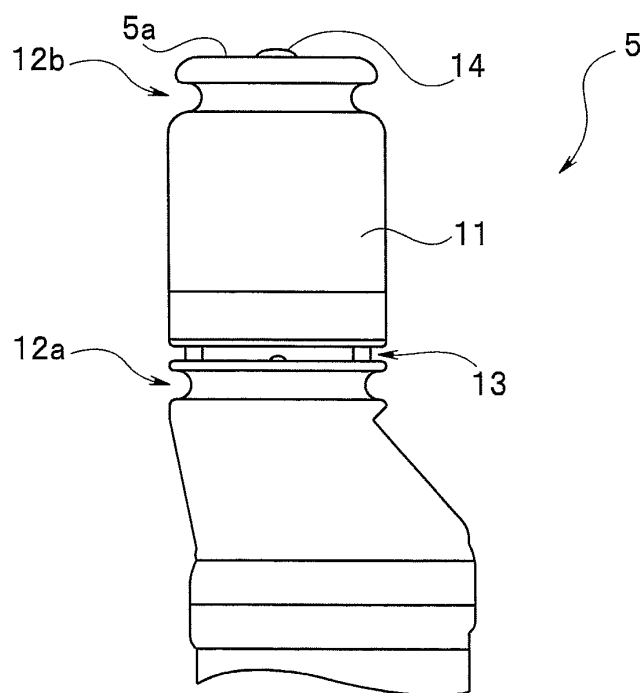


FIG. 3

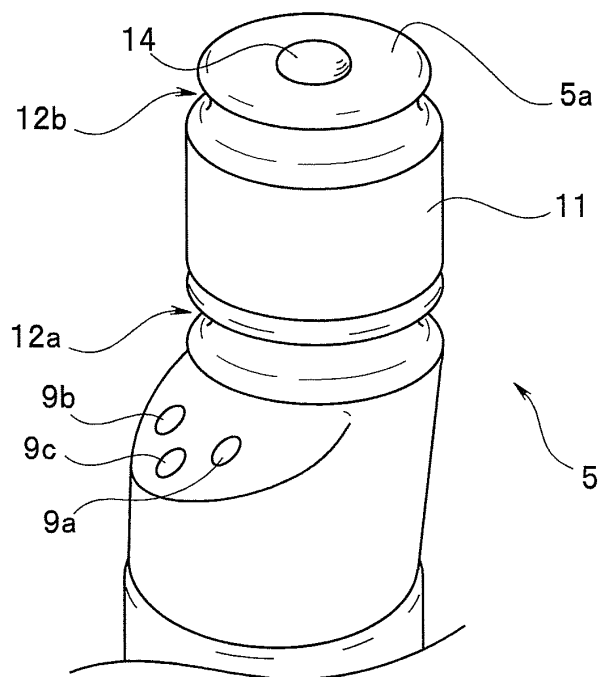


FIG. 4

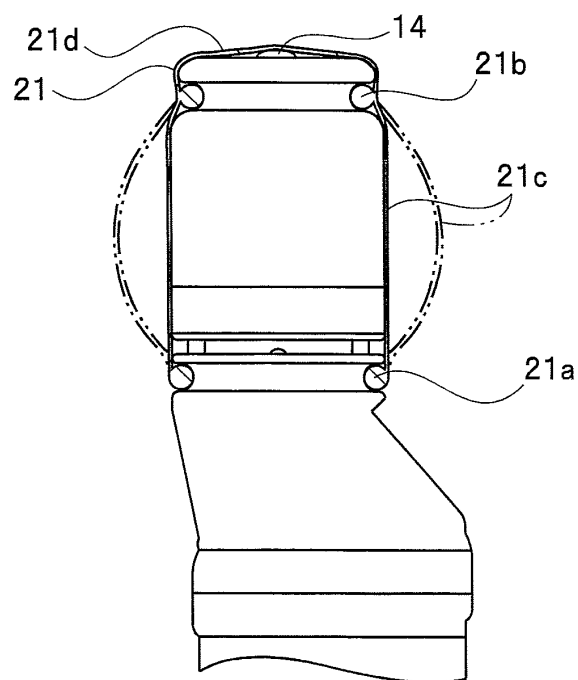


FIG. 5

