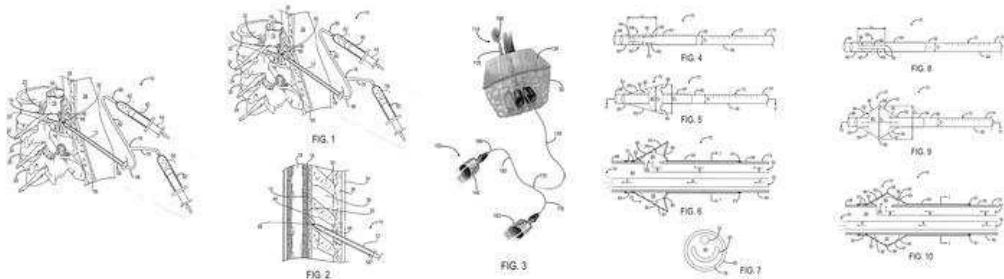
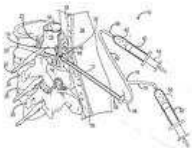
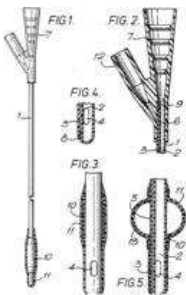
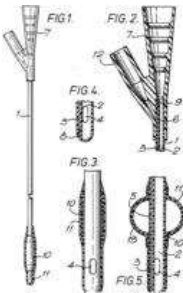


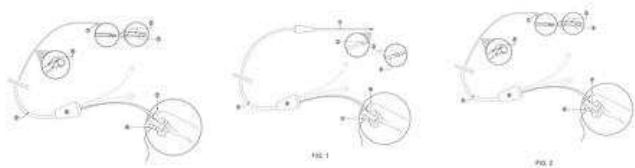
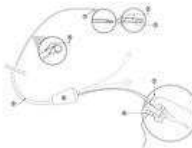
Embodiments of the invention provide a system and method for accessing an internal body region using a **catheter**. The **catheter** includes a **catheter** body and a medication lumen positioned within the **catheter** body for delivering medication to the internal body region. An inflation lumen is positioned within the **catheter** body. A balloon is in fluid communication with the inflation lumen, and the balloon is configured to move between a collapsed position and an expanded position as fluid enters the balloon through the inflation lumen. An anchor covers at least a portion of the balloon on an outer surface of the **catheter** body and includes a movable section with a first retracted position and a second deployed position. Upon inflation of the balloon, the movable section of the anchor moves radially outward from the first contracted position to the second deployed position to secure the **catheter** in the internal body region.



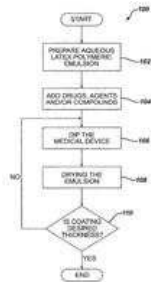
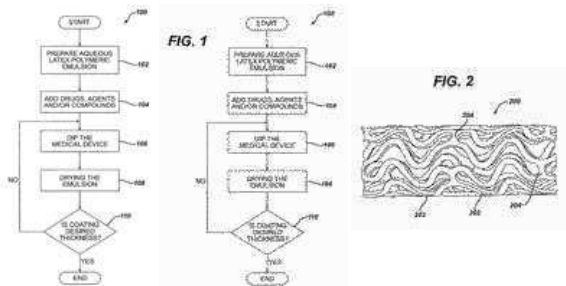
A **catheter** comprising a lumen (2), and being provided with an inflatable balloon (10), wherein the balloon (10) has a laminated construction, and comprises a rubber **latex** layer (13) with an overlying layer (11) of a polyurethane.



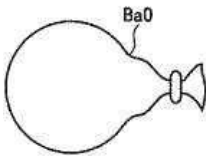
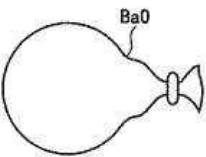
The invention relates to a continuously hollow device for the transferral of fluids, manufactured using a nanomaterial derived from **latex**, the chemical composition of which is fundamentally based on fats, waxes and different rubber resins produced from the cytoplasm of laticifer cells. This biochemically modified material can adjust its external and internal diameter, expanding or shrinking according to the requirements of the patient. The device corresponds to a **needle** or similar (flexible tube), permitting same to have a very small diameter to enable insertion into the patient (minimally invasive procedure) and after a physical excitation of said nanomaterial, same can expand once inserted in the body of the patient in order to permit the entry or exit of fluids to or from the body via a **catheter**, flexible tube or similar.



