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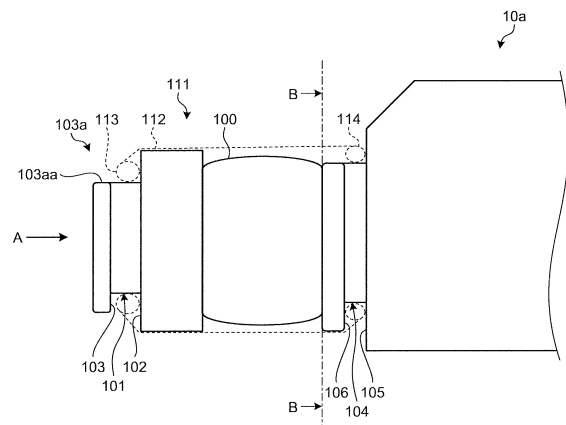
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(54) **ULTRASONIC ENDOSCOPE**

(57) An ultrasound endoscope includes an ultrasound transducer; a balloon groove; a contact portion that constitutes a bottom surface of the balloon groove and that is in contact with a balloon band; a first wall portion that includes a first wall surface being a surface constituting the balloon groove on an ultrasound transducer side and in which a first distance that is a distance from a center of a cross section orthogonal to an extension direction of the insertion portion to an outer circumference of a first wall surface is larger than a second distance that is a distance from the center of the cross section to an outer circumference of the contact portion; and a second wall portion that includes a second wall surface being a surface constituting the balloon groove and facing the first wall surface, in which a third distance that is a distance from the center of the cross section to an outer circumference of the second wall surface is larger than the second distance, and that includes a notch portion provided with a surface in which a distance from the center of the cross section to the surface of the notch portion is larger than the second distance and is smaller than a distance in a direction in which the third distance is the largest. Consequently, an ultrasound endoscope in which a balloon can be easily removed is provided.

FIG.2



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Description

Field

5 **[0001]** The present invention relates to an ultrasound endoscope.

Background

10 **[0002]** Conventionally, there is a known method of performing observation, in an ultrasound endoscope having an ultrasound transducer at its distal end, by injecting deaerated water into a balloon that is disposed so as to cover an outer circumference of the ultrasound transducer and by bringing the balloon into close contact with an observed region, such as an alimentary canal (for example, see Patent Literature 1). In the ultrasound endoscope, balloon bands provided at both ends of the balloon are fitted into balloon grooves provided at the distal end of the ultrasound endoscope.

15 **[0003]** With the ultrasound endoscope that performs observation by using such a balloon, the balloon needs to be removed from the ultrasound endoscope after the observation.

Citation List

Patent Literature

20 **[0004]** Patent Literature 1: Japanese Laid-open Patent Publication No. 2006-204642

Summary

25 Technical Problem

[0005] With the conventional ultrasound endoscope, in some cases, it is difficult for a user to remove the balloon after observation because the balloon is in close contact with the ultrasound endoscope. In particular, in the case where only the balloon band has been left in the balloon groove, it is extremely difficult to remove the balloon.

30 **[0006]** Accordingly, the present invention has been conceived in light of the circumstances described above, and an object thereof is to provide an ultrasound endoscope in which a balloon is easily removed.

Solution to Problem

35 **[0007]** To solve the problem described above and to achieve the object, an ultrasound endoscope according to one aspect of the present invention includes: an ultrasound transducer that is provided at a distal end of an insertion portion configured to be inserted into a subject, the ultrasound transducer being configured to send ultrasound into the subject and receive the ultrasound reflected in the subject; a balloon groove that is provided on at least one side of a distal end side and a proximal end side of the ultrasound transducer and in which a balloon band is fitted, the balloon band being provided at an end portion of a balloon that is attached to cover an outer surface of the ultrasound transducer; a contact portion that constitutes a bottom surface of the balloon groove and that is in contact with the balloon band; a first wall portion that includes a first wall surface being a surface constituting the balloon groove on a ultrasound transducer side and in which a first distance that is a distance from a center of a cross section orthogonal to an extension direction of the insertion portion to an outer circumference of the first wall surface is larger than a second distance that is a distance from the center of the cross section to an outer circumference of the contact portion; and a second wall portion that includes a second wall surface being a surface constituting the balloon groove and facing the first wall surface, in which a third distance that is a distance from the center of the cross section to an outer circumference of the second wall surface is larger than the second distance, and that includes a notch portion provided with a surface in which a distance from the center of the cross section to the surface of the notch portion is larger than the second distance and is smaller than a distance in a direction in which the third distance is the largest.

[0008] In the ultrasound endoscope according to one aspect of the present invention, the first distance of a portion of the first wall portion across the balloon groove from the notch portion is larger than a distance from the center of the cross section to an outer circumference of the surface that is formed on the notch portion.

55 **[0009]** In the ultrasound endoscope according to one aspect of the present invention, the notch portion is formed on the second wall portion of a distal end side of the balloon groove provided on the distal end side of the ultrasound transducer.

[0010] The ultrasound endoscope according to one aspect of the present invention, further includes an acoustic lens configured to cover an outer circumference of the ultrasound transducer. In a case where, in a straight line group where

each straight line is obtained by connecting an arbitrary point on a front surface of the surface formed on the notch portion and an arbitrary point on a front surface of the first wall portion, each straight line in the straight line group is disposed so as not to intersect the first wall portion and the second wall portion except for the two points, the straight line group does not intersect the acoustic lens.

5 [0011] In the ultrasound endoscope according to one aspect of the present invention, an inclined surface in which the first distance is decreased toward a distal end side along the extension direction of the insertion portion is formed on the first wall portion facing the notch portion in the cross section of the first wall portion.

[0012] In the ultrasound endoscope according to one aspect of the present invention, the inclined surface is formed on the entire circumference of the first wall portion.

10 [0013] In the ultrasound endoscope according to one aspect of the present invention, when the distal end of the insertion portion is viewed from a distal end side of the extension direction of the insertion portion, the balloon band that is fitted into the balloon groove can be visually recognized.

Advantageous Effects of Invention

15 [0014] According to an aspect of the present invention, it is possible to implement an ultrasound endoscope in which a balloon is easily removed.

Brief Description of Drawings

20 [0015]

FIG. 1 is a schematic view illustrating an ultrasound endoscope system that includes an ultrasound endoscope according to an embodiment of the present invention.

25 FIG. 2 is a side view illustrating the configuration of a distal end portion of an insertion portion of the ultrasound endoscope illustrated in FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is a diagram as viewed from an arrow A illustrated in FIG. 2.

FIG. 4 is a cross sectional view associated with a line B-B illustrated in FIG. 2.

FIG. 5 is a cross sectional view illustrating another example associated with the line B-B illustrated in FIG. 2.

30 FIG. 6 is a side view illustrating the configuration of a distal end portion of an insertion portion of an ultrasound endoscope according to a first modification of the embodiment.

FIG. 7 is a diagram as viewed from an arrow E illustrated in FIG. 6.

FIG. 8 is a side view illustrating the configuration of a distal end portion of an insertion portion of an ultrasound endoscope according to a second modification of the embodiment.

35 FIG. 9 is a diagram as viewed from an arrow F illustrated in FIG. 8.

FIG. 10 is a diagram illustrating the configuration of a distal end portion of an insertion portion according to another modification of the embodiment.

Description of Embodiments

40 [0016] Preferred embodiments of an ultrasound endoscope according to the present invention will be explained with reference to accompanying drawings. Furthermore, the present invention is not limited to the embodiments. In the embodiments described below, an ultrasound endoscope in which a balloon groove is formed on both the proximal end side and the distal end side of an ultrasound transducer is described as an example; however, the ultrasound endoscope according to the present invention can be applied to a typically used ultrasound endoscope in which a balloon groove is formed and also applied to an ultrasound endoscope in which, for example, a balloon groove is formed only on the proximal end side of an ultrasound transducer.

