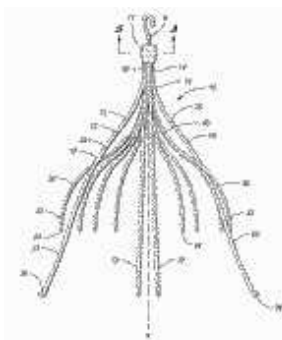
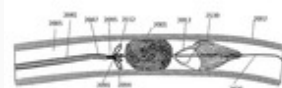
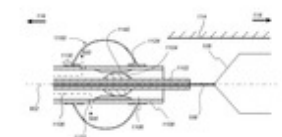
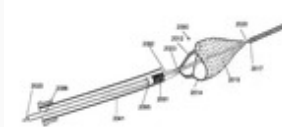


44 results for (clot and (remov+ or retriev+) and (curve 5w strut+))/TI/AB/TX - Collection: FAMPAT

#	 Title	Publication number	Publ. date	Applicant/Assignee		
1.	Clot capture systems	EP2341845	2011-07-13	NEURAVI		100 %
A clot capture system for disengaging a clot 2001 from a vessel wall 2002 and removing the clot 2001 from the vessel 202, comprises a clot capture device 2140 for placement on a distal side of a clot 2001. The clot capture device 2140 has a retracted delivery configuration and an expanded deployed configuration. The clot removal device has a proximal support frame 2012, and a distal fibre net 2130. The support frame 2012 has a retracted delivery configuration and an expanded deployed configuration. The proximal support frame 2012 in the expanded configuration defines a proximal inlet mouth for engaging a clot 2001 and a net 2130 for confining the clot 2001. An elongate member facilitates capture and/or withdrawal of a clot 2001 from a vessel 2002. The system also comprises a clot debonding device 2091 for placement on a proximal side of a clot 2001. The clot debonding device 2091 has a retracted delivery configuration and an expanded deployed configuration and comprises a clot engagement element 2112 which defines a distal abutment in the deployed configuration for urging a clot 2001 into the clot capture device 2140.						
2.	Methods, devices, and systems for postconditioning with clot removal	EP2869887	2015-05-13	COGNITION MEDICAL		99 %
COGNITION MEDICAL COGNITION MEDICAL						
New devices, systems, and methods are disclosed for preventing, treating, and/or at least minimizing ischemia and/or reperfusion injury by restoring and/or modulating blood flow, particularly in the cerebral vasculature where blood vessels are narrow and tortuous. These devices, systems, and methods make it possible for a clinician to adequately and systematically restore blood flow to ischemic tissue while simultaneously modulating the blood flow to minimize reperfusion injury.						
3.	Clot capture systems and associated methods	US20130144326	2013-06-06	NEURAVI		98 %
A clot capture system for disengaging a clot from a vessel wall and removing the clot from the vessel. The system may include a clot capture device for placement on a distal side of a clot. The clot capture device may have a retracted delivery configuration and an expanded deployed configuration. The clot removal device may have a proximal support frame, and a distal fiber net. The support frame may have a retracted delivery configuration and an expanded deployed configuration. The proximal support frame in the expanded configuration may define a proximal inlet mouth for engaging a clot and a net for confining the clot. An elongate member may facilitate capture and/or withdrawal of a clot from a vessel.						
4.	Removable vena cava filter having improved centering capabilities	EP2158874	2010-03-03	COOK		98 %
A removable filter (10) having a collapsed state and an expanded state for capturing thrombi in a blood vessel is disclosed. The filter comprises a plurality of primary struts (12) and a plurality of secondary struts. Each primary strut in the expanded state extends from a primary strut first end to an anchoring hook (26). Each primary strut extends arcuately along a longitudinal axis and linearly radially. The plurality of primary strut first ends are attached together along the longitudinal axis (x). Each secondary strut in the expanded state extends from a secondary strut first end to a free end. Each secondary strut extends arcuately along the longitudinal axis and linearly radially. The plurality of secondary struts are attached together along the longitudinal axis. The plurality of secondary struts centralize the filter in the expanded state in the blood vessel.						
5.	Clot capture systems and associated methods	US20160317168	2016-11-03	NEURAVI		97 %
A clot capture system for disengaging a clot from a vessel wall and removing the clot from the vessel. The system may include a clot capture device for placement on a distal side of a clot. The clot capture device may have a retracted delivery configuration and an expanded deployed configuration. The clot removal device may have a proximal support frame, and a distal fiber net. The support frame may have a retracted delivery configuration and an expanded deployed configuration. The proximal support frame in the expanded configuration may define a proximal inlet mouth for engaging a clot and a net for confining the clot. An elongate member may facilitate capture and/or withdrawal of a clot from a vessel.						