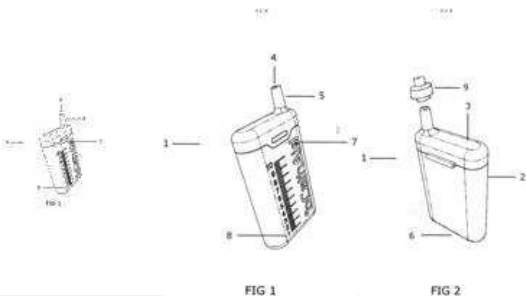
Medical devices are be coated to minimize or substantially eliminate a biological organism's reaction to the introduction of the medical device to the organism or to treat a particular condition. A dip coating process is utilized to minimize waste. An aqueous **latex** polymeric emulsion is utilized to coat any medical device to a desired thickness by allowing for successive dipping and drying cycles. In addition, aqueous **latex** polymeric emulsions pose less of a chance of the bridging phenomenon associated with organic solvent based polymers.



PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a balloon structure capable of being mounted simply without necessitating skilled technique and having a closing means having high closing property. SOLUTION: In the balloon structure consisting of a balloon and a closing means of this balloon, the closing means is a ring body made of an elastic body material, and the ring body is mounted by passing the vicinity of an opening end of the balloon through a central hole of the ring body and has a tightly tightening force that allows an injection **needle** to pass through the inside of the balloon through the central hole but does not leak a substance inside the balloon.



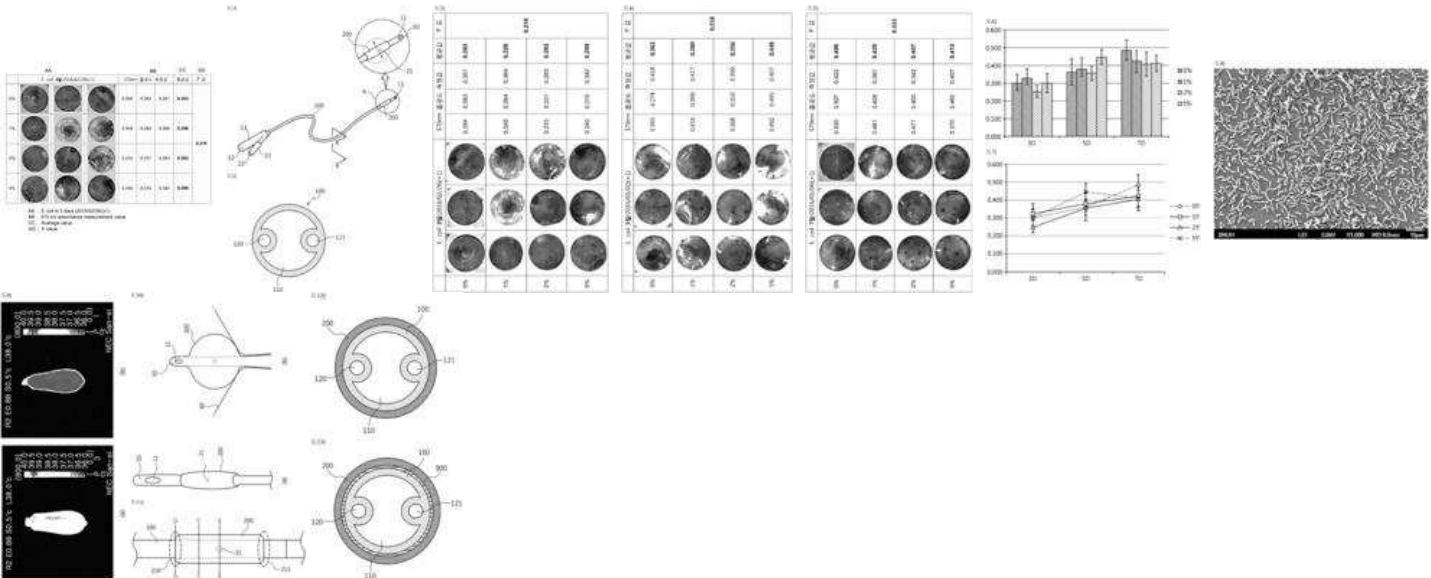
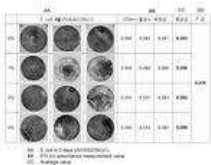
A device and a method of using the device for the removal of a renal **catheter** from a patient. The **catheter** includes an inflatable balloon, which is inflated by a fluid that is drained therefrom via a drainage lumen of the **catheter**. The device comprises a first end, which is adapted to fluidly engage with the drainage lumen of the **catheter**. The device also includes a first aperture, which is located at or near the first end of the device. Furthermore, the device includes a second aperture, which is open to the atmosphere. When the first end of the device is fluidly engaged with the drainage lumen of the **catheter**, a pressure differential is created between the inflatable balloon and the atmosphere. This causes the fluid to flow from the balloon, via the drainage lumen of the **catheter**, and through the first aperture of the device.