45 [0017] In the drawings, components that are identical to those in embodiments are assigned the same reference numerals. The drawings used for the descriptions below are only schematic illustrations. The relationship between the thickness and the width of each member, the proportions of each member, and so on are different from those used in practice. The size or reduction in scale of elements may sometimes differ between the drawings.

Embodiment

55 [0018] FIG. 1 is a schematic view illustrating an ultrasound endoscope system that includes an ultrasound endoscope according to an embodiment of the present invention. An ultrasound endoscope system 1 illustrated in FIG. 1 includes an ultrasound endoscope 2, an endoscope observation apparatus 3, an ultrasound observation apparatus 4, a display device 5, a light source device 6, a video cable 7 that connects the ultrasound endoscope 2 and the endoscope observation

apparatus 3, an ultrasound cable 8 that connects the ultrasound endoscope 2 and the ultrasound observation apparatus 4, and a light source cable 9 that connects the ultrasound endoscope 2 and the light source device 6.

5 [0019] The ultrasound endoscope 2 is formed by combining an endoscope observation unit, which has observation optical system constituted by lenses or the like and has an image sensor, and an ultrasound transducer and has an endoscope observation function and an ultrasound measurement function. The endoscope observation apparatus 3 controls the endoscope observation function and processes an output signal that is output from the ultrasound endoscope 2 obtained from endoscope observation. The ultrasound observation apparatus 4 controls the ultrasound measurement function and processes an output signal that is output from the ultrasound endoscope 2 obtained from ultrasound measurement. The display device 5 acquires signals output from, for example, the endoscope observation apparatus 3 and the ultrasound observation apparatus 4 and appropriately displays at least one of an endoscope image and an ultrasound tomogram. The light source device 6 includes a light source for supplying illumination light that is used to perform endoscope observation.

10 [0020] The ultrasound endoscope 2 includes an insertion portion 10 that is inserted into the body, that sends an ultrasound signal into the subject, and that receives the ultrasound signal reflected in the subject; an operating unit 11 that is consecutively provided on the proximal end side of the insertion portion 10; and an universal cable 12 extended from a side portion of the operating unit 11. The universal cable 12 includes a connector portion 13 that is provided on the end portion located on the different side from the operating unit 11 side and that is connected to each of the video cable 7, the ultrasound cable 8, and the light source cable 9.

15 [0021] The insertion portion 10 is formed by consecutively connecting, in the order from the distal end side, a distal end portion 10a that is provided with an ultrasound transducer 100, which will be described later; a bending portion 10b that is formed so as to be freely bendable; and a flexible tube portion 10c that has flexibility. The proximal end of the flexible tube portion 10c is consecutively connected on the distal end side of the operating unit 11. Furthermore, in the present specification, the distal end side along the direction in which the insertion portion 10 is inserted (an upper part along the plane of the drawing in FIG. 1) is referred to as a distal end side and the proximal end side along the direction in which the insertion portion 10 is inserted (a lower part along the plane of the drawing in FIG. 1) is referred to as a proximal end side.

20 [0022] A treatment instrument insertion port 11a that is used to introduce a puncture needle or the like that is a treatment instrument is provided in the operating unit 11. A treatment instrument insertion path is provided inside the insertion portion 10 and the treatment instrument insertion port 11a functions as an insertion port of the treatment instrument insertion path.

25 [0023] Both the ultrasound endoscope 2 and the endoscope observation apparatus 3 are electrically connected by the video cable 7 that is connected to the connector portion 13. Both the ultrasound endoscope 2 and an ultrasound observation apparatus 4 are electrically connected by the ultrasound cable 8 that is connected to the connector portion 13. The light source cable 9 is an optical fiber cable and both the ultrasound endoscope 2 and the light source device 6 introduce, to the ultrasound endoscope 2, illumination light emitted from a light source of the light source device 6 by the light source cable 9 that is connected to the connector portion 13.

30 [0024] FIG. 2 is a side view illustrating the configuration of the distal end portion of the insertion portion of the ultrasound endoscope illustrated in FIG. 1. FIG. 3 is a diagram as viewed from an arrow A illustrated in FIG. 2. FIG. 4 is a cross sectional view associated with a line B-B illustrated in FIG. 2. Furthermore, FIG. 2 illustrates a cross section associated with the cross sectional view of a balloon 111 taken along a line C-C illustrated in FIG. 3 in the state in which the balloon 111 is attached to the distal end portion 10a of the insertion portion 10 so as to cover the outer surface of the ultrasound transducer 100 (cross sectional view taken along a line D-D illustrated in FIG. 4).

35 [0025] As illustrated in FIG. 2, the ultrasound transducer 100 is provided at the distal end portion 10a that is located at the distal end of the insertion portion 10 to be inserted into the subject. A distal-end-side balloon groove 101 that is a balloon groove is provided on the distal end side of the ultrasound transducer 100. The proximal end side of the distal-end-side balloon groove 101 is constituted by a first wall surface that is a surface of a first wall portion 102 on the distal end side. The distal end side of the distal-end-side balloon groove 101 is constituted by the second wall surface that is a surface of a second wall portion 103 on the proximal end side. Furthermore, a proximal-end-side balloon groove 104 that is a balloon groove is provided on the proximal end side of the ultrasound transducer 100. The proximal end side of the proximal-end-side balloon groove 104 is constituted by the first wall surface that is a surface of a first wall portion 105 on the distal end side. The distal end side of the proximal-end-side balloon groove 104 is constituted by the second wall surface that is a surface of a second wall portion 106 on the proximal end side.

40 [0026] The balloon 111 includes a main body 112 that covers the outer surface of the ultrasound transducer 100, a distal-end-side balloon band 113 that is provided on the distal end side of the main body 112, and a proximal-end-side balloon band 114 that is provided on the proximal end side of the main body 112. Then, the distal-end-side balloon band 113 is fitted into the distal-end-side balloon groove 101, whereas the proximal-end-side balloon band 114 is fitted into the proximal-end-side balloon groove 104.

45 [0027] The ultrasound transducer 100 sends ultrasound into the subject and receives ultrasound (ultrasound echo)

reflected in the subject. The outer circumference of the ultrasound transducer 100 is covered by the acoustic lens. The acoustic lens has a convex shape or a concave shape on one of the surfaces and has a function of diffusing ultrasound when externally emitting the ultrasound received from the ultrasound transducer 100 and extracting the ultrasound when acquiring the ultrasound received from outside into the ultrasound transducer 100.

5 **[0028]** As illustrated in FIG. 3, a contact portion 101a that constitutes the bottom surface of the distal-end-side balloon groove 101 and that is in contact with the distal-end-side balloon band 113 fitted into the distal-end-side balloon groove 101 has a circular shape. Furthermore, in the present specification, each of the directions from the center of the distal-end-side balloon groove 101 having a circular shape toward the outer side along the cross section orthogonal to the extension direction of the insertion portion 10 is referred to as a radial direction. Furthermore, the distance from the center to the outer circumference in each of the radial directions is referred to as a radius.

10 **[0029]** In each of the radial directions, a radius (a first distance) of a first wall surface of the first wall portion 102 is larger than a radius (a second distance) of the contact portion 101a of the distal-end-side balloon groove 101. Namely, the outer circumference of the first wall portion 102 has the same center as the contact portion 101a of the distal-end-side balloon groove 101 and has a circular shape with a larger radius than the contact portion 101a.

