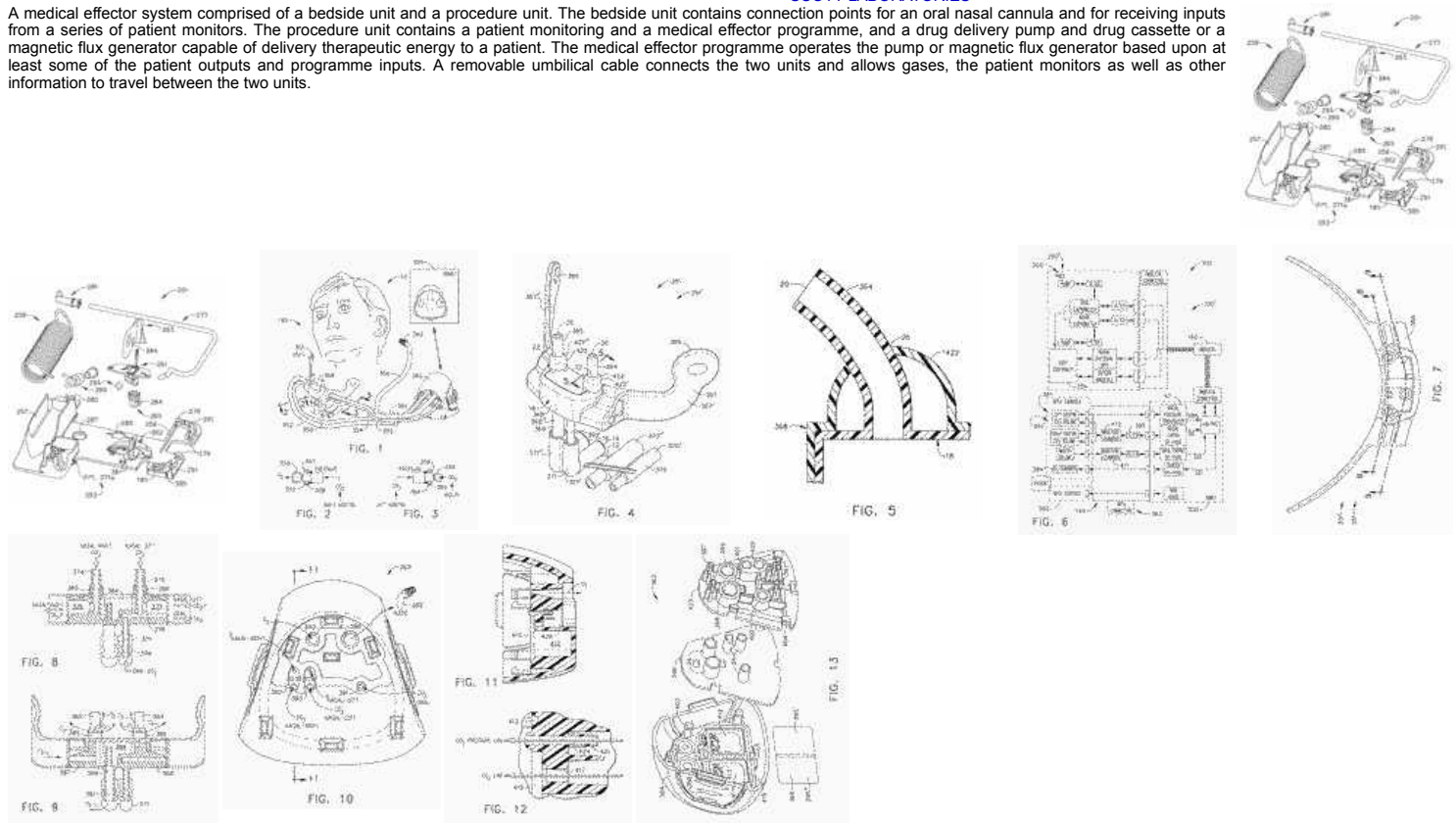


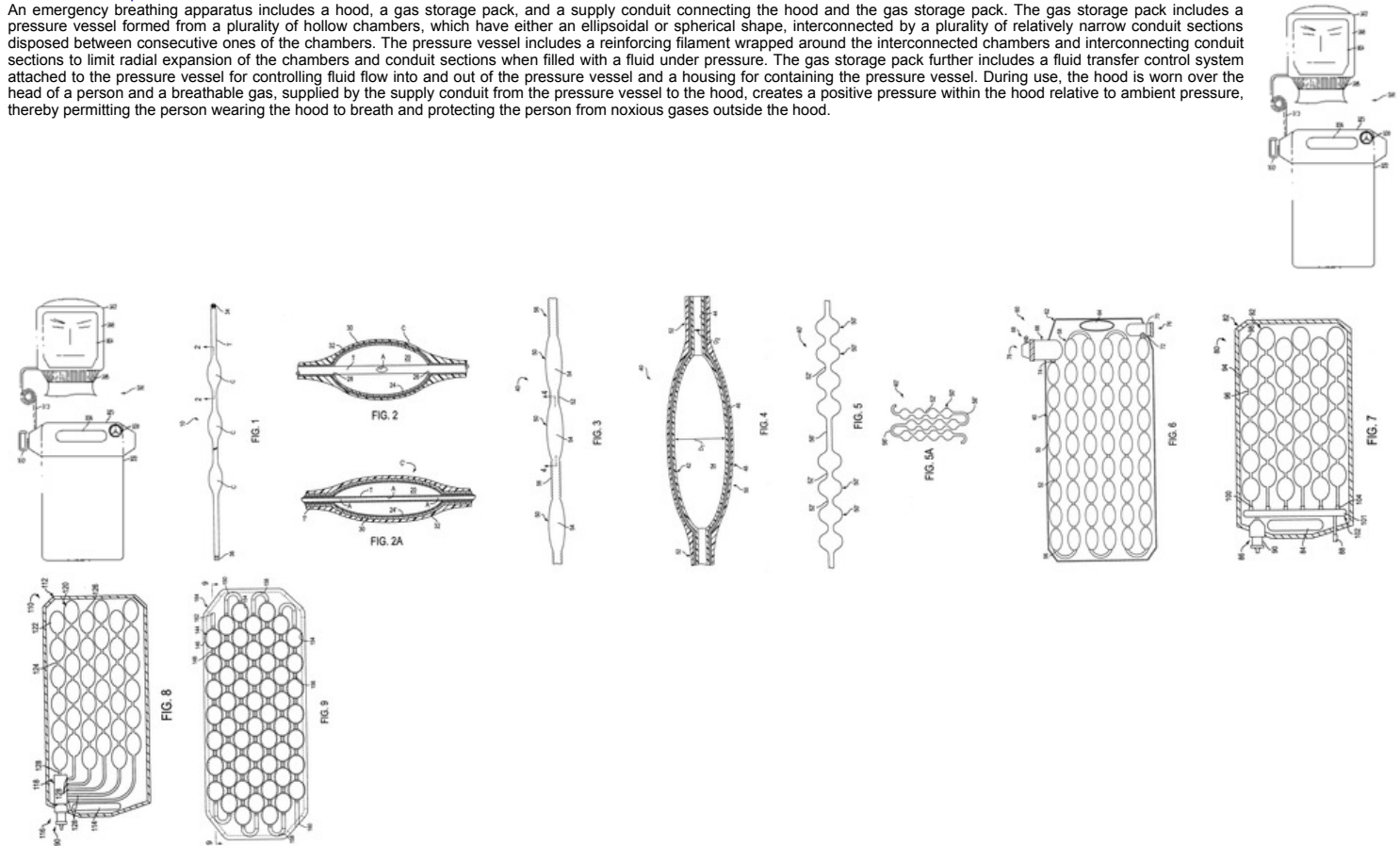
19 results for (nipple and coupling and medicinal and oxygen)/CLMS/DESC/ODES AND (A62B)/IPC - Collection: FAMPAT

#	 Title	Publication number	1st App. date	Applicant/Assignee	1st Publ. date	Publ. date
1.	Microprocessor-based medical effector system	US2006042636	2005-06-21	ETHICON DEDO SURGERY ETHICON ENDO SURGERY JOHNSON & JOHNSON SCOTT LABORATORIES*	2006-03-02	2006-03-02

