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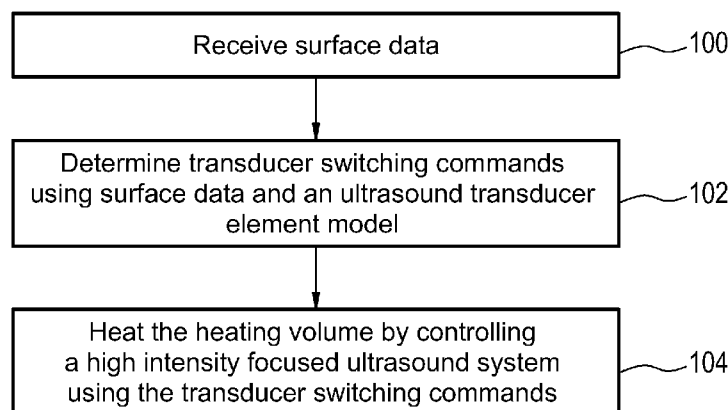
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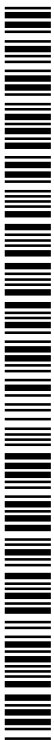
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(54) Title: MEDICAL APPARATUS FOR HEATING A HEATING VOLUME DEFINED BY A SURFACE

FIG. 1



(57) Abstract: The invention provides for a medical apparatus (300, 500, 600) comprising a high intensity focused ultrasound system (302), a memory containing instructions, and a processor. Execution of the instructions causes the processor to receive (100, 202) surface data (342) descriptive of the location of a surface (322). The surface data defines the location of the heating volume. Execution of the instructions further cause the processor to determine (102, 204) a set of transducer switching commands (344) using the heating location data and an ultrasound transducer element model (352) and control (104, 206) the high intensity focused ultrasound system with the set of transducer switching commands to heat the heating volume. The set of transducer switching commands comprises an intensity level for the multiple ultrasound transducer elements either above or below a predetermined intensity for controlling a cross sectional shape of the heating volume to encompass the surface.



Medical apparatus for heating a heating volume defined by a surface

## TECHNICAL FIELD

The invention relates to high intensity focused ultrasound, in particular to the heating of a volume specified by a surface.

## 5 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

In high intensity focused ultrasound (HIFU) an array of ultrasonic transducer elements are used to form an ultrasonic transducer. Supplying alternating current electrical power to the transducer elements causes them to generate ultrasonic waves. The ultrasonic waves from each of the transducer elements either add constructively or destructively. By  
10 controlling the phase of alternating current electrical power supplied to each of the transducer elements the focal point or volume into which the ultrasound power is focused may be controlled.

To ease the pain and suffering of some cancer patients, HIFU bone therapy has been used to destroy nerves on a restricted bone surface area. Current HIFU bone therapy  
15 applications work by placing cells or sonication points of various sizes either on the bone surface or behind it. To treat a whole bone surface, many points may need to be sonicated. Patients suffering from bone cancers may find it extremely difficult to remain still during a long procedure.

## 20 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention provides for a medical apparatus and a computer program product in the independent claims. Embodiments are given in the dependent claims.

As will be appreciated by one skilled in the art, aspects of the present invention may be embodied as a apparatus, method or computer program product.

25 Accordingly, aspects of the present invention may take the form of an entirely hardware embodiment, an entirely software embodiment (including firmware, resident software, micro-code, etc.) or an embodiment combining software and hardware aspects that may all generally be referred to herein as a "circuit," "module" or "system." Furthermore, aspects of

the present invention may take the form of a computer program product embodied in one or more computer readable medium(s) having computer executable code embodied thereon.

Any combination of one or more computer readable medium(s) may be utilized. The computer readable medium may be a computer readable signal medium or a computer readable storage medium. A 'computer-readable storage medium' as used herein encompasses any tangible storage medium which may store instructions which are executable by a processor of a computing device. The computer-readable storage medium may be referred to as a computer-readable non-transitory storage medium. The computer-readable storage medium may also be referred to as a tangible computer readable medium. In some embodiments, a computer-readable storage medium may also be able to store data which is able to be accessed by the processor of the computing device. Examples of computer-readable storage media include, but are not limited to: a floppy disk, a magnetic hard disk drive, a solid state hard disk, flash memory, a USB thumb drive, Random Access Memory (RAM), Read Only Memory (ROM), an optical disk, a magneto-optical disk, and the register file of the processor. Examples of optical disks include Compact Disks (CD) and Digital Versatile Disks (DVD), for example CD-ROM, CD-RW, CD-R, DVD-ROM, DVD-RW, or DVD-R disks. The term computer readable-storage medium also refers to various types of recording media capable of being accessed by the computer device via a network or communication link. For example a data may be retrieved over a modem, over the internet, or over a local area network. Computer executable code embodied on a computer readable medium may be transmitted using any appropriate medium, including but not limited to wireless, wireline, optical fiber cable, RF, etc., or any suitable combination of the foregoing.

A computer readable signal medium may include a propagated data signal with computer executable code embodied therein, for example, in baseband or as part of a carrier wave. Such a propagated signal may take any of a variety of forms, including, but not limited to, electro-magnetic, optical, or any suitable combination thereof. A computer readable signal medium may be any computer readable medium that is not a computer readable storage medium and that can communicate, propagate, or transport a program for use by or in connection with an instruction execution system, apparatus, or device.

'Computer memory' or 'memory' is an example of a computer-readable storage medium. Computer memory is any memory which is directly accessible to a processor. 'Computer storage' or 'storage' is a further example of a computer-readable storage medium. Computer storage is any non-volatile computer-readable storage medium. In some embodiments computer storage may also be computer memory or vice versa.

A 'processor' as used herein encompasses an electronic component which is able to execute a program or machine executable instruction or computer executable code. References to the computing device comprising "a processor" should be interpreted as possibly containing more than one processor or processing core. The processor may for instance be a multi-core processor. A processor may also refer to a collection of processors within a single computer system or distributed amongst multiple computer systems. The term computing device should also be interpreted to possibly refer to a collection or network of computing devices each comprising a processor or processors. The computer executable code may be executed by multiple processors that may be within the same computing device or which may even be distributed across multiple computing devices.

Computer executable code may comprise machine executable instructions or a program which causes a processor to perform an aspect of the present invention. Computer executable code for carrying out operations for aspects of the present invention may be written in any combination of one or more programming languages, including an object oriented programming language such as Java, Smalltalk, C++ or the like and conventional procedural programming languages, such as the "C" programming language or similar programming languages and compiled into machine executable instructions. In some instances the computer executable code may be in the form of a high level language or in a pre-compiled form and be used in conjunction with an interpreter which generates the machine executable instructions on the fly.

The computer executable code may execute entirely on the user's computer, partly on the user's computer, as a stand-alone software package, partly on the user's computer and partly on a remote computer or entirely on the remote computer or server. In the latter scenario, the remote computer may be connected to the user's computer through any type of network, including a local area network (LAN) or a wide area network (WAN), or the connection may be made to an external computer (for example, through the Internet using an Internet Service Provider).

Aspects of the present invention are described with reference to flowchart illustrations and/or block diagrams of methods, apparatus (systems) and computer program products according to embodiments of the invention. It will be understood that each block or a portion of the blocks of the flowchart, illustrations, and/or block diagrams, can be implemented by computer program instructions in form of computer executable code when applicable. It is further understood that, when not mutually exclusive, combinations of blocks in different flowcharts, illustrations, and/or block diagrams may be combined. These

computer program instructions may be provided to a processor of a general purpose computer, special purpose computer, or other programmable data processing apparatus to produce a machine, such that the instructions, which execute via the processor of the computer or other programmable data processing apparatus, create means for implementing the functions/acts specified in the flowchart and/or block diagram block or blocks.

These computer program instructions may also be stored in a computer readable medium that can direct a computer, other programmable data processing apparatus, or other devices to function in a particular manner, such that the instructions stored in the computer readable medium produce an article of manufacture including instructions which implement the function/act specified in the flowchart and/or block diagram block or blocks.

The computer program instructions may also be loaded onto a computer, other programmable data processing apparatus, or other devices to cause a series of operational steps to be performed on the computer, other programmable apparatus or other devices to produce a computer implemented process such that the instructions which execute on the computer or other programmable apparatus provide processes for implementing the functions/acts specified in the flowchart and/or block diagram block or blocks.

A 'user interface' as used herein is an interface which allows a user or operator to interact with a computer or computer system. A 'user interface' may also be referred to as a 'human interface device.' A user interface may provide information or data to the operator and/or receive information or data from the operator. A user interface may enable input from an operator to be received by the computer and may provide output to the user from the computer. In other words, the user interface may allow an operator to control or manipulate a computer and the interface may allow the computer indicate the effects of the operator's control or manipulation. The display of data or information on a display or a graphical user interface is an example of providing information to an operator. The receiving of data through a keyboard, mouse, trackball, touchpad, pointing stick, graphics tablet, joystick, gamepad, webcam, headset, gear sticks, steering wheel, pedals, wired glove, dance pad, remote control, and accelerometer are all examples of user interface components which enable the receiving of information or data from an operator.

A 'hardware interface' as used herein encompasses an interface which enables the processor of a computer system to interact with and/or control an external computing device and/or apparatus. A hardware interface may allow a processor to send control signals or instructions to an external computing device and/or apparatus. A hardware interface may also enable a processor to exchange data with an external computing device and/or apparatus.

Examples of a hardware interface include, but are not limited to: a universal serial bus, IEEE 1394 port, parallel port, IEEE 1284 port, serial port, RS-232 port, IEEE-488 port, Bluetooth connection, Wireless local area network connection, TCP/IP connection, Ethernet connection, control voltage interface, MIDI interface, analog input interface, and digital input interface.