15 **[0030]** The second wall portion 103 has, in each of the radial directions, a wall surface in which a radius (a third distance) of the second wall surface of the second wall portion 103 is larger than the radius (the second distance) of the contact portion 101a of the distal-end-side balloon groove 101. Furthermore, the second wall portion 103 has a notch portion 103a in a D-cut shape, the notch portion 103a being provided with a surface 103aa in which the radius (the third distance) of a one direction (upward along the plane of the drawing in FIG. 3) from among the radial directions is reduced. The radius (the third distance) of the surface 103aa of the notch portion 103a is equal to or greater than the radius of the contact portion 101a and is smaller than the radius of the second wall portion 103 in the direction in which the radius of the second wall portion 103 is the largest.

20 **[0031]** As illustrated in FIG. 4, a contact portion 104a that constitutes the bottom surface of the proximal-end-side balloon groove 104 and that is in contact with the proximal-end-side balloon band 114 fitted into the proximal-end-side balloon groove 104 has a circular shape.

25 **[0032]** In each of the radial directions, the radius (the first distance) of the first wall surface of the first wall portion 105 is larger than the radius of the contact portion 104a of the proximal-end-side balloon groove 104. Namely, outer circumference of the first wall portion 105 has the same center as the contact portion 104a of the proximal-end-side balloon groove 104 and has a circular shape with a larger radius than the contact portion 104a.

30 **[0033]** The second wall portion 106 has, in each of the radial directions, a wall surface in which the radius (the third distance) of the second wall surface of the second wall portion 106 is larger than the radius (the second distance) of the contact portion 104a of the proximal-end-side balloon groove 104. Furthermore, the second wall portion 106 has a notch portion 106a in a D-cut shape, the notch portion 106a having a surface 106aa in which the radius (the third distance) of a one direction (upward along the plane of the drawing in FIG. 4) from among the radial directions is reduced. The radius (the third distance) of the surface 106aa of the notch portion 106a is equal to or greater than the radius of the contact portion 104a and is smaller than the radius of the second wall portion 106 in the direction in which the radius of the second wall portion 106 is the largest.

35 **[0034]** In the following, an operation performed when the balloon 111 is removed from the ultrasound endoscope 2 will be described. First, a user inflates the main body 112 of the balloon 111 by introducing a small amount of liquid, such as water, into the balloon 111. In this state, the user holds the main body 112 of the balloon 111 by the user's fingers and removes the proximal-end-side balloon band 114 that is fitted into the proximal-end-side balloon groove 104. Furthermore, the user pulls the held balloon 111 toward the distal end side and removes the distal-end-side balloon band 113 that is fitted into the distal-end-side balloon groove 101. At this time, in some cases, the balloon 111 is broken and the distal-end-side balloon band 113 is left in the distal-end-side balloon groove 101.

40 **[0035]** Here, in the ultrasound endoscope 2, it is possible to remove the distal-end-side balloon band 113 from the distal-end-side balloon groove 101 by using a tool with a sharp distal end, such as a toothpick. The user inserts the tool with the sharp distal end from the distal end side illustrated in FIG. 2 along the surface 103aa of the notch portion 103a of the second wall portion 103. Then, the distal end of the tool with the sharp distal end abuts against the surface of the first wall portion 102 on the distal end side. Subsequently, the user lifts the tool with the sharp distal end in a direction in which the tool with the sharp distal end away from the contact portion 101a of the distal-end-side balloon groove 101 (upward along the plane of the drawing in FIG. 2). Then, the user further pulls the tool with the sharp distal end toward for example, the distal end side in a state in which the distal-end-side balloon band 113 is caught by the tool with the sharp distal end and then removes the distal-end-side balloon band 113 from the distal-end-side balloon groove 101. Alternatively, the user can remove the distal-end-side balloon band 113 by the user's fingers from the state in which the distal-end-side balloon band 113 is caught by the tool with the sharp distal end or can cut the distal-end-side balloon band 113 by a pair of scissors, a scalpel, or the like.

45 **[0036]** As described above, because the notch portion 103a is formed on the second wall portion 103, the tool with the sharp distal end is easily inserted between the distal-end-side balloon band 113 and the distal-end-side balloon

groove 101; therefore, the ultrasound endoscope 2 is an ultrasound endoscope in which a balloon is easily removed.

[0037] Furthermore, with the ultrasound endoscope 2, because the tool with the sharp distal end is inserted along the surface 103aa of the notch portion 103a of the second wall portion 103, the distal end of the tool with the sharp distal end is prevented from being damaged caused by being brought into contact with the contact portion 101a of the distal-end-side balloon groove 101. If the contact portion 101a of the distal-end-side balloon groove 101 is damaged, leakage may sometimes occur when liquid, such as water, is introduced into the balloon 111 attached to the ultrasound endoscope 2.

[0038] Furthermore, in the ultrasound endoscope 2, it is preferable that a radius of a portion of the first wall portion 102 across the distal-end-side balloon groove 101 from the notch portion 103a is larger than the radius of the notch portion 103a. In this case, the distal end of the tool with the sharp distal end that was inserted along the surface 103aa of the notch portion 103a of the second wall portion 103 abuts against the surface of the distal end side of the first wall portion 102. Consequently, the tool with the sharp distal end is prevented from being damaged caused by being brought into contact with the acoustic lens that covers the ultrasound transducer 100.

[0039] Furthermore, when the balloon 111 is removed from the ultrasound endoscope 2, the proximal-end-side balloon band 114 fitted into the proximal-end-side balloon groove 104 is sometimes left in the proximal-end-side balloon groove 104. Because the notch portion 106a is also formed on the second wall portion 106, the tool with the sharp distal end is easily inserted between the proximal-end-side balloon band 114 and the proximal-end-side balloon groove 104, the ultrasound endoscope 2 is an ultrasound endoscope in which the balloon is also easily removed on the proximal end side.

[0040] Furthermore, in the ultrasound endoscope 2, it is preferable to visually recognize the distal-end-side balloon band 113 fitted into the distal-end-side balloon groove 101 when viewing the distal end of the insertion portion 10 from the distal end side (direction of the arrow A illustrated in FIG. 2) of the extension direction of the insertion portion 10. If the distal-end-side balloon band 113 can be visually recognized, the tool with the sharp distal end can be easily inserted between the distal-end-side balloon band 113 and the distal-end-side balloon groove 101. Thus, it is preferable that the radius of the surface 103aa of the notch portion 103a be smaller than the sum of the radius of the contact portion 101a and the thickness of the distal-end-side balloon band 113.

[0041] Furthermore, in the ultrasound endoscope 2, the second wall portion 103 and the second wall portion 106 have the notch portion 103a and the notch portion 106a, respectively, in a one direction from among the radial directions; however, notch portions may also be included in a plurality of directions in the radial directions. FIG. 5 is a cross sectional view illustrating another example associated with the line B-B illustrated in FIG. 2. As illustrated in FIG. 5, the second wall portion 106 has an oval shape in cross section and has two notch portions 106a having surfaces 106aa in which radii (the third distance) of two directions (upward and downward along the plane of the drawing in FIG. 5) from among the radial directions are reduced.

[0042] Furthermore, in the ultrasound endoscope 2, the surface 103aa of the notch portion 103a of the second wall portion 103 may also be reinforced because the surface 103aa is brought into contact with the tool with the sharp distal end. Furthermore, because the surface 103aa of the notch portion 103a of the second wall portion 103 and the tool with the sharp distal end slide each other, it is preferable to use a material having an excellent sliding property. In order to implement this, the surface 103aa of the notch portion 103a of the second wall portion 103 may also be coated by, for example, Teflon (registered trademark), fluorine, diamond, or the like. Furthermore, the surface 103aa of the notch portion 103a of the second wall portion 103 may also be formed of a material, such as hard titanium.

