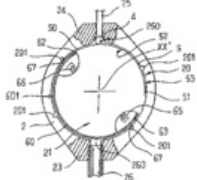
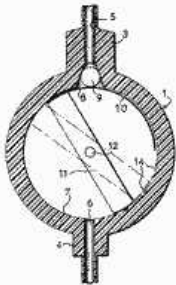
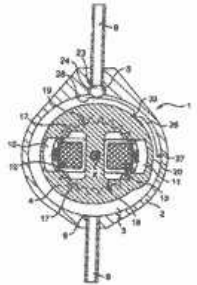
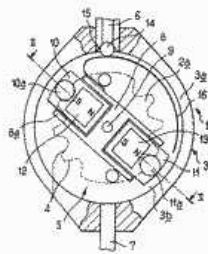
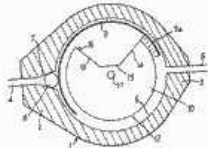
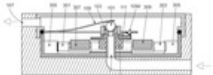
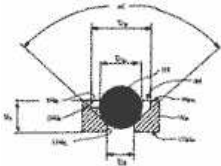
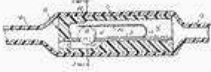
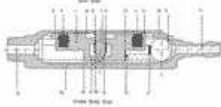
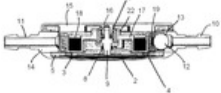
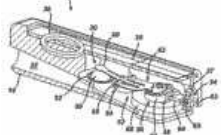


4589 results for Similar patents - Collection: FAMPAT

#	  Title	Publication number	Publ. date	Applicant/Assignee	
1.	Valve for subcutaneous use for the treatment of hydrocephalus and device for regulating	EP1205210	2002-05-15	MARION BERNARD	
The valve consists of a housing with an inner chamber (21) having a cylindrical inner wall, an inlet duct (25) and an outlet duct (26) for cerebro-spinal fluid, a non-return valve such as a ball against the inner end of the feed duct, a spring strip and a mobile component controlled from the outside. The mobile component is in the shape of a flexible elastic arch (60) fitting against the inner cylindrical wall of the chamber so that it does not hinder the passage of fluid towards the outlet duct. The spring strip has one end fastened to the inner cylindrical wall of the chamber and the other free, and one end of the arch is able to slide over its inner surface, applying a pressure to it.					
2.	Valve for the treatment of hydrocephalus	EP0060369	1982-09-22	SOPHYSA CAPITOLA QUALPRO SOPHYSA RUE DES CHATAIGNIERS SOPHYSA SOC SOPHYSA SOCIETE DITE	
This valve adapted to be inserted between a ventricular catheter and a draining catheter comprises a body of flattened cylindrical shape enclosing a chamber having formed through its cylindrical wall an inlet passage for introducing the cephalorachidian fluid and an outlet passage for discharging this fluid. At the inner end of the inlet passage a frustoconical seat engageable by a ball valve acting as a non-return valve is provided, this ball valve being urged against the seat by a curved spring blade extending along the lateral inner wall of the chamber and mounted preferably in overhanging relationship on a diameter bar of magnetic material mounted in turn for concentric rotation on a pivot pin extending across the chamber. A tooth carried by the bar end opposite the spring blade is adapted to engage detent-positioning dents formed in the lateral wall of the chamber. (From US4443214 A)					
3.	Valve for subcutaneous use	EP1604703	2005-12-14	SOPHYSA	
The valve has a body (2) defining a chamber (3) and having an inlet orifice (5) and an outlet orifice (6) at the chamber. A closer (23) partially closes the orifice (5). A plate spring (26) maintains the closer against the orifice (5) to regulate the passage of liquid by the inlet orifice. A rotor (4) has a cam forming surface (20) on which the spring is supported by forming a movable contact with the surface.					