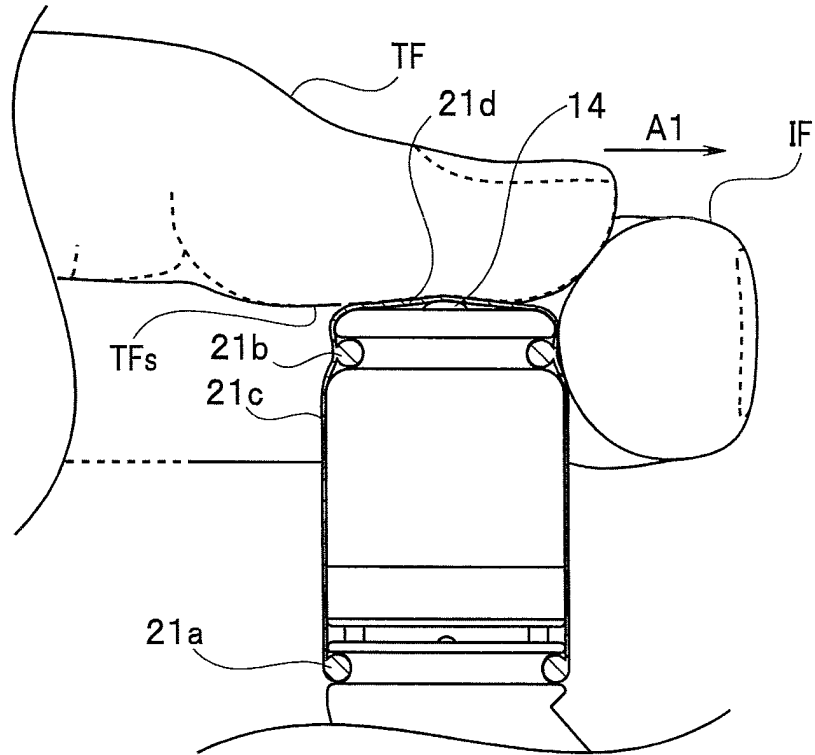


FIG. 6

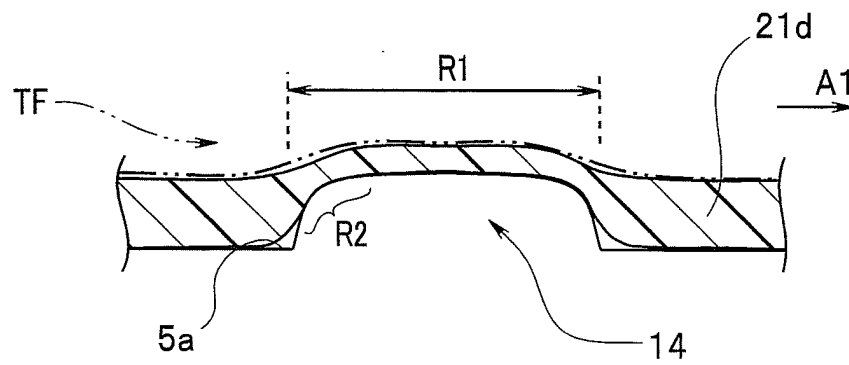


FIG. 7

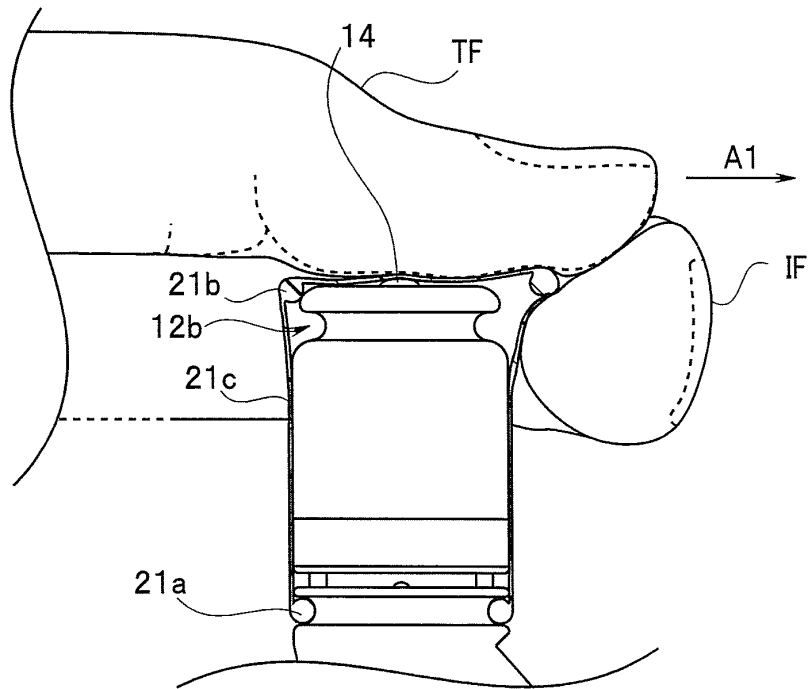


FIG. 8

