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Tan et al.

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(54) **TISSUE INSERTION TYPE ULTRASONIC PROBE**

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See application file for complete search history.

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Primary Examiner — Long V Le

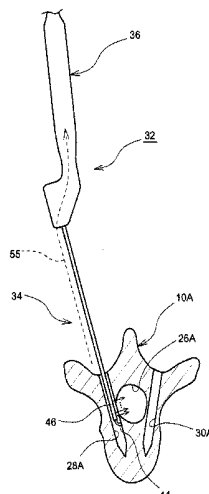
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

An ultrasonic probe for supporting spine surgery serving as a tissue insertion type ultrasonic probe comprises an insertion unit and an operation unit. On a front end portion of the insertion unit, a tactile member and a transducer unit are provided. The insertion unit comprises a pipe, and a sheath tube provided outside of the pipe. An FPC board serving as a line sheet is provided in the pipe. The FPC board is inserted in a rounded shape similar to a tube along an inner wall surface of the pipe. A large number of signal lines are formed on the FPC board through printing. A ground cable is provided in an inside space of the FPC board. In the operation unit, a rear end portion of the FPC board and a front end portion of another FPC board are connected by thermo compression bonding.

8 Claims, 17 Drawing Sheets



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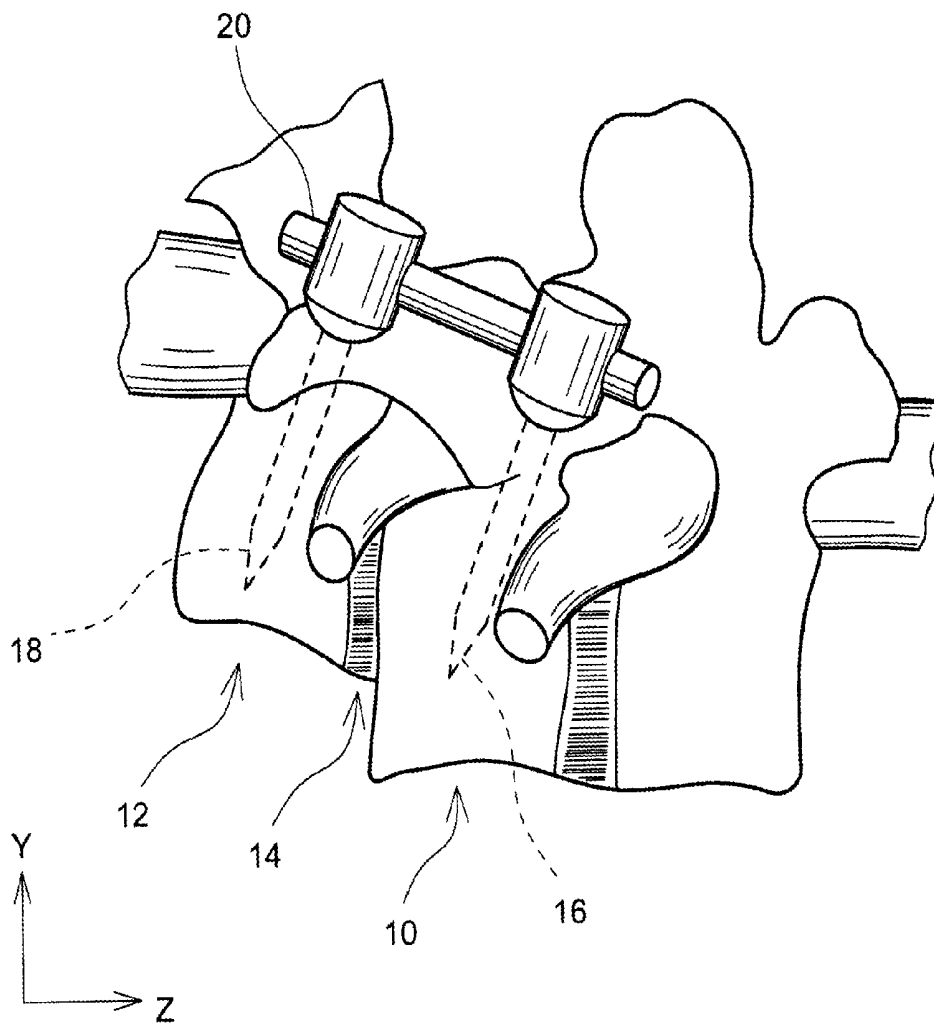