First Modification

[0043] FIG. 6 is a side view illustrating the configuration of a distal end portion of an insertion portion of an ultrasound endoscope according to a first modification of the embodiment. FIG. 7 is a diagram as viewed from an arrow E illustrated in FIG. 6. The configuration of a distal end portion 10Aa of an ultrasound endoscope according to a first modification will be described with reference to FIG. 6 and FIG. 7.

[0044] As illustrated in FIG. 7, in each of the radial directions, a radius (the first distance) of a first wall surface of a first wall portion 102A that constitutes the proximal end side of the distal-end-side balloon groove 101 is larger than the radius (the second distance) of the contact portion 101a of the distal-end-side balloon groove 101. Namely, an outer circumference of the first wall portion 102A has the same center as the contact portion 101a of the distal-end-side balloon groove 101 and has a circular shape with a larger radius than the contact portion 101a. Furthermore, an inclined surface 102Aa in which a radius (the first distance) is decreased toward the distal end side along the extension direction of the insertion portion 10 is formed on the first wall portion 102A facing the notch portion 103a in the radial direction of the first wall portion 102A.

[0045] In the ultrasound endoscope according to the first modification, the distal end of the tool with the sharp distal end that is inserted along the surface 103aa of the notch portion 103a of the second wall portion 103 moves forward along the inclined surface 102Aa of the first wall portion 102A. Consequently, the tool with the sharp distal end is prevented from being damaged caused by being brought into contact with the acoustic lens that covers the ultrasound

transducer 100. Furthermore, the inclined surface 102Aa may also be connected to the distal-end-side balloon groove 101 by a smoothly curved surface.

[0046] Furthermore, in the ultrasound endoscope according to the first modification, when removing the distal-end-side balloon band 113 that is left behind in the distal-end-side balloon groove 101, a user can remove the distal-end-side balloon band 113 from the distal-end-side balloon groove 101 without using any tool by sliding by using the user's fingers the distal-end-side balloon band 113 to the distal end side along the inclined surface 102Aa of the first wall portion 102A.

[0047] Furthermore, in the ultrasound endoscope according to the first modification, in the case where, in a straight line group where each straight line is obtained by connecting an arbitrary point (for example, a point P1 in FIG. 6) on a front surface of the surface 103aa of the notch portion 103a and an arbitrary point (for example, a point P2 in FIG. 6) on a front surface of the first wall portion 102A, each straight line (for example, a straight line L in FIG. 6) included in the straight line group is disposed so as not to intersect the first wall portion 102A and the second wall portion 103 except for the two points, it is preferable that a three-dimensionally spreading area through which the straight line group passes does not intersect the acoustic lens that covers the ultrasound transducer 100. The reason for this is to prevent the tool with the sharp distal end that has moved forward along the inclined surface 102Aa of the first wall portion 102A from being damaged caused by being brought into contact with the acoustic lens that covers the ultrasound transducer 100.

Second Modification

[0048] FIG. 8 is a side view illustrating the configuration of a distal end portion of an insertion portion of an ultrasound endoscope according to a second modification of the embodiment. FIG. 9 is a diagram as viewed from an arrow F illustrated in FIG. 8. The configuration of a distal end portion 10Ba of the ultrasound endoscope according to the second modification will be described with reference to FIG. 8 and FIG. 9.

[0049] As illustrated in FIG. 9, in each of the radial directions, a radius (the first distance) of a first wall surface of a first wall portion 102B that constitutes the proximal end side of the distal-end-side balloon groove 101 is larger than the radius (the second distance) of the contact portion 101a of the distal-end-side balloon groove 101. Namely, an outer circumference of the first wall portion 102B has the same center as the contact portion 101a of the distal-end-side balloon groove 101 and has a circular shape with a larger radius than the contact portion 101a. Furthermore, an inclined surface 102Ba in which a radius (the first distance) is decreased toward the distal end side along the extension direction of the insertion portion 10 is formed on the first wall portion 102B facing the notch portion 103a in the radial direction of the first wall portion 102B. The inclined surface 102Ba is formed around the entire circumference of the first wall portion 102B. The inclined surface 102Ba is connected to a cylindrical portion 102Bb having a constant radius along the extension direction of the insertion portion 10.

[0050] In the ultrasound endoscope according to the second modification, the distal end of the tool with the sharp distal end inserted along the surface 103aa of the notch portion 103a of the second wall portion 103 moves ahead along the inclined surface 102Ba of the first wall portion 102B. Consequently, the tool with the sharp distal end is prevented from being damaged caused by being brought into contact with the acoustic lens that covers the ultrasound transducer 100. In this way, the inclined surface 102Ba may also be formed around the entire circumference of the radial direction.

[0051] Furthermore, in the ultrasound endoscope according to the second modification, a notch portion is not formed on a second wall portion 106B of the distal end side of the proximal-end-side balloon groove 104. In this way, a notch portion may also be disposed on one side of the distal end side and proximal end side of the ultrasound transducer 100.

[0052] FIG. 10 is a diagram illustrating the configuration of a distal end portion of an insertion portion according to another modification of the embodiment. FIG. 10 is a diagram of the ultrasound endoscope associated with FIG. 3 viewed from the distal end side. As illustrated in FIG. 10, the notch portion 103a is not limited to the D-cut shape, but may also be, for example, a concave portion. By forming the notch portion 103a as the concave portion illustrated in FIG. 10, a cutting instrument, such as a pair of scissors, is not able to enter the notch portion 103a. Consequently, the contact portion 101a of the distal-end-side balloon groove 101 is prevented from being damaged by such a cutting instrument.

[0053] Furthermore, in the embodiment described above, the ultrasound endoscope having a radial type ultrasound transducer has been described; however, the embodiment is not limited to this. For example, the embodiment can be applied to an ultrasound endoscope having a convex type ultrasound transducer.

[0054] Further advantages and modifications can be easily derived by those skilled in the art. Therefore, the invention in its broader aspect is not limited to the specific details and representative embodiments shown and described herein. Accordingly, various modifications may be made without departing from the spirit or scope of the general inventive concept as defined by the appended claims and their equivalents.

Reference Signs List

[0055]

1	ultrasound endoscope system
2	ultrasound endoscope
3	endoscope observation apparatus
5 4	ultrasound observation apparatus
5	display device
6	light source device
7	video cable
8	ultrasound cable
10 9	light source cable
10	insertion portion
10a, 10Aa, 10Ba	distal end portion
10b	bending portion
10c	flexible tube portion
15 11	operating unit
11a	treatment instrument insertion port
12	universal cable
13	connector portion
100	ultrasound transducer
20 101	distal-end-side balloon groove
101a, 104a	contact portion
102, 102A, 102B, 105	the first wall portion
102Aa, 102Ba	inclined surface
102Bb	cylindrical portion
25 103, 106, 106B	the second wall portion
103a, 106a	notch portion
103aa, 106aa	surface
104	proximal-end-side balloon groove
111	balloon
30 112	main body
113	distal-end-side balloon band
114	proximal-end-side balloon band
L	straight line
P1, P2	point
35	

Claims

1. An ultrasound endoscope comprising:

40 an ultrasound transducer that is provided at a distal end of an insertion portion configured to be inserted into a subject, the ultrasound transducer being configured to send ultrasound into the subject and receive the ultrasound reflected in the subject;

45 a balloon groove that is provided on at least one side of a distal end side and a proximal end side of the ultrasound transducer and in which a balloon band is fitted, the balloon band being provided at an end portion of a balloon that is attached to cover an outer surface of the ultrasound transducer;

a contact portion that constitutes a bottom surface of the balloon groove and that is in contact with the balloon band;

50 a first wall portion that includes a first wall surface being a surface constituting the balloon groove on a ultrasound transducer side and in which a first distance that is a distance from a center of a cross section orthogonal to an extension direction of the insertion portion to an outer circumference of the first wall surface is larger than a second distance that is a distance from the center of the cross section to an outer circumference of the contact portion; and

55 a second wall portion that includes a second wall surface being a surface constituting the balloon groove and facing the first wall surface, in which a third distance that is a distance from the center of the cross section to an outer circumference of the second wall surface is larger than the second distance, and that includes a notch portion provided with a surface in which a distance from the center of the cross section to the surface of the notch portion is larger than the second distance and is smaller than a distance in a direction in which the third

distance is the largest.