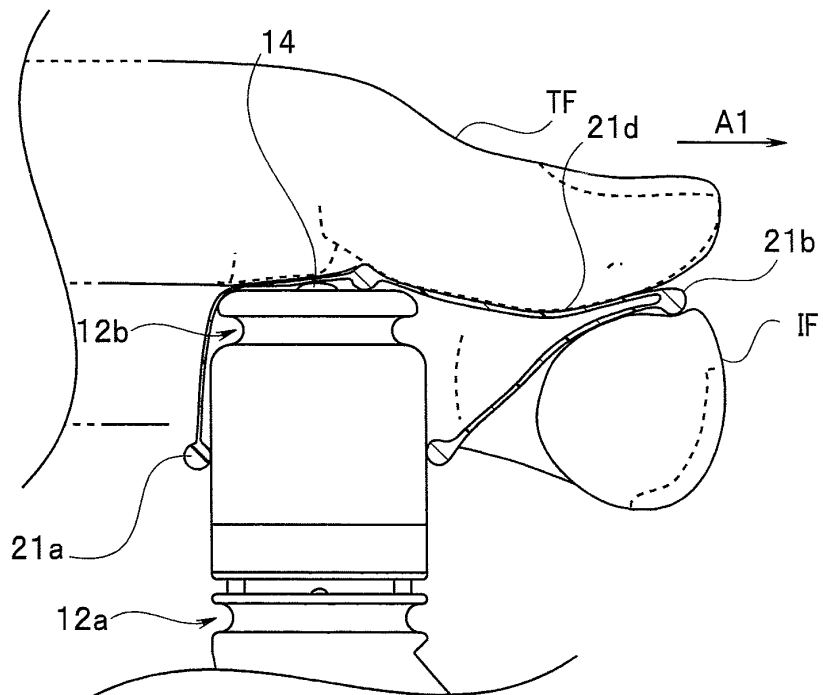


FIG. 9

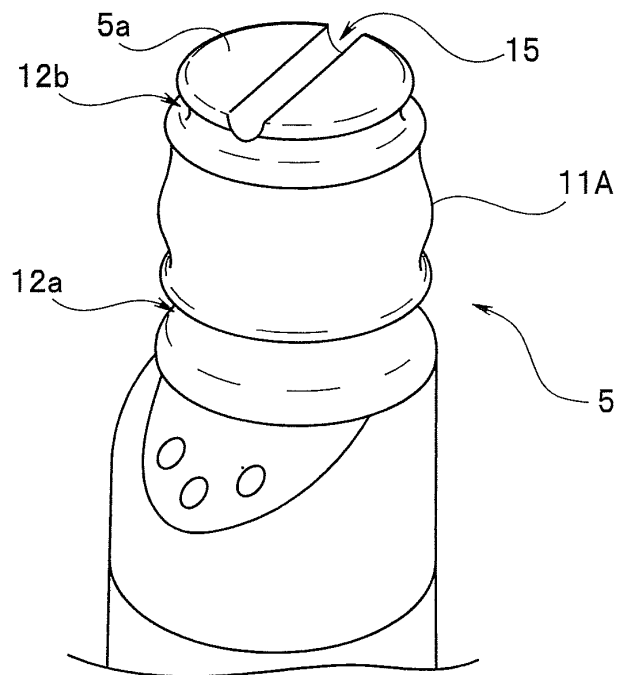


FIG. 10

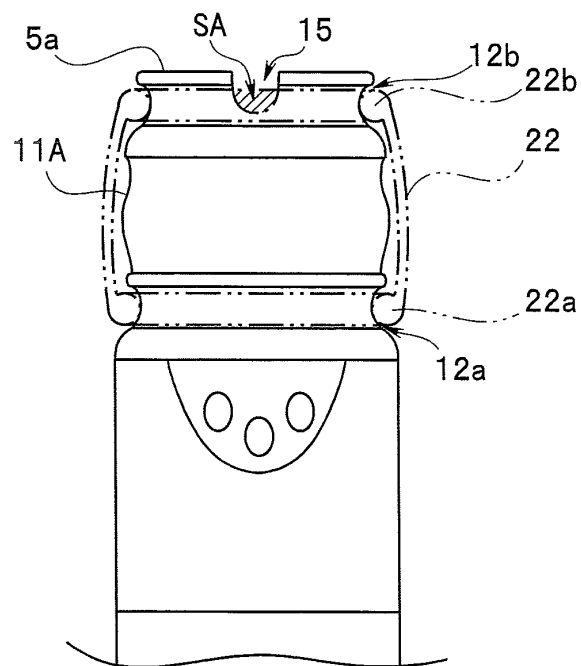


FIG. 11

