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 (54) Title: MULTI-CAMERA ENDOSCOPE HAVING FLUID CHANNELS

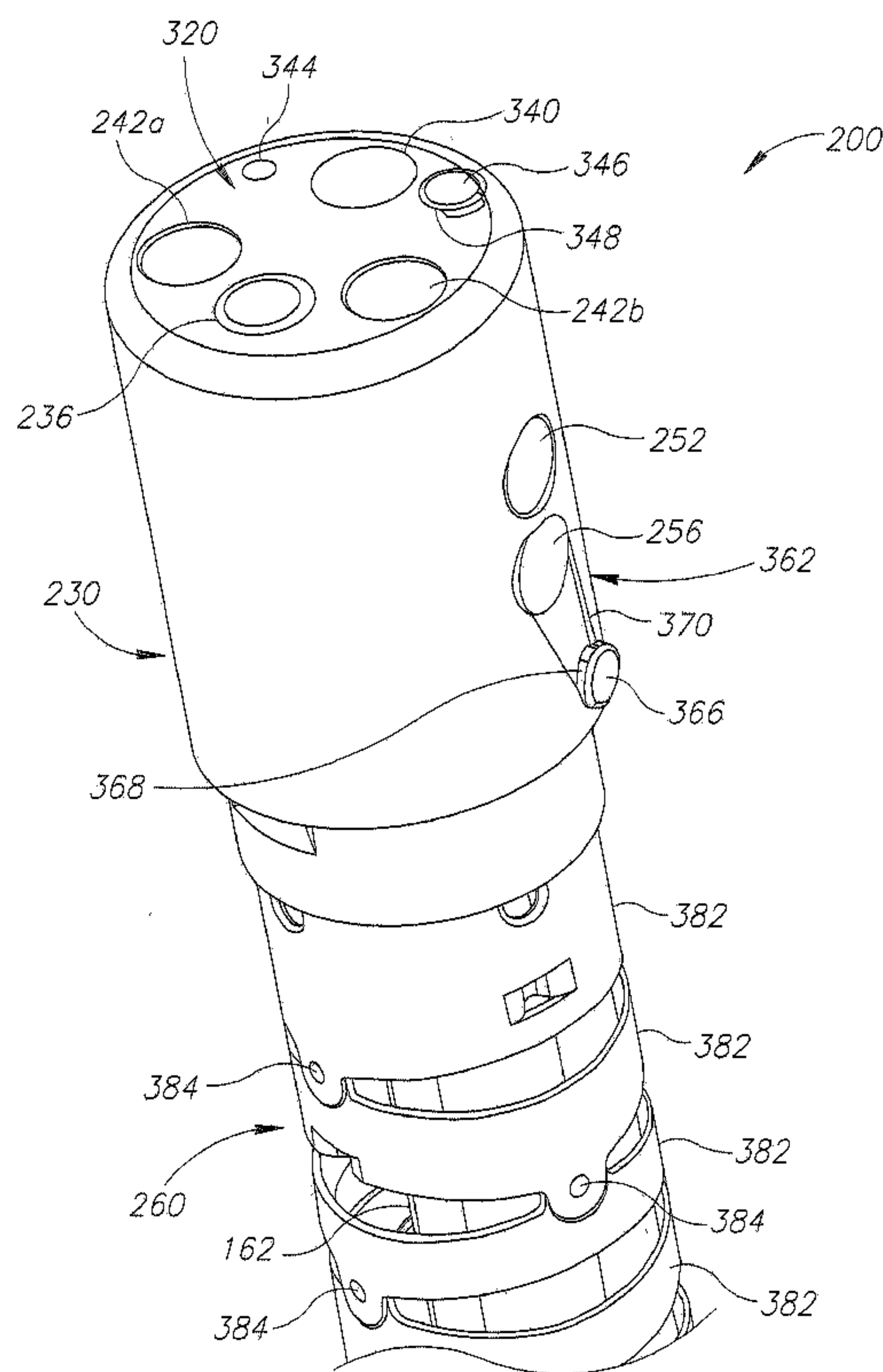


FIG.1A

(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

There is provided a tip section of a multi-camera endoscope, the tip section comprising a unitary fluid channeling component adapted to channel fluid for insufflations and/or irrigation, the unitary fluid channeling component comprising: a proximal opening adapted to receive a fluid tube, the proximal opening being in fluid flow connection with a front fluid (I/I) channel and a side fluid channel.



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(54) **Title:** MULTI-CAMERA ENDOSCOPE HAVING FLUID CHANNELS

(57) **Abstract:** There is provided a tip section of a multi-camera endoscope, the tip section comprising a unitary fluid channeling component adapted to channel fluid for insufflations and/or irrigation, the unitary fluid channeling component comprising: a proximal opening adapted to receive a fluid tube, the proximal opening being in fluid flow connection with a front fluid (I/I) channel and a side fluid channel.

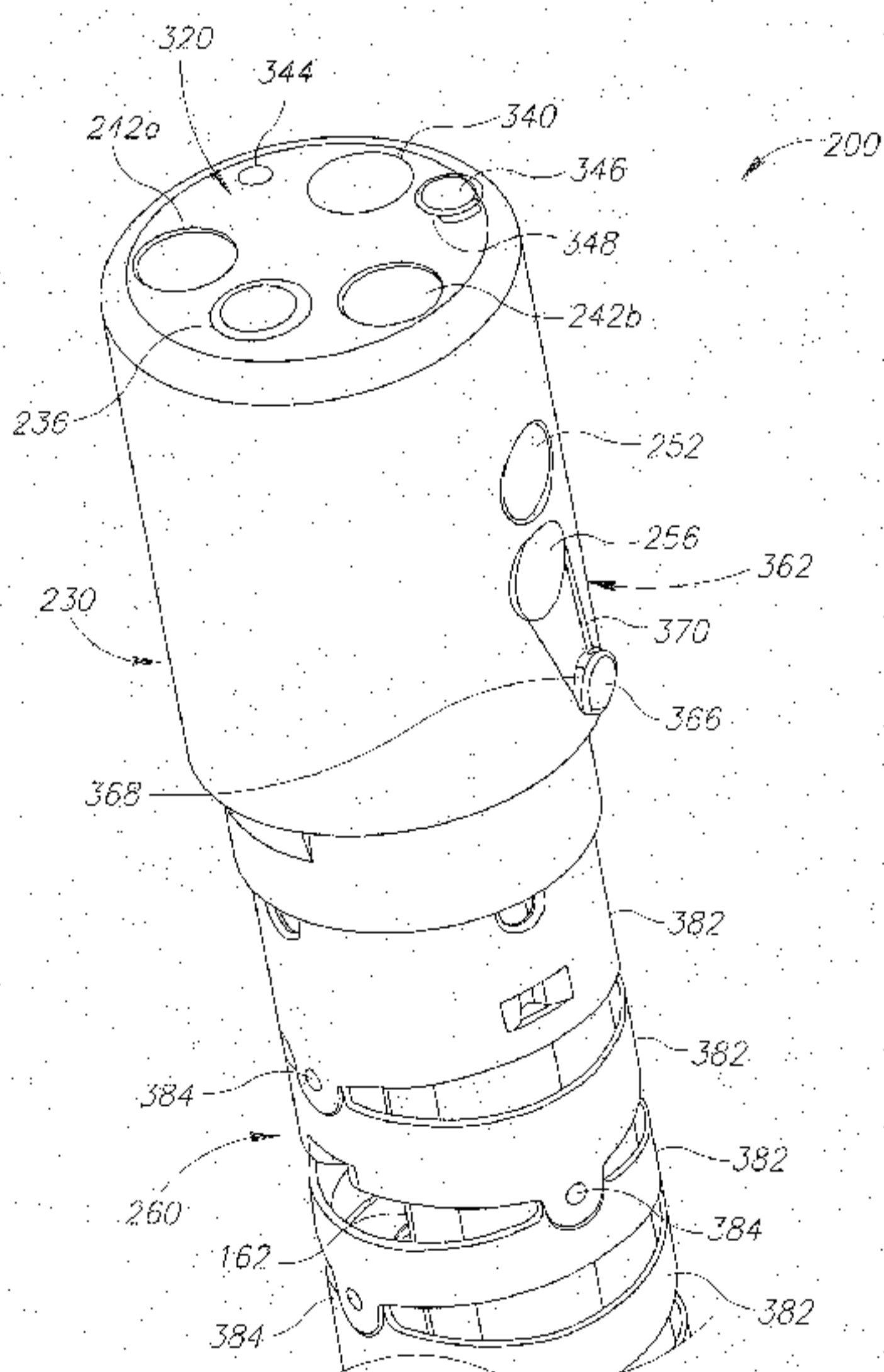


FIG. 1A

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MULTI-CAMERA ENDOSCOPE HAVING FLUID CHANNELS

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

Embodiments of the disclosure relate to a multi-camera endoscope having fluid channels.

BACKGROUND

5 Endoscopes have attained great acceptance within the medical community, since they provide a means for performing procedures with minimal patient trauma, while enabling the physician to view the internal anatomy of the patient. Over the years, numerous endoscopes have been developed and
10 categorized according to specific applications, such as cystoscopy, colonoscopy, laparoscopy, upper GI endoscopy and others. Endoscopes may be inserted into the body's natural orifices or through an incision in the skin.

An endoscope is usually an elongated tubular shaft, rigid or flexible, having a video camera or a fiber optic lens assembly at its distal end. The shaft
15 is connected to a handle, which sometimes includes an ocular for direct viewing. Viewing is also usually possible via an external screen. Various surgical tools may be inserted through a working channel in the endoscope for performing different surgical procedures.

Endoscopes, such as colonoscopes, that are currently being used,
20 typically have a front camera for viewing the internal organ, such as the colon, an illuminator, a fluid injector for cleaning the camera lens and sometimes also the illuminator and a working channel for insertion of surgical tools, for example, for removing polyps found in the colon. Often, endoscopes also have fluid injectors ("jet") for cleaning a body cavity, such as the colon, into which they are
25 inserted. The illuminators commonly used are fiber optics which transmit light, generated remotely, to the endoscope tip section. The use of light-emitting diodes (LEDs) for illumination is also known.

Among the disadvantages of such endoscopes, are their limited field of view and their complicated packing of all the required elements, such as

electronics and fiber optics together with fluid carrying elements in the small sized endoscope tip section.

There is thus a need in the art for endoscopes, such as colonoscopies, that allow a broader field of view and also enable the function of all necessary
5 elements in the tip section.

The foregoing examples of the related art and limitations related therewith are intended to be illustrative and not exclusive. Other limitations of the related art will become apparent to those of skill in the art upon a reading of the specification and a study of the figures.

10

SUMMARY

The following embodiments and aspects thereof are described and illustrated in conjunction with systems, tools and methods which are meant to be exemplary and illustrative, not limiting in scope.

In accordance with some embodiments of the invention, there is provided
15 a tip section of a multi-camera endoscope, the tip section comprising: a unitary fluid channeling component adapted to channel fluid for insufflations and/or irrigation (I/I), the unitary fluid channeling component comprising: a proximal opening adapted to receive a fluid tube, the proximal opening being in fluid flow connection with a front fluid (I/I) channel and a side fluid channel.

20 The fluid tube may include a gas tube and a liquid tube separated from each other or combined into one tube. The front fluid channel may lead to a front opening at a distal end in the unitary fluid channeling component; and the side fluid channel may lead to a left side opening and to a right side opening in the unitary fluid channeling component. The front fluid channel may extend
25 along the length of the unitary fluid channeling component. The side fluid channel may be essentially perpendicular to the length of the unitary fluid channeling component.

The front opening may be adapted to receive a fluid injector and wherein the side openings are adapted to receive fluid injectors. The front channel, the

side channel or both may be drilled in the unitary fluid channeling component. The front fluid channel, the side fluid channel or both may be partially internal and partially external to unitary fluid channeling component.

5 The unitary fluid channeling component may further include a working channel adapted for the insertion of a medical tool. The unitary fluid channeling component may further include a jet fluid channel adapted to clean a body cavity into which the endoscope is inserted. The unitary fluid channeling component may further include a groove or a channel for guiding a cable.

10 In accordance with some embodiments of the invention, there is provided a tip section of a multi-camera endoscope, the tip section comprising: a unitary fluid channeling component adapted to channel fluid for insufflations and/or irrigation, the unitary fluid channeling component comprising: a first proximal opening adapted to receive a first fluid tube and connected to a front fluid (I/I) channel; and a second proximal opening adapted to receive a second fluid tube
15 and connected to a first side fluid (I/I) channel, wherein any of the first and second fluid tubes are adapted to transfer liquid, gas or a combination thereof to the tip section.

The front fluid channel may lead to a front opening at a distal end in the unitary fluid channeling component; and the side fluid channel may lead to one
20 or more side opening in the unitary fluid channeling component. The front and side openings may be adapted to receive fluid injectors. The front fluid channel may extend along the length of the unitary fluid channeling component. The first side fluid channel may lead to a left side opening and to a right side opening in the unitary fluid channeling component and may be essentially perpendicular to
25 the length of the unitary fluid channeling component.

The unitary fluid channeling component may further include a third proximal opening adapted to receive a third fluid tube connected to a second side fluid (I/I) channel.

30 Any of the side front channel and the one or more side channel may be drilled in the unitary fluid channeling component. Any of the front fluid channel

and the one or more side fluid channels may be partially internal and partially external to unitary fluid channeling component.

The unitary fluid channeling component may further include a working channel adapted for the insertion of a medical tool. The unitary fluid channeling component may further include a jet fluid channel adapted to clean a body cavity into which the endoscope is inserted. The unitary fluid channeling component may further include a groove or a channel for guiding a cable.

The tip section may have a diameter of about 17 mm or less. The tip section may have a diameter of about 12 mm or less. The tip section may have a diameter of about 10 mm or less.

In accordance with some embodiments of the invention, there is provided an endoscope comprising a tip section as described herein.

In accordance with some embodiments of the invention, there is provided a manifold for irrigation and/or insufflation (I/I) fluids, for providing gas such as CO₂ or air for inflating the colon (or other body cavity) during diagnostic or minimally invasive procedure, such as colonoscopy, and/or for providing cleaning liquid, for example water or saline, for cleaning optical front surfaces in an endoscope having at least one forward looking camera and one or more side looking cameras while maintaining small size of the tip section of the endoscope.

According to a first exemplary embodiment of the current invention, proximal opening for gas tube and liquid tube is directly opened to I/I channel manifold, located entirely within the tip section cylinder, the manifold comprises:

According to the first exemplary embodiment of the current invention, proximal opening for gas tube and liquid tube is directly opened to I/I channel manifold, entirely within the cylinder which comprises:

a) a right I/I opening, connected to the proximal opening, and into which right I/I injector is inserted;

b) a front I/I channel connected to proximal opening, and leading to front I/I opening into which front I/I injector is inserted; and

c) a cross I/I channel, connected to the proximal opening, and which is opened to left I/I opening a into which left I/I injector is inserted.

5 According to a second exemplary embodiment of the current invention, proximal opening for gas tube and liquid tube within a cylinder in the endoscope's tip section is opened to I/I channel manifold which comprises:

a) a right I/I opening into which right I/I injector is inserted;

10 b) a front I/I channel within the cylinder, connected to front I/I opening into which front I/I injector is inserted; and

c) a hole, connected to a groove on the surface of the cylinder which is opened to left I/I a into which left I/I injector is inserted.

15 According to the third exemplary embodiment of the current invention proximal opening for gas tube and liquid tube within a cylinder in the endoscope's tip section is opened to right I/I opening and through it to a I/I manifold which comprises:

a) a right I/I opening into which right I/I injector is inserted;

b) a front I/I channel within the cylinder, connected to front I/I opening into which front I/I injector is inserted ; and

20 c) a groove on the surface of the cylinder, which receives cleaning fluids from right I/I opening, and is opened to left I/I opening into which left I/I injector is inserted.

25 According to a forth embodiment of the current invention, proximal opening for gas tube and liquid tube within a cylinder in the endoscope's tip section is opened to right I/I opening and through it to a I/I manifold which comprises:

a) a right I/I opening into which right I/I injector is inserted;

b) a groove on the surface of the cylinder which receives cleaning fluids from right I/I opening, and is opened to left I/I opening into which left I/I injector is inserted; and

5 c) a front I/I groove on the surface of the cylinder, receiving I/I fluids from the groove, and connected to front I/I opening into which front I/I injector is inserted.

According to a fifth embodiment of the current invention, proximal opening for gas tube and liquid tube within a cylinder in the endoscope's tip section is opened to a right I/I opening and connected through hole to I/I manifold which comprises:

10

a) a right I/I opening into which right I/I injector is inserted;

b) a groove on the surface of the cylinder which receives cleaning fluids via a hole connected to the proximal opening, and is opened to left I/I opening into which left I/I injector is inserted; and

15

c) a front I/I groove on the surface of the cylinder, receiving I/I fluids from the hole, and connected to front I/I opening into which front I/I injector is inserted.

According to a sixth embodiment of the current invention, proximal opening for gas tube and liquid tube within a cylinder in the endoscope's tip section is opened to a hole and through it to a I/I manifold which comprises:

20

a) a grove on the surface of the cylinder which receives cleaning fluids from proximal opening via the hole; and is connected to right I/I opening into which right I/I injector is inserted;

25 b) the same groove is connected to left I/I opening, to which left I/I injector is inserted; and

c) a front I/I groove, receiving I/I fluids from the groove, and connected to front I/I opening into which front I/I injector is inserted.

According to an exemplary embodiment of the current invention, the medical endoscope tip section is less than 17mm in diameter

5 In some embodiments the medical endoscope tip section is less than 12 mm in diameter

More details and features of the current invention and its embodiments may be found in the description and the attached drawings.

10 Unless otherwise defined, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this invention belongs. Although methods and materials similar or equivalent to those described herein can be used in the practice or testing of the present invention, suitable methods and materials are described below. In case of conflict, the patent specification, including definitions, will control. In addition,
15 the materials, methods, and examples are illustrative only and not intended to be limiting.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

Exemplary embodiments are illustrated in referenced figures. Dimensions of components and features shown in the figures are generally
20 chosen for convenience and clarity of presentation and are not necessarily shown to scale. It is intended that the embodiments and figures disclosed herein are to be considered illustrative rather than restrictive. The figures are listed below:

25 Figure 1a schematically depicts an external isometric view of an endoscope having multiple fields of view according to an exemplary embodiment of the current invention.

Figure 1b schematically depicts a front view of an endoscope having multiple fields of view according to an exemplary embodiment of the current invention.

Figure 1c schematically depicts a side view of endoscope having multiple
5 fields of view according to an exemplary embodiment of the current invention.

Figure 2a schematically depicts an isometric cross section of an endoscope having multiple fields of view, for use within bodily cavity according to an exemplary embodiment of the current invention.

Figure 2b schematically depicts a cross section of an endoscope tip
10 section having multiple fields of view showing some details of the tip section according to an exemplary embodiment of the current invention.

Figure 2c schematically depicts an isometric proximal view of an inner part of an endoscope tip section according to an exemplary embodiment of the current invention.

Figure 3a schematically depicts a partially disassembled tip section of an
15 endoscope having I/I channels manifold internal to a unitary fluid channeling component, according to a first exemplary embodiment of the current invention.

Figure 3b schematically depicts an isometric cross section of an inner
20 part of a tip section, having I/I channels manifold internal to a unitary fluid channeling component, according to a first exemplary embodiment of the current invention.

Figure 3c schematically depicts an isometric cross section of a unitary
25 fluid channeling component of an inner part of a tip section having I/I channels manifold internal to the unitary fluid channeling component, according to a first exemplary embodiment of the current invention.

Figure 3d schematically depicts another isometric cross section of an inner part of a tip section, showing the unitary fluid channeling component

having I/I channels manifold internal to it, according to a first exemplary embodiment of the current invention.

Figure 4a schematically depicts an isometric view of a partially disassembled tip section of an endoscope having I/I channels manifold partially internal and partially external to the unitary fluid channeling component of the tip section, according to a second exemplary embodiment of the current invention.

Figure 4b schematically depicts an isometric view of an inner part of a tip section having I/I channels manifold partially internal and partially external to the unitary fluid channeling component of the tip section, according to a second exemplary embodiment of the current invention.

Figure 4c schematically depicts an isometric cross section of the inner part, according to the second exemplary embodiment of the current invention.

Figure 5a schematically depicts an isometric view of a partially disassembled tip section of an endoscope having I/I channels manifold partially internal and partially external to the unitary fluid channeling component of the tip section, according to a third exemplary embodiment of the current invention.

Figure 5b schematically depicts an isometric view of an inner part of a tip section having I/I channels manifold partially internal and partially external to a unitary fluid channeling component of the inner part of the tip section, according to a third exemplary embodiment of the current invention.

Figure 5c schematically depicts an isometric cross section of the unitary fluid channeling component, according to the third exemplary embodiment of the current invention.

Figure 5d schematically depicts another isometric cross section of an inner part of a tip section of an endoscope, according to the third exemplary embodiment of the current invention.

Figure 6a schematically depicts an isometric cross section view of an assembled tip section of an endoscope having I/I channels manifold external to

a unitary fluid channeling component of the inner part of the tip section, according to a forth exemplary embodiment of the current invention.

Figure 6b schematically depicts an isometric view of an inner part of a tip section having I/I channels manifold external to the unitary fluid channeling component, according to the forth exemplary embodiment of the current invention.

Figure 6c schematically depicts an isometric cross section of a unitary fluid channeling component, according to the forth exemplary embodiment of the current invention.

Figure 7a schematically depicts an isometric view of an assembled tip section of an endoscope having I/I channels manifold partially external to a unitary fluid channeling component of an inner part of the tip section, according to a fifth exemplary embodiment of the current invention.

Figure 7b schematically depicts an isometric view of an inner part of a tip section having I/I channels manifold partially external to the unitary fluid channeling component, according to the fifth exemplary embodiment of the current invention.

Figure 7c schematically depicts another isometric view of an inner part of a tip section having I/I channels manifold partially external to the unitary fluid channeling component, according to a fifth exemplary embodiment of the current invention.

Figure 7d schematically depicts an isometric cross section of an endoscope tip section according to the fifth exemplary embodiment of the current invention.

