

Medical Applications of Shock Waves

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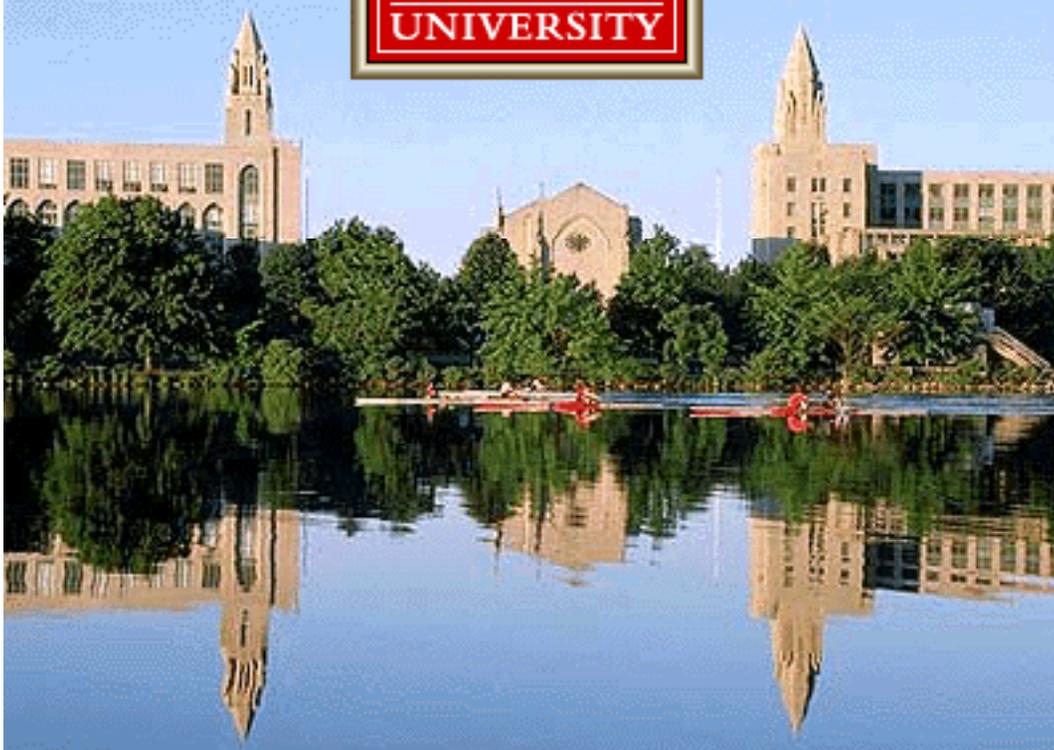
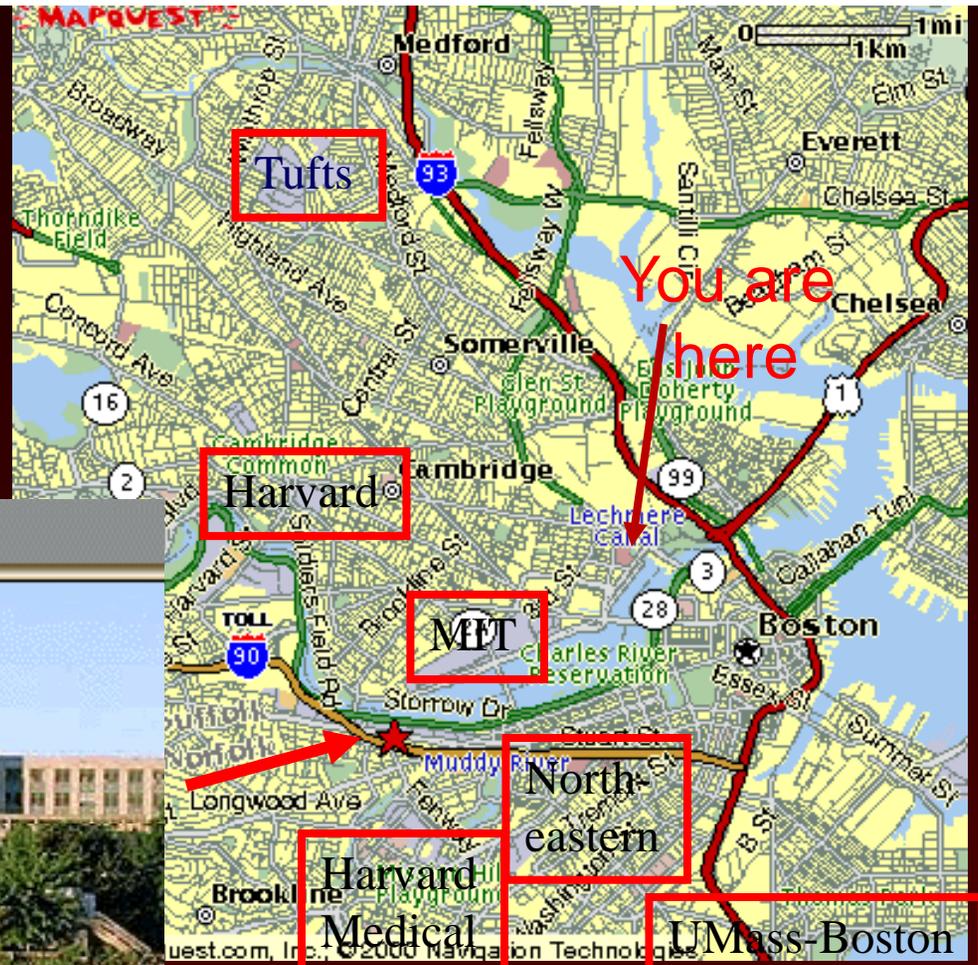
Ultrasonic Industry Association Meeting
14 April 2010

Boston

~3 million people
~70 colleges
~300 000 students

BU 30 000 students

BOSTON
UNIVERSITY

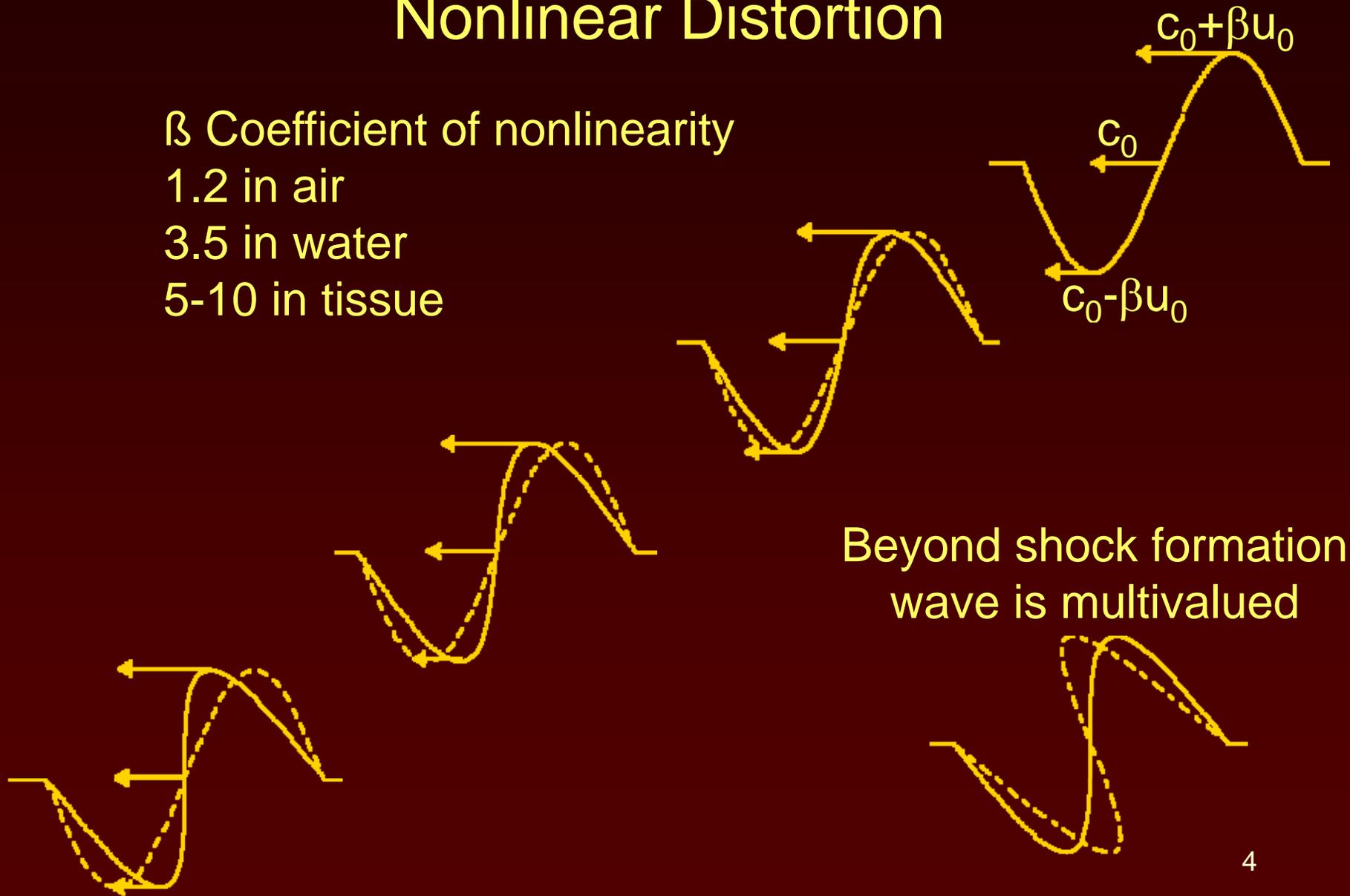


Outline

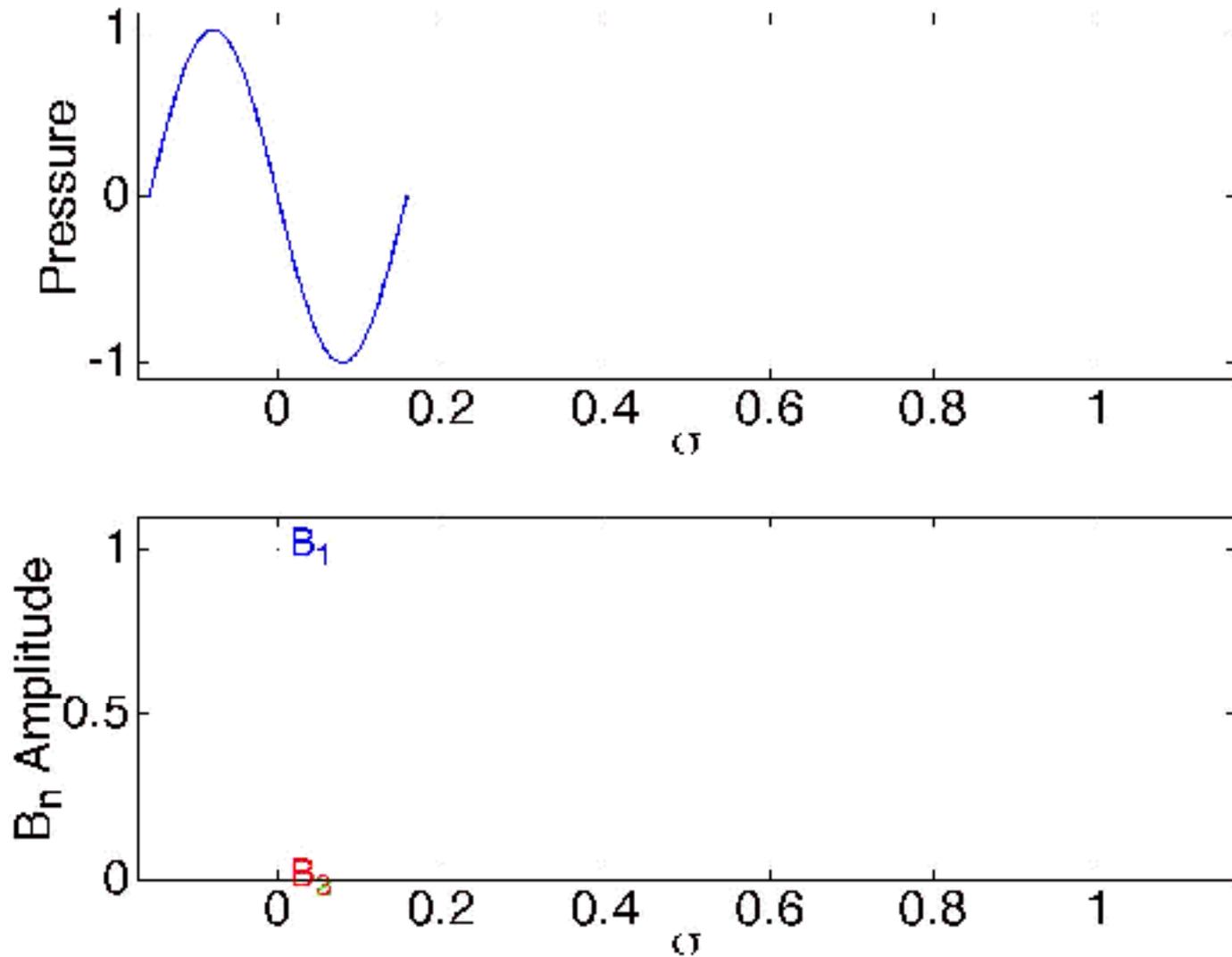
- Nonlinear Acoustics
- Shock Wave Lithotripsy (SWL)
- Orthopaedic Devices
- High Intensity Focused Ultrasound for Surgery
- Tissue Harmonic (Nonlinear) Imaging