6. **Removable vena cava filter for reduced trauma in collapsed configuration** EP1737382

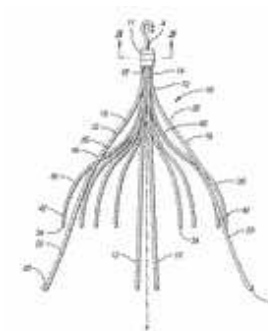
2007-01-03

COOK

94 %

WILLIAM COOK EUROPE

The present invention provides a **removable** vena cava filter for capturing thrombi in a blood vessel. The filter (10) comprises a plurality of primary **struts** (12) having first ends attached together along a longitudinal axis. Each primary **strut** has an arcuate segment extending from the first end to an anchoring hook (26). The primary **struts** are configured to move between an expanded state for engaging the anchoring hooks with the blood vessel and a collapsed state for filter **retrieval** or delivery. Each primary **strut** is configured to cross another primary **strut** along the longitudinal axis in the collapsed state such that the arcuate segments occupy a first diameter (D1) greater than a second diameter (D2) occupied by the anchoring hooks in the collapsed state for filter **retrieval** or delivery.



7. **Device for preventing clot migration from left atrial appendage** EP2363075

2011-09-07

REX MEDICAL

93 %

TYCO HEALTHCARE

A device for placement within the left atrial appendage (B) of a patient comprising a retention member (12, 112, 150, 212) and a material (30, 120, 160, 215) positioned within the retention member and unattached thereto. The retention member has a first elongated configuration for delivery and a second expanded configuration for placement within the left atrial appendage. The material is configured to float within the retention member. The retention member can have at least one appendage wall engagement member (14, 14', 114, 214) to secure the retention member to the appendage.

8. **Vascular and bodily duct treatment devices** EP2451378

2012-05-16

STRYKER

93 %

CONCENTRIC MEDICAL

A device including a self-expandable member having a proximal end portion and a main body portion. The self-expandable member is movable from a first delivery position to a second placement position, in the first delivery position the expandable member being in an unexpanded position and having a nominal first diameter and in the second position the expandable member being in a radially expanded position and having a second nominal diameter greater than the first nominal diameter for deployment within a vessel or duct of a patient. The expandable member includes a plurality of cell structures with the cell structures in the main body portion extending circumferentially around a longitudinal axis of the expandable member and the cell structures in the proximal end portion extending less than circumferentially around the longitudinal axis of the expandable member.

9. **Removable vena cava filter having inwardly positioned anchoring hooks in collapsed configuration** EP1737384

2007-01-03

COOK

92 %

The present invention involves a **removable** filter for capturing thrombi in a blood vessel. The filter comprises a plurality of primary **struts** and a plurality of secondary **struts**. The plurality of primary **struts** has first ends attached together along a longitudinal axis. Each primary **strut** has an arcuate segment extending from the first end to an anchoring hook. The primary **struts** are configured to move between an expanded state for engaging the anchoring hooks with the blood vessel and a collapsed state for filter **retrieval** or delivery. Each primary **strut** is configured to cross another primary **strut** along the longitudinal axis in the collapsed state such that each anchoring hook faces the longitudinal axis away from the blood vessel for filter **retrieval** or delivery. The plurality of secondary **struts** has connected ends attached together along the longitudinal axis. The secondary **struts** extend therefrom to free ends to centralize the filter in the expanded in the blood vessel.

10. **Removable vena cava filter with anchoring feature for reduced trauma** EP1737385

2007-01-03

COOK

92 %

WILLIAM COOK EUROPE

The present invention involves a **removable** filter (10) for capturing thrombi in a blood vessel. The filter comprises a plurality of **struts** (12) having first ends attached together along a longitudinal axis (X) of the filter. Each **strut** has a body member (15) extending from the first end along the longitudinal axis to an anchoring hook (26) defining a **strut** axis (S). Each **strut** is configured to move along a **strut** path (P) relative to the longitudinal axis between an expanded state for engaging with the blood vessel and a collapsed state for filter delivery or **retrieval**. Each anchoring hook has an angle of up to about 90 degrees relative to the **strut** axis.