Figure 8a schematically depicts an isometric view of an assembled tip section of an endoscope having I/I channels manifold external to a unitary fluid channeling component of an inner part of the tip section, according to a sixth exemplary embodiment of the current invention.

Figure 8b schematically depicts an isometric view of a partially disassembled tip section of an endoscope having I/I channels manifold external to the unitary fluid channeling component, according to a sixth exemplary embodiment of the current invention.

5 Figure 9a schematically depicts an isometric proximal view of a main section of an inner part of an endoscope tip section, according to an exemplary embodiment of the current invention.

Figure 9b schematically depicts an isometric cross section of the main section of Figure 9a, according to an exemplary embodiment of the current
10 invention.

Figure 9c schematically depicts an isometric proximal view of the main section of Figure 9a, having liquid and gas tubes connected thereto, according to an exemplary embodiment of the current invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

15 While a number of exemplary aspects and embodiments have been discussed above, those of skill in the art will recognize certain modifications, permutations, additions and sub-combinations thereof. It is therefore intended that the following appended claims and claims hereafter introduced be interpreted to include all such modifications, permutations, additions and sub-
20 combinations as are within their true spirit and scope.

In the description and claims of the application, each of the words “comprise” “include” and “have”, and forms thereof, are not necessarily limited to members in a list with which the words may be associated.

Figure 1a schematically depicts an external isometric view of an
25 endoscope 200 having multiple fields of view according to an exemplary embodiment of the current invention.

According to an exemplary embodiment of the current invention, tip section 230 of endoscope 200 comprises at least a forwards looking TV camera

and at least one side looking TV camera. Tip section 230 is turnable by way of flexible shaft 260 (which may also be referred to as a bending section, for example a vertebra mechanism).

It is noted that the term "endoscope" as mentioned to herein may refer particularly to a colonoscope, according to some embodiments, but is not limited only to colonoscopes. The term "endoscope" may refer to any instrument used to examine the interior of a hollow organ or cavity of the body.

Figure 1a shows front camera element 236 of forwards looking camera 116 (seen in figure 2b) on the front face 320 of tip section 230. Optical axis of forwards looking camera 116 is substantially directed along the long dimension of the endoscope. However, since forwards looking camera 116 is typically a wide angle camera, its Field Of View (FOV) may include viewing directions at large angles to its optical axis. Additionally, optical windows 242a and 242b of LEDs 240a and 240b (seen for example in figure 2b) are also seen on front face 320 of tip section 230. It should be noted that number of LEDs used for illumination of the FOV may vary. Distal opening 340 of working channel 262 (seen for example in figure 1b) is preferably located on front face 320 of tip section 230, such that a surgical tool inserted through working channel tube 162, and through working channel 262 in the endoscope's tip section and deployed beyond front face 320 may be viewed by forwards looking camera 116.

Distal opening 344 of a jet fluid channel is preferably also located on front face 320 of tip section 230. Distal opening 344 of a jet fluid channel may be used for providing high pressure jet of fluid such as water or saline for cleaning the walls of the body cavity.

I/I injector 346 having a nozzle 348 aimed at front camera element 236 may be used for injecting fluid (liquid and/or gas) to wash contaminants such as blood, feces and other debris from front camera element 236 of forwards looking camera. Optionally the same injector is used for cleaning both front camera element 236 and one or both optical windows 242a and 242b. I/I

injector 346 may be fed by fluid such as water and/or gas which may be used for cleaning and/or inflating a body cavity.

Visible on the side wall 362 of tip section 230 is the side camera (side looking camera) element 256 of side looking camera 220 (two such cameras are seen in figure 2a) and optical window 252 of LED 250. Optical axis of side looking camera 220 is substantially directed perpendicular to the long dimension of the endoscope. However, since side looking camera 220 is typically a wide angle camera, its field of view may include viewing directions at large angles to its optical axis.

I/I injector 366 having a nozzle 368 aimed at side camera element 256 may be used for injecting fluid to wash contaminants such as blood, feces and other debris from side camera element 256 of side looking camera. The fluid may include gas which may be used for inflating a body cavity. Optionally the same injector is used for cleaning both side camera element 256 and optical windows 252. It is noted that according to some embodiments, the tip may include more than one window and LEDs, on the side and more than one window and LEDs in the front (for example, two windows and two LEDs on the side and three windows and three LEDs in the front). The I/I injectors are configured to clean all or a part of these windows/LEDs). I/I injectors 346 and 366 may be fed from same channel. An optional groove 370 helps directing the cleaning fluid from nozzle 368 towards side camera element 256. Groove 370 may be beneficial when side wall 362 is near or pressed against the rectal wall. Optionally, I/I injector 366 may be at least partially recessed in groove 370, thus reducing the maximum diameter of tip section 230 and reduce the risk of injury to the rectal wall due to friction with I/I injector 366.

In the depicted embodiment, flexible shaft 260 is constructed of a plurality of links 382 connected to each other by pivots 384. Links 382 allows pushing, pulling and rotating the endoscope while pivots 384 provide limited flexibility. The shaft is preferably covered with an elastic sheath (removed from this figure for simplification purposes). The lumen in links 382 holds the working channel tube 162. Not seen in this figure are the jet channel connected to distal

opening 344, optional cleaning fluid channel and electrical cables supplying power to the LEDs and cameras and transmitting video signals from the camera. Generally, the shaft also comprises mechanical actuators (not seen), for example cables attached to the links for directing and aiming the tip section
5 during use.

It should be noted that while only one side looking camera is seen in figure 1a, preferably at least two side looking cameras may be located within tip section 230. When two side looking cameras are used, the side looking cameras are preferably installed such that their field of views are substantially
10 opposing. However, different configurations and number of side looking cameras are possible within the general scope of the current invention.

Figure 1b schematically depicts a front view of tip section 230 of endoscope 200 having multiple fields of view according to an exemplary embodiment of the current invention.

15 According to an exemplary embodiment of the current invention, tip section 230 of endoscope 200 comprises at least a forwards looking TV camera and at least two side looking TV cameras. Figure 1b shows a front camera element 236 of forwards looking camera 116 on the front face 320 of tip section 230. Additionally, optical windows 242a and 242b of LEDs 240a and 240b are
20 also seen on front face 320 of tip section 230. Distal opening 340 of working channel and distal opening 344 of a jet channel are preferably also located on front face 320 of tip section 230. I/I injector 346 having a nozzle 348 is also visible in this view.

25 Additionally, I/I injectors 366a and 366b aimed at side looking camera element 256a and 256b respectively may be used for injecting fluid (the term "fluid" may also include gas and/or liquid) to wash contaminants such as blood, feces and other debris from side camera elements 256a and 256b of side looking cameras. According to some embodiments, the injectors may supply liquid for cleaning any of the tip elements (such as any camera element,
30 windows, LEDs, and other elements).

Figure 1c schematically depicts a side view of endoscope 200 having multiple fields of view according to an exemplary embodiment of the current invention.

Figure 1c shows side camera element 256 of side looking camera 220, optional groove 370 and optical window 252 on the side wall 362 of tip section 230. I/I injectors 346 and 366 are also visible in this view.

Figure 2a schematically depicts a cross section isometric view of an endoscope 400 having multiple fields of view according to another exemplary embodiment of the current invention.

According to an exemplary embodiment of the current invention, tip section 430 of endoscope 200 comprises at least a forwards looking TV camera 116 and two side looking cameras 220a and 220b.

Optical windows 242a and 242b of LEDs used for forward illumination are also seen on front face of tip section 230.

Distal opening 340 of working channel is preferably located on front face of tip section 230 such that a surgical tool inserted through the working channel 262 and deployed beyond front face may be viewed by forwards looking camera 116.

Distal opening 344 of a jet channel is preferably also located on front face of tip section 230.

I/I injector 346 having a nozzle aimed at front camera element of camera 116 may be used for injecting fluid (gas and/or water) to wash contaminants such as blood, feces and other debris from front camera element of forwards looking camera 116 and to inflate a body cavity (such as a colon) into which the endoscope (such as colonoscope) is inserted. Optionally the same injector is used for cleaning the front camera element and one or both optical windows 242a and 242b. I/I injector 346 may receive fluid from a fluid channel or may be fed by a dedicated cleaning fluid channel.

Visible on right hand side of tip section 230 is side camera element 256b of side looking camera 220b and optical window 252b of side illuminating LED.

I/I injector 366b having a nozzle aimed at side camera element 256b may be used for injecting fluid to wash contaminants such as blood, feces and other debris from side camera element 256b of side looking camera 220b and to inflate a body cavity (such as a colon) into which the endoscope (such as a colonoscope) is inserted. Optionally the same injector is used for cleaning both front camera element 256b and optical windows 252b. An optional groove 370b helps directing the cleaning fluid from I/I injector 366b towards side camera element 256b.

Although not seen in this figure, it is understood that equivalent elements 366a, 370a, 256a and 252a are present on the left hand side of tip section 230.

Preferably, all the I/I injectors 346 and 366 are fed from same conduits.

In the depicted embodiment, flexible shaft (vertebra mechanism) 260 is constructed of a plurality of links 382 (only one is marked for simplification). Electrical cable 396 within shaft 260 is seen connected to cameras 116, 220a and 220b. The same or separate electrical cable is used to power the LEDs.

Figure 2b schematically depicts a cross section of an endoscope 200 having multiple fields of view showing some details of the tip section 230 according to an exemplary embodiment of the current invention.

According to embodiments of the current invention, tip section 230 of endoscope 200 comprises at least a forwards looking TV camera 116 and two side looking cameras 220a and 220b. Each of cameras 116 and 220 is provided with an optical imaging system such as lens assemblies 132 and 232 respectively and solid state detector arrays 134 and 234 respectively. Front camera elements 236 and 256 of cameras 116 and 220 respectively may be a flat protective window, but preferably an optical element used as part of the imaging systems 134 and 132 respectively. Optionally, cameras 116 and 220 are similar or identical, however different camera designs may be used, for

example, field of views 118 and 218 may be different. Additionally or alternatively, other camera designs parameters such as: resolution, light sensitivity, pixel size and pixel number, focal length, focal distance and depth of field may be selected to be same or different.

5 Light is provided by Light Emitting Diodes (LED) that illuminates the field of views. Preferably, white light LEDs are used.

In the depicted embodiment, field of view 118 of forwards looking camera 116 is illuminated by two LEDs 240a and 240b located within the endoscope tip section 230 and protected by optical window 242a and 242b respectively.
10 According to some embodiments, forwards looking camera 116 may be illuminated by any other number of LEDs, for example, 1, 3, 4, 5 LEDs)

Similarly, in the depicted embodiment, field of views of side looking camera 220 is illuminated by a single LED 250 located within the endoscope tip section 230 and protected by optical window 252. According to some
15 embodiments, side looking camera 220 may be illuminated by any other number of LEDs, for example, 2, 3, 4, 5 LEDs)

It should be noted that number of LED light sources and their position in respect to the cameras may vary within the scope of the current invention. For example few LEDs may be positioned behind the same protective window, a
20 camera and an LED or plurality of LED may be located behind the same protective window, etc.

Tip section 230 of endoscope 200 is located at the distal end of a flexible shaft 260. Similarly to shafts of the art, shaft 260 comprises a working channel 262 for insertion of surgical tools. Additionally, shaft 260 may comprises
25 channels for irrigation, insufflation, suction and supplying liquid for washing the external elements of the cameras and optionally the light sources.

Figure 2c schematically depicts an isometric proximal view of an inner part of a tip section of an endoscope according to an exemplary embodiment of

the current invention showing the entrances of various channels in the inner part of a tip section.

Inner part 100 of a tip section is located within the tip section and may be used for holding in place the components of the endoscope's tip section such as I/I injectors 364, 366a and 366b; cameras, lenses and other elements. A cover (not seen in this figure) is placed over inner part 100. Some elements, for example I/I injectors 364 and 366 (and optionally side camera element 256b) may be assembled after the cover was placed.

Inner part 100 of a tip section may comprise of several parts. In the depicted embodiment inner part 100 of the tip section comprises: unitary fluid channeling component 190, central section 192 and front section 194 (examples of which are seen in some of the following figures). Unitary fluid channeling component 190 may be made of a metal or any other material, such as a polymer, a composite material or any other appropriate material or combination of materials. Unitary fluid channeling component 190, according to some embodiments, may generally include two parts: a proximal fluid channeling component section 190' and a distal fluid channeling component section 190''. Proximal fluid channeling component section 190' may have an essentially cylindrical shape. Distal unitary channeling component section 190'' may partially continue the cylindrical shape of proximal fluid channeling component section 190' and may have a shape of a partial cylinder (optionally elongated partial cylinder), having only a fraction of the cylinder (along the height axis of the cylinder), wherein another fraction of the cylinder (along the height axis of the cylinder) is missing. (Distal fluid channeling component section 190'', which may be integrally formed as a unitary block with proximal fluid channeling component section 190'. The height of distal fluid channeling component section 190'' may be higher than that of proximal fluid channeling component section 190'. In the case of distal fluid channeling component section 190'', the shape of the partial cylinder (for example, partial cylinder having only a fraction of a cylinder shape along one side of the height axis) may provide a space to accommodate central section 192. Central section 192 may

include electronics and optical components, such as light means (LEDs for example), cameras (CCD or CMOS, for example) lenses, and other elements. This configuration of inner part 100 of the tip section may thus be adapted to separate the fluid channels and work channel, which are located in fluid channeling component 190 from the sensitive electronic and optical parts which are located in central section 192. This paragraph may apply to any one of main bodies 190a-190f.

On the proximal surface 191 of unitary fluid channeling component 190 is proximal opening 144 of the jet fluid channel leading to distal opening 344 of the jet channel. Fluid tube (not shown in this figure for simplification purposes) may be inserted into, and affixed to distal opening 144 of the jet fluid channel. The jet fluid tube is threaded through flexible shaft 260 and is used for delivering fluid to the body cavity.

On the proximal surface 191 of unitary fluid channeling component 190 is proximal opening 165 of the working channel 262 leading to distal opening 340 of the working channel. Working channel tube/tools may be inserted into, and optionally affixed to proximal opening 165 of the working channel. The working channel 162 is threaded through flexible shaft 260 and is used for delivering surgical tools to the body cavity. Working channel 162 may also be used for suction of fluid from the body cavity.

On the proximal surface 191 of unitary fluid channeling component 190 is the electric cable opening 150 for electrical cable 396 (seen for example in figure 2a). Electrical cable 396 is connected at its distal end to the electronic components such as cameras and light sources in the endoscope's tip section. Electrical cable 396 is threaded through flexible shaft 260 and is used for delivering electrical power and command signals to the tip section and transmitting video signal from the cameras to be displayed to the user.

On the proximal surface 191 of unitary fluid channeling component 190 is the I/I tubes proximal opening 110 for gas tube 114 and liquid tube 112 (seen for example in figure 3a). Gas and fluid tubes may be inserted into, and affixed

to proximal opening 110 of I/I channels manifold which delivers cleaning fluids to I/I injectors 364 and 366. The gas and liquid tubes (such as gas tube 114 and liquid tube 112) may be threaded through flexible shaft 260 and are used for delivering fluid (gas and/or liquid) to I/I injectors 364 and 366 for cleaning the optical surfaces on the endoscope's tip section and for inflating a body cavity. The gas and liquid tubes (such as gas tube 114 and liquid tube 112) may also be combined into one tube and connected to the tip section as one tube.

It should be realized that it is important to keep the dimensions of the tip section of the endoscope small. Within the tight confines of the endoscope's tip section are the sensors, lenses, electric cables, at least one working channel, and a plurality of fluid channels. In contrast to endoscopes of the art, wherein each of the fluid tubes was directed to its destination, embodiments of the current invention provide I/I channels manifold to supply cleaning liquid and gas to the plurality of I/I injectors.

While figure 2c generically depicts the unitary fluid channeling component 190, and shows its proximal surface 191, the following figures depict some specific exemplary embodiments of the I/I channels manifolds and main bodies (such as cylinders), according to embodiments within the general scope of the current invention.

Figure 3a schematically depicts a partially disassembled tip section 230a of an endoscope having I/I channels manifold internal to unitary fluid channeling component 190a according to a first exemplary embodiment of the current invention.

Cover 196a is designed to fit over inner part (of the tip section) 100a, and to provide protection to the internal components in the inner part. Holes 164', 340', 344', 242a', 336', 242b', 256b', 252b' and 166b' in cover 196a are aligned with the corresponding components and channel openings 164, 165, 144, 242a, 336, 242b, 256b, 252b and 366b in inner part 100a respectively. Optional groove 370b in cover 196a enable cleaning fluid from I/I injector 366b to arrive, and clean the front surface 252b of side looking camera. Not seen in this view

are groove 370a, and holes 256a', 252a' and 166a' in cover 196a which are aligned with the corresponding components and channel openings 256a, 252a and 166a on the other side of inner part 100a respectively.

After fitting and attaching cover 196a over inner part 100a, I/I injectors 5 364, 366a and 366b may be inserted into the corresponding I/I opening 164, 166a and 166b in unitary fluid channeling component 190a through the corresponding holes 164', 166a' and 166b' in cover 196a. Preferably, I/I injectors 364, 366a and 366b may be removed from I/I opening 164, 166a and 166b for cleaning the endoscope after use. Optionally, I/I injectors 364, 366a 10 and 366b may be replaceable or disposable. Optionally, the nozzles, such as nozzle 348, nozzle 368 or any other nozzle may be inserted into the unitary fluid channeling component, such as unitary fluid channeling components 190 or 190a, within an isolating (e.g., plastic) part into the opening to allows us better electric isolation particularly when the unitary fluid channeling component and 15 the nozzles are made of metal.

In the first exemplary embodiment of the current invention, I/I opening 164, 166a and 166b are connected to proximal opening 110 for gas tube 114 and liquid tube 112 via I/I manifold channels which are within unitary fluid channeling component 190a. Distal opening 344' is the opening of a jet fluid 20 channel which may be used for providing high pressure jet of fluid such as water or saline for cleaning the walls of the body cavity (such as the colon) and optionally for suction.

Figure 3b schematically depicts an isometric cross section of Inner part 100a having I/I channels manifold internal to unitary fluid channeling component 25 190a according to a first exemplary embodiment of the current invention.

In the depicted embodiment gas tube 114 and liquid tube 112 are terminated in a plug 109 adapted to fit into proximal opening 110. It should be noted that although gas tube 112 appears above liquid tube 114, their order may be reversed, they may be positioned side by side, or replaced with a single 30 tube or the tubes may be joined to one tube before entering inner part 100a.

Alternatively, each of gas tube 114 and liquid tube 112 is separately connected to unitary fluid channeling component 190, and their lumens open to a common conduit.

Proximal opening 110 for gas tube 114 and liquid tube 112 is opened to I/I channel manifold. This cross section shows proximal opening 110 opened to front I/I channel 171 leading to front I/I opening 164 into which front I/I injector 364 is inserted. According to some embodiments, front I/I channel 171 (may also be referred to as front fluid channel) may be drilled in unitary fluid channeling component 190a. It should be noted that unitary fluid channeling component 190a and other parts of inner part 100a may be machined or be made by casting, sintering, injection or other manufacturing techniques.

Reference is now made to Figure 3c, which schematically depicts an isometric cross section of unitary fluid channeling component 190a having I/I channels manifold internal to it according to a first exemplary embodiment of the current invention and to Figure 3d, which schematically depicts another isometric cross section of inner part 110a, showing unitary fluid channeling component 190a having I/I channels manifold internal to it according to a first exemplary embodiment of the current invention.

Proximal opening 110 for gas tube 114 and liquid tube 112 is seen in this figure opened to I/I channel manifold. This cross section shows proximal opening 110 opened to cross I/I channel 172 (may also be referred to as side fluid channel or side I/I channel) leading to left I/I opening 166a into which left I/I injector 366a is inserted and to right I/I opening 166b into which right I/I injector 366b is inserted.

According to some embodiments, cross I/I channel 172 may be drilled in unitary fluid channeling component 190a.

According to the first exemplary embodiment of the current invention, proximal opening 110 for gas tube 114 and liquid tube 112 is directly opened to I/I channel manifold, within unitary fluid channeling component 190a which comprises:

a) a right I/I opening 166b, connected to proximal opening 110, and into which right I/I injector 366b is inserted;

b) a front I/I channel 171 connected to proximal opening 110, and leading to front I/I opening 164 into which front I/I injector 364 is inserted; and

5 c) a cross I/I channel 172, connected to the proximal opening, and which is opened to left I/I opening 166a into which left I/I injector 366a is inserted.

Figure 4a schematically depicts an isometric view of a partially disassembled tip section 230b of an endoscope having I/I channels manifold partially internal and partially external to unitary fluid channeling component
10 190b according to a second exemplary embodiment of the current invention.

In contrast to the first embodiment depicted in figures 3, in the embodiment depicted in figures 4, cleaning fluids are supplied to left I/I injector 366a via a groove 472 in unitary fluid channeling component 190b. Groove 472 is connected in one side to proximal opening 110 by hole 474 and is opened to
15 left I/I opening 166a which can hardly be seen in this view.

Cover 196b is designed to fit over inner part 100b, and to provide protection to the internal components of inner part 100b. Additionally, cover 196b is tightly fitted and preferably hermetically seals groove 472 to convert it to fluid tight conduit.

20 Figure 4b schematically depicts an isometric view of inner part 100b of an endoscope tip section having I/I channels manifold partially internal and partially external to unitary fluid channeling component 190b according to a second exemplary embodiment of the current invention.

Figure 4c schematically depicts an isometric cross section of unitary fluid
25 channeling component 190b according to the second exemplary embodiment of the current invention.

According to the second exemplary embodiment of the current invention, proximal opening 110 for gas tube 114 and liquid tube 112 is seen in this figure opened to I/I channel manifold which comprises:

5 a) a right I/I opening 166b, connected to proximal opening 110, into which right I/I injector 366b is inserted;

b) a front I/I channel 171 connected to front I/I opening 164 into which front I/I injector 364 is inserted; and

c) hole 474 connected to groove 472 which is opened to left I/I opening 166a (not seen here) into which left I/I injector 366a (not seen here) is inserted.