Nonlinear Distortion

β Coefficient of nonlinearity
1.2 in air
3.5 in water
5-10 in tissue



Harmonic Production



Harmonic Generation

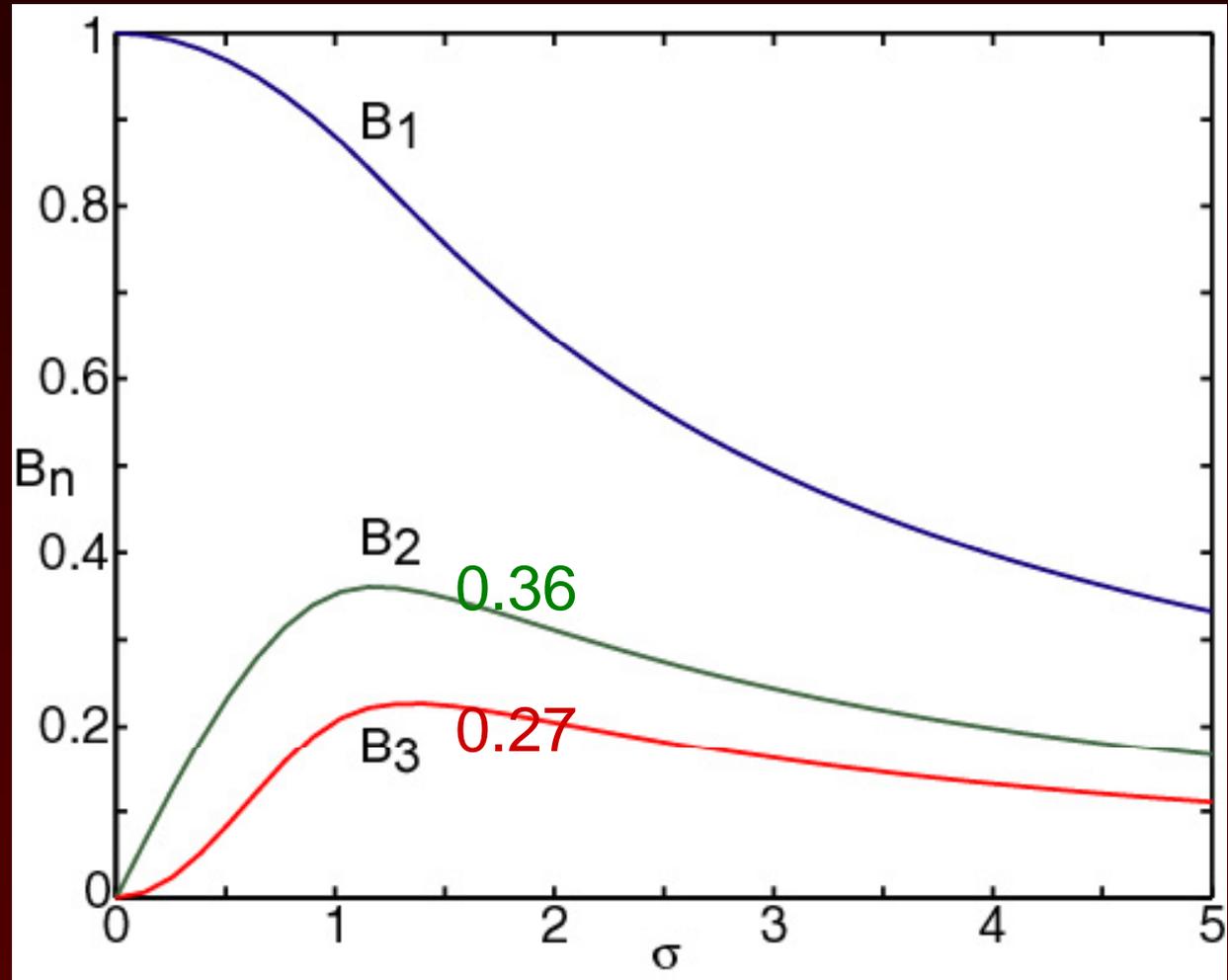
Plane Wave
Shock Formation
in Tissue

$$\bar{x} = \frac{100}{\rho_0 f_0} \text{ mm}$$

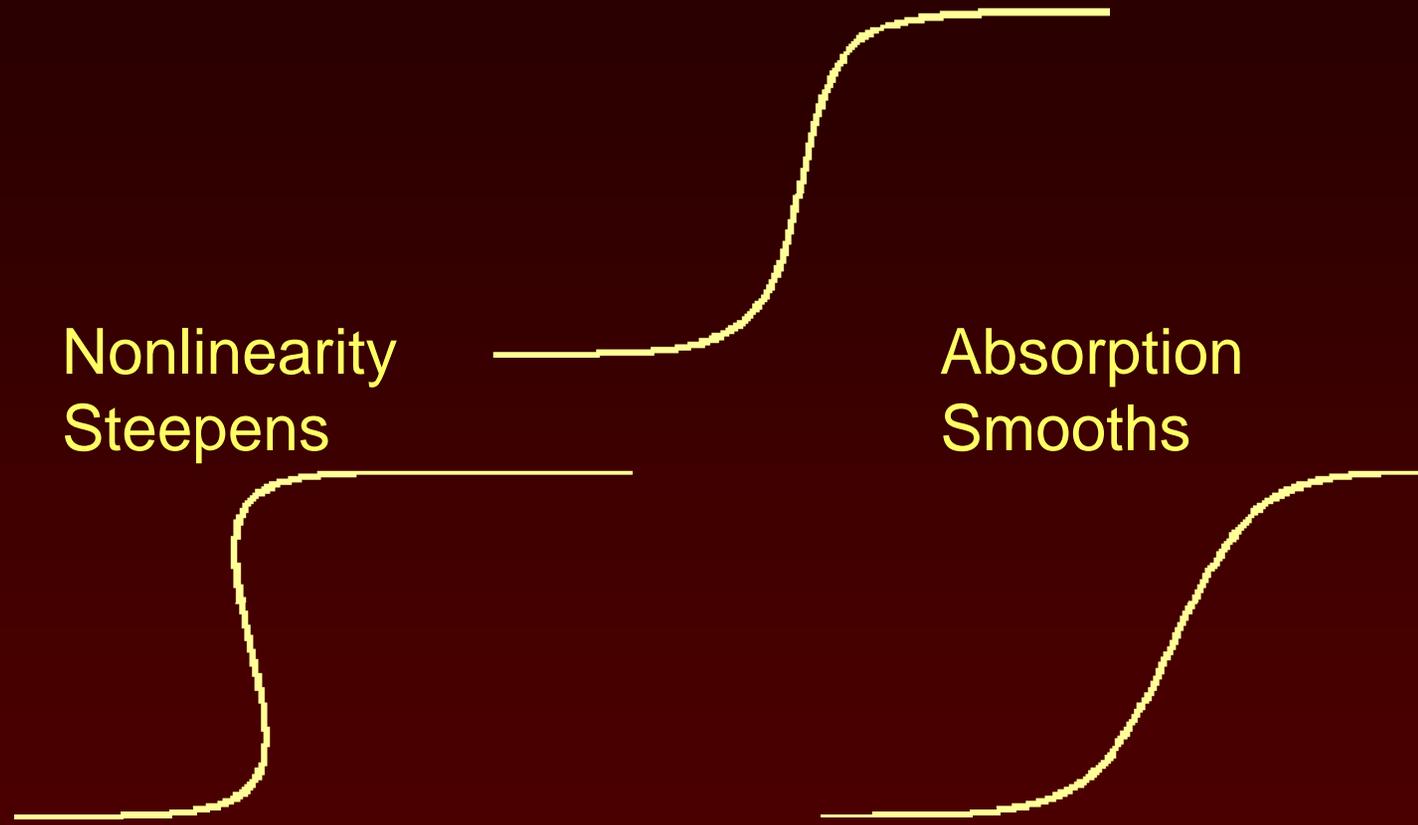
MPa MHz

Shock Parameter

$$\sigma = \frac{x}{\bar{x}}$$



Nonlinearity vs. Absorption



Nonlinearity
Steepens

Absorption
Smooths

$$\rho T \frac{\partial s}{\partial t} = \kappa \nabla^2 T$$

Thermal conduction
Viscosity, ...

Length Scales

Nonlinearity

Plane wave shock formation distance in tissue

$$\bar{x} \approx \frac{100}{p_0 f} \text{ mm} \cdot \text{MPa} \cdot \text{MHz}$$

At 3.5 MHz and 1 MPa length scale **30 mm**

Absorption

Soft tissue 0.3 dB/cm/MHz

At 3.5 MHz length scale **10 mm**

Diffraction

Focal lengths **10-150 mm**

Kidney Stones



- Stones form in collecting system of kidney
- Stones have layered structure;
 - 100 μm crystalline (calcium oxylate) and 15 μm glue
- 1995: 10% of males and 4% of female have one episode by 70 years
- 2005: 13% of males and 7% of female have one episode by 70 years 9

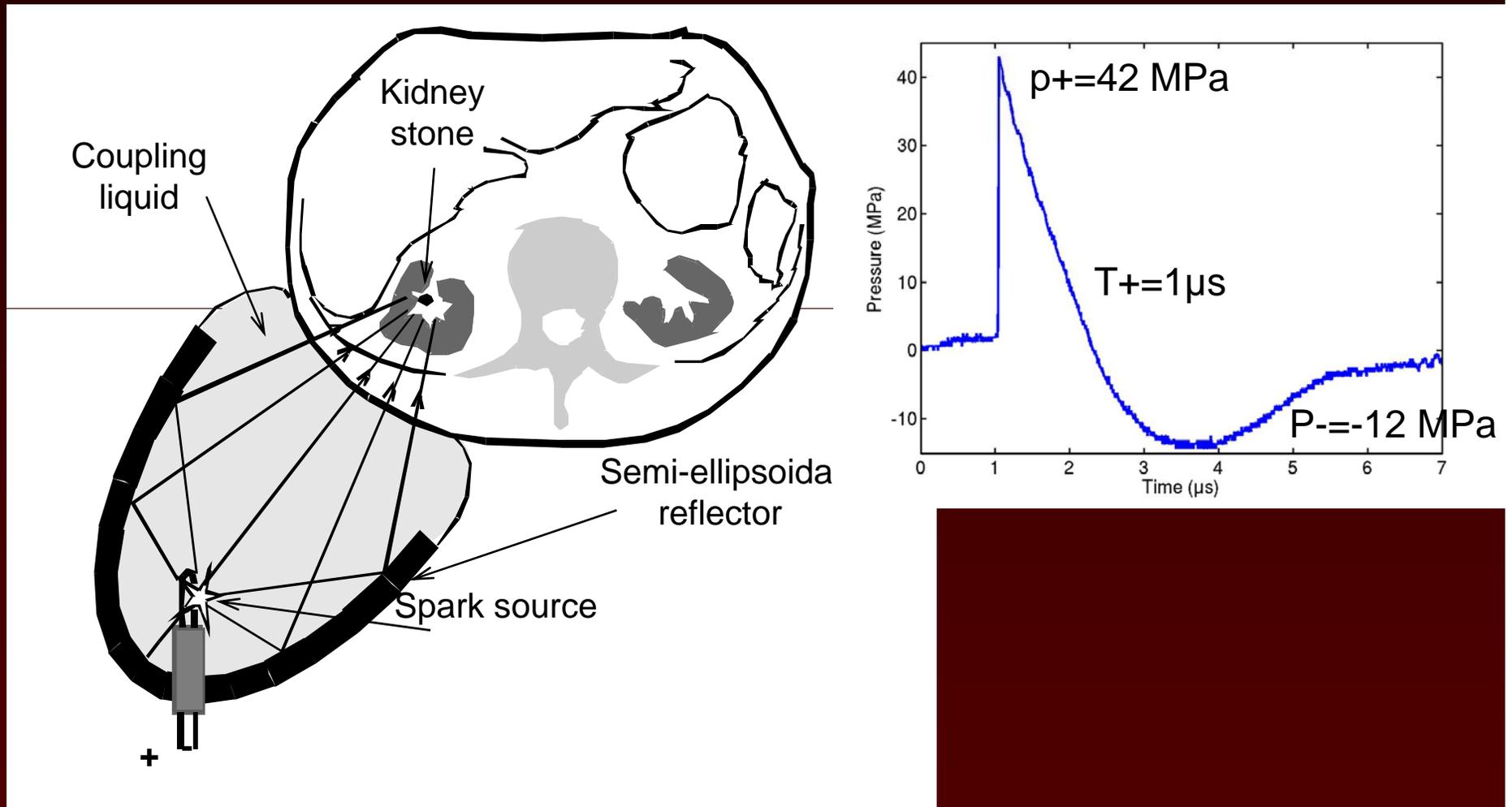
Extracorporeal Shock Wave Lithotripsy (ESWL)

- Introduced 1980
- Shock waves generated outside the body are used to fragment stones
- Day surgery
- Typically with mild sedation
- 1000-4000 SWs at 1-2 Hz (30-90 mn)
- Some discomfort - pain in 10% of patients
- Some soreness at shock wave entry site
- Hematuria for 1-2 days

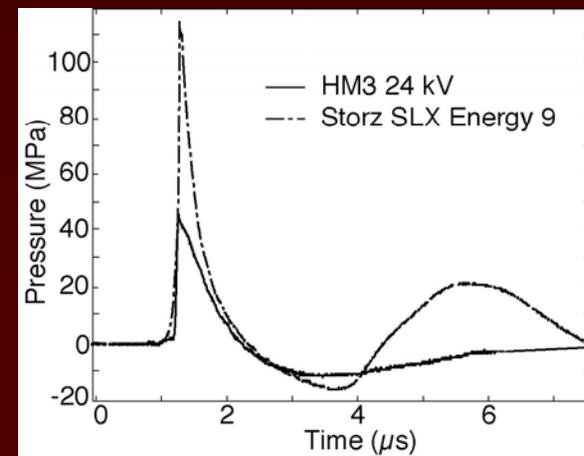
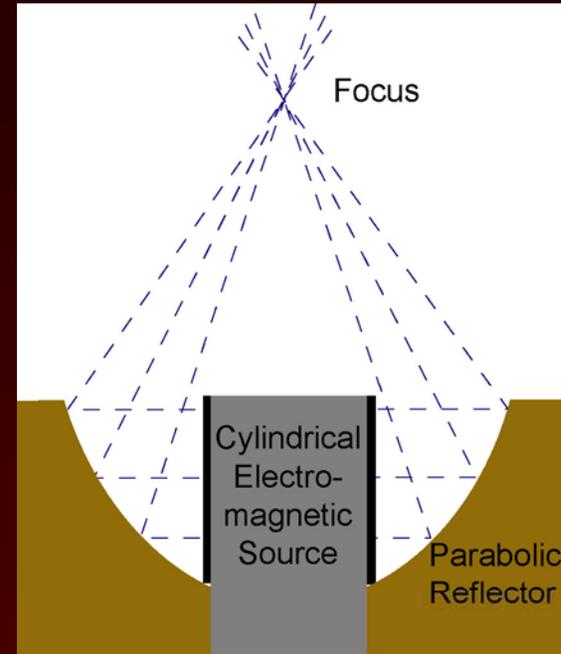
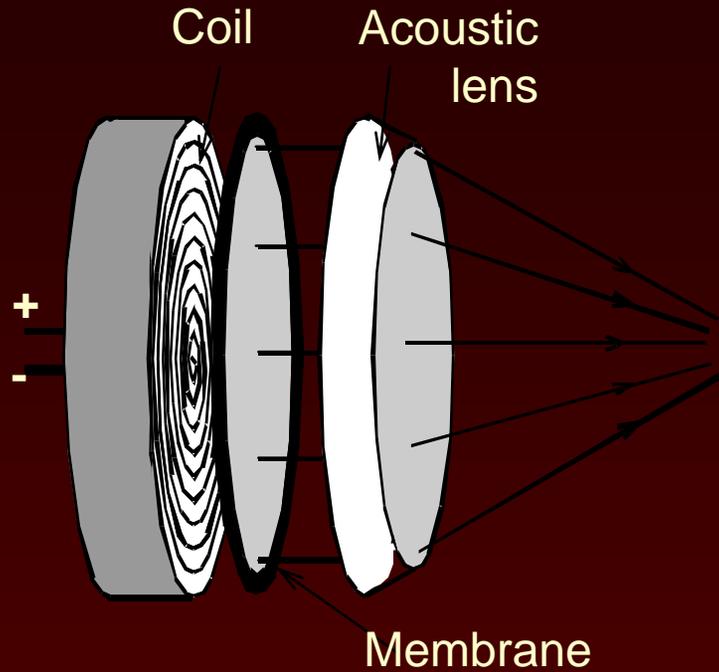