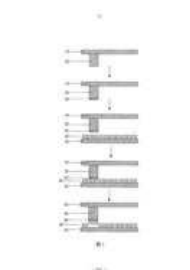
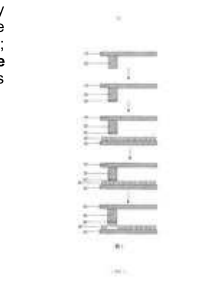
A method for the controlled release of a biologically active agent wherein the agent is released from a hydrophobic, pH-sensitive polymer matrix is disclosed and claimed. In one embodiment, the polymer matrix swells when the environment reaches pH 8.5, releasing the active agent. A polymer of hydrophobic and weakly acidic comonomers is disclosed for use in the controlled release system. In another embodiment, weakly basic comonomers are used and the active agent is released as the pH drops. Further disclosed is a specific embodiment in which the controlled release system may be used. The pH-sensitive polymer is coated onto a **latex catheter** used in ureteral catheterization. A common problem with catheterized patients is the infection of the urinary tract with urease-producing bacteria. In addition to the irritation caused by the presence of the bacteria, urease produced by these bacteria degrade urea in the urine, forming carbon dioxide and ammonia. The ammonia causes an increase in the pH of the urine. Minerals in the urine begin to precipitate at this high pH, forming encrustations which complicate the functioning of the **catheter**. A ureteral **catheter** coated with a pH-sensitive polymer having an antibiotic or urease inhibitor trapped within its matrix releases the active agent when exposed to the high pH urine as the polymer gel swells. Such release can be made slow enough so that the drug remains at significant levels for a clinically useful period of time. Other uses for the methods and devices of this invention include use in gastrointestinal tubes, respiratory trap lines and ventilation tubes, dye releasing pH-sensitive sutures, active agent release from contact lenses, penile implants, heart pacemakers, neural shunts, food wraps, and clean room walls.



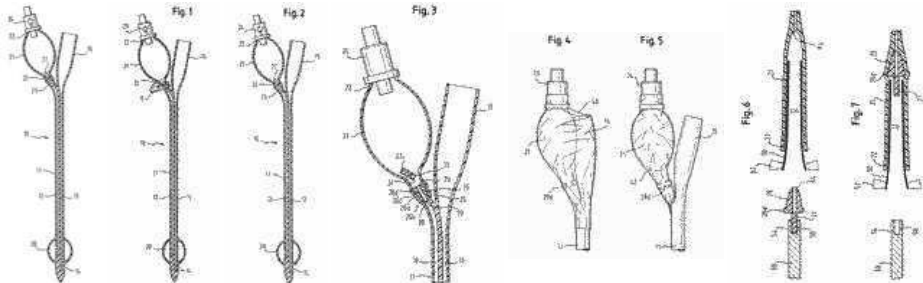
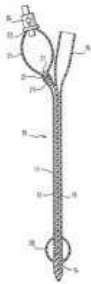
The present invention relates to a Foley **catheter** and a method for manufacturing the same. The Foley **catheter** comprises: a **catheter** body made of a material in which a carbon **nanotube** polymer (CNT polymer), in which carbon nanotubes and zinc oxides (ZnO) are combined, is mixed with silicone; and a Foley for a **catheter** which is connected to the **catheter** body so as to be inflated by fluid introduced from the outside, wherein the Foley is made of a material in which a carbon **nanotube** polymer (CNT polymer) in which carbon nanotubes and zinc oxides (ZnO) are combined, is mixed with silicone, wherein the mixing ratio of the carbon **nanotube** polymer of the Foley for the **catheter** is higher than the mixing ratio of the carbon **nanotube** polymer of the **catheter** body.