10 Figure 5a schematically depicts an isometric view of a partially disassembled tip section 230c of an endoscope having I/I channels manifold partially internal and partially external to unitary fluid channeling component 190c according to a third exemplary embodiment of the current invention.

15 In contrast to the first embodiment depicted in figures 3, in the embodiment depicted in figures 5, fluids (liquid and/or gas) are supplied to left I/I injector 366b via a groove 572 in unitary fluid channeling component 190c. However, in contrast to the second embodiment, depicted in figures 4, groove 572 is connected in the right side to right I/I opening 166b and opened on the left to left I/I opening 166a which can hardly be seen in this view.

20 Cover 196c is designed to fit over inner part 100c, and to provide protection to the internal components of inner part 100c. Additionally, cover 196c is tightly fitted and preferably hermetically seals groove 572 to convert it to fluid tight conduit.

25 Figure 5b schematically depicts an isometric view of inner part 100c of an endoscope tip section having I/I channels manifold partially internal and partially external to unitary fluid channeling component 190c according to a third exemplary embodiment of the current invention.

It should be noted that the location of groove 572 on surface of unitary fluid channeling component 190c, and its depth and shape may be different.

Figure 5c schematically depicts an isometric cross section of unitary fluid channeling component 190c according to the third exemplary embodiment of
5 the current invention.

Proximal opening 110 for gas tube 114 and liquid tube 112 is seen in this figure opened to right I/I opening 166b and through it to groove 572 leading to left I/I opening 166a.

Figure 5d schematically depicts another isometric cross section of unitary
10 fluid channeling component 190c according to the third exemplary embodiment of the current invention.

Proximal opening 110 for gas tube 114 and liquid tube 112 is seen in this figure opened to right I/I opening 166b and through it to I/I manifold which comprises:

15 a) a right I/I opening 166b, connected to proximal opening 110, into which right I/I injector 366b is inserted;

b) a front I/I channel 171, connected to proximal opening 110, and leading to front I/I opening 164 into which front I/I injector 364b is inserted ; and

20 c) a groove 572 which receives cleaning fluids from right I/I opening 166b, and is opened to left I/I opening 166a (not seen here) into which left I/I injector 366a is inserted.

Figure 6a schematically depicts an isometric cross section view of an assembled tip section 230d of an endoscope having I/I channels manifold external to unitary fluid channeling component 190d according to a forth
25 exemplary embodiment of the current invention.

Similarly to third embodiment depicted in figures 5, groove 672 is connected in the right side to right I/I opening 166b and opened on the left to left I/I opening 166a.

5 However in contrast to the first, second and third embodiments depicted in figures 3, 4, and 5, in the embodiment depicted in figures 6, fluids are supplied to front I/I injector 364 via a front groove 671 in unitary fluid channeling component 190d. Front groove 671 is opened in its proximal end to groove 672, and at its distal end to front I/I opening 164.

10 Cover 196d is designed to fit over inner part 100d, and to provide protection to the internal components of inner part 100d. Additionally, cover 196d is tightly fitted and preferably hermetically seals grooves 671 and 672 to convert them to fluid tight conduits.

15 Figure 6b schematically depicts an isometric view of inner part 100d of an endoscope tip section having I/I channels manifold external to unitary fluid channeling component 190d according to a forth exemplary embodiment of the current invention.

20 It should be noted that the location of grooves 671 and 672 on surface of unitary fluid channeling component 190d, and their depth and shape may be different. For example, the location of any of the grooves may be completely or partially inside the cover, for example, within the walls of the cover.

Figure 6c schematically depicts an isometric cross section of unitary fluid channeling component 190d according to the forth exemplary embodiment of the current invention.

25 Proximal opening 110 for gas tube 114 and liquid tube 112 is seen in this figure opened to right I/I opening 166b and through it to groove 672 leading to left I/I opening 166a. Also seen in this figure is the intersection of grooves 672 and front groove 671

According to the forth embodiment of the current invention, proximal opening 110 for gas tube 114 and liquid tube 112 is opened to right I/I opening 166b and through it to an I/I manifold which comprises:

5 a) a right I/I opening 166b, connected to proximal opening 110, into which right I/I injector 366b is inserted;

b) groove 672 which receives cleaning fluids from right I/I opening 166b, and is opened to left I/I opening 166a into which left I/I injector 366a is inserted; and

10 c) front I/I groove 671, receiving I/I fluids from groove 672, and connected to front I/I opening 164 into which front I/I injector 364 is inserted.

Figure 7a schematically depicts an isometric view of an assembled tip section 230e of an endoscope having I/I channels manifold partially external to unitary fluid channeling component 190e according to a fifth exemplary embodiment of the current invention.

15 For clarity, cover 196d was drawn partially transparent to show inner part 100e.

Similarly to second embodiment depicted in figures 4, groove 772 is proximal opening 110 by hole 774 and opened on the left to left I/I opening 166a (not seen in this figure).

20 Similarly to the forth embodiment depicted in figures 5, cleaning fluids are supplied to front I/I injector 364 via a front groove 771 in unitary fluid channeling component 190e. Front groove 771 is opened in its proximal end to groove 772, and at its distal end to front I/I opening 164.

25 Cover 196e is designed to fit over inner part 100e, and to provide protection to the internal components of inner part 100e. Additionally, cover 196e is tightly fitted and preferably hermetically seals grooves 771 and 772 to convert them to fluid tight conduits.

Figure 7b schematically depicts an isometric view of inner part 100e of an endoscope tip section having I/I channels manifold partially external to unitary fluid channeling component 190e according to a fifth exemplary embodiment of the current invention.

5 It should be noted that the location of grooves 771 and 772 on surface of unitary fluid channeling component 190d, and their depth and shape may be different.

Figure 7c schematically depicts another isometric view of inner part 100e of an endoscope tip section having I/I channels manifold partially external to
10 unitary fluid channeling component 190e according to a fifth exemplary embodiment of the current invention.

This view depicts groove 772 connection to left I/I opening 166a.

Figure 7d schematically depicts an isometric cross section of endoscope tip section 230e according to the fifth exemplary embodiment of the current
15 invention.

Proximal opening 110 for gas tube 114 and liquid tube 112 is seen in this figure opened to right I/I opening 166b. Also seen in this figure is hole 774 connecting proximal opening 110 to front groove 771 and the connection of front groove 771 to front get opening 164.

20 According to the fifth embodiment of the current invention, proximal opening 110 for gas tube 114 and liquid tube 112 is opened to right I/I opening 166b and through hole 774 to I/I manifold which comprises:

a) a right I/I opening 166b, connected to proximal opening 110, into which right I/I injector 366b is inserted;

25 b) groove 772 which receives fluids via hole 774 connected to proximal opening 110, and is opened to left I/I opening 166a into which left I/I injector 366a is inserted; and

c) front I/I groove 771, receiving I/I fluids from hole 774, and connected to front I/I opening 164 into which front I/I injector 364b is inserted.

Figure 8a schematically depicts an isometric view of an assembled tip section 230f of an endoscope having I/I channels manifold external to unitary fluid channeling component 190f in inner part 100f according to a sixth
5 exemplary embodiment of the current invention.

Similarly to forth embodiment depicted in figures 6, groove 872 in unitary fluid channeling component 190f is connected in the right side to right I/I opening 166b and opened on the left to left I/I opening 166a.

10 Similarly to forth embodiment depicted in figures 6, front groove 871 is connected in its proximal end to groove 872.

However in contrast to the forth embodiment cleaning fluids are supplied groove 871 and 872 via hole 874 connecting them to proximal opening 110.

15 Cover 196f is designed to fit over inner part 100f, and to provide protection to the internal components of inner part 100f. Additionally, cover 196f is tightly fitted and preferably hermetically seals grooves 871 and 872 to convert them to fluid tight conduits.

20 Figure 8b schematically depicts an isometric view of a partially disassembled tip section 230f of an endoscope having I/I channels manifold external to unitary fluid channeling component 190f in inner part 100f according to a sixth exemplary embodiment of the current invention.

It should be noted that the location of grooves 871 and 872 on surface of unitary fluid channeling component 190d, and their depth and shape may be different.

25 According to the sixth embodiment of the current invention, proximal opening 110 for gas tube 114 and liquid tube 112 is opened hole 874 and through it to an I/I manifold which comprises:

a) groove 872 which receives cleaning fluids from proximal opening 110 via hole 874; connected to right I/I opening 166b into which right I/I injector 366b is inserted;

b) same groove 872 connected to left I/I opening, to which left I/I injector 5 366a is inserted; and

c) front I/I groove 871, receiving I/I fluids from groove 872, and connected to front I/I opening into which front I/I injector 364 is inserted.

It should be noted that optionally I/I injectors 336a and 336b, and optionally also 364 may be constructed as identical interchangeable inserts.

10 Reference is now made to Figure 9a which schematically depicts an isometric proximal view of a main section of an inner part of an endoscope tip section, according to an exemplary embodiment of the current invention and to Figure 9b, which schematically depicts an isometric cross section of the main section of Figure 9a, according to an exemplary embodiment of the current
15 invention.

Unitary fluid channeling component 990 of an inner part of a tip section of an endoscope (such as colonoscope) is configured to be located within the tip section and may be used for accommodating fluid channels, work channel and optionally cable channel/recess and for holding in place the components such
20 as tubing/tubes, and injectors. Unitary fluid channeling component 990 may be a part of the inner part of the tip section in a similar manner to that described for example in Figure 2c.

Unitary fluid channeling component 990, according to some embodiments, may generally include two parts: a proximal fluid channeling
25 component section 990' and a distal fluid channeling component section 990''. Proximal fluid channeling component section 990' may have an essentially cylindrical shape. Distal fluid channeling component section 990'' may partially continue the cylindrical shape of proximal fluid channeling component section 990' and may have a shape of a partial cylinder (optionally elongated partial

cylinder), having only a fraction of the cylinder (along the height axis of the cylinder), wherein another fraction of the cylinder (along the height axis of the cylinder) is missing. Distal fluid channeling component section 990'' may be integrally formed as a unitary block with proximal fluid channeling component section 990'. The height of distal fluid channeling component section 990'' may be higher than that of proximal fluid channeling component section 990'. In the case of distal fluid channeling component section 990'', the shape of the partial cylinder (for example, partial cylinder having only a fraction of a cylinder shape along one side of the height axis) may provide a space to accommodate a central section (not shown).

On proximal surface 991 of fluid channeling component 990 is proximal opening 944 of the jet fluid channel leading to distal opening of a jet channel (not shown). A jet fluid tube may be inserted through a flexible shaft and may be used for delivering fluid to, and optionally suction of fluid from the body cavity, for cleaning purposes.

On proximal surface 991 of unitary fluid channeling component 990 is proximal opening 965 of the working channel 262 leading to a distal opening of the working channel (not shown).

Unitary fluid channeling component 990 includes groove 950 extending from proximal surface 991 along the length of proximal fluid channeling component section 990'. Groove 950 is adapted to guide (and optionally hold in place) an electric cable(s) which may be connected at its distal end to the electronic components such as cameras and/or light sources in the endoscope's tip section and deliver electrical power and/or command signals to the tip section and/or transmitting video signal from the cameras to be displayed to the user. According to this embodiment the electrical cable(s) do not have to be threaded through proximal fluid channeling component section 990' (which may be complicated) but can be simply placed in groove 950 and held by it.

On proximal surface 991 of unitary fluid channeling component 990 are I/I tubes proximal openings: front I/I proximal opening 910; right side I/I proximal

opening; 911 and left side I/I proximal opening 913. Front I/I proximal opening 910; right side I/I proximal opening 911 (not shown) and left side I/I proximal opening 913 lead to front I/I channel 970; right side I/I channel 971 (not shown); and left side I/I channel 973, respectively. Front I/I channel 970 extends from
5 front I/I proximal opening 910, through proximal fluid channeling component section 990' and distal fluid channeling component section 990'' to front I/I opening 960. Left side I/I channel 973 extends from right I/I proximal opening 913, through proximal fluid channeling component section 990' to left I/I opening 963. Right side I/I channel 971(not shown) extends from right I/I proximal
10 opening 911(not shown), through proximal fluid channeling component section 990' to right I/I opening (not shown), similar to the left side arrangement.

Front I/I channel 970 may include two parts: a proximal part 970' (extending through proximal fluid channeling component section 990') and a distal part 970'' extending through distal fluid channeling component section
15 990''). Proximal part 970' of front I/I channel 970 is adapted to receive, through front I/I proximal opening 910, tube 980 (shown in Figure 9c) which is adapted to transfer fluid (liquid and/or gas) to front I/I channel 970. Tube 980 may be divided at any point along its length (for example at junction 981) into two tubes, one is adapted to transfer gas and the other is adapted to transfer liquid (such
20 as water).

Left side I/I channel 973 may be adapted to receive, at its proximal part, through left side I/I proximal opening 913, tube 982 (shown in Figure 9c) which is adapted to transfer fluid (liquid and/or gas) to left side I/I channel 973. Tube 982 may be divided at any point along its length (for example at junction 983)
25 into two tubes, one is adapted to transfer gas and the other is adapted to transfer liquid (such as water).

Right side I/I channel (not shown) may be adapted to receive, at its proximal, through right side I/I proximal opening 911, part tube 984 (shown in Figure 9c) which is adapted to transfer fluid (liquid and/or gas) to right side I/I
30 channel. Tube 984 may be divided at any point along its length (for example at

junction 985) into two tubes, one is adapted to transfer gas and the other is adapted to transfer liquid (such as water).

The endoscope user can thus decide which fluid (gas, liquid or both) he or she would like to pass through the I/I channel, which fluid, as mentioned
5 herein, may be used for cleaning and/or insufflation purposes.

Figure 9c schematically depicts an isometric proximal view of the main section of Figure 9a, having liquid and gas tubes connected thereto, according
10 to an exemplary embodiment of the current invention.

Although the invention has been described in conjunction with specific embodiments thereof, it is evident that many alternatives, modifications and variations will be apparent to those skilled in the art. Accordingly, it is intended to embrace all such alternatives, modifications and variations that fall within the
15 spirit and broad scope of the appended claims. All publications, patents and patent applications mentioned in this specification are herein incorporated in their entirety by reference into the specification, to the same extent as if each individual publication, patent or patent application was specifically and individually indicated to be incorporated herein by reference. In addition, citation
20 or identification of any reference in this application shall not be construed as an admission that such reference is available as prior art to the present invention.

CLAIMS

What we claim is:

1. A tip section of a multi-camera endoscope, the tip section comprising:
a unitary fluid channeling component adapted to channel fluid for
insufflations and/or irrigation (I/I), said unitary fluid channeling
component comprising:
a proximal opening adapted to receive a fluid tube, said proximal
opening being in fluid flow connection with a front fluid (I/I) channel
and a side fluid channel.
2. The tip section according to claim 1, wherein said fluid tub comprises
a gas tube and a liquid tube separated from each other or combined
into one tube.
3. The tip section according to claim 1, wherein:
said front fluid channel leads to a front opening at a distal end in said
unitary fluid channeling component; and
said side fluid channel leads to a left side opening and to a right side
opening in said unitary fluid channeling component.
4. The tip section according to claim 3, wherein said front fluid channel
extends along the length of said unitary fluid channeling component.
5. The tip section according to claim 3, wherein said side fluid channel is
essentially perpendicular to the length of said unitary fluid channeling
component.
6. The tip section according to claim 3, wherein said front opening is
adapted to receive a fluid injector and wherein said side openings are
adapted to receive fluid injectors.

7. The tip section according to claim 1, wherein said front channel, said side channel or both are drilled in said unitary fluid channeling component.
- 5 8. The tip section according to claim 1, wherein said front fluid channel, said side fluid channel or both are partially internal and partially external to unitary fluid channeling component.
9. The tip section according to claim 1, wherein said unitary fluid channeling component further comprises a working channel adapted for the insertion of a medical tool.
- 10 10. The tip section according to claim 1, wherein said unitary fluid channeling component further comprises a jet fluid channel adapted to clean a body cavity into which said endoscope is inserted.
11. The tip section according to claim 1, wherein said unitary fluid channeling component further comprises a groove or a channel for
15 guiding a cable.
12. The tip section according to claim 1, having a diameter of about 17 mm or less.
13. The tip section according to claim 1, having a diameter of about 12 mm or less.
- 20 14. A tip section of a multi-camera endoscope, the tip section comprising:

a unitary fluid channeling component adapted to channel fluid for insufflations and/or irrigation, said unitary fluid channeling component comprising:

25 a first proximal opening adapted to receive a first fluid tube and connected to a front fluid (I/I) channel; and

a second proximal opening adapted to receive a second fluid tube and connected to a first side fluid (I/I) channel,

wherein any of said first and second fluid tubes are adapted to transfer liquid, gas or a combination thereof to said tip section.

5 15. The tip section according to claim 14, wherein said front fluid channel leads to a front opening at a distal end in said unitary fluid channeling component; and

wherein said side fluid channel leads to one or more side opening in said unitary fluid channeling component.

10 16. The tip section according to claim 15, wherein said front and side openings are adapted to receive fluid injectors.

17. The tip section according to claim 15, wherein said front fluid channel extends along the length of said unitary fluid channeling component.

15 18. The tip section according to claim 15, wherein said first side fluid channel lead to a left side opening and to a right side opening in said unitary fluid channeling component and is essentially perpendicular to the length of said unitary fluid channeling component.

20 19. The tip section according to claim 14, wherein said unitary fluid channeling component further comprises a third proximal opening adapted to receive a third fluid tube connected to a second side fluid (I/I) channel.

20. The tip section according to claim 14, wherein any of said side front channel and said one or more side channel are drilled in said unitary fluid channeling component.

25 21. The tip section according to claim 14, wherein any of said front fluid channel and said one or more side fluid channels are partially internal and partially external to unitary fluid channeling component.

22. The tip section according to claim 14, wherein said unitary fluid channeling component further comprises a working channel adapted for the insertion of a medical tool.
- 5 23. The tip section according to claim 14, wherein said unitary fluid channeling component further comprises a jet fluid channel adapted to clean a body cavity into which said endoscope is inserted.
24. The tip section according to claim 14, wherein said unitary fluid channeling component further comprises a groove or a channel for guiding a cable.
- 10 25. The tip section according to claim 14, having a diameter of about 17 mm or less.
26. The tip section according to claim 14, having a diameter of about 12 mm or less.
27. An endoscope comprising the tip section of any one of claims 1-26.
- 15 28. A colonoscope comprising the tip section of any one of claims 1-26.

