



(51) International Patent Classification:

A61B 6/04 (2006.01) G01N 23/04 (2006.01)
A61B 6/00 (2006.01) G06T 7/00 (2006.01)

(21) International Application Number:

PCT/FI2014/050938

(22) International Filing Date:

1 December 2014 (01.12.2014)

(25) Filing Language:

Finnish

(26) Publication Language:

English

(30) Priority Data:

20130362 29 November 2013 (29.11.2013) FI

(71) Applicant: PLANMED OY [FI/FI]; Sorvaajankatu 7, FI-00880 Helsinki (FI).

(72) Inventors: MALM, Juhamatti; Planmed Oy, Sorvaajankatu 7, FI-00880 Helsinki (FI). LAUKKANEN, Tapio; Planmed Oy, Sorvaajankatu 7, FI-00880 Helsinki (FI).

(74) Agent: TAWAST, Juha; Planmeca Oy, Asentajankatu 6, FI-00880 Helsinki (FI).

(81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BN, BR, BW, BY,

BZ, CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IR, IS, JP, KE, KG, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PA, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, QA, RO, RS, RU, RW, SA, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TH, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LR, LS, MW, MZ, NA, RW, SD, SL, ST, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, RU, TJ, TM), European (AL, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SI, SK, SM, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, KM, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Declarations under Rule 4.17:

- as to applicant's entitlement to apply for and be granted a patent (Rule 4.17(ii))
- of inventorship (Rule 4.17(iv))

Published:

- with international search report (Art. 21(3))

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: POSITIONING OF PARTIAL VOLUMES OF AN ANATOMY

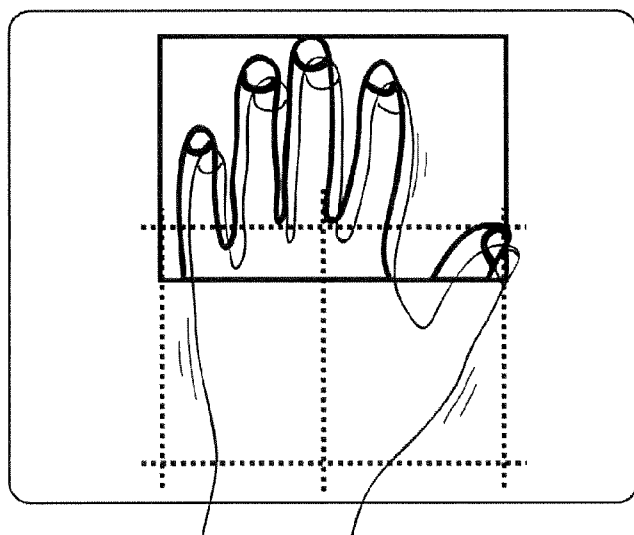


Fig. 3

(57) Abstract: The invention relates to positioning of partial volumes of an anatomy in connection with an imaging process. According to the invention, a photograph is taken of an object arranged in an imaging station by a camera arranged in connection with the imaging station, which image of the anatomy is presented on a display but as transferred into a new position with respect to the imaging station. When this image and a substantially real time image taken of the imaging station are presented on a display one upon another, it is possible to follow on the display how the object being imaged positions in relation to said image taken of the anatomy transferred into the new position.



-
- *before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments (Rule 48.2(h))*

POSITIONING OF PARTIAL VOLUMES OF AN ANATOMY

FIELD OF INVENTION

- 5 The invention relates to mutual positioning of partial volumes of an anatomy in connection with an imaging process.

BACKGROUND OF INVENTION

- 10 Conventional apparatuses employed in medical x-ray imaging which are most simple as for their basic structure comprise a source of radiation which is used together with a film cassette separate from the source of radiation. Hospitals commonly also use so-called C-arch x-ray apparatuses in which the source of radiation and the receiver of
15 image information are arranged at the opposite ends of the arch-shaped arm part. Conventionally, a group of apparatus completely of its own consists of large-size and extremely expensive computed tomography apparatus, into which a patient is typically positioned for imaging in a lying position inside a ring-shaped or tubular structure.
20

- As conventional computed tomography apparatus have been quite massive and expensive, acquiring them e.g. for the use of hospital emergency rooms has not been possible in practice. On the other hand, it has
25 also been typical for commercial computed tomography apparatus that they are not necessarily designed for imaging some specific anatomy or anatomies but they are more or less general imaging apparatus. If one wishes to image e.g. the patient's whole torso, the imaging station arranged to the apparatus as well as other dimensions of the apparatus must have been implemented in respective proportions.
30

- More lightweight computed tomography apparatus versions have been developed as well. As an example of prior art solutions, a reference can be made to a structure disclosed e.g. in the WO publication
35 2011/135186. In such apparatus, imaging means arranged to move around an imaging station are arranged within a ring-shaped O-arm, supported from its side.