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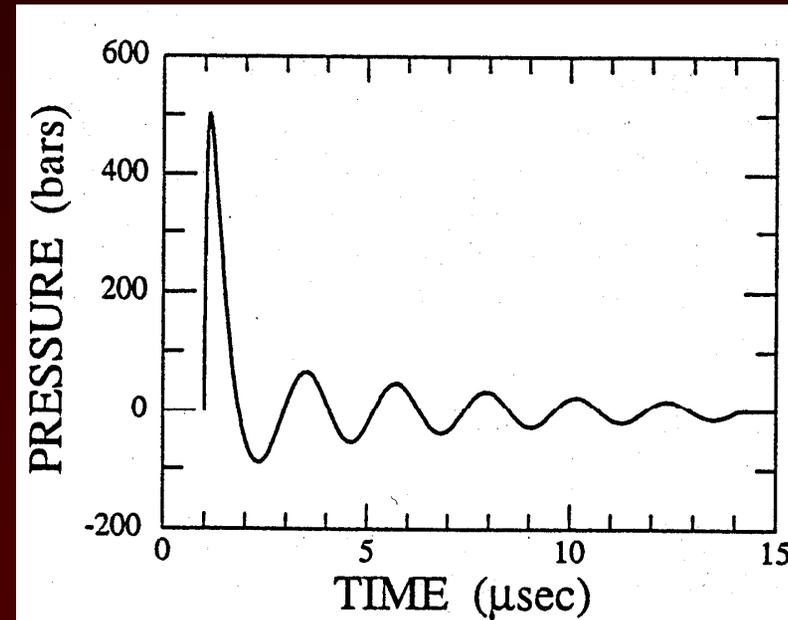
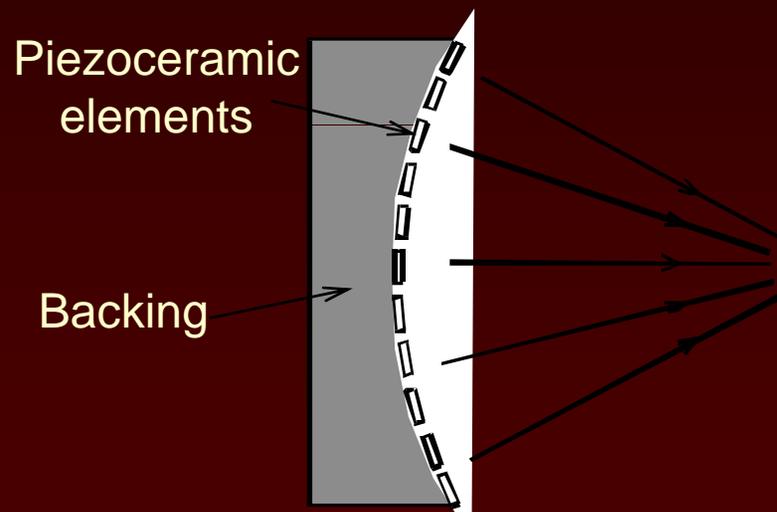
Electrohydraulic Shock Wave Lithotripsy



Electromagnetic Lithotripter



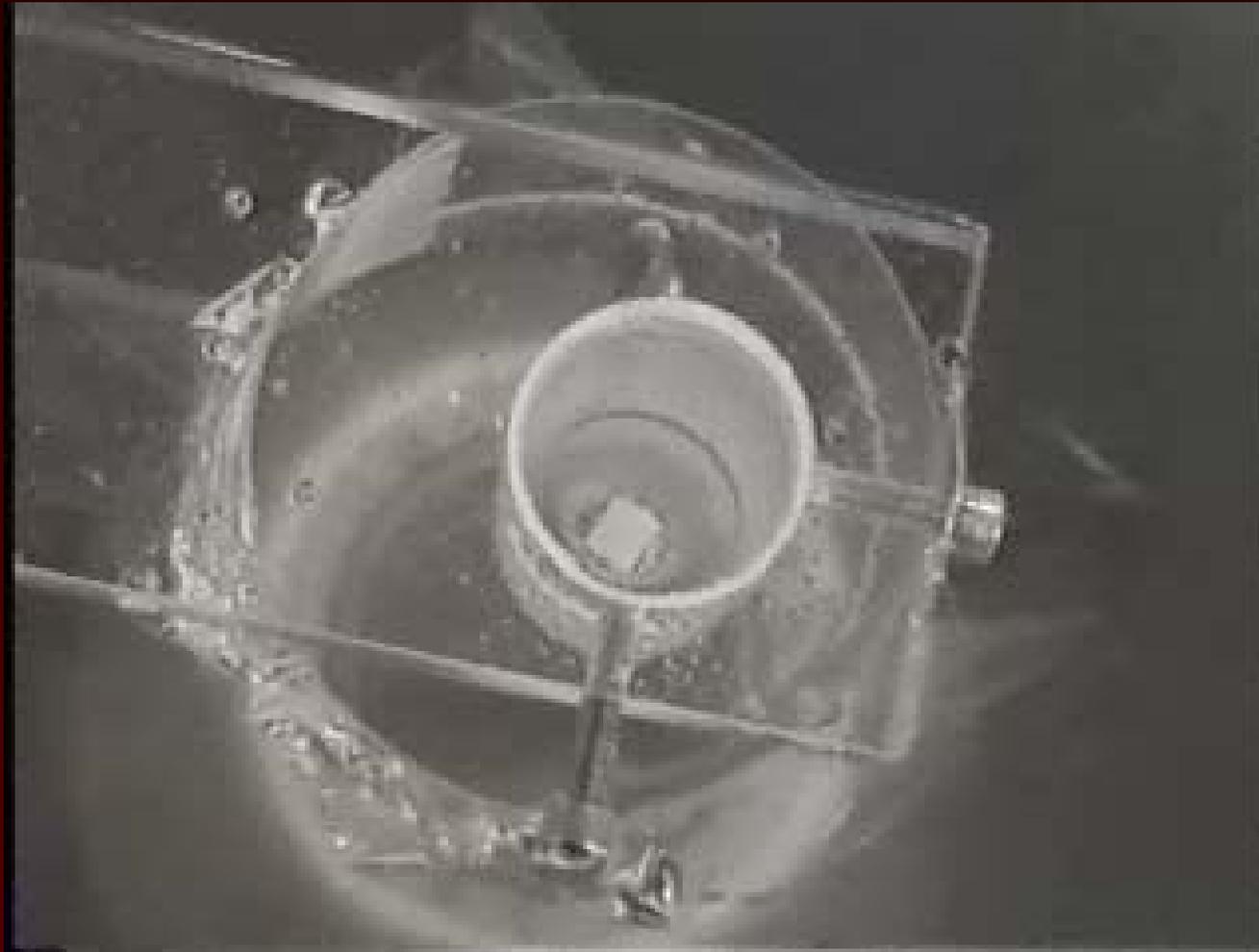
Piezoelectric Lithotripter



Storz Modulith SLX Electromagnetic Lithotripter



Ultracal 30 Disintegration



SWL Induces Injury

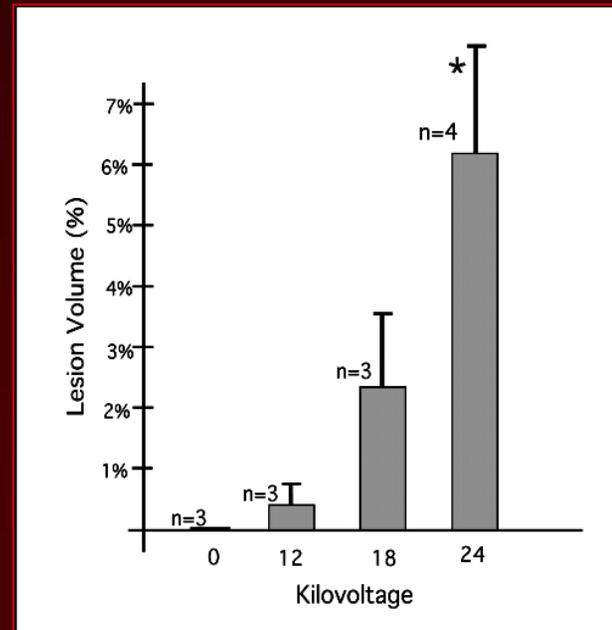
- Haematuria
- Subcapsular haematomas
- Kidney failure

- Onset hypertension
- Affect growth of kidney in paediatric patients
- Possible association with diabetes (Krambeck et al J. Urol 2006) although contested (Sayo et al, Urol 2008, Makhlouf et al, Urol. 2009).

SWL-Induced Injury (EHL-Dornier HM3)

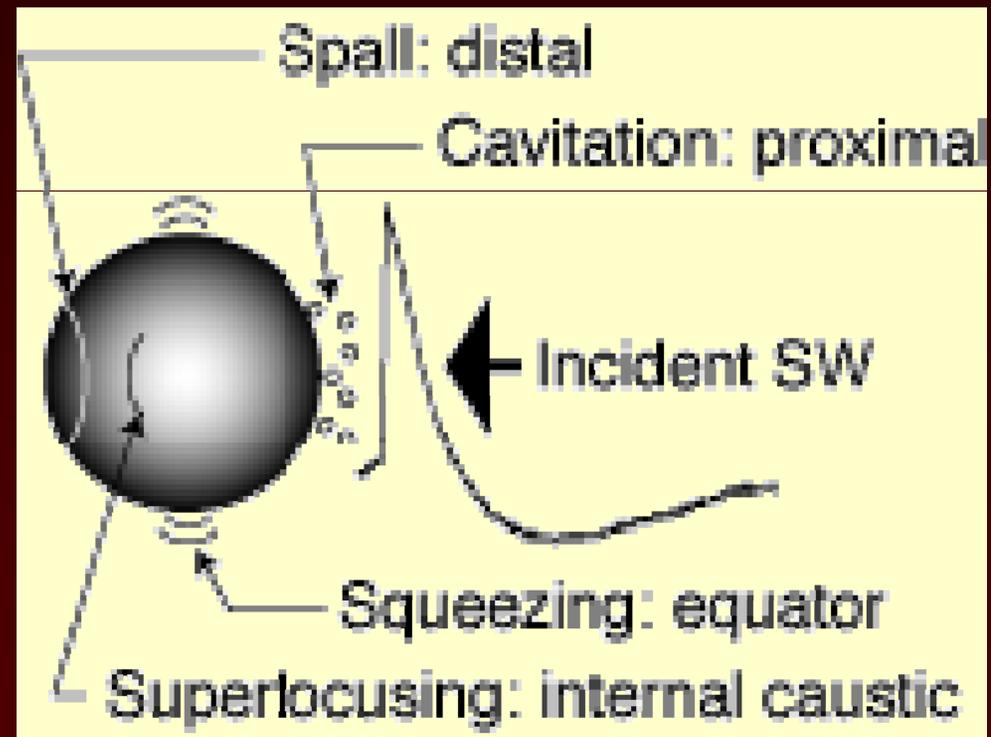


**Lesion Size increases
with SW amplitude**

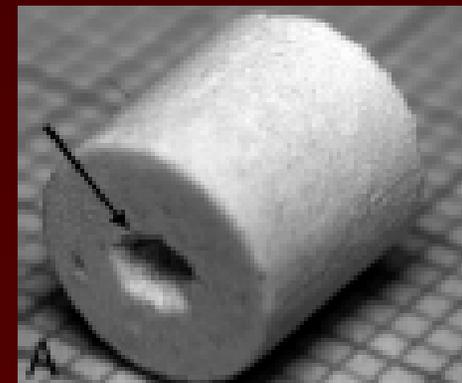
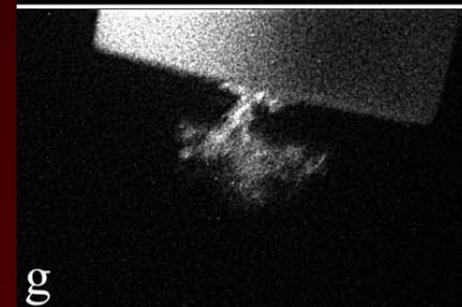
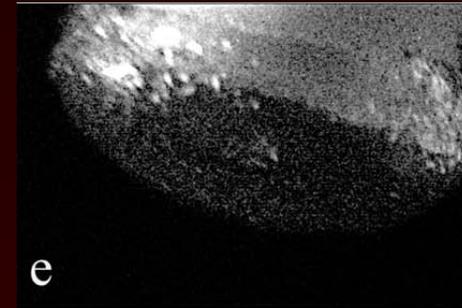
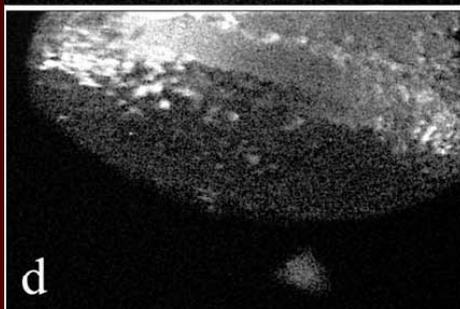
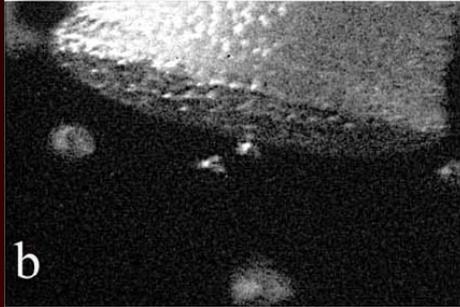
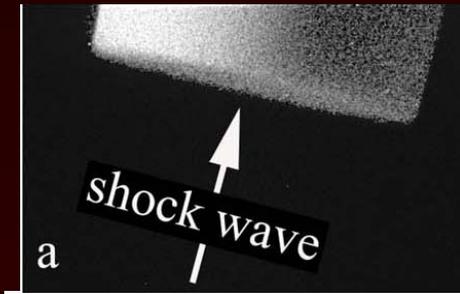


Mechanisms of Stone Comminution

- Compressive stress
- Tensile stress - spall
- Shear forces
- Cavitation
- Fatigue
- Squeezing/splitting



Cavitation Bubbles



Elastic Wave Simulations

Haibiao Luo, PhD Student

$$\rho \frac{\partial v_i}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \tau_{ij}}{\partial x_j}$$
$$\frac{\partial \tau_{ij}}{\partial t} = \lambda \frac{\partial v_k}{\partial x_k} \delta_{ij} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial v_j}{\partial x_i} \right)$$