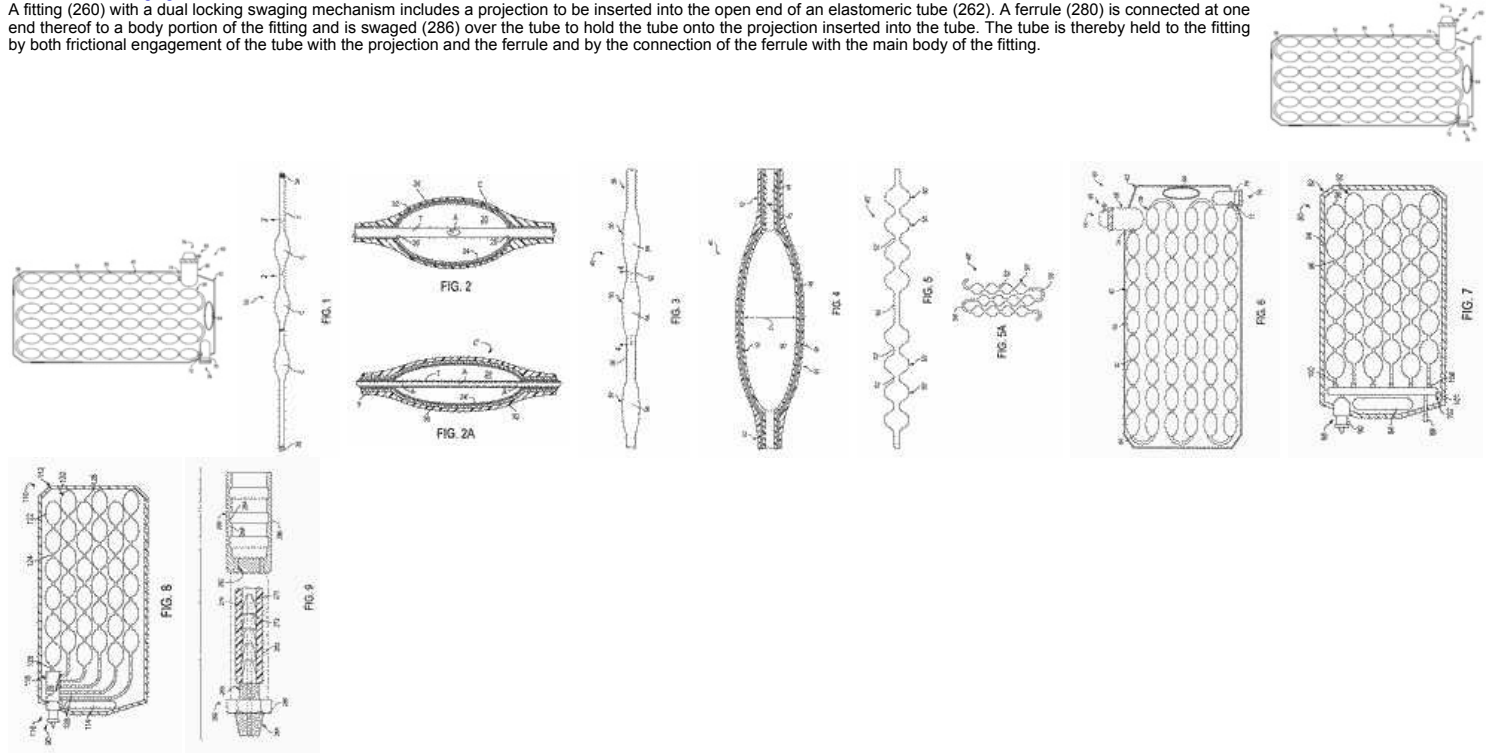
A medical effector system comprised of a bedside unit and a procedure unit. The bedside unit contains connection points for an oral nasal cannula and for receiving inputs from a series of patient monitors. The procedure unit contains a patient monitoring and a medical effector programme, and a drug delivery pump and drug cassette or a magnetic flux generator capable of delivery therapeutic energy to a patient. The medical effector programme operates the pump or magnetic flux generator based upon at least some of the patient outputs and programme inputs. A removable umbilical cable connects the two units and allows gases, the patient monitors as well as other information to travel between the two units.



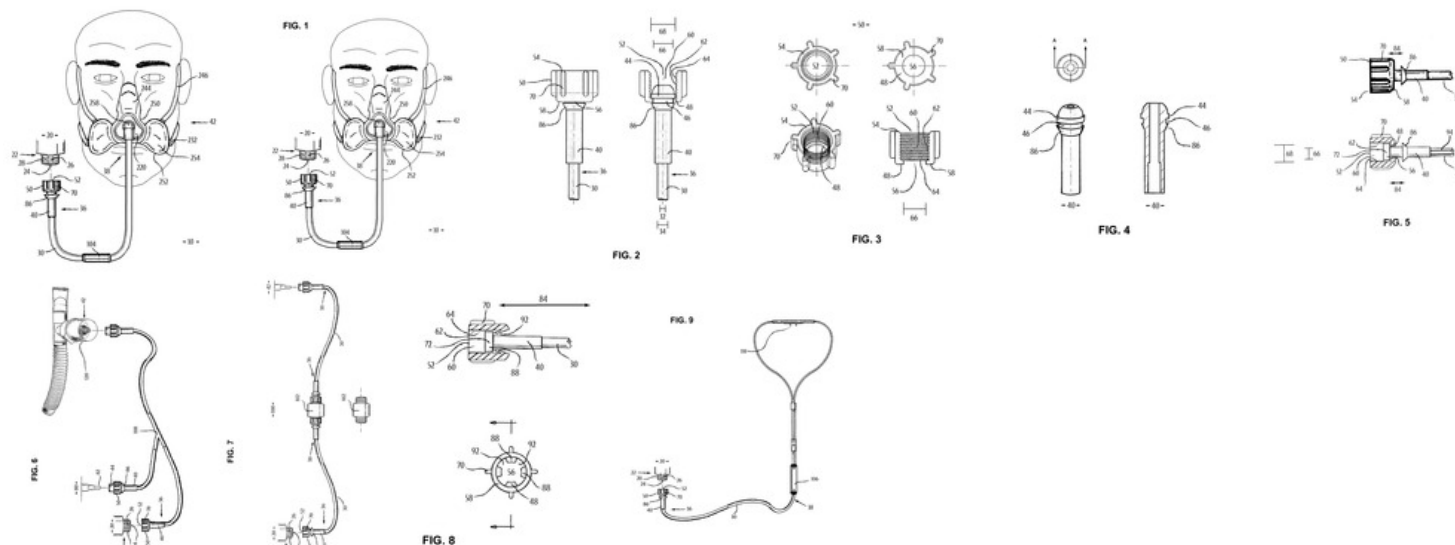
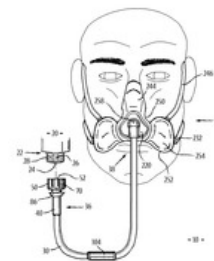
An emergency breathing apparatus includes a hood, a gas storage pack, and a supply conduit connecting the hood and the gas storage pack. The gas storage pack includes a pressure vessel formed from a plurality of hollow chambers, which have either an ellipsoidal or spherical shape, interconnected by a plurality of relatively narrow conduit sections disposed between consecutive ones of the chambers. The pressure vessel includes a reinforcing filament wrapped around the interconnected chambers and interconnecting conduit sections to limit radial expansion of the chambers and conduit sections when filled with a fluid under pressure. The gas storage pack further includes a fluid transfer control system attached to the pressure vessel for controlling fluid flow into and out of the pressure vessel and a housing for containing the pressure vessel. During use, the hood is worn over the head of a person and a breathable gas, supplied by the supply conduit from the pressure vessel to the hood, creates a positive pressure within the hood relative to ambient pressure, thereby permitting the person wearing the hood to breath and protecting the person from noxious gases outside the hood.



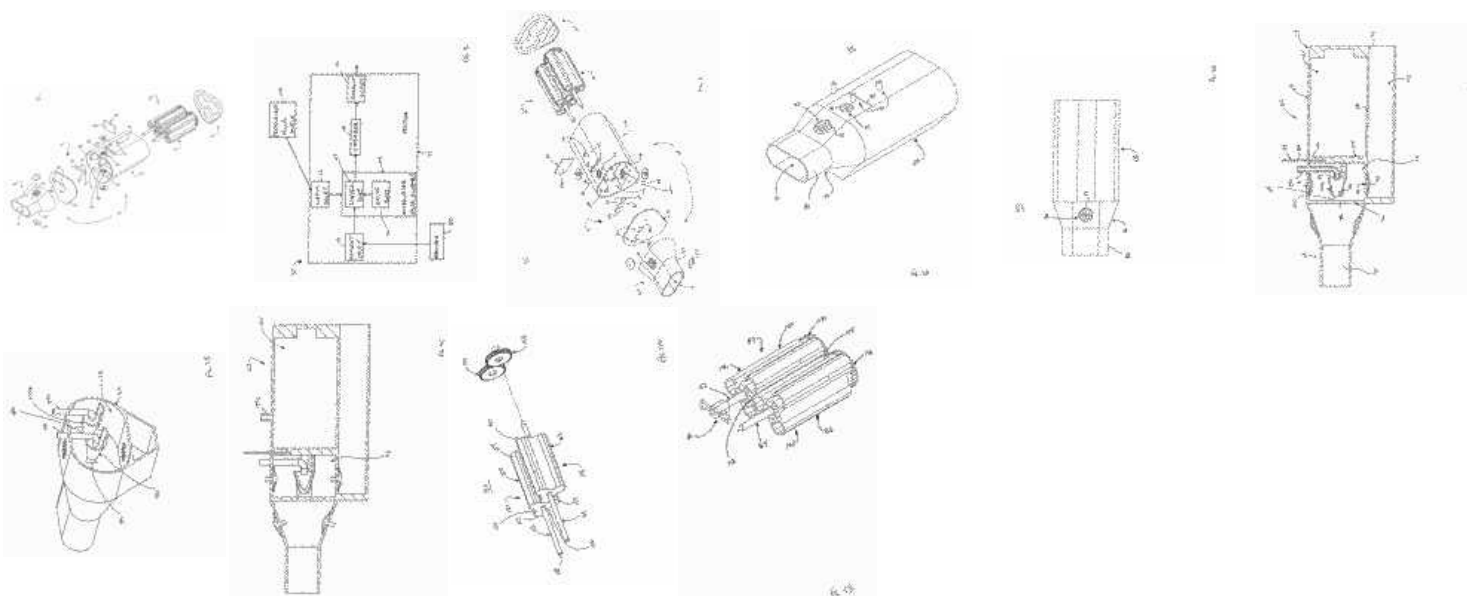
A fitting (260) with a dual locking swaging mechanism includes a projection to be inserted into the open end of an elastomeric tube (262). A ferrule (280) is connected at one end thereof to a body portion of the fitting and is swaged (286) over the tube to hold the tube onto the projection inserted into the tube. The tube is thereby held to the fitting by both frictional engagement of the tube with the projection and the ferrule and by the connection of the ferrule with the main body of the fitting.