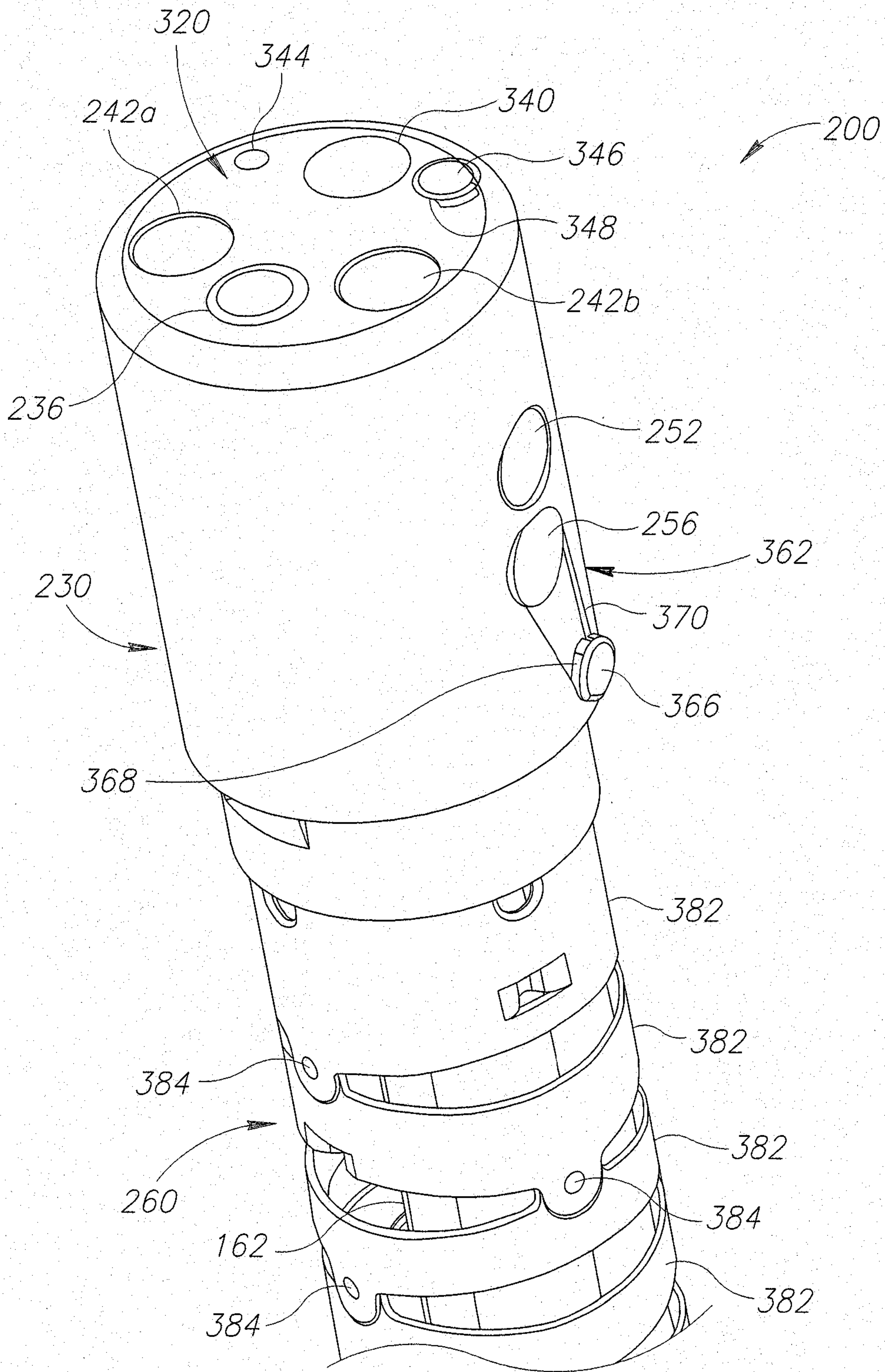


FIG.1A

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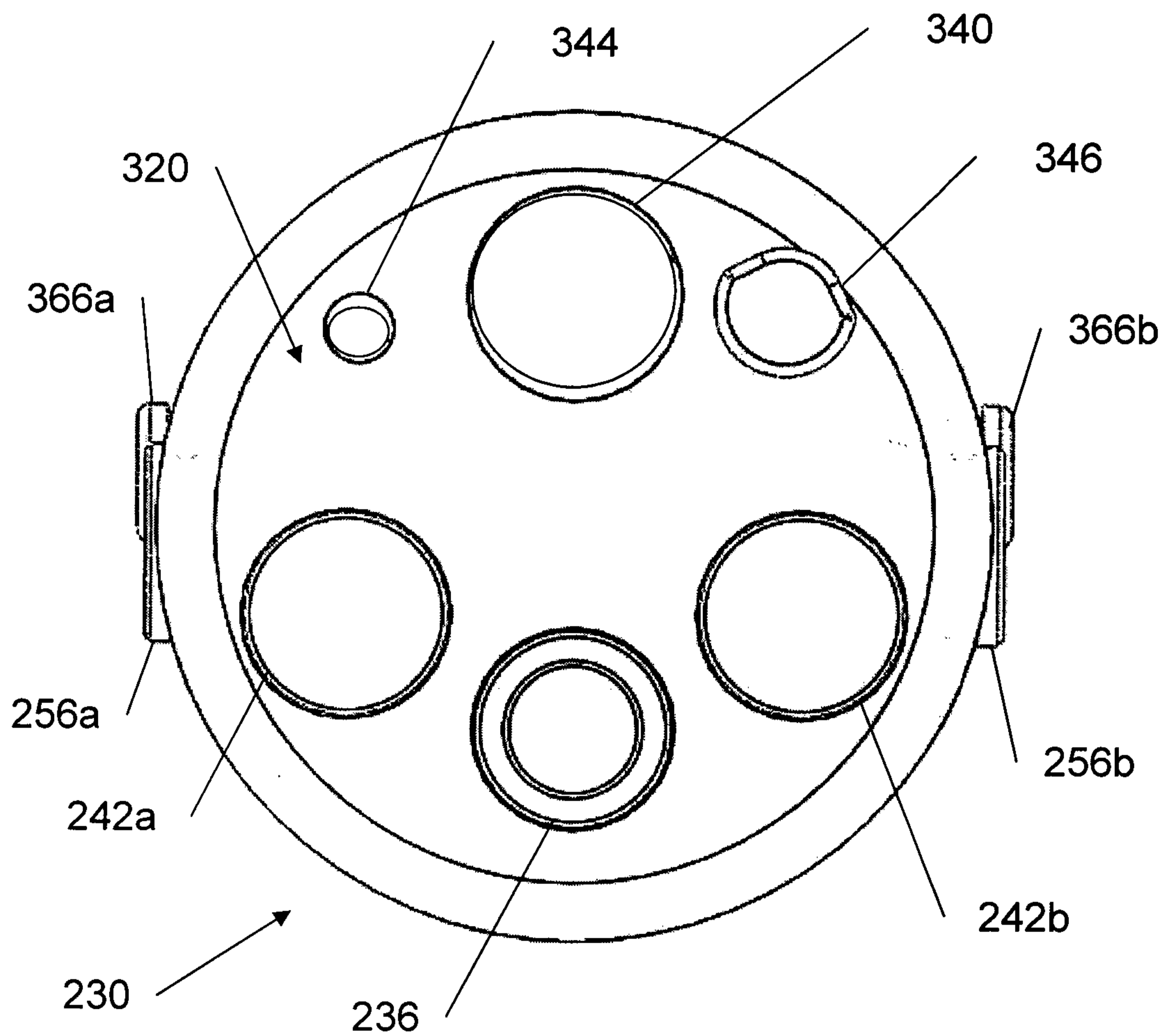


Fig 1b

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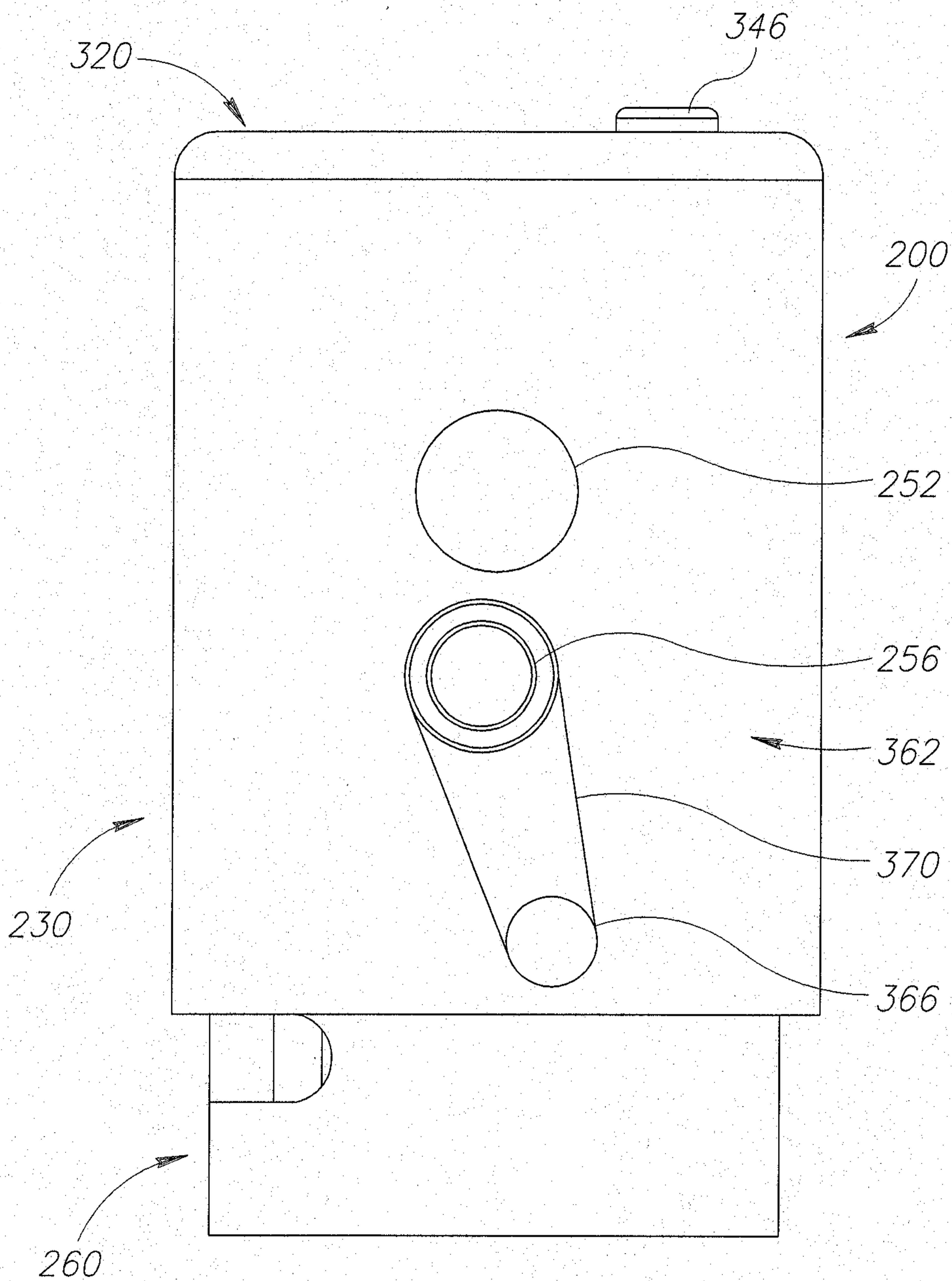


FIG.1C

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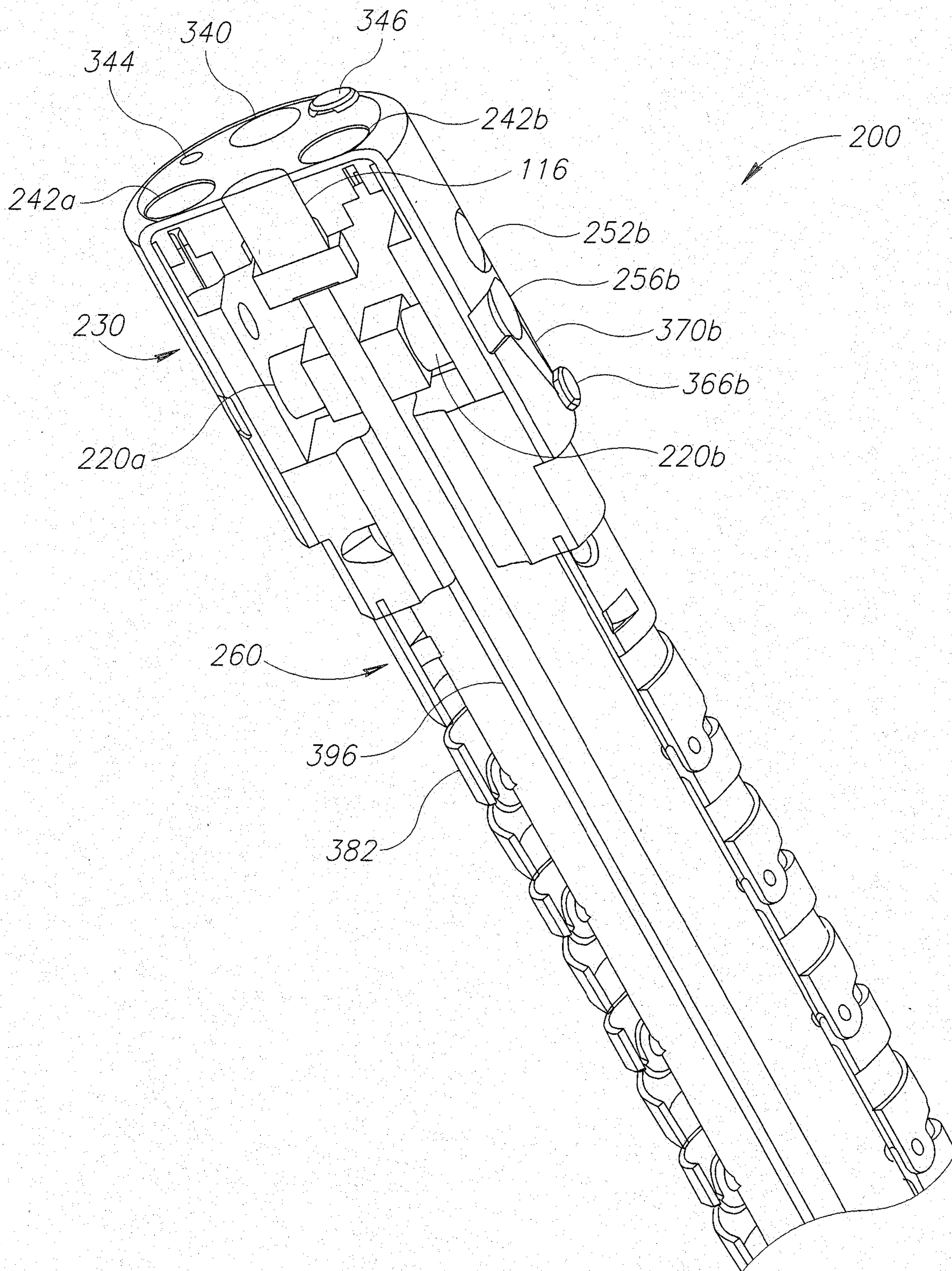


FIG. 2A

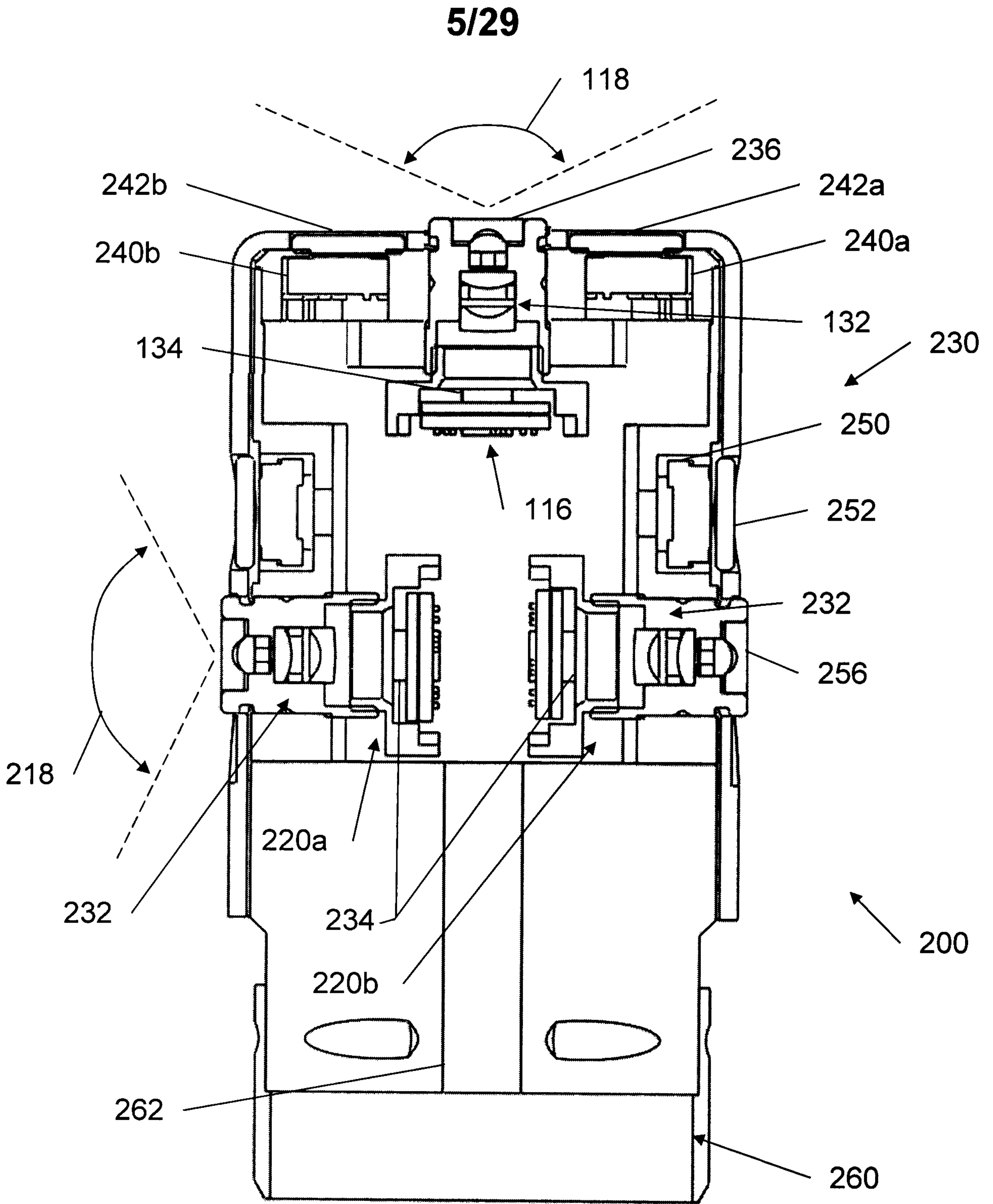


Fig 2b

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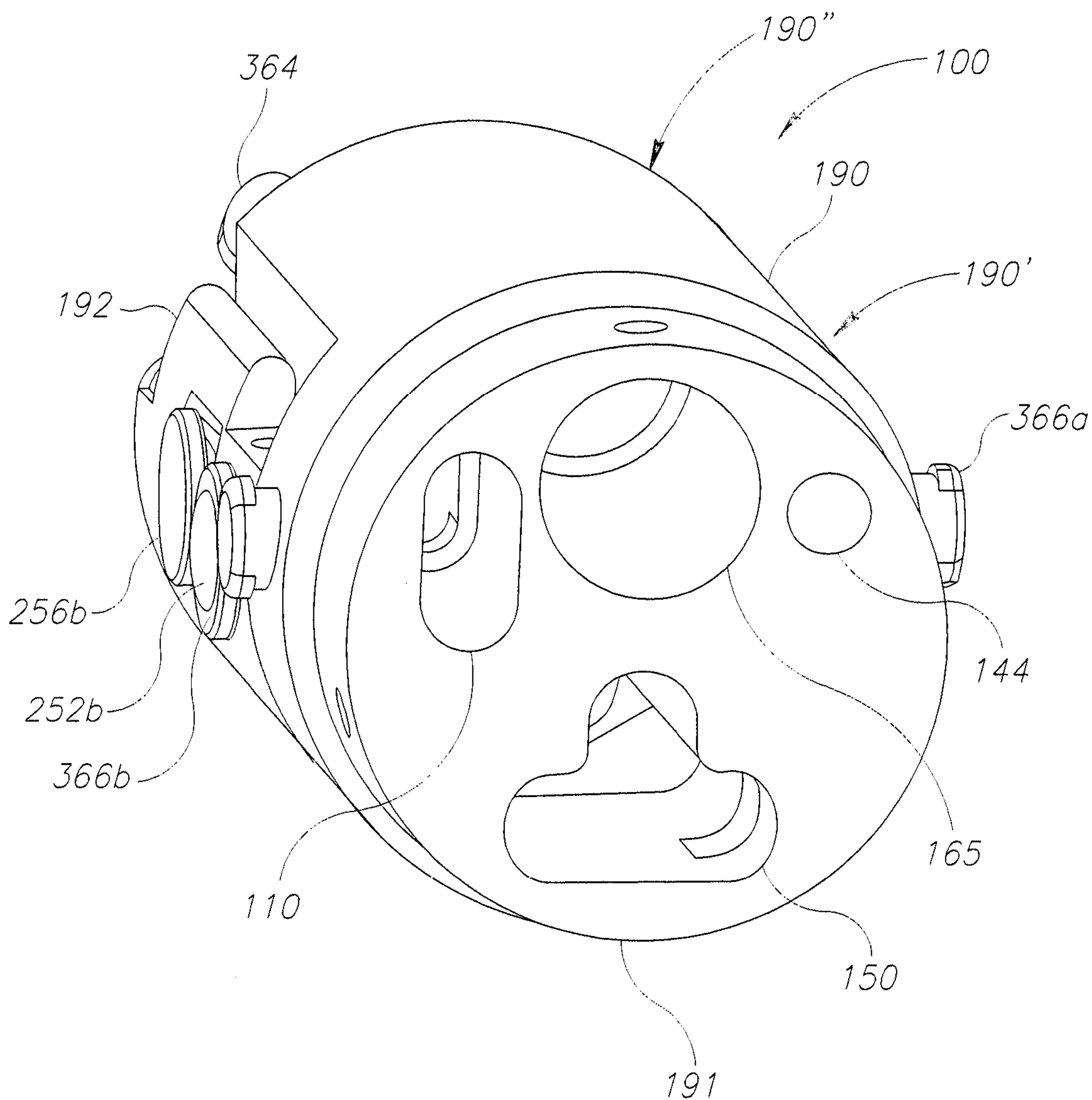


FIG.2C

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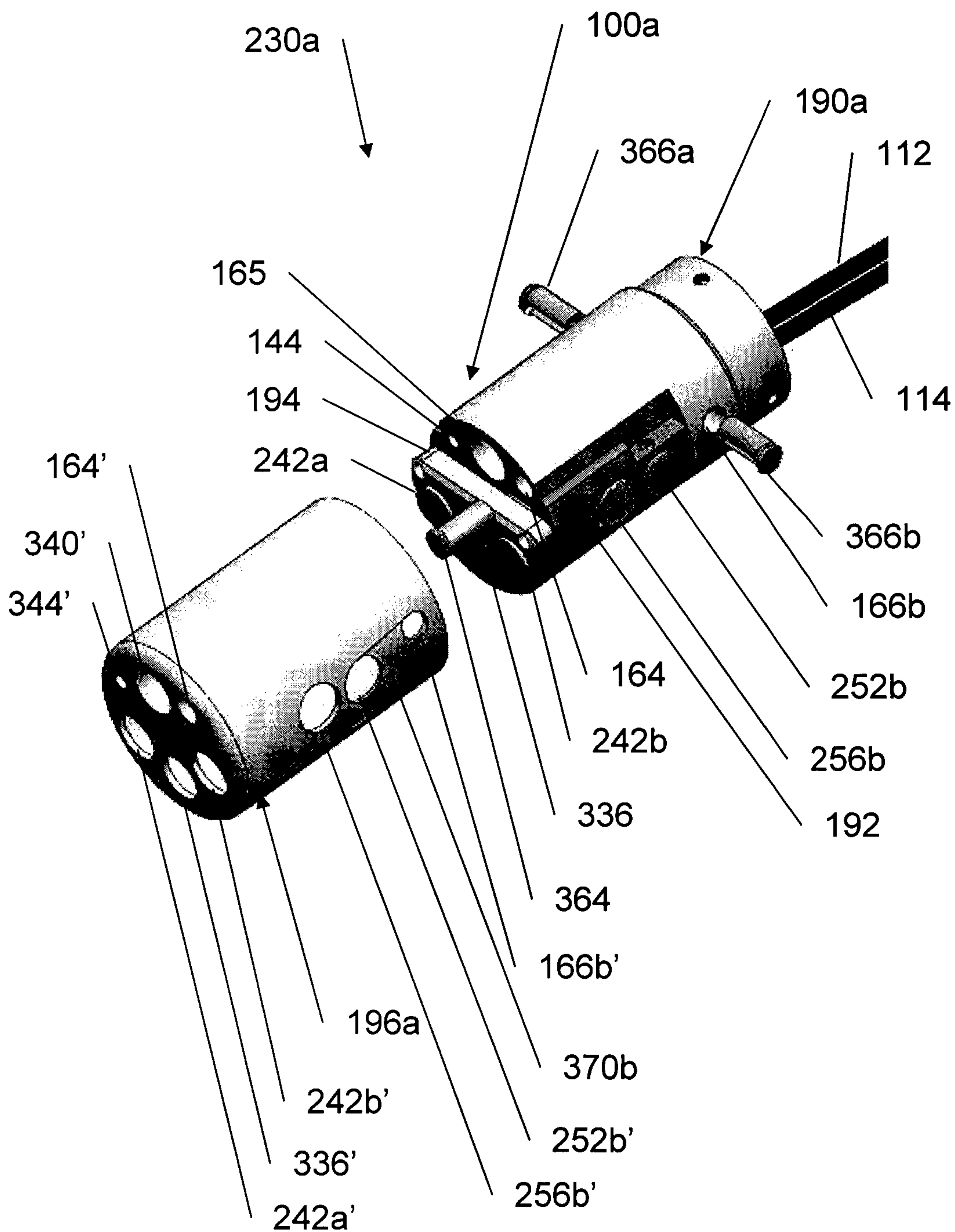