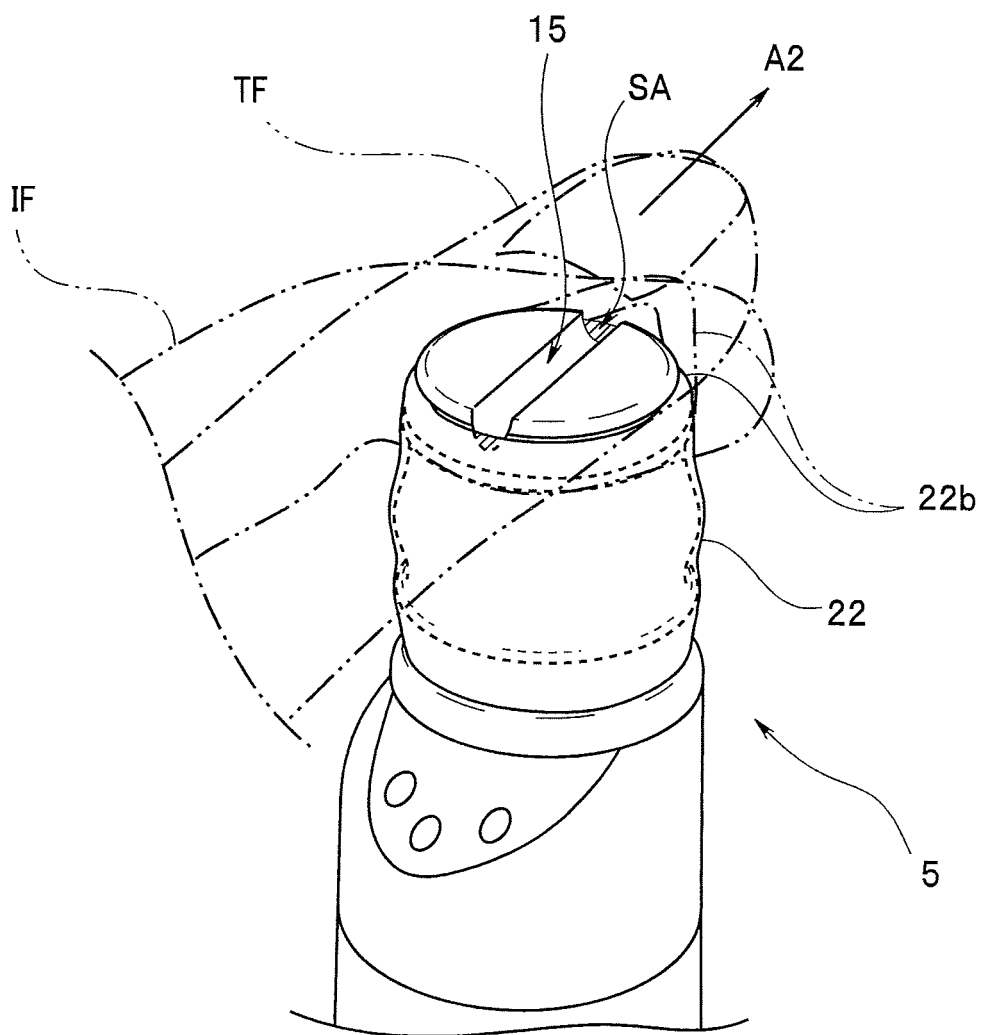


FIG. 12

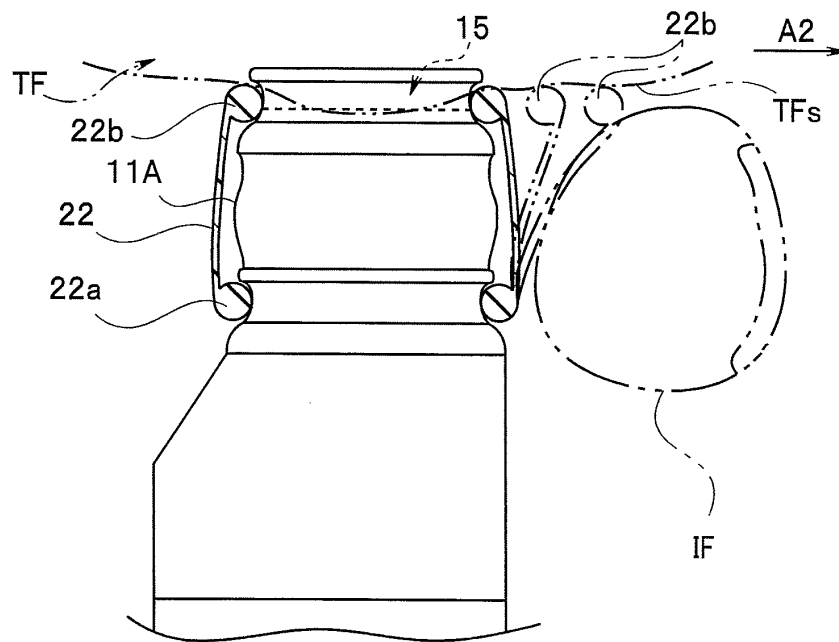


FIG. 13

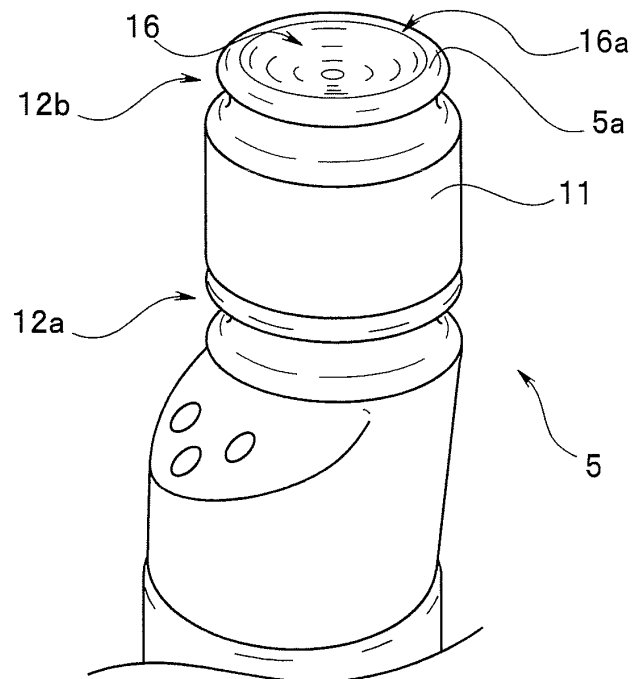


FIG. 14