A first source of medical gas (20) has a generally cylindrical male outlet (22) with a cylindrical bore (26) and a threaded outer cylindrical surface (28). A flexible cylindrical elastomeric medical gas tubing (30) has an input end (36) with a bushing (40) making a flush abutment with the male outlet at the output orifice. An output end (38) attaches to any of a plurality of medical gas utilizing devices (42), but preferably with a dampening disperser held in position in the space in the vicinity of a patient's nose and mouth. An annular flange (44) of the input end bushing resides within a central cylindrical bored out region (60) extending through the first end (54) and nearly to the second end (58) of a rotatable connector (50) forming an interior surface (62) of a connector with threads (64) **coupling** with the threads (28) of the male outlet (22). The second end is an annular abutment (48) against the annular flange (44) holding the input end tubing bushing (40) against the outlet source (22) and providing an airtight **coupling**. A gripping means (70) is on the exterior surface of the connector.



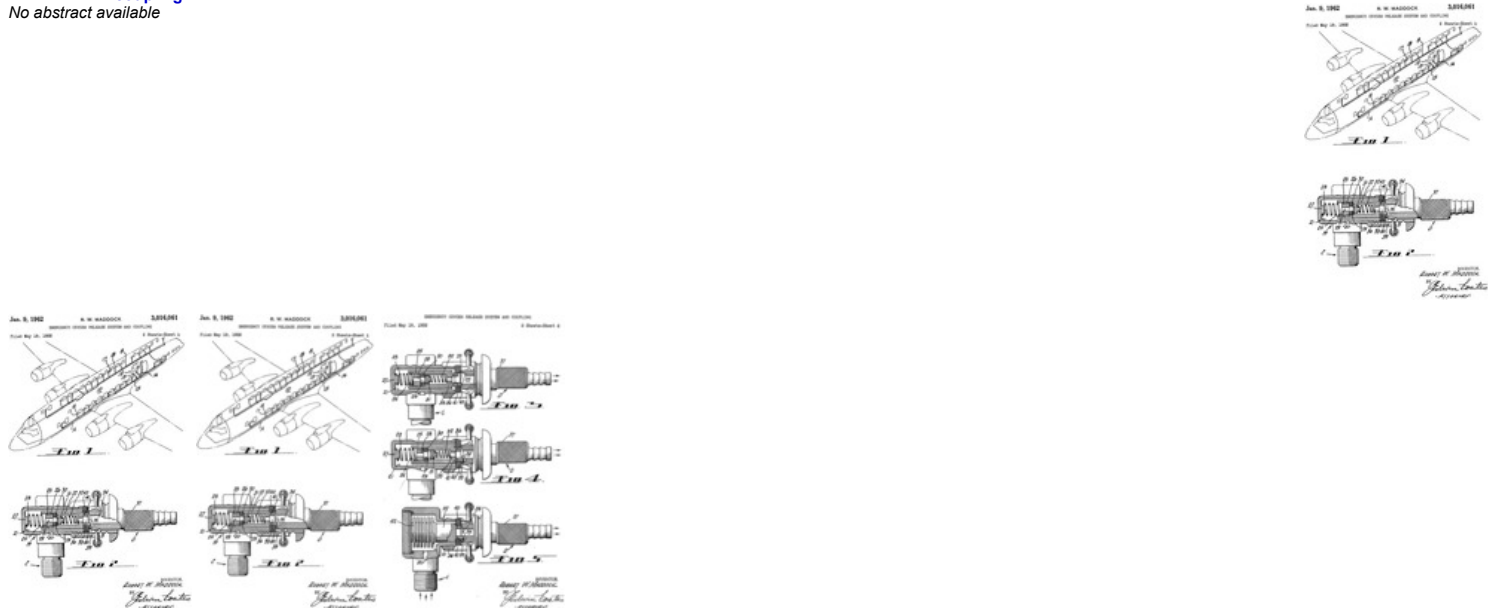
A respiratory therapy device including a housing and an interrupter valve assembly. The housing includes a patient inlet, an exhaust outlet, a chamber, and a supply inlet. The interrupter valve assembly is associated with the housing and includes a control port fluidly connecting the patient inlet and the first chamber, and a valve body adapted to selectively obstruct fluid flow through the control port. In a passive mode, positive fluid flow to the supply inlet does not occur, and the interrupter valve assembly interacts with exhaled air create an oscillatory PEP effect. In an active mode, fluid flow to the supply inlet occurs and the interrupter valve assembly operates to create a CHFO effect. The respiratory device can serve as a passive oscillatory PEP device, and when connected to a positive pressure source, as an active device.



6. **Emergency oxygen release system and coupling** US3016061
No abstract available

