

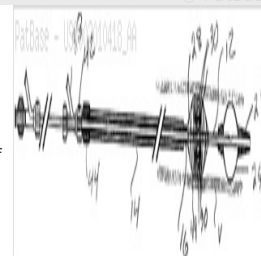
1) Family number: 28162066 (US2002010418A)

METHODS AND APPARATUS FOR SCLEROSING THE WALL OF A VARICOSE VEIN

Abstract: Source: US2002010418A A preferred apparatus for delivering an intravascular drug such as a sclerosing agent (or a microfoam sclerosing agent) to a varicose vein includes a catheter having three concentric tubes. The innermost tube has a guide wire lumen and an inflation lumen. The distal end of the innermost tube has an integral inflatable occlusion balloon in fluid communication with the inflation lumen. The intermediate tube has a lumen through which the innermost tube extends. The distal end of the intermediate tube has a self-expanding balloon with a plurality of fluid pores in fluid communication with the intermediate tube lumen. The outer tube has a lumen through which the intermediate tube extends. Sclerosing agent is dispensed through the intermediate tube to pores located at the distal end of the intermediate tube or in the self-expanding balloon. Veins are sclerosed as the self-expanding balloon is pulled through and ultimately out of the vein.

Probable Assignee: LARY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT LLC

Earliest Publication Date: 20020124



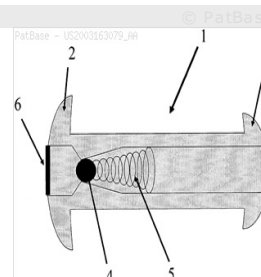
2) Family number: 30902104 (US2003163079A)

VESICULAR SHUNT FOR THE DRAINAGE OF EXCESS FLUID

Abstract: Source: US2003163079A A transvesicular drainage device, designed to drain excess fluid from a variety of locations in the human body into the bladder. The device may be used to treat ascites or any fluid collection within the body of a human, or a non human mammal.

Probable Assignee: SEQUANA MEDICAL AG

Earliest Publication Date: 20030828



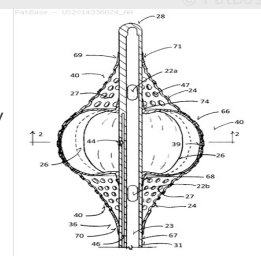
3) Family number: 57796159 (US2014336624A)

RETENTION DRAINAGE CATHETER

Abstract: Source: US2014336624A A multi-lumen catheter, for insertion into and draining a body cavity, that mitigates the risk of obstruction of the drainage ports and drainage lumen of the catheter, reduces the detrimental effects caused by the suction forces of the drainage ports on the body cavity being drained, and reduces the risk of infection of the body cavity being drained by decreasing the residual volume of fluid retained in the body cavity being drained. These advantages are achieved by the novel approach of disposing a perforated filter membrane over a segmented retention element and also over the drainage ports of the drainage lumen of the catheter thereby creating internal interstitial drainage channels and internal interstitial drainage cavities.

Probable Assignee: LAMINA SOLUTIONS LLC

Earliest Publication Date: 20141113



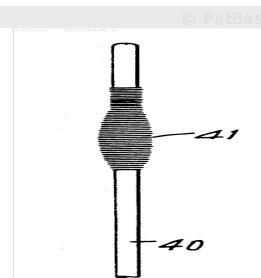
4) Family number: 11053176 (US5246445A)

DEVICE FOR THE TREATMENT OF CONSTRICTED DUCTS IN HUMAN BODIES

Abstract: Source: US5246445A This invention is directed to a system for implanting a device to open constrictions in corpeal conduits, which comprises (a) an elongated tubular member and (b) a spatial spiral of elongate axial extension wound of thin wire and having attachment means at each end, said spiral being positioned on and concentric to said elongated tubular member, said spiral being in a constricted condition such that its lateral profile is smaller than it would be if said spiral were not constricted.

Probable Assignee: EV3 PERIPHERAL INC

Earliest Publication Date: 19911031



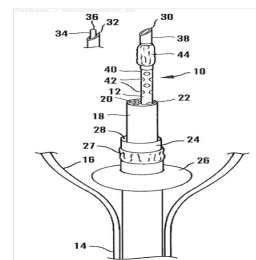
5) Family number: 43091262 (US2009088678A)

TRANSLUMENAL PERITONEAL ACCESS AND CATHETER THEREFOR

Abstract: Source: US2009088678A A working cannula is advanced through the urethra into the bladder. Gas is infused through the cannula into the bladder, pressurizing the bladder. A fenestrating shunt catheter is then advanced through the urethra into the bladder and against the wall of the bladder, fenestrating it. A distal segment of the shunt catheter is then advanced through the wall into the peritoneal space, while a more proximal segment of the shunt catheter remains in the bladder. Shunt holes are formed in both the distal segment and more proximal segment so that gas from the pressurized bladder flows through the shunt holes into the peritoneal space, insufflating the peritoneal space.