\mathbf{v}_i velocity vector

ρ density

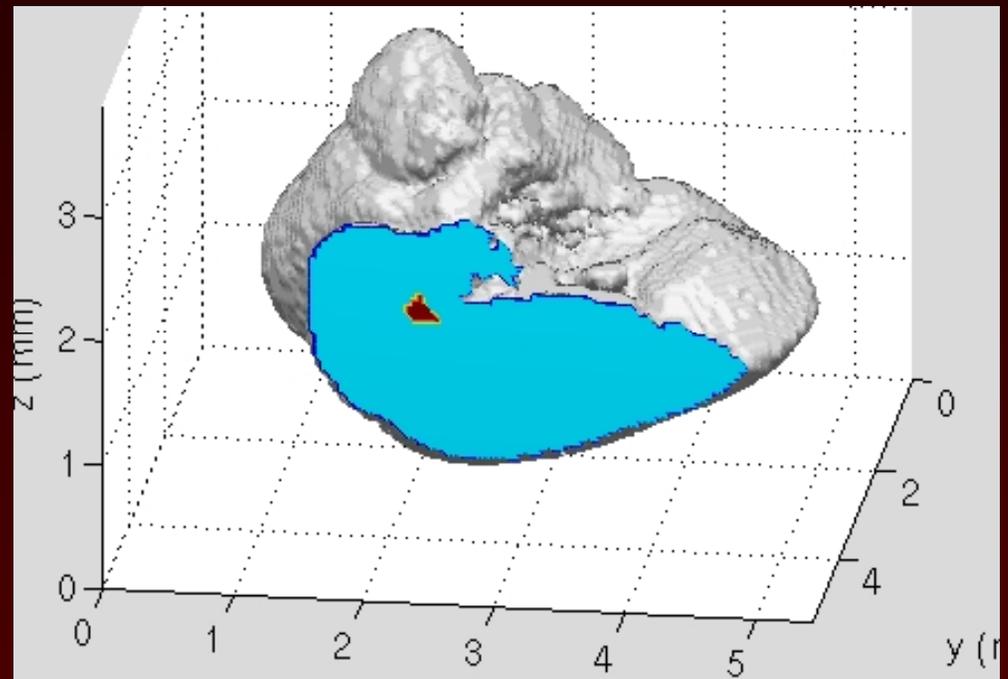
τ_{ij} stress tensor

λ, μ Lamé coefficient

- Finite-difference time-domain code in two dimensions
- Grid staggered in both space and time (Virieux scheme or Yee cell).
- Unknowns: \mathbf{v}_i, τ_{ij}

Stress Waves in Natural Stones

- **Shock Waves incident on a kidney stone results in two waves in the stone:**
 - **Compression Waves**
 - **Shear Waves**
- **Waves generate tension and shear in the stone.**
- **Solve dynamics equations for an elastic solid using a natural stone for the geometry.**



MicroCT Image of Natural Stone

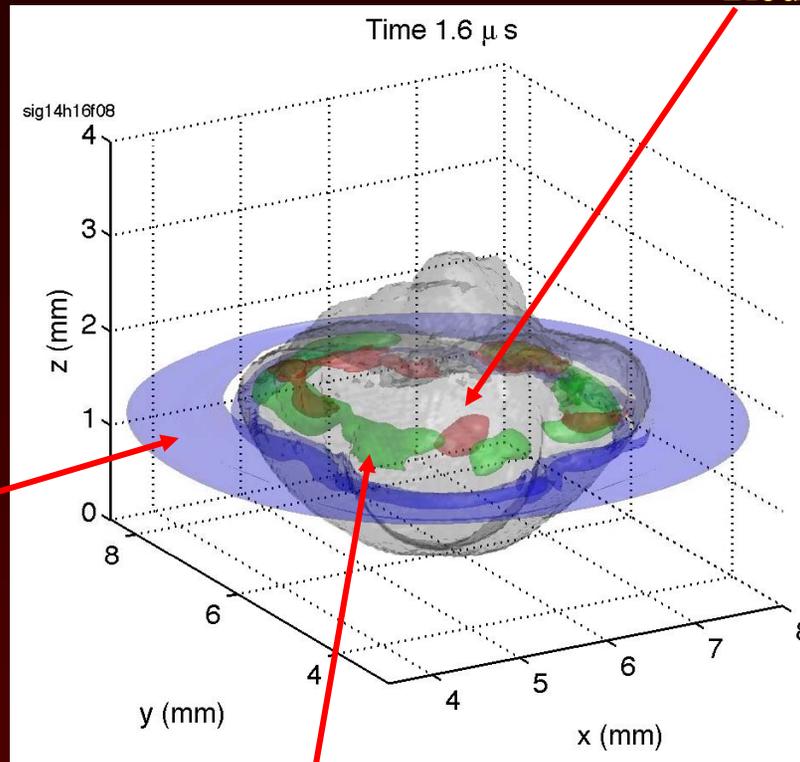
COM=Blue

AP = Red

JC Williams, IU Med School

Display Isobars of Stress

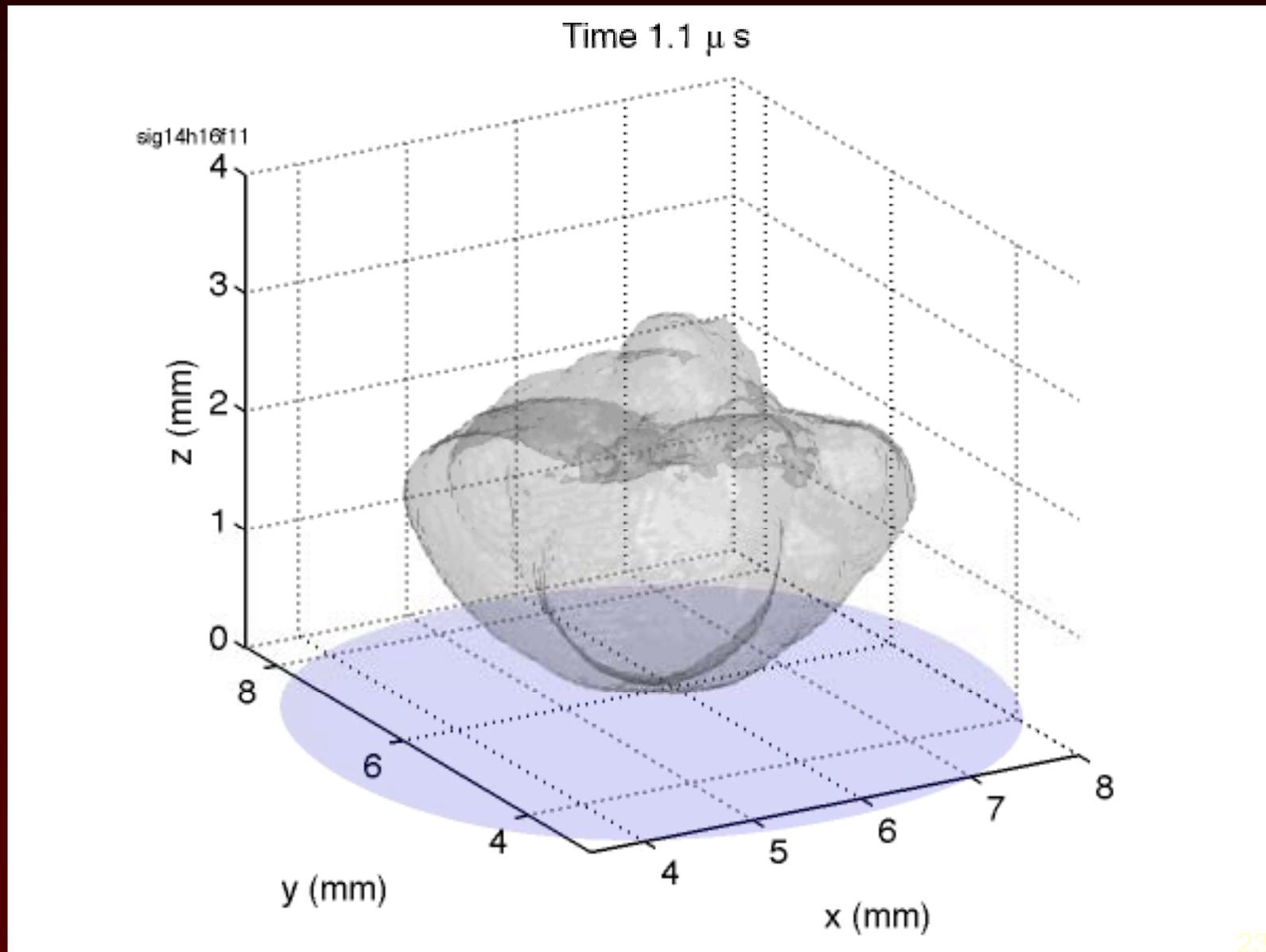
Red = Tension 60 MPa



Blue = Compression 20 MPa

Green = Maximum Shear at 40 MPa

Simulation 8 mm Focal Width



Shapshots of Stress Waves

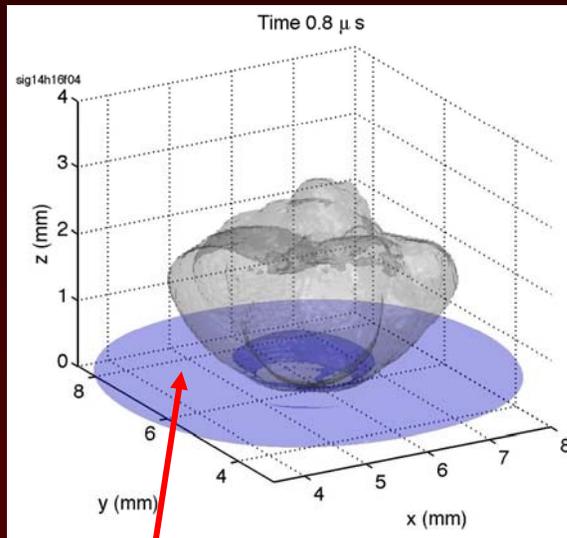
Blue = Compression

Red = Tension

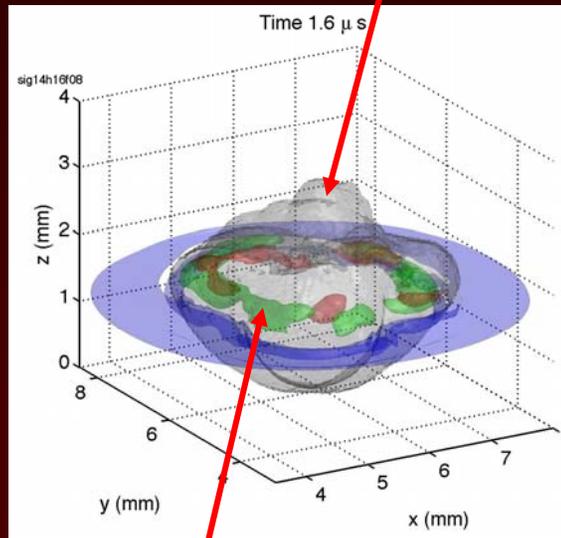
Green = Shear

Absence of tension rules out contribution from spall

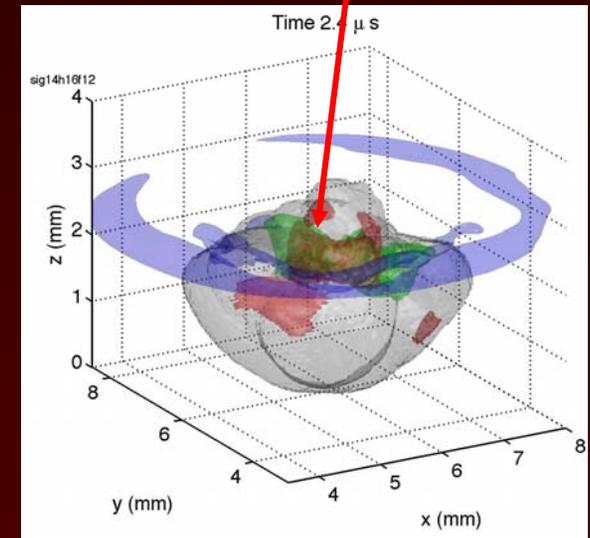
Shear waves responsible for tension



Incident Shock Wave



Shear wave generation at edge of stone



Evolution of Lithotripsy

- Introduced in 1980
- By 1990 about 85% of kidney stones in the US and Europe were treated with SWL
- Competing technology has advanced
 - Ureteroscopy
 - Percutaneous nephrolithotomy
- 2005 Urologic Diseases in America report: 50% of stones are treated with SWL
- Mass General Hospital 2008
 - Ureteroscopy 386 (84%)
 - ESWL 62 (16%)

What has changed?

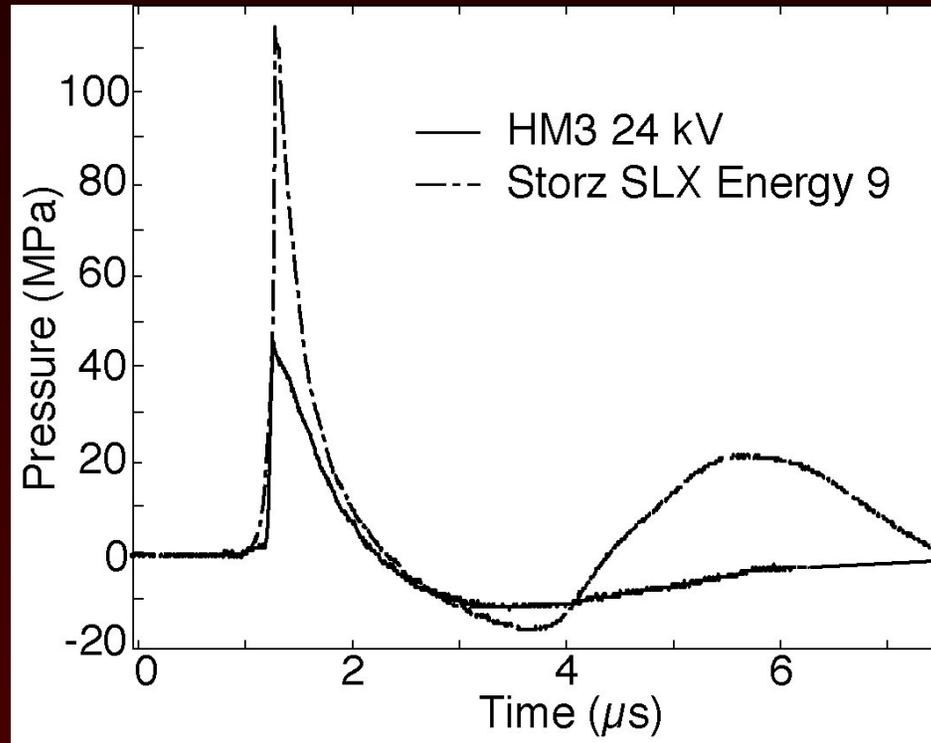
Dornier HM3

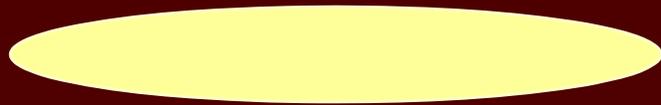
- Diameter of focal zone ~ 12 mm
- Water bath for coupling
- Slow rate - triggered by ECG < 1 Hz

Third Generation Lithotripters

- Diameter of focal zone reduced to <8 mm
- SW source coupling through gel
- Rates increased to 2 Hz