4.	Valve for subcutaneous use and its external control device	EP0688575	1995-12-27	SOPHYSA SOFUISA	
Subcutaneous valve, e.g. for controlling the distribution of a liquid in a prosthesis or implant, consists of a body (1) with a flat cylindrical inner chamber (5), inlet and outlet ducts (6, 7) for connecting to feed and drain catheters, a rotor (8) which can be turned inside the chamber, and a non-return valve such as a ball (14) held in place by a semi-circular spring (16). The rotor incorporates two micro-magnets (12, 13) which can move lengthwise inside it, while the rotor itself is in the form of an H-shaped bar with its sides (8a) acting as guides for the micro-magnets. It also has locking elements in the form of projecting studs or balls (10a, 11a) engaging with cavities (4) in the chamber edge. The micro-magnets are positioned with unlike poles facing one another, allowing the rotor to be turned by an external ring with complementary magnets.					
5.	Valve for the treatment of hydrocephalus	US4673384	1987-06-16	SOPHYSA	
A subcutaneous valve is provided for the treatment of hydrocephalus adapted to be inserted between a ventricular catheter and a distal catheter. The valve comprises a body enclosing a chamber having formed through its cylindrical wall an inlet and outlet passage for cephalorachidian fluid. A rotor is journaled in the chamber for rotation about the chamber axis. A spring blade, fixed to the rotor extends arcuately along a cylindrical wall, bearing deflectably outwardly against a valve member and slides thereon to bias the member against a valve seat with a force depending on the angular position of the rotor and the chamber. The rotor is a disk in the form of a cut-out circular sector having a peripheral surface and two radial end surfaces. A stop means extends from a bottom wall of the chamber between the radial end surfaces of the rotor. The foregoing valve avoids the siphon effect when a patient moves between vertical and horizontal positions and is easily calibrated at any desired closing pressure for implantation.					
6.	Shunt valve assembly	EP2967381	2016-01-20	HAKIM CARLOS	
An externally programmable shunt valve assembly that includes a magnetic rotor that is operable in response to an externally applied magnetic field and configured to increase or decrease the working pressure of the shunt valve assembly in finite increments.					

7.	High pressure range hydrocephalus valve system	EP1642613	2006-04-05	INTEGRA LIFESCIENCES SWITZERLAND CODMAN NEURO INTEGRA LIFESCIENCE SWITZERLAND SÄRL JOHNSON & JOHNSON	A valve for use in a shunt system to drain fluid from one part of a patient's body to another is provided. In an exemplary embodiment, the valve is operable at a threshold pressure that is selectively adjustable up to at least about 400 mm H₂O at increments in the range of about 10 mm H₂O to 40 mm H₂O. The ability of the valve to operate at a high threshold pressure and to be adjusted at relatively small increments renders the valve particularly advantageous for use in younger hydrocephalus patients. In particular, the operating pressure of the valve can be gradually limited in small increments over a period of time to slowly force the patient's own resorption system to circulate cerebrospinal fluid. At high operating pressures of at least about 400 mm H₂O shunt independence can be achieved thereby allowing the shunt to be successfully removed.	
8.	Shunt valve	US4332255	1982-06-01	JOHNSON & JOHNSON HAKIM HAKIM CARLOS HAKIN	In a surgically implantable shunt system for venting cerebrospinal fluid in the treatment of hydrocephaly, a valve and the method of testing it are disclosed. The valve comprises an elongate hollow valve body into which a flat plate tightly fits, partitioning the valve body into an outlet and an inlet chamber. The flat plate has a circular aperture connecting the chambers and upon which rests a spherical ball of diameter larger than the aperture. A flat spring biases the ball against the circular periphery of the aperture creating a circular seal and providing a precisely defined back pressure, low hysteresis and low susceptibility to bridging by debris. Testing for leakage is accomplished by illuminating with light of a suitable frequency the aperture with ball seated and detecting any light transmitted therethrough.	