FIG. 1

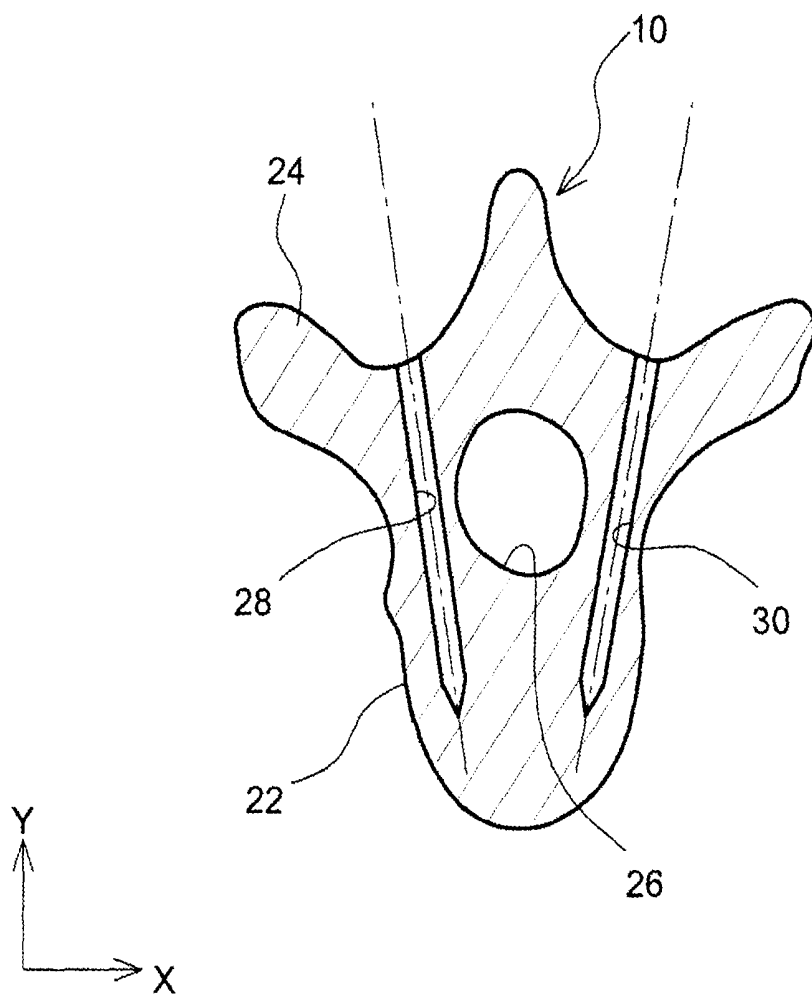


FIG. 2

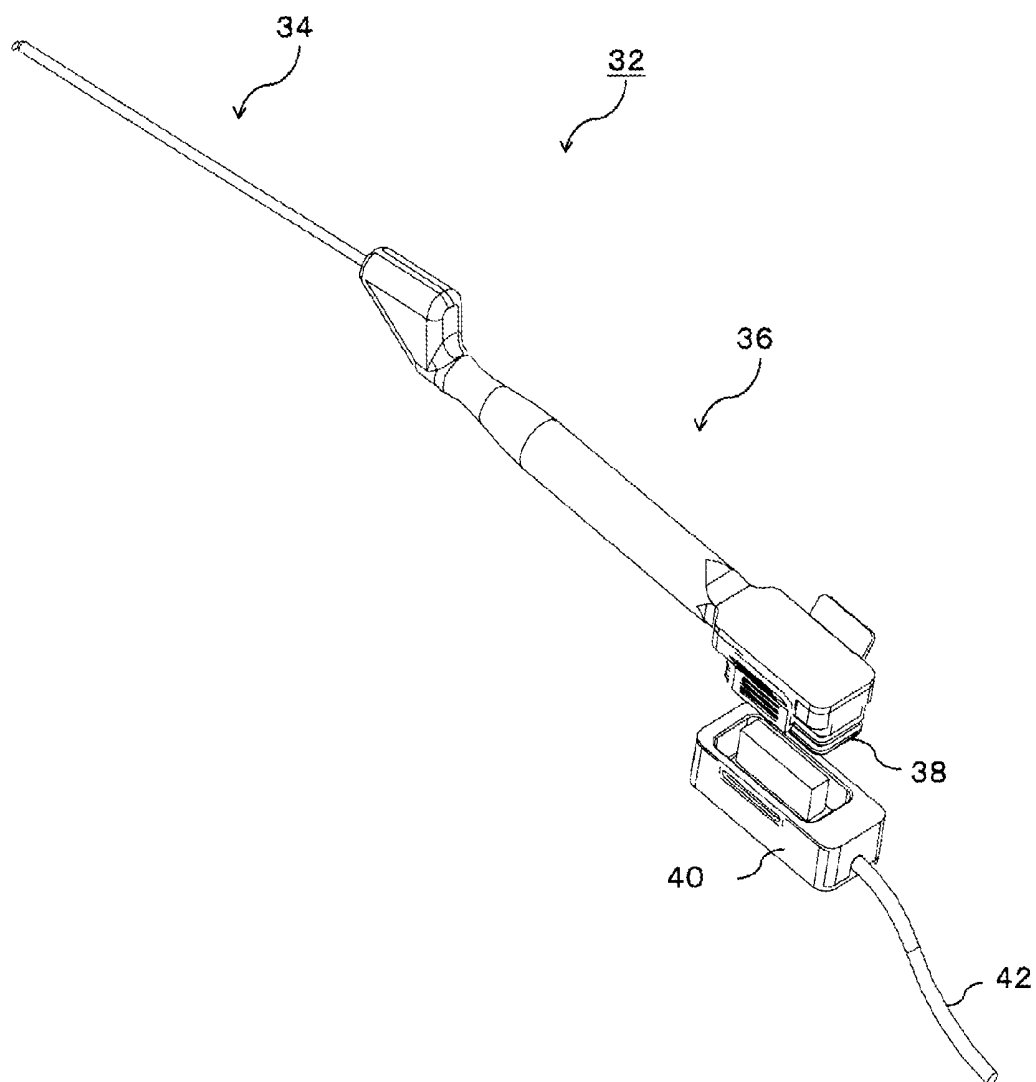


FIG. 3

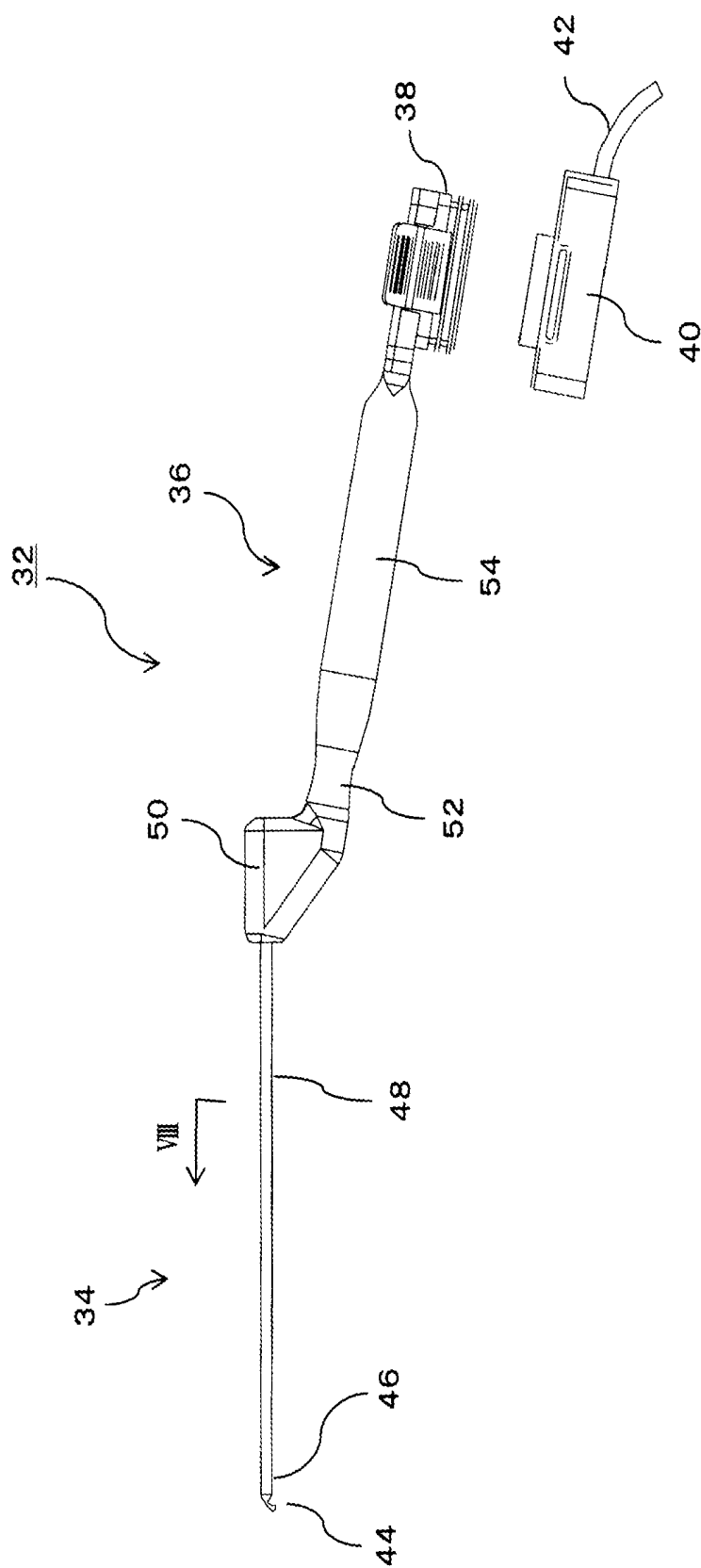


FIG. 4

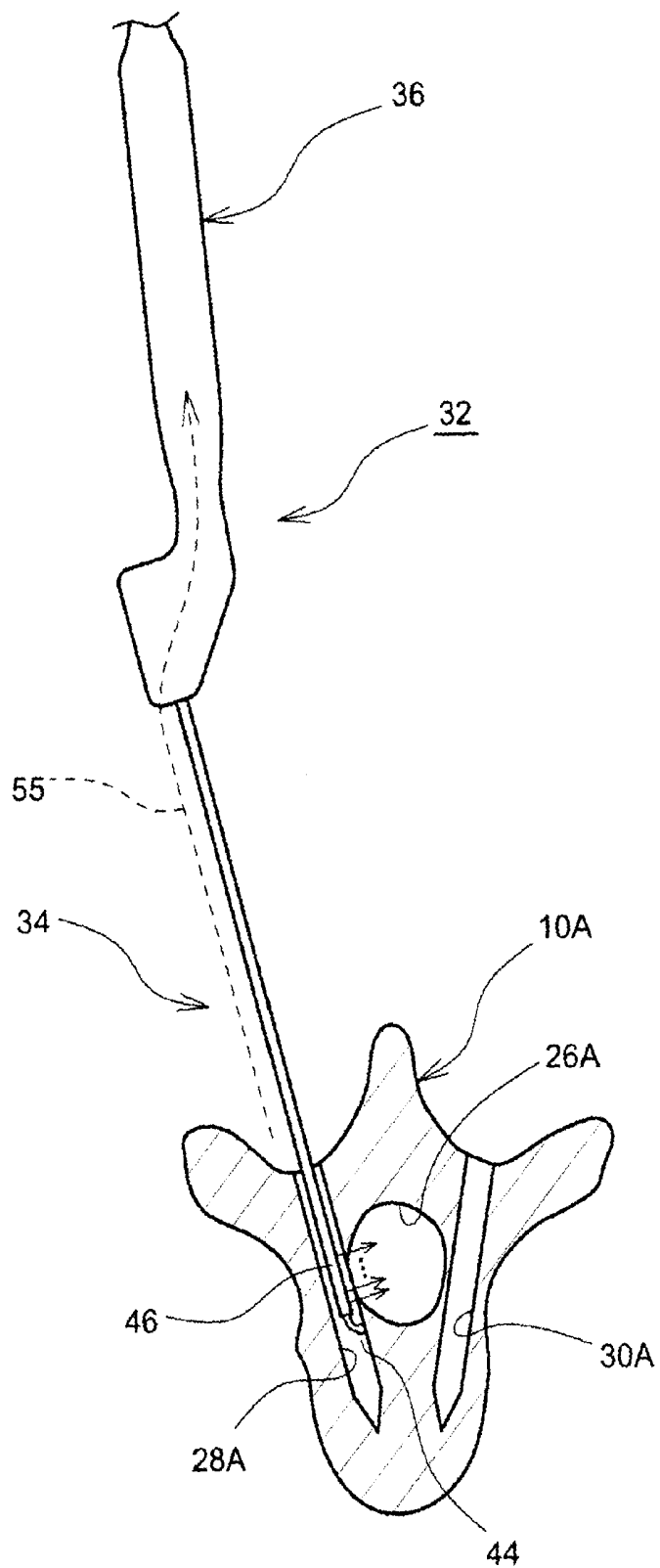
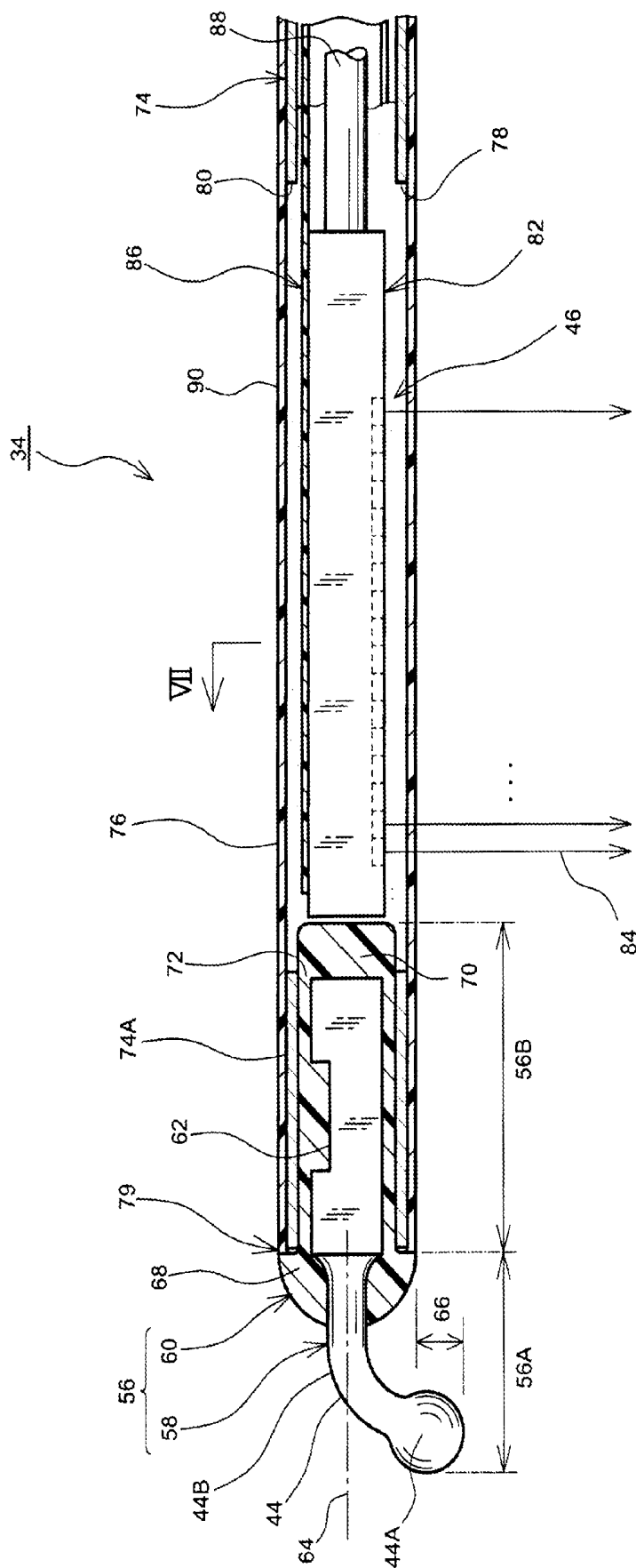