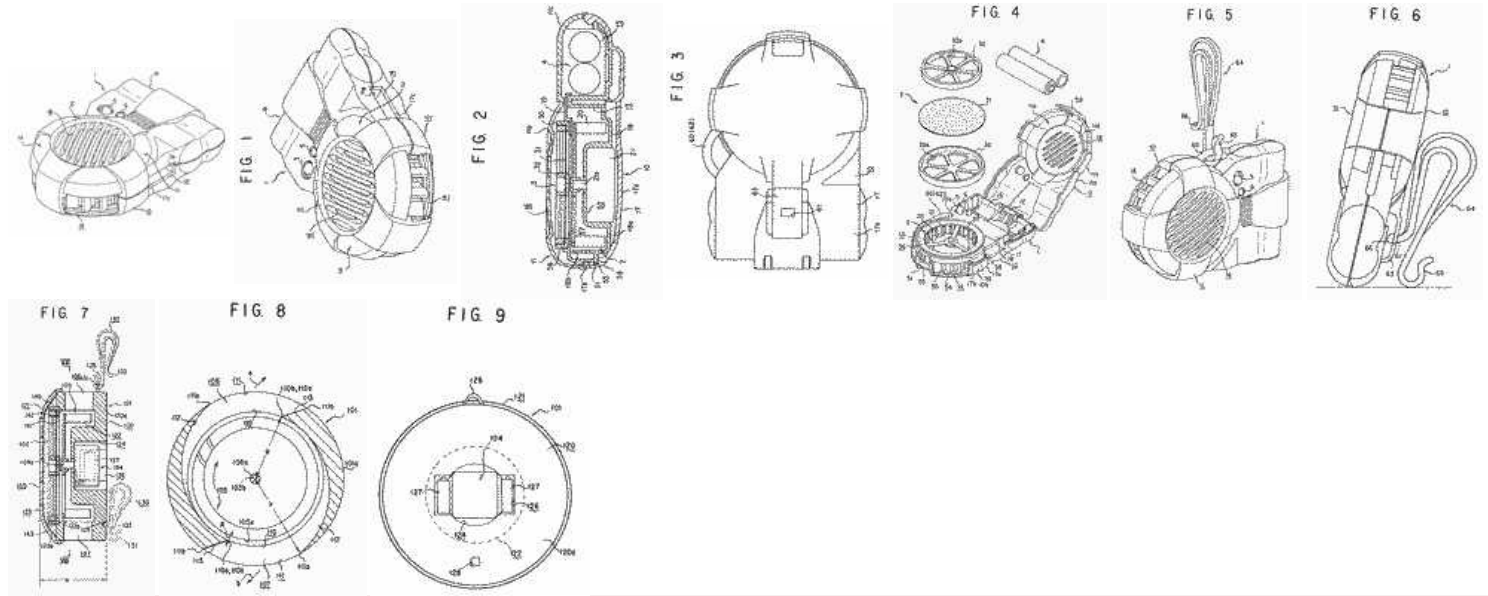
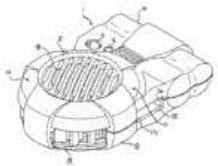
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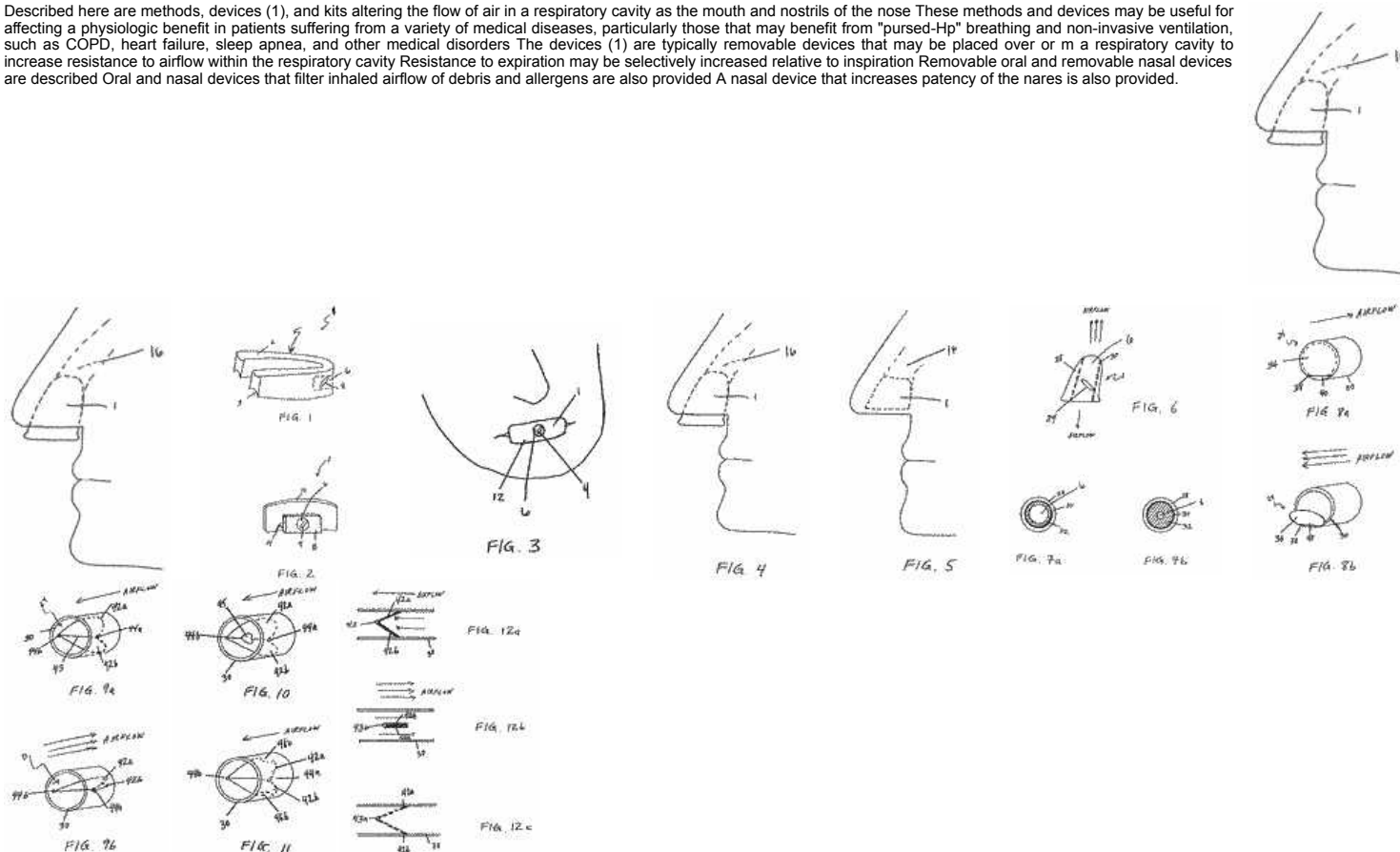


7. **Blower type chemical diffusing apparatus** WO2005063013 2003-12-25 FUMAKILLA* 2005-07-14 2005-07-14

A blower type chemical diffusing apparatus having an apparatus casing body, an air blower, a chemical cartridge and a battery, characterized in that said apparatus casing body comprises a first side and a second side counterpart casing body openably coupled together by a hinge, said first side casing body having a blower mounting recess, an airflow section and a battery accepting recess, said second side casing body having an airflow section spaced from the airflow section in said first side casing body, said air blower has a fan adapted for rotation by a motor, said fan and said motor being mounted in said blower mounting recess, said chemical cartridge is disposed between the air blower in said first side casing body and the airflow section in said second side casing body, said battery is removably accepted in said battery accommodating recess, said blower mounting and battery accommodating recesses are spaced apart from each other in a planar direction and positioned not to overlap in a direction of their thicknesses; and said chemical cartridge contains a chemical impregnated body having a carrier in the form of a sheet impregnated with a chemical.



Described here are methods, devices (1), and kits altering the flow of air in a respiratory cavity as the mouth and nostrils of the nose. These methods and devices may be useful for affecting a physiologic benefit in patients suffering from a variety of medical diseases, particularly those that may benefit from "pursed-lip" breathing and non-invasive ventilation, such as COPD, heart failure, sleep apnea, and other medical disorders. The devices (1) are typically removable devices that may be placed over or in a respiratory cavity to increase resistance to airflow within the respiratory cavity. Resistance to expiration may be selectively increased relative to inspiration. Removable oral and removable nasal devices are described. Oral and nasal devices that filter inhaled airflow of debris and allergens are also provided. A nasal device that increases patency of the nares is also provided.



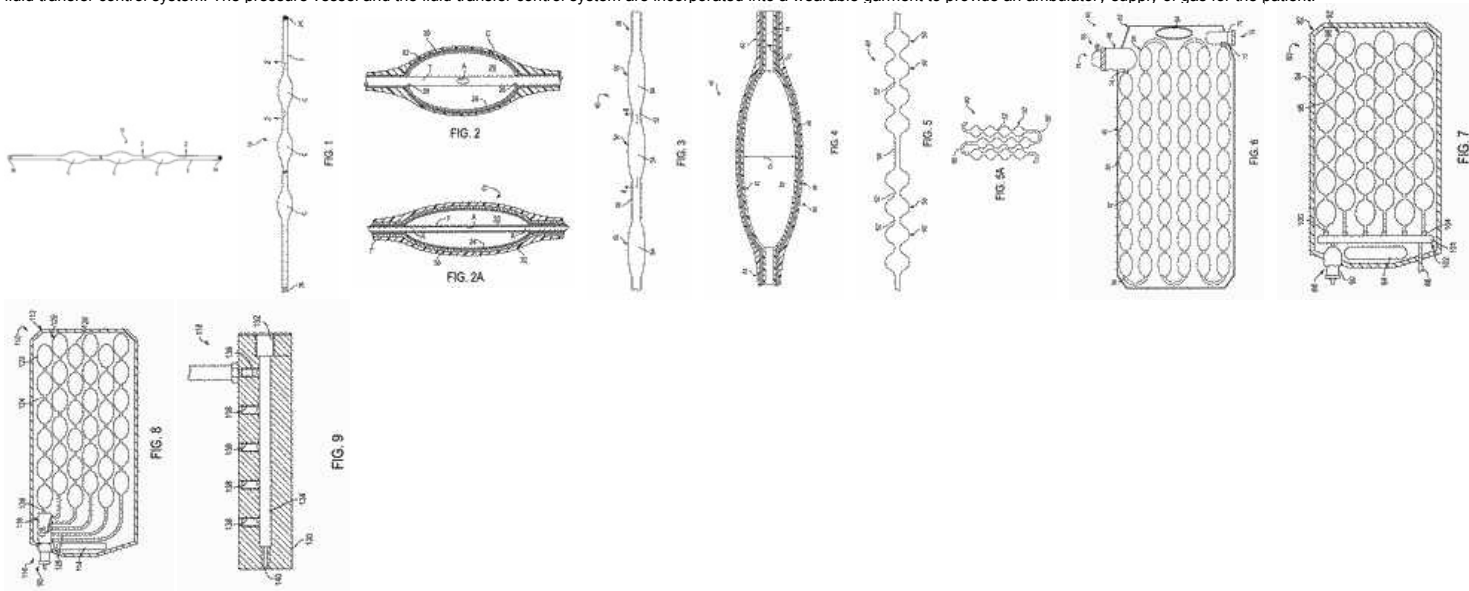
9. Wearable storage system for pressurized fluids WO200195966