- 5
2. The ultrasound endoscope according to claim 1, wherein the first distance of a portion of the first wall portion across the balloon groove from the notch portion is larger than a distance from the center of the cross section to an outer circumference of the surface that is formed on the notch portion.
- 10
3. The ultrasound endoscope according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the notch portion is formed on the second wall portion of a distal end side of the balloon groove provided on the distal end side of the ultrasound transducer.
- 15
4. The ultrasound endoscope according to claim 3, further comprising an acoustic lens configured to cover an outer circumference of the ultrasound transducer, wherein
in a case where, in a straight line group where each straight line is obtained by connecting an arbitrary point on a front surface of the surface formed on the notch portion and an arbitrary point on a front surface of the first wall portion, each straight line in the straight line group is disposed so as not to intersect the first wall portion and the second wall portion except for the two points, the straight line group does not intersect the acoustic lens.
- 20
5. The ultrasound endoscope according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein an inclined surface in which the first distance is decreased toward a distal end side along the extension direction of the insertion portion is formed on the first wall portion facing the notch portion in the cross section of the first wall portion.
- 25
6. The ultrasound endoscope according to claim 5, wherein the inclined surface is formed on the entire circumference of the first wall portion.
- 30
7. The ultrasound endoscope according to claim 3, wherein, when the distal end of the insertion portion is viewed from a distal end side of the extension direction of the insertion portion, the balloon band that is fitted into the balloon groove can be visually recognized.
- 35
- 40
- 45
- 50
- 55