In the more lightweight apparatus according to the prior art as referred to above cone beam tomography (CBCT) may be used. There, one criterion which limits the size of a volume getting imaged (FOV - Field of View) is the dimensions of the imaging detector, which for obvious reasons cannot be arranged in such context to be very large. When considering imaging an extremity, for example, it is clear that when using such an imaging apparatus it is possible to image only a single partial volume of the extremity by one mutual positioning of the patient and the imaging apparatus. Then it becomes necessary to position the anatomy in the imaging apparatus anew, for imaging the next partial volume, and realizing the re-positioning in relation to the previous positioning in an exactly desired way can be a challenge.

15 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF INVENTION

The object of the present invention is to advance the state of the art concerning e.g. the less expensive and smaller x-ray imaging apparatus like those referred to above. A special object of the invention is to advance development particularly regarding x-ray imaging apparatus of the above-described type comprising a ring-shaped arm part and being of relatively small size. The construction, characteristics and dimensions of such apparatus remarkably differ in many respects from the conventional hospital computed tomography apparatus and in these apparatus the patient is positioned for imaging in a way other than in conventional computed tomography apparatus, in which the patient is set to lay down on an imaging platform.

Especially an object of the invention is an arrangement which eases positioning of a patient in situations in which one needs to image an anatomy at more than one location so as to get the entire desired volume imaged.

Essential features of the invention are described in the accompanying claims. Especially essential for the invention is to arrange a means to the imaging apparatus to take photographs or video images of the imaging area of the apparatus and, on the other hand, a means to present such camera image on a display in a specific way.

The invention facilitates positioning of a patient and can make it unnecessary to use e.g. scout x-ray images, which are taken by using a small radiation dose, for positioning purposes.. The invention can
5 also be arranged to speed up processing of image information to combine the partial volumes imaged after the imaging, as there is at least moderately accurate information available regarding how the sets of coordinates of the partial volumes imaged have located in relation to each other.

10

Next, the invention and its preferable embodiments will be described in more detail and also with reference to the enclosed figures.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF FIGURES

15

Fig. 1 shows photographing a first partial volume of an object positioned in an imaging area of an imaging apparatus.

20

Fig. 2 shows an image in which the image shown in Fig. 1, taken when the object is located at an imaging position for the first partial volume, is projected as placed in a new desired location considering imaging the next partial volume.

25

Fig. 3 demonstrates an image being presented on a display in which the object being imaged is being positioned at a new location for imaging the next partial volume.

30

Fig. 4 demonstrates a situation in which the object has been managed to be positioned at the new location for imaging the next partial volume.

Figs. 5 and 6 show solutions for apparatus applicable for use in the invention.

35

Fig. 7 shows, as simplified, how the structure according to Figs. 5 and 6 can be arranged with a camera aligned at the imaging area of the apparatus.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF INVENTION

The process demonstrated by Figs. 1-4 can be thought of as a method for positioning an anatomy for imaging, in which method a first partial volume is imaged first and a second partial volume after that. These partial volumes are imaged such that the mutual positioning of the anatomy and the imaging means is changed between the imagings. This change in the positioning can be implemented such that the first and the second partial volumes will partially cover a same volume of the anatomy being imaged, but the invention can also enable a controlled positioning of partial volumes such that the partial volumes do not intersect each other.

During imaging of the first partial volume (Fig. 1), a photograph or a still video image is taken of the anatomy positioned at the imaging station by a camera arranged in connection with the imaging station, which image is presented on the display as moved to a new position in relation to the imaging station (Fig. 2). Then, this image and a real time image of the imaging station are presented on the display one upon another, and positioning of the anatomy being imaged (Fig. 3) to meet the image of the first partial volume presented on the display as moved into the new position is observed from the display (Fig. 4).

Figs. 1-4 are not intended to show any particular embodiment of the invention but only to demonstrate the invention. Thus, e.g. the outermost rectangles of Figs. 1-4 plotted by a continuous line can be thought of as demonstrating a display screen, the area of the imaging area or of the imaging station seen by the camera, or the field of view (FOV) from which a tomographic image can be reconstructed using x-ray image information the imaging apparatus generates.