2000-06-13

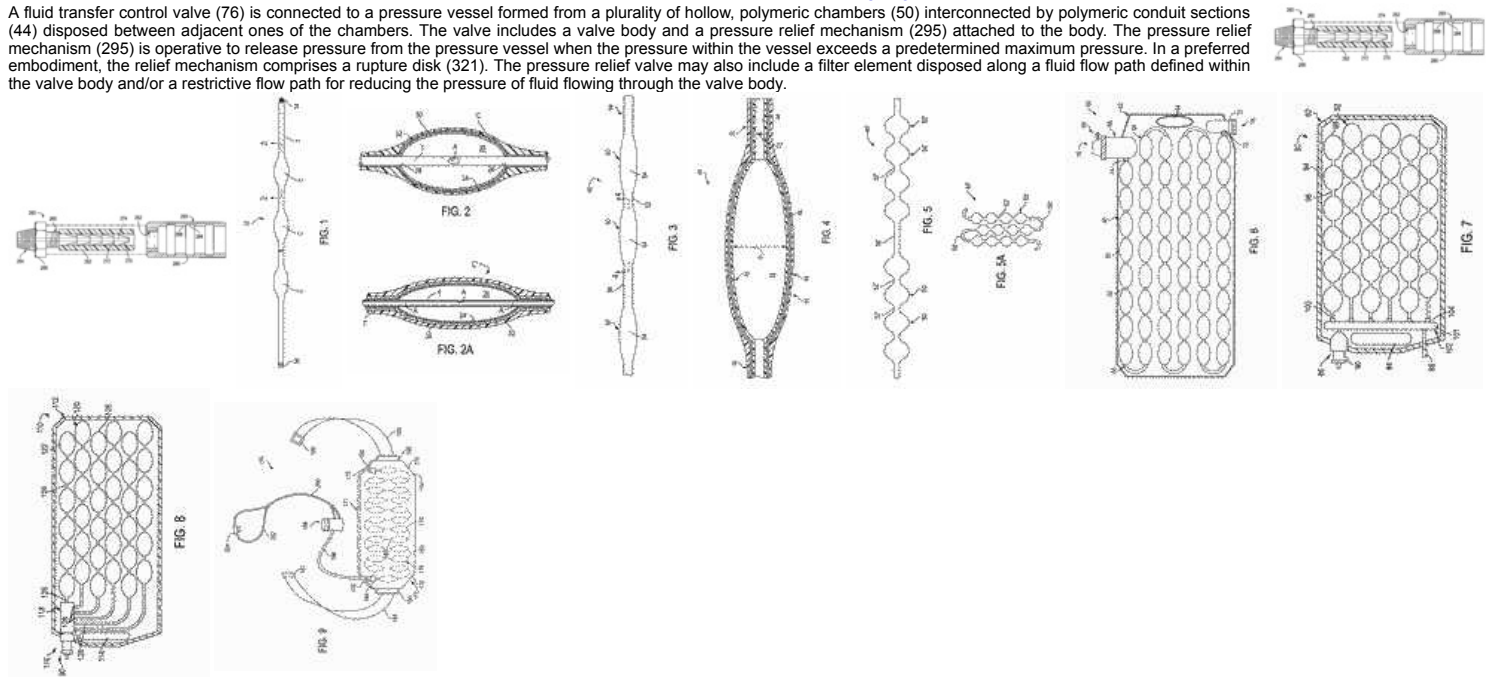
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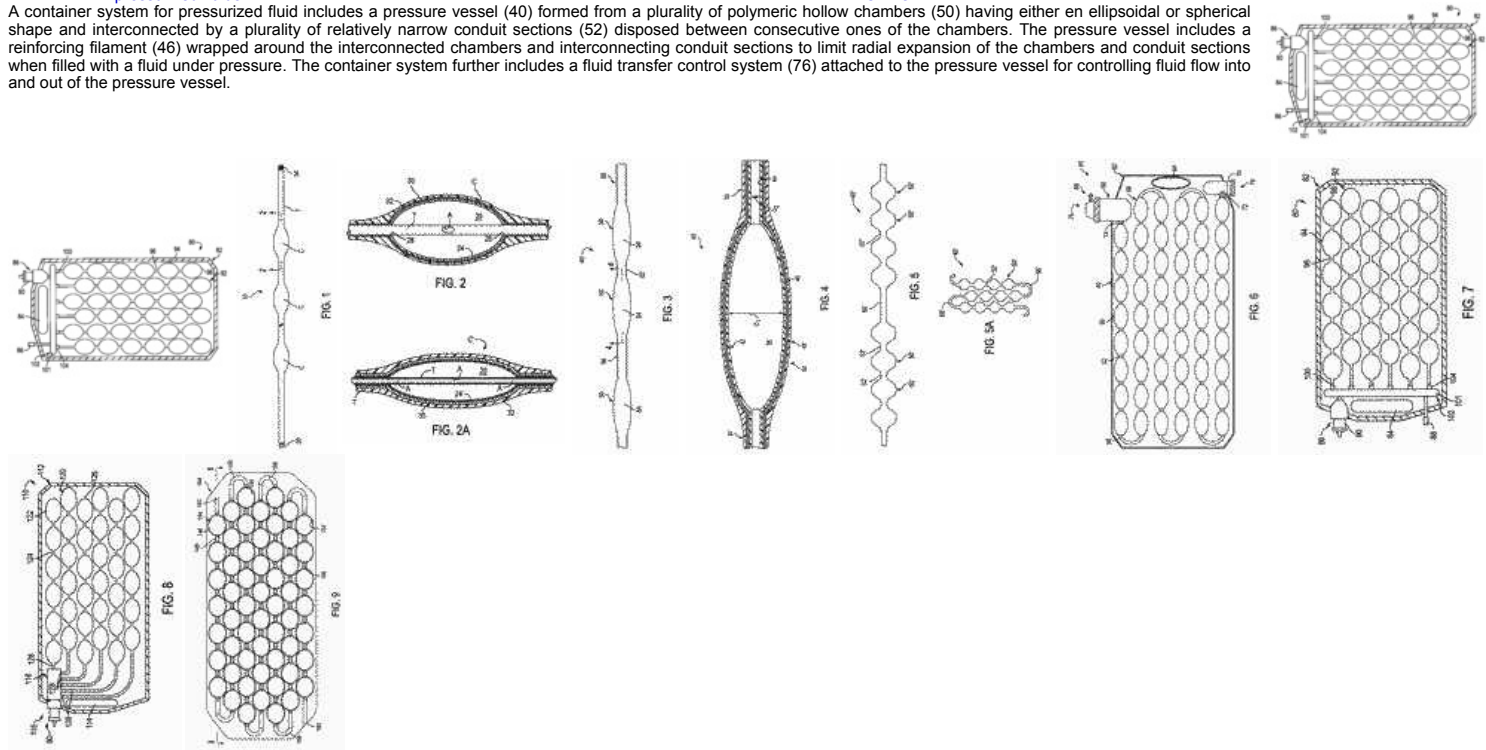
A wearable storage system (10) for pressurized fluid includes a pressure vessel (40) formed from a plurality of polymeric hollow chambers (50) having either an ellipsoidal or spherical shape and interconnected by a plurality of relatively narrow conduit sections (52, 56) disposed between consecutive ones of the chambers. The pressure vessel includes a reinforcing filament (46) wrapped around the interconnected chambers and interconnecting conduit sections to limit radial expansion of the chambers and conduit sections when filled with a fluid under pressure. The container system further includes a fluid transfer control system (76) attached to the pressure vessel for controlling fluid flow into and out of the pressure vessel. A gas delivery mechanism for delivering gas stored in the pressure vessel to the patient in a controlled manner is connected to the fluid transfer control system. The pressure vessel and the fluid transfer control system are incorporated into a wearable garment to provide an ambulatory supply of gas for the patient.