FIG. 5



6
G
F

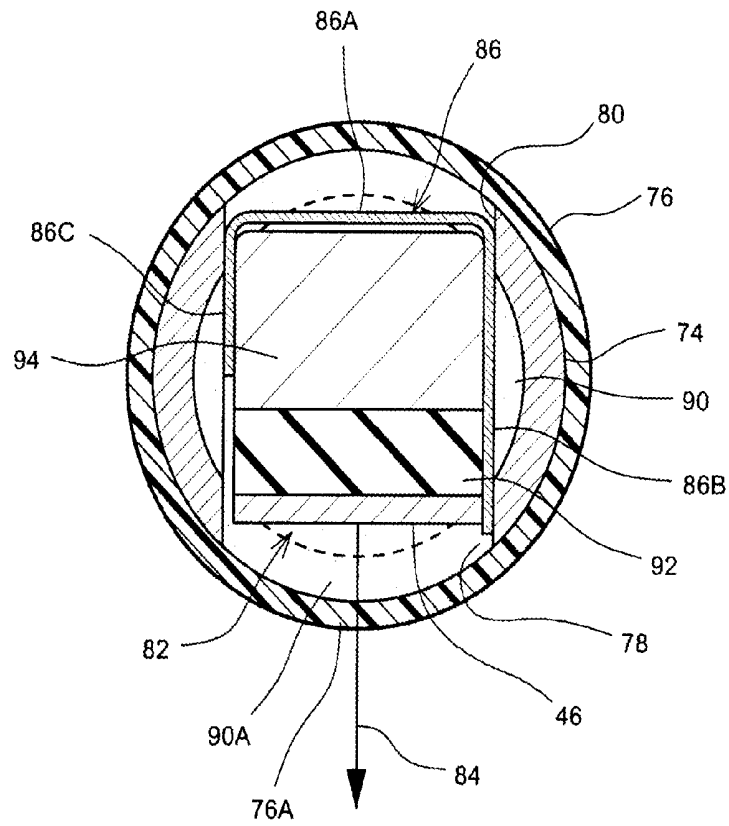


FIG. 7

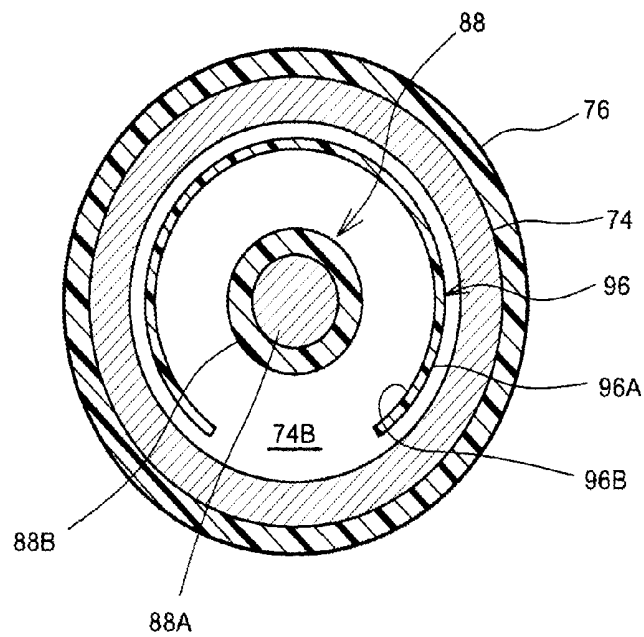


FIG. 8

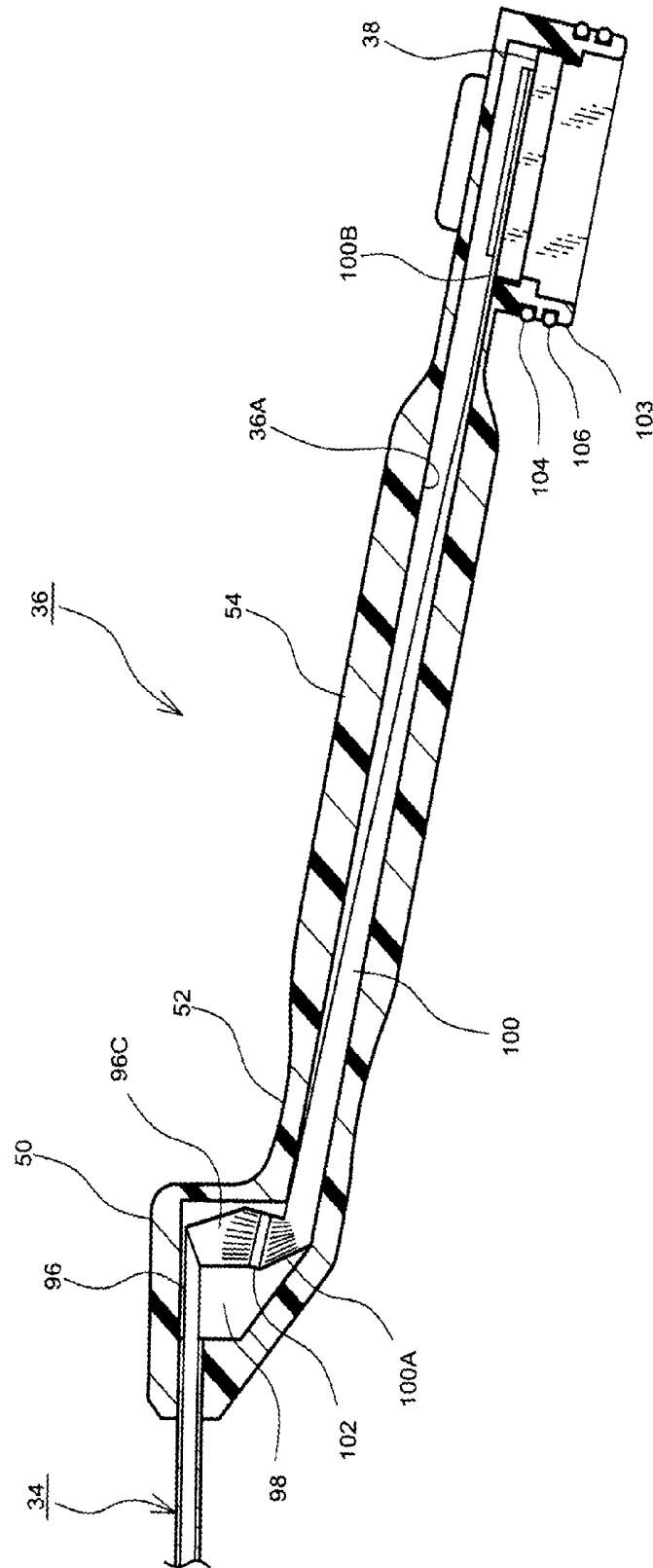


FIG. 9

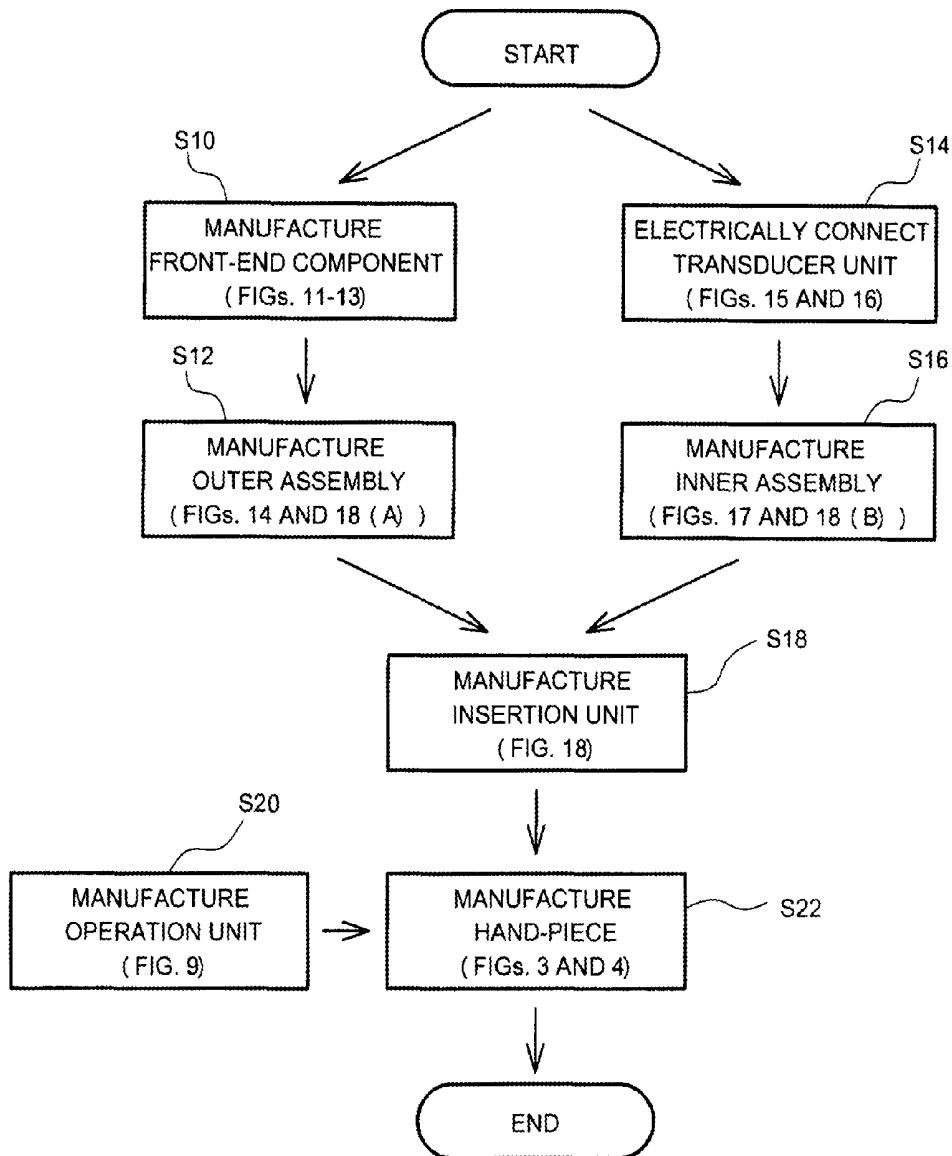


FIG. 10

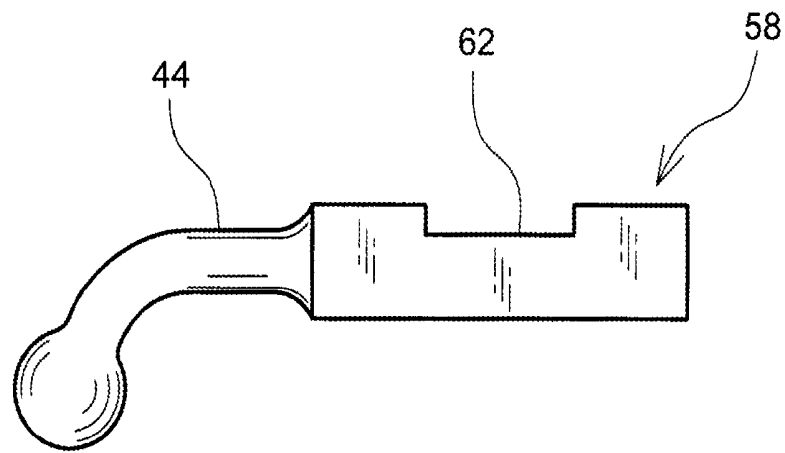


FIG. 11

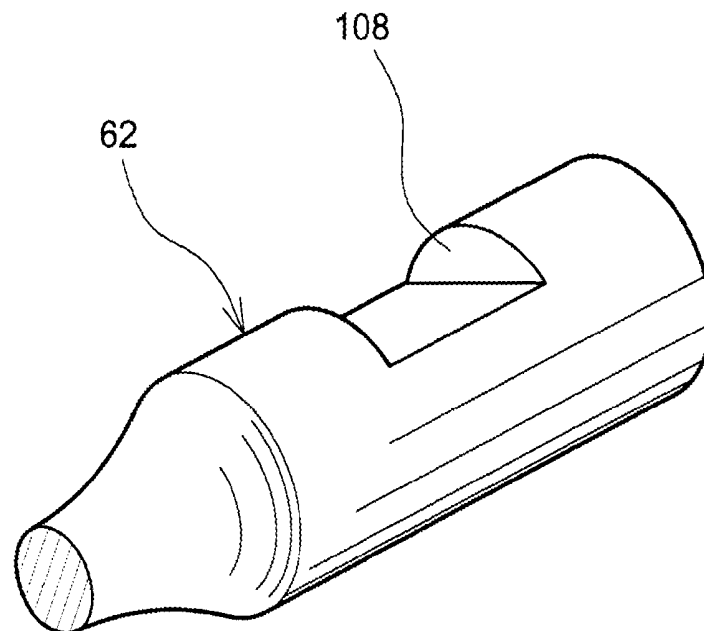


FIG. 12

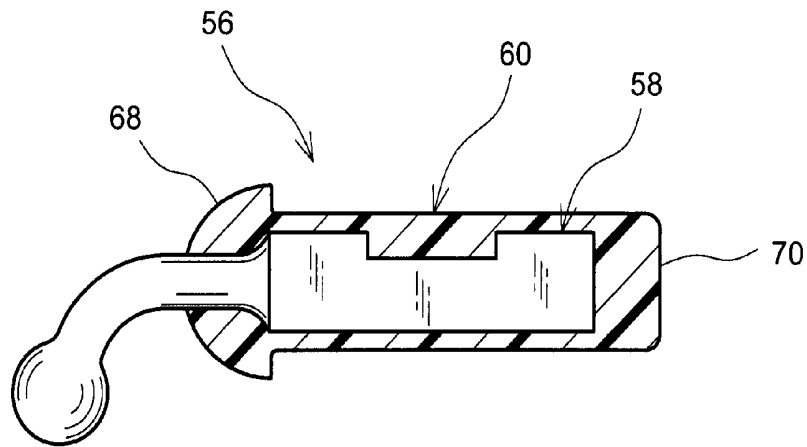


FIG. 13

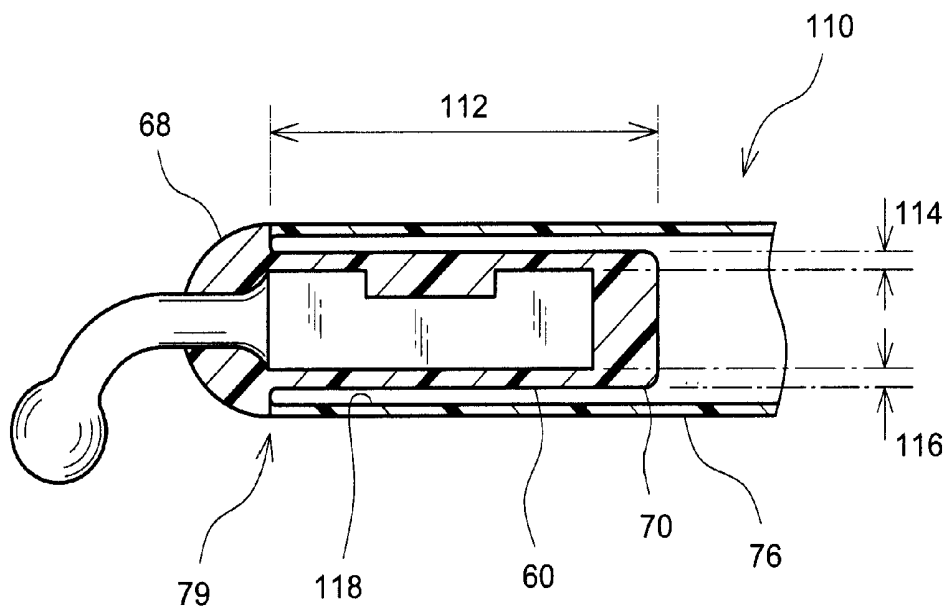


FIG. 14

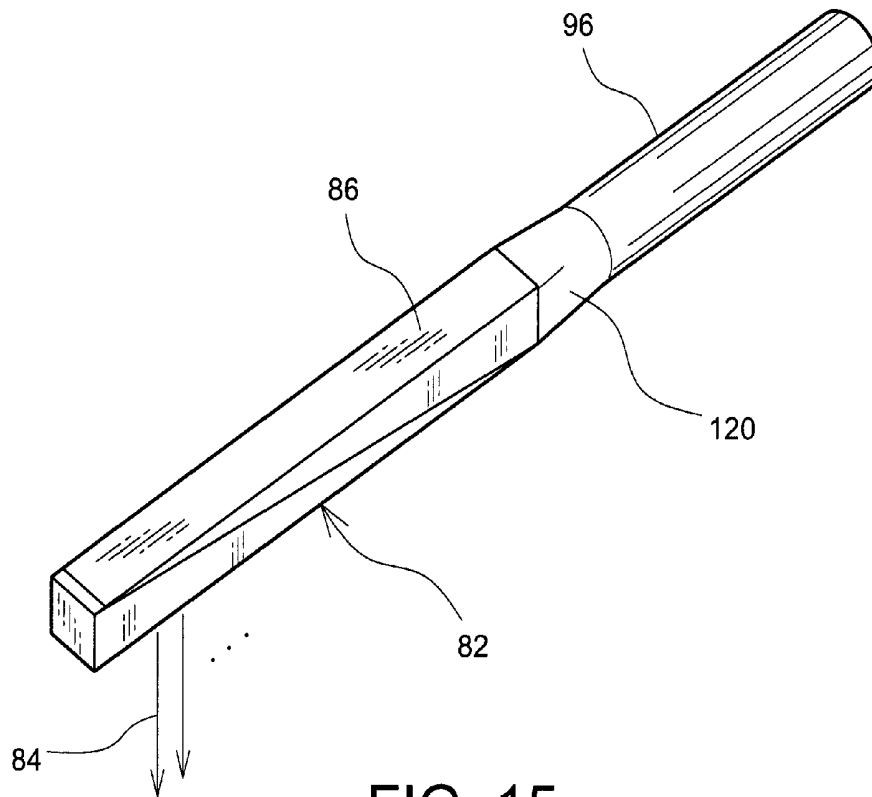


FIG. 15

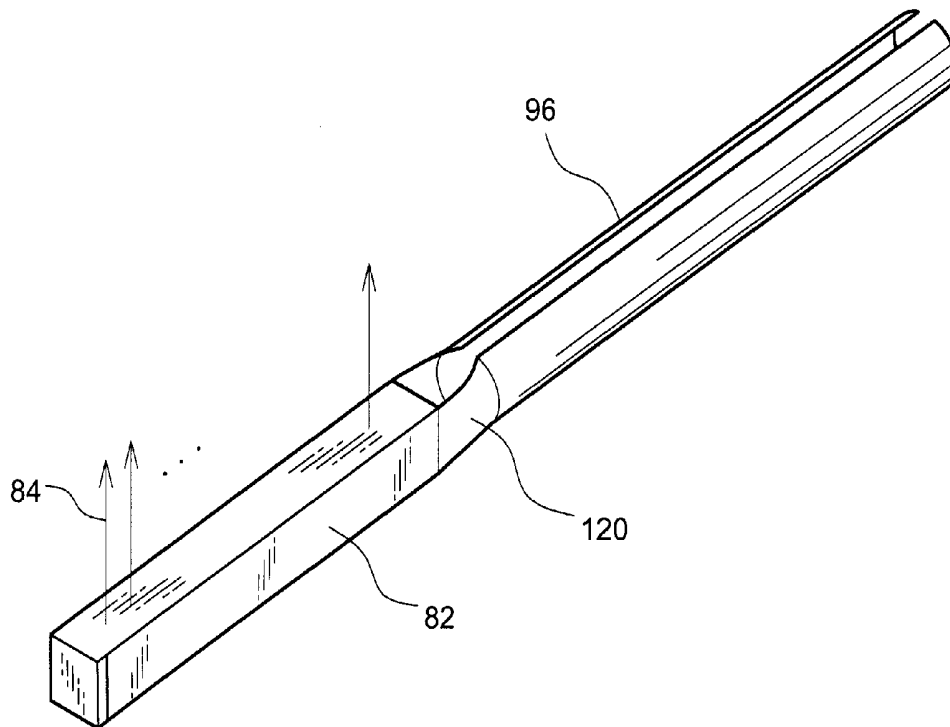


FIG. 16

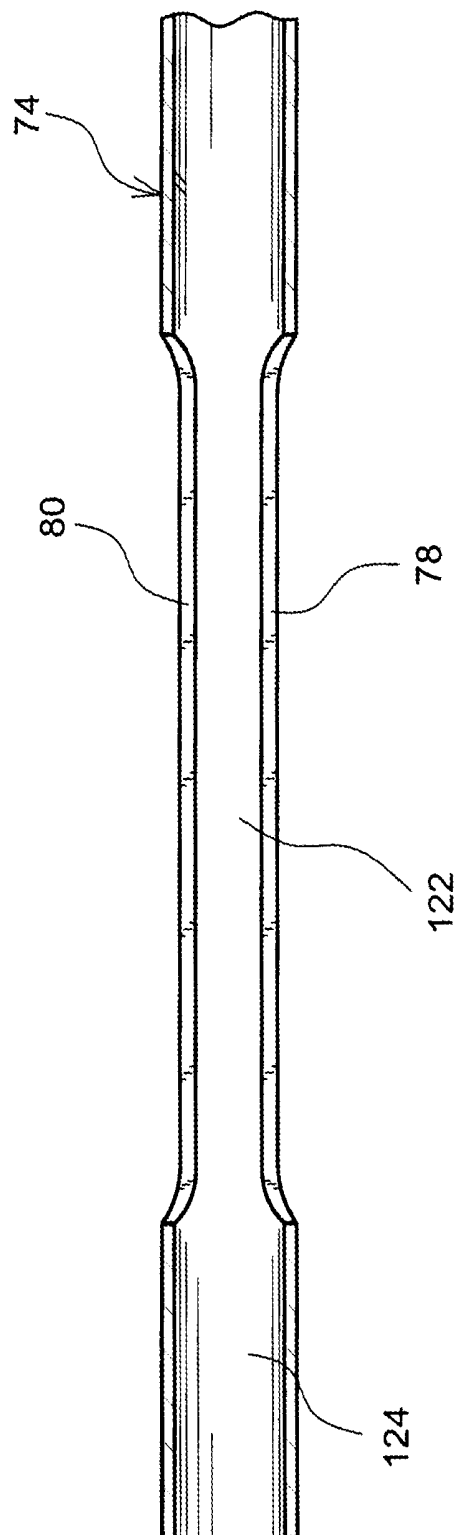


FIG. 17

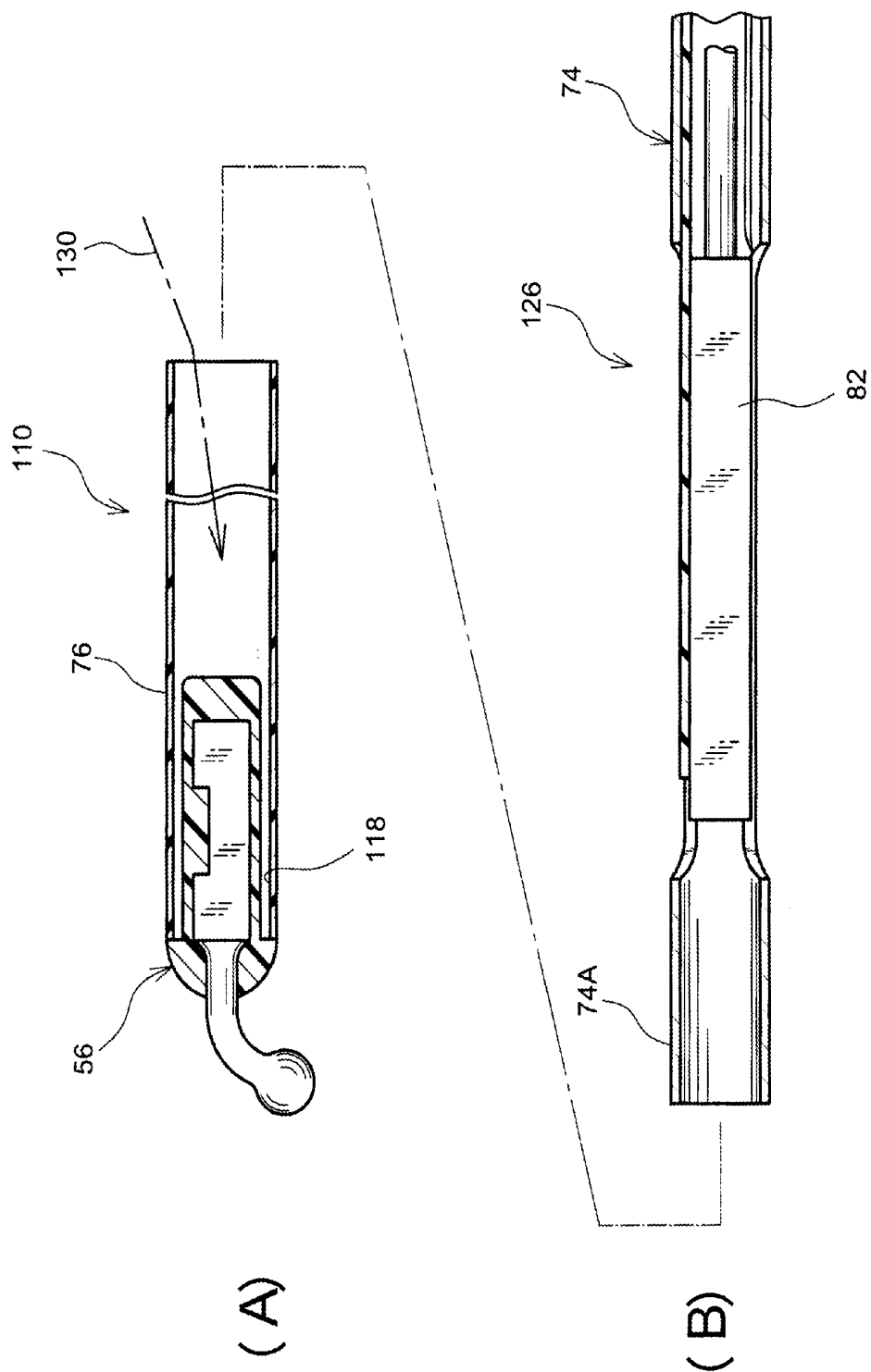


FIG. 18

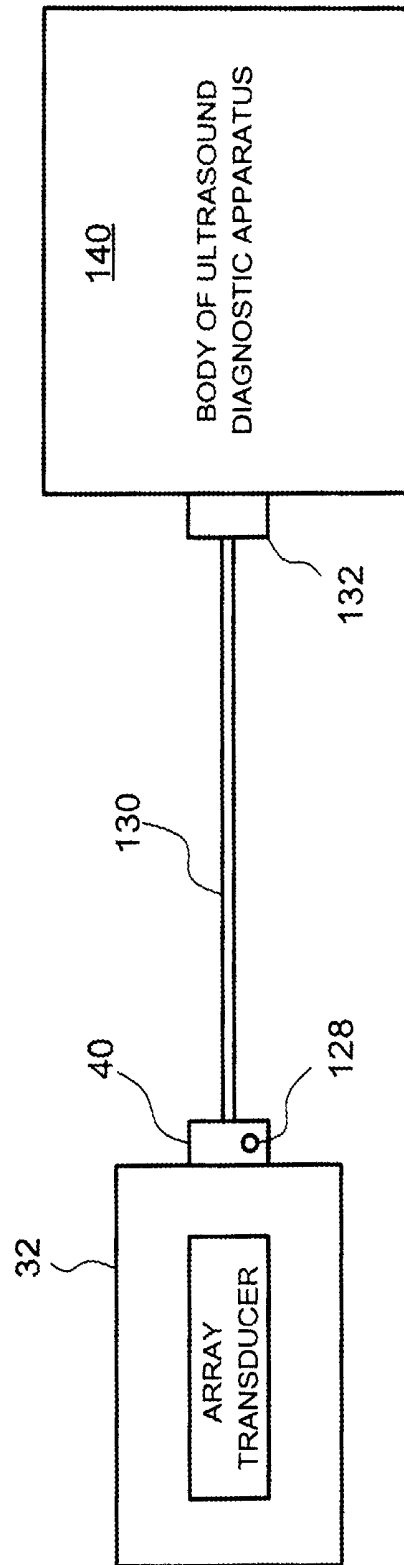


FIG. 19

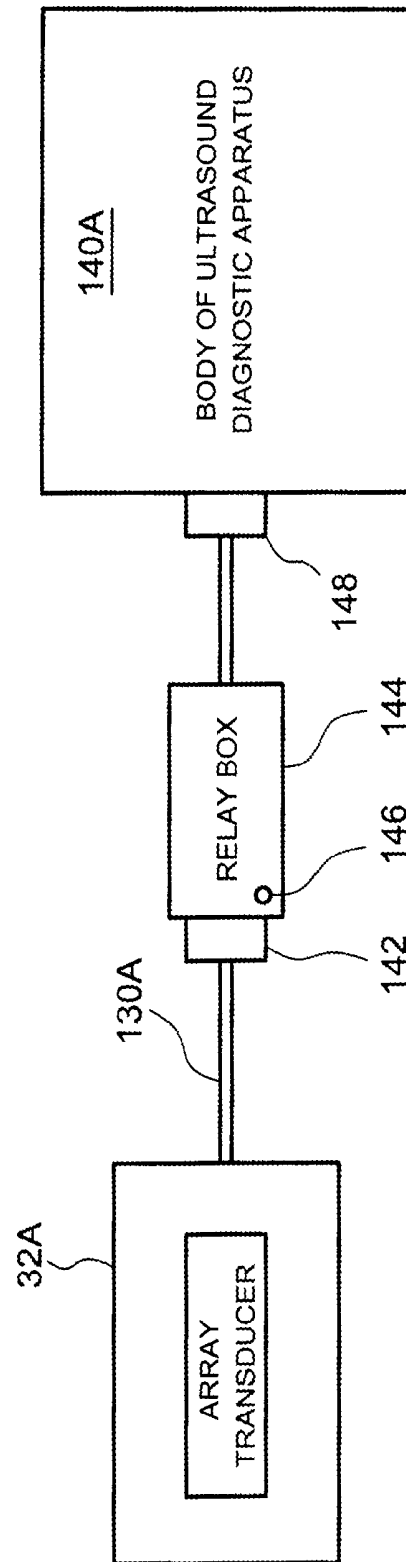


FIG. 20

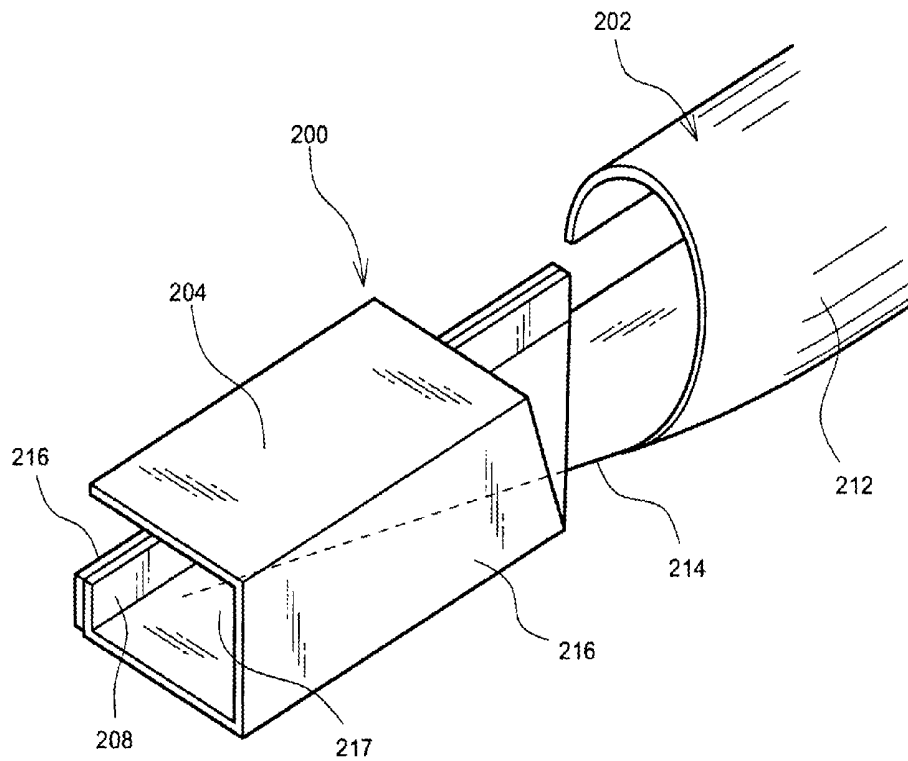


FIG. 21

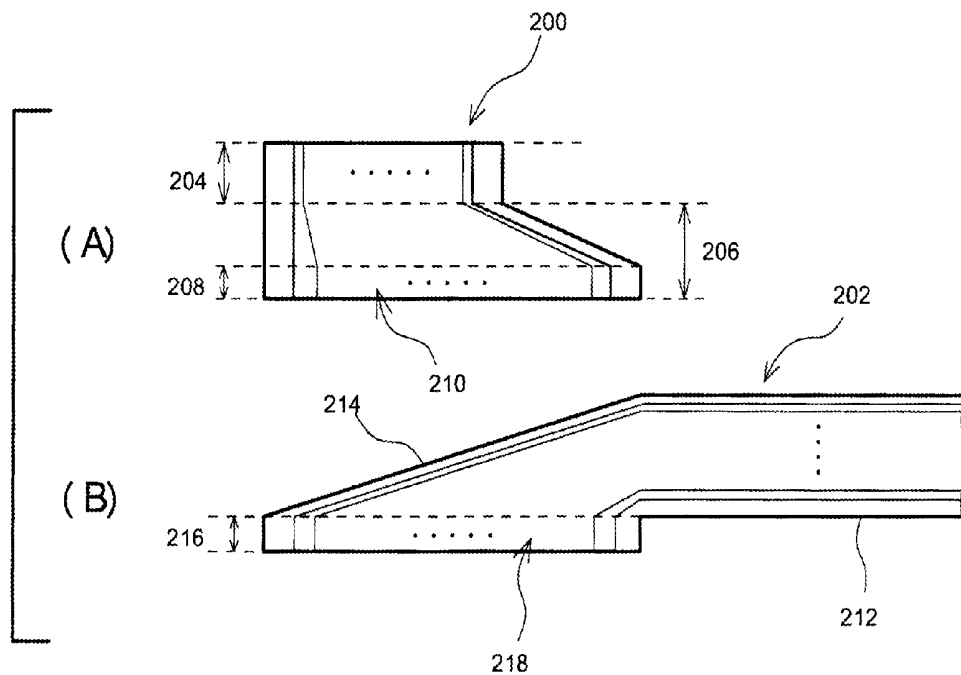


FIG. 22

TISSUE INSERTION TYPE ULTRASONIC PROBE

BACKGROUND

1. Technical Field

The present invention relates to a tissue insertion type ultrasonic probe, and in particular, to an ultrasonic probe used for inspection of a guide hole formed in a vertebral bone in spine surgery.

2. Background Art

An ultrasound diagnostic apparatus is an apparatus which forms an ultrasound image based on a reception signal obtained by transmission and reception of ultrasound to and from a tissue of a living body. The ultrasound diagnostic apparatus comprises a device body and an ultrasonic probe. The device body comprises a transmission unit, a reception unit, an image formation unit, a display, an operation panel, or the like, and the ultrasonic probe is detachably attached on the device body. The ultrasonic probe generally comprises an array transducer. The array transducer comprises a plurality of transducer elements which are aligned, and an ultrasound beam is formed by the plurality of transducer elements. A beam scanning plane is formed by electronic scanning of the ultrasound beam. The device body forms a two-dimensional tomographic image (B mode image) corresponding to the beam scanning plane based on a reception signal which is output from the ultrasonic probe. As the ultrasound image, in addition to the two-dimensional tomographic image, there are also known a two-dimensional bloodstream image, a Doppler image, a three-dimensional image, or the like.

A surgery method of fixing a plurality of vertebral bones forming the spine using metal components is used more and more widely, and is illustrated in FIG. 1. The spine comprises a plurality of vertebral bones **10** and **12**. An intervertebral disk **14** is present between the vertebral bones **10** and **12**. Two bolts (or screws) **16** and **18** are mounted on each of the vertebral bones **10** and **12**; that is, in the configuration shown in FIG. 1, a total of four bolts are mounted. Two bolts **16** and **18** arranged on the right side of each of the vertebral bones **10** and **12** are connected by a metal rod **20**. Similarly, two bolts (not shown) arranged on the left side of each of the vertebral bones **10** and **12** are connected by another metal rod. With such a method, a positional relationship between the two vertebral bones **10** and **12** is fixed.

In the above-described fixing method, before the two bolts are mounted on each vertebral bone, two guide holes (pilot holes) are formed in each vertebral bone. FIG. 2 shows the vertebral bone **10**. The vertebral bone **10** comprises a vertebral body or centrum **22** and a vertebral arch **24**. A vertebral foramen (spinal canal) **26** through which a nerve passes is formed in the vertebral bone **10**. Two guide holes **28** and **30** must be formed at appropriate positions and with appropriate angles. In particular, entrance or approaching of the guide holes **28** and **30** to the vertebral foramen **26** must be avoided. If the bolt is mounted in such an inappropriate guide hole, the nerve passing through the vertebral foramen **26** may be damaged. In consideration of such circumstances, the guide holes **28** and **30** are carefully formed using a surgery drill. However, in the process of forming the guide holes **28** and **30**, it is not possible to see with human eyes the interior of the guide holes **28** and **30**.

In view of this, in the related art, a metal tool dedicated for tactile inspection is repeatedly used in the formation process of the guide holes **28** and **30**. The metal tool comprises a long-and-narrow wire-like shaft portion, and a slightly wide grip portion connected to the long-and-narrow shaft portion.