Probable Assignee: INSIGHTRA MEDICAL INC

Earliest Publication Date: 20090402



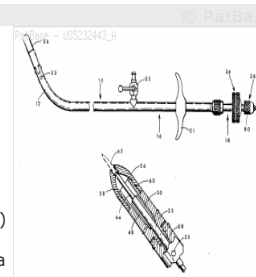
6) Family number: 11243268 (US5232443A)

COMBINED UROLOGICAL RETRACTOR AND INSTRUMENT FOR INSERTING SUPRAPUBIC CATHETER AND METHOD OF USE

Abstract: Source: US5232443A A urological instrument combining in itself a function of a prostate retractor and an instrument for the insertion of a suprapubic catheter. The instrument has a curved tubular body (10) inserted into which is a flexible metallic tubular catheter (32). The catheter (32) is moveable from a feed mechanism (24) and is pivotally connected to a pair of foldable jaws (40 and 42) located on the distal end of the instrument. When the catheter is shifted towards the proximal end of the instrument, the jaws (40 and 42) are opened and when the catheter is shifted towards the distal end, the jaws are folded and are used for the attachment of a bullet-like perforating cup (56). The catheter (32) has a leader (64). For use as an instrument for the insertion of a suprapubic catheter (104), the instrument is introduced into the patient's urinary bladder (14) and then is moved forward for perforating the anterior abdominal wall by pushing a leader (64) and then using this leader as a guide for directing the bullet-like perforating cup which expands the perforation channel. The instrument is then used as a conventional instrument for the insertion of a suprapubic catheter (104). In case the instrument is used as a retractor, the jaws are opened and form a lever for pulling the bladder neck and the prostate outward to a position more accessible for the urologist who performs an operation.

Probable Assignee: LEACH GARY E

Earliest Publication Date: 19930803



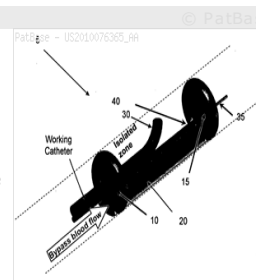
7) Family number: 44121445 (US2010076365A)

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR ACCESSING THE WALL OF A VASCULAR STRUCTURE OR OTHER BODY LUMEN WHILE SIMULTANEOUSLY PROVIDING ZONE ISOLATION AND FLUID BYPASS CAPABILITY

Abstract: Source: US2010076365A Apparatus and method for accessing the wall of a body lumen while simultaneously providing zone isolation and fluid bypass capability, the apparatus comprising: an erectable proximal isolation barrier capable of making a sealing engagement with the wall of the body lumen; an erectable distal isolation barrier capable of making a sealing engagement with the wall of the body lumen; a bypass channel secured to, and extending between, the proximal isolation barrier and the distal isolation barrier, the bypass channel comprising a lumen communicating with the region proximal to the proximal isolation barrier and with the region distal to the distal isolation barrier; and a working catheter passing through the proximal isolation barrier and terminating short of the distal isolation barrier, the working catheter providing a central lumen for providing access to the wall of the body lumen between the proximal isolation barrier and the distal isolation barrier.

Probable Assignee: CORNELL UNIV

Earliest Publication Date: 20091217



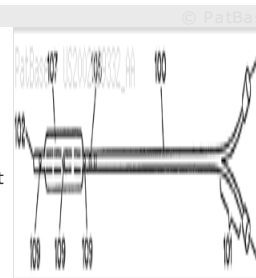
8) Family number: 30996446 (US2002099332A)

BIODEGRADABLE POLYMERIC ENDOLUMINAL SEALING PROCESS, APPARATUS AND POLYMERIC PRODUCTS FOR USE THEREIN

Abstract: Source: US2002099332A A novel process for paving or sealing the interior surface of a tissue lumen by entering the interior of the tissue lumen and applying a polymer to the interior surface of the tissue lumen. This is accomplished using a catheter which delivers the polymer to the tissue lumen and causes it to conform to the interior surface of the lumen. The polymer can be delivered to the lumen as a monomer or prepolymer solution, or as an at least partially preformed layer on an expansile member.