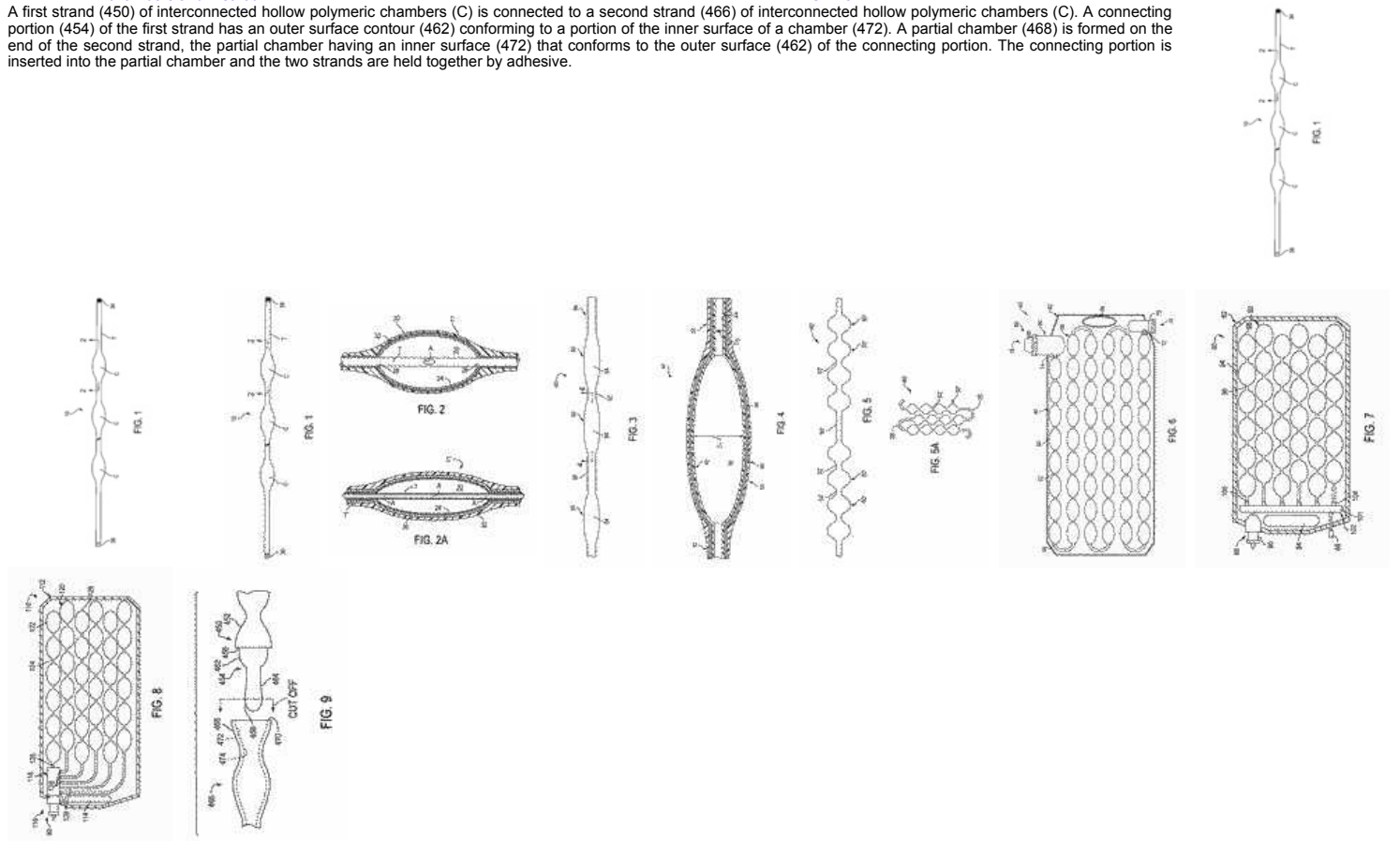
A fluid transfer control valve (76) is connected to a pressure vessel formed from a plurality of hollow, polymeric chambers (50) interconnected by polymeric conduit sections (44) disposed between adjacent ones of the chambers. The valve includes a valve body and a pressure relief mechanism (295) attached to the body. The pressure relief mechanism (295) is operative to release pressure from the pressure vessel when the pressure within the vessel exceeds a predetermined maximum pressure. In a preferred embodiment, the relief mechanism comprises a rupture disk (321). The pressure relief valve may also include a filter element disposed along a fluid flow path defined within the valve body and/or a restrictive flow path for reducing the pressure of fluid flowing through the valve body.



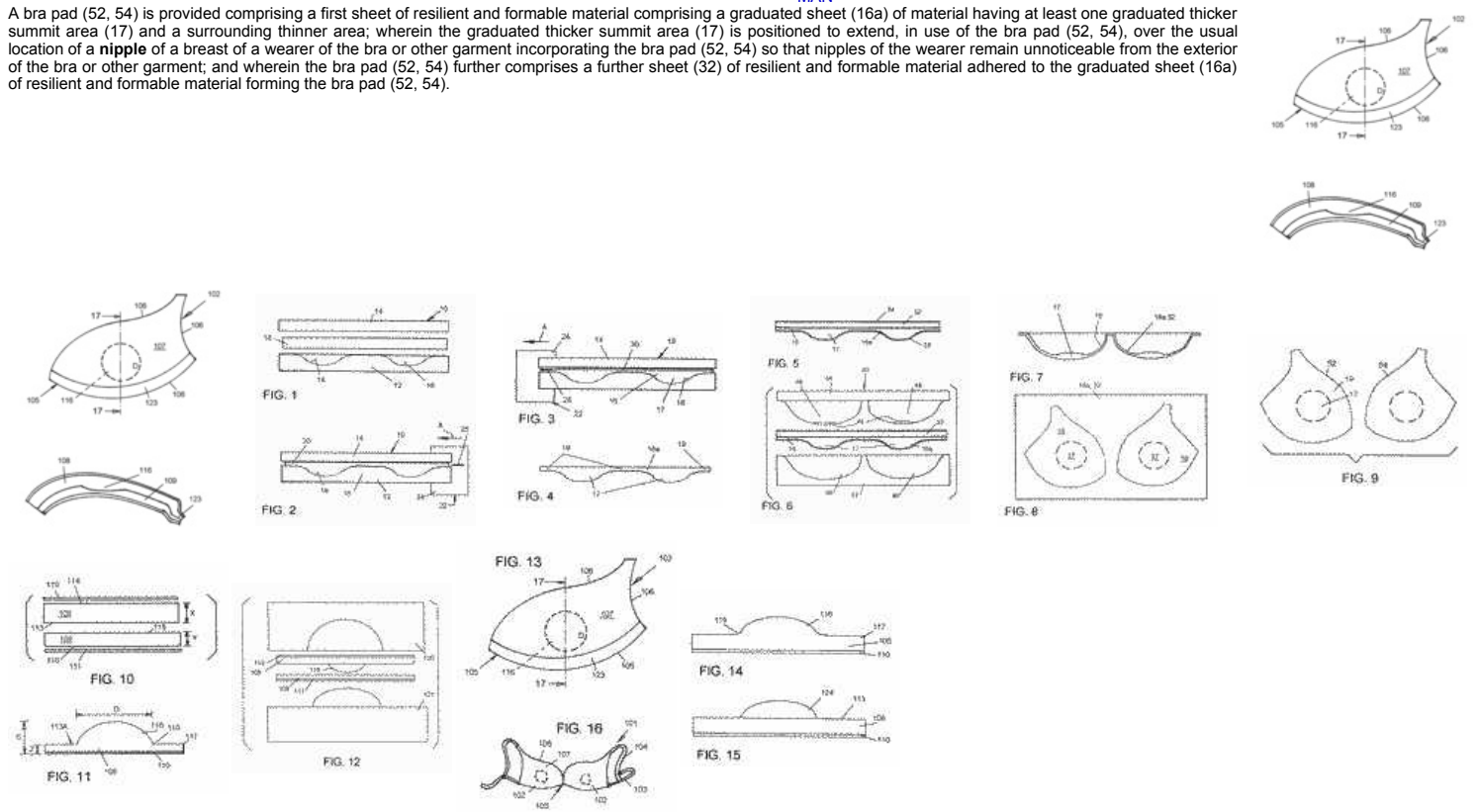
A container system for pressurized fluid includes a pressure vessel (40) formed from a plurality of polymeric hollow chambers (50) having either an ellipsoidal or spherical shape and interconnected by a plurality of relatively narrow conduit sections (52) disposed between consecutive ones of the chambers. The pressure vessel includes a reinforcing filament (46) wrapped around the interconnected chambers and interconnecting conduit sections to limit radial expansion of the chambers and conduit sections when filled with a fluid under pressure. The container system further includes a fluid transfer control system (76) attached to the pressure vessel for controlling fluid flow into and out of the pressure vessel.



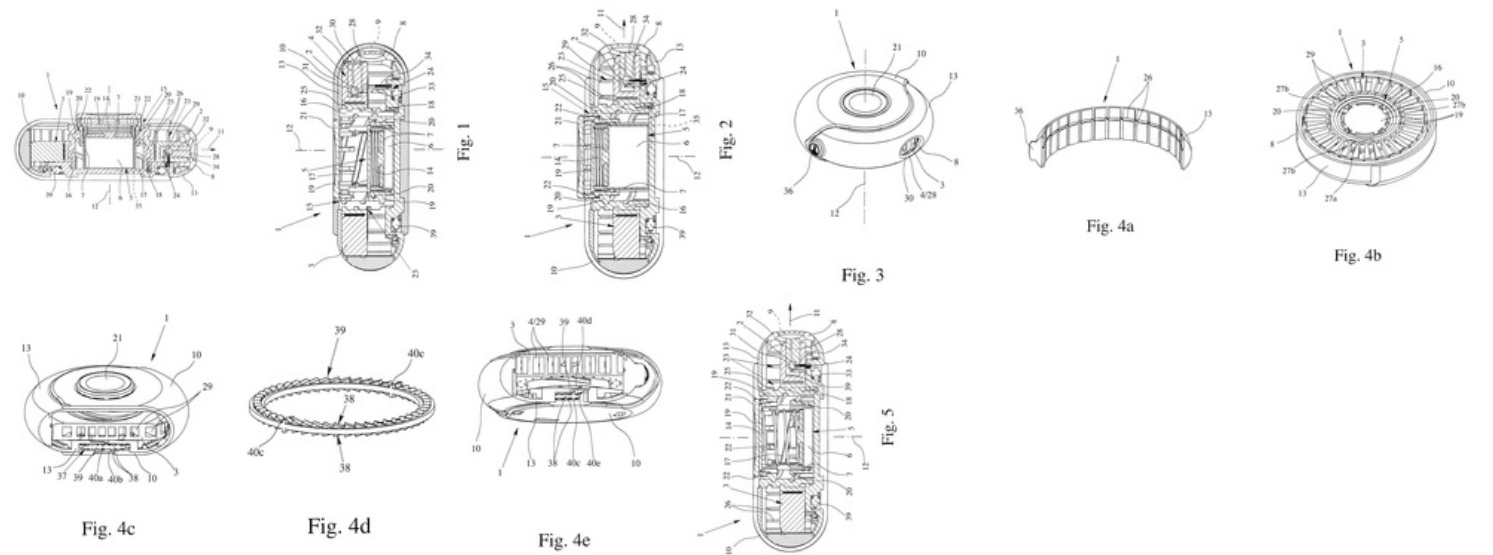
A first strand (450) of interconnected hollow polymeric chambers (C) is connected to a second strand (466) of interconnected hollow polymeric chambers (C). A connecting portion (454) of the first strand has an outer surface contour (462) conforming to a portion of the inner surface of a chamber (472). A partial chamber (468) is formed on the end of the second strand, the partial chamber having an inner surface (472) that conforms to the outer surface (462) of the connecting portion. The connecting portion is inserted into the partial chamber and the two strands are held together by adhesive.