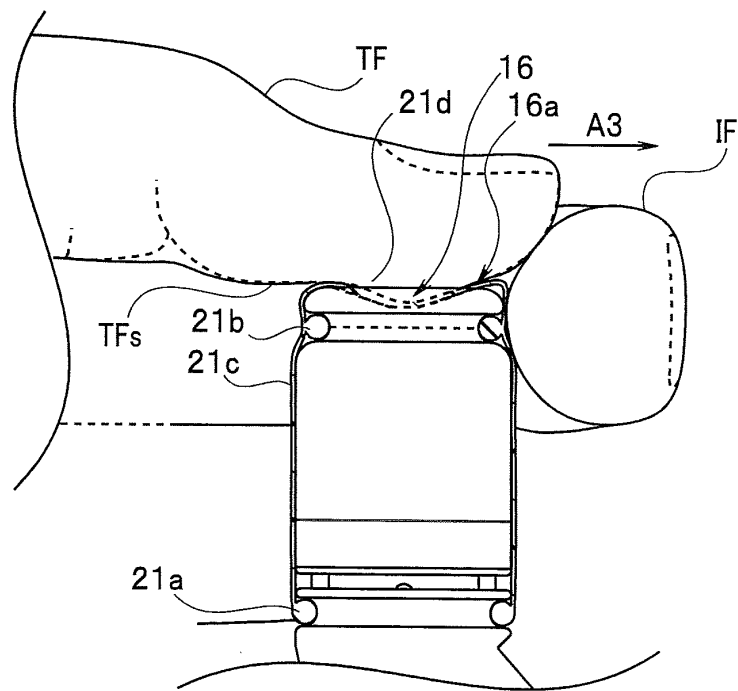


FIG. 15

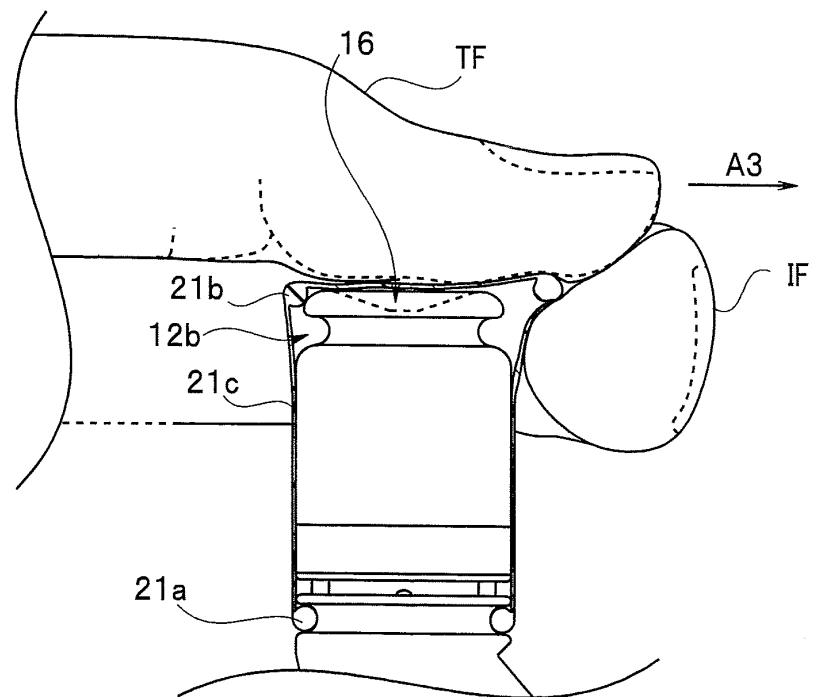


FIG. 16

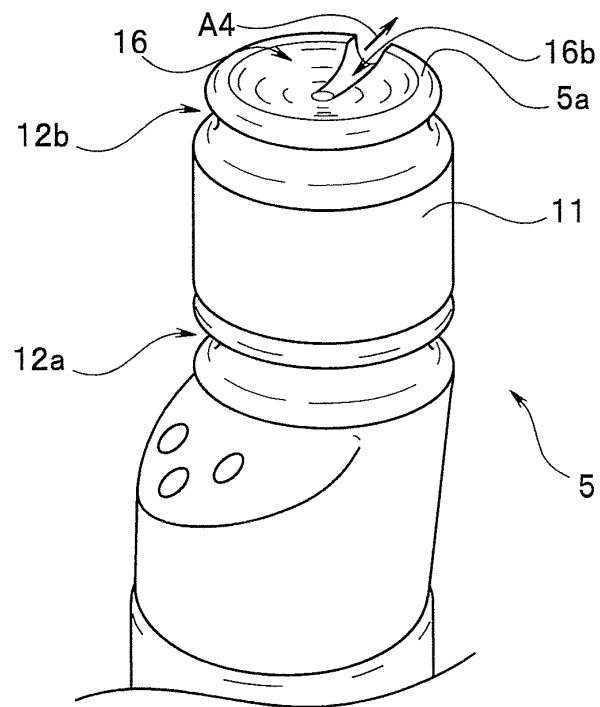


FIG. 17

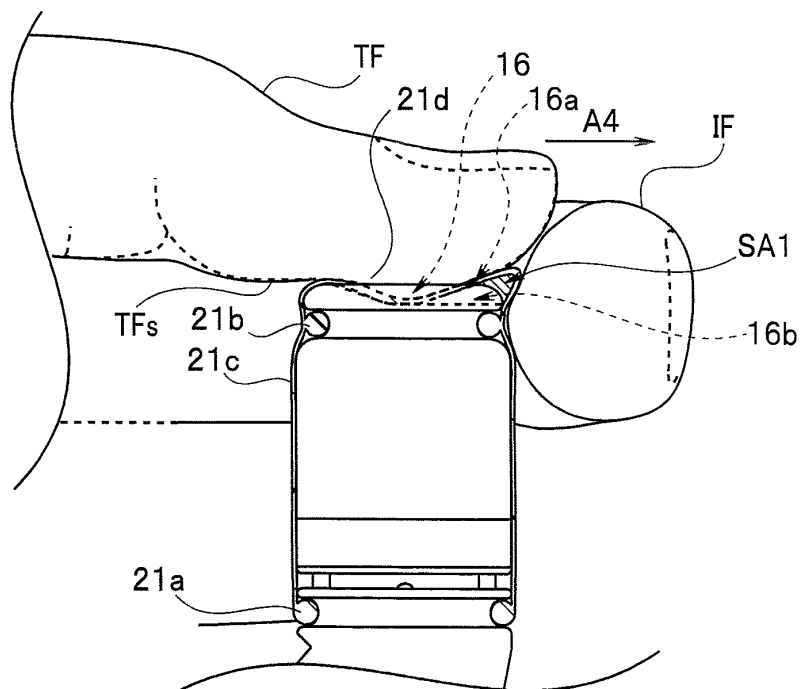