Wide vs Narrow Focus

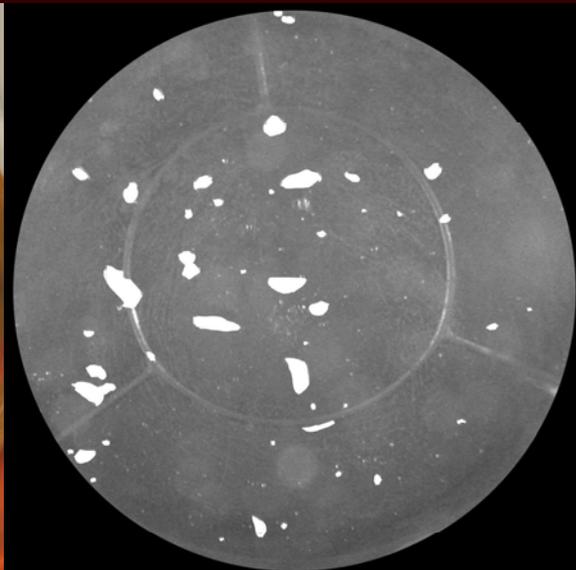


	Focal spot size (p+/2)	Retreatment	Haematoma
Modulith	4 mm  35 mm	22.4% & 49.2%	3%
HM3	12 mm  85 mm	4.1% - 7%	0.8%

Kerbl et al
J. Endourol. 2002

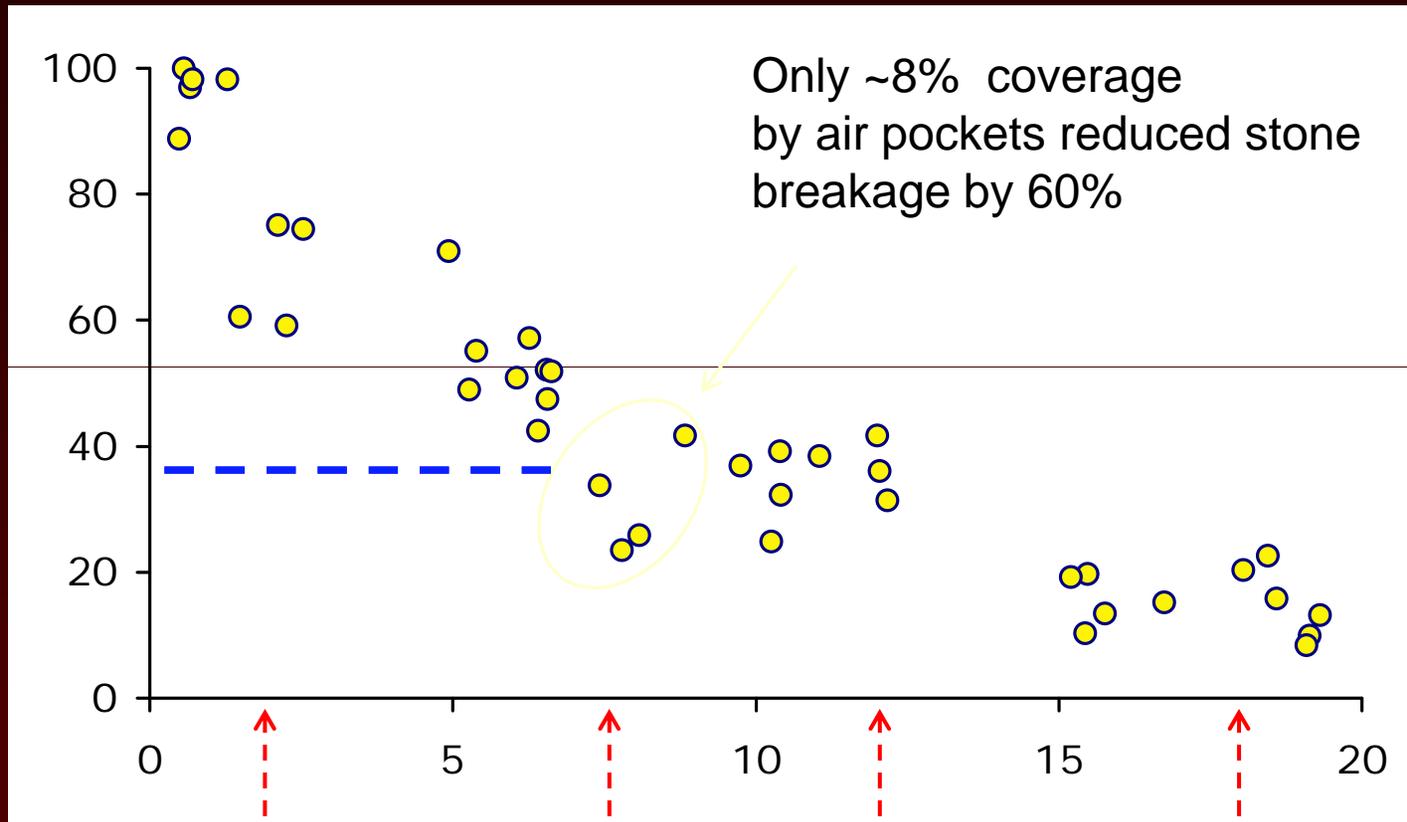
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Coupling: Gel Results in Air Pockets



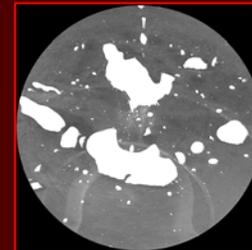
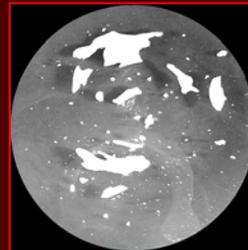
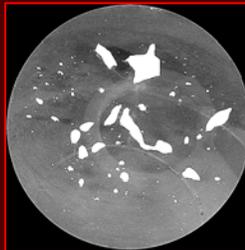
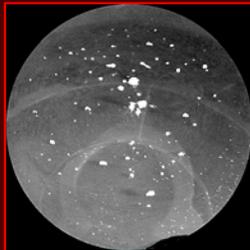
Fragmenation vs Air Pockets

Stone breakage efficiency (%)
(% of mass loss)

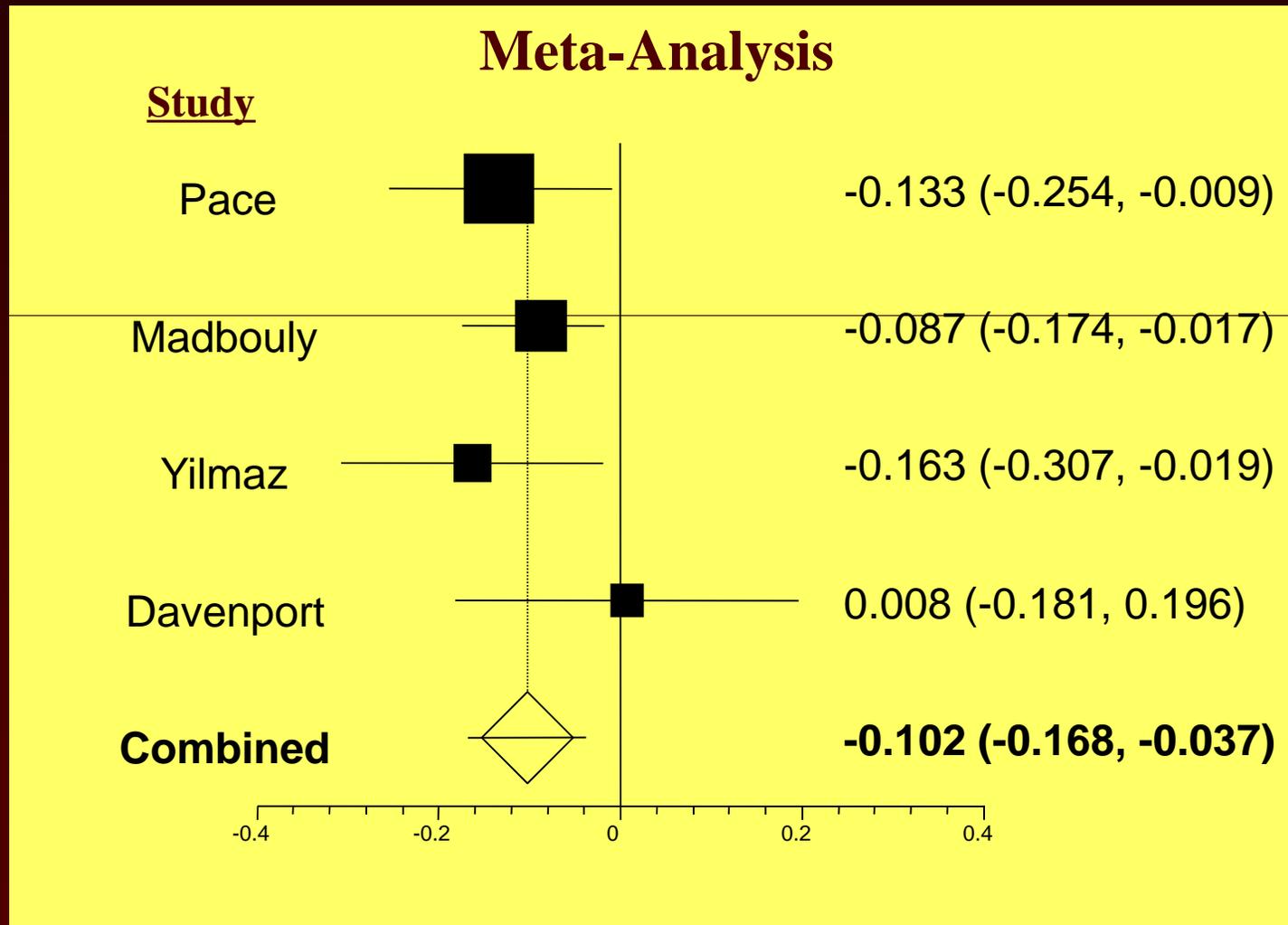


Surface area occupied by air pockets (%)

10cm



The Effect of Shock Wave Rate



Shock Waves in Orthopaedics

Chronic soft tissue pains near the skeletal system

- Plantar fasciitis (devices approved by FDA)
- Heel spurs
- Tennis elbow (epichondilitis)
- Shoulder rotator cuff calcifications

Soft Tissue Repair

- Revascularisation of the myocardium
- Wound/Burn Healing
- “micro-trauma” accelerates natural repair processes
- Neovascularisation
- Analgesic

Bone

- Fractures/Non-unions
- Bone growth
- Osteogenesis by bone tissue disruption

HMT Ossatron

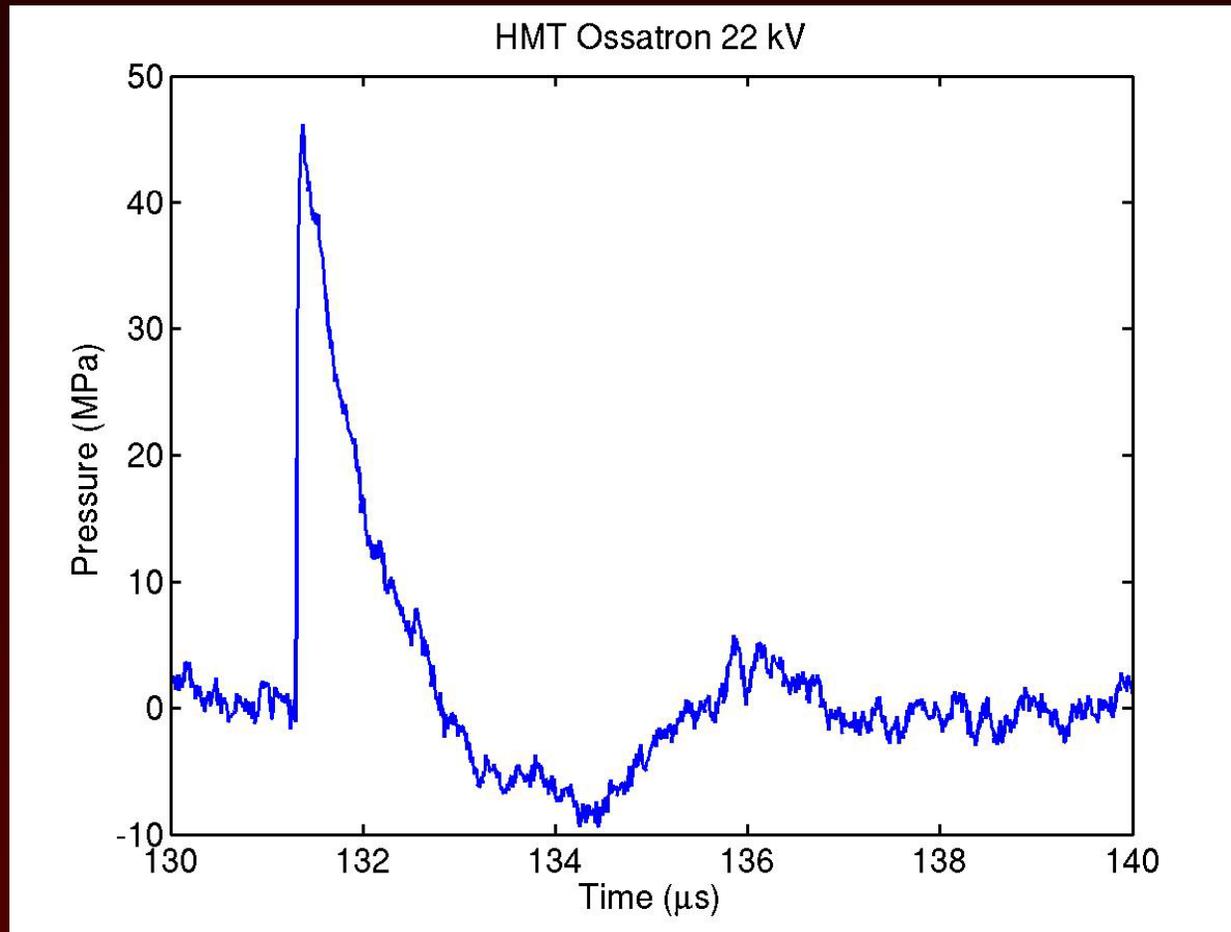
FDA approval:

chronic lateral epicondylitis (tennis elbow)

chronic plantar fasciitis (heel pain or heel spurs)