Fig 3a

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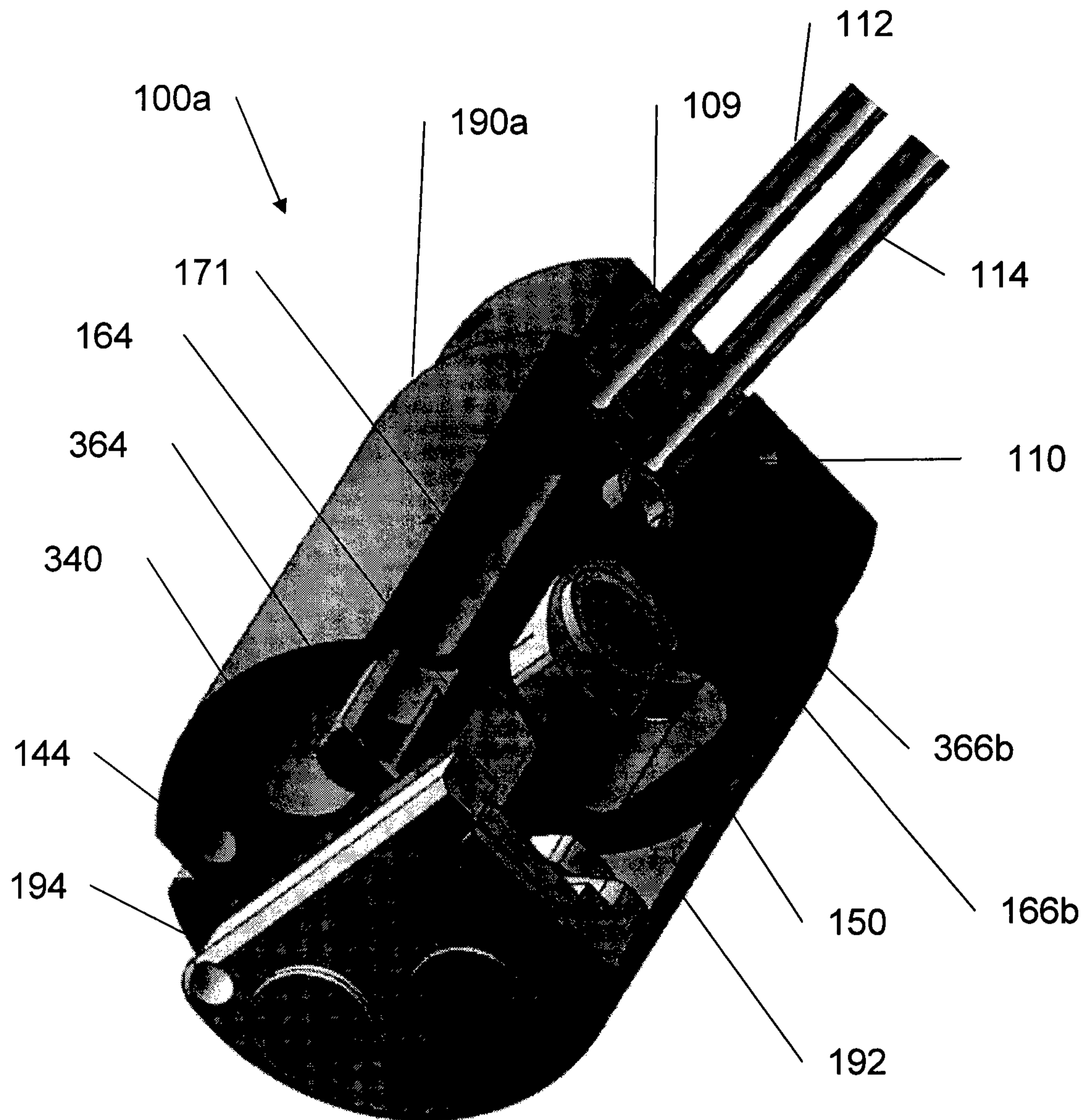


Fig 3b

9/29

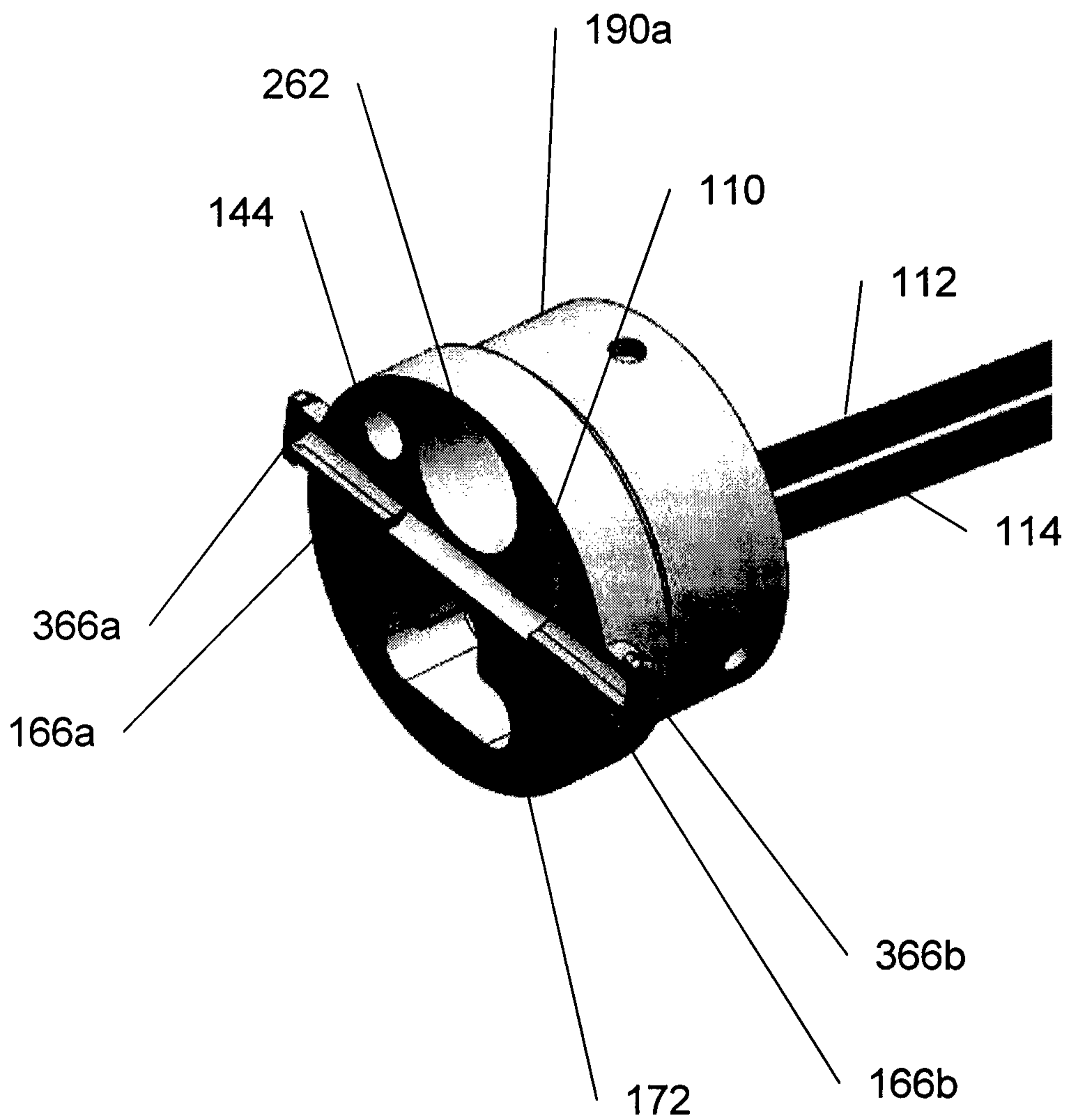


Fig 3c

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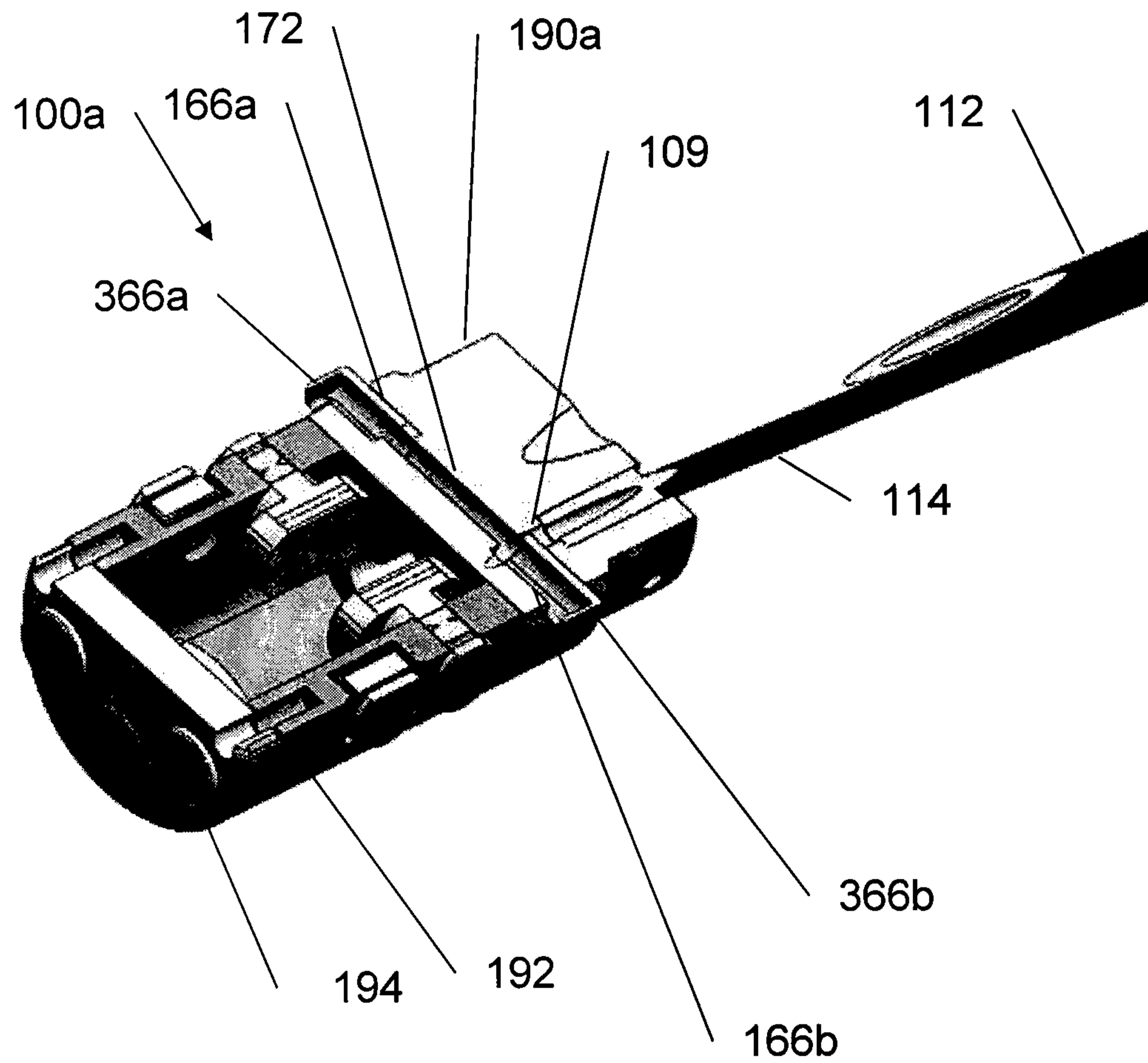


Fig 3d

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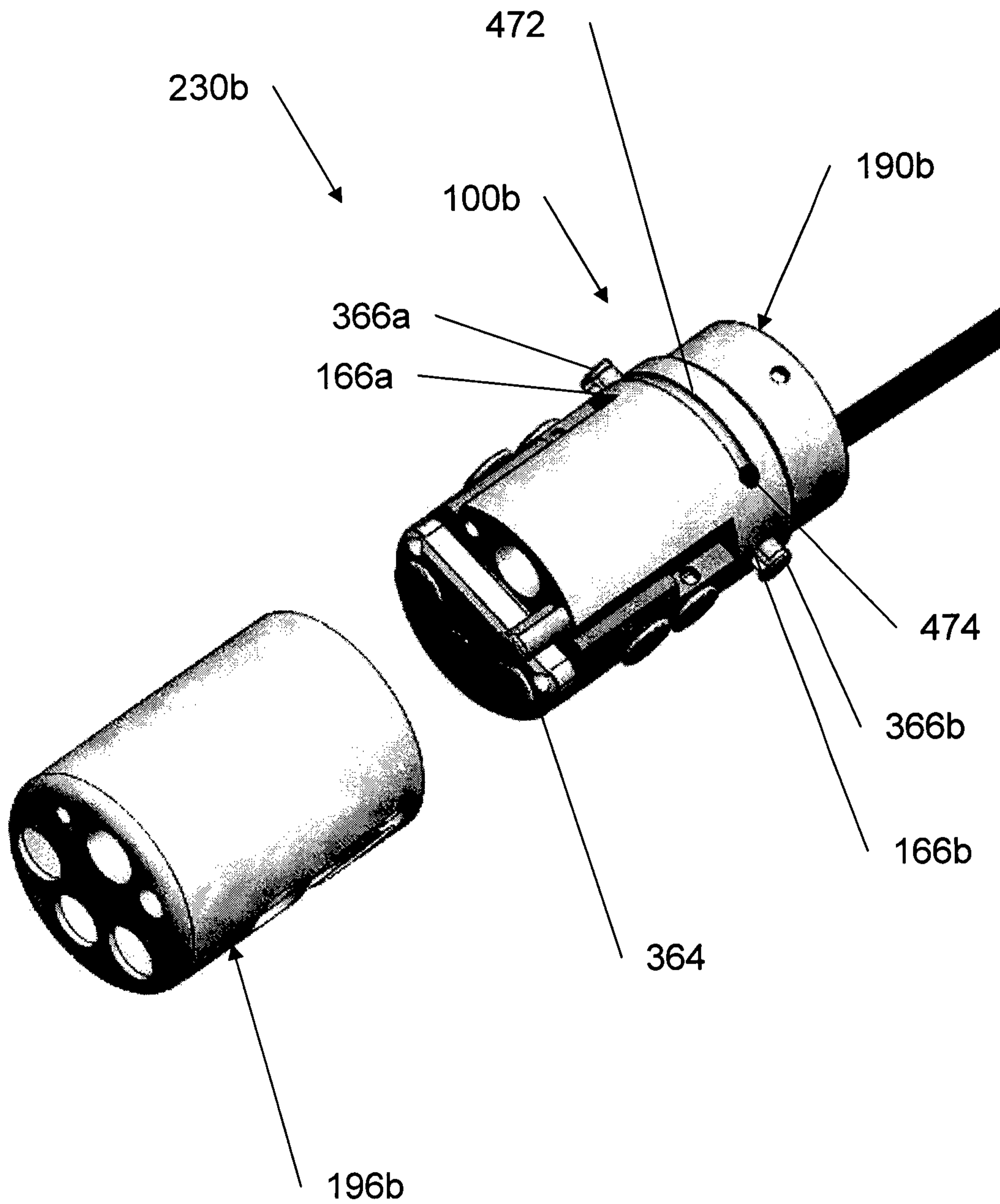


Fig 4a

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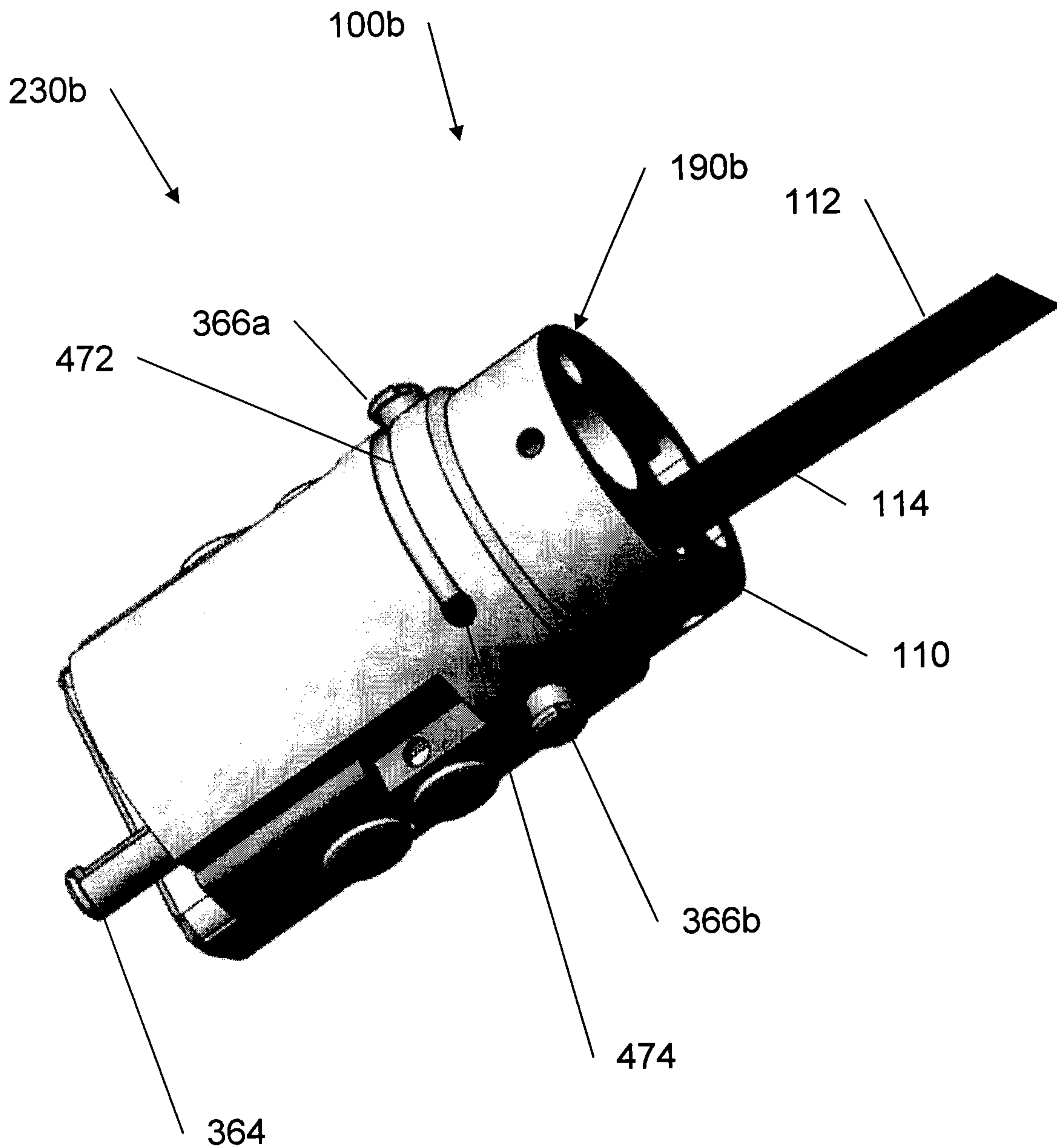


Fig 4b

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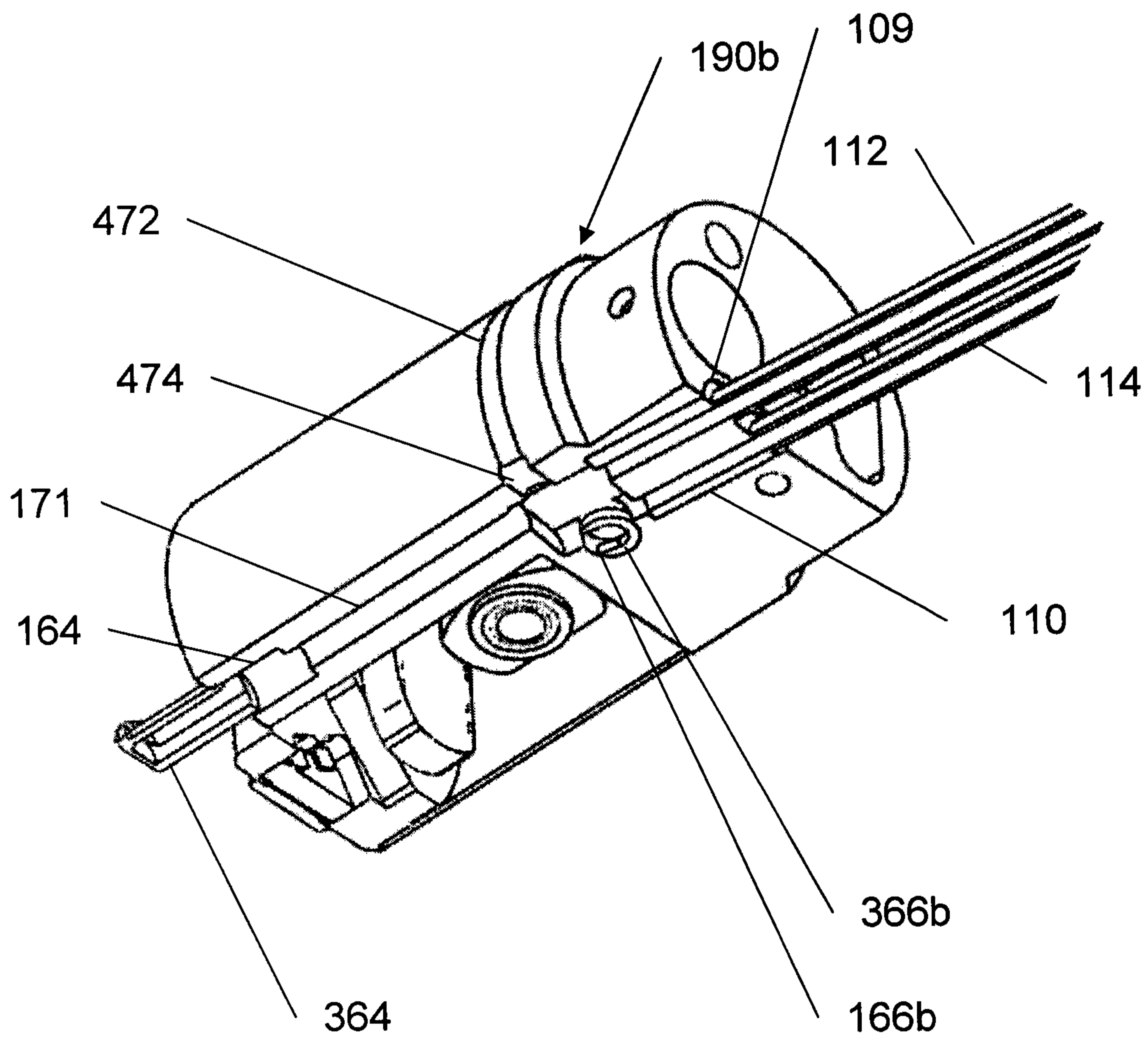