FIG. 18

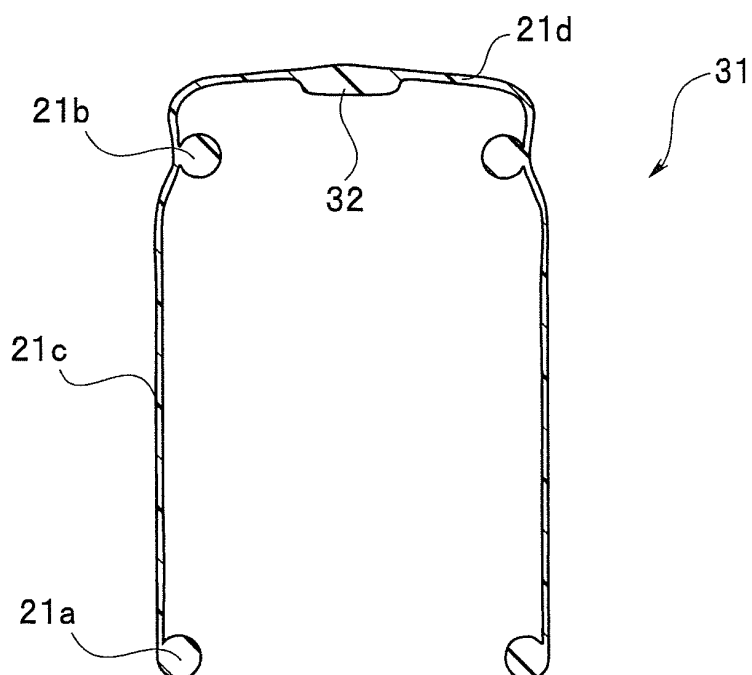


FIG. 19

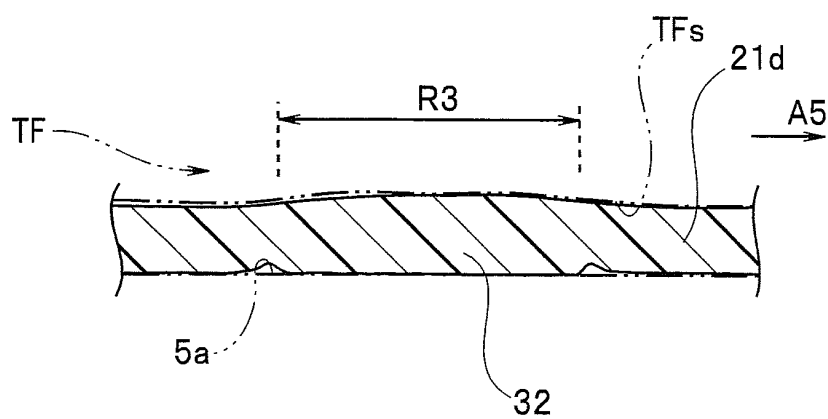


FIG. 20

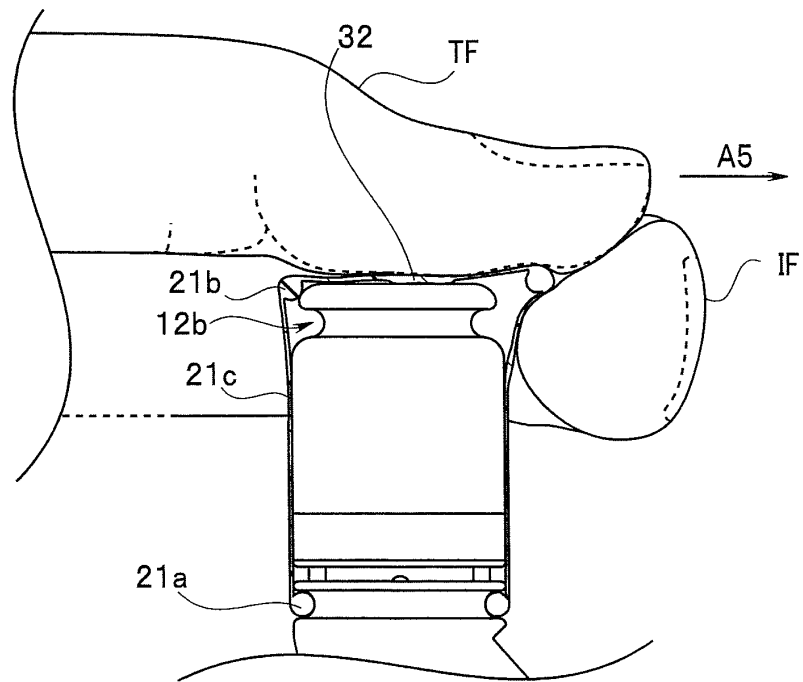