A 'display' or 'display device' as used herein encompasses an output device or a user interface adapted for displaying images or data. A display may output visual, audio, and or tactile data. Examples of a display include, but are not limited to: a computer monitor, a television screen, a touch screen, tactile electronic display, Braille screen,

Cathode ray tube (CRT), Storage tube, Bistable display, Electronic paper, Vector display, Flat panel display, Vacuum fluorescent display (VF), Light-emitting diode (LED) displays, Electroluminescent display (ELD), Plasma display panels (PDP), Liquid crystal display (LCD), Organic light-emitting diode displays (OLED), a projector, and Head-mounted display.

Medical image data is defined herein as two or three dimensional data that has been acquired using a medical imaging scanner. A medical imaging scanner is defined herein as a apparatus adapted for acquiring information about the physical structure of a patient and construct sets of two dimensional or three dimensional medical image data. Medical image data can be used to construct visualizations which are useful for diagnosis by a physician.

This visualization can be performed using a computer.

Magnetic Resonance (MR) data is defined herein as being the recorded measurements of radio frequency signals emitted by atomic spins by the antenna of a Magnetic resonance apparatus during a magnetic resonance imaging scan. Magnetic resonance data is an example of medical image data. A Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) image is defined herein as being the reconstructed two or three dimensional visualization of anatomic data contained within the magnetic resonance imaging data. This visualization can be performed using a computer.

Magnetic resonance data may comprise the measurements of radio frequency signals emitted by atomic spins by the antenna of a Magnetic resonance apparatus during a magnetic resonance imaging scan which contains information which may be used for magnetic resonance thermometry. Magnetic resonance thermometry functions by measuring changes in temperature sensitive parameters. Examples of parameters that may be measured during magnetic resonance thermometry are: the proton resonance frequency shift, the diffusion coefficient, or changes in the T1 and/or T2 relaxation time may be used to measure

the temperature using magnetic resonance. The proton resonance frequency shift is temperature dependent, because the magnetic field that individual protons, hydrogen atoms, experience depends upon the surrounding molecular structure. An increase in temperature decreases molecular screening due to the temperature affecting the hydrogen bonds. This leads to a temperature dependence of the proton resonance frequency.

The proton density depends linearly on the equilibrium magnetization. It is therefore possible to determine temperature changes using proton density weighted images.

The relaxation times T1, T2, and T2-star (sometimes written as T2\*) are also temperature dependent. The reconstruction of T1, T2, and T2-star weighted images can therefore be used to construct thermal or temperature maps.

The temperature also affects the Brownian motion of molecules in an aqueous solution. Therefore pulse sequences which are able to measure diffusion coefficients such as a pulsed diffusion gradient spin echo may be used to measure temperature.

One of the most useful methods of measuring temperature using magnetic resonance is by measuring the proton resonance frequency (PRF) shift of water protons. The resonance frequency of the protons is temperature dependent. As the temperature changes in a voxel the frequency shift will cause the measured phase of the water protons to change. The temperature change between two phase images can therefore be determined. This method of determining temperature has the advantage that it is relatively fast in comparison to the other methods. The PRF method is discussed in greater detail than other methods herein. However, the methods and techniques discussed herein are also applicable to the other methods of performing thermometry with magnetic resonance imaging.

Spectroscopic magnetic resonance data is defined herein as being the recorded measurements of radio frequency signals emitted by atomic spins by the antenna of a Magnetic resonance apparatus during a magnetic resonance imaging scan which contains information which is descriptive of multiple resonance peaks.

The spectroscopic magnetic resonance data may for instance be used to perform a proton spectroscopic (PS) imaging based temperature mapping method which can produce temperature maps on absolute scale. This absolute scale temperature map may therefore be used to perform a temperature calibration. This method relies on the physical principles of water proton resonance shift temperature dependence as the proton resonance frequency method, but the acquisition method is different: the frequency shift is calculated from the magnetic resonance spectra. The shift is calculated from the position difference of the water and a reference proton peak. Protons in lipids may for example be used as

reference, as their resonance frequency is known to be almost independent of temperature, while the water proton peak has linear dependence on temperature. This can be done in the voxels, where both tissue types are present. If water and lipids do not exist in the same voxel, one may try to use some other tissue type than lipids as reference. If not successful, there  
5 may be some voxels where the reference peaks, and therefore the temperature data, are not available. Interpolation and/or temperature filtering may be used to help these situations, since body temperature is normally not expected to change rapidly spatially with the highly localized temperature rise typically caused by thermal therapy being an obvious exception. The utilization of reference peaks makes the method relatively independent of field drifts or  
10 inter-scan motion. Because the scanning takes a time of at least on the order of one minute with current methods, the PS method is susceptible to intra-scan motion or temperature change during scanning. In a case where temperature is constant or temperature variation is small both in time and space, the method is able to produce useful information. For example, with the Magnetic Resonance Guided High Intensity Focused Ultrasound (MR-HIFU), the PS  
15 method can be used to provide the actual body temperature distribution before start of MR-HIFU or other temperature treatment as opposed to using a spatially homogeneous starting temperature taken as the body core temperature measured with a thermometer probe. Alternatively, the PS method can be used as a sanity check for the cumulative temperature between heat treatments outside the treatment area.

20 An 'ultrasound window' as used herein encompasses a window which is effectively transparent to ultrasonic waves or energy. Typically a thin film or membrane is used as an ultrasound window. The ultrasound window may for example be made of a thin membrane of BoPET (Biaxially-oriented polyethylene terephthalate).

In one aspect the invention provides for a medical apparatus comprising a  
25 high-intensity focused ultrasound system. The high-intensity focused ultrasound system comprises an ultrasound transducer array for heating a heating volume. The ultrasound transducer array comprises multiple ultrasound transducer elements. The medical apparatus further comprises a memory for storing machine executable instructions. The medical apparatus further comprises a processor for controlling the medical apparatus.

30 The medical apparatus of the invention comprises an ultrasound transducer array with a plurality of transducer elements arranged in a geometrical pattern. The geometrical pattern with the location and orientation of the transducer array defines a geometric focus into which the radiation from the individual transducer elements is focused when all transducer elements are activated in-phase. The focus may be adjusted by



electronically controlling the phase and optionally the amplitude, of the individual transducer elements. The phase and amplitude of the individual transducer elements are controlled by way of a set of transducer switching commands. When the phase and amplitude of the individual transducer elements are adjusted the shape of the volumetric ultrasound beam is adjusted and the size and position of the actual focus of the ultrasound radiation is changed. The individual transducer elements may even be adjusted so that no local constructive interference occurs and at best partial constructive interferences occur of a wider area, thus enlarging the focal area so that in practice no effective focusing occurs.

According to the invention, the transducer elements are controlled so that the transverse cross section of the near field of the ultrasound transducer beam emitted by the transducer array corresponds with the surface area to be treated. That is, the transverse cross section of the near field of the volumetric ultrasound beam is arranged to cover the surface area to be treated. Preferably, the transverse cross section of the near field coincides with the surface area to be treated. Notably, the transducer elements are controlled such that in the transverse cross section of the near field corresponding with the surface area to be treated the ultrasound energy density exceeds a pre-set therapeutic threshold. The ultrasound energy density in the transverse cross section causes a therapeutic effect in the surface area. For example, the ultrasound energy density in the transverse cross section causes inactivation of nerve tissue in bone surface. This alleviates pain in bone that is affected by cancer. An insight on which the invention is thus based is that in the transverse cross section of the volumetric ultrasound beam a sufficient ultrasound energy density is achieved to induce a palliative effect. Further, according to the invention, the transducer elements are controlled such that the volumetric ultrasound beam is defocused. This avoids high ultrasound energy densities in the region behind the surface area, in the propagation direction of the ultrasound radiation. The defocusing may be implemented so as to increase the size of the area e.g. around the geometric focus in which to some extent constructive interference of ultrasound radiation causes an elevated ultrasound energy density. The defocusing at the geometric focus may further displace the actual focus, if that occurs, to a position where no harmful effects can occur. For example the actual focus may be displaced to a position outside of the patient to be treated. Or the actual focus region may be enlarged so that only partial constructive interference occurs without high-energy densities occurring in small areas (i.e. much smaller than the surface area), so that local hotspots are avoided. Hence, the invention enables to make use of the ultrasound energy density in the near field to induce a therapeutic,

e.g. pain alleviating, effect in the surface area to be treated, while inadvertent ultrasound hotspots elsewhere are avoided.

Particularly good results are achieved when the volumetric ultrasound beam is orientated transverse, notably orthogonal, to the surface area to be treated. This orientation is achieved by way of the set of transducer switching commands which apply the phase and amplitude of the individual transducer elements which orientate the volumetric ultrasound beam's principal axis along propagation of the ultrasound radiation. The orientation of the volumetric ultrasound beam transverse to the surface area to be treated allows accurate settings of the ultrasound energy density in the near field cross section as well as accurate defocusing at the geometric focus.

Execution of the instructions causes the processor to receive surface data descriptive of the location of a surface. The surface data defines the location of the heating volume. A high-intensity focused ultrasound system focuses ultrasound onto a focal point in order to heat. These are typically described as points or sonication locations. The operation of the medical apparatus according to the invention operates slightly differently; instead of specifying sonication points a surface is described and this is used for controlling the volume that is sonicated.

Execution of the instructions further causes the processor to determine a set of transducer-switching commands using the heating location data and an ultrasound transducer element model. The ultrasound transducer element model is a model which may be used to predict the path which ultrasound generated by a particular transducer element may take. This model may be quite simple and may simply be a ray tracing type model which models the ultrasound as traveling in a direct line. There may be other more complicated models which may account for the more realistic ultrasound field generated by the transducer. The set of transducer-switching commands comprises an intensity level for each of the multiple ultrasound transducer elements either above or below a predetermined intensity for controlling a cross-sectional shape of the heating volume to encompass the surface. In other words the intensity of each of the transducer elements are either set above or below a particular level such that the ultrasound generated by the overall ultrasound transducer array matches the shape of the surface. For instance the intensity level of the predetermined intensity may be a threshold which is used to effectively turn on or off each of the individual ultrasound transducer elements.