A tactile tip (or feeler) having a small spherical shape is provided on a front end of the shaft portion. The shaft portion and the grip portion are integrated; that is, the metal tool is formed as a single metal member elongated along a straight line. The front end of the metal tool is inserted into the guide hole while the grip of the metal tool is held, and the inner wall surface of the guide hole is traced with the tactile tip. With such a process, the shape of the inner wall surface of the guide hole can be indirectly understood with the tactile sense. Specifically, the shape of the projections and depressions on the inner wall surface is transmitted to the grip portion as a movement (vibration) of the tactile tip. By feeling the vibration with a plurality of fingertips, a user can indirectly understand the shape of the projections and depressions of the inner wall surface.

However, in the above-described inspection method with tactile sense using the metal tool, the state of the guide hole is not necessarily evaluated sufficiently. With the tactile sense method, a minute crack cannot be identified, and the inside of the guide hole cannot be observed. Even if the inspection by the tactile sense itself does not have any problem, inspection of the state of the guide hole (or structure of the vertebral bone) with a method other than the tactile sense is desired, from the viewpoint of further improving safety. In consideration of the above, realization of a tissue insertion type ultrasonic probe which can execute both tactile inspection and ultrasound diagnosis is demanded. With such an ultrasonic probe, it is possible to execute the ultrasound diagnosis immediately after the tactile inspection, to execute the tactile inspection immediately after the ultrasound diagnosis, or to simultaneously execute the tactile inspection and the ultrasound diagnosis, without inserting or removing the insertion unit.

U.S. Pat. No. 6,579,244 discloses a system which executes ultrasound diagnosis by inserting a member, which transmits and receives ultrasound, into a pilot hole formed in a bone. However, this reference fails to disclose a probe which can execute both tactile inspection and ultrasound diagnosis. In addition, this reference fails to disclose a specific structure (array transducer, line, etc.) for forming a two-dimensional tomographic image.

In an ultrasonic probe which is inserted into a tissue in order to form a tomographic image of inside of a tissue, generally, an array transducer comprising a plurality of transducer elements is provided. More specifically, the array transducer is embedded in a front end portion of an insertion tube (or insertion unit). A plurality of signal lines are connected to the plurality of transducer elements of the array transducer. Because of this, for example, a few tens or a few hundreds of cables must be passed inside the insertion tube, or a thick multi-core cable member which is a collective body of the cables must be passed inside the insertion tube. Because each cable comprises a central conductor and an insulating layer covering the central conductor, the overall thickness of the plurality of cables inevitably becomes thick. Because of this, in the related art, it has been difficult to reduce the diameter of the insertion tube or to maintain a large number of transmission/reception channels using a narrow insertion tube.

The above-described problem also applies to the ultrasonic probe which is used in spine surgery. Specifically, the outer diameter of the insertion tube of the ultrasonic probe is limited to a size which allows insertion into the guide hole having a diameter of 3 mm-4 mm (for example, an outer diameter of 3.0 mm or less), and, thus, the inner diameter is significantly small. It is very difficult to pass a large number of independent cables into an inside space of the insertion tube which is very small. When the tissue insertion type ultrasonic probe which

can execute both tactile inspection and ultrasound diagnosis is considered, the insertion tube also functions as a medium which transmits the vibration from the tactile tip. In this case, if a large number of cables are densely stored inside the insertion tube, problems may be caused, such as disturbance or attenuation of the vibration.

SUMMARY

An advantage of the present invention is that, in a tissue insertion type ultrasonic probe, a large number of signal lines can be provided in an insertion unit while avoiding increase in size of the insertion unit.

Another advantage of the present invention is that, in a tissue insertion type ultrasonic probe, a large number of signal lines can be simply and easily provided inside an insertion unit.

Another advantage of the present invention is that a large number of signal lines can be simply and easily provided inside an insertion unit having a narrower size while maintaining superior propagation of vibration in the insertion unit in a tissue insertion type ultrasonic probe which can execute both tactile inspection and ultrasound diagnosis.