Probable Assignee: GENZYME CORP

Earliest Publication Date: 19900225

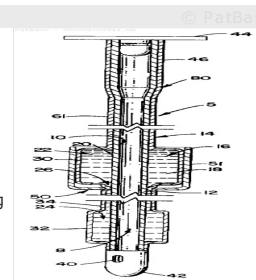


9) Family number: 28105547 (US2001022411A)

METHOD OF SHAPING STRUCTURES WITH AN OVERCOAT LAYER INCLUDING FEMALE URINARY CATHETER

Abstract: Source: US2001022411A A method of shaping polymeric structures by coating a support structure with a bond-preventing agent to attain a particular shape and subsequently coating the shaped structure of the bond-preventing agent with a polymeric bonding composition is provided. Such shaped polymeric structures can have one or more cavities which can be fluid-filled or gel-filled. Also provided is a hand-actuating retention female urinary catheter having an inner tube and an outer overcoat layer encircling the tube with an elastomeric collar with a shroud. A cavity containing a fluid is interposed between the tube and the overcoat layer. The cavity includes a balloon portion and a reservoir portion. The shroud encircles the reservoir section to inhibit the ballooning of the reservoir section when the reservoir section is squeezed to force fluid from the reservoir portion to the balloon portion through the sleeve portion of the cavity. The overcoat layer and the collar with a shroud are made of soft resilient material.

Probable Assignee: ROCHESTER MEDICAL CORP



Earliest Publication Date: 19910725

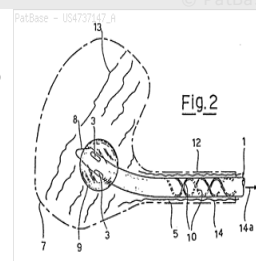
10) Family number: 10197556 (US4737147A)

CATHETER PROVIDED WITH AN ADDITIONAL CANALIZATION

Abstract: Source: US4737147A An elastomeric medical catheter includes an end portion from which liquid is removed to the catheter interior and grooves on the outer periphery of a portion proximal to the distal end portion. These grooves permit the expulsion of liquid which might otherwise be trapped in the interstice between the catheter wall and the walls of the passage defining the entrance of the orifice into which the catheter is inserted. By permitting the naturally occurring pressure difference between the orifice and the ambient to expel liquid which is in the interstice, liquid stasis is avoided and potentially dangerous bacteria are flushed from the interstice.

Probable Assignee: NUS SRL TURIN VIA SAN QUINTINO 28

Earliest Publication Date: 19861210



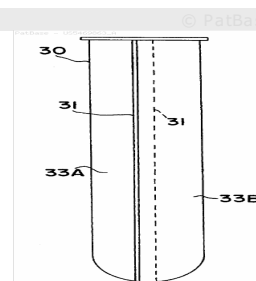
11) Family number: 11227568 (US5469863A)

POLYURETHANE CONDOM OF WELDED POLYURETHANE FILM

Abstract: Source: US5469863A A method of welding at least two layers of a thin thermoplastic polyurethane elastomer (10A, B) to form a weld seam (12) to produce polyurethane barrier products such as, but not limited to, gloves (20), condoms (30), inflatable catheter balloon cuffs (48A, B), ostomy pouches (50), organ bags (60), and instrument covers (70) through a process of pre-heating a sealing die platen, the at least two layers of the polyurethane (10A, B) softened while under pressure from the preheated die platen, followed by welding the at least two layers of polyurethane (10A, B) film by transmission of a radio-frequency energy to the film (10A, B) to produce a weld seam (12) and then allowing the weld seam (12) to cool, the resultant product having seam integrity.

Probable Assignee: POLYGENEX INT INC

Earliest Publication Date: 19950223



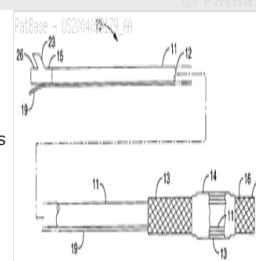
12) Family number: 30398743 (US2004059179A)

INTRA-AORTIC RENAL DELIVERY CATHETER

Abstract: Source: US2004059179A A renal flow system and method direct fluid into renal arteries from a location within the aorta. A renal flow assembly has a tapered tube that is adjustable between a radially collapsed condition for delivery to the location through a delivery sheath and a radially expanded condition that divides aortic flow into exterior and interior paths. The tube's wall is made from a sheet of flexible material, such as PTFE or ePTFE. Two, nickel-titanium rings radially support the tube's ends and are connected by a longitudinal spine support. A fluid delivery assembly injects drug to flow along the exterior flow path and the tubular wall directs the agent into the renal artery ostium. The tube's taper has localized shape for circumferential agent mixing to infuse both kidneys' renals. The flow assembly allows an interventional device, e.g. delivery catheter, to advance across the location while directing blood into the renals and perfusing downstream circulation. The renal flow assembly and distal device are used within a common guide sheath through a single puncture wound. Vasodilators, antioxidants, or diuretics are delivered to the kidneys to treat/prevent RCN, CHF, or ARF.