Fig 4c

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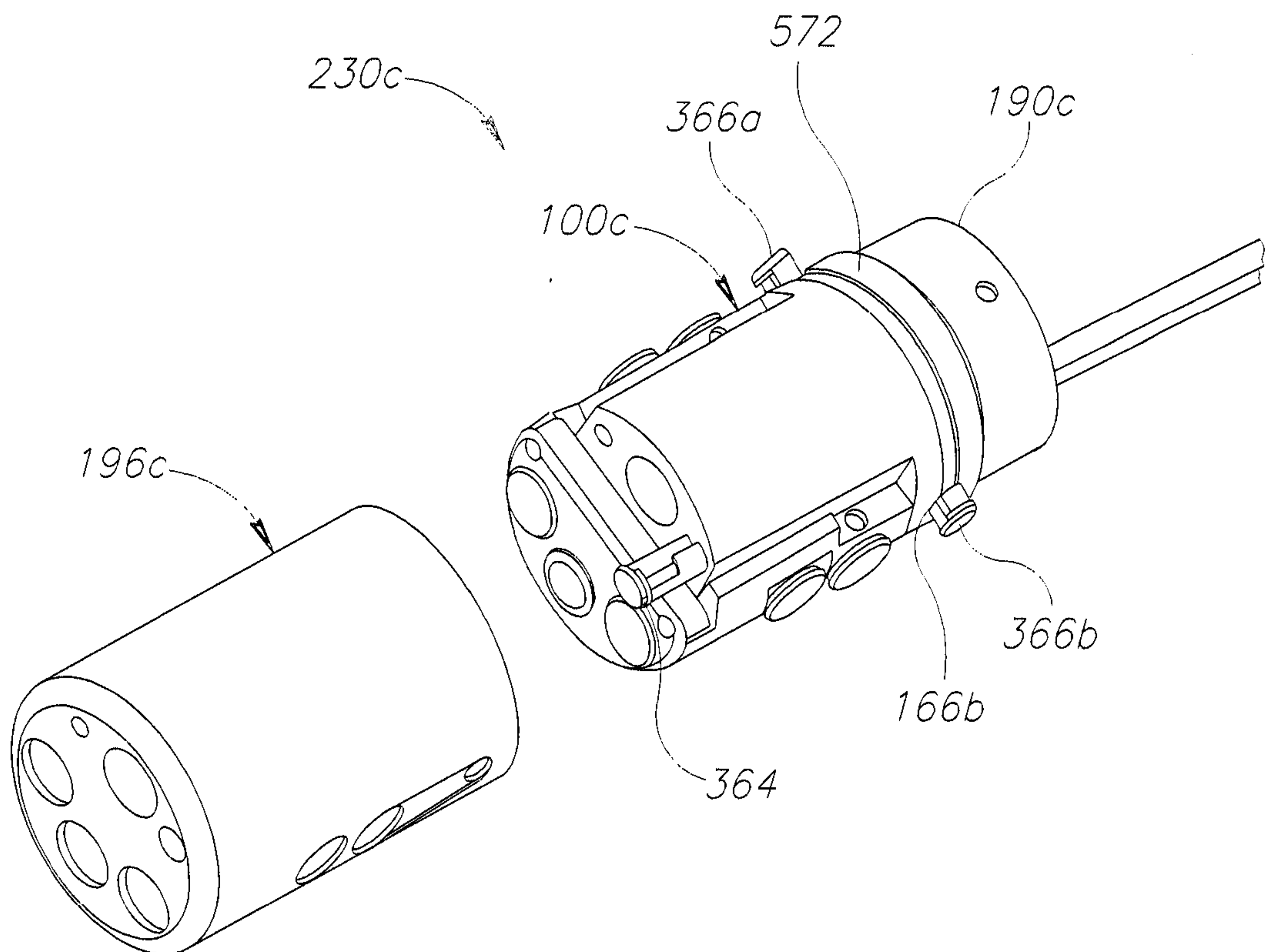


FIG. 5A

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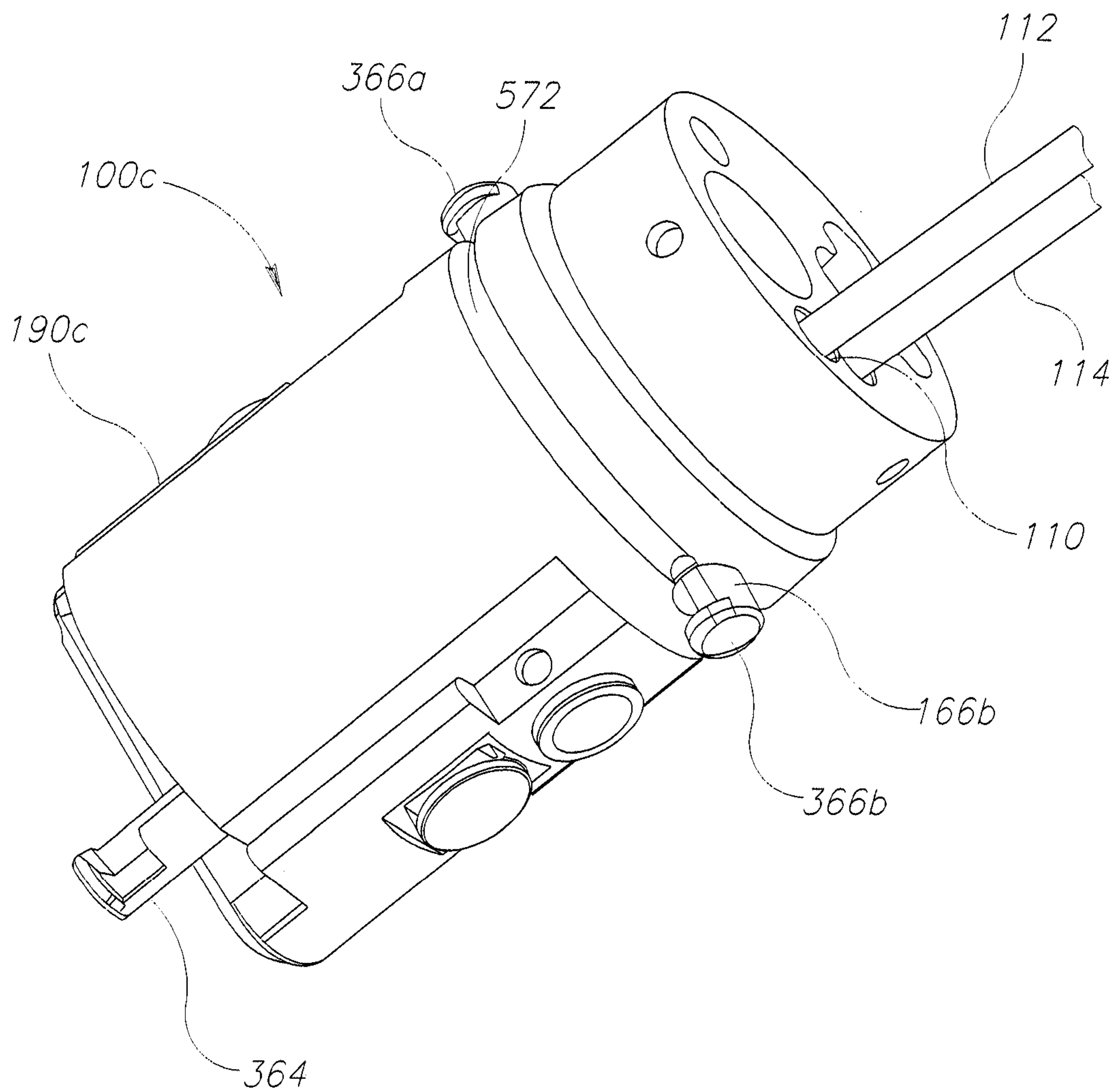


FIG.5B

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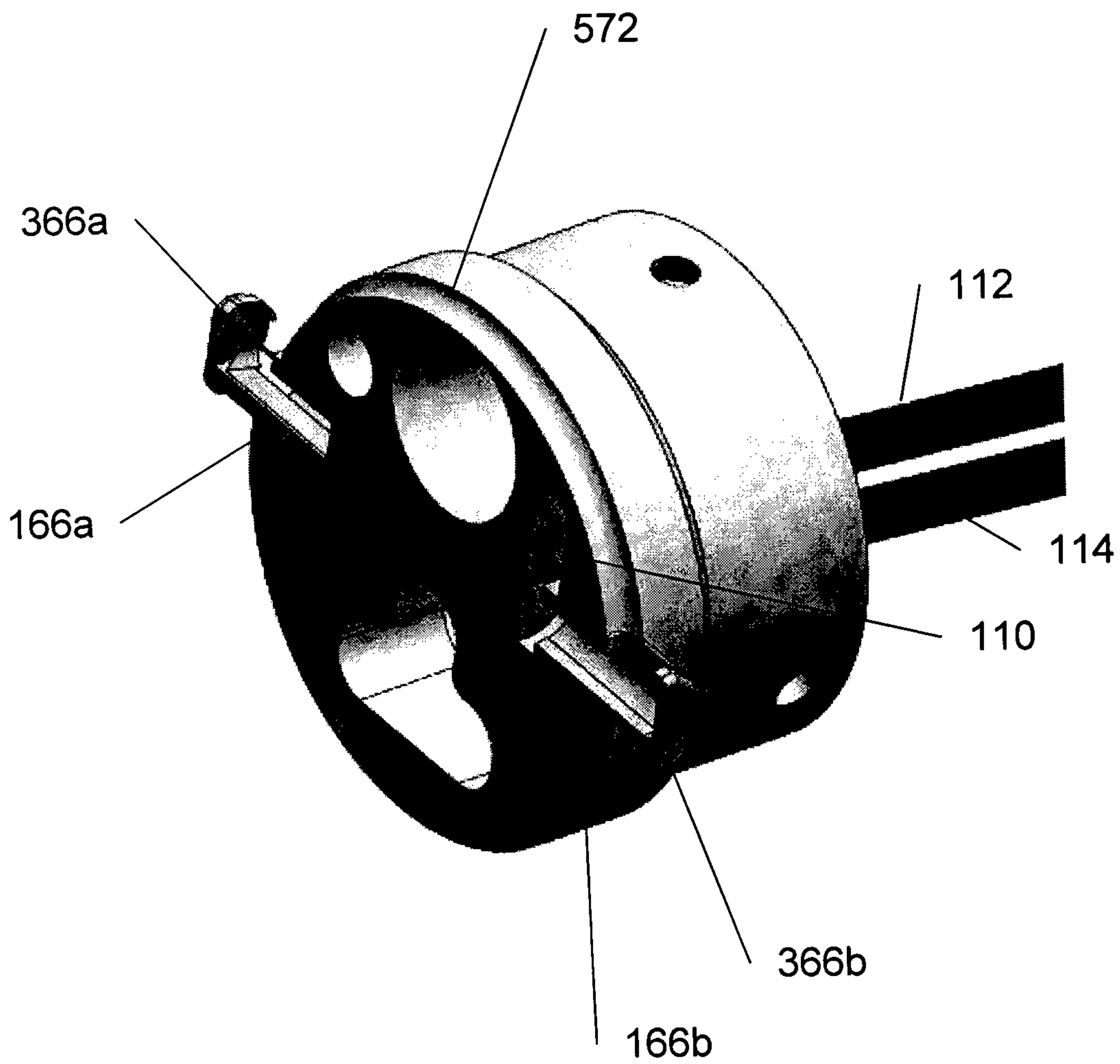


Fig 5c

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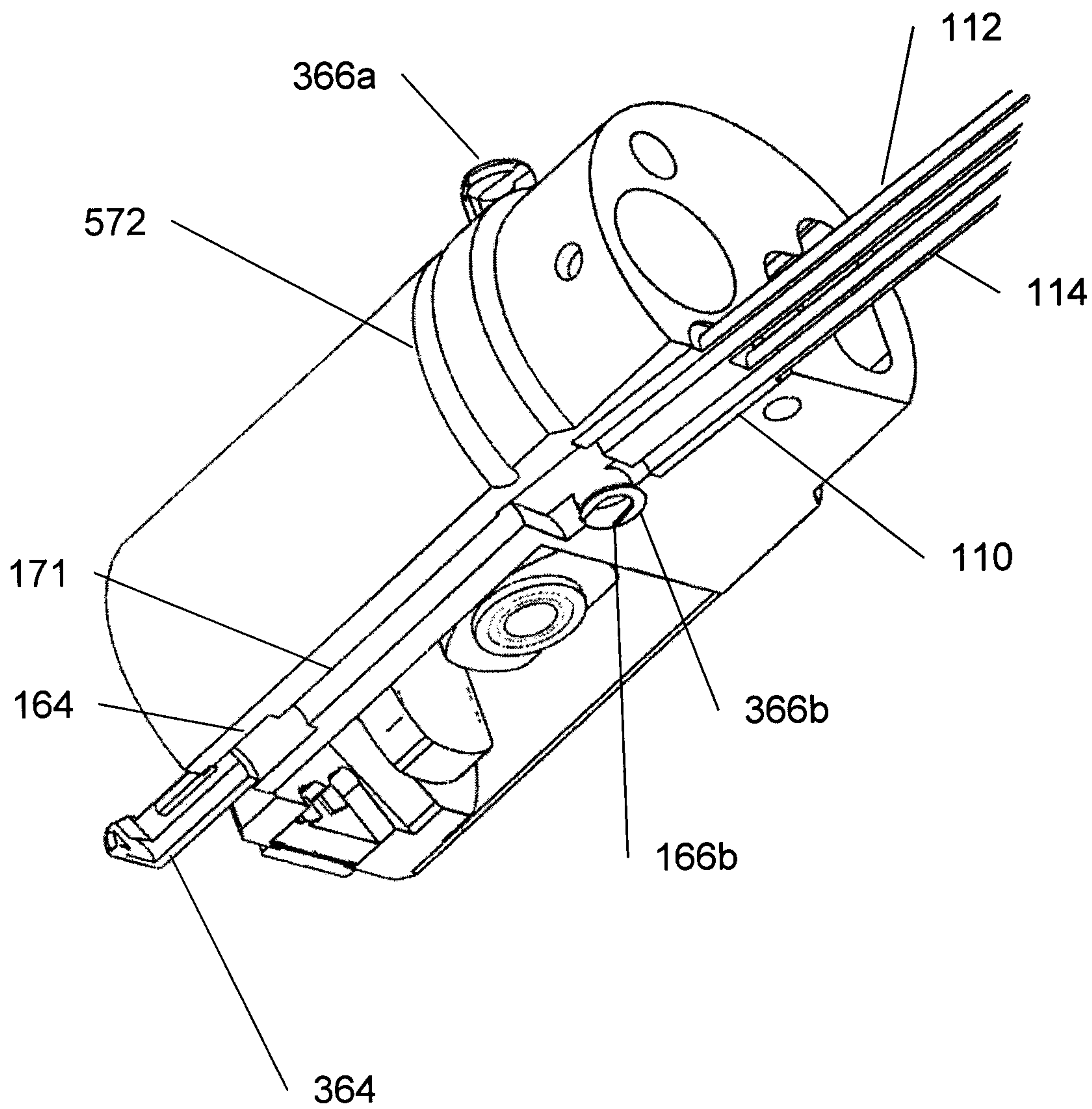


Fig 5d

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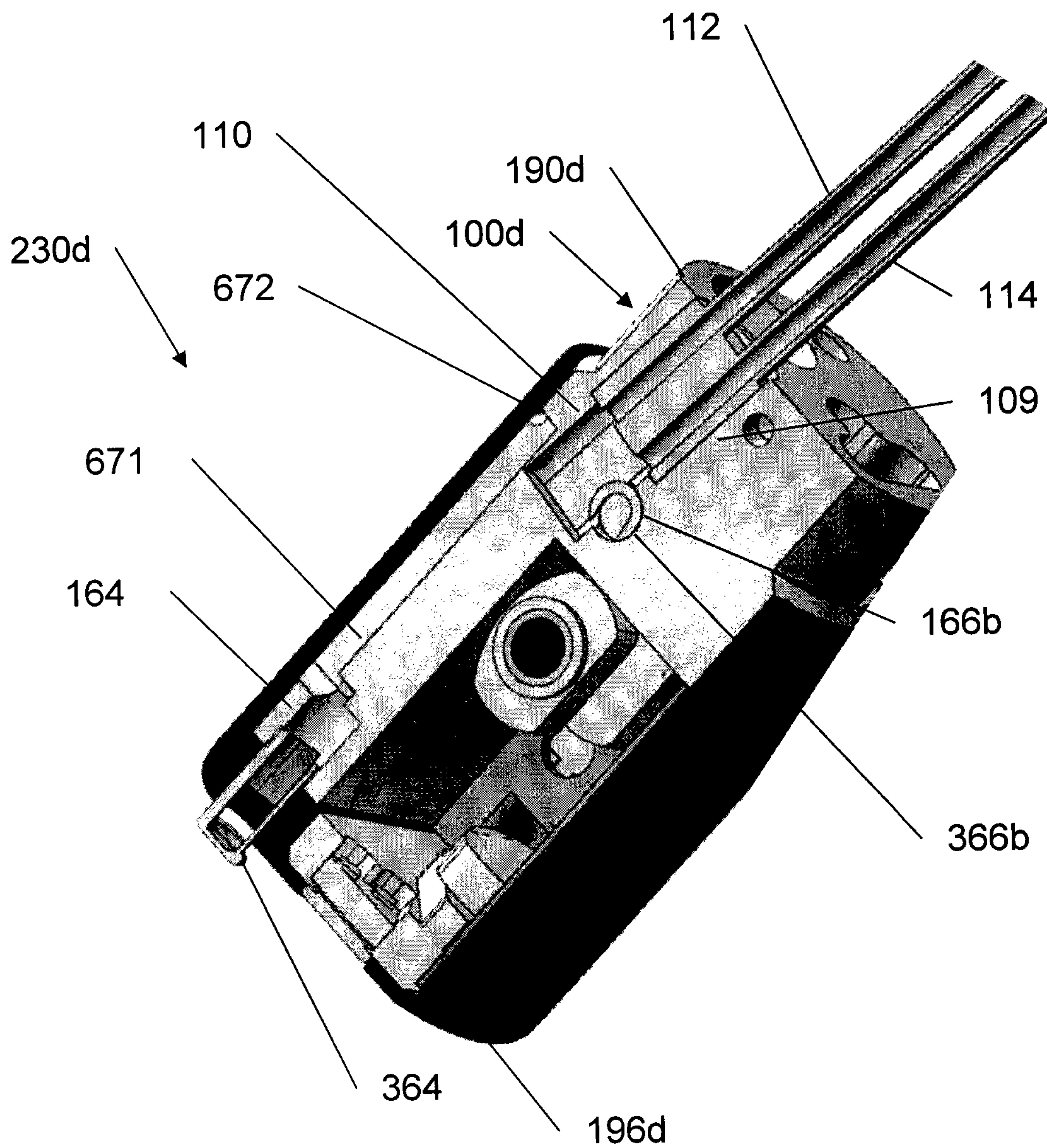


