社団法人日本超音波医学会

第1回特別学会賞受賞者

Ultrasound Prize of Japan Society of Ultrasonics in Medicine



滑川孝六 (1917-1987)

滑川孝六氏は多年にわたりドプラ信号処理の研究を 進められ、超音波ドプラ信号のFFT 実時間解析法の 開発並びにリアルタイム二次元血流映像法(カラード プラ法)の発明を行い、日本はもとより世界の超音波 医学の発展に貢献された功績は顕著なものである。特 にカラードプラ法の発明は氏の独創であり、その後の 医学並びに医療界おける基礎と臨床に新たな研究分野 を確立し、幾多の後進の研究者の育成に貢献し、本学 会の発展に寄与したことは賞賛に値する。

滑川孝六氏は 1917年5月22日秋田県湯沢市に出生し(父滑川道太郎母サト),1940年に東京物理学校応用物理学部を卒業,直ちに川西機械製作所に勤められた.1949年には杉並区立阿佐ケ谷中学校において物理学の教諭として教鞭を取り,若き学徒の教育に貢献された.1954年に至り日本無線に入社せされ,1975年ま

でレーダ電波航法の研究開発にあたられ, 14 の特許を 得ている.

1975年10月にアロカ株式会社第一技術部に転属され、アロカ研究所勤務を経て1987年4月死亡退職されるまで超音波ドプラ法の研究にその身を捧げられたのである。この間に超音波医学の分野における偉大な発明「リアルタイム二次元血流映像法(カラードプラ法)」を独創させられたのであった。この発明により東京発明展特別賞「科学技術庁長官奨励賞」(1985年)、ME学会「新技術開発賞」(1985年)、科学技術庁第45会注目発明「注目発明選定証」(1986年)、日本心臓病学会栄誉賞(1990年)を受賞している。

カラードプラ法の発明に関連する論文を発表し、また数多くの特許を得ている。その業績の主なものは以下に示すごとくである。

- *1979年:Real time processing of Ultrsound Pulsed Doppler Signals using FFT and their Simultaneous Display with Echocardiogram, 2nd WFUMB meeting abstract, p.396, Miyazaki.
- *1982年:Imaging of Blood Flow using Auto correlation, Ultrasound in Medicine and Biology, vol-8, suppl-1, 413, 3rd WFUMB meeting, Brighton, England.
- *1982年:Real time Blood Flow Imageing System utilizing Autocorrelation Techniques, in Proc. 3rd Conf. of the World Federation for Ultrason. In Medicine and Biology, R.A. Lerski and P. Morley, New York, Pergamon. 203-208.
- *1982 年:超音波ドプラを用いた血流の実時間二次 元映像装置に関し

特許出願超音波診断装置

昭 57-70479(1982:4:28)

特許公開

昭 58-188433 (1983:11:2)

特許公告

昭 62-44494 (1987:9:21)

1983年には同上装置の製作商品化販売が行われた.

*1983年: Ultrasonic Diagnostic Apparatus, United

- Stated Patent, Patent Number: 4573477, Date of Patent: Mar. 4, 1986 (Appl. No. 487147, April. 21, 1983).
- *1983年:Real time Two Dimensional Blood Flow Imaging using Ultrasound Doppler, 28th Annual Meeting of the American Institute of Ultrasound in Medicine and the 12th Annual Meeting of the Society of Diagnostic Medical Sonographers, Proceedings, 65, abstract 1119, Oct., New York.
- *1985年:Real time Two Dimensional Blood Flow Imaging using Autocorrelation Technique, IEEE Transaction on Sonics and Ultrasonics, vol-su-32, no-3, 458-464.
- *1985 年: リアルタイム二次元超音波血流映像装置, 医用電子と生体工学, vol-23, No-6, 408-409.
- * 1986年: United States Patent; Ultrasonic Diagnostic Apparatus, Patent Number: 4573477, Date of Patent: Mar. 4, 1986.
- *1987年:超音波ドップラーによるリアルタイム血流映像装置,電子情報通信学会論文誌,D vol.J70-D 1432-1440.

Kouroku Namekawa Pioneer in Color Doppler Ultrasound (1917–1987)

Kouroku Namekawa was born in the city of Yuzawa, Akita prefecture, Japan, on 22 May, 1917, the son of Mititaro Namekawa, head-master of the Yuzawa Women's high school. The maiden name of Kouroku's mother was Sato. Kouroku marrled a Ms Noriko Sugi, a native of Fukuoka prefecture, Kouroku and a son, Naoki.

Kouroku Namekawa graduated from the Tokyo School of Applied Physics in 1940 and worlked as radarengineer in Kawanishi machine product company between 1940 and 1945. Between 1949 to 1955 he taught Physics in the Asagaya public junior high school Namekawa then worked as an engineer for the Japan Rador Company in the city of Mitake in Tokyo for the next twenty years, from 1955 to 1975. He studied rador and obtained 14 patents on rador and related equipment. In 1975 Namekawa accepted the post of senior engineer at the Aloka Company, in which capacity he investigated ultrasound Doppler. He developed a new compound system of two dimensional image and real time pulsed Doppler signals using fast Fouler transform (FFT) and invented the color Doppler system (two dimensional color flow mapping) which he announced at the Third WFUMB meeting in Brighton England, 1982. His greatest medical achievement was his development of new oc color Doppler ultrasound equipment based on his own original research. Physicians around the world were stunned when he announced his non-invasive cardiac color blood flow tomography of the living human heart and great vesseis. He wrote many papers and received many patents on his basic color Doppler imaging system. Among the many prizes he received, were the prize from Chairman to the Sclence and Technology Agency of Japanese Government, The Prize of New Technology from the Japanese ME Society. The Prize of Newly-invantion from the Science and Technology Agency Japanese Government, The Prize of Horner of Japanese College of Cardiology, etc.

Kouroku Namekawa died at his home at 1-10-21 Izumi Township, Hodogaya City, Tokyo in 1987. References;

 Real time Processing of Ultraound Pulsed Doppler Signals using FFT and their Simultaneous Dispaly with Echocardlogram, 2nd WFUMB meeting abstract, p396, Miyazaki, 1979

- 2. Imaging of Blood Flow Autocorrelation, Medichine and Blology, vol.8, suppl-1, 3rd WFUMB meeting, Brighton, England, 1982
- 3. Real-time Blood Flow imaging system utilizaing Autocorrelation Techniques, in Proc, 3rd Conf. of the World Federation for Ultrason, in Medicine and Blology, R.A. Lerski and P. Morley, New York, Pergamon, pp.203-208, 1982
- 4. Real-time Two-Dimentional Blood Flow Imaging using Autocorrelation Technique, IEEE Transaction on Sonicsand Ultrasonics, vol-su-32, no-3, 1985