Probable Assignee: ANGIODYNAMICS INC

Earliest Publication Date: 20040325



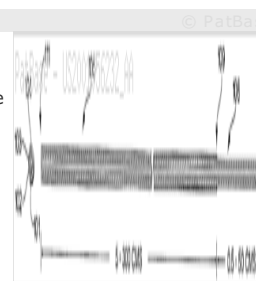
13) Family number: 30090773 (US2001056232A)

MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING TRANSSEPTAL NEEDLE ANTENNA

Abstract: Source: US2001056232A The invention describes a system, method, and means for an MRI transseptal needle that can be visible on an MRI, can act as an antenna and receive MRI signals from surrounding subject matter to generate high-resolution images and can enable real-time active needle tracking during MRI guided transseptal puncture procedures.

Probable Assignee: SURGIVISION INC

Earliest Publication Date: 19971030



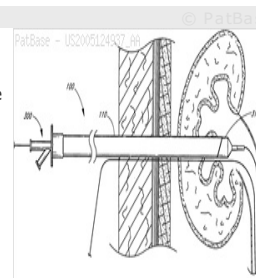
14) Family number: 31978806 (US2005124937A)

EXPANDABLE PERCUTANEOUS SHEATH

Abstract: Source: US2005124937A Disclosed is an expandable percutaneous sheath, for introduction into the body while in a first, low cross-sectional area configuration, and subsequent expansion to a second, enlarged cross-sectional configuration. The sheath is maintained in the first, low cross-sectional configuration by a tubular restraint. In one application, the sheath is utilized to provide access for a diagnostic or therapeutic procedure such as percutaneous nephrostomy or urinary bladder access.

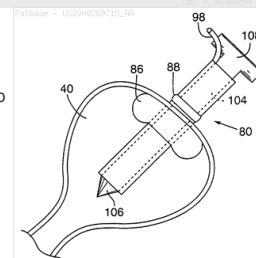
Probable Assignee: ONSET MEDICAL CORP

Earliest Publication Date: 20050609



METHOD FOR PRESSURE MEDIATED SELECTIVE DELIVERY OF THERAPEUTIC SUBSTANCES AND CANNULA

Abstract: Source: US2008269718A Methods and devices are disclosed for selective delivery of therapeutic substances to specific histologic or microanatomic areas of organs. Introduction of the therapeutic substance into a hollow organ space (such as an hepatobiliary duct or the gallbladder lumen) at a controlled pressure, volume or rate allows the substance to reach a predetermined cellular layer (such as the ephithelium or sub-epithelial space). The volume or flow rate of the substance can be controlled so that the intraluminal pressure reaches a predetermined threshold level beyond which subsequent subepithelial delivery of the substance occurs. Alternatively, a lower pressure is selected that does not exceed the threshold level, so that delivery occurs substantially only to the epithelial layer. Such site specific delivery of therapeutic agents permits localized delivery of substances (for example to the interstitial tissue of an organ) in concentrations that may otherwise produce systemic toxicity. Occlusion of venous or lymphatic drainage from the organ can also help prevent systemic administration of therapeutic substances, and increase selective delivery to superficial epithelial cellular layers. Delivery of genetic vectors can also be better targeted to cells where gene expression is desired. The access device comprises a cannula with a wall piercing tracer within the lumen. Two axially spaced inflatable balloons engage the wall securing the cannula and sealing the puncture site. A catheter equipped with an occlusion balloon is guided through the cannula to the location where the therapeutic substance is to be delivered.

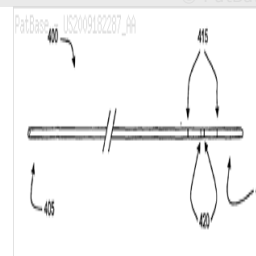


Probable Assignee: US HEALTH

Earliest Publication Date: 19991125

LOCALIZATION OF BODY LUMEN JUNCTIONS

Abstract: Source: US2009182287A Devices, systems, and methods for the localization of body lumen junctions and other intraluminal structure are disclosed. Various embodiments permit clinicians to identify the locations of intraluminal structures and medical devices during non-surgical medical techniques, such as cardiac ablation, by determining the intralumen conductance and/or cross-sectional area at a plurality of locations within the body lumen.



Probable Assignee: CVDEVICES LLC

Earliest Publication Date: 20080103