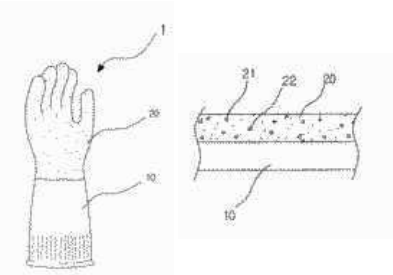
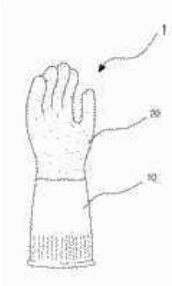
The present invention is related to a method of measuring a bonding force between a substrate and a carbon **nanotube** array formed thereon. The carbon **nanotube** array includes a plurality of carbon nanotubes arranged in a manner having a number of predetermined spacers. The method generally includes the steps of: providing an mN force gauge having a force measuring lever; providing a force measuring **needle** secured on a free end of the force measuring lever, the **needle** having a flat bottom surface; applying a glue layer on the bottom surface; moving the **needle** to contact a top portion of the carbon **nanotube** array; removing the **needle** away from the carbon **nanotube** array whereby adhering a number of the carbon nanotubes; and calculating the bonding force via the force shown in the force gauge and the number of the carbon nanotubes drawn from the carbon **nanotube** array.



In a pre-filled Foley **catheter** for urine drainage, the conventional clip for releasing sterile water from a bulb (21) at the proximal end of the **catheter**, to fill the anchor bulb (20) at the distal end of the device, is replaced by a plug (25) which has an annular portion connected to a thin stem (27) by a circle of weakness. Snapping the stem (27) from the annulus provides a tactile signal through the opaque **latex** lumen that the **catheter** has been actuated. There is no separate clip to be disposed of. The interface between the **latex** and the plug remains undisturbed. Further improvement in the shelf-life and convenience of use of the **catheter** is delivered by the use of a sleeve, which can be of shrink-wrap material, around the bulb (21) and optionally also around the drain coupling (15) of the **catheter**. Apparatus for placing the plug and the sleeve is also described.

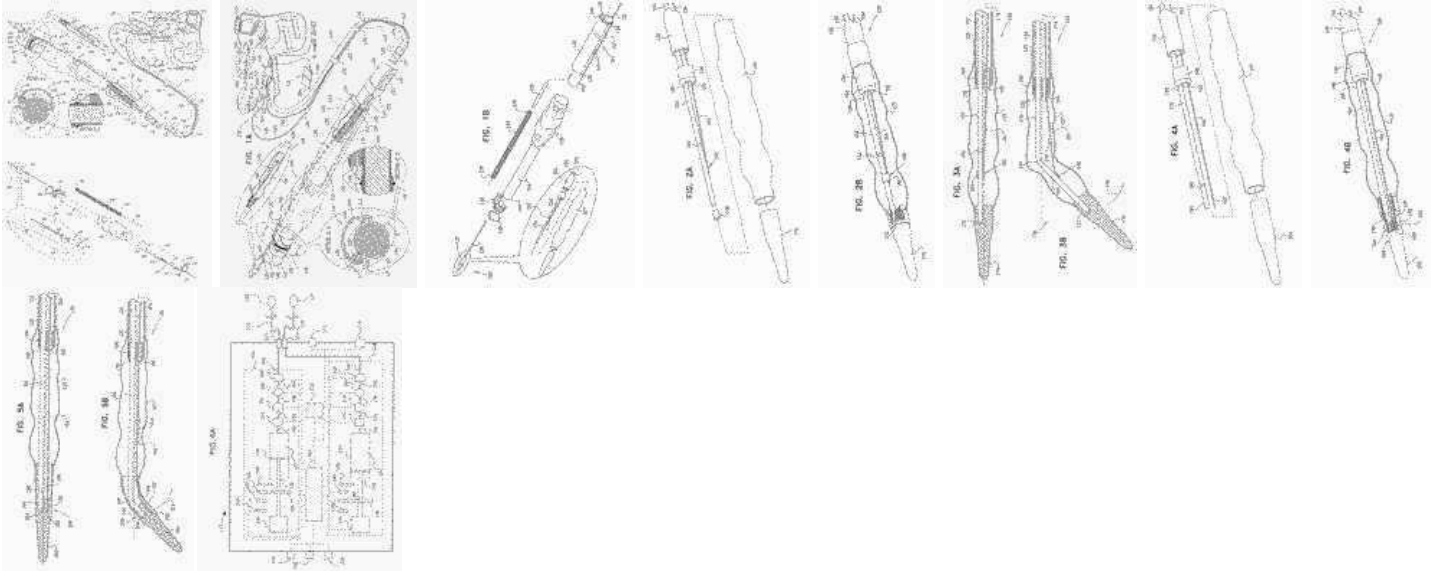
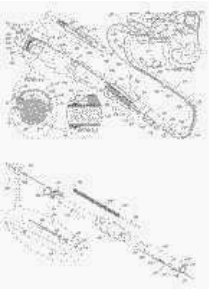