FIG. 21

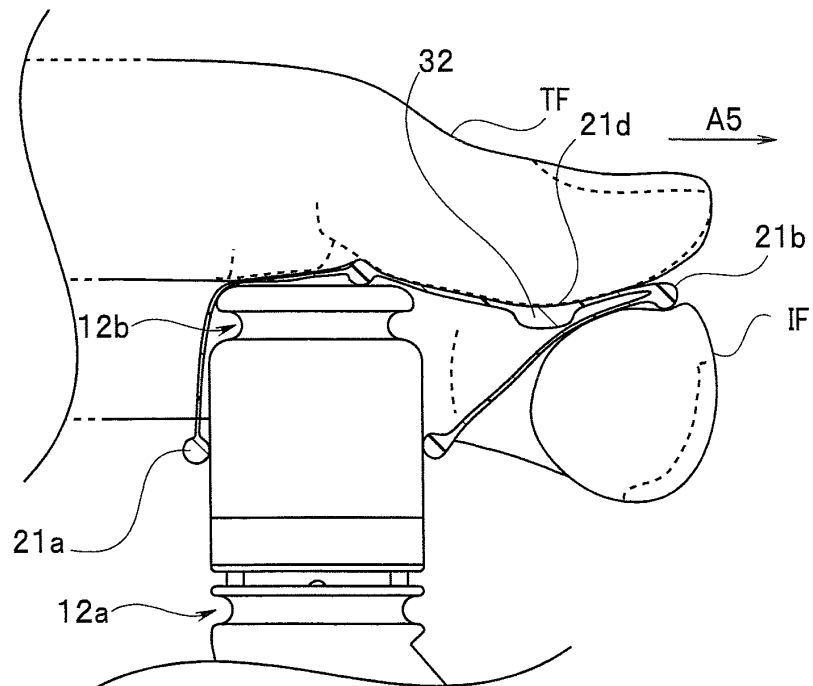


FIG. 22

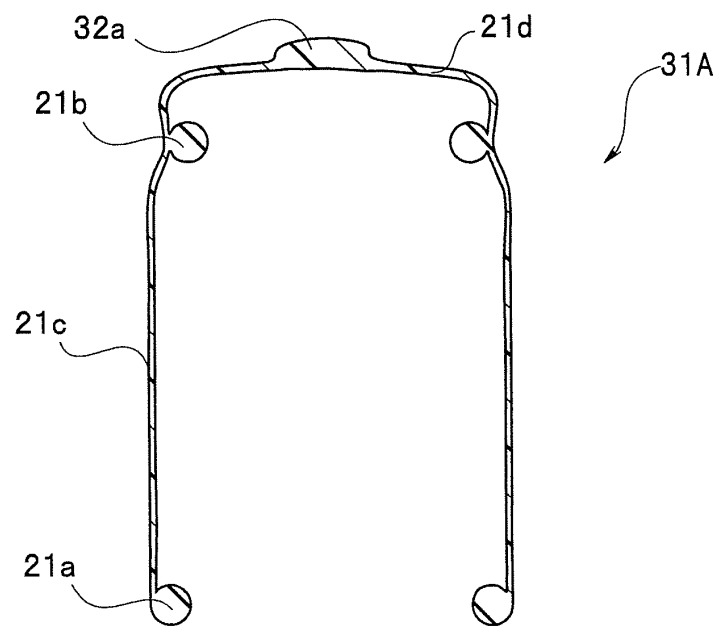
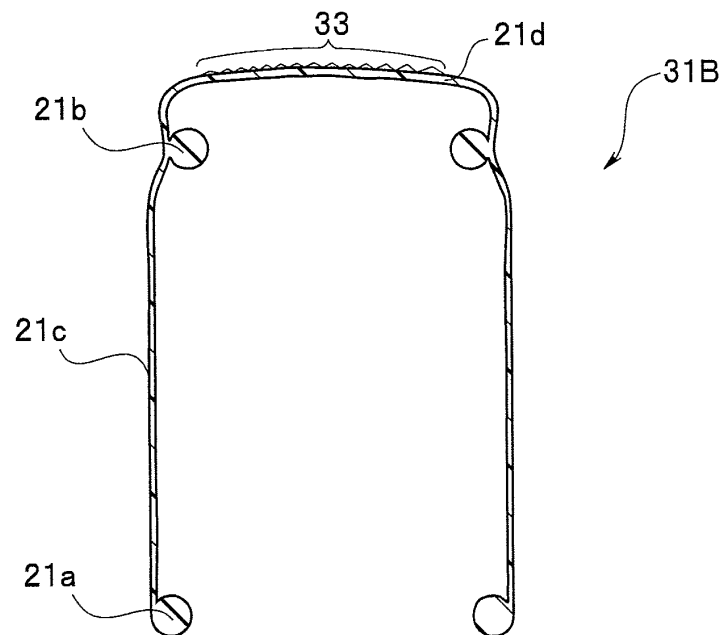