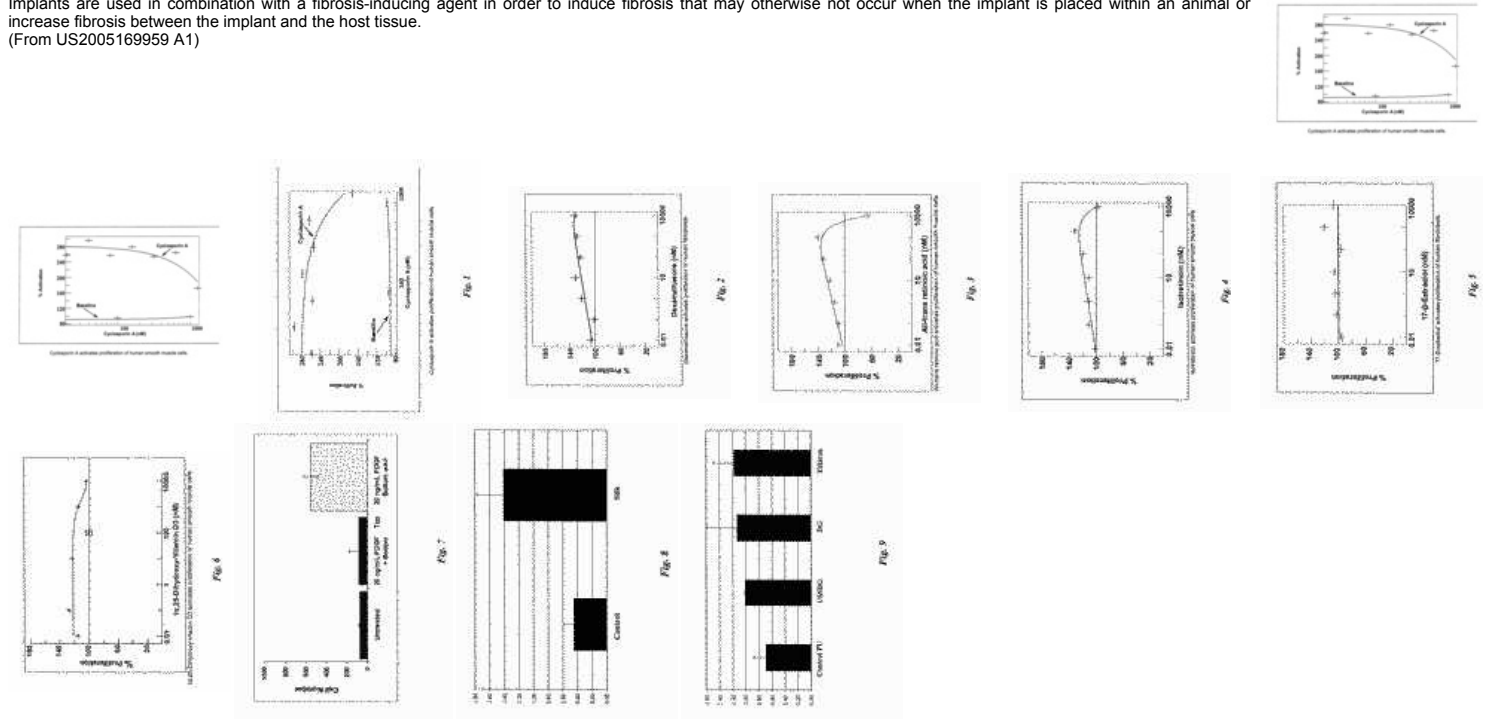
A bra pad (52, 54) is provided comprising a first sheet of resilient and formable material comprising a graduated sheet (16a) of material having at least one graduated thicker summit area (17) and a surrounding thinner area; wherein the graduated thicker summit area (17) is positioned to extend, in use of the bra pad (52, 54), over the usual location of a nipple of a breast of a wearer of the bra or other garment incorporating the bra pad (52, 54) so that nipples of the wearer remain unnoticeable from the exterior of the bra or other garment; and wherein the bra pad (52, 54) further comprises a further sheet (32) of resilient and formable material adhered to the graduated sheet (16a) of resilient and formable material forming the bra pad (52, 54).



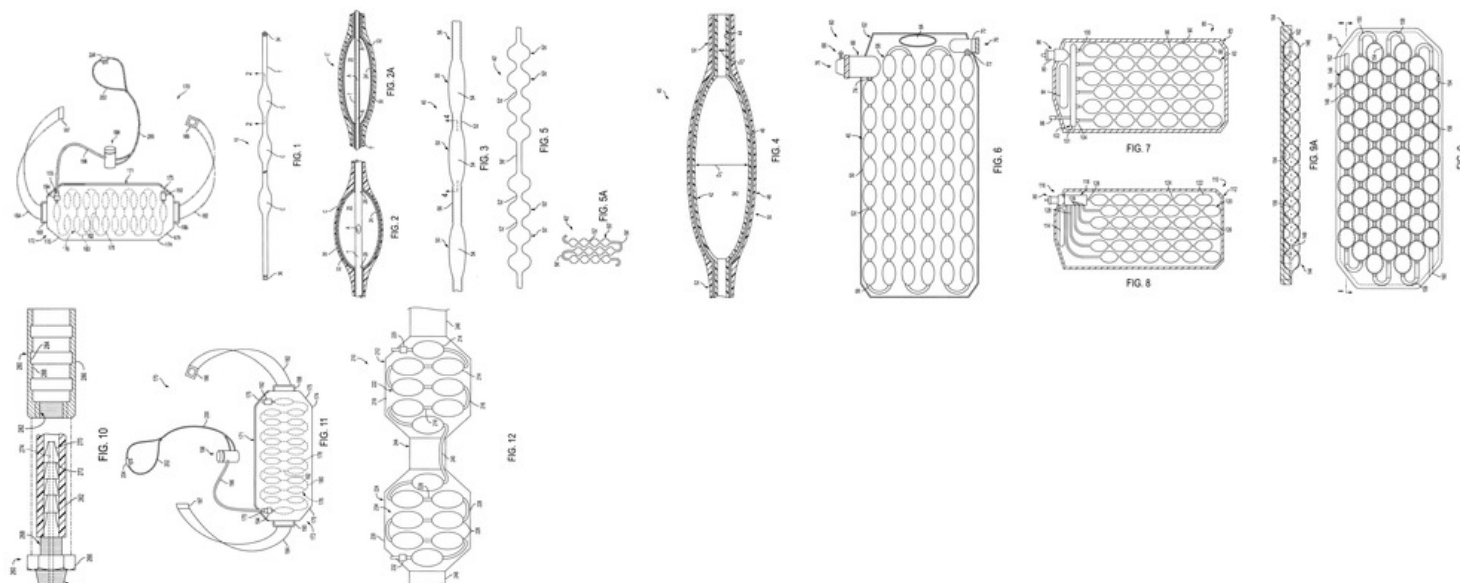
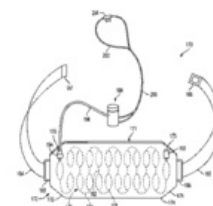
An atomiser (1) is proposed for the delivery and in particular the atomisation of a formulation (2), particularly a powder. A simple construction and simple intuitive operation are made possible in particular by the fact that the atomiser has a mouthpiece (8) with an associated cover (10), so that opening and/or closing the cover (10) causes a delivery medium, in particular air, to be taken in and/or put under pressure by a delivery device, a spring store is put under tension and/or a preferably annular reservoir containing a plurality of doses of the formulation is further rotated.