Fig 6a

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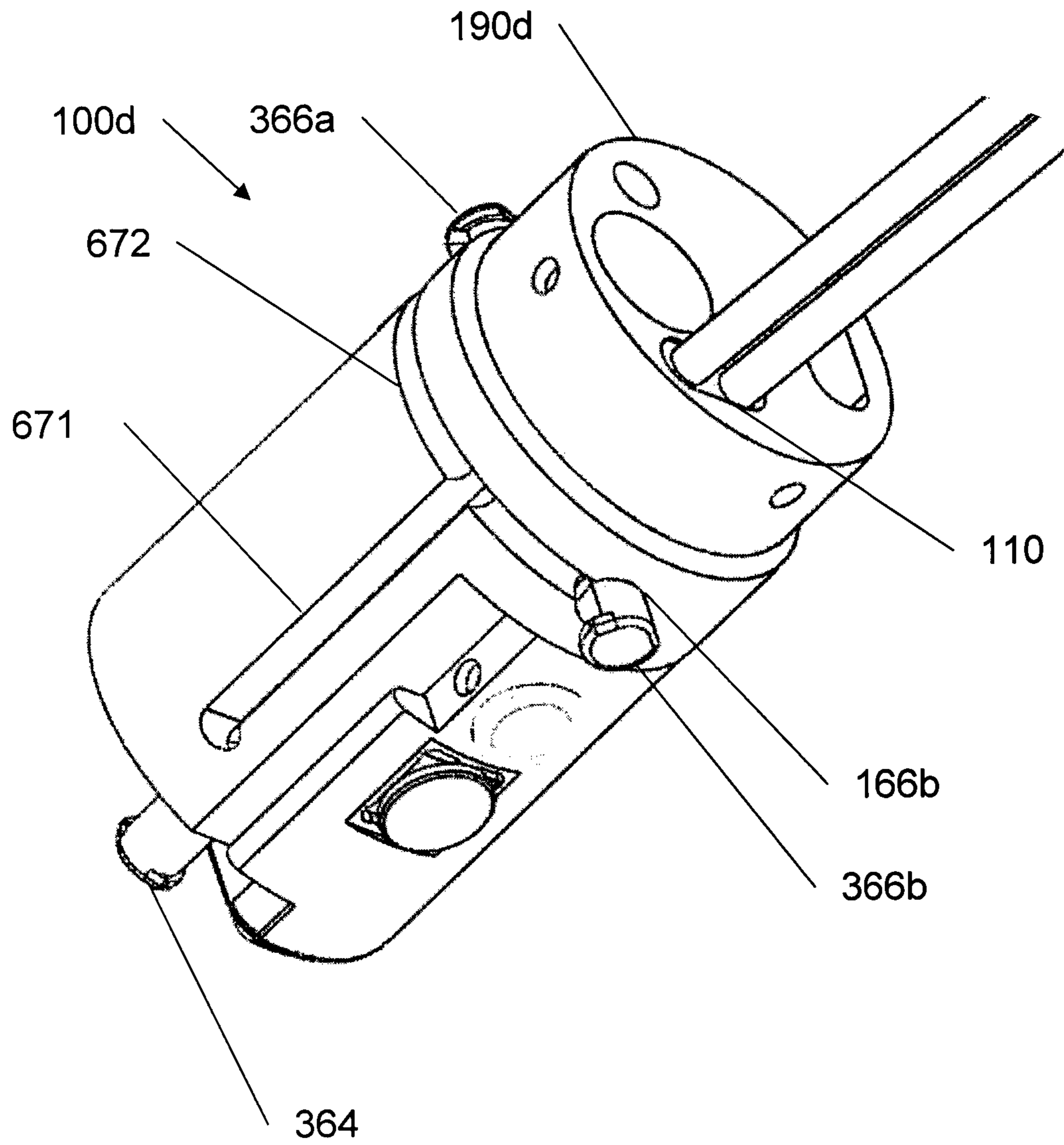


Fig 6b

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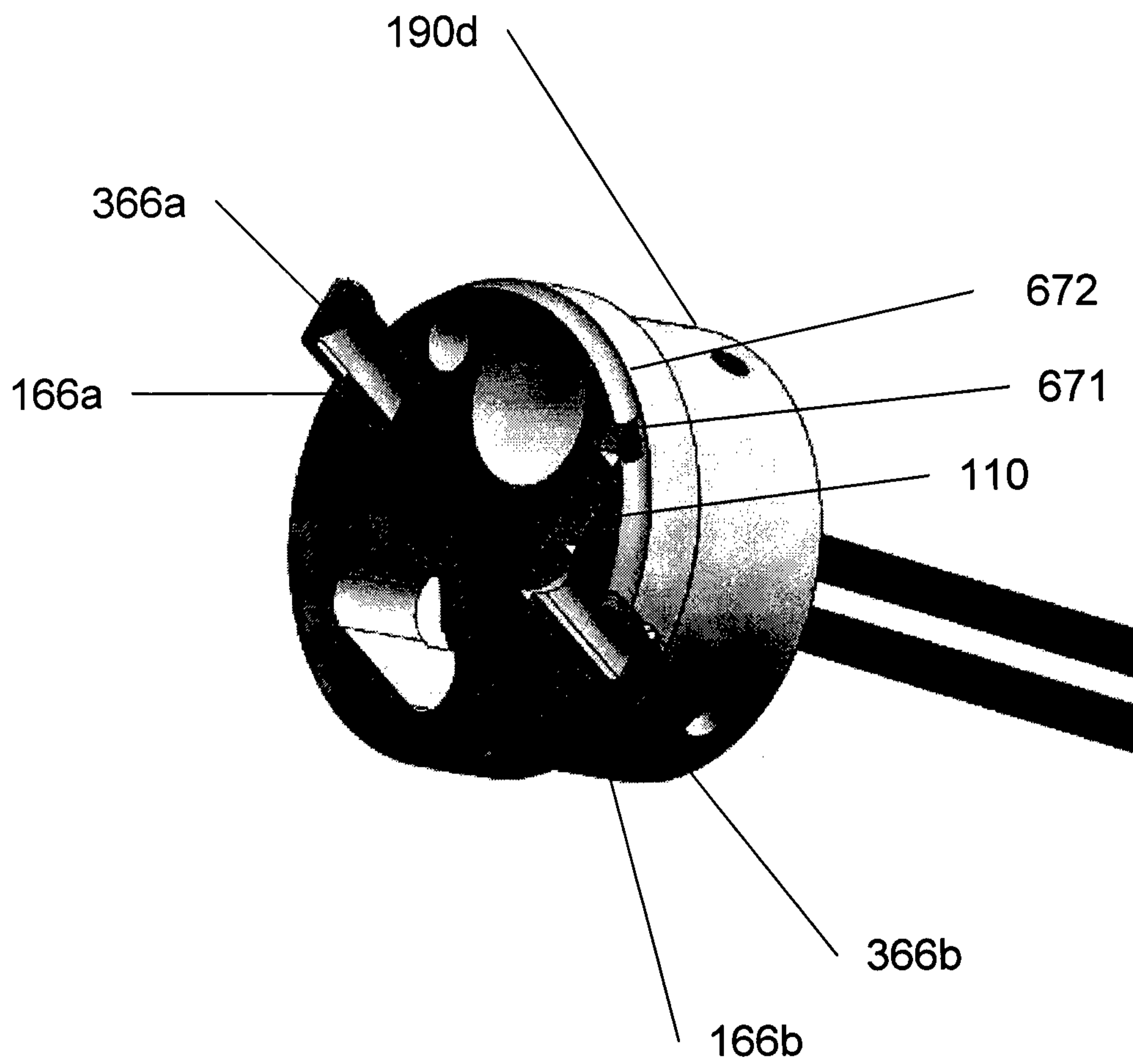


Fig 6c

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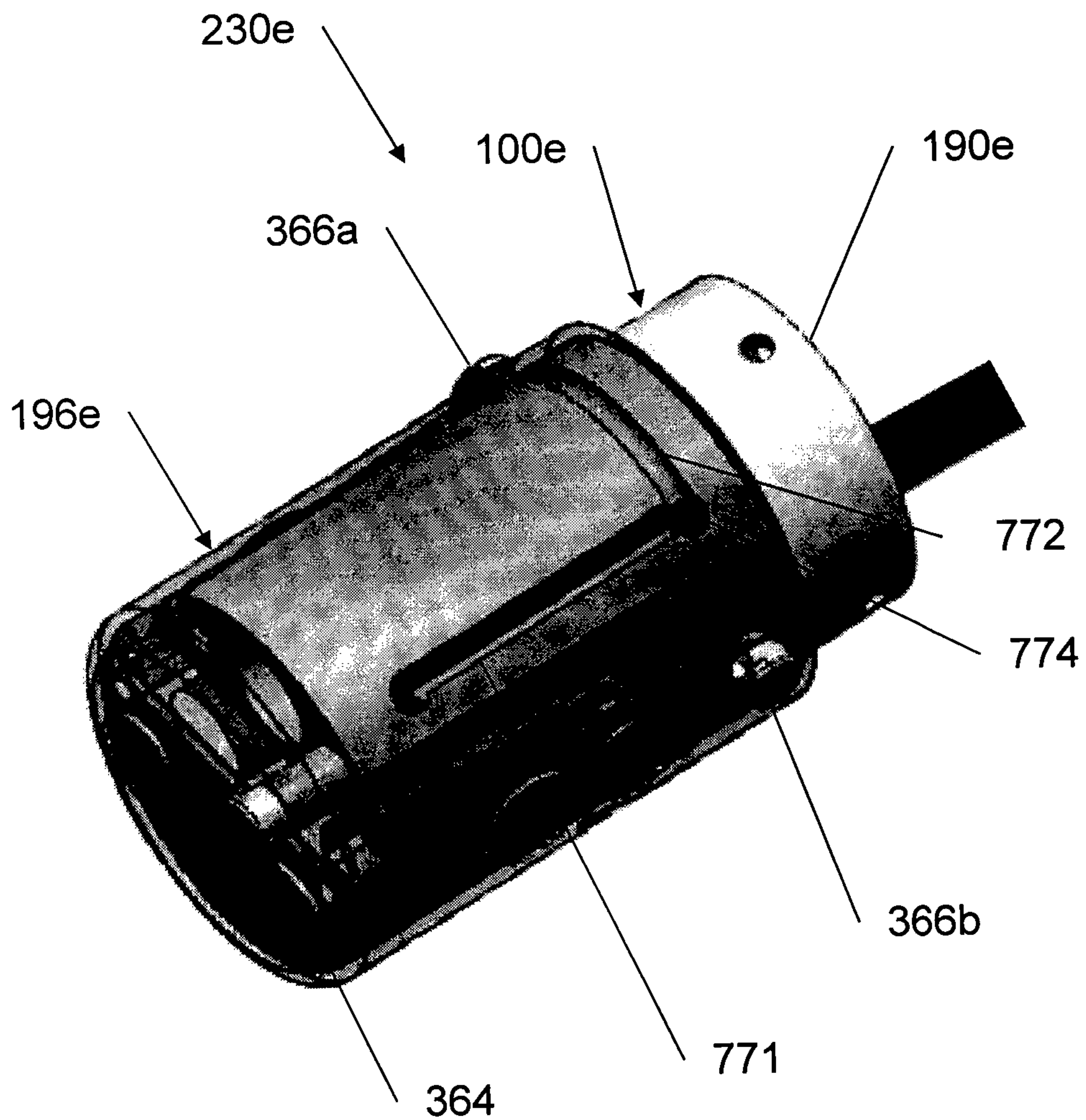


Fig 7a

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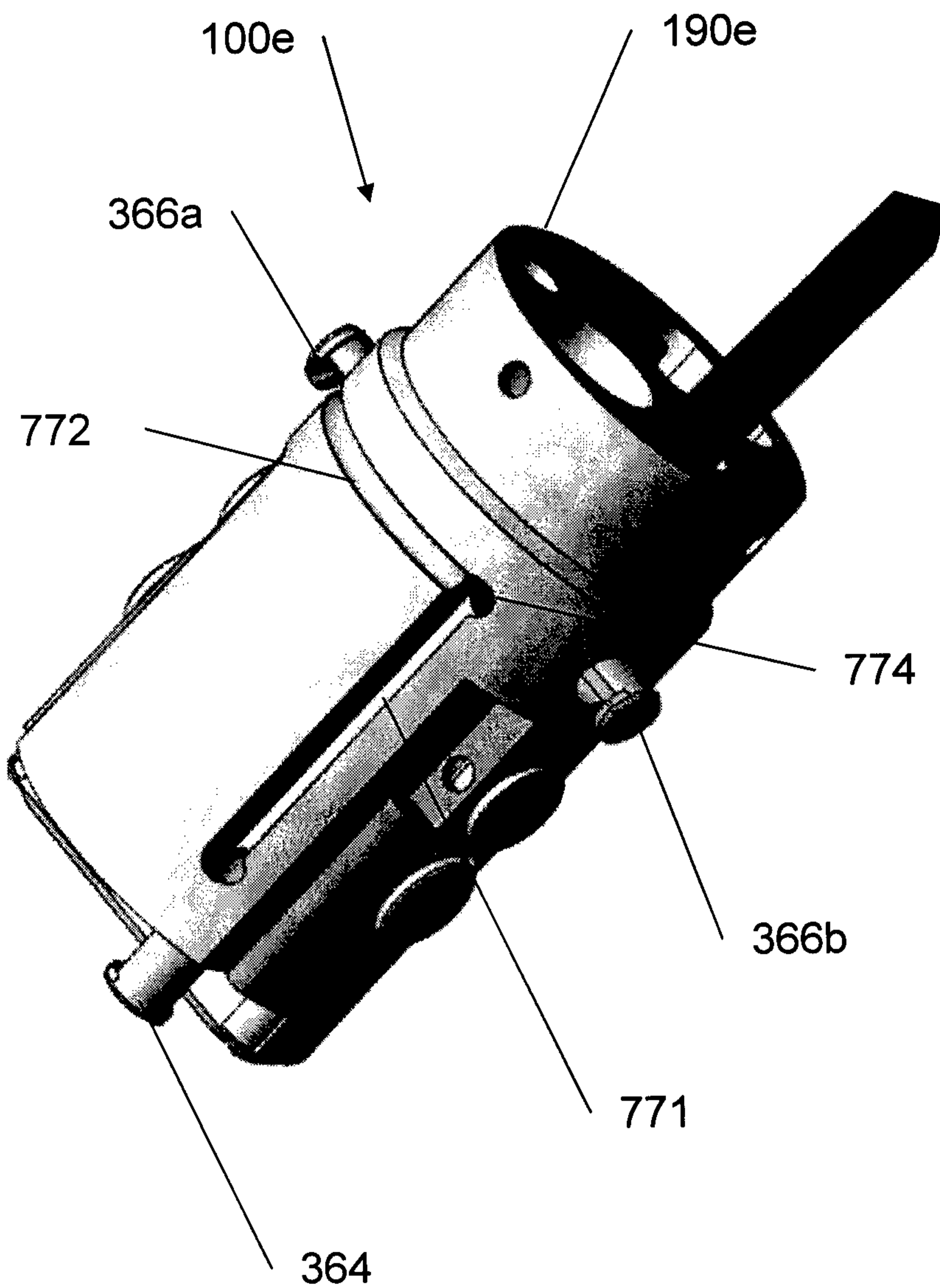


Fig 7b

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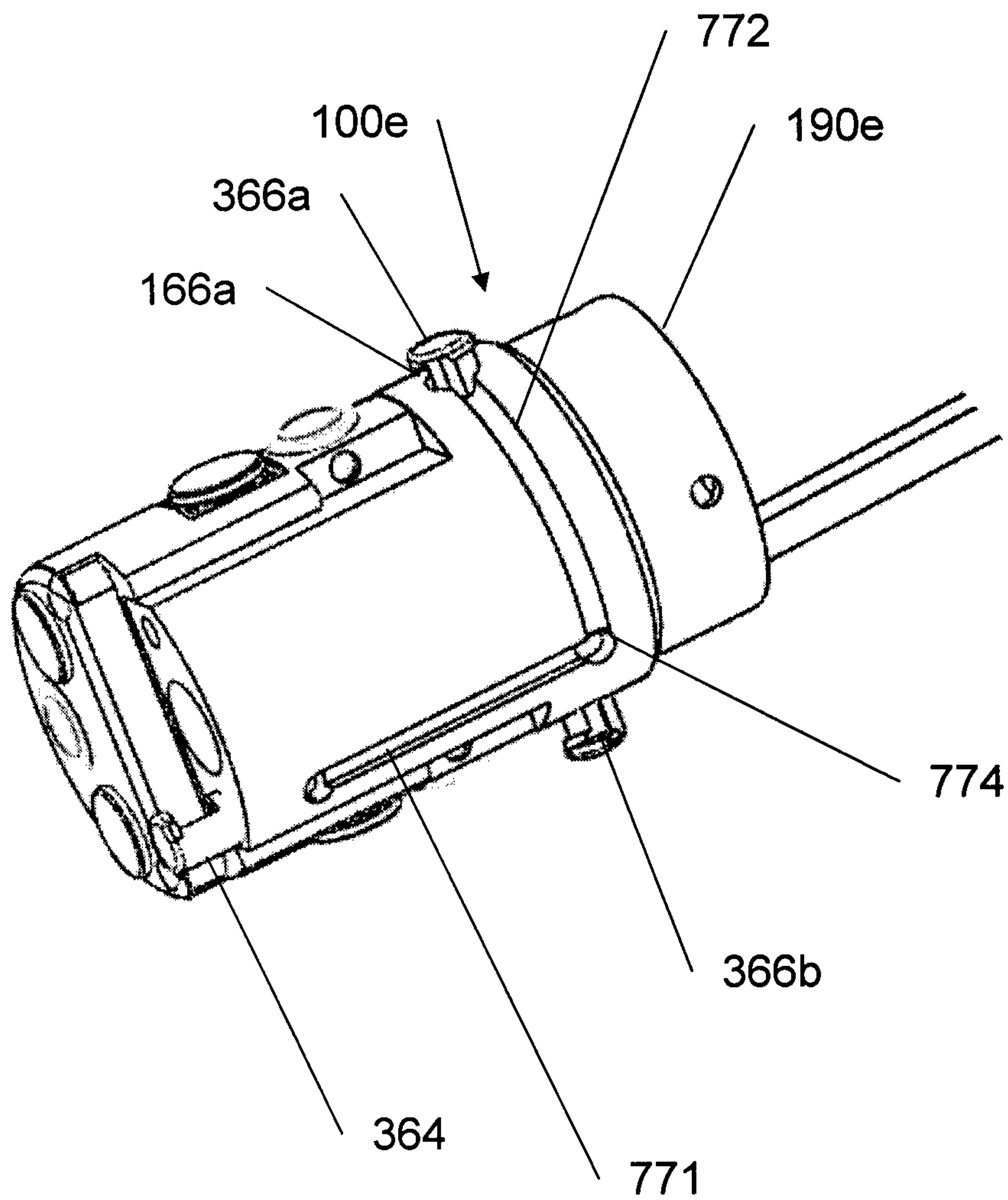


Fig 7c

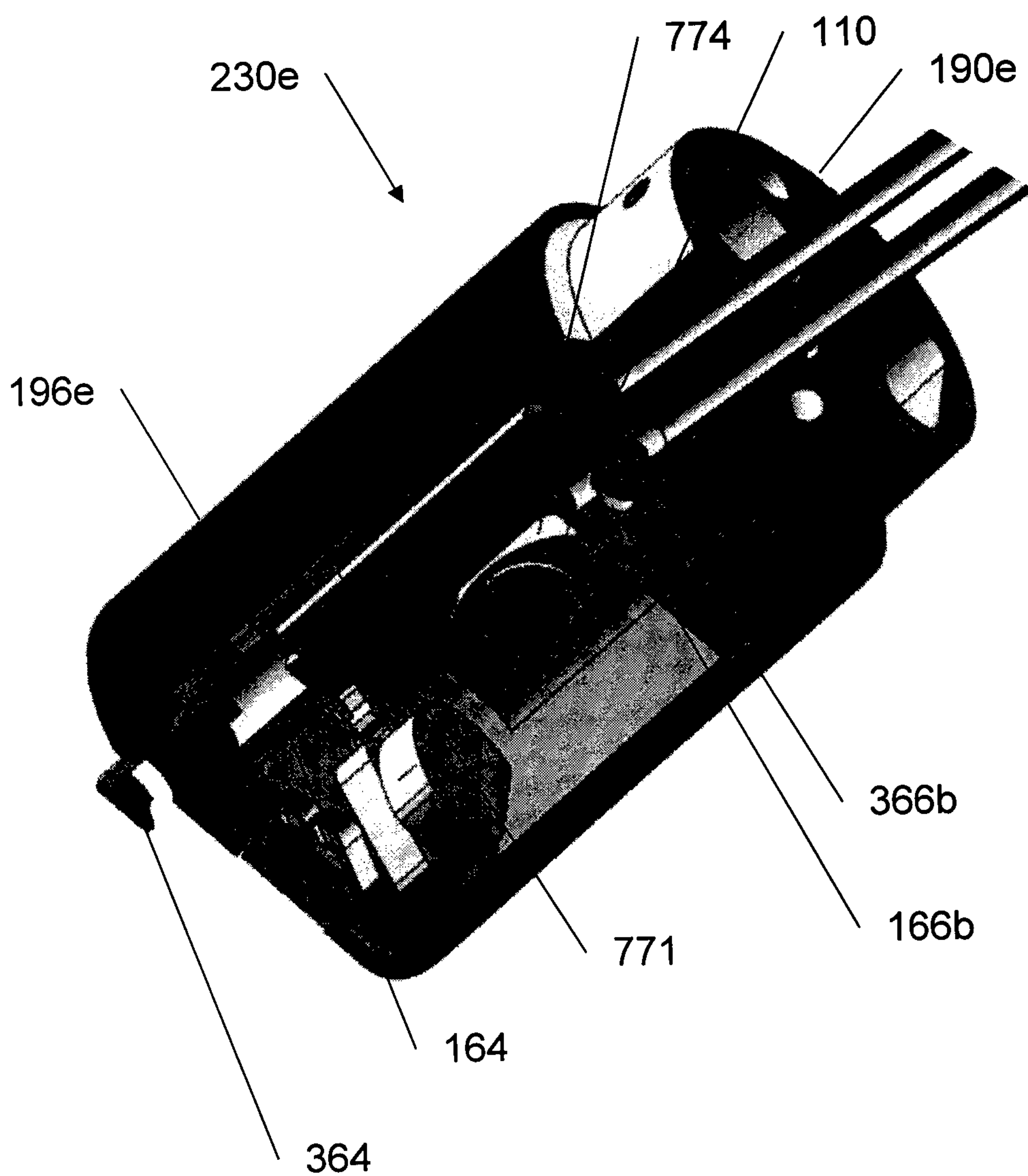


Fig 7d

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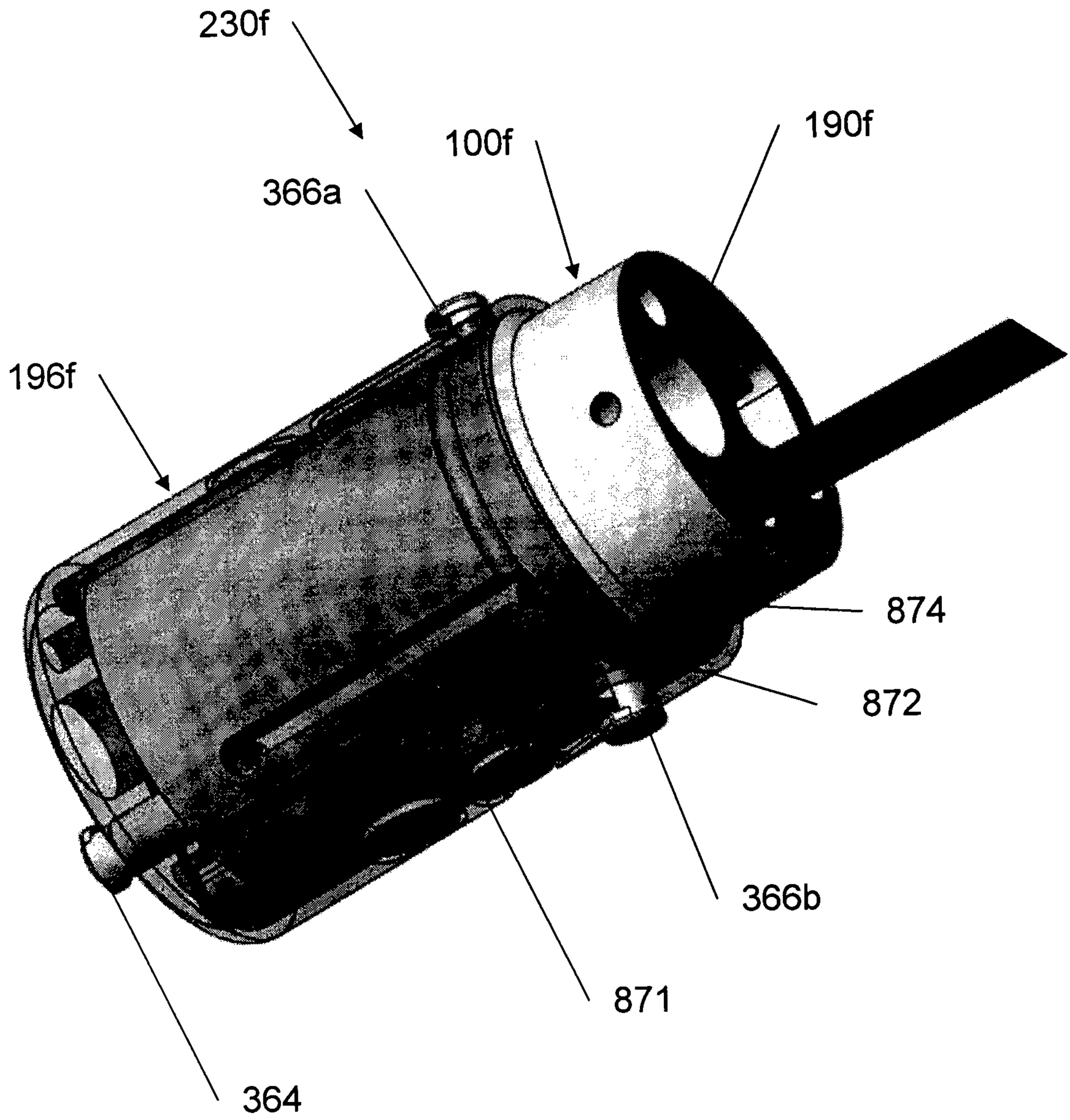