FIG. 23



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP2014/061982

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

A61B8/12 (2006.01) i

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

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

A61B8/12

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

Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1922-1996 Jitsuyo Shinan Toroku Koho 1996-2014

Kokai Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1971-2014 Toroku Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1994-2014

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

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X A	JP 2000-116655 A (Olympus Optical Co., Ltd.), 25 April 2000 (25.04.2000), paragraphs [0022] to [0025]; fig. 2 (Family: none)	1-2, 7 3-6, 8-10
X Y A	JP 4-126138 A (Olympus Optical Co., Ltd.), 27 April 1992 (27.04.1992), page 4, lower left column, lines 3 to 10; fig. 2 & US 5125411 A	1, 3, 7 4-6 2, 8-10
X A	JP 11-276487 A (Fuji Photo Optical Co., Ltd.), 12 October 1999 (12.10.1999), paragraph [0027]; fig. 5 to 6 & US 6142945 A	1, 4-5 2-3, 6-10

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

* Special categories of cited documents:

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"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

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"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

26 May, 2014 (26.05.14)

Date of mailing of the international search report

03 June, 2014 (03.06.14)

Name and mailing address of the ISA/
Japanese Patent Office

Authorized officer

Facsimile No.

Telephone No.

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (July 2009)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP2014/061982

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y A	JP 7-227393 A (Fuji Photo Optical Co., Ltd.), 29 August 1995 (29.08.1995), paragraph [0030]; fig. 5 (Family: none)	4-6 7-10
A	JP 2003-169804 A (Pentax Corp.), 17 June 2003 (17.06.2003), entire text; all drawings (Family: none)	1-10
A	JP 8-252255 A (Olympus Optical Co., Ltd.), 01 October 1996 (01.10.1996), entire text; all drawings (Family: none)	1-10
A	JP 57-168648 A (Olympus Optical Co., Ltd.), 18 October 1982 (18.10.1982), entire text; all drawings & US 4466443 A & EP 62315 A1 & DE 3265351 D & AT 14832 T	1-10
A	JP 2012-249739 A (Fujifilm Corp.), 20 December 2012 (20.12.2012), entire text; all drawings (Family: none)	1-10

Form PCT/ISA/210 (continuation of second sheet) (July 2009)

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patent documents cited in the description

- JP H07227393 B [0004] [0008]
- JP H07155326 B [0005]
- JP H071553326 B [0008]
- JP 2013172473 A [0104]

专利名称(译)	内窥镜的超声波内窥镜和超声波气球		
公开(公告)号	EP2881042A1	公开(公告)日	2015-06-10
申请号	EP2014838282	申请日	2014-04-30
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	奥林巴斯医疗株式会社		
申请(专利权)人(译)	奥林巴斯医疗系统股份有限公司.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	OLYMPUS CORPORATION		
[标]发明人	FUJIMURA TAKANAO		
发明人	FUJIMURA, TAKANAO		
IPC分类号	A61B8/12		
CPC分类号	A61B1/00082 A61B1/00073 A61B1/00101 A61B8/12 A61B8/445		
优先权	2013172473 2013-08-22 JP		
其他公开文献	EP2881042A4 EP2881042B1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

超声波内窥镜1包括插入到对象中的插入部分2，布置在插入部分2的远端部分5处的超声波换能器部分11，并且包括用于发送和接收超声波的超声波发送和接收表面，第一球囊凹槽12a是形成在插入部分2和超声波换能器部分11之间的凹槽，并且用于锁定覆盖超声波发射和接收的球囊，远端面5a相对于远端侧布置在远端侧。超声波换能器部分11设置成与超声波发射和接收表面间隔开，并且凸起部分14设置在远端面5a上，当手指在远端面5a上滑动时，应力集中在该凸起部分上。

FIG. 8