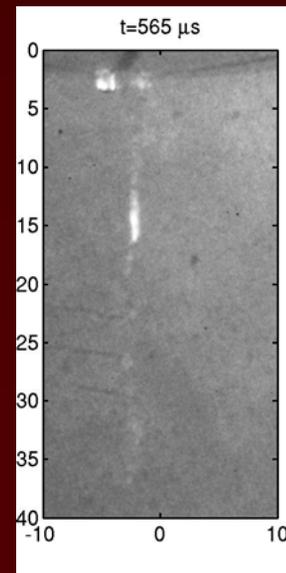
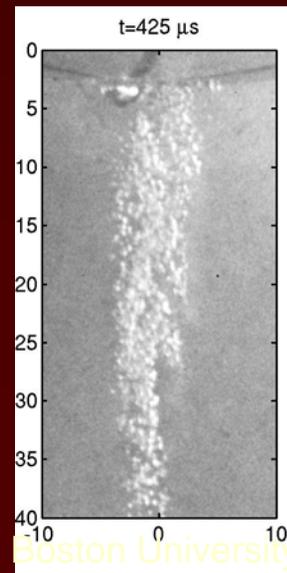
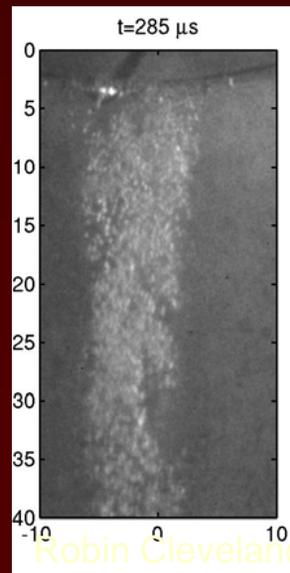
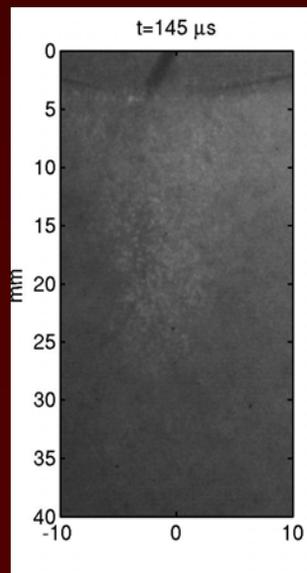
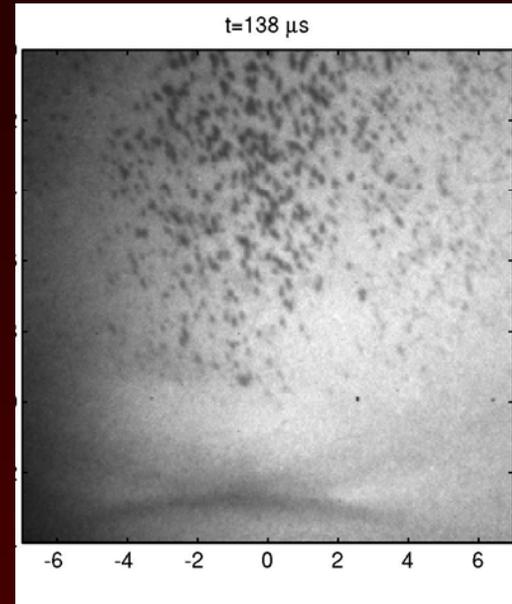
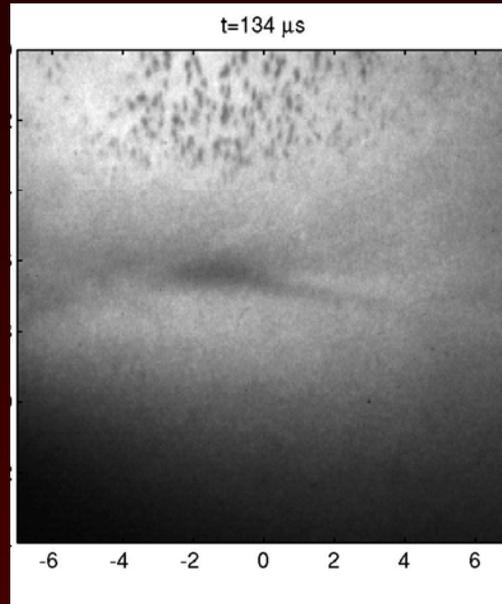
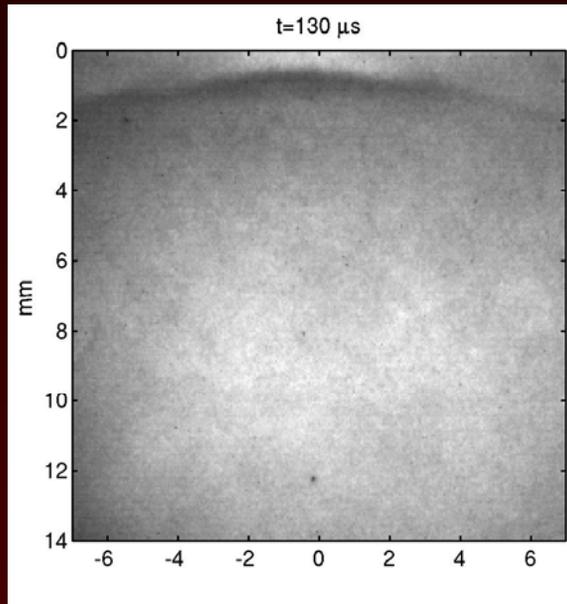


Ossatron - Focal Waveform



What is the stress distribution in the presence of bone?

Ossatron - High Speed Camera



HMT Evotron/Equitron

Electrohydraulic source
Ellipsoidal reflector with
35 mm focus

Equitron: Veterinarian
version of a clinical
device:



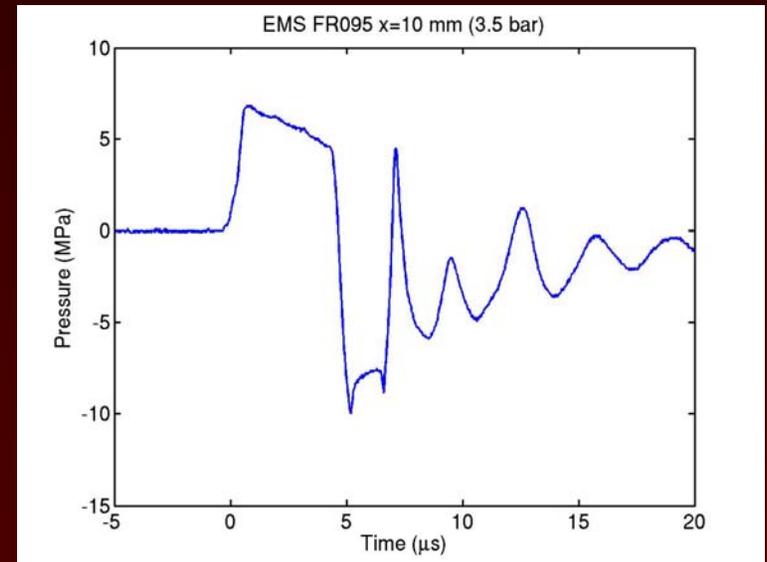
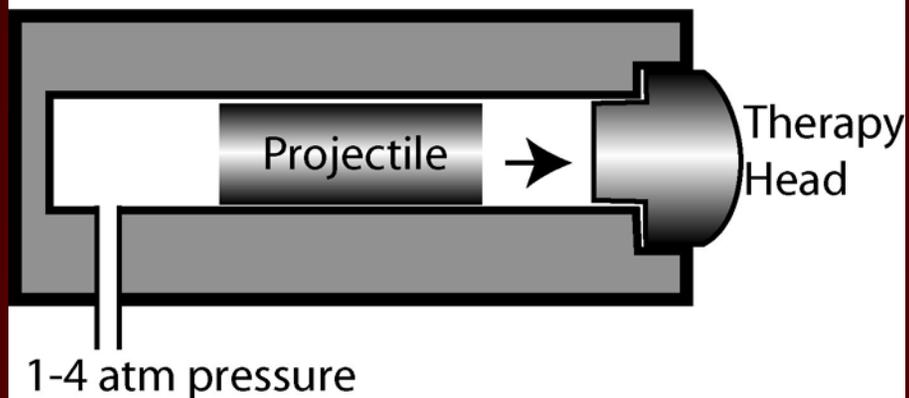
EMS Swiss Dolorclast

“Radial shock wave”



Ballistic source

Handheld Therapy Unit

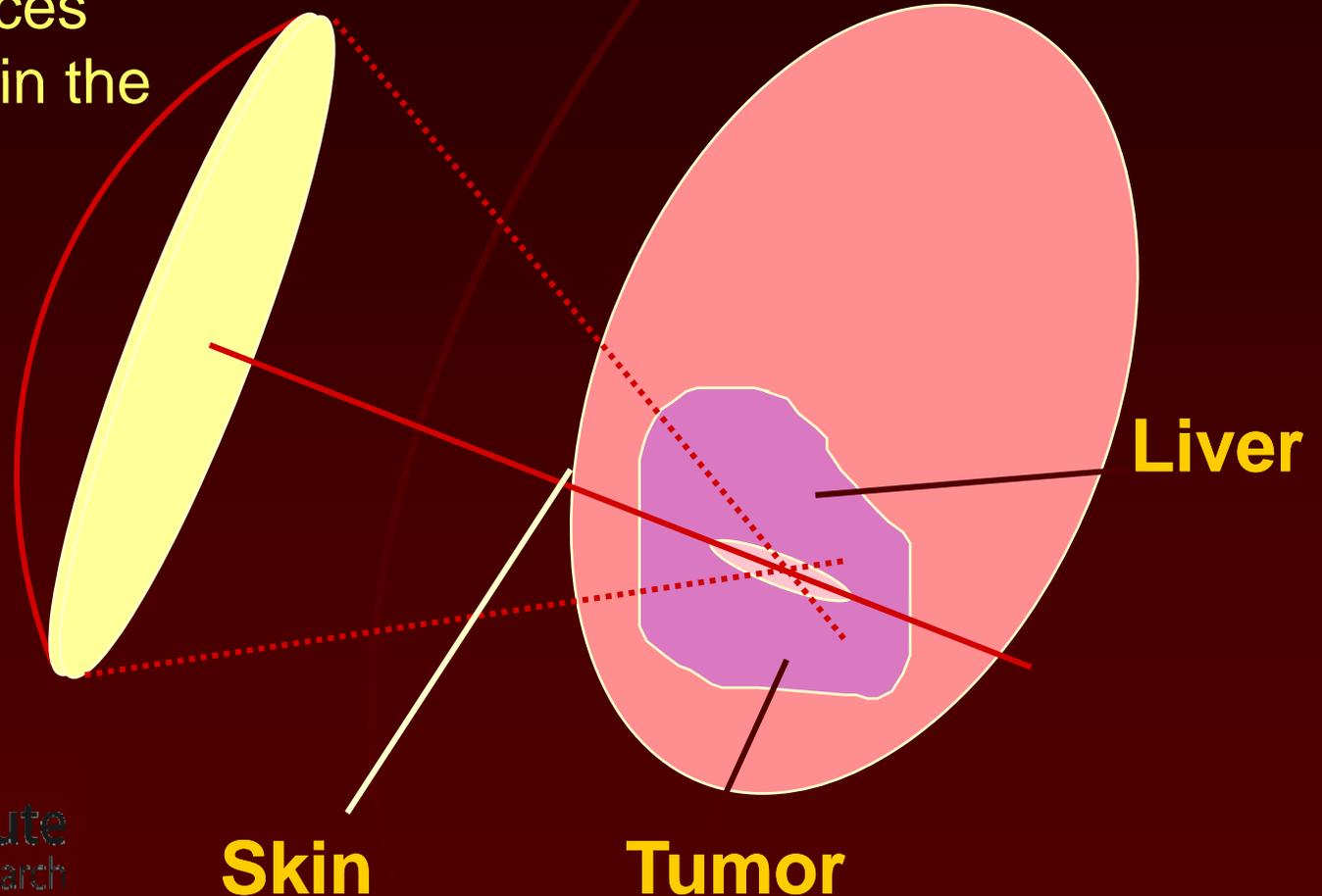


High Intensity Focused Ultrasound Focused Ultrasound Surgery

Absorption produces
localised heating in the
focal region:

- Cell lysis
- Haemostasis

**Ultrasound
Source**



**US beam
direction**



Lesion

Beef Liver



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Applications of HIFU

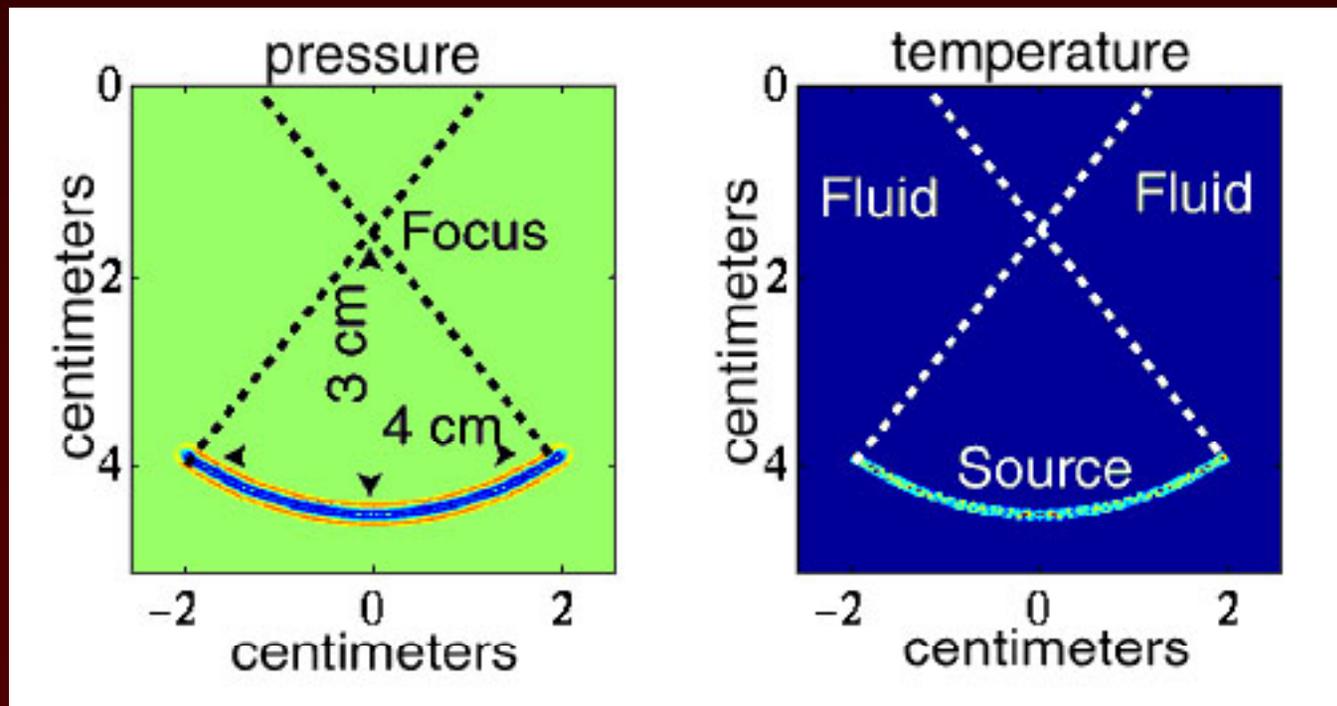
- Ophthalmology
 - FDA approval 1985
- Cancer
 - Liver, kidney, prostate, breast, brain, skin...
- Non Cancer
 - Uterine fibroids, epilepsy, liver surgery, BPH, ophthalmology...
- Trauma Care
 - Acoustic hemostasis through vessel occlusion
 - Transcutaneous
 - Intraoperative
- Clinical Trials
 - Columbia University
 - University of Washington
 - Brigham and Women's Hospital