Execution of the instructions further causes the processor to heat the heating volume by controlling the high-intensity focused ultrasound system with the set of

transducer-switching commands. In some embodiments the high-intensity focused ultrasound system is not controlled with the set of transducer-switching commands only the transducer-switching commands are calculated. This embodiment may have the benefit that the medical apparatus is able to heat a relatively large region simultaneously. For instance high-intensity  
5 focused ultrasound systems typically operate by sonicating an individual point. Embodiments of the invention may be able to heat a large area simultaneously. This may be useful for applications where it is desirable to heat or treat a large region very quickly. For instance a potential application may be in the palliative treatment of bone cancers. The surface could be descriptive of the surface of a bone. The heating volume could then be used to heat the nerve  
10 cells within the heating volume and deactivate thus reducing the pain that a patient suffers during cancer.

In another embodiment the surface data could come from a medical imaging system.

In another embodiment the surface may be an ultrasound absorbing surface.  
15 An ultrasound absorbing surface as used herein is a boundary of a region which has an ultrasound attenuation that is much larger than typical soft tissue such as muscle. For instance the ultrasound absorbing region may have an absorption that is 3-20 times larger than muscle.

In another embodiment the heating volume may also be referred to as the near field of the ultrasound produced by the ultrasound transducer array.

20 In another embodiment each intensity level for each of the multiple transducer elements is individually assigned.

In another embodiment the predetermined intensity could be such that the transducer elements are effectively turned on or off.

In another embodiment the ultrasound transducer element model may  
25 determine which of the ultrasound transducer elements are turned on or off by projecting the heating volume onto the ultrasound transducer array. The term 'projection' as used herein is used in the geometrical sense where one surface is translated onto another surface. The ultrasound transducer element model may for instance be used to perform such a projection.

30 In another embodiment the ultrasound transducer element model is used to determine or is operable to determine if each of the individual transducer elements contributes ultrasound intensity above a certain level to the heating volume. This may be what essentially determines if the ultrasound transducer element is set above or below the predetermined intensity or essentially switched on or off during the operation of the high-intensity focused ultrasound system.

In another embodiment the ultrasound transducer array has a focus. The heating volume is between the ultrasound transducer and the focus. This embodiment may be beneficial because a large surface is used to specify the heating volume in a set of individual sonication points.

5           In another embodiment the focus is an electronically controllable focus. As used herein an electronically controllable focus is a focus of an ultrasound transducer array that may be shifted or controlled by controlling the intensity (or amplitude) and/or phase of individual ultrasound transducer elements. The transducer-switching commands further comprise a phase value for each of the multiple ultrasound transducer elements. Execution of  
10 the instructions further causes the processor to determine the phase value for each of the multiple ultrasound transducer elements to defocus the electronically controllable focus. This embodiment may be beneficial because the focus is not used as a region which is intentionally heated or sonicated. By defocusing the electronically controllable focus the chance that a region of the subject is unintentionally heated is reduced. Defocusing may be  
15 considered to be equivalent to de-phasing the focus. For instance the phase of the individual ultrasound transducer elements is selected such that at the focus destructive interference greatly reduces the intensity. In this particular embodiment the ultrasound transducer array is operated in an unfocused mode which is not the normal way for using an ultrasound  
20 transducer array from a high-intensity focused ultrasound system.

20           In another embodiment a transducer element chosen from the multiple transducer elements has a nearest neighbor also chosen from the multiple transducer elements. The phase value of the transducer element and the phase value of the nearest neighbor transducer element are within a predetermined phase value. This embodiment may be beneficial when the electronically controllable focus is detuned. Transducer elements  
25 which are near to each other have a phase value that was within the predetermined phase range. This may help reduce the chance of destructive interference reducing the intensity within the heating volume. This may limit the difference in phase between nearest neighbors to help keep construction and destructive interference from affecting the near field which is used for heating the heating zone.

30           In another embodiment execution of the instructions causes the processor to assign the multiple transducer elements with an intensity above the predetermined intensity phase values such that there is a predetermined gradient in the phase values to cause the defocusing of the electronically controllable focus. This embodiment may be beneficial

because it provides a means of reducing constructive and destructive interference in the heating volume while defocusing the focus.

In another embodiment execution of the instructions further causes the processor to divide the multiple transducer elements into groups. The phase value of each of the multiple transducer elements within a particular group is identical. In other words the multiple transducer elements, particularly those that have an intensity above the predetermined intensity, are assigned or divided into groups. Each of these individual groups then has an identical phase value. The phase values of each of the groups may be selected to defocus the electronically controllable focus.

In another embodiment the ultrasound transducer element model is a ray tracing model.

In another embodiment the ultrasound transducer element model is an analytical model where the path or the intensity field produced by an ultrasound transducer element is calculated analytically.

In another embodiment the ultrasound transducer element model is a geometrical model. In this embodiment a geometrical shape is used to approximate the ultrasound field generated by an ultrasound transducer element. This may be used to predict the path of ultrasound.

In another embodiment the high-intensity focused ultrasound system further comprises a mechanical actuator for mechanically positioning the ultrasound transducer array.

In another embodiment the high-intensity focused ultrasound system further comprises a mechanical actuator for mechanically positioning the ultrasound transducer array. Execution of the instructions further cause the processor to determine actuator commands to position the actuator to concentrate ultrasonic energy in the heating volume. This may be performed using the surface data and the ultrasound transducer element model.

Execution of the instructions further causes the processor to control the actuator using the actuator commands. This embodiment may be beneficial because the ultrasound transducer array is positioned to help to shape the heating volume or near field of the ultrasound transducer array.

In another embodiment the actuator commands are operable to cause the actuator to perform any one of the following: move the actuator closer to the heating zone, move and/or rotate the actuator to increase the cross-section of the target zone, and combinations thereof.

In another embodiment execution of the instructions further causes the processor to determine an incident angle for each of the multiple ultrasound transducer elements with the surface using the ultrasound transducer element model. Execution of the instructions further causes the processor to assign the intensity level below the predetermined intensity to each of the multiple ultrasound transducer elements where the incidence angle is outside of a predetermined angular range. In this embodiment if the ultrasound generated by a particular ultrasound transducer element has an angle of incidence that is larger than a predetermined range then the ultrasound transducer element is effectively switched off. This may be beneficial in reducing the amount of scattered ultrasound which would lead to incorrect portions of a subject being heated. This for instance could be achieved using the surface data and a model to do this. This aforementioned model such as ray tracing or geometric models would lend themselves to such a calculation.

In another embodiment the high-intensity focused ultrasound system further comprises a mechanical actuator for mechanically positioning the ultrasound transducer array. Execution of the instructions further causes the processor to determine actuator commands to reduce how many of the multiple ultrasound transducer elements have an incidence angle outside of the predetermined range. Execution of the instructions further cause the processor to control the actuator using the actuator commands. Essentially in this embodiment the ultrasound transducer array is mechanically positioned in a different location to increase the number of ultrasound transducer elements which are operating. This could easily be achieved by the processor calculating several test positions using a pattern around the existing position to determine if moving the actuator to reposition the ultrasound transducer array would indeed increase the number of the multiple ultrasound transducer elements that are active.

In another embodiment the ultrasound transducer array is any one of the following: a parabolic transducer array, a flat transducer array, and a spherical transducer array.

In another embodiment the medical apparatus further comprises a medical imaging system for acquiring medical image data from an imaging volume. The heating volume is within the imaging volume. Execution of the instructions further cause the processor to acquire the medical image data and execution of the instructions further cause the processor to receive the surface data by specifying the heating location data in the medical image data. This for instance may be achieved by displaying an image or medical image rendered using the medical image data on a display and then receiving the surface data

from a user interface. In other embodiments the surface data could be received by performing an image segmentation of the co-image data or an image derived from the medical image data.

In another embodiment the medical imaging system is any one of the following: a magnetic resonance imaging system, a computer tomography system, and a diagnostic ultrasound system.

In another embodiment the medical imaging system is a magnetic resonance imaging system operable for acquiring thermal magnetic resonance data from at least the heating volume. Each of the multiple ultrasound transducer elements has an adjustable amplitude or intensity level. Execution of the instructions further causes the processor to receive a treatment plan descriptive of a temperature in the heating zone. Execution of the instructions further causes the processor to acquire the thermal magnetic resonance data. Execution of the instructions further causes the processor to calculate a thermal map using the thermal magnetic resonance data. Execution of the instructions further causes the processor to determine an intensity adjustment for each of the multiple ultrasound transducer elements in accordance with the thermal map and the treatment plan. Execution of the instructions further causes the processor to control the intensity of the multiple ultrasound transducer elements using the intensity adjustment. For instance the intensity adjustment could be made to increase or decrease the temperature such that the thermal map more accurately meets the required or projected temperatures in the treatment plan.

In another aspect the invention provides for a computer program product. The computer program product comprises a computer-readable storage medium having computer executable code for execution by a processor controlling a medical apparatus. The medical apparatus comprises a high-intensity focused ultrasound system. The high-intensity focused ultrasound system comprises an ultrasound transducer array for heating the heating volume. The ultrasound transducer array comprises multiple ultrasound transducer elements. Execution of the instructions causes the processor to receive surface data descriptive of a surface. The surface defines the location of the heating volume.