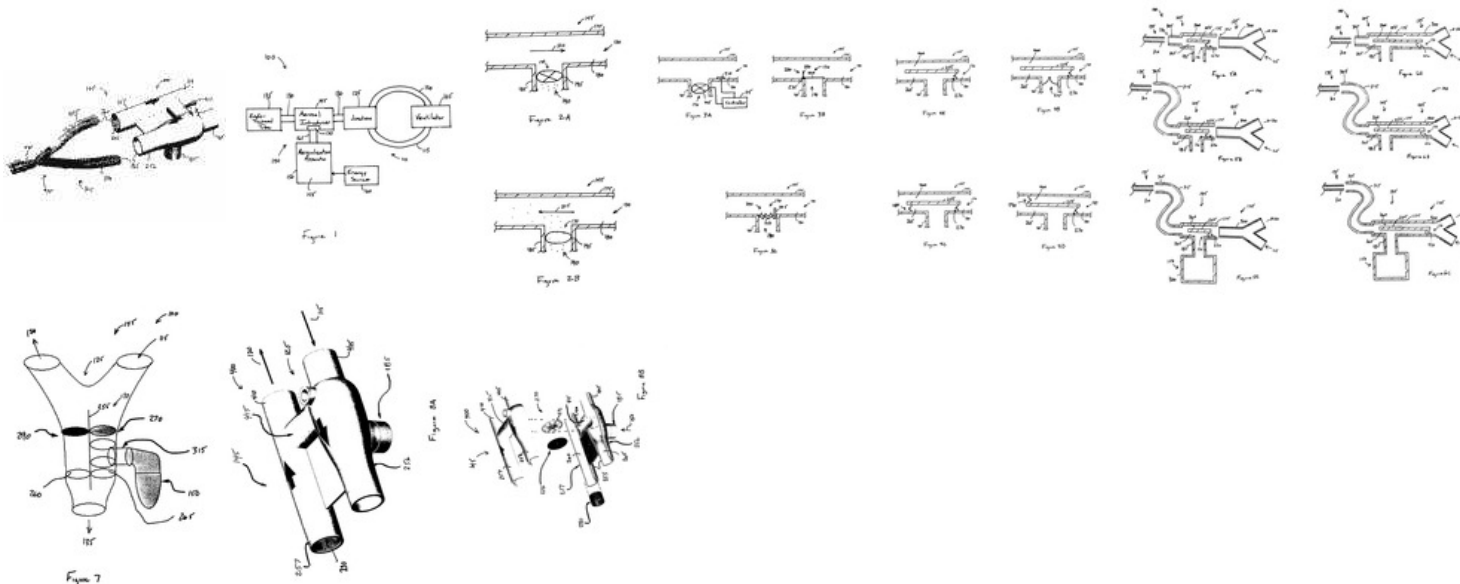
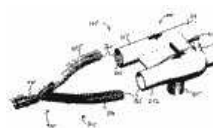
Implants are used in combination with a fibrosis-inducing agent in order to induce fibrosis that may otherwise not occur when the implant is placed within an animal or increase fibrosis between the implant and the host tissue.
(From US2005169959 A1)



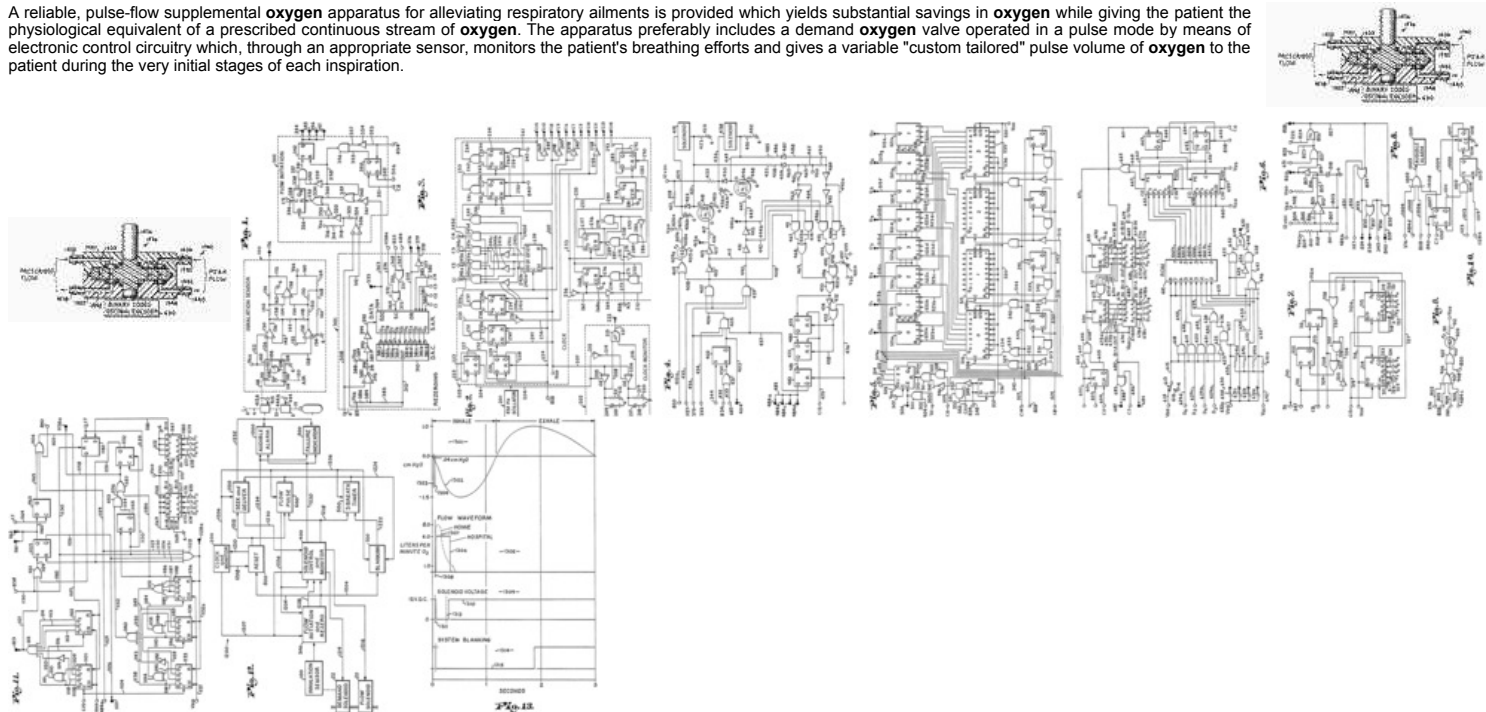
A wearable belt includes two or more pressure packs, each including a pressure vessel for storing therein a fluid under pressure for providing a portable, and ambulatory, source of the compressed fluid. The pressure vessel is formed from a plurality of hollow chamber having either an ellipsoidal or spherical shape and interconnected by a plurality of relatively narrow conduit sections disposed between consecutive ones of the chambers. The pressure vessel includes a reinforcing filament wrapped around the interconnected chambers and interconnecting conduit sections to limit radial expansion of the chambers and conduit sections when filled with a fluid under pressure. The container system further includes a fluid transfer control system attached to the pressure vessel for controlling fluid flow into and out of the pressure vessel and a gas delivery mechanism for delivering gas from the pressure vessel to a user in a breathable manner. The pressure vessel is incorporated into the belt as two or more interconnected packs. Each pack comprises a plurality of interconnected chambers encased in a relatively rigid padded foam housing. A connecting conduit between adjacent packs is disposed within a flexible joint that can be bent or twisted, and belt straps are connected to the endmost pack housings. The belt straps include mating halves of a buckle, or other connecting feature, so that the belt can be secured around the torso of a person. The flexible joint located between adjacent relatively rigid packs permits the overall belt to conform to the body of the wearer, thereby increasing comfort and reducing the bulk created by the belt.



An aerosol introducer is provided for introducing an aerosolized pharmaceutical formulation into a ventilator circuit. The ventilator circuit comprises an endotracheal tube, an inhalation line extending from a ventilator, and an exhalation line extending from the ventilator. The aerosol introducer comprises a first end connectable to the inhalation line and the exhalation line; a second end connectable to the endotracheal tube; a first channel extending from the first end to the second end; a second channel extending from the first end to the second end; an inlet in the first channel, the inlet being adapted to receive an aerosolized pharmaceutical formulation; and a valving mechanism comprising one or more valves that reduce the loss of aerosolized pharmaceutical formulation to the exhalation line.



A reliable, pulse-flow supplemental **oxygen** apparatus for alleviating respiratory ailments is provided which yields substantial savings in **oxygen** while giving the patient the physiological equivalent of a prescribed continuous stream of **oxygen**. The apparatus preferably includes a demand **oxygen** valve operated in a pulse mode by means of electronic control circuitry which, through an appropriate sensor, monitors the patient's breathing efforts and gives a variable "custom tailored" pulse volume of **oxygen** to the patient during the very initial stages of each inspiration.



A workpiece processing system for processing semiconductor wafers and other flat media includes a stand-alone processing unit having two or more modules vertically stacked on top of one another. A first module includes an ozone generator, a DI water supply, a purge gas/drying gas supply, and optionally includes an ammonium hydroxide generator. A second module is preferably stacked on top of the first module and includes a processing chamber in communication with the devices in the first module. The processing chamber preferably includes a rotor for holding and rotating workpieces, one or more spray manifolds, an ozone destructor, an anti-static generator, and/or any other suitable workpiece-processing devices. The rotor is preferably designed to hold two workpiece-carrying cassettes each capable of holding up to 25 workpieces. A third module is preferably stacked on top of the second module and includes the system electronics and controls.