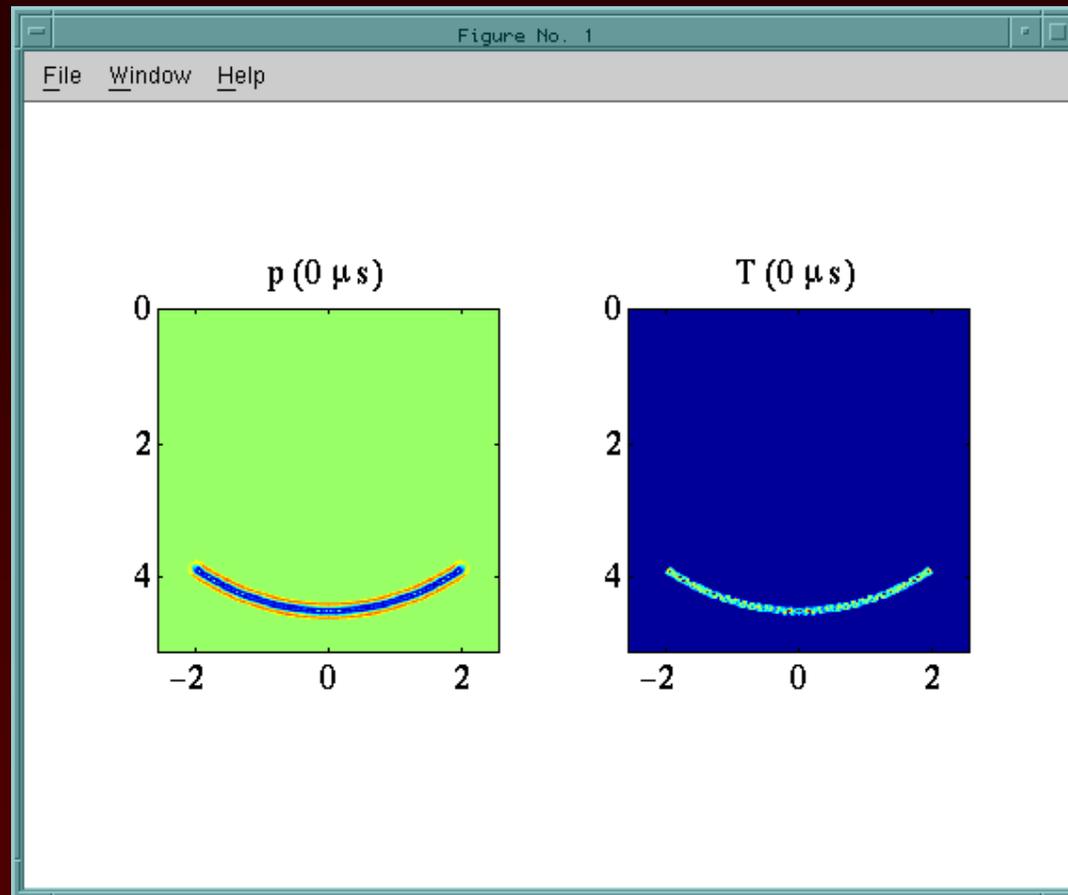
Therapeutic Ultrasound/HIFU Simulations with Heating

Solve nonlinear acoustics equations
Couple to the bioheat equation.

1 MHz source with 1 MPa source pressure

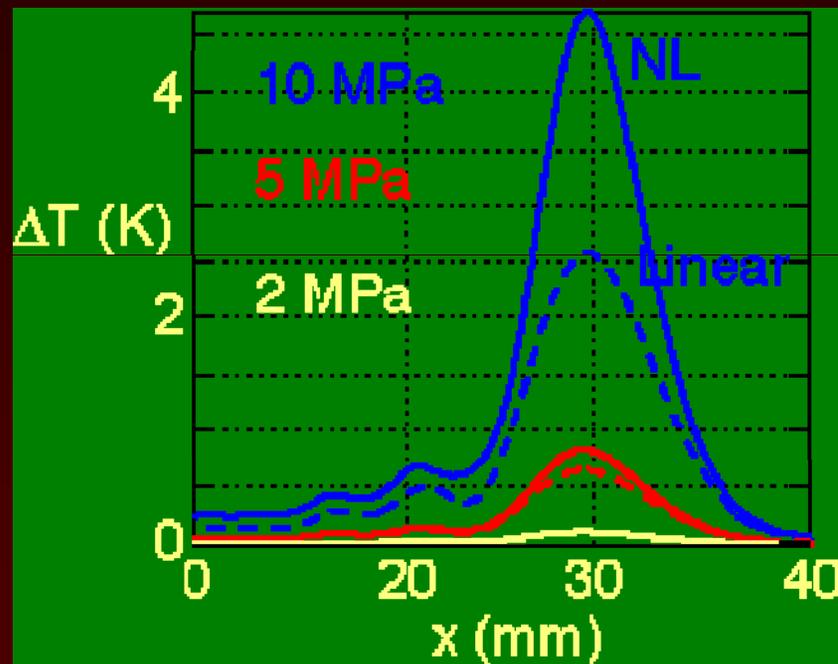


Simulations of Lesion Formation



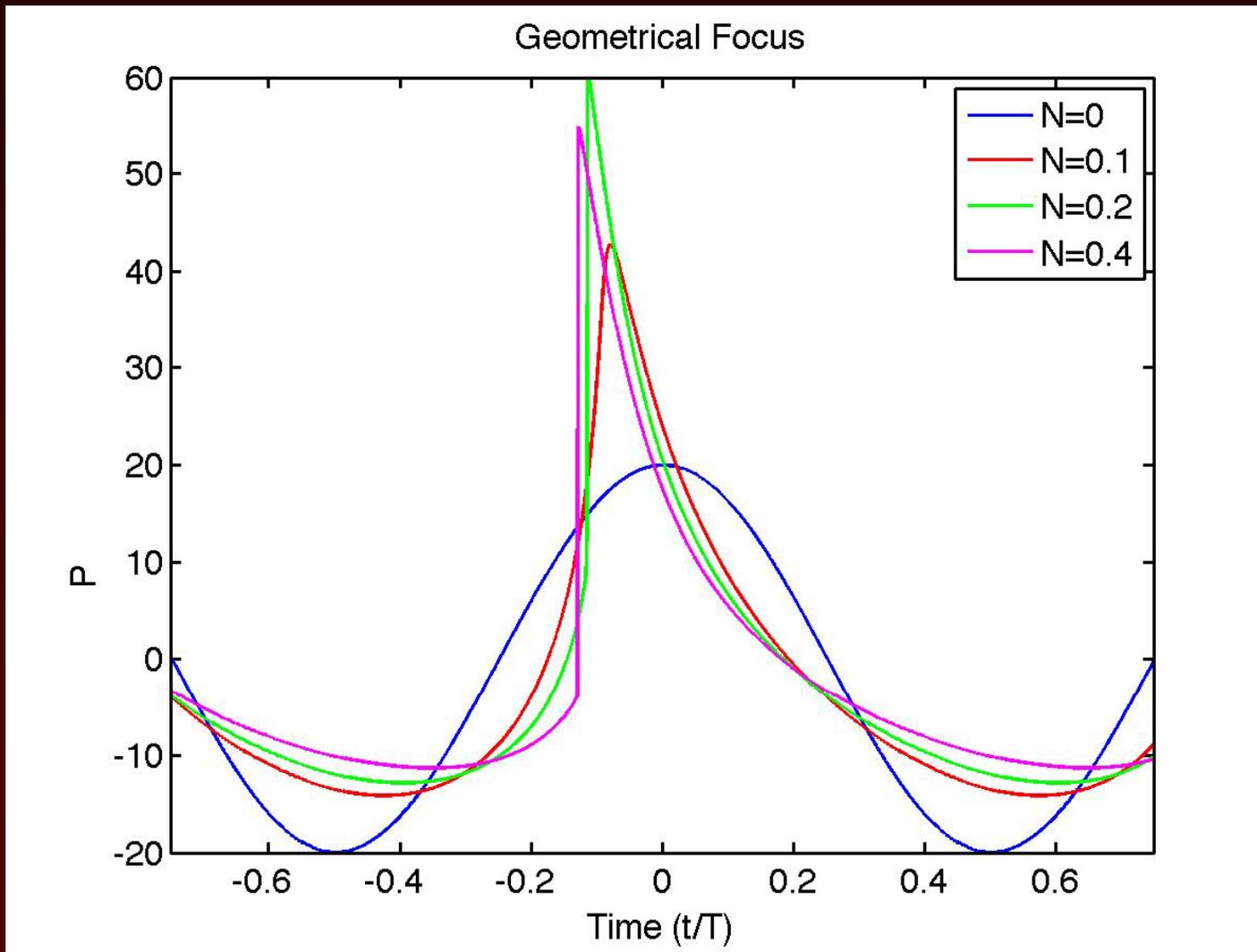
Nonlinear Enhancement of Heating

6 ms (6000 cycles) burst of 1 MHz ultrasound

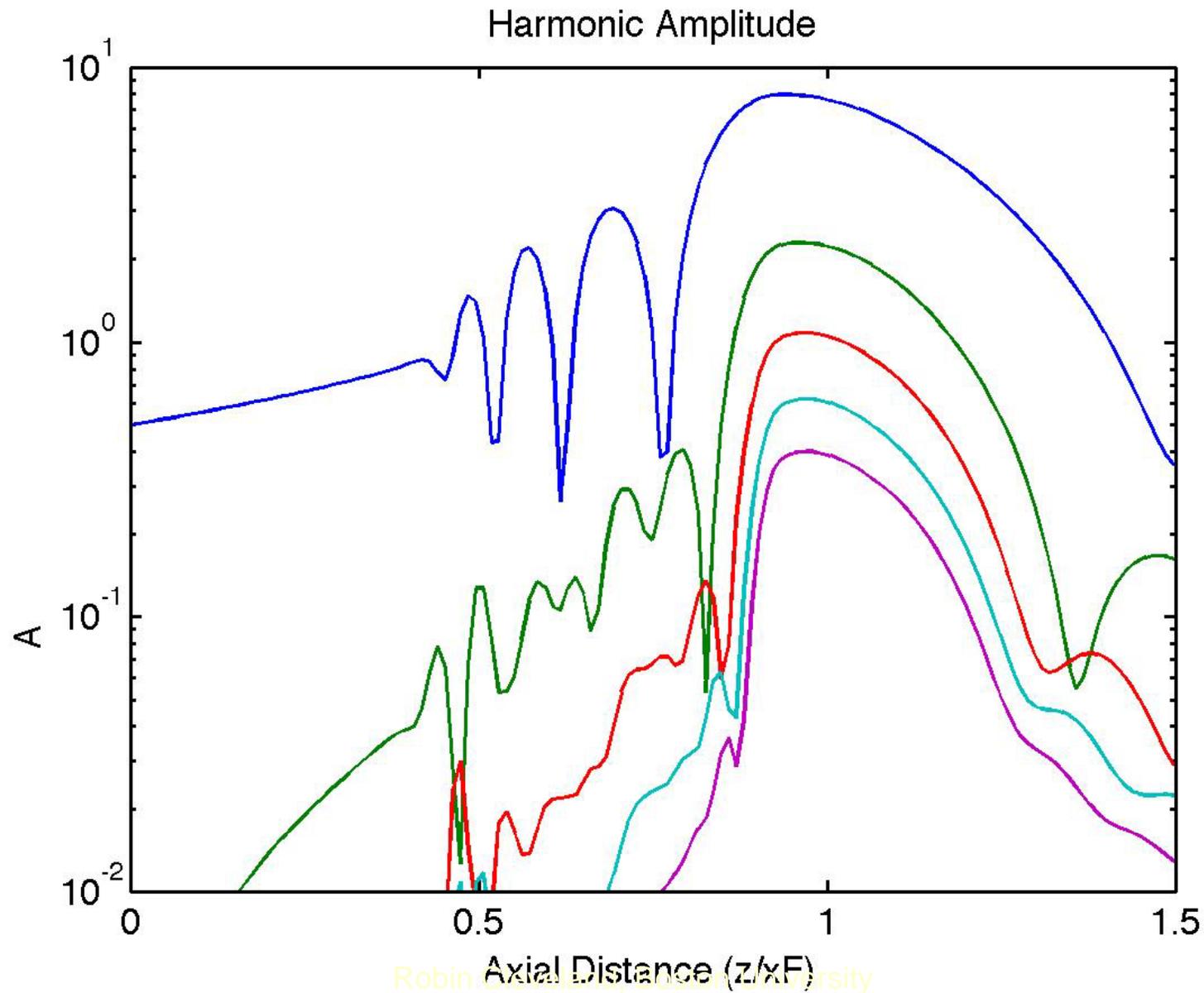


Nonlinear distortion
converts energy to higher
frequencies which are
more readily absorbed