According to one aspect of the present invention, there is provided a tissue insertion type ultrasonic probe comprising an insertion unit which is inserted into a target tissue, and an operation unit which is connected to the insertion unit and which is held by a user, wherein the insertion unit comprises a tube member, an array transducer which is provided at a front end portion of the tube member and which has a plurality of transducer elements for inspecting the inside of the target tissue by ultrasound diagnosis, and a first line sheet which has a first signal line array which is electrically connected to the plurality of transducer elements and which extends from the front end portion of the tube member to a rear end portion of the tube member, the first line sheet being stored in an inside space of the tube member in a tube-like rounded shape.

With the above-described configuration, a part of or the entirety of the insertion unit is inserted into the target tissue. An array transducer is provided at a front end portion of the tube member in the insertion unit. An ultrasound beam is formed by the array transducer, and the ultrasound beam is electrically scanned. With this scanning, a beam scanning plane is formed. Alternatively, a three-dimensional reading space may be formed using a two-dimensional (2D) array transducer. A first line sheet as a wiring sheet is stored in the inside space of the tube member. The first line sheet comprises, for example, a few tens or a few hundreds of signal lines, which form a first signal line array. The first line sheet is formed with a flexible sheet-shaped member which can be deformed, and is preferably formed with a flexible printed circuit (FPC) board like a film. With the use of such an electronic component, each signal line can be formed very narrow, and the pitch between signal lines can be narrowed. Therefore, even when a large number of signal lines are formed, a lateral width (width in a direction perpendicular to a central axis) of the first line sheet is not significantly increased. In addition, because the first line sheet is stored in the tube member in a tube-like rounded shape, even when the inner diameter of the tube member is small, an end of the first line sheet can be easily inserted into the internal space from a rear side and the entire first line sheet can be easily pushed into the internal space. The first line sheet is preferably simply rounded in a tube shape such that a right end edge and a left end edge are close to each other. With such a configuration, because the first line sheet has rigidity, the first line sheet can

be simply and easily inserted into the tube member. Alternatively, the first line sheet may be stored in a spiral-like rounded shape. The tube member is normally formed as a rigid member, but when the tube member itself is formed with a member which curves or bends, the first line sheet inside the tube member also curves or bends.

As described, with the above-described configuration, because a line sheet on which a plurality of signal lines are formed is used in place of a plurality of cables or a multi-core cable member, it is possible to simply and easily place a plurality of signal lines into a very small space. In the tube member, basically, one line sheet is inserted, but alternatively, a plurality of line sheets may be inserted. In addition, one or a plurality of cables may be provided along with the line sheet. In this case, the one or plurality of cables may be provided inside the rounded line sheet so that space usage efficiency is improved. As the line sheet, it is also possible to use a multilayer board. Alternatively, the signal line array may be formed on one surface of the line sheet, and a ground surface may be formed on the other surface. Alternatively, a ground line may be formed between individual adjacent signal lines. It is preferable to form the line sheet in such a manner as to prevent cross-talk as much as possible.

According to another aspect of the present invention, preferably, the tissue insertion type ultrasonic probe is an ultrasonic probe inserted into a bone, and more preferably, an ultrasonic probe with a tactile member which is inserted into a guide hole formed on a vertebral bone. Other examples of the tissue insertion type ultrasonic probe include ultrasonic probes inserted into an esophagus, an abdominal cavity, a rectum, a vagina, a urethra, a blood vessel, a joint, etc.

According to another aspect of the present invention, preferably, the ultrasonic probe further comprises a tactile member which is provided on the front end portion of the tube member and is for inspecting the inside of the target tissue by a tactile sense of the user, wherein the tube member is made of a pipe member having a shielding function and a vibration transmitting function, and the first line sheet has a curved shape along a shape of an inner wall surface of the tube member.