11.	Removable vena cava filter	EP1737381	2007-01-03	COOK WILLIAM COOK EUROPE WILLIAM COOK EURO APP WILSON COOK EUROP WILSON COOK EUROPE	87 %
The present invention provides a removable vena cava filter (10) for capturing thrombi in a blood vessel. The filter comprises a plurality of primary struts (12) having first ends attached together along a longitudinal axis. Each primary strut includes an arcuate segment having a first tensile strength. The arcuate segment extends from the first end to an anchoring hook (26). The anchoring hook is integral with the arcuate segment and having the first thickness and first tensile strength. The filter further comprises a plurality of secondary struts (30) freely spaced between the primary struts and having connected ends attached together along the longitudinal axis. Each secondary strut freely extends from the connected end to a free end avoiding contact with other secondary struts and primary struts. Each secondary strut has a second tensile strength.					
12.	Vascular and bodily duct treatment devices	EP2670345	2013-12-11	STRYKER CONCENTRIC MEDICAL	81 %
Devices including, but not limited to, a self-expandable member having a proximal end portion and a main body portion. The self-expandable member is movable from a first delivery position to a second placement position, in the first delivery position the expandable member being in an unexpanded position and having a nominal first diameter and in the second position the expandable member being in a radially expanded position and having a second nominal diameter greater than the first nominal diameter for deployment within a vessel or duct of a patient. The expandable member includes a plurality of cell structures with the cell structures in the main body portion extending circumferentially around a longitudinal axis of the expandable member and the cell structures in the proximal end portion extending less than circumferentially around the longitudinal axis of the expandable member.					
13.	Vein filter	EP2428186	2012-03-14	ARGON MEDICAL DEVICES ARGON MEDICAL DEVAISHIZU REX MEDICAL	80 %
A vessel filter comprises a first region and a second region. The first region includes a filtering section (19) for capturing particles and having a first transverse dimension. The second region includes a mounting section (17) for mounting the filter within the vessel, the mounting section having a second transverse dimension greater than the first transverse dimension and including vessel engaging structure to retain the filter. The first region further includes a retrieval region. The retrieval region includes a hook (290) having a cut out exposing an internal annular surface (294), the annular surface dimensioned to receive a portion (504) of a retrieval sheath (510).					
14.	Band-shaped occlusion means	EP3380018	2018-10-03	FEMTOS FEMTOS FEMTOS PHENOX	72 %
The invention relates to an implant for vascular use, which implant can be transported through a catheter and is intended in particular to influence the flow of blood in the area of arteriovenous defects, for example fistulas and aneurysms, to fill the bulge caused by the defect, to promote clot formation and to cover the neck of the defect. The implant according to the invention has an occlusion unit (1, 13) of three-dimensional shape composed of a plurality of sub-units (5a, 14) made from a framework of struts (5, 16, 17), wherein a cover, preferably a membrane (6), is located between struts (5, 16, 17).					
15.	Removable occlusion system for aneurysm neck	EP0996370	2000-05-03	STRYKER STRYKER EUROPEAN HOLDINGS I BOSTON SCIENTIFIC BOSTON SCIENTIFIC SCIMED	63 %
A system for treating an aneurysm (26) in a vessel (28) includes a delivery device (10) having a delivery portion suitable for delivery of embolic material (44). The delivery device (10) is placed in a neck (40) of the aneurysm (36) and an expandable member (16) is placed proximate the neck (40). The expandable member (16) is expanded to overlie substantially the entire neck (40). Embolic material (44) is delivered to the aneurysm (36) with the delivery device. The expandable member (16) is held over the neck (40) to inhibit movement of the embolic material (44) out of the aneurysm (36). Blood is allowed to flow out of the aneurysm (36), past the neck (40) of the aneurysm (36), and through the vessel (28) while the expandable member (16) is held over the neck (40) of the aneurysm (36).					
16.	Devices and methods for excluding the left atrial appendage	EP3531926	2019-09-04	CONFORMAL MEDICAL	60 %
Devices and methods are described for occluding the left atrial appendage (LAA). The device excludes the LAA from blood flow to prevent blood from clotting within the LAA and subsequently embolizing, particularly in patients with atrial fibrillation. The implantable device is delivered via transcatheter delivery into the LAA and secured within the LAA. The implant comprises an expandable and compliant frame and an expandable and conformable tubular foam body carried by the frame. The device may have a thromboresistant cover at a proximal end and a thromboresistant coating on the foam body. The frame may have recapture struts inclining radially outwardly in the distal direction from a central hub. The frame may have axially extending side wall struts, with adjacent pairs of side wall struts joined at one or more apices. Anchors extend from the frame to engage tissue. The anchors can also be reversible to allow retraction of the anchors and repositioning or retrieval of the device.					