The smaller rectangular areas of Figs. 1-4 can in turn be thought of as relating to the image transfer process according to the invention such that the dashed line area of Fig. 1 represents an area (anatomy) of the image taken by the camera from the imaging station selected to be transferred, and Fig. 2 shows how the image taken of the area (anatomy) selected in Fig. 1 has been transferred (the area defined by the continuous line). Fig. 2 has been used as a base for Figs. 3

and 4 and hence they also include the area of Fig. 1 plotted by the dashed line. Concerning the steps shown in Figs. 3 and 4, the area of Fig. 1 plotted by the dashed line has no particular function but to demonstrate the process, also that area is carried over to Figs. 3 and 4. Essential to Figs. 3 and 4 is presenting the image taken during the phase shown in Fig. 1, that is the image located at a transferred position according to Fig. 2 (the image shown within the area defined by the continuous line), on a display in a camera picture taken from the imaging area.

10

When it was noted above that the dashed line area of Fig. 1 can be considered presenting an area of the image taken by the camera selected to be transferred, it is also possible to consider that the camera has been arranged to photograph only the dashed line area, which picture as such will then be arranged to be shown on the display at a new position. If only this dashed line area is photographed and if only it is presented on the display during the steps which Figs. 3 and 4 present, the area of the anatomy whose positioning to a desired location can then be followed is correspondingly smaller.

20

Within limits the camera arrangement of an apparatus and the dimensions of its imaging area allow for, a controlled repositioning of the anatomy can also be made concerning partial volumes which do not intersect. Considering e.g. a situation in which there are two points of interest in an extremity, located at distance from each other and including a partial volume in-between regarding which there is no need to acquire actual x-ray image information. As one knows when proceeding as described above how the photograph taken during the step according to Fig. 1 has been transferred to the location according to Fig. 2, one also knows where the partial volume imaged according to step 4 locates in relation to the first partial volume imaged in the step according to Fig. 1.

30

The basic idea of the invention is preferable to be applied for example in an imaging apparatus according to Fig. 5. The basic structure of the apparatus includes a support construction (1) which supports a substantially ring-shaped structure (2), inside which the x-ray imaging means (21, 22) of the apparatus are positioned and which in this

35

context is also referred to as an O-arm. To this O-arm (2) is arranged an examination opening (4) into which the anatomy to be imaged is positioned. Fig. 1 further shows a patient support handlebar (5) arranged to the support construction (1), a user interface (6) being in functional connection with a control system of the apparatus, a possibly detachably attached pedestal or base part (7) projecting substantially in the direction of the O-arm, and a positioning support (8) arranged in the examination opening (4). According to the embodiment of the invention shown in Fig. 1, the display (11) belonging to the apparatus is arranged substantially on the surface of the ring-shaped structure (2), at its upper edge.

Mounting of the structure (2) supporting the imaging means to the support construction (1) can be arranged to enable adjustment of the height position of the O-arm (2). Furthermore, this O-arm (2) can be arranged to be turnable in at least one direction for at least 90 degrees from the vertical position, shown in Fig. (1), to a horizontal position. The control of these manoeuvres can be arranged implementable, aside from the user interface (6) being connected with the control system of the apparatus also by means of a joy stick (9) arranged in connection with the O-arm (2) and/or the support frame (1).

Fig. 6 shows two alternative ways to position the display (11) in connection with the apparatus. The display is preferably positioned to the apparatus at a location which is visible to the patient when e.g. a patient's leg is being imaged. The display (11) can be arranged to the ring-shaped structure (2) both as fixed and as movably attached. The connection can be arranged to enable either adjusting orientation of the display (11) with respect to the ring-shaped structure (2), adjusting clearance and/or location of the display (11) with respect to the ring-shaped structure (2), or it can be arranged with some or all of these degrees of freedom of movement. Alternatively, the display (11) can be attached to the supporting structure (1), or a separate display (11) can be set to the supporting structure (1) which display (11) can be arranged with the degrees of freedom of movement as described above but with respect to the supporting structure (1).

In the embodiment presented in Fig. 7, a video camera (12) aligned inside the examination opening (4) is arranged in connection with the ring-shaped structure (2) of the . In principle, the camera (12) can be arranged to the ring-shaped structure (2) outside its cover, particularly at the opposite side of the examination opening from which the extremity to be imaged is designed to be brought into the examination opening, but in a preferable embodiment of the invention the video camera (12) is arranged inside the ring-shaped structure (2) and at least a part of an inner surface of the said ring-shaped structure (2) is arranged transparent or to comprise an opening through which the camera (12) is aligned at the examination opening (4), like substantially at a positioning support (8) arranged in the examination opening.