Execution of the instructions further causes the processor to assign a set of transducer-switching commands using the heating location data and an ultrasound transducer element model. The set of transducer-switching commands comprises an intensity level for each of the multiple ultrasound transducer elements either above or below a predetermined intensity for controlling a cross-sectional shape of the heating volume to encompass the surface. Execution of the instructions further causes the processor to heat the heating volume

by controlling the high-intensity focused ultrasound system with the set of transducer-switching commands.

In another aspect the invention provides for a method of palliative treatment using a medical apparatus. The medical apparatus comprises a high-intensity focused  
5 ultrasound system. The high-intensity focused ultrasound system comprises an ultrasound transducer array for heating a heating volume of a subject. The ultrasound transducer array comprises multiple ultrasound transducer elements. The method comprises the step of receiving surface data descriptive of the location of a bone surface within the subject. The surface data defines the location of the heating volume. The method further comprises the  
10 step of assigning a set of transducer-switching commands using the heating location data and an ultrasound transducer element model. The set of transducer-switching commands comprises an intensity level for each of the multiple ultrasound transducer elements either above or below a predetermined intensity for controlling a cross-sectional shape of the heating volume to encompass the bone surface. The method further comprises the step of  
15 heating the heating volume by controlling the high-intensity focused ultrasound system with the set of transducer-switching commands.

It is understood that one or more of the aforementioned embodiments of the invention may be combined as long as the combined embodiments are not mutually  
20 exclusive.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In the following preferred embodiments of the invention will be described, by way of example only, and with reference to the drawings in which:

Fig. 1 shows a flow diagram which illustrate a method according to an  
25 embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 2 shows a flow diagram which illustrate a method according to a further embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 3 illustrates a medical apparatus according to an embodiment of the invention;

30 Fig. 4 shows the high intensity focused ultrasound system depicted in Fig. 3 in greater detail;

Fig. 5 illustrates a medical apparatus according to a further embodiment of the invention



Fig. 6 illustrates a medical apparatus according to a further embodiment of the invention; and

Fig. 7 shows a diagram which illustrates how the ultrasound transducer elements may be switched to heat a heating volume.

5

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

Like numbered elements in these figures are either equivalent elements or perform the same function. Elements which have been discussed previously will not necessarily be discussed in later figures if the function is equivalent.

10

Fig. 1 shows a flow diagram which illustrates a method according to an embodiment of the invention. In step 100 surface data is received. Next in step 102 transducer-switching commands for ultrasound transducer elements are determined using the surface data and an ultrasound transducer element model. Finally in step 104 the heating volume is heated by controlling a high-intensity focused ultrasound system using the transducer-switching commands.

15

Fig. 2 shows a flow diagram which illustrates a method according to a further embodiment of the invention. First in step 200 medical image data is acquired. Next in step 202 surface data is received by specifying the heating location in the medical image data. This step may include constructing a medical image from the medical image data as well as several different methods of receiving the surface data or specifying the heating location in the medical image data. This may be received from a user interface or may be performed automatically by such things as an image segmentation module. Next in step 204 transducer-switching commands are determined using surface data and an ultrasound transducer element model. Finally in step 206 a heating volume is heated by controlling the high-intensity focused ultrasound system using the transducer-switching commands.

20

25

Fig. 3 illustrates a medical apparatus 300 according to an embodiment of the invention. The medical apparatus 300 comprises a high-intensity focused ultrasound system 302. Fig. 4 shows the same high-intensity focused ultrasound system 302 in greater detail. Figs. 3 and 4 will be described together.

30

The high-intensity focused ultrasound system 302 comprises a fluid-filled chamber 304. Within the fluid-filled chamber 304 is an ultrasound transducer 306. Although it is not shown in this Fig. the ultrasound transducer 306 may comprise multiple ultrasound transducer elements each capable of generating an individual beam of ultrasound. This may be used to steer the location of a focal point 718 electronically by controlling the phase

and/or intensity of alternating electrical current supplied to each of the ultrasound transducer elements. The focal point 318 is operable to be controlled to sonicate the target zone 304.

The ultrasound transducer 306 is connected to a mechanism 308 which allows the ultrasound transducer 306 to be repositioned mechanically. The mechanism 308 is  
5 connected to a mechanical actuator 310 which is adapted for actuating the mechanism 308. The mechanical actuator 310 also represents a power supply for supplying electrical power to the ultrasound transducer 306. In some embodiments the power supply may control the phase and/or intensity of electrical power to individual ultrasound transducer elements.

The ultrasound transducer 306 generates ultrasound which is shown as  
10 following the path 312. The ultrasound 312 goes through the fluid-filled chamber 304 and through an ultrasound window 314. In this embodiment the ultrasound then passes through a gel pad 316. The gel pad is not necessarily present in all embodiments but in this embodiment there is a recess in a subject support 328 for receiving a gel pad 316. The gel pad 316 helps couple ultrasonic power between the transducer 306 and a subject 326.

15 After passing through the gel pad 316 the ultrasound 312 passes through the subject 326 and is focused to a sonication point 718. The sonication point 718 is being focused within a target zone 604. The sonication point 718 may be moved through a combination of mechanically positioning the ultrasonic transducer 706 and electronically steering the position of the sonication point 718 to treat the entire target zone 604. The high-  
20 intensity focused ultrasound 312 may be brought to a focus at the focal point 318 of the high-intensity focused ultrasound transducer 306. There is a subject 326 residing on a subject support 328. The high-intensity focused ultrasound system 302 is mounted below the subject support 328.

25 Within the subject 326 there is an object 320. The object may for instance be bone tissue. The focal point 318 is within the object 320. The object 320 has a surface 322. There is a heating zone 324 surrounding the surface 322 that is intersected by the ultrasound 312. Instead of bringing the focus 318 and sonicating multiple points on the surface 322 it can be seen that a large region of the surface 322 may be sonicated simultaneously.

30 The high-intensity focused ultrasound system is connected to a hardware interface 332 of a computer system 330. The computer system further comprises a processor 334 which is connected to the hardware interface 332. The hardware interface 332 enables the processor 334 to control and operate various components of the medical apparatus 300.

The processor 334 is shown as being further connected to a user interface 336, computer storage 338, and computer memory 340.

The computer storage 338 is shown as containing surface data 342. The computer storage 338 is shown as further containing transducer-switching commands 334. The transducer-switching commands 334 may be determined using the surface data 342.

5 The computer memory 340 is shown as containing a control module 350. The control module 350 comprises computer-executable instructions to enable the processor 334 to control the operation and function of the medical apparatus 300. For instance the control module 350 may use the transducer-switching commands 344 to control the operation of the high-intensity focused ultrasound system 302. The computer memory 340 is shown as further comprising a transducer element model 352. The transducer element model 352 may be used  
10 by a transducer-switching command generation module 354 in conjunction with the surface data 342 to determine or calculate the transducer-switching commands 344.

Fig. 5 shows a medical apparatus 500 according to a further embodiment of the invention. The medical apparatus 500 shown in Fig. 5 is similar to that shown in Figs. 3 and 4 except with the addition of a medical imaging system 502. In this Fig. it can be seen  
15 that the medical apparatus 500 further comprises a medical imaging system 502 operable for acquiring medical imaging data 506 from an imaging zone 504. The computer storage 338 is shown as containing the medical image data 506 and one or more medical images 508 which have been reconstructed from the medical image data 506.

The computer memory 340 is shown as containing an image reconstruction  
20 module 510. The image reconstruction module contains computer executable code which enables the processor 344 to reconstruct the medical image 508 from the medical imaging data 506. The computer memory 340 is further shown as containing an image segmentation module 512. The image segmentation module may be used in conjunction with a surface data generation module 514 to enable the processor 334 to generate the surface data 342 from the  
25 medical images 508. It should be noted that the medical imaging system 502 is intended to be a generic representation of many types of medical imaging systems such as, but not limited to: magnetic resonance imaging, computer tomography, and diagnostic ultrasound.

Fig. 6 shows a medical apparatus 600 according to a further embodiment of the invention. The embodiment shown in Fig. 6 is similar to that shown in Fig. 5 except in  
30 this case the medical imaging system is a magnetic resonance imaging system 602. In Fig. 6 the medical apparatus 600 further comprises a magnetic resonance imaging system 602.

The magnetic resonance imaging system 602 is shown as comprising a magnet 604. The magnet 604 is a cylindrical type superconducting magnet with a bore 606 through the center of it. The magnet 604 has a liquid helium cooled cryostat with superconducting

coils. It is also possible to use permanent or resistive magnets. The use of different types of magnets is also possible for instance it is also possible to use both a split cylindrical magnet and a so called open magnet. A split cylindrical magnet is similar to a standard cylindrical magnet, except that the cryostat has been split into two sections to allow access to the iso-  
5 plane of the magnet, such magnets may for instance be used in conjunction with charged particle beam therapy. An open magnet has two magnet sections, one above the other with a space in-between that is large enough to receive a subject: the arrangement of the two sections area similar to that of a Helmholtz coil. Open magnets are popular, because the subject is less confined. Inside the cryostat of the cylindrical magnet there is a collection of  
10 superconducting coils. Within the bore of the cylindrical magnet there is an imaging zone 504 where the magnetic field is strong and uniform enough to perform magnetic resonance imaging. In some embodiments the mechanical actuator/power supply 310 is located outside of the bore 606 of the magnet 604.

Also within the bore of the magnet is a magnetic field gradient coil 610 which  
15 is used for acquisition of magnetic resonance data to spatially encode magnetic spins within an imaging zone 504 of the magnet. The magnetic field gradient coil 610 is connected to a magnetic field gradient coil power supply 612. The magnetic field gradient coil is representative. Typically magnetic field gradient coils contain three separate sets of coils for spatially encoding in three orthogonal spatial directions. A magnetic field gradient power  
20 supply 612 supplies current to the magnetic field gradient coils. The current supplied to the magnetic field coils is controlled as a function of time and may be ramped and/or pulsed.