Fig 8a

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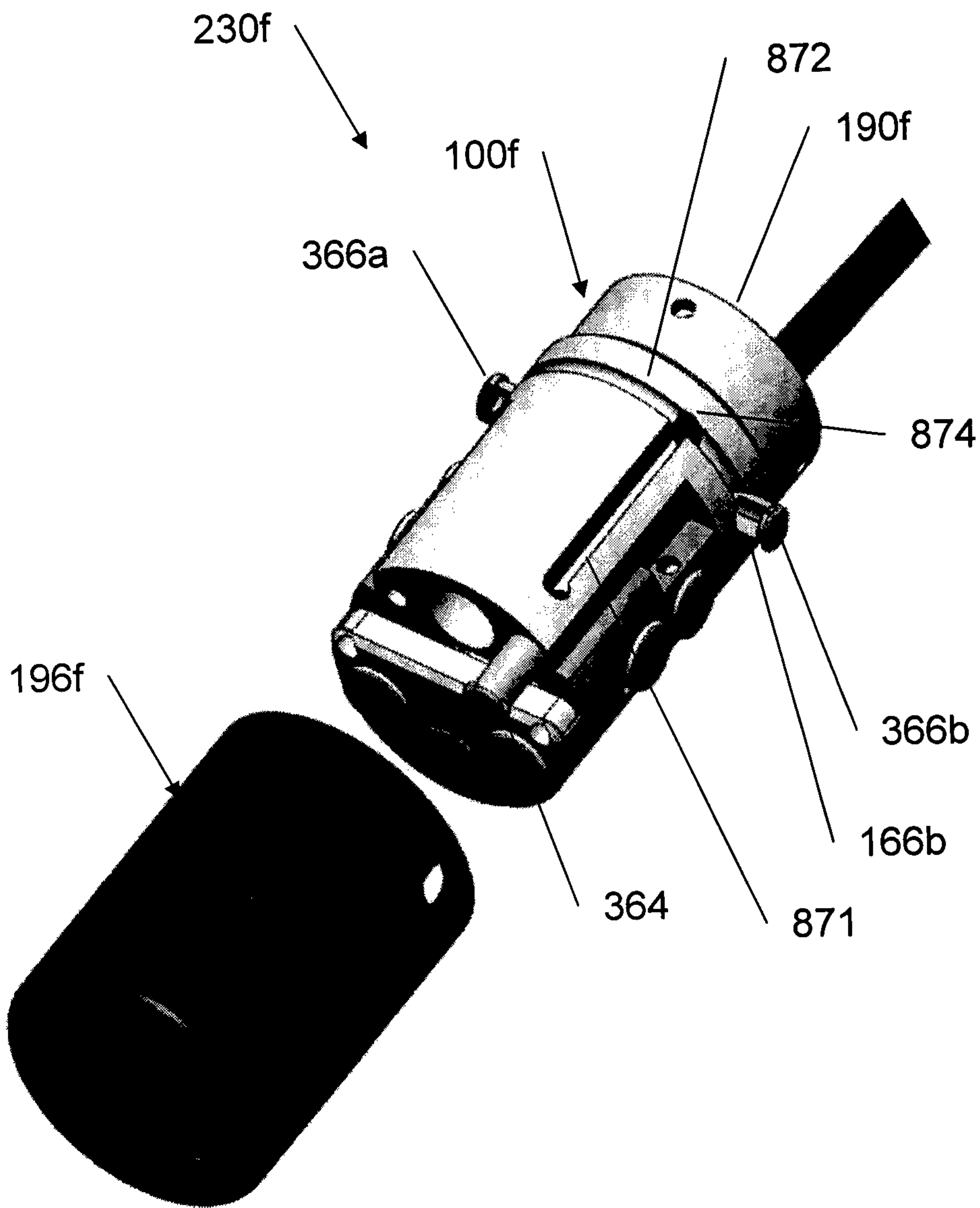


Fig 8b

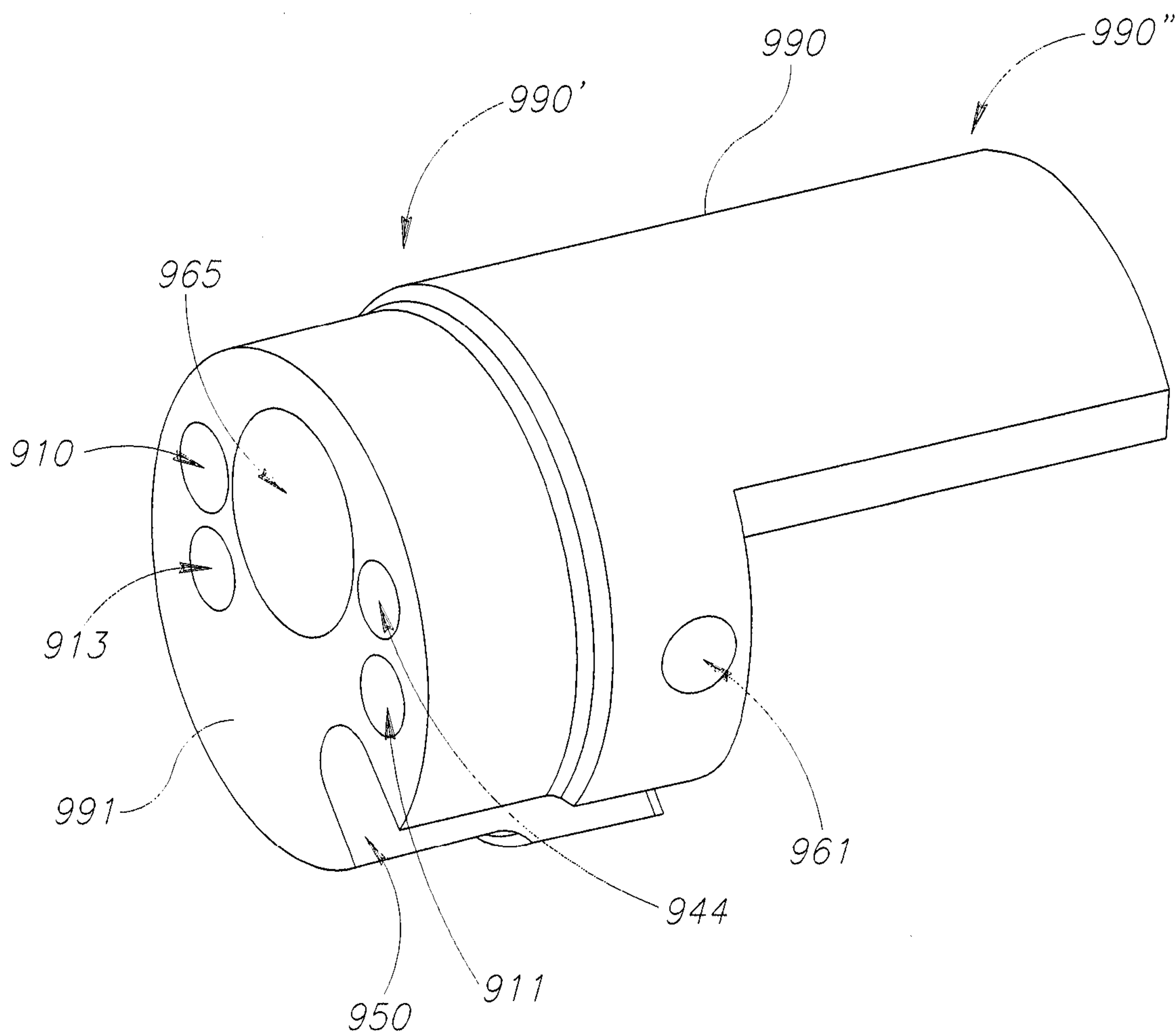


FIG.9A

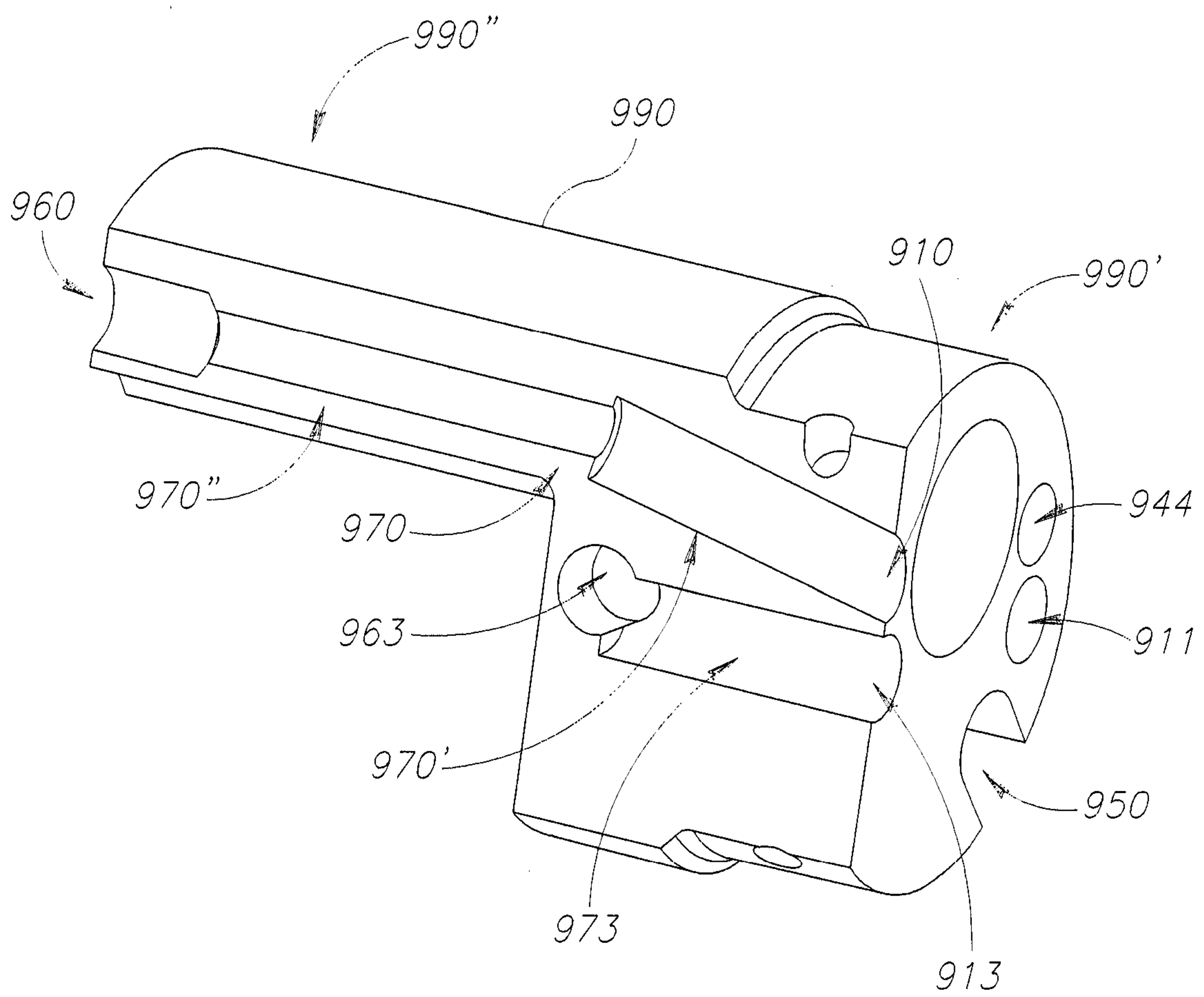


FIG.9B

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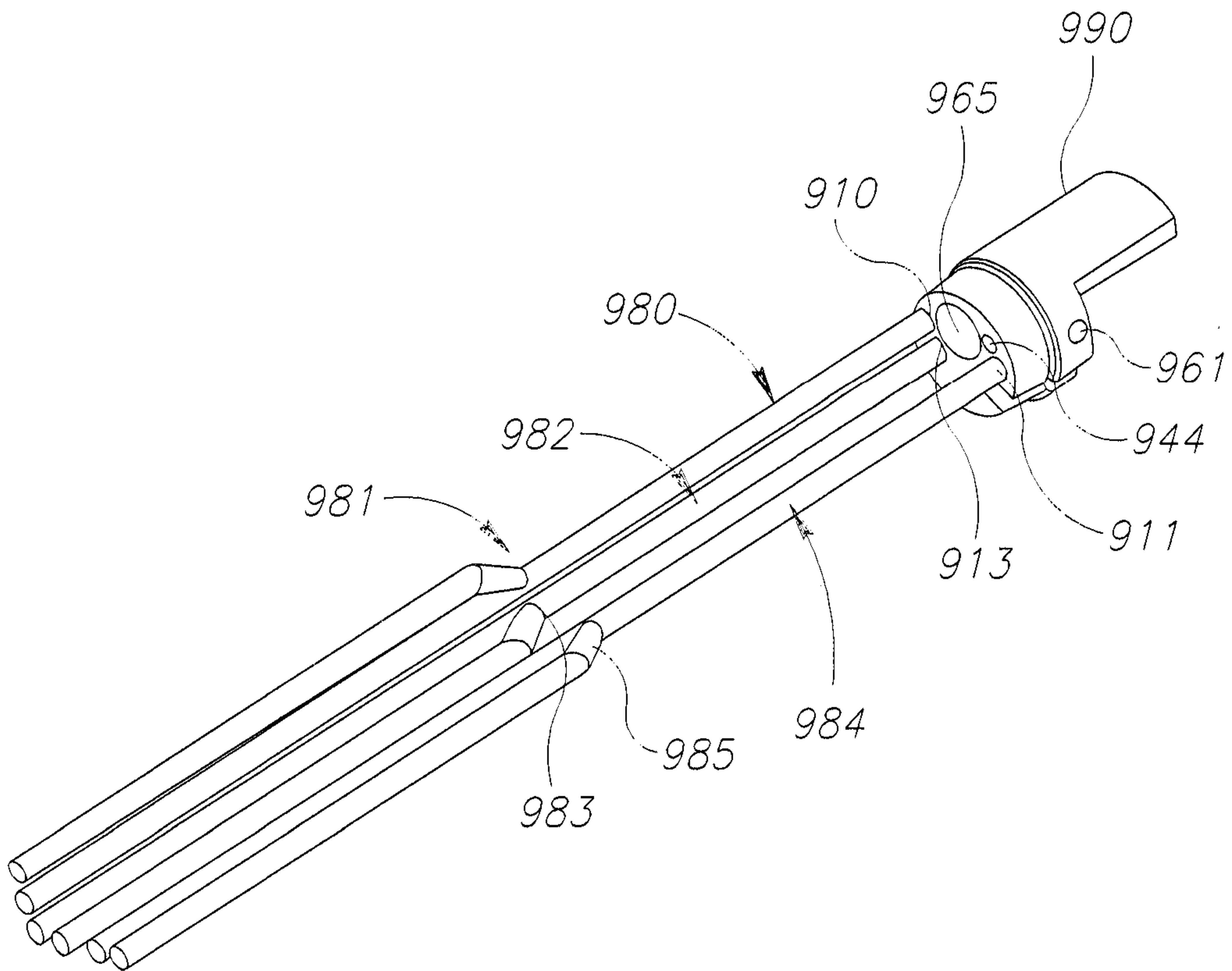


FIG.9C

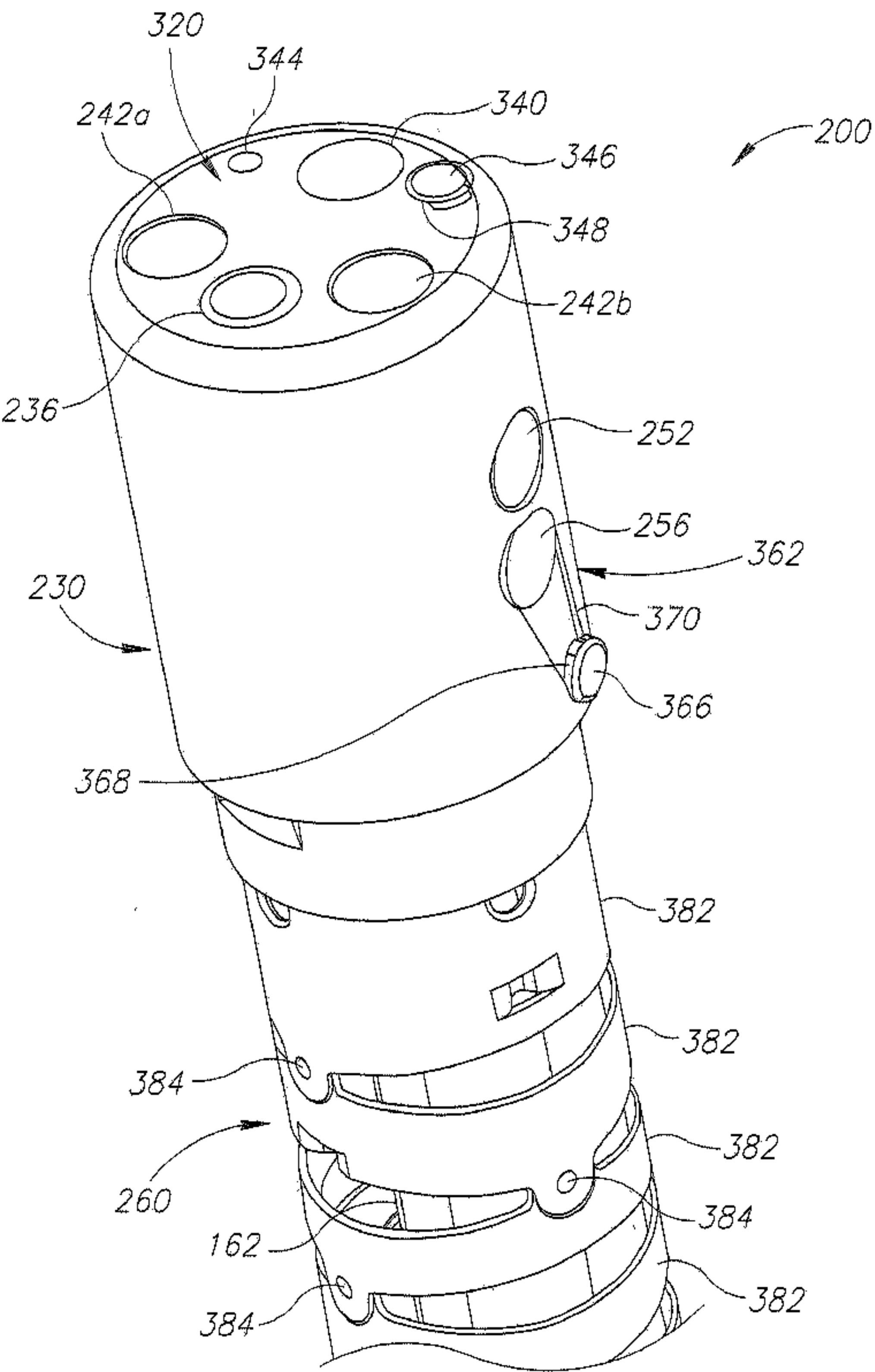


FIG.1A