FIG. 1

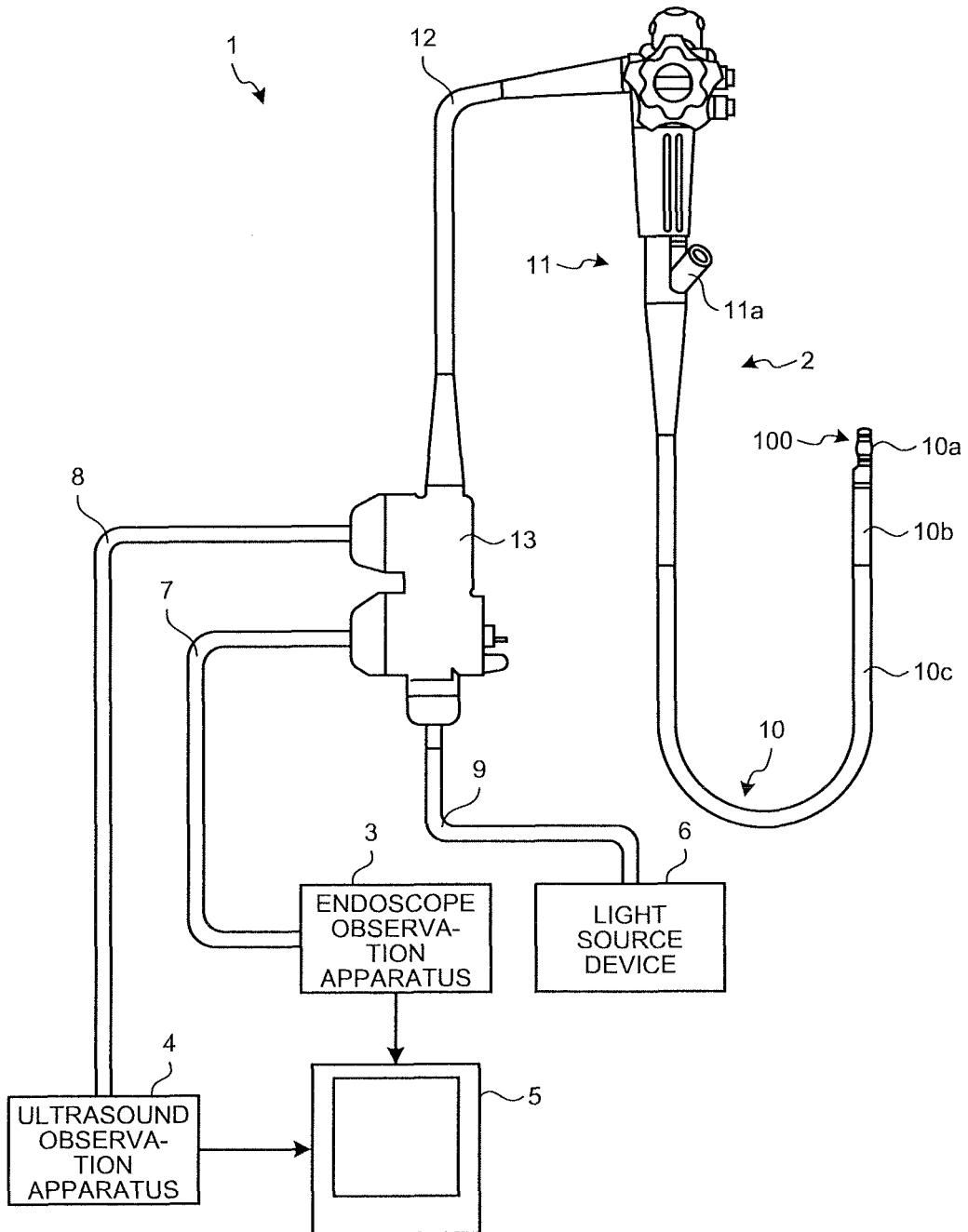


FIG.2

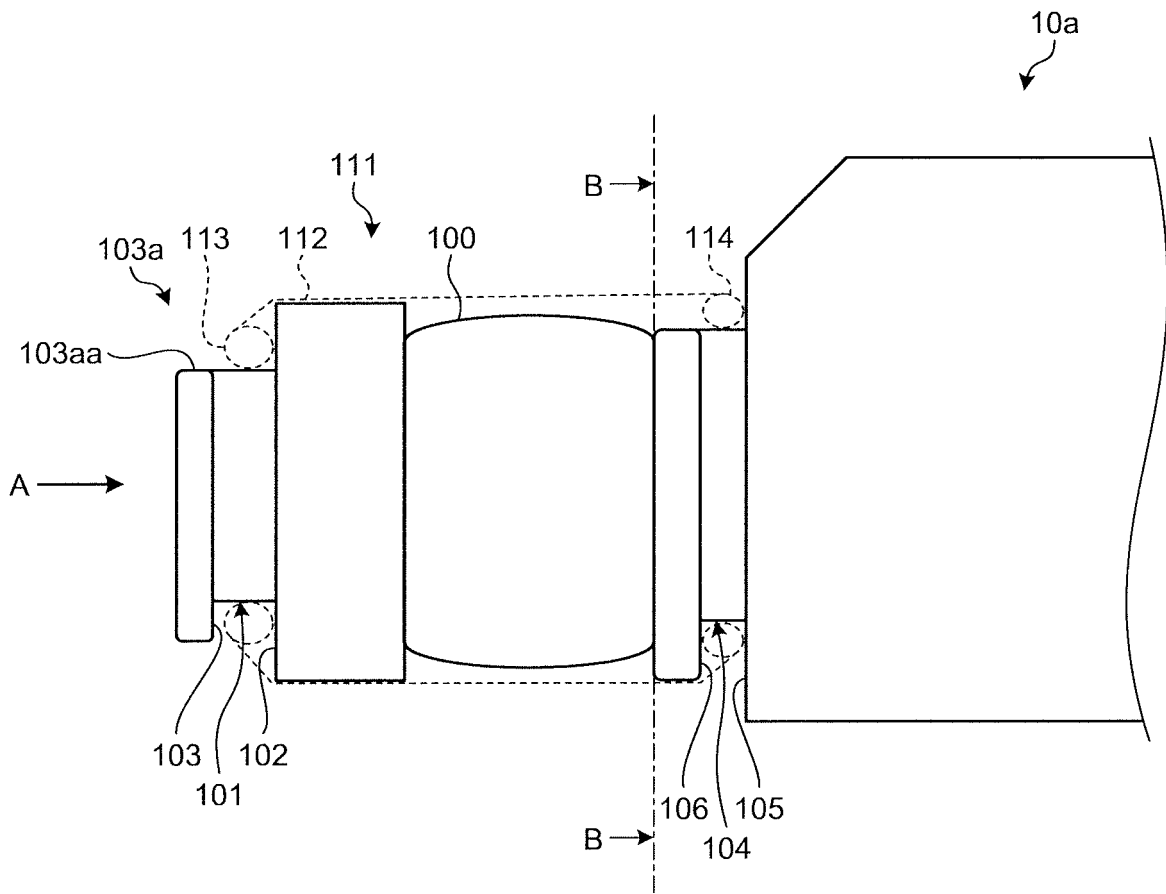


FIG.3

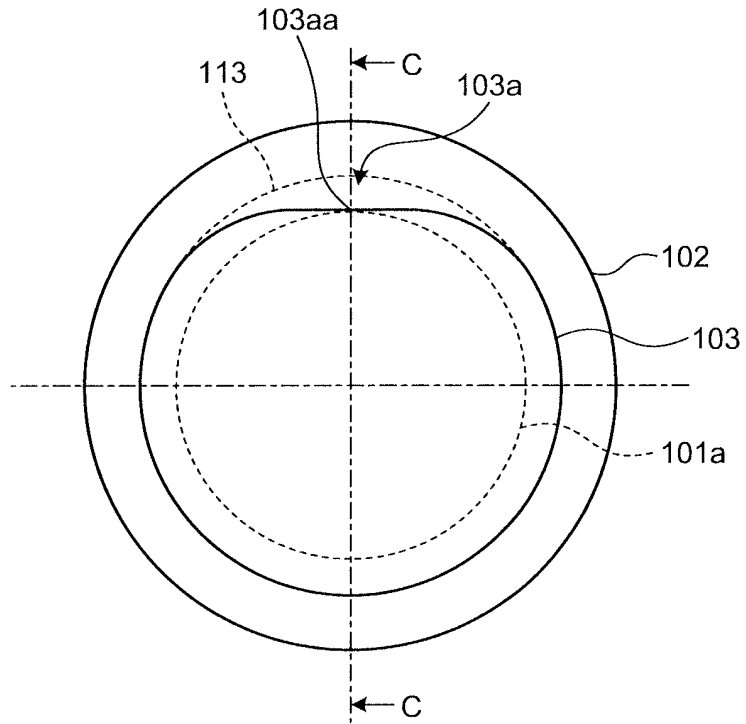


FIG.4

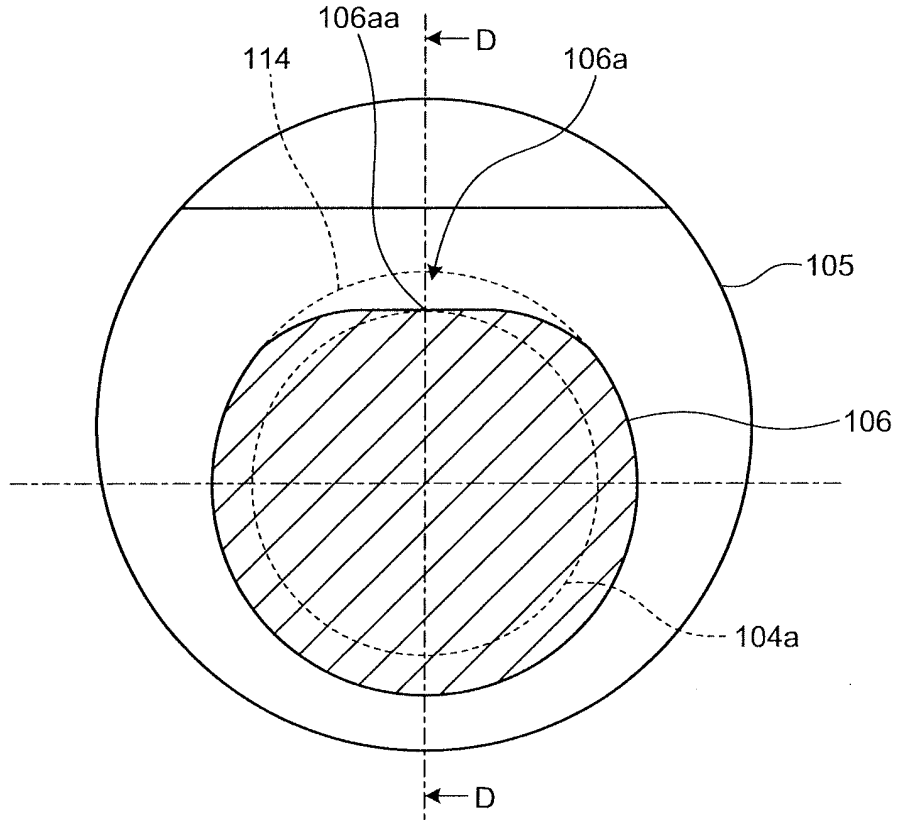


FIG.5

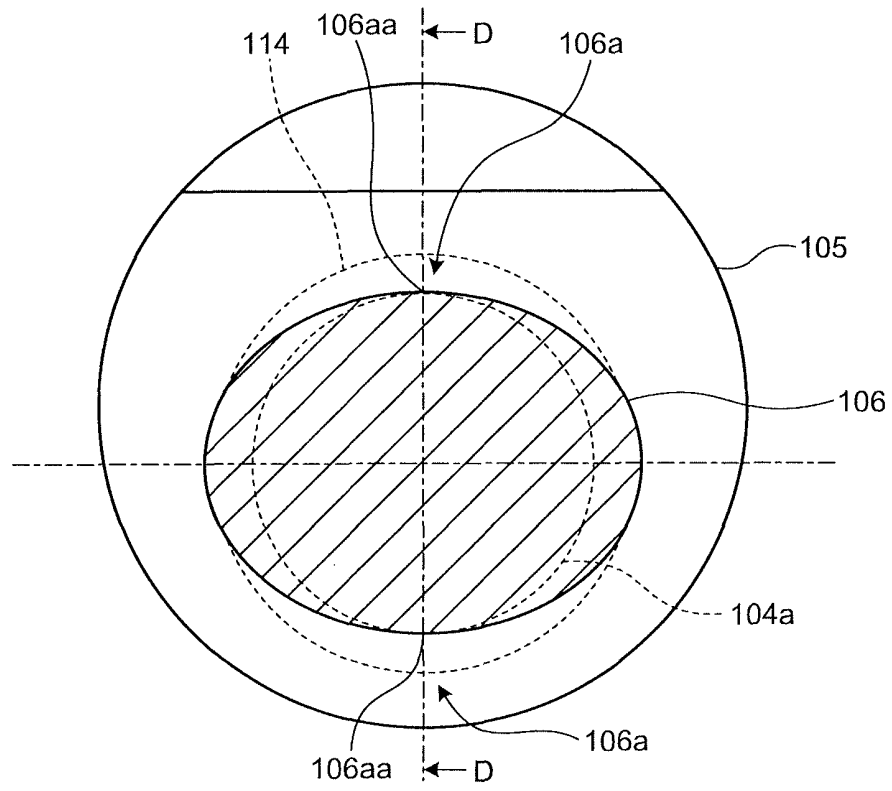


FIG.6

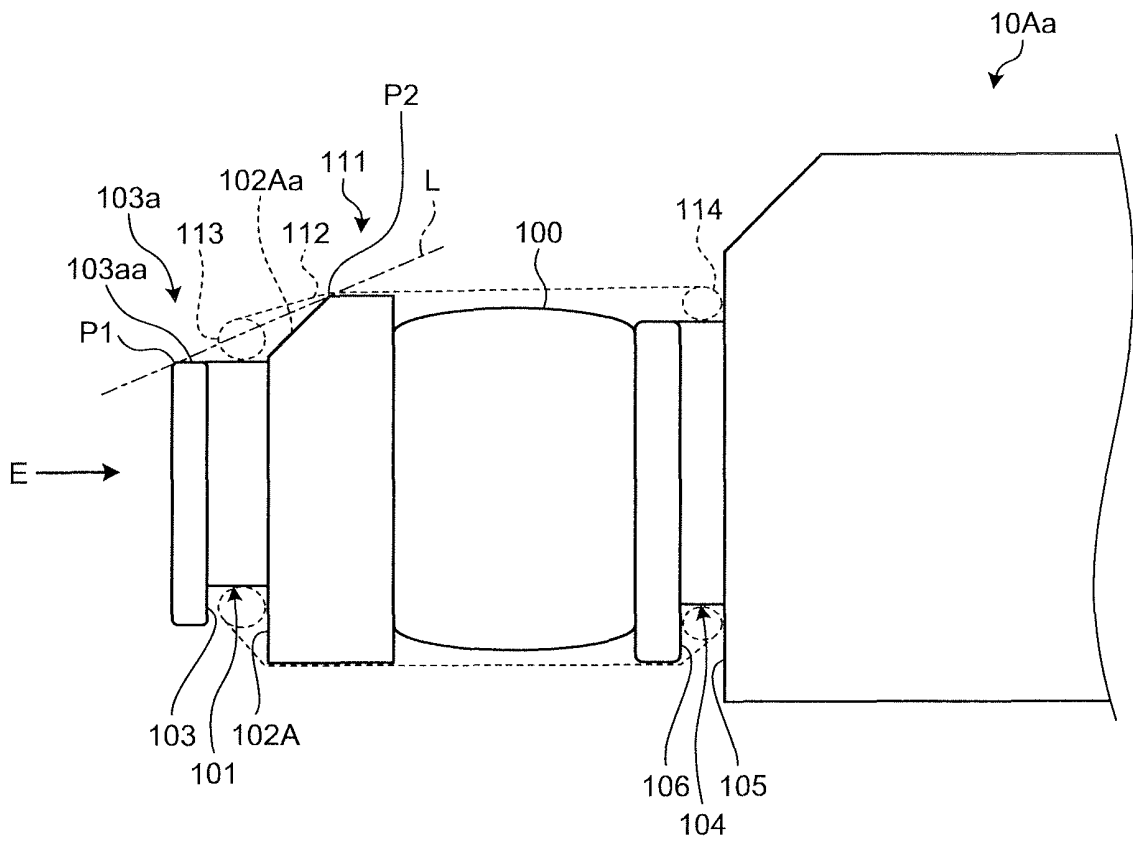


FIG.7

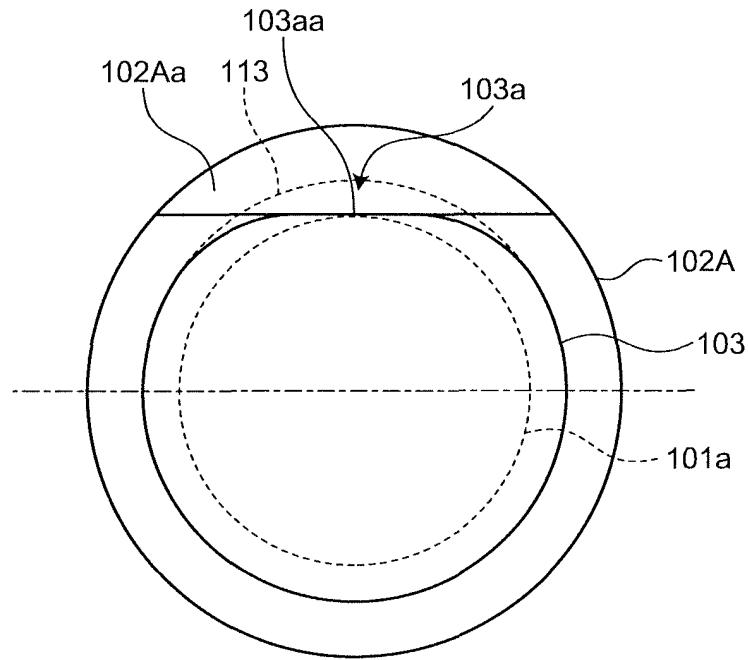


FIG.8

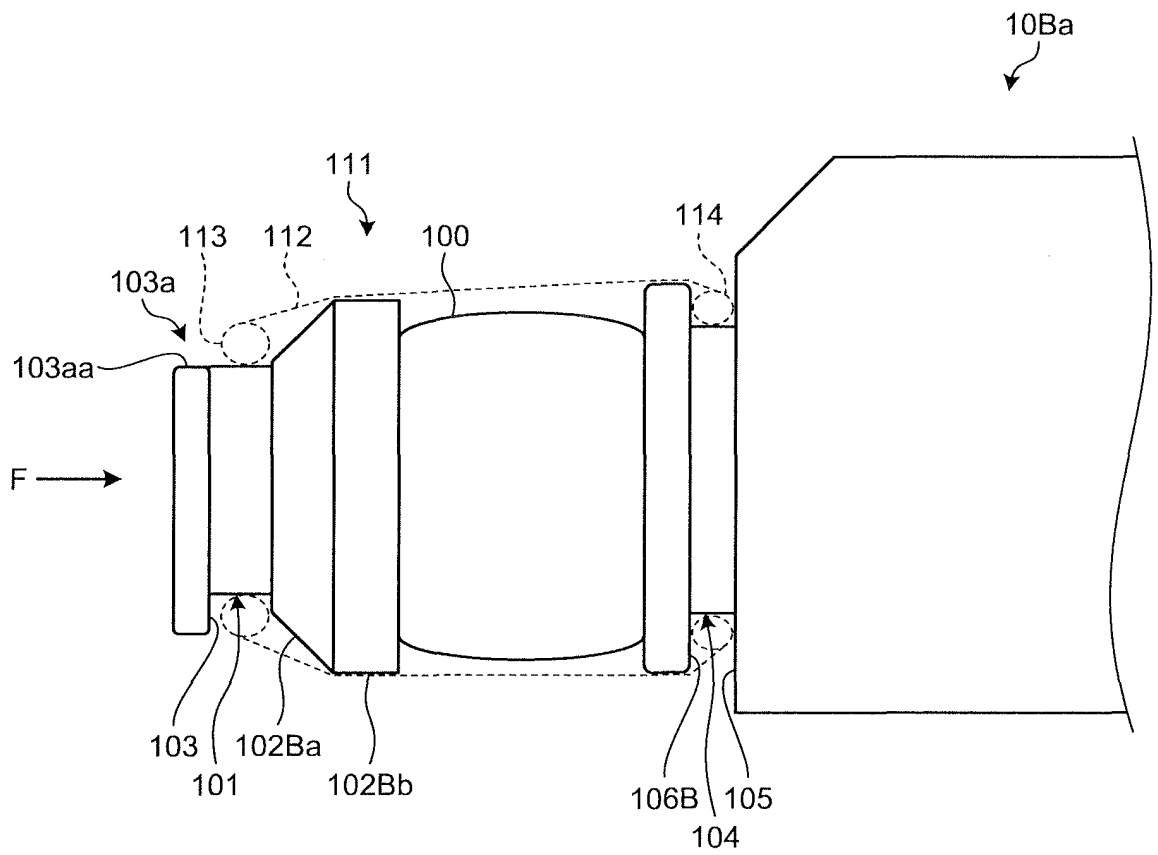


FIG.9

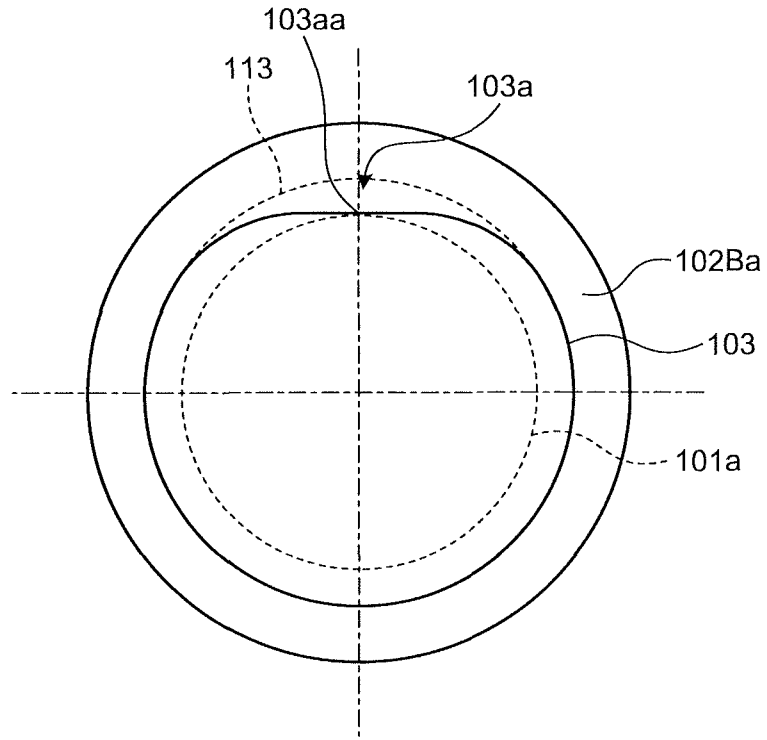
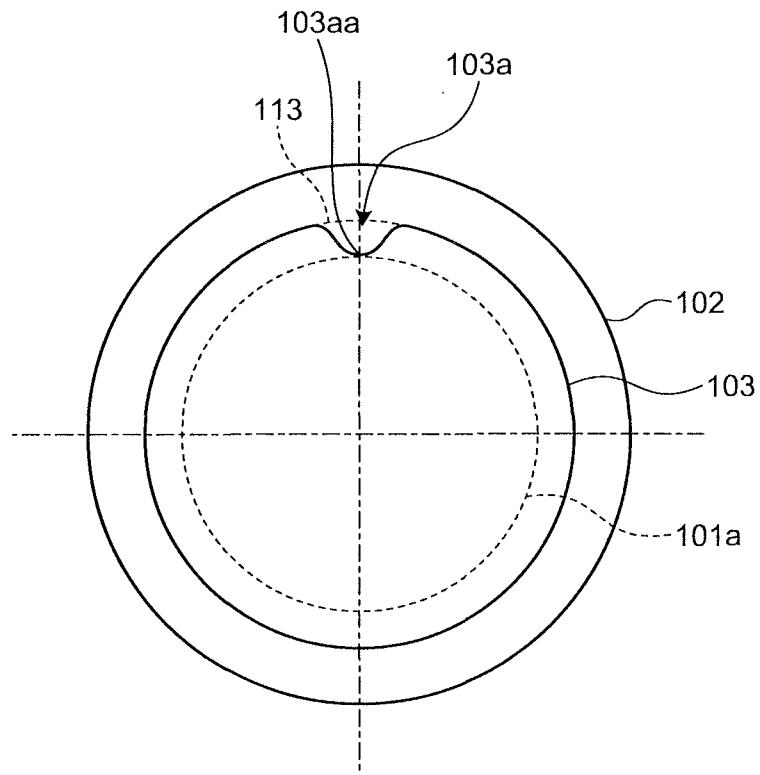


FIG.10



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/JP2016/078312

5

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
A61B8/12(2006.01) i

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

10

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
A61B8/00-8/15

15

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	1996-2016
Kokai Jitsuyo Shinan Koho	1971-2016	Toroku Jitsuyo Shinan Koho	1994-2016

20

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

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

25