17.	Vein filter	EP2382945	2011-11-02	ARGON MEDICAL DEVICES REX MEDICAL	59 %
A vessel filter (1010) comprises a first region (1012) and a second region (1024), the filter movable between a collapsed position for delivery to the vessel and an expanded position for placement within the vessel. The first region (1012) has a filter portion (1019) having a converging region (1022) to direct particles toward the center of the filter. The first region includes a plurality of spaced apart filter struts (1014), the struts each having a plurality of hooks (1032) at the second region. The hooks have a vessel penetrating tip (1034) and a heel (1044), the penetrating tip of one hook longitudinally aligned in the collapsed position with a portion of the heel of an adjacent hook.					
18.	Device and associated percutaneous minimally invasive method for creating a venous valve	EP3576674	2019-12-11	CR BARD C-R SEA ALBAD	53 %
A device includes a stent scaffold structure supporting a patch on an interior surface thereof. The device may be used to produce a neovalve in a percutaneous minimally invasive manner. Exemplary methods include implanting the device, permitting a growth layer to form over at least a portion of the patch, and separating the patch from the stent scaffold thereby forming a slit or gap in the vessel wall to act as a valve similar to the surgical neovalve.					
19.	A vascular filter device	EP2967804	2016-01-20	COVIDIEN NOVATE MEDICAL	41 %
A vascular filter device (1) has a support (2) for engaging the wall of a blood vessel. A filter has filter elements (5) having proximal segments (10) connected to the support (3) and distal segments at least temporarily restrained at a distal apex (7) by a holder when in a filtering closed position. At least one filter element (5) extends radially outwardly with respect to a device longitudinal axis when unconstrained. The filter element may extend in a curve with a concave portion facing radially outwardly in an unconstrained configuration.					
20.	Vein filter	EP2252236	2010-11-24	REX MEDICAL	39 %
A vessel filter (10) comprising a first region and a second region wherein the filter is movable between a collapsed position for delivery to the vessel and an expanded position for placement within the vessel. A first region has a filter portion (19) having a converging region (21) to direct particles toward the center of the filter and having a plurality of spaced apart elongated struts (14) and, a plurality of connecting struts (14a, 14b) extending at an angle from the elongated struts to form closed geometric shapes (25). The second region is a flared region (17) in the expanded position to have a transverse dimension increasing toward a second end portion opposite the first end portion. The second region includes vessel engaging hooks (72a, 72b) at the second end portion. The filter has a plurality of closed looped spacer struts (40) extending radially with respect to a longitudinal axis of the filter when the filter is in the expanded position, positioned distally of the filter portion.					
21.	Bioabsorbable polymeric medical device	CN103494661	2014-01-08	ORBUSNEICH MEDICAL	32 %
The present invention relates to a cardiovascular tube-shaped lockable and expandable bioabsorbable scaffold having a low immunogenicity manufactured from a crystallizable bioabsorbable polymer composition or blend. The scaffold forms the tube in the way of rotating about a longitudinal axis, and scaffold has a proximal end and a distal end, and is flexible and expandable, and has an expandable shape. The scaffold comprises: a first multi-component strut unit structure spirally extending from the proximal end of the scaffold to the distal end thereof; and a second multi-component strut unit structure extending from the proximal end of the scaffold to the distal end thereof, wherein when the components spirally extend from the proximal end of the scaffold to the distal end thereof, an angle from 120 degrees to 180 degrees is formed between the component of the first multi-component strut unit structure and the component of the second multi-component strut unit structure.					
22.	Prosthesis having varied concentration of beneficial agent	EP1562518	2005-08-17	ABBOTT LABORATORIES	31 %
An interventional device for delivery of beneficial agent to a lumen and methods of loading and manufacture of the same, which include a prosthesis loaded with beneficial agent to provide a controlled dosage concentration of beneficial agent to the lumen. The beneficial agent is loaded onto the prosthesis by a fluid-dispenser having a dispensing element capable of dispensing the beneficial agent in discrete droplets, each droplet having a controlled trajectory. The interventional device has a controlled local areal density of beneficial agent for systemic delivery or delivery to the luminal wall. The local areal density of beneficial agent may be varied along the prosthesis. The interventional device includes overlapping or bifurcated stents having a controlled areal density of beneficial agent.					
23.	Small vessel stent designs	EP1804721	2007-07-11	BIOSENSORS INTERNATIONAL CARDIO MIND CARDIOMIND	30 %
A medical device and methods for making and delivery or implantation of prostheses within hollow body organs and vessels or other luminal anatomy include a self-expanding stent (10) including an expanded shape and a compressed shape wherein a plurality of strut (14) define a plurality of teardrop-shaped openings (16) along substantially a whole length of struts. The subject technologies may be used in the treatment of atherosclerosis in stenting procedures.					
24.	Bioabsorbable polymeric medical device	EP2043554	2009-04-08	ORBUSNEICH MEDICAL PTE ORBUSNEICH MEDICAL	28 %
In embodiments there is described a cardiovascular tube-shaped lockable and expandable bioabsorbable scaffold having a low immunogenicity manufactured from a crystallizable bioabsorbable polymer composition or blend.					