Adjacent the imaging zone 504 is a radio-frequency coil 614. The radio-  
frequency coil 614 is connected to a radio-frequency transceiver 616. Also within the bore of the magnet 604 is a subject 618 that is reposing on a subject support 328 and is partially  
25 within the imaging zone 504.

Adjacent to the imaging zone 504 is a radio-frequency coil 614 for  
manipulating the orientations of magnetic spins within the imaging zone 504 and for receiving radio transmissions from spins also within the imaging zone 504. The radio-  
frequency coil 614 may contain multiple coil elements. The radio-frequency coil 614 may  
30 also be referred to as a channel or an antenna. The radio-frequency coil is connected to a radio frequency transceiver 616. The radio-frequency coil 614 and radio frequency transceiver 616 may be replaced by separate transmit and receive coils and a separate transmitter and receiver. It is understood that the radio-frequency coil 614 and the radio-  
frequency transceiver 616 are representative. The radio-frequency coil 614 is intended to also

represent a dedicated transmit antenna and a dedicated receive antenna. Likewise the transceiver 616 may also represent a separate transmitter and a separate receiver.

The magnetic field gradient coil power supply 612 and the radio-frequency transceiver 616 are also connected to the hardware interface 332 of the computer system 330.

5 The computer system 330 and the contents of its storage 338 and memory 340 are equivalent to that as shown in Fig. 3 and Fig. 5.

The computer storage 338 is shown as further containing a pulse sequence 620. A pulse sequence as used herein is either a set of commands or data which may be used to generate commands to control the acquisition of the magnetic resonance imaging data. In  
10 this embodiment the medical imaging data 506 is magnetic resonance data. The computer storage 338 is further shown as containing a treatment plan 622. The treatment plan may contain data which is descriptive of regions of the subject 326 that should be heated above a certain temperature for a certain duration. In this embodiment the transducer-switching command generation module 354 may additionally use the treatment plan 622 in the  
15 generation of the transducer-switching commands 344. The computer storage 338 is further shown as containing thermal magnetic resonance data 624 that was acquired using a pulse sequence 620 to control the magnetic resonance imaging system 602. The computer storage 338 is shown as further containing a thermal map 626 that was reconstructed using the thermal magnetic resonance data 624.

20 The computer memory 340 is shown as additionally containing a high-intensity focused ultrasound control module 628. The high-intensity focused ultrasound control module 628 contains computer executable code which enables the processor 338 to function as a closed control loop to use the treatment plan 622 and the thermal map 628 to control the high-intensity focused ultrasound system 302 to sonicate or heat the heating  
25 volume 324.

Fig. 7 shows a diagram which illustrates how the ultrasound transducer elements may be switched to heat a heating volume 324. The line 306 represents the ultrasound transducer 306 and has multiple ultrasound transducer elements across its surface. Ultrasound is focused to a focal point 318. The surface represented by 312 represents a  
30 structure such as a bone within a subject 326. The line 322 represents the surface of the object 312. The dashed lines 324 around the surface 322 represent the heating volume 324. It can be seen that on the ultrasound transducer 306 there is a region 700 where the ultrasound transducer elements are active or turned on and the second region 702 where the ultrasound transducer elements 702 are turned off. The ultrasound from the group of ultrasound

transducer elements 700 intersects the surface 322 heating the heating zone 324. The ultrasound transducer 306 was positioned mechanically such that a center of mass 704 of the ultrasound beam is as perpendicular as possible with the surface 322. This increases the heating efficiency of the heating volume 324 and reduces the risk of scattered ultrasound.

5                   While the invention has been illustrated and described in detail in the drawings and foregoing description, such illustration and description are to be considered illustrative or exemplary and not restrictive; the invention is not limited to the disclosed embodiments.

                  Embodiments of the invention described here may solve some problems related to the current bone treatment paradigm. First, in current treatment paradigm, regardless whether  
10                   the focus or the near field is used for ablation, several sonications are needed for the therapy. Each sonication takes time for preparation, cooling time etc, prolonging the treatment and causing discomfort to the patient. Patients are typically quite sick and they have difficulties to stay still throughout the treatment. In the treatment paradigm described here, number of therapy sonications can be minimized, making the treatment faster and more bearable.  
15                   Second, in current treatment paradigm, regardless whether the focus or the near field is used for ablation, transducer has to be always rotated mechanically to ensure that the beam angle is as perpendicular to the bone surface as possible. Sometimes the mechanism used to actuate the transducer array is unable to achieve this. Also, the design requirement for big transducer angles causes disadvantages in mechanical design. Also, repositioning of the patient to  
20                   achieve bone surface angle that mechanics can support takes time and can be painful to the patient. In the treatment paradigm here, effective beam entrance angle can be changed electronically by choosing active element pattern weighted on one side of the transducer. Third, in current treatment paradigm, if near field is used for treatment, there is a danger of unintended tissue damage at the location of focus. This danger could be minimized using the  
25                   defocusing technique described here. Fourth, in current treatment paradigm, it is often the case that it is difficult to position transducer so far away from the patient, that focus is localised on the desired target. This has resulted in difficulties and delays in patient positioning, and need to add several gel pads on top of the each other. Treatment paradigm described here would enable positioning of the transducer closer to the patient.

30                   An apparatus according to an embodiment of the invention may possibly be used to perform a HIFU bone therapy. In this treatment paradigm, bone therapy a possible work flow would be as follows:

1. User identifies the bone surface area where heating is desired.

2. System/user chooses the optimal transducer mechanical position / element switch off pattern. Decision is made taking account following considerations:

- Near field will be used for the treatment
- Shape of the near field at treatment location matches the shape of the target surface as closely as possible. This way, heating is achieved everywhere in the target surface simultaneously. Since power requirements for bone treatment are relatively low, even majority of the elements can be switched off without endangering the treatment outcome.
- If bigger transducer angle than what mechanics can provide is needed, element switch off pattern is chosen so that its weight is on the side of the transducer. This way the effective beam angle can be controlled without mechanically moving the transducer. (See Fig. 7)
- Transducer distance from the membrane (and target) is optimized so that sharp field edge is achieved, and risk of heating in unintended regions is minimized.

3. Test sonication may be performed, if it is seen necessary.

4. Treatment sonication is performed. With careful planning, one sonication would be enough to perform the treatment.

5. To avoid unintended damage in the geometrical focus, located somewhere behind the target, phases of the individual elements are chosen so that only minimal interference occurs at the geometrical focus.

- If all elements are used, simplest approach would be to change the phase of each transducer element by as many degrees as what is the element's physical coordinate on the transducer, expressed in radial coordinate system. This way opposite elements on the transducer surface would always have 180 degree phase difference. Theoretically, acoustic beams from all the elements should cancel out each others at the geometrical focus.
- If some of the elements are switched off, same principle applies. First, the centre of weight of the active transducer element pattern is determined. Then the phases of the elements are chosen so, that elements at the opposite sides of this centre always cancel each other out. More symmetrical the active element pattern is, easier this becomes.
- Also other methods to achieve minimal interference in the focus are sure to exist.

To further control the temperature on the bone surface, temperature imaging feedback could be used in some embodiments to control the powers of individual elements during the sonication. This way more even heating on the bone surface would be achieved.

Techniques described here could also be applied for other applications beside the bone. Faster treatment with only one therapy sonication should also made use of anesthesia during the treatment easier and less risky. This may have the advantage that the planning could be done while patient is awake. Fast acting and relatively light anesthesia could be administered just for minute or two required by the treatment sonication.

Other variations to the disclosed embodiments can be understood and effected by those skilled in the art in practicing the claimed invention, from a study of the drawings, the disclosure, and the appended claims. In the claims, the word "comprising" does not exclude other elements or steps, and the indefinite article "a" or "an" does not exclude a plurality. A single processor or other unit may fulfill the functions of several items recited in the claims. The mere fact that certain measures are recited in mutually different dependent claims does not indicate that a combination of these measured cannot be used to advantage. A computer program may be stored/distributed on a suitable medium, such as an optical storage medium or a solid-state medium supplied together with or as part of other hardware, but may also be distributed in other forms, such as via the Internet or other wired or wireless telecommunication systems. Any reference signs in the claims should not be construed as limiting the scope.



## LIST OF REFERENCE NUMERALS

	300	medical apparatus
	302	high intensity focused ultrasound system
	304	fluid filled chamber
5	306	ultrasound transducer
	308	mechanism
	310	mechanical actuator/power supply
	312	path of ultrasound
	314	ultrasound window
10	316	gel pad
	318	focal point
	320	object
	322	surface of object
	324	heating volume
15	326	subject
	328	subject support
	330	computer
	332	hardware interface
	334	processor
20	336	user interface
	338	computer storage
	340	computer memory
	342	surface data
	344	transducer switching commands
25	350	control module
	352	transducer element model
	354	transducer switching command generation module
	500	medical apparatus
	502	medical imaging system
30	504	imaging zone
	506	medical imaging data
	508	medical image
	510	image reconstruction module
	512	image segmentation module

	514	surface data generation module
	600	medical apparatus
	602	magnetic resonance imaging system
	604	magnet
5	606	bore of magnet
	610	magnetic field gradient coil
	612	magnetic field gradient coil power supply
	614	radio frequency coil
	616	radio frequency transceiver
10	620	pulse sequence
	622	treatment plan
	624	thermal magnetic resonance data
	626	thermal map
	628	high intensity focused ultrasound control module
15	700	active transducers
	702	inactive transducers
	704	center of mass of ultrasound beam