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	JP 2006-204642 A (Olympus Medical Systems Corp.), 10 August 2006 (10.08.2006), paragraphs [0024] to [0032]; fig. 1 to 5 & EP 1813194 A1 paragraphs [0047] to [0065]; fig. 6 to 10	1-7
Y	CD-ROM of the specification and drawings annexed to the request of Japanese Utility Model Application No. 49249/1992 (Laid-open No. 9608/1994) (Asahi Optical Co., Ltd.), 08 February 1994 (08.02.1994), paragraph [0028]; fig. 6 (Family: none)	1-7

35

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

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* 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	

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Date of the actual completion of the international search 19 October 2016 (19.10.16)	Date of mailing of the international search report 01 November 2016 (01.11.16)
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Name and mailing address of the ISA/ Japan Patent Office 3-4-3, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8915, Japan	Authorized officer Telephone No.
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REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patent documents cited in the description

- JP 2006204642 A [0004]

专利名称(译)	超声波内窥镜		
公开(公告)号	EP3424435A1	公开(公告)日	2019-01-09
申请号	EP2016892652	申请日	2016-09-26
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	奥林巴斯株式会社		
申请(专利权)人(译)	OLYMPUS CORPORATION		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	OLYMPUS CORPORATION		
[标]发明人	TSURUTA TEPPEI		
发明人	TSURUTA, TEPPEI		
IPC分类号	A61B8/12		
CPC分类号	A61B1/00082 A61B1/00101 A61B8/12 A61B8/4281 A61B8/445 A61B1/0661 A61B8/4461 A61B8/4488		
优先权	2016040958 2016-03-03 JP		
其他公开文献	EP3424435A4		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

超声内窥镜包括超声换能器;气球槽;接触部分,其构成球囊凹槽的底表面并且与球囊带接触;第一壁部分,包括第一壁表面,该第一壁表面是构成超声换能器侧上的球囊凹槽的表面,并且其中第一距离是与垂直于插入部分的延伸方向的横截面的中心到的距离。第一壁表面的外圆周大于第二距离,第二距离是从横截面的中心到接触部分的外圆周的半径;第二壁部分,包括第二壁表面,所述第二壁表面是构成所述球囊凹槽并面向所述第一壁表面的表面,其中第三距离是从所述横截面的中心到所述第二壁表面的外圆周的半径第二距离大于第二距离,并且包括凹口部分,该凹口部分设置有表面,在该表面中,从横截面的中心到凹口部分的表面的距离大于第二距离并且小于在一个方向上的距离其中第三距离最大。因此,提供了一种可以容易地移除球囊的超声内窥镜。

FIG.2