25.	Implantable valve device	EP2209440	2010-07-28	COOK CHAMBERS, SEAN JAFFE, NORMAN PAUL, RAM	27 %
Valve devices, methods of making valve devices, and methods of treating various venous-related conditions, disorders and/or diseases are described. In one embodiment, a valve device includes an expandable support frame and a bioprosthetic valve attached to the support frame. The bioprosthetic valve comprises a leaflet and a contiguous wall portion harvested from a multi-leaflet xenogeneic valve. The contiguous wall portion includes the attachment region where the leaflets attaches to the vessel wall and, in some embodiments, includes the natural margins of attachment between the leaflet and vessel wall.					
26.	Bioabsorbable polymeric medical device	EP2349125	2011-08-03	ORBUSNEICH MEDICAL PTE ORBUSNEICH MEDICAL	24 %
In embodiments there is described a cardiovascular tube-shaped lockable and expandable bioabsorbable scaffold having a low immunogenicity manufactured from a crystallizable bioabsorbable polymer composition or blend.					
27.	Vein filter	WO2004/098459	2004-11-18	REX MEDICAL	23 %
A vein filter (10) movable between a collapsed position for delivery to the vessel and an expanded position for placement within the vessel. The first region (17) of the filter has a mounting portion (20) for mounting the vessel filter within the vessel and a first filter portion (30) converging to form a first converging region (32) at a first end portion, positioned radially and axially inwardly of an end of the mounting portion. The second region (19) of the filter has a transverse dimension decreasing toward a second end portion opposite the first end portion to form a second filter portion (40) at the second end portion on the opposing side of the filter from the first filter portion.					
28.	Coated medical devices for the treatment of vascular disease	EP1362602	2003-11-19	CARDINAL HEALTH SWITZERLAND 515 WYETH CARDINAL HEALTH 529 CORDIS JOHNSON & JOHNSON	22 %
Implantable medical devices are coated to reduce a biological organism's reaction to the introduction of the medical device to the organism. The medical devices are be coated with any number of biocompatible materials. Therapeutic drugs, agents or compounds may be mixed with the biocompatible materials and affixed to at least a portion of the medical device. In addition to reducing or substantially eliminating a biological organism's reaction to the introduction of the medical device to the organism, the medical device in combination with one or more therapeutic drugs, agents and/or compounds may be utilized to treat various vascular diseases, for example, restenosis and vulnerable plaque. In the case of vulnerable plaque, one or more drugs, agents or compounds may be utilized to treat the various aspects of vulnerable plaque and these drugs, agents and/or compounds may be released with a given release profile for the most effective treatment. Various materials and coating methodologies may be utilized to maintain the drugs, agents or compounds on the medical device until delivered and positioned. <IMAGE>					
29.	Coated medical devices and sterilization thereof	EP1322342	2003-07-02	CORDIS JOHNSON & JOHNSON	22 %
Medical devices, and in particular implantable medical devices, may be coated to minimize or substantially eliminate a biological organism's reaction to the introduction of the medical device to the organism. The medical devices may be coated with any number of biocompatible materials. Therapeutic drugs, agents or compounds may be mixed with the biocompatible materials and affixed to at least a portion of the medical device. These therapeutic drugs, agents or compounds may also further reduce a biological organism's reaction to the introduction of the medical device to the organism. Various materials and coating methodologies may be utilized to maintain the drugs, agents or compounds on the medical device until delivered and positioned. An efficient and effective sterilization process is also set forth.					
30.	Coating compositions for bioactive agents	EP1740236	2007-01-10	SURMODICS DIX THERMO INKOPOREITIDO	22 %
A coating composition and related method for use in applying a bioactive agent to a surface in a manner that will permit the bioactive agent to be released from the coating in vivo. The composition is particularly well suited for coating the surface of implantable medical device, such as a stent or catheter, in order to permit the device to release bioactive agent to the surrounding tissue over time. The composition includes a plurality of compatible polymers having different properties that can permit them to be combined together to provide an optimal combination of such properties as durability, biocompatibility, and release kinetics.					
31.	Radially rigid and longitudinally flexible multi-element intravascular stent	EP3522837	2019-08-14	EFEMORAL MEDICAL EPHEMORAL MEDICAL EFEMORAL MEDICAL	21 %
A multi-element, vascular stent may be used to maintain or enhance patency of a blood vessel. The stent may be used in peripheral blood vessels, which may be long and/or tortuous. By using multiple, separate stent elements that are balloon expandable, the multi-element stent may be stronger than a traditional self-expanding stent but may also be more flexible, due to its multiple-element configuration, than a traditional balloon-expandable stent. The distance between stent elements may be based on characteristics of the stent and the target vessel location such that the stent elements do not touch one another during skeletal movement. Thus, the multi-element, vascular stent described herein may be particularly advantageous for treating long lesions in tortuous peripheral blood vessels.					