With the above-described configuration, the inside of the tissue can be inspected with tactile sense using the ultrasonic probe, and the inside of the tissue can be inspected by ultrasound diagnosis (transmission and reception of ultrasound). More specifically, the tactile member may be contacted on the surface of the tissue and moved in various directions such as toward the front, rear, right, and left, so that the shape of the inside of the tissue can be indirectly understood by the tactile sense. The vibration or stress caused in the tactile member propagates through the tube member and is transmitted to the operation unit, and further to a hand holding the operation unit. The tube member is formed as an electrically conductive member which is grounded, and, thus, has a shielding function. Therefore, the first signal line array provided inside the tube member can be protected from noise caused at the outside. Because the inner wall surface of the tube member is curved, the first line sheet having a width that exceeds the diameter of the tube member naturally curves along the inner wall surface. Alternatively, the first line sheet may have a tubular shape before the first line sheet is inserted into the tube member.

According to another aspect of the present invention, preferably, the first line sheet has a cross section of a C-shape in the tube member, and a right side edge and a left side edge of the first line sheet are provided at a distance from each other. The ends of the first line sheet may overlap each other, but in such a case, cross-talk between signal lines inevitably tends to

occur. Therefore, preferably, a C-shape (including an arch-shape) in which the ends do not overlap each other is employed for the cross sectional shape of the first line sheet.

According to another aspect of the present invention, preferably, a ground cable which is electrically connected to a ground line of the array transducer is provided in a central space portion surrounded by the first line sheet rounded in the inside space of the tube member. With this configuration, a dead space caused near the central axis can be used to accommodate the cable. As the cable to be placed in this space, a cable with a conductor which is thick to a certain degree can be used, and the cable is preferably used as the ground cable. With this configuration, a superior ground having low resistance can be formed.

According to another aspect of the present invention, preferably, a second line sheet which has a second signal line array is stored in an inside space of the operation unit, and a rear end portion of the first line sheet and a front end portion of the second line sheet are connected in the inside space of the operation unit so that the first signal line array and the second signal line array are electrically connected to each other. According to another aspect of the present invention, preferably, the rear end portion of the first line sheet and the front end portion of the second line sheet respectively have enlarged shapes. With this configuration, the connection between the first signal line array and the second signal line array can be easily and reliably realized.

According to another aspect of the present invention, preferably, the operation unit extends in a slanted direction from a base end portion of the tube member such that a central axis of the tube member and a central axis of the operation unit intersect each other, the operation unit has an enlarged connection portion which holds a base end portion of the insertion unit, and the rear end portion of the first line sheet and the front end portion of the second line sheet are stored in an inside space of the connection portion. When the central axis of the insertion unit and the central axis of the operation unit intersect each other, a field of view can be easily secured.

According to another aspect of the present invention, preferably, the operation unit is provided with a receptacle to which a cable connector is detachably attached, and a rear end portion of the second line sheet is connected to the receptacle. According to another aspect of the present invention, preferably, the ultrasonic probe further comprises a third line sheet which has a third signal line array which is electrically connected to the plurality of transducer elements, the third line sheet forming a part of the transducer unit, wherein an extension end portion of the third line sheet and the front end portion of the first line sheet are connected to each other in the inside space of the tube member so that the third signal line array and the first signal line array are electrically connected to each other. According to another aspect of the present invention, preferably, the target tissue is a bone, and the insertion unit is inserted into a guide hole, formed in the bone, before a bolt is inserted into the guide hole, so that the guide hole is inspected by the tactile sense of the user and by the ultrasound diagnosis.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a diagram for explaining a spine fixing surgery using a metal tool.

FIG. 2 is a diagram for explaining two guide holes formed in a vertebral bone.

FIG. 3 is a perspective view of an ultrasonic probe for supporting spine surgery according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 4 is a side view of the ultrasonic probe for supporting spine surgery shown in FIG. 3.

FIG. 5 is a diagram showing a usage state of the ultrasonic probe for supporting spine surgery shown in FIG. 3.

FIG. 6 is a cross-sectional diagram showing a structure of a front end portion of the ultrasonic probe for supporting spine surgery shown in FIG. 3.

FIG. 7 is a cross-sectional diagram of a transducer unit shown in FIG. 6.

FIG. 8 is a cross-sectional diagram of an insertion shaft shown in FIG. 4.

FIG. 9 is a cross-sectional diagram of an operation unit.

FIG. 10 is a flowchart showing a method of manufacturing an ultrasonic probe according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 11 is a side view of a metal component.

FIG. 12 is a perspective view of an anchor in a metal component.

FIG. 13 is a cross-sectional diagram of a front-end component.

FIG. 14 is a cross-sectional diagram showing a front end portion of an outer assembly.

FIG. 15 is a first perspective view showing a transducer unit to which an FPC board is attached.

FIG. 16 is a second perspective view showing a transducer unit to which an FPC board is attached.

FIG. 17 is a cross-sectional diagram showing a front end portion of a pipe.

FIG. 18 is a diagram for explaining insertion of an inner assembly into an outer assembly.

FIG. 19 is a diagram showing an example structure of an ultrasound diagnosis system.

FIG. 20 is a diagram showing another example structure of an ultrasound diagnosis system.

FIG. 21 is a perspective view showing a line assembly structure according to another preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 22 is a diagram showing two FPC boards forming the line assembly structure shown in FIG. 21.

DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

Preferred embodiments of the present invention will now be described with reference to the drawings.

FIG. 3 shows a preferred embodiment of an ultrasonic probe according to the present invention, and is a perspective view of the ultrasonic probe. A tissue insertion type ultrasonic probe according to the present embodiment specifically is an ultrasonic probe 32 for supporting spine surgery. The ultrasonic probe 32 is used when spine fixing surgery is performed using a metal tool. However, the technical characteristics described below can be applied to other tissue insertion type ultrasonic probes.

In FIG. 3, the ultrasonic probe 32 for supporting spine surgery comprises an insertion unit 34 and an operation unit 36. The insertion unit 34 is a shaft-shape member which extends along a central axis direction of the insertion unit 34. A rear end portion of the insertion unit 34 is connected to the operation unit 36. The operation unit 36 is a portion held by a user. A receptacle 38 is provided on a rear end of the operation unit 36. The receptacle 38 forms a connector, and a connector 40 to which a cable 42 is connected is detachably attached on the receptacle 38. Alternatively, the cable 42 may be directly connected to the operation unit 36.

FIG. 4 shows a side view of the ultrasonic probe 32 for supporting spine surgery shown in FIG. 3. The insertion unit 34 has a shape extending along a central axis direction of the

insertion unit 34, and the insertion unit 34 is inserted into a guide hole formed in the vertebral bone. A tactile member (tactile tip) 44 is provided at a front end portion of the insertion unit 34. The tactile member 44 is contacted to an inner wall surface of the guide hole, and a vibration and a force caused by such contact are transmitted through an insertion shaft 48 and the operation unit 36 to a hand of the user. In addition to the tactile member 44, an array transducer 46 is provided at the front end portion of the insertion unit 34. The array transducer 46 comprises a plurality of transducer elements; an ultrasound beam is formed by the array transducer 46, and the ultrasound beam is electrically scanned. As will be described later, a transducer unit comprising the array transducer 46 is placed on the insertion unit 34.

The operation unit 36 is a portion held by the user, and comprises a connection portion 50, a neck portion 52, and a grip 54. In addition, as described above, the operation unit 36 comprises the receptacle 38 or the like. The connection portion 50 is a portion holding a rear end portion of the insertion unit 34, and, as shown in the figures, the connection portion 50 has a slightly enlarged shape. The neck portion 52 connected to the connection portion 50 is a narrowed portion which is slightly narrower than the grip 54. The grip 54 has a rod-like shape, and this portion is gripped and held by the user.

As shown in FIG. 4, the central axis of the insertion unit 34 and the central axis of the operation unit 36 intersect each other with a predetermined angle therebetween, so that the field of view in the front side is secured even in the state where the operation unit 36 is held. In the present embodiment, a magnetic sensor is provided on the connector 40, and a magnet is provided in the receptacle 38. In the state where the connector 40 is attached on the receptacle 38, a magnetic field of the magnet is detected by the magnetic sensor, and the attached state is electrically judged. The apparatus is desirably constructed so that a transmission signal is supplied only in such an attached state and the supply of the transmission signal is stopped in a state where the attached state is completed (is no longer maintained). With the use of the connector connection, it is possible to discard a portion that is nearer to the living body than is the connector 40; that is, a hand-piece portion, after the use of the ultrasonic probe 32. In other words, the ultrasonic probe 32 itself can be used as a disposable member. In FIG. 4, reference numeral VIII shows a position of a cross section shown in FIG. 8.

FIG. 5 shows an example use of the ultrasonic probe 32. As shown in FIG. 5, guide holes 28A and 30A are formed in a vertebral body 10A. These guide holes 28A and 30A are formed by means of a dedicated tool. In the formation process of the guide holes 28A and 30A, the ultrasonic probe 32 is used as necessary, to inspect the state of the insides of the guide holes 28A and 30A. With the ultrasonic probe 32 of the present embodiment, the shape of the inner wall of the guide hole can be inspected using the tactile sense. More specifically, the vibration transmitted from the tactile member 44 transmits through a path shown with reference numeral 55 to the operation unit 36, and the vibration is transmitted to the hand which holds the operation unit 36. By moving the tactile member 44 in the front or rear direction or rotating the tactile member 44, it is possible to understand the shape of the inner wall surface with the tactile sense. After this process or before this process, transmission and reception of ultrasound may be executed inside the guide holes 28A and 30A using the array transducer 36; that is, an ultrasound diagnosis may be executed. For example, the insertion unit 34 may be moved more deeply after the inner shape is inspected by the tactile sense using the tactile member 44, and then, the inside state of

the vertebral body 10A may be inspected with the ultrasound diagnosis at a contact position of the tactile member 44.

For example, in FIG. 5, the guide hole 28A and a vertebral foramen 26A are very close to each other. Even if this state cannot be noticed by contact with the tactile member 44, with the ultrasound diagnosis, an image of the cross section in front of the array transducer 46 can be formed, and, thus, this state can be noticed on the screen at a deeper side from the surface of the guide hole 28A. Normally, an operation to enlarge stepwise the depth of the guide hole is executed, and the inside of the guide hole is inspected using the ultrasonic probe 32 at each stage. In the above description, the inspection by the ultrasound diagnosis is executed after the inspection by the tactile sense, but alternatively, these inspections can be executed simultaneously. In displaying the ultrasonic image, an image obtained by rotating a normal B mode image by 90° may be displayed.

Because the guide holes 28A and 30A are filled with liquid such as body fluid and cleaning fluid, no air layer would be interposed in the propagation path of the ultrasound, and a superior ultrasound propagation state can be realized. Therefore, it is not necessary to closely contact all surfaces of the array transducer 46 or surfaces corresponding to the acoustic opening to the inner wall surface in the guide hole 28A. In other words, even if the front end portion of the tactile member 44 protrudes on the side of the living body in relation to the surface level of the insertion unit 34, no problem arises in the ultrasound diagnosis.

FIG. 6 shows a structure of the front end portion of the insertion unit 34 as a cross-sectional view. A front-end component 56 is attached on the front end portion. The front-end component 56 is primarily formed with a metal component 58 and a resin component 60. The metal component 58 comprises the tactile member 44, and an anchor 62 connected to the tactile member 44. The tactile member 44 and the anchor 62 are integrated. That is, the tactile member 44 and the anchor 62 are formed as a single metal component. A material of the metal component 58 is, for example, stainless steel.

The resin component 60 comprises a cap portion 68, and a surrounding portion 70 connected to the cap portion 68. The cap portion 68 and the surrounding portion 70 are integrally molded, and are made of a material such as, for example, polyethylene. The resin component 60 may be formed by resin molding.

The front-end component 56 will now be described in more detail. The tactile member 44 comprises a head 44A and a shaft 44B. The head 44A has the shape of a small sphere, and has a diameter of, for example, 1.5 mm. The shaft 44B has a diameter of, for example, 0.8 mm. All or a part of the head 44A protrudes in the living body side in relation to a side surface level of the insertion unit 34 in a direction perpendicular to a central axis 64, with an amount of protrusion 66 of, for example, 1.0 mm. The shaft 44B extends along the central axis 64 of the front-end opening of the insertion unit 34 toward the front side, and is curved in the perpendicular direction described above. More specifically, the shaft 44B is curved toward a predetermined direction. The ultrasound diagnosis is executed toward this direction, as will be described below.

The anchor 62 has a cylindrical shape as a whole, but a part of the anchor 62 is cut out, so that a projection/depression structure exists on the side surface. This is a structural scheme to prevent the anchor 62 from being easily detached. The cap portion 68 has a dome-like shape protruding in the front side, and the shaft 44B described above protrudes in the front side from a center portion of the cap portion 68. The above-described surrounding portion 70 is connected on the back

surface side of the cap portion 68, and has a cylindrical shape. The surrounding portion 70 surrounds the entirety of the anchor 62 having an overall cylindrical shape, and the outer diameter of the surrounding portion 70 matches the inner diameter of a pipe 74 serving as the tube member, as will be described below. In other words, the surrounding portion 70 is inserted in a front end portion 74A of the pipe 74. In this state, the side surface of the anchor 62 and the inner surface of the front end portion 74A of the pipe 74 are separated by a certain distance, and an intermediate portion 72 made of a resin member is present in the gap. The intermediate portion 72 forms a part of the surrounding portion 70. With the intermediate portion 72, insulation between the metal component 58 and the metal pipe 74 is maintained. Because the side surface of the anchor 62 is close to the inner surface of the front end portion 74A of the pipe 74, the vibration transmitted from the head 44A is effectively transmitted to the pipe 74 through the intermediate portion 72. In other words, the metal component 58 and the pipe 74 can be firmly connected mechanically or physically while the resin layer is interposed therebetween.