However, it is essential that the apparatus has at least one photography or video camera (12) which is arranged to image an imaging area of the apparatus and the control system of the apparatus presents on a display (11) one upon another a first image taken of an object positioned for tomographic imaging and an essentially real time image taken of the imaging area such that the object visible in the first image positioned for tomography imaging is moved to a position in the imaging area different from where it was in when the first image was taken. The camera can be arranged inside the ring-shaped structure (2) and at least part of an inner surface of the ring-shaped structure (2) is arranged transparent or to contain an opening through which the camera (12) is aligned or can be aligned at the examination opening (4). If there is a positioning support (8) arranged in the examination opening (4) for positioning an anatomy to be imaged for x-ray imaging, the camera (12) is preferably aligned or arranged to be aligned substantially at the positioning support (8).

It is obvious for one skilled in the art that as for its details, the present invention may be implemented also in other ways than according to the embodiments of the invention described above.

CLAIMS

1. Method for positioning an anatomy for imaging, in which method, first, a first partial volume is imaged and then a second partial volume after that, characterized in that in connection with imaging of the first partial volume, a photograph or a still video image of the anatomy positioned in an imaging station is taken by a camera arranged in connection with the imaging station, which image of said anatomy is presented on a display as moved into a new position in relation to the imaging station, after which this image and real time image of the imaging station are presented on said display one upon another and positioning of the anatomy being imaged to meet the image of the first partial volume presented on the display as moved into the new position is observed from the display.
2. The method according to claim 1, characterized in that between the imagings, mutual positioning of the anatomy and imaging means is changed such that the first and the second partial volume partially cover a same partial volume of the anatomy being imaged.
3. Medical computed tomography imaging apparatus, which apparatus includes
- a support construction (1), which is arranged to support a substantially ring-shaped structure (2) supporting imaging means, which imaging means include a source of radiation (21) and a receiver of image information (22), which imaging means are arranged inside said substantially ring-shaped structure (2) supporting the imaging means substantially on opposite sides, and to be moved inside said ring-shaped structure (2) supporting the imaging means,
 - a control system for controlling at least some of the functions of the apparatus,
 - which apparatus includes in said ring-shaped structure (2) supporting the imaging means an examination opening (4), in which the object to be imaged is positionable for imaging,
- which apparatus is arranged with at least one photography or video camera (12) and at least one display (11) arranged in functional connection with said at least one photography or video camera (12),

which at least one photography or video camera (12) is arranged in connection with said substantially ring-shaped structure (2) and as aligned or to be aligned inside said examination opening (4), characterized in that said at least one photography
5 or video camera (12) is arranged to image an imaging area of the apparatus and the control system of the apparatus to present on said at least one display (11) one upon another a first image taken of an object positioned within the imaging area for tomographic imaging and an essentially real time image taken by said camera of said imaging
10 area such that the object visible in said first image positioned for tomographic imaging is moved within the imaging area into a position different from where it was when the first image was taken.

4. The imaging apparatus according to claim 3, characterized in that said at least one camera is arranged inside
15 said substantially ring-shaped structure (2) and at least a portion of an inner surface of said substantially ring-shaped structure (2) has been arranged transparent or to comprise an opening through which said at least one camera is aligned or can be aligned at said examination opening (4).
20

5. The imaging apparatus according to claim 3 or 4, characterized in that a positioning support (8) is arranged in said examination opening (4) for positioning an anatomy to be imaged
25 for x-ray imaging and said at least one camera (12) is aligned or arranged to be aligned substantially at said positioning support (8).