## CLAIMS:

- 1           A medical apparatus (300, 500, 600) comprising
- a high-intensity focused ultrasound (HIFU) therapy system (302), provided with an ultrasound transducer array (306) including transducer elements emit a volumetric ultrasound beam into a heating zone (324)
- 5           -           a processor for controlling the medical apparatus, the processor being configured to
- receive surface data descriptive of the location of a surface area to be treated relative to the location of the transducer array
  - determine on the basis of the surface data a set of transducer switching
- 10          commands to control the transducer elements so as
- to emit the volumetric ultrasound beam such that
- (i)           the location of the volumetric ultrasound beam's cross section in the volumetric ultrasound beam's near field and transverse to principal axis along beam's propagation direction corresponds to the location of the surface area and
- 15          (ii)           in the cross section corresponding to the location of the surface the volumetric ultrasound beam's energy density exceeds a pre-set therapeutic threshold and
- (iii)           to defocus the volumetric ultrasound beam.
2.           The medical apparatus as claimed in Claim 1, wherein the transducer
- 20          switching commands are further determined to orientate the volumetric ultrasound beam's principal axis along beam's propagation direction transverse to the surface area.
3.           A medical apparatus (300, 500, 600) as claimed in Claim 1 comprising:
- a memory (340) for storing machine executable instructions (350, 352, 354);
- 25          and
- processor (334) for controlling the medical apparatus, wherein execution of the instructions causes the processor to:

- receive (100, 202) surface data (342) descriptive of the location of the surface area (322) to be treated, wherein the surface data defines the location of the heating volume relative to the location of the transducer array;
- determine (102, 204) the set of transducer switching commands (344) using the heating location data and an ultrasound transducer element model (352), wherein the set of transducer switching commands comprises an intensity level for each of the multiple ultrasound transducer elements either above or below a predetermined intensity for controlling the cross sectional shape of the heating volume to encompass the surface area to be treated ; and
- 10 - control (104, 206) the high intensity focused ultrasound system with the set of transducer switching commands to heat the heating volume.

4. The medical apparatus of claim 1, wherein the ultrasound transducer array has a focus (318), wherein the heating volume is between the ultrasound transducer and the focus.

15

5. The medical apparatus of claim 4, wherein the focus is an electronically controllable focus, wherein the transducer switching commands further comprises a phase value for each of the multiple ultrasound transducer elements, wherein execution of the instructions causes the processor to determine the phase value for each of the multiple ultrasound transducer elements to defocus the electronically controllable focus.

20

6. The medical apparatus of claim 5, wherein a transducer element chosen from the multiple transducer elements has a nearest neighbor transducer element chosen from the multiple transducer elements, wherein the phase value of the transducer element and the phase value of the nearest neighbor transducer element are within a predetermined phase value.

25

7. The medical apparatus of claim 5 or 6, wherein execution of the instructions further causes the processor to assign the multiple transducer elements phase values such that there is a predetermined gradient in the phase values across the ultrasound transducer array to cause the defocusing of the electronically controllable focus.

30

8. The medical apparatus of claim 5, wherein execution of the instructions further causes the processor to divide the multiple transducer elements into groups, wherein the phase value of each of the multiple transducer element in a group selected from the groups is identical.

5

9 The medical apparatus of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the high intensity focused ultrasound system further comprise a mechanical actuator (310) for mechanically positioning the ultrasound transducer array, wherein execution of the instructions further causes the processor to:

- 10 - determine actuator commands to position the actuator to concentrate ultrasonic energy in the heating volume using the surface data and the ultrasound transducer element model; and
- control the actuator using the actuator commands.

15 10. The medical apparatus of claim 8, wherein the actuator commands cause mechanical actuator to perform any one of the following: move the actuator closer to the heating zone, move and/or rotate the actuator to increase the cross section of the target zone, and combinations thereof.

20 11. The medical apparatus of any one of the preceding claims, wherein execution of the instructions further causes the processor to:

- determine an incidence angle for each of the multiple ultrasound transducer elements with the surface using the ultrasound transducer element model; and

- assign the intensity level below the predetermined intensity to each of the

25 multiple ultrasound transducer elements where the incidence angle is outside of a predetermined angular range.

12. The medical apparatus of claim 12, wherein the high intensity focused ultrasound system further comprise a mechanical actuator (310) for mechanically positioning

30 the ultrasound transducer array, wherein execution of the instructions further causes the processor to:

- determine actuator commands to reduce how many of the multiple ultrasound transducer elements have an incidence angle outside of the predetermined range; and

- control the actuator using the actuator commands.

13. The medical apparatus of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the medical apparatus further comprises a medical imaging system (502, 602) for acquiring medical image data (506) from an imaging volume (504), wherein the heating volume is  
5 within the imaging volume, wherein execution of the instructions further cause the processor to acquire (200) the medical image data, and wherein execution of the instructions further causes the processor to receive the surface data by specifying the heating location in the medical image data.

10 14. The medical apparatus of claim 12, wherein the medical imaging system is a magnetic resonance imaging system (602) operable for acquiring thermal magnetic resonance data (624) from at least the heating volume, wherein each of the multiple ultrasound transducer elements has an adjustable intensity, wherein execution of the instructions further causes the processor to:

- 15 - receive a treatment plan (622) descriptive of a temperature in the heating zone;  
- acquire the thermal magnetic resonance data;  
- calculate a thermal map (626) using the thermal magnetic resonance data;  
- determine an intensity adjustment for each of the multiple ultrasound transducer elements in accordance with the thermal map and the treatment plan; and  
20 - control the intensity of the multiple ultrasound transducer element using the intensity adjustment.

15. A computer program product, the computer program product comprising a computer readable storage medium (340) having computer executable code (350, 352, 354)  
25 for execution by a processor (334) controlling a medical apparatus (300, 500, 600), wherein the medical apparatus comprises a high intensity focused ultrasound system (302), wherein the high intensity focused ultrasound system comprises an ultrasound transducer array (306) for heating a heating volume (324), wherein the ultrasound transducer array comprises multiple ultrasound transducer elements, wherein execution of the instructions causes the  
30 processor to:

- receive (100, 202) surface data (342) descriptive of the location of a surface (322), wherein the surface data defines the location of the heating volume;  
- assign (102, 204) a set of transducer switching commands (344) using the heating location data and an ultrasound transducer element model (352), wherein the set of

transducer switching commands comprises an intensity level for each of the multiple ultrasound transducer elements either above or below a predetermined intensity for controlling a cross sectional shape of the heating volume to encompass the surface; and

- heat (104, 206) the heating volume by controlling the high intensity focused
- 5 ultrasound system with the set of transducer switching commands.