The outer diameter of the cap portion 68 in the example configuration of FIG. 6 matches an outer diameter of an insulating sheath tube 76. Alternatively, the outer diameter of the cap portion 68 may be matched with an inner diameter of the sheath tube 76 or an inner diameter of the pipe 74. In any case, in the present embodiment, a back side of the cap portion 68 and a front end of the insulating sheath tube 76 are adhered through thermal welding, and the cap portion 68 and the insulating sheath tube 76 are integrated. The integrated structure is shown in FIG. 6 as a thermal welding portion 79. With such a process, the front-end component 56 is connected to the sheath tube 76, and an outer assembly is formed by the front-end component 56 and the sheath tube 76. An inner assembly to be described later is inserted in the inside of the outer assembly.

The front-end component 56 may alternatively be considered as having an insertion portion 56B pressed into the inside of the pipe 74 and a portion in front of the insertion portion 56B; that is, a portion 56A protruding toward the front side in relation to the front end opening of the pipe 74. The portion 56A has, for example, a length of 4.0 mm, and the insertion portion 56B has, for example, a length of 6.0 mm. The outer diameter of the pipe 74 is, for example, 2.4 mm, and the inner diameter of the pipe 74 is, for example, 1.99 mm. The pipe 74 is made of a metal member in the present embodiment, and the metal member is, for example, stainless steel. The outer diameter of the insertion unit 34 is set in a range, for example, of 2.5 mm-3.0 mm, and the outer diameter of the insertion unit 34 in the present embodiment is, for example, 2.8 mm. A diameter of the anchor 62 is, for example, 1.4 mm, and a thickness of the intermediate portion 72 is, for example, 0.3 mm. The anchor 62 has a length of, for example, 5.0 mm. Therefore, an insulating layer of 1.0 mm is provided between the anchor 62 and a transducer unit 82 to be described later. The numerical values described in this specification are all merely exemplary values.

The structure of the insertion unit 34 will now be described in more detail. The insertion unit 34 comprises the above-described pipe 74. The pipe 74 is a tube member, and has a shielding function and a vibration transmitting function. In addition, the sheath tube 76 made of an insulating material is provided on an outside of the pipe 74. As the insulating material, for example, polyethylene or the like is known. The sheath tube 76 is made of a transparent material in the present embodiment, but may alternatively be made of a colored material. Two openings 78 and 80 are formed at the front end portion of the pipe 74. Of the two openings 78 and 80, the

opening 78 functions as an opening for the ultrasound. The opening 80 is formed in order to improve workability during manufacturing. The transducer unit 82 is provided in a deeper side of the opening 78; that is, inside the pipe 74. The transducer unit 82 comprises the array transducer 46. The array transducer 46 comprises a plurality of transducer elements arranged in the axial direction. An ultrasound beam 84 is formed by the array transducer 46, and is electrically scanned. With this process, a scanning surface which is a two-dimensional data reading region is formed. Echo data obtained on the scanning surface is two-dimensionally mapped so that a two-dimensional tomographic image (B mode image) can be formed. In the present embodiment, a plurality of ultrasound beams 84 are formed, and all ultrasonic beams pass through the opening 78. In other words, the opening 78 is formed in a size so as not to block propagation of the ultrasound during transmission and reception.

An FPC (flexible printed circuit) board 86 is attached to the transducer unit 82. The FPC board 86 is a sheet member or a film member for lines. For example, a large number of signal lines are formed by printing on an insulating base sheet. In the present embodiment, the array transducer 46 comprises 50 transducer elements, and, therefore, at least 50 signal lines are formed on the FPC board 86. The signal lines form a signal line array. The FPC board 86 is a board attached to the transducer unit 82, and the FPC board 86 is connected to another FPC board (not shown in FIG. 6). A thin foil made of copper is provided on the living body side of the array transducer 46, and functions as a ground electrode. A conductor of a cable 88 serving as a ground line is connected to the ground electrode. The cable 88 extends to the rear end side using the space of the center portion of the pipe 74. The other FPC board described above is rounded and inserted along the inner wall surface of the pipe 74. These structures will be described later in more detail. One or a plurality of matching layers are provided on the living body side of the array transducer 46 as necessary, and an acoustic lens is also provided as necessary. In the present embodiment, a molding member 90 fills the surrounding of the transducer unit 82, and the molding member 90 is an adhesive. The molding member 90 is formed with a material having an acoustic impedance close to that of the living body, in order to not block propagation of the ultrasound. The material of the sheath tube 76 also is preferably a material having an acoustic impedance close to the acoustic impedance of the living body.

The array transducer 46 is aligned in a direction matching a direction in which the tactile member 44 extends. That is, the ultrasound beam is formed in the insertion unit 34 in a direction where inspection by tactile sense is desired. Alternatively, these directions may be separately determined. With the matching of the directions as in the present embodiment, however, it becomes possible to execute the ultrasound inspection after the tactile inspection by contact, at the same site without axially rotating the ultrasonic probe. Alternatively, the ultrasound beam may be formed in a direction in front and to the side of the transducer unit 82 using a deflection scan technique. In the present embodiment, an electrical linear scan method is used, but alternatively, other electronic scan methods such as an electronic sector scanning method may be applied. Alternatively, a 2D array transducer may be provided.

FIG. 7 shows a cross sectional view of a position shown in FIG. 6 with reference numeral VII. In FIG. 7, the pipe 74 is provided inside the sheath tube 76. From a different point of view, the sheath tube 76 is provided to cover the pipe 74. The two openings 78 and 80 are formed in the pipe 74, and, in FIG. 7, the opening 78 is shown at the lower side and the opening

80 is shown at the upper side. The transducer unit 82 is provided in the pipe 74. As described above, the transducer unit 82 comprises the array transducer 46, and a backing 92 on the back surface side. A pedestal 94 is provided on the back surface side. On the living body side of the array transducer 46; that is, in the front side of the array transducer 46, one or a plurality of matching layers are provided as necessary. The molding member 90 is provided around the transducer unit 82. In particular, a molding member 90A is provided on the front side of the array transducer 46, so that ultrasound propagation is secured. The ultrasound passes through the molding member 90A and a part 76A of the sheath tube. The FPC board 86 is provided surrounding the transducer unit 82. The FPC board 86 comprises three portions 86A, 86B, and 86C, which are provided on three respective surfaces. The copper foil described above with reference to FIG. 6 is not shown in FIG. 7. A thickness of the molding member shown with reference numeral 90A is, for example, 0.3 mm. A plurality of signal lines which are connected to the plurality of transducer elements are formed on the FPC board 86 by printing. A rear end portion of the FPC board 86 is connected to the front end portion of the other FPC board through thermo compression bonding. With this configuration, the signal line array of one board and the signal line array of the other board are electrically connected to each other in a one-to-one relationship. Alternatively, a ground line may be provided on the FPC board 86, or the ground line may be extended by means of a cable as described above.

FIG. 8 shows a cross section at an intermediate position of the insertion unit. As described above, the sheath tube 76 is provided on the outside of the pipe 74. As shown in FIG. 8, an FPC board 96 is provided in an inside space 74B of the pipe 74. The FPC board 96 is a long-and-narrow sheet having a band shape extending from a front end portion to the rear end portion of the insertion unit, and is curved in the pipe 74 along the inner surface of the pipe 74. That is, as shown in FIG. 8, the FPC board 96 is inserted in the pipe 74 in a rounded shape like a tube. The concept of the "tube" includes a semi-cylindrical shape or the like. The FPC board 96 may have the C-shape before insertion into the pipe 74 or may be curved according to the shape of the inner wall surface of the pipe 74 to become the C-shape as shown in FIG. 8. The concept of the "C-shape" includes an arch shape.

A large number of signal lines are formed on the FPC board 96 by printing, along the width direction; that is, the curving direction, and form a signal line array. Each signal line is a line extending in the axial direction. With the use of the printing technique, each line can be formed with a very narrow width, and the pitch between adjacent lines can be set to a very low value. Therefore, a large number of signal lines can be easily formed at a high density over the FPC board 96. One or a plurality of ground lines may be formed over the FPC board 96 as necessary, or a signal line array may be formed on one surface side, and the other surface side may be set as a solid electrode for grounding. In the present embodiment, the FPC board 96 is curved in the pipe 74 in the C-shape as described above. That is, one end edge and the other end edge are distanced from each other. The FPC board 96 substantially has a shape close to a cylinder, but the ends are distanced from each other with a certain gap region. With such a structure, because no overlap of the ends occurs, there can be obtained an advantage that cross-talk can be prevented or reduced. Alternatively, a shield line or a ground line may be appropriately provided and an overlap of the ends may be caused. The FPC board may be inserted with a whirl-like

shape or the FPC board may be inserted in a spiral-like shape. As an alternative configuration, a folded shape may be considered.

As shown in FIG. 8, a certain partial space is created inside the FPC board 96 having a rounded shape along the central axis, and, from the viewpoint of using such a dead space, the cable 88 is provided in the partial space in the present embodiment. The cable 88 comprises a central conductor 88A and a cover 88B. With such a configuration, the ground can be formed using also a wide conductor, and, therefore, there can be obtained an advantage that a superior ground can be constructed. In the present embodiment, one cable is inserted into the pipe 74. However, if more space is available, a plurality of cables may be inserted. When a large number of cables are inserted, the vibration transmission function of the pipe 74 may be obstructed, and, therefore, the inner structure is desirably determined so that such a disadvantage does not arise. Thus, when space is available, a plurality of FPC boards may be inserted in a curved state into the pipe 74. With the normal curved shape as shown in FIG. 8, there can be obtained an advantage that the FPC board 96 may be easily inserted into the pipe 74. For example, it is very difficult to insert 50 wires or cables into a very narrow pipe, but in the present embodiment, there can be obtained an advantage that such a large number of signal lines can be easily placed. The FPC board 96 has an elastic function, and a restoration force from the curved shape to the flat shape is always present. Therefore, the FPC board 96 naturally contacts the inner surface of the pipe 74. With this structure, it is possible to minimize the radius of curvature of the FPC board 96 and to minimize the distortion caused in the FPC board 96.

In the curved shape shown in FIG. 8, the signal line array may be formed on one of an outer side surface 96A of the FPC board 96 and an inner side surface 96B of the FPC board 96. Alternatively, the signal line array may be formed on both surfaces 96A and 96B. The pipe 74 is formed with a conductor and is grounded. Therefore, there can be obtained an advantage that noise from outside can be blocked with the pipe 74.

FIG. 9 shows a cross sectional diagram of the operation unit 36. As described above, the operation unit 36 comprises the grip 54 and the neck portion 52, and further comprises a connection portion 50. An FPC board 100 is provided in an inside space 36A of the operation unit 36. The FPC board 100 has a shape of a band extending in the axial direction of the operation unit 36, and the front end portion 100A of the FPC board 100 is enlarged in the width direction. In the connection portion 50, a slightly enlarged space 98 is formed, and the rear end portion of the FPC board 96 passing through the pipe as described above extends into the space 98. Specifically, the rear end portion 96C exiting the pipe is enlarged in the width direction, and is connected to the front end portion 100A of the FPC board 100 described above. More specifically, the signal line array of one side and the signal line array of the other side are electrically and physically connected to each other in a one-to-one relationship by thermo-compression bonding. The thermo-compression bonded portion is shown by a reference numeral 102. By adhering after the end portions are enlarged, it is possible to increase an allowance range of the position deviation in the width direction, and the cross-talk between signal lines can be effectively prevented. Therefore, there can be obtained an advantage that the workability can be improved. The shape of the signal line array can be easily designed using the printing technique.

As shown in FIG. 9, the FPC board 100 passes through the inside of the operation unit 36, and the rear end portion of the FPC board 100 is electrically connected to the receptacle 38.

In this case also, the thermo-compression bonding is employed. With this structure, the electrical connection with the connector on the side of the cable is achieved through the receptacle 38. Reference numerals 104 and 106 represent O-rings. Reference numeral 103 represents a frame when the connector connection is realized. Alternatively, an adhering force may be generated using magnetic force. In FIG. 9, the cable which forms the ground line is not shown. The cable is connected from the inside of the connection portion 50 through the inside space 36A to a ground terminal of the receptacle 38. Alternatively, this connection may be realized using a relay cable. In the FPC boards 96 and 100, a plurality of signal lines are aligned in the lateral width direction, and, in the present embodiment, the signal line arrays are arranged on one surface. Alternatively, a multilayer board or the like may be employed to three-dimensionally arrange the plurality of signal lines.

Next, a method of manufacturing the ultrasonic probe will be described in detail with reference to FIGS. 10-18.

In S10 shown in FIG. 10, the front-end component is manufactured. This process will be described with reference to FIGS. 11-13. FIG. 11 shows the metal component 58, which comprises the tactile member 44 and the anchor 62. FIG. 12 shows a perspective view of the anchor 62. In the example configuration of FIG. 12, one recess 108 is formed on the side surface of the anchor 62, which is a structure for preventing detachment. Alternatively, a projection may be formed in place of the recess 108, or a plurality of recesses or the like may be formed. As shown in FIG. 13, the front-end component 56 is manufactured with a molding process on the metal component 58 to provide the molding member 60 surrounding the anchor 62. That is, the molding member 60 is the resin component as described above (FIG. 6), and comprises the cap portion 68 and the surrounding portion 70.