32. Multi-element bioresorbable intravascular stent EP3265037

2018-01-10

EFEMORAL MEDICAL

21 %

A multi-element, bioresorbable, vascular stent may be used to maintain or enhance patency of a blood vessel. The stent may be used in peripheral blood vessels, which may be long and/or tortuous. By using multiple, separate stent elements that are balloon expandable, the multi-element stent may be stronger than a traditional self-expanding stent but may also be more flexible, due to its multiple-element configuration, than a traditional balloon-expandable stent. Thus, the multi-element, bioresorbable, vascular stent described herein may be particularly advantageous for treating long lesions in tortuous peripheral blood vessels.

33. Coated medical devices

EP2196226

2010-06-16

ETHICON

CORDIS

JOHNSON & JOHNSON

LLANOS GERARD H.

ROLLER MARK B.

1 more...



21 %

Medical devices, and in particular implantable medical devices, may be coated to minimize or substantially eliminate a biological organism's reaction to the introduction of the medical device to the organism. The medical devices may be coated with any number of biocompatible materials. Therapeutic drugs, agents or compounds may be mixed with the biocompatible materials and affixed to at least a portion of the medical device. These therapeutic drugs, agents or compounds may also further reduce a biological organism's reaction to the introduction of the medical device to the organism. Various materials and coating methodologies may be utilized to maintain the drugs, agents or compounds on the medical device until delivered and positioned.

34. Apparatus and procedure for trapping embolic debris

EP2768550

2014-08-27

DON MICHAEL INTERNATIONAL

DON MICHAEL T

19 %

A collapsible and deployable filter for blocking debris and passing blood in a blood vessel in a patient's body, the filter including; a framework of a flexible material, constructed to have a radially compressed state, in which the framework is radially compressed by radial deforming forces, and a radially expanded state to obdurate an artery; and a flexible filter material secured to said framework and having pores dimensioned to prevent the passage of debris therethrough while allowing the passage of blood. The filter has, in the radially expanded state of the framework, a generally conical or frustoconical form with a large diameter end, a small diameter end opposite to the large diameter end, and a side surface extending between the ends. The filter has an opening that is free of filter material at the small diameter end or in the side surface.