Focal Waveforms

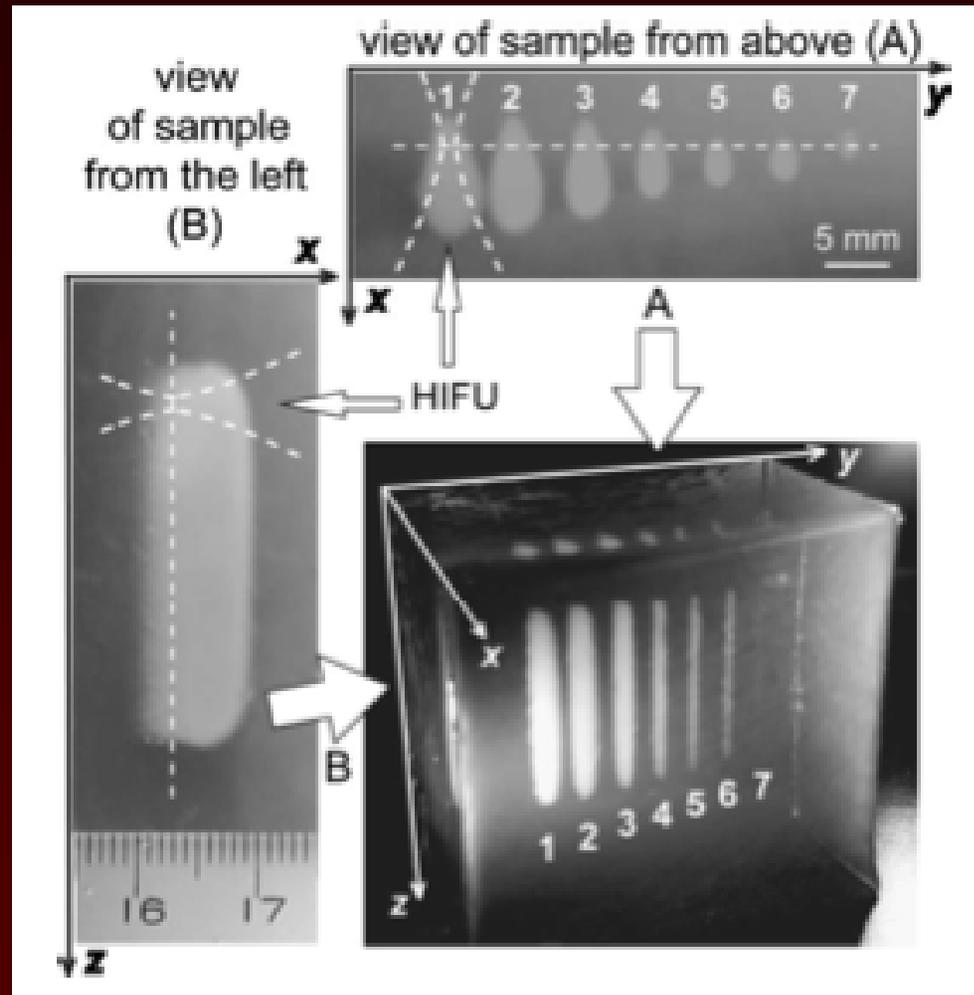


Harmonic Growth



Nonlinearity and Lesions

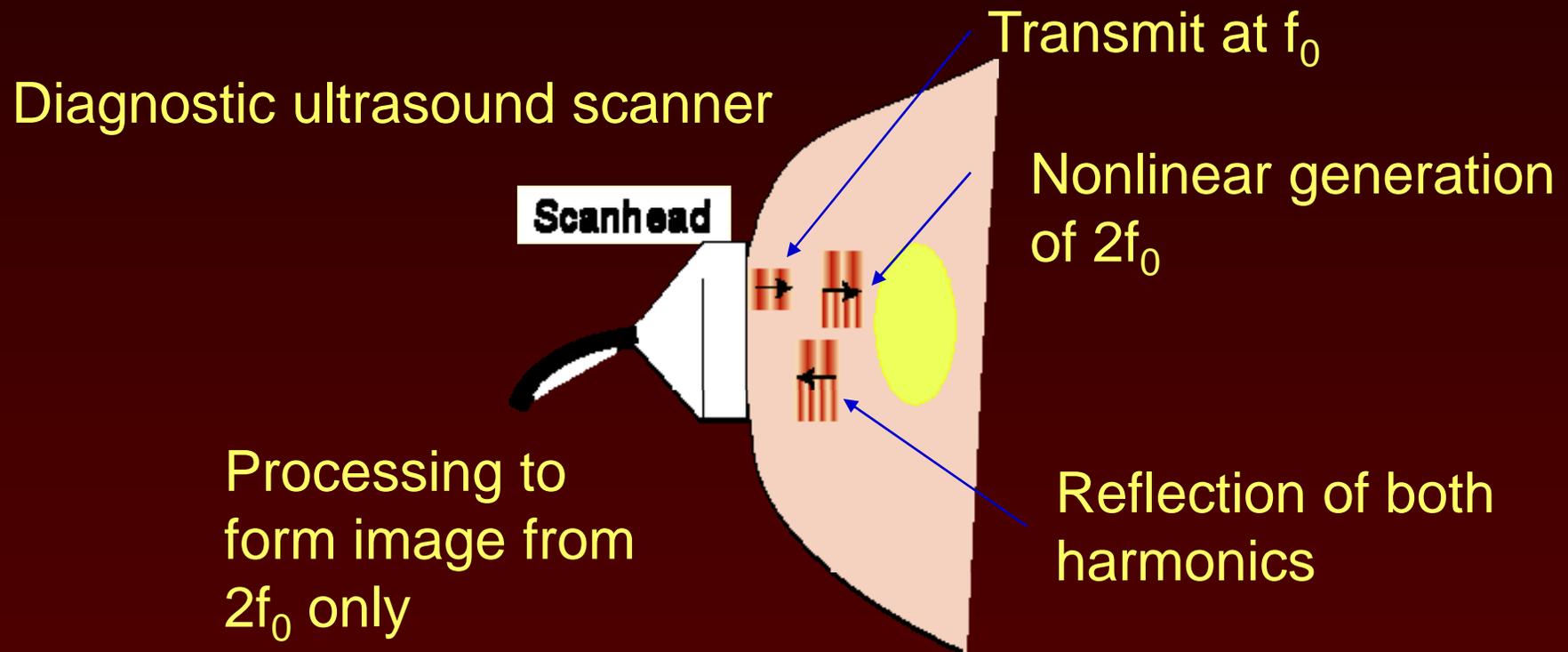
Transducer moved
Power 15 W average
Duty cycle
1: 6.25% (240 W pk)
7: 100% (15W)



Khohklova et al, Effects of nonlinear propagation, cavitation, and boiling in lesion formation by high intensity focused ultrasound in a gel phantom, JASA 119: 1834 (2006).

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Tissue Harmonic Imaging



Reduced clutter and enhanced boundary definition

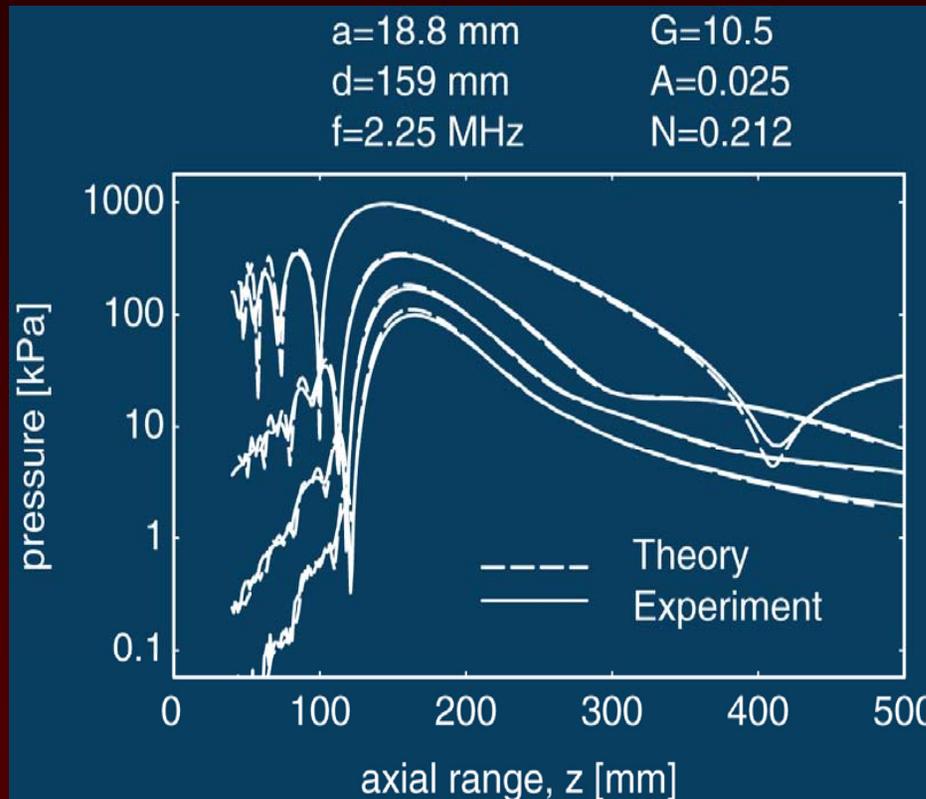
Harmonic Imaging of the Breast

- reduces clutter in cysts
- improves contrast
- improves border delineation



Nonlinear propagation in water

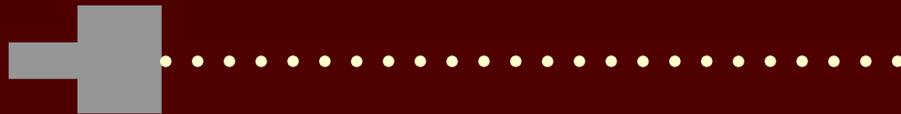
KZK and experiment



Circular x-ducer
 Focused , CW

Axial pressure for 4
 harmonic components

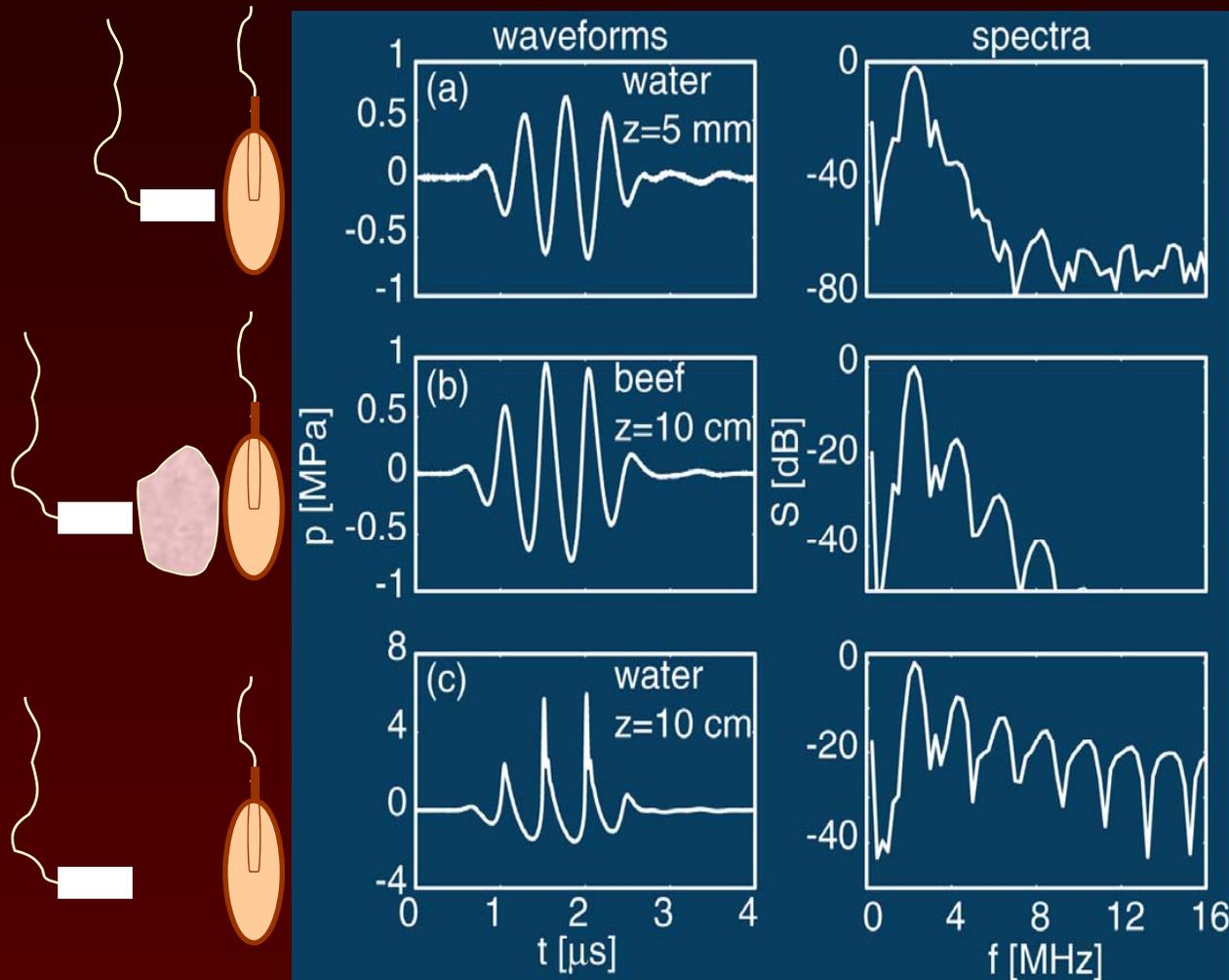
Fund
 2nd hrm
 3rd hrm
 4th hrm



Averkiou and Hamilton, JASA⁸⁹1995

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Measurements in beef tissue



P3-2 Phased Array
 MI=0.5
 focus=8 cm

Summary

- Physics of shock waves described by nonlinear acoustics
 - Waves distort and produce higher harmonics
- SWL revolutionised treatment of kidney stones
 - Risks associated with treatment
 - Mechanisms of stone comminution
- Shock waves for orthopaedic indications
- Nonlinearity enhances therapeutic heating
- Nonlinearity enhances diagnostic imaging

Support from:

- The National Institutes of Health *P01-DK 43881, R01-DK059933*
- The Whitaker Foundation *RG-01-0084*
- High Medical Technologies, HMT-AG, Switzerland
- The National Science Foundation Engineering Research Centre for Subsurface Sensing and Imaging Systems (CenSSIS) *EEC-998682* ¹⁵⁰

ME 520 Acoustics 1

- Graduate level introductory acoustics
- Distance learning course Fall 2010
- Monday and Wednesday 4pm-6pm

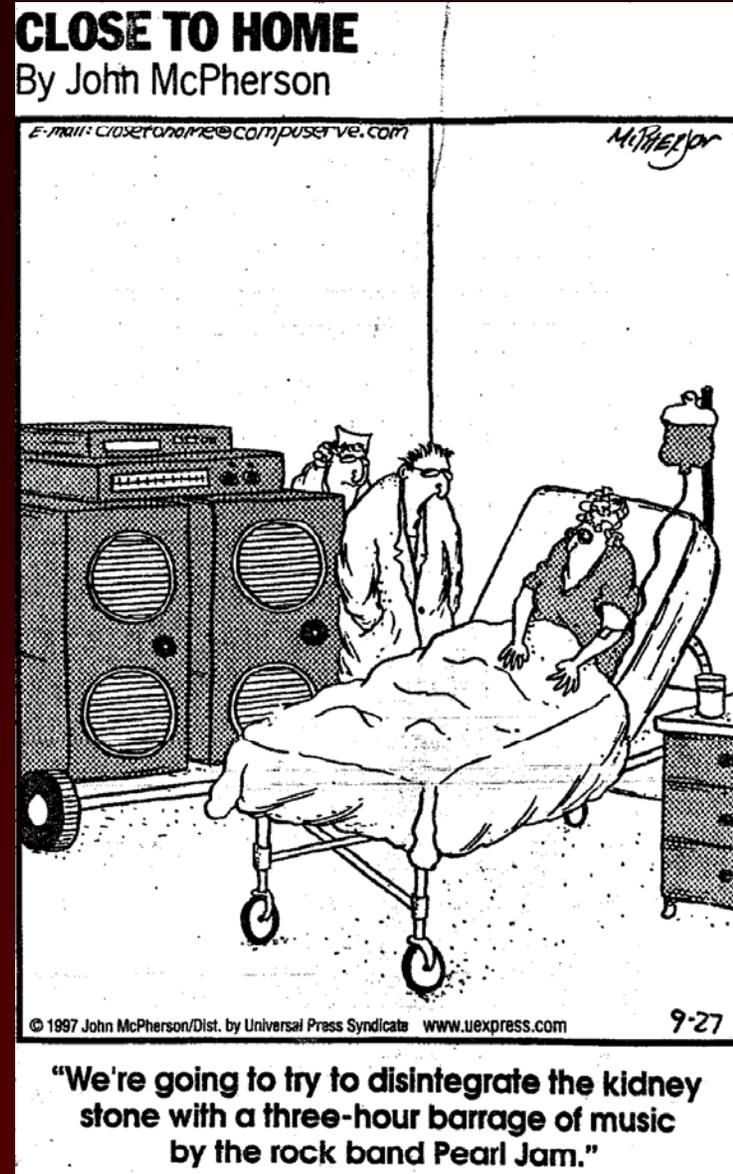
<http://www.bu.edu/me/me520-acoustics-i/>

<http://people.bu.edu/robinc/me520>

Google search: bu me520

Graduate Students

Jon Kracht
Haibiao Luo
Parag Chitnis
Ibrahim Hallaj
Andrew Draudt
Yuan Jing



Colleagues

Michal Bailey
James McAteer
Andrew Evan
James Williams
Yura Pischalnikov
Ronald Roy
Glynn Holt
Larry Crum
Vera Khokhlova
Oleg Sapozhnikov
Gail ter Haar
Michalakis Averkiou