Referring back to FIG. 10, in S12, the outer assembly manufactured. A structure of the outer assembly is shown in FIG. 14, and also in FIG. 18(A). In FIG. 14, in manufacturing the outer assembly 110, an operation to adhere the front edge of the sheath tube 76 to the back surface of the cap portion 68 of the resin component 60 by thermal welding is executed. Reference numeral 79 shows the thermal welding portion. In the example configuration of FIG. 14, the outer diameter of the cap portion 68 and the outer diameter of the sheath tube 76 match each other, but such matching of size is not necessary, so long as the thermal welding can be executed. In the front end portion of the sheath tube 76, the surrounding portion 70 is provided while being distanced from the inner surface of the sheath tube 76, and a slit 118 having a cylindrical shape is formed around the surrounding portion 70. As will be described later, the front end portion of the pipe is inserted into the slit 118. Thicknesses 114 and 116 are preferably set in a range such that insulation can be reliably secured and the mechanical connection can be firmly achieved. In the manufacturing of the outer assembly 110, the thermal welding operation as described above is executed, and the front end side of the sheath tube 76 is completely sealed.

Referring back to FIG. 10, in S14, an operation of electrically connecting to the transducer unit is executed. This process will be described with reference to FIGS. 15 and 16. FIG. 15 is a diagram showing the transducer unit 82 viewed from above, and FIG. 16 is a diagram showing the transducer unit 82 viewed from below. In FIG. 15, the FPC board 86 is attached to the transducer unit 82, and the extending end of the FPC board 86 is connected to the front end portion of the FPC board 96. The connection portion is shown as a thermal compression bonding portion 120. The FPC board 96 is inserted and placed in the pipe, with a tube-like rounded

shape. The signal line array on the FPC board 86 and the signal line array on the FPC board 96 are individually connected. In this manner, the signal lines are connected individually to the transmission/reception channels; that is, the transducer elements, in the transducer unit 82. In FIG. 16, the FPC board 96 in the rounded state is shown, and a cable for the ground is passed through this structure, but the cable is not shown in FIG. 16. Reference numeral 84 represents a direction of the ultrasound beam. The structure shown in FIGS. 15 and 16 is merely exemplary.

Referring back to FIG. 10, after the electrical components are manufactured as described above, in S16, the inner assembly is manufactured. This process will be described with reference to FIG. 17 and FIG. 18(B). FIG. 17 shows the front end portion of the pipe 74. The openings 78 and 80 are formed in the front end portion, and a space between the openings 78 and 80 is a placement space 122 for the transducer unit. On a front side, an insertion space 124 of the front-end component is present. As described above, the opening 80 on the upper side does not need to be formed. As shown in FIG. 18(B), the transducer unit is inserted into the pipe 74 through any of the openings. Before the insertion, the FPC board connected to the transducer unit 82 is inserted to the rear end side into the pipe 74 in a curved shape. As shown in FIG. 9, the rear end portion of the FPC board 96 is enlarged, and, therefore, the rear end portion is rounded into a smaller shape when the FPC board 96 is inserted into the pipe 74. Alternatively, after the transducer unit 82 is placed, the FPC board which is already attached to the transducer unit 82 and the FPC board which is already rounded and inserted into the pipe may be connected within the pipe. For the placement of the transducer unit 82, an adhesive or the like is used. Alternatively, the transducer unit may be inserted from the rear end side of the pipe 74.

Referring back to FIG. 10, in S18, the insertion unit is manufactured as shown in FIG. 18. Specifically, FIG. 18(A) shows the outer assembly 110, and FIG. 18(B) shows the inner assembly 126. The inner assembly 126 is inserted into the inside of the outer assembly 110 from the rear end side of the outer assembly 110. Prior to the insertion process, as shown by reference numeral 130 in FIG. 18, an adhesive is injected into the front end portion of the outer assembly 110. The adhesive forms the molding member around the transducer unit. With the insertion of the inner assembly 126 into the outer assembly 110, the insertion unit in the front-end component is inserted into the front end portion 74A of the pipe 74. That is, the front end portion of the pipe 74 is fitted to the slit having the cylindrical shape. As described above, the front-end component is already molded, and is welded and integrated with the sheath tube. Therefore, by merely inserting the inner assembly 126 into the outer assembly 110, an appropriate position relationship can be achieved between the front end portion 74A of the pipe 74 and the anchor, and, thus, to appropriately position these components.

Referring back to FIG. 10, in S22, the operation unit manufactured in S20 is connected to the insertion unit, and, with this process, a hand-piece is manufactured. The operation unit is shown in FIG. 9 described above, and the hand-piece is shown in FIGS. 3 and 4 described above.

FIGS. 19 and 20 show an example system configuration. In the example configuration shown in FIG. 19, the ultrasonic probe 32 for supporting spine surgery comprises an array transducer, and the connector 40 is detachably attached to the receptacle of the probe. The connector 40 comprises a magnetic sensor 128, and the connector attachment state is judged by detecting a magnetic field. The cable 130 is attached to the connector 40, and a connector 132 is provided on the other end side of the cable 130, which is detachably attached to a

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body **140** of an ultrasound diagnosis apparatus. In such a structure, when the ultrasonic probe **32** is to be discarded after use, the connector **40** may be removed.

FIG. **20** shows another example system configuration. An ultrasonic probe **32A** comprises the array transducer. A cable **130A** is connected to the ultrasonic probe **32A** in a fixed manner, and a connector **142** is provided on an end of the cable **130A**. The connector **142** is detachably attached to a relay box **144**. The attachment may be detected using a magnetic sensor **146**. A cable is attached to the relay box **144**, and a connector **148** is provided on an end of the cable. The connector **148** is detachably attached to a body **140A** of an ultrasound diagnostic apparatus. The body **140A** of the ultrasound diagnostic apparatus comprises a transmission unit, a reception unit, an image formation unit, a display, an operation panel, etc.

According to the embodiment described above, a tissue insertion type ultrasonic probe which can execute both the tactile inspection and ultrasound diagnosis can be formed. In addition, according to the embodiment described above, even if the diameter of the insertion unit is reduced, a large number of signal lines can be simply and easily provided in the insertion unit. Moreover, according to the embodiment described above, in a state where an insertion portion in the front-end component is inserted into the pipe, the anchor and the pipe are firmly connected mechanically while being electrically insulated. Therefore, there can be obtained an advantage that superior transmission of vibration can be achieved while insulation is secured.

FIGS. **21** and **22** show a structure of primary portions of another embodiment of the present invention. A line assembly structure shown in FIG. **21** is constructed within a front end portion of the pipe forming a part of the insertion unit. Specifically, an FPC board **200** is attached to a transducer unit (not shown). An FPC board **202** is inserted in a rounded shape in the pipe. FIG. **22(A)** and FIG. **22(B)** show an expanded view of the FPC board **200** and the FPC board **202**. The FPC board **200** comprises a portion **204** connected to the array transducer in the transducer unit and a portion **206** extending from the portion **204**. The portion **206** is enlarged, and an end (extension end) **208** of the portion **206** forms a contact portion. The FPC board **200** comprises a signal line array **210**. In the signal line array **210**, an inter-line pitch in the contact portion **208** is larger than an inter-line pitch in the portion **204**. The FPC board **202** comprises a body portion **212** and an enlarged end **214**, and a front end portion of the end **214** forms a contact portion **216**. The FPC board **202** comprises a signal line array **218**. In the signal line array **218**, an inter-line pitch in the contact portion **216** is larger than an inter-line pitch in the body portion **212**. Inter-line pitches (line patterns) of two contact portions **208** and **216** are identical to each other, and the contact portions **208** and **216** are overlapped and connected through methods such as pressurization adhesion.

In FIG. **21**, reference numeral **217** represents a space in which a backing or the like is placed in the transducer unit. The array transducer is provided on an upper side of the portion **204** of the FPC board **200**. A copper foil which forms a ground electrode is provided on an upper side of the array transducer. The ground line is not shown in FIG. **21**. In a state where the FPC board **200** is attached to the transducer unit, the FPC board **202** is connected to the combined structure. Then, the FPC board **200** is folded in a manner to enclose the backing of the transducer unit. With this process, the end **214** of the FPC board **202** is also folded. The body portion **212** of the FPC board **202** is set in a rounded state in the pipe.

When the above-described line assembly structure is placed in the pipe, first, in a state where the line assembly

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structure is connected to the transducer unit, a rear end portion of the rounded FPC board **202** is inserted into an opening formed on a front end portion of the pipe, and the rear end portion is gradually sent into the pipe. The rear end portion is then pulled out from a rear end opening of the pipe to the outside. Then, the transducer unit is fixed on a predetermined position of the front end portion of the pipe using an adhesive or the like. According to the structure shown in FIGS. **21** and **22**, two FPC boards can be reliably and easily connected. Because the inter-line pitch is widened at the two contact portions, the workability during connection is superior. In addition, a problem of erroneous line connection tends not to occur.

What is claimed is:

1. A tissue insertion type ultrasonic probe comprising:
 - an insertion unit for inserting into a target tissue, the target tissue being a bone, and the insertion unit being adapted to be inserted into a guide hole formed in the bone before a bolt is inserted into the guide hole, so as to inspect the guide hole by tactile sense of a user and by ultrasound diagnosis;
 - an operation unit which is connected to the insertion unit; and
 - a tactile member which is provided on a front end portion of the insertion unit, and is adapted to inspect an inside of the target tissue by tactile sense,
 wherein the insertion unit comprises:
 - a tube member;
 - an array transducer which is provided at a front end portion of the tube member and which has a plurality of transducer elements for inspecting the inside of the target tissue by ultrasound diagnosis;
 - a first line sheet comprising a first signal line array which is electrically connected to the plurality of transducer elements, the first signal line array having been printed on the first line sheet, wherein the first line sheet covers a portion of the array transducer to form a part of the array transducer, and wherein the first line sheet extends linearly from the array transducer; and
 - a second line sheet comprising a second signal line array, the second signal line array having been printed on the second line sheet, wherein the second line sheet extends continuously from the front end portion of the tube member into an inside space of the operation unit, the second line sheet being stored in an inside space of the tube member in a tube-like rounded shape, and wherein an extension end portion of the first line sheet and the front end portion of the second line sheet are connected to each other in the inside space of the tube member, and thus the first signal line array and the second signal line array are electrically connected to each other,
 wherein the operation unit extends from a rear end portion of the tube member, wherein the tube member is adapted to transmit vibration from the tactile member to the operation unit, wherein an outer diameter of the tube member is 3 mm or less, and wherein the second line sheet is adapted to exert an elastic force that restores a curved shape of the second line sheet to a flat shape, such that the second line sheet contacts an inner wall surface of the tube member by the elastic force.

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2. The tissue insertion type ultrasonic probe according to claim 1,

wherein the tube member is made of a pipe member, the pipe member being adapted to shield the tube member from outside noises and to transmit vibration, and

wherein the curved shape of the second line sheet is along a shape of the inner wall surface of the tube member.

3. The tissue insertion type ultrasonic probe according to claim 2,

wherein the second line sheet has a cross section of a C-shape in the tube member, and

wherein a right side edge and a left side edge of the second line sheet are separate from each other.

4. The tissue insertion type ultrasonic probe according to claim 1, further comprising:

a ground cable which is electrically connected to a ground line of the array transducer is provided in a central space portion surrounded by the second line sheet in the inside space of the tube member.

5. The tissue insertion type ultrasonic probe according to claim 1, further comprising:

a third line sheet which has a third signal line array is stored in the inside space of the operation unit, the third signal line array having been printed on the third line sheet; and a rear end portion of the second line sheet and a front end portion of the third line sheet are connected in the inside

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space of the operation unit, and thus the second signal line array and the third signal line array are electrically connected to each other.

6. The tissue insertion type ultrasonic probe according to claim 5,

wherein the rear end portion of the second line sheet and the front end portion of the third line sheet have an enlarged shape.

7. The tissue insertion type ultrasonic probe according to claim 6,

wherein the operation unit extends in a slanted direction from a base end portion of the tube member such that a central axis of the tube member and a central axis of the operation unit intersect each other,

wherein the operation unit has an enlarged connection portion which holds a base end portion of the insertion unit, and

wherein the rear end portion of the second line sheet and the front end portion of the third line sheet are stored in an inside space of the connection portion.

8. The tissue insertion type ultrasonic probe according to claim 5,

wherein the operation unit is provided with a receptacle to which a cable connector is detachably attached, and wherein the rear end portion of the third line sheet is connected to the receptacle.

* * * * *

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摘要(译)

用作支撑脊柱手术的超声探头用作组织插入型超声探头，包括插入单元和操作单元。在插入单元的前端部分上，设置有触觉构件和换能器单元。插入单元包括管和设置在管外部的鞘管。在管道中提供用作线板的FPC板。FPC板沿着管的内壁表面插入类似于管的圆形形状。通过印刷在FPC板上形成大量信号线。接地电缆设置在FPC板的内部空间中。在操作单元中，FPC板的后端部分和另一FPC板的前端部分通过热压接合连接。