1/4

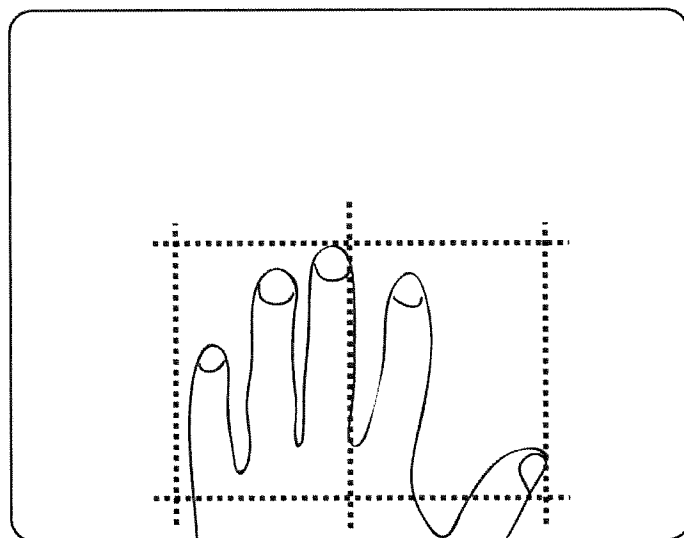


Fig. 1

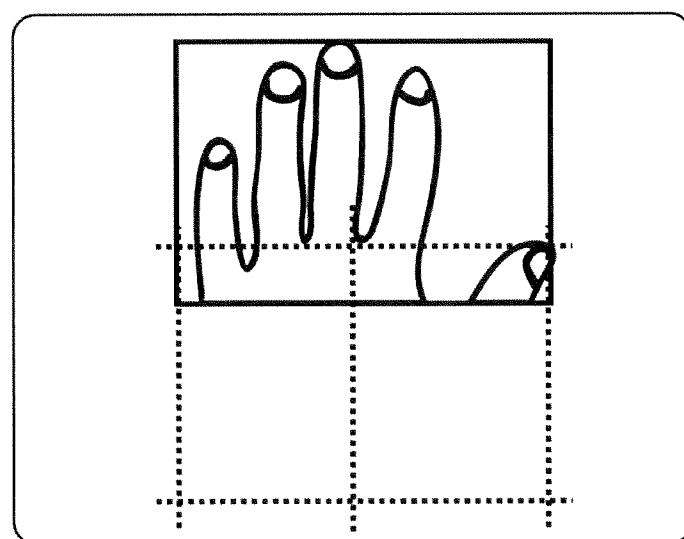


Fig. 2

2/4

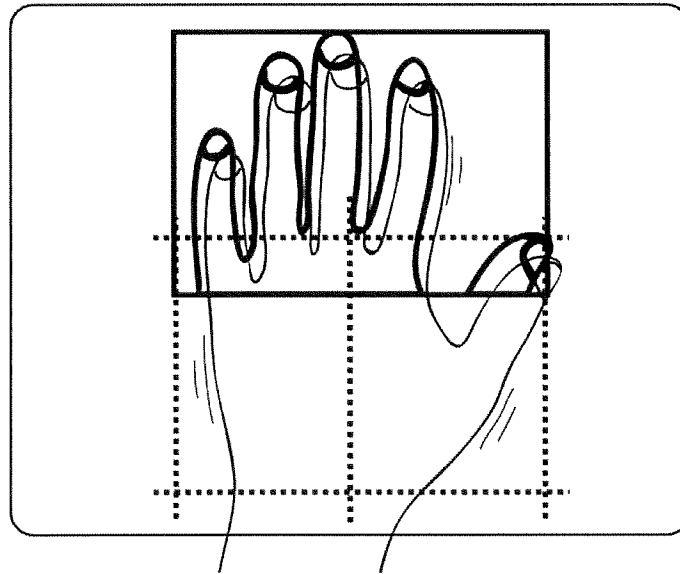


Fig. 3

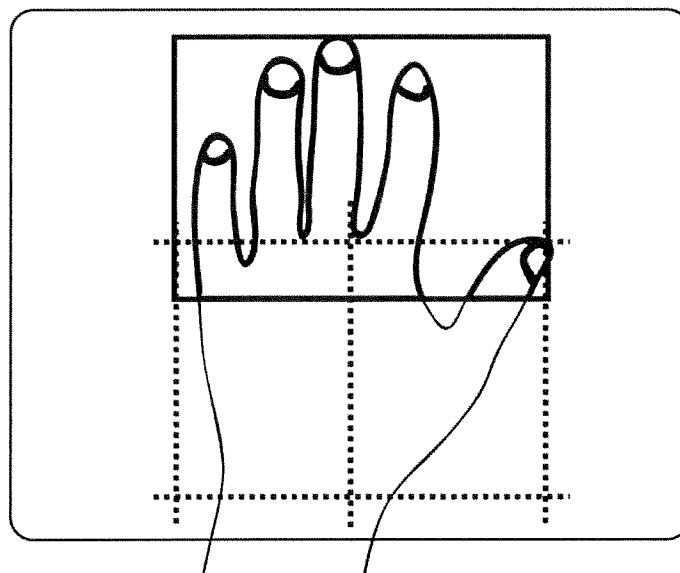


Fig. 4

3/4

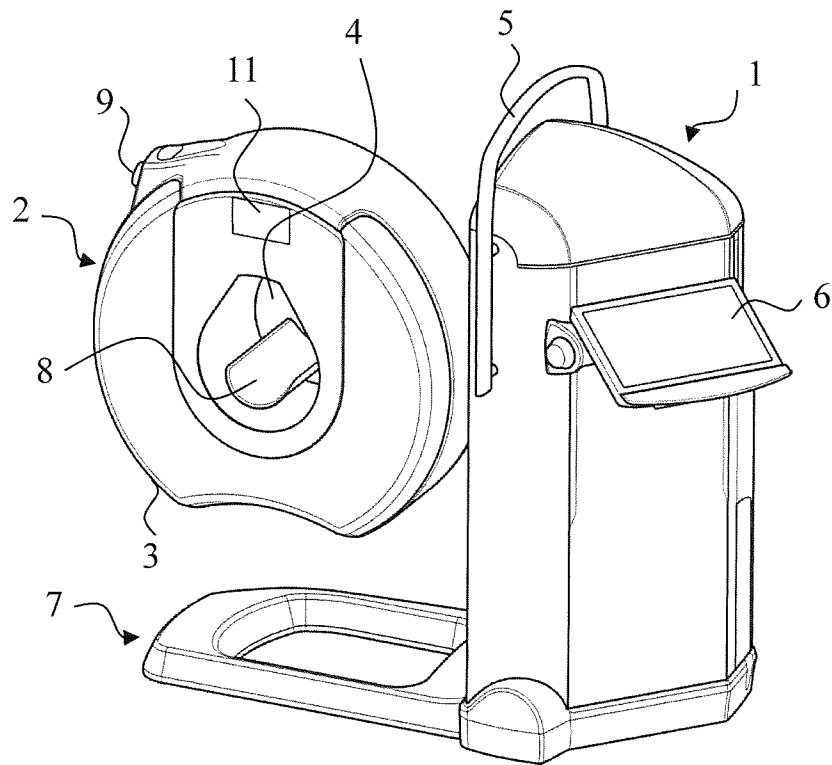


Fig. 5

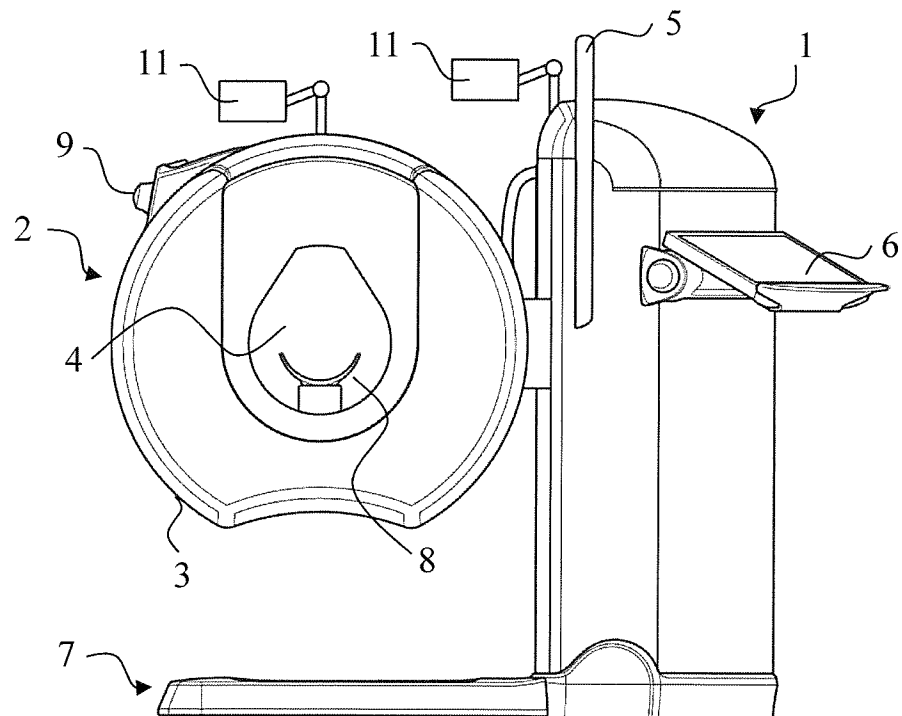


Fig. 6

4/4

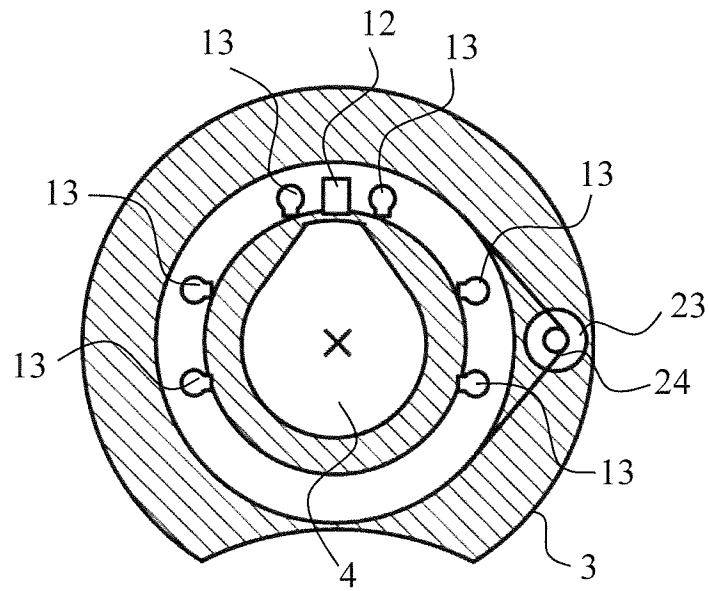


Fig. 7

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/FI2014/050938

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

See extra sheet

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

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC: A61B, G01N

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

FI, SE, NO, DK

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

EPO-Internal, WPI

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 2003225325 A1 (KAGERMEIER ROBERT [DE] et al.) 04 December 2003 (04.12.2003) abstract; figures 2-3; paragraphs [0002-0003, 0008, 0033-0034, 0041-0045]; claims 1-2	1-5
A	US 2002023652 A1 (RIAZIAT MAJID L [US] et al.) 28 February 2002 (28.02.2002)	
A	US 2003133602 A1 (BANI-HASHEMI ALI [US]) 17 July 2003 (17.07.2003)	
A	US 2013121468 A1 (OHTA YASUNORI [JP] et al.) 16 May 2013 (16.05.2013)	
A	US 2006269046 A1 (SCHMITT THOMAS [DE]) 30 November 2006 (30.11.2006)	