9.	Adjustable hydrocephalus valve	EP1575654	2005-09-21	CHRISTOPH MIETHKE CHRISTOPH MEATKE GESELLSCHAFT MITT BESHÄCKTEL HUFTUNGS & COMPAGNIE COMMANDOMITO GESELLSCHAFT GERMANY FEDERAL REPUBLIC 1 4 4 6 9 POTSDAM URANENBEIG 2 MIETHKE CHRISTOPH	The invention relates to an adjustable hydrocephalus valve comprising a mechanical brake. Said brake can be decoupled by pressing the valve housing percutaneously and allows in this state to adjust the opening characteristics of the valve by rotating externally disposed magnets. In order to detect the adjusted pressure or in order to adjust the pressure, specific adjustment or measuring pin principles are presented which simplify and at the same time improve the respective functions of measuring and adjusting.	
10.	Adjustable implantable valve having non-invasive position indicator	US4676772	1987-06-30	BROWN BROTHERS HARRIMAN NMT NEUROSCIENCES	A non-invasively adjustable cerebrospinal fluid pressure relief valve includes a magnetized element which is positionable, through application of an external magnetic field, to permit post-implantation adjustment of the valve's opening threshold pressure setting. An indicator for non-invasively ascertaining the relative adjustment setting of the valve following implantation includes a magnetic pointer which rotates to a position in alignment with the magnetic field produced by the magnetized element. To provide a reference against which the relative valve setting can be measured, the indicator includes an alignment structure which repeatedly orients the indicator relative to the implanted valve.	
11.	Adjustable hydrocephalus valve with spring	EP3023119	2016-05-25	CHRISTOPH MIETHKE C MIETHKE MIETHKE	An adjustable hydrocephalus valve for pressure equalization of the cerebrospinal fluid in the cranium of a hydrocephalus patient. The valve is adjustable to change the opening and closing pressure of the valve. The valve housing has a cover portion that can be depressed to thereby disengage a locking device to permit adjustment of the valve. The cover portion bulges outwardly, but bulges inwardly when depressed. The cover portion snaps when moved between the outward bulge and the inward bulge to thereby generate an audio and/or visual signal indicating that the cover portion has been switched from the outward bulge to the inward bulge, and vice versa. (From US9572965 B2)	
12.	Apparatus and method for adjusting a locking mechanism of a shunt valve	EP1738792	2007-01-03	INTEGRA LIFESCIENCES SWITZERLAND CODMAN NEURO	A shunt valve assembly (12) includes an electromechanical brake mechanism (34) that locks a position of a pressure setting mechanism (32) within a shunt valve assembly. The electromechanical brake can maintain the position of the pressure setting mechanism in the presence of a relatively strong magnetic field to maintain a set pressure differential within the shunt valve assembly. In certain cases, the shunt valve requires repositioning of the pressure setting mechanism within the shunt valve assembly to adjust a fluid flow rate through the shunt valve assembly. A clinician can activate an external controller (14) to transmit a signal to the shunt valve assembly through magnetically coupled antennas between the controller and the shunt valve. The shunt valve assembly utilizes the signal to activate the braking mechanism and unlock the pressure setting mechanism. The clinician then operates the controller to non-invasively reposition the pressure setting mechanism and adjust the pressure at which the shunt valve opens.	
13.	Indicator tool for use with an implantable adjustable valve	EP3388105	2018-10-17	DEPUY SYNTHES INTEGRA LIFESCIENCES SWITZERLAND CODMAN & SHURTLEFF CODMAN & SHURTLEFF CODMAN NEURO INTEGRA LIFESCIENCES SWITZERLAND SÄRL	An indicator tool 304 for use with an implanted valve unit having a plurality of performance settings. The tool comprises a housing with a readout window 344 and an indicator wheel assembly 359 capable of rotating within the housing on a spindle rotatably supported by the housing, and carrying indicia of performance settings sequentially viewable through the readout window. The tool also comprises at least one magnet 360, 362 carried by the indicator wheel assembly to detect an actual setting of the implanted valve unit and a release mechanism 332 which, when actuated by a user from a first position to a second position, enables the indicator wheel to rotate as the magnet is drawn toward the actual setting of the implanted valve unit using a complementary system of a first gear 330 and at least one catch 327, 329.	