FIG. 1

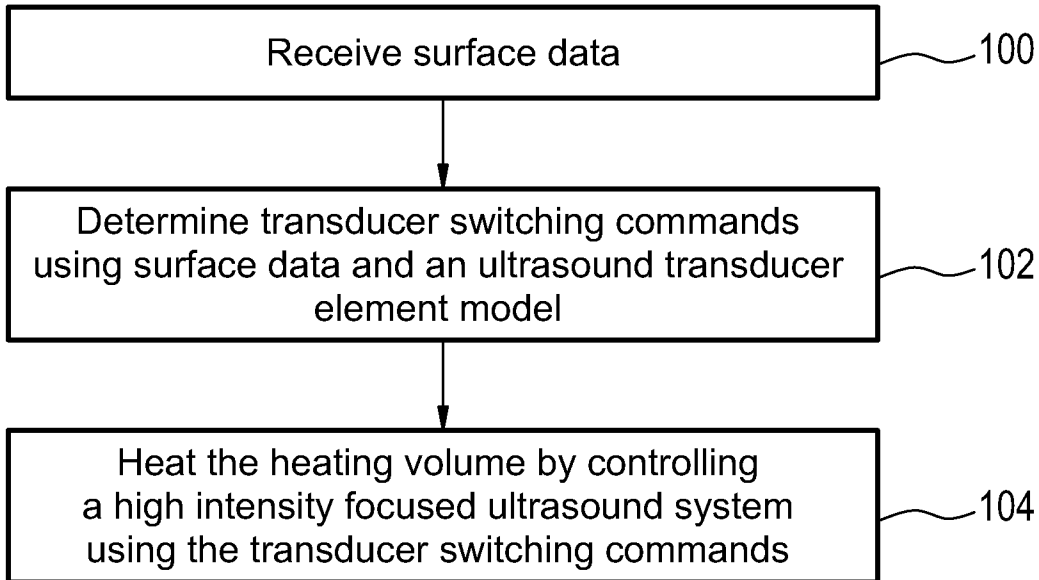


FIG. 2

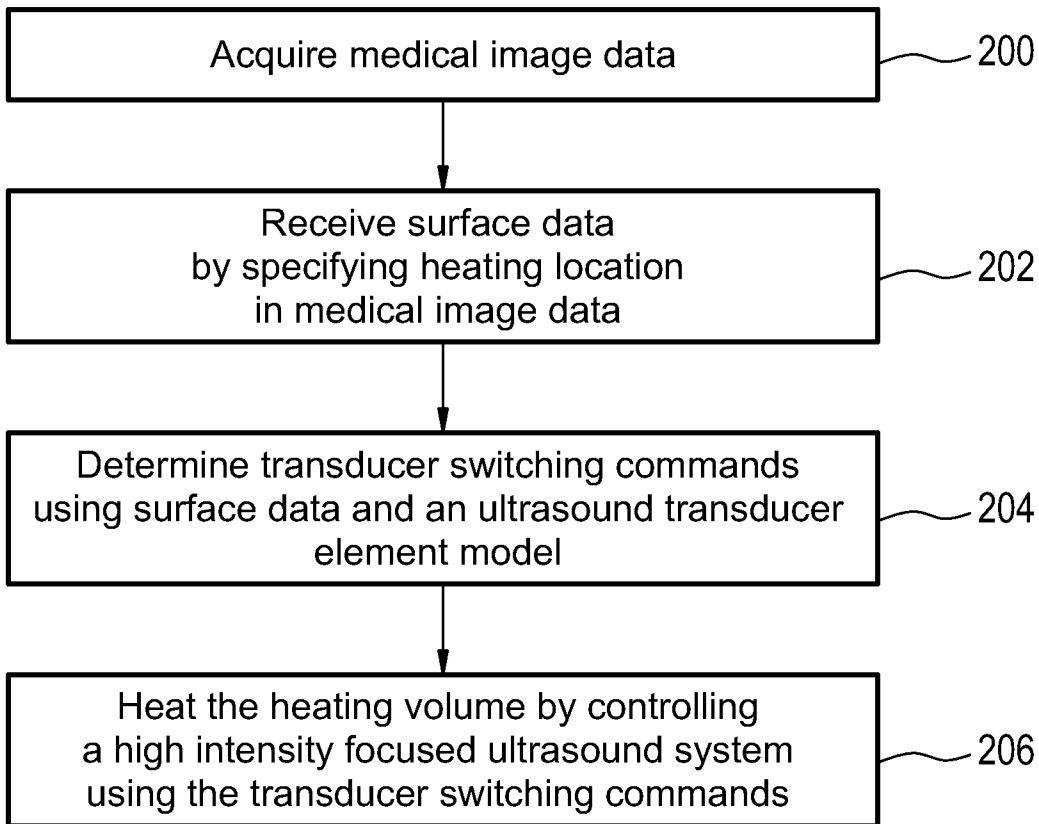




FIG. 3

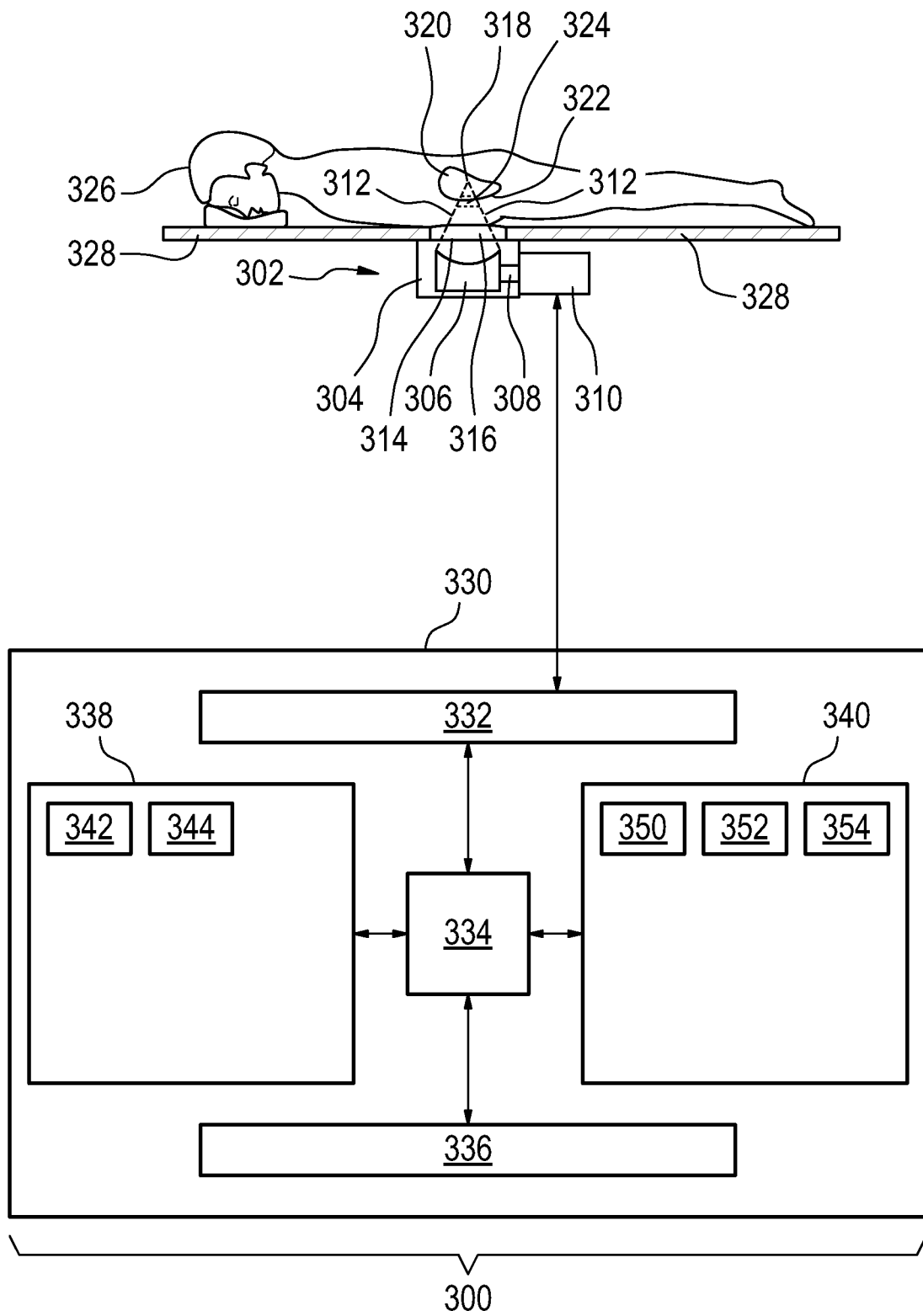


FIG. 4

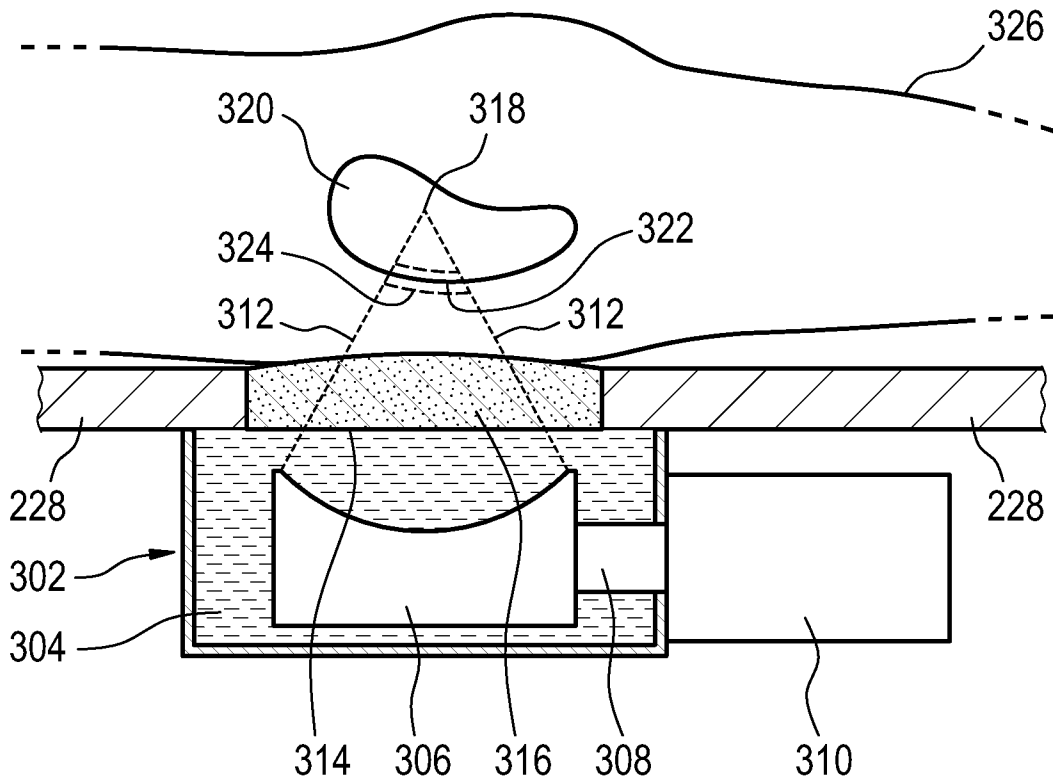


FIG. 5

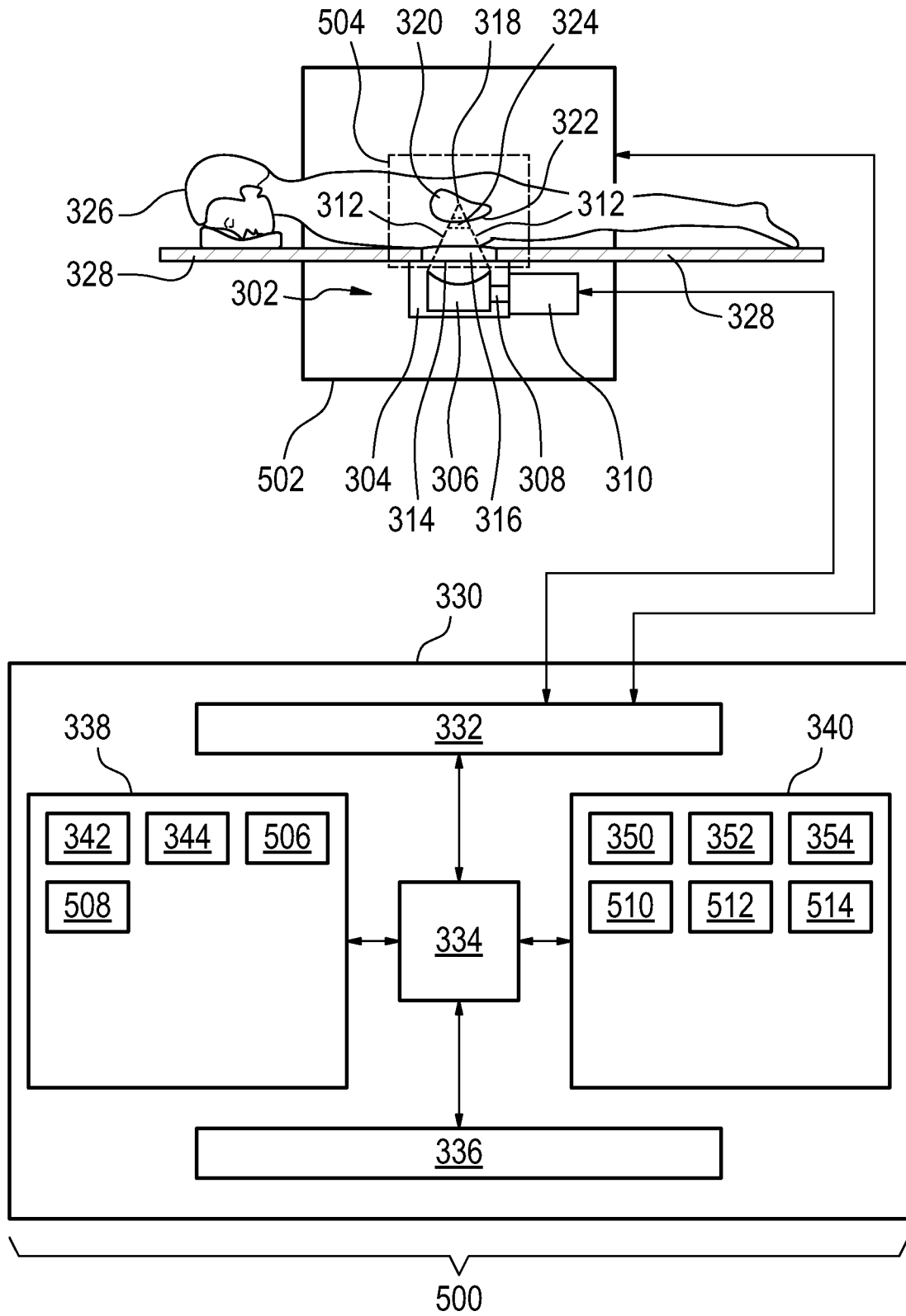


FIG. 6

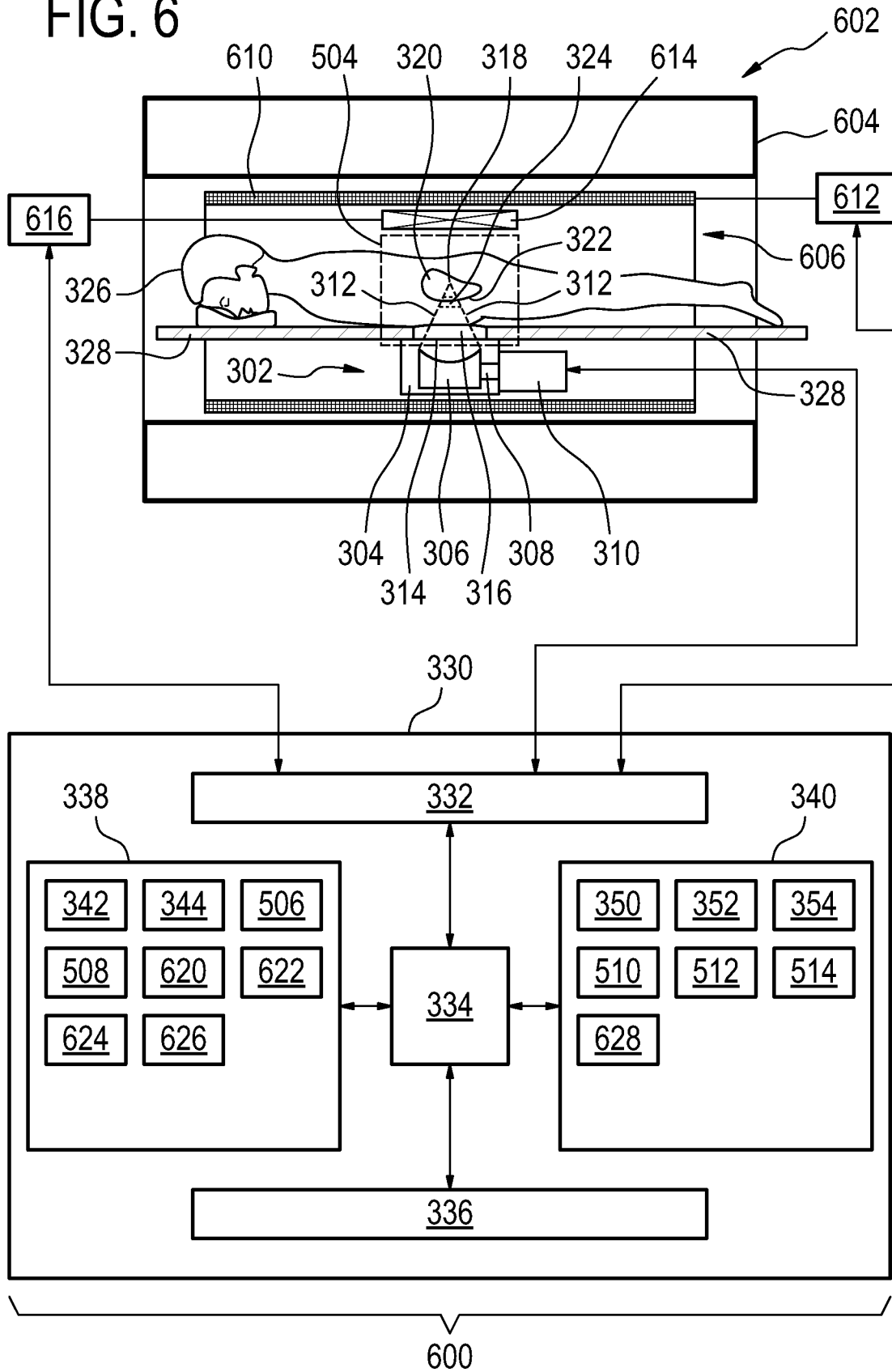
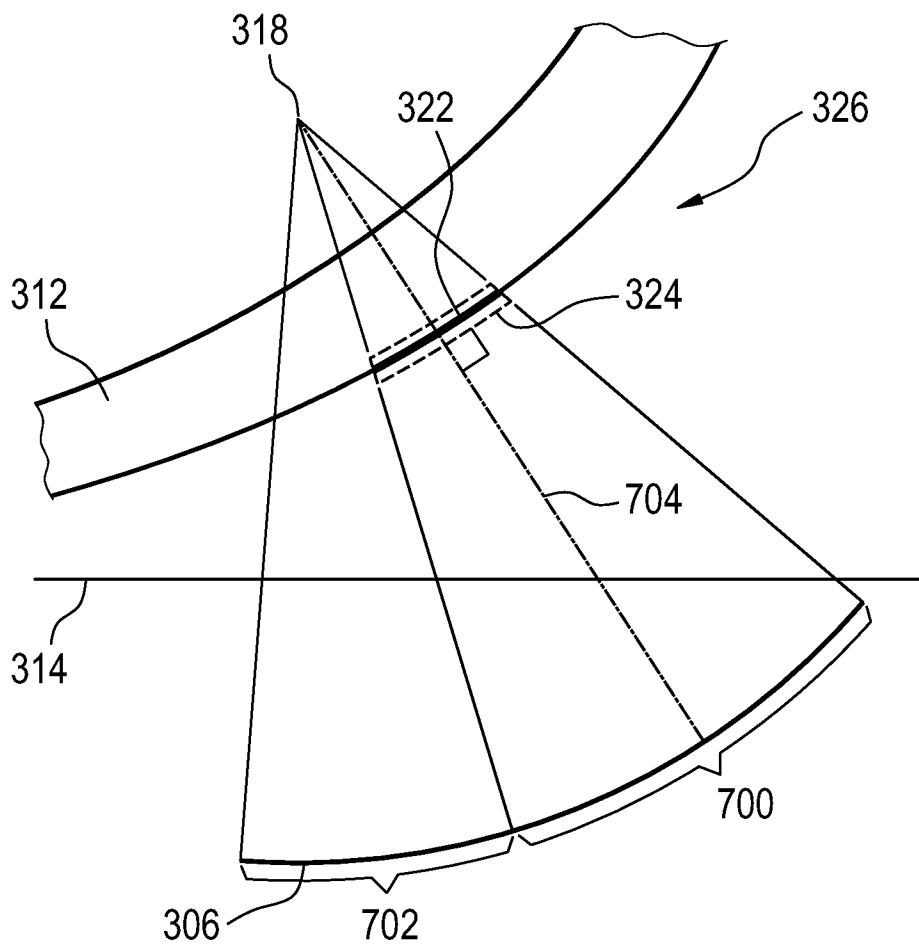


FIG. 7



# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No <b>PCT/IB2013/054596</b>
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<b>A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER</b> INV. A61N7/02 ADD.		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
<b>B. FIELDS SEARCHED</b> Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) A61N A61B		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) EPO-Internal, WPI Data, COMPENDEX		
<b>C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT</b>		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X,P	US 2012/191020 A1 (VITEK SHUKI [IL] ET AL) 26 July 2012 (2012-07-26) paragraphs [0038], [0042], [0045]; figure 4 -----	1-8, 13-15
A	EP 2 441 492 A1 (KONINKL PHILIPS ELECTRONICS NV [NL]) 18 April 2012 (2012-04-18) paragraph [0049]; figures 3A,3B -----	1-15
A	US 5 284 143 A (RATTNER MANFRED [DE]) 8 February 1994 (1994-02-08) abstract; figure 1 -----	1-15
A	US 2005/113872 A1 (LARSON EUGENE A [US] ET AL) 26 May 2005 (2005-05-26) abstract -----	1-15
<input type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <span style="margin-left: 100px;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.</span>		
* Special categories of cited documents :		
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