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

* Special categories of cited documents:	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date	"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"&" document member of the same patent family
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search 23 March 2015 (23.03.2015)	Date of mailing of the international search report 24 March 2015 (24.03.2015)
Name and mailing address of the ISA/FI Finnish Patent and Registration Office P.O. Box 1160, FI-00101 HELSINKI, Finland Facsimile No. +358 9 6939 5328	Authorized officer Kenneth Gustafsson Telephone No. +358 9 6939 500

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/FI2014/050938

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	EP 1484016 A1 (GE MED SYS GLOBAL TECH CO LLC [US]) 08 December 2004 (08.12.2004)	
A	US 2012257714 A1 (GRAUMANN RAINER [DE] et al.) 11 October 2012 (11.10.2012)	
A	US 2010290707 A1 (WANG DEJUN [CN] et al.) 18 November 2010 (18.11.2010)	
A	US 2012238871 A1 (PFISTER MARCUS [DE]) 20 September 2012 (20.09.2012)	

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
Information on Patent Family Members

International application No.
PCT/FI2014/050938

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family members(s)	Publication date
US 2003225325 A1	04/12/2003	US 7343189 B2	11/03/2008
		CN 1443513 A	24/09/2003
		CN 100358473 C	02/01/2008
		DE 10210050 A1	04/12/2003
		EP 1342488 A2	10/09/2003
		JP 2003319930 A	11/11/2003
		JP 4588981 B2	01/12/2010
.....			
US 2002023652 A1	28/02/2002	US 7204254 B2	17/04/2007
		AT 265253 T	15/05/2004
		AT 293929 T	15/05/2005
		AT 316403 T	15/02/2006
		AT 404243 T	15/08/2008
		AU 771038 B2	11/03/2004
		AU 771104 B2	11/03/2004
		AU 1224000 A	15/05/2000
		AU 1228600 A	15/05/2000
		AU 1228700 A	15/05/2000
		AU 2003268401 A1	29/03/2004
		AU 2003294284 A1	18/06/2004
		CA 2347944 A1	04/05/2000
		CA 2348091 A1	04/05/2000
		CA 2348092 A1	04/05/2000
		CA 2450719 A1	09/01/2003
		CN 101060808 A	24/10/2007
		CN 100563551 C	02/12/2009
		DE 60228254 D1	25/09/2008
		DE 69916871 D1	03/06/2004
		DE 69916871 T2	31/03/2005
		DE 69925010 D1	02/06/2005
		DE 69925010 T2	09/03/2006
		DE 69929628 D1	13/04/2006
		DE 69929628 T2	21/09/2006
		EP 1123059 A1	16/08/2001
		EP 1123059 B1	27/04/2005
		EP 1123137 A1	16/08/2001
		EP 1123137 B1	25/01/2006
		EP 1123138 A1	16/08/2001
		EP 1123138 B1	28/04/2004
		EP 1402761 A1	31/03/2004
		EP 1402761 B1	13/08/2008
		EP 1535457 A2	01/06/2005
		EP 1567055 A2	31/08/2005
		EP 1661440 A1	31/05/2006
		EP 1677675 A2	12/07/2006

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
Information on Patent Family Members