This idea the activated carbon containing layer where the activated carbon and pine **needle** ingredient contain to endothelium side of the rubber gloves about the rubber gloves which the excellent functionality of antibacterial, the dehumidification and direction is formed, had is a thing. Following this idea the rubber gloves where the activated carbon containing layer is formed, by the minute perforation of the activated carbon specially than the general charcoal the functionality of the dehumidification, antibacterial and seizure extraordinarily, highly as for under occurring by the use of vast quantity the feeling is damaged in the case which will use the charcoal powder and will be able to resolve the problem where the wearing feeling decreases there is an effect.



Articles are made from aqueous dispersions of rubber and the like by a non-electrophoretic process characterized in that the mould is coated with a water-insoluble finely divided, inert material which isolates the dispersion from the mould and also serves as a venting medium to allow the escape of any small bubbles of air which would otherwise blemish the article. Suitable materials are substances which are in plate-like or **needle**-like form, such as mica, graphite, diatomaceous earth, slate flour, soapstone and magnesium carbonate. These are preferably applied in paste form suspended in a volatile vehicle such as an alcohol or a ketone and part at least of the liquid vehicle is then removed to make a non-flowing stratum on the surface of the mould. The prepared mould may be coated with a coagulant or a coagulant may be added to the suspension before it is applied to the mould, or a coagulant may be sprayed on the stratum in addition to its incorporation in the stratum. An example of a suitable coating material is 200 grams of finely divided soapstone in 1000 c.c. of methanol. The insertion of this stratum between the mould and the dispersion obviates blemishes due to grease spots &c. on the mould surface, and facilitates the removal of the finished article.

A **catheter** including a tube having at least one lumen, at least one elongate element, the at least one elongate element having a bendable portion at a predetermined bendable portion location therealong forward of a distal end of the tube and at least one selectively inflatable balloon communicating with at least one of the at least one lumen, the at least one selectively inflatable balloon having a forward end and a rearward end, the rearward end of the balloon being located rearwardly of the predetermined bendable portion location.



The present invention relates to: a carboxylic acid modified nitrile based copolymer **latex** composition characterized by comprising a carboxylic acid modified nitrile based copolymer **latex** having a glass transition temperature of -30°C to -20°C and a bentonite dispersion; and a dip molded product comprising the same. The dip molded product using the carboxylic acid modified nitrile based copolymer **latex** composition according to the present invention has high tensile strength and an excellent wearing sensation, thereby enabling the product to be usefully applied in dip molded **latex** articles such as surgical gloves, examination gloves, condoms, catheters, industrial gloves, household gloves or health care articles.

구분	단위	시험방법	시험결과	시험조건
인장강도	MPa	ASTM D1708	15.5	23±2℃, 50%RH
인장신장률	%	ASTM D1708	450	23±2℃, 50%RH
인장속도	mm/min	ASTM D1708	5	23±2℃, 50%RH
인장시험기		ASTM D1708	10kN	23±2℃, 50%RH

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