International application No.
PCT/FI2014/050938

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family members(s)	Publication date
		EP 1677675 B1	03/12/2014
		EP 1799099 A2	27/06/2007
		JP 2002528193 A	03/09/2002
		JP 4391023 B2	24/12/2009
		JP 2002528194 A	03/09/2002
		JP 4713739 B2	29/06/2011
		JP 2007503937 A	01/03/2007
		JP 4842820 B2	21/12/2011
		JP 2008514371 A	08/05/2008
		JP 5373285 B2	18/12/2013
		JP 2002528168 A	03/09/2002
		JP 2004533889 A	11/11/2004
		JP 2005537583 A	08/12/2005
		JP 2006507088 A	02/03/2006
		US 6279579 B1	28/08/2001
		US 6621889 B1	16/09/2003
		US 6690965 B1	10/02/2004
		US 6937696 B1	30/08/2005
		US 6959266 B1	25/10/2005
		US 2003063292 A1	03/04/2003
		US 6973202 B2	06/12/2005
		US 2004005088 A1	08/01/2004
		US 6980679 B2	27/12/2005
		US 2004071337 A1	15/04/2004
		US 7123758 B2	17/10/2006
		US 2005053196 A1	10/03/2005
		US 7158610 B2	02/01/2007
		US 2006004547 A1	05/01/2006
		US 7191100 B2	13/03/2007
		US 2007076935 A1	05/04/2007
		US 7403638 B2	22/07/2008
		US 2005201613 A1	15/09/2005
		US 7567697 B2	28/07/2009
		US 2007053494 A1	08/03/2007
		US 7620146 B2	17/11/2009
		US 2004138557 A1	15/07/2004
		US 7620444 B2	17/11/2009
		US 2005119560 A1	02/06/2005
		US 7769430 B2	03/08/2010
		US 2010289821 A1	18/11/2010
		US 8200315 B2	12/06/2012
		US 2004116804 A1	17/06/2004
		US 8788020 B2	22/07/2014
		US 2005201510 A1	15/09/2005
		US 2009060311 A1	05/03/2009
		US 2014371581 A1	18/12/2014
		WO 0024333 A1	04/05/2000

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
Information on Patent Family Members

International application No.
PCT/FI2014/050938

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family members(s)	Publication date
		WO 0024466 A1	04/05/2000
		WO 0024467 A1	04/05/2000
		WO 03003796 A1	09/01/2003
		WO 2004023783 A2	18/03/2004
		WO 2004049109 A2	10/06/2004
		WO 2005025279 A1	17/03/2005
		WO 2005032647 A2	14/04/2005
		WO 2006039394 A2	13/04/2006
.....			
US 2003133602 A1	17/07/2003	US 7016522 B2	21/03/2006
		DE 10301075 A1	28/08/2003
		DE 10301075 B4	21/06/2007
		GB 0300318 D0	05/02/2003
		GB 2384155 A	16/07/2003
		GB 2384155 B	28/12/2005
.....			
US 2013121468 A1	16/05/2013	CN 102958436 A	06/03/2013
		JP 2012029916 A	16/02/2012
		JP 5514035 B2	04/06/2014
		JP 2012029889 A	16/02/2012
		JP 5665405 B2	04/02/2015
		JP 2012029894 A	16/02/2012
		JP 5665406 B2	04/02/2015
		WO 2012014661 A1	02/02/2012
.....			
US 2006269046 A1	30/11/2006	DE 102005020124 A1	22/02/2007
		DE 102005020124 B4	14/07/2011
.....			
EP 1484016 A1	08/12/2004	EP 1484016 B1	17/07/2013
		EP 1484017 A1	08/12/2004
		EP 1484017 B1	02/11/2011
		JP 2004358254 A	24/12/2004
		JP 4458936 B2	28/04/2010
		JP 2004358255 A	24/12/2004
		JP 4545490 B2	15/09/2010
		US 2004247081 A1	09/12/2004
		US 6895076 B2	17/05/2005
		US 2005169427 A1	04/08/2005
		US 7110497 B2	19/09/2006
.....			
US 2012257714 A1	11/10/2012	US 8693622 B2	08/04/2014

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
Information on Patent Family Members

International application No.
PCT/FI2014/050938

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family members(s)	Publication date
		DE 102011006991 A1	11/10/2012
.....			
US 2010290707 A1	18/11/2010	CN 101884544 A	17/11/2010
		CN 101884544 B	10/12/2014
		EP 2250965 A1	17/11/2010
.....			
US 2012238871 A1	20/09/2012	US 8880153 B2	04/11/2014
		DE 102011005777 A1	20/09/2012
.....			

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/FI2014/050938

CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC

A61B 6/04 (2006.01)

A61B 6/00 (2006.01)

G01N 23/04 (2006.01)

G06T 7/00 (2006.01)