35. Stent for placement in living body, and stent delivery system

EP2322121

2011-05-18

TERUMO

18 %

A stent (1) is provided with a plurality of first wave-shaped **struts** (3) extending in the axial direction of the stent (1) and arranged in the circumferential direction of the stent (1), a plurality of second wave-shaped **struts** (4) each located between the first wave-shaped **struts** (3), and one or more connecting **struts** (5) for each interconnecting the first wave-shaped **strut** (3) and the second wave-shaped **strut** (4) which are adjacent to each other, the one or more connecting **struts** (5) extending in the axial direction over a predetermined length. The apexes (41, 42) of the second wave-shaped **struts** (4) are shifted a predetermined distance in the axial direction of the stent (1) relative to the apexes (31, 32) of the first wave-shaped **struts** (3) which are located close to the apexes (41, 42) in the circumferential direction of the stent (1) and which are curved in the same direction as the apexes (41, 42).

36. Vein filter

US20050165441

2005-07-28

ARGON MEDICAL DEVICES

15 %

A vessel filter comprising a first region and a second region wherein the filter is movable between a collapsed position for delivery to the vessel and an expanded position for placement within the vessel. A first region has a filter portion having a converging region at a first end portion to direct particles toward the center of the filter and the second region is flared in the expanded position to have a transverse dimension increasing toward a second end portion opposite the first end portion. The second region includes a vessel engaging portion at the second end portion. The second region includes a plurality of spaced apart **struts** with adjacent **struts** being joined.

37. Coated medical devices

EP1322235

2003-07-02

WYETH

CORDIS

JOHNSON & JOHNSON



11 %

Medical devices, and in particular implantable medical devices, may be coated to minimize or substantially eliminate a biological organism's reaction to the introduction of the medical device to the organism. The medical devices may be coated with any number of biocompatible materials. Therapeutic drugs, agents or compounds may be mixed with the biocompatible materials and affixed to at least a portion of the medical device. These therapeutic drugs, agents or compounds may also further reduce a biological organism's reaction to the introduction of the medical device to the organism. Various materials and coating methodologies may be utilized to maintain the drugs, agents or compounds on the medical device until delivered and positioned.

38. Indicating device of tool handle

US20060016299

2006-01-26

ARGON MEDICAL DEVICES

10 %

An indicating device of a tool handle of a tool is disclosed. The tool has a tool body. The indicating device of a tool handle has a tool body having a driving head at one end and a handle at another end; a first color layer being installed on the handle; a second color layer covering the first color layer, but at least one end of the first color layer being exposed out of the second color layer; the color of the second color layer different from that of the first color layer; an indicating portion at a bottom end of the first color layer; the shape of the indicating portion being corresponding to the driver head; the indicating portion at the bottom of the first color layer having the same color the second color layer. A method for forming the indicating device of a tool handle is also disclosed.

39.	Radially expandable stent	EP1017336	2000-07-12	COOK MED INSTITUTE MIDI INSTITUTE	9 %
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A radially expandable stent (10) made from a cannula or sheet of biocompatible material that includes at least one longitudinal segment (14) comprised of a series of laterally interconnected closed cells (13). Each closed cell of a longitudinal segment is defined laterally by a pair of longitudinal **struts** (15, 16) that are interconnected at each end by a circumferentially adjustable member (19, 20). When the stent is expanded using a balloon (47), the opposing circumferentially adjustable members deform to allow circumferential expansion of the longitudinal segment, while the length of the segment, as defined by the longitudinal **struts**, is maintained. Self-expanding versions of the stent utilize a nickel-titanium alloy. Adjacent longitudinal segments are joined by flexible interconnection segments (21) that permit the stent to bend laterally. The flexible interconnection segment is comprised of curvilinear **struts** (22, 23) that form a series of serpentine bends (81) that distribute lateral bending forces. In a preferred embodiment, a short **strut** interconnects a longitudinal segment and adjacent interconnection segment. Each interconnection **strut** attaches to the longitudinal segment within a region (27) at the end (17) of a longitudinal **strut** (15) dividing two adjacent closed cells.

40.	Medical devices, drug coatings and methods of maintaining the drug coatings thereon	US20060222756	2006-10-05	ETHICON CORDIS WYETH	7 %
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Medical devices, and in particular implantable medical devices, may be coated to minimize or substantially eliminate a biological organism's reaction to the introduction of the medical device to the organism. The medical devices may be coated with any number of biocompatible materials. Therapeutic drugs, agents or compounds may be mixed with the biocompatible materials and affixed to at least a portion of the medical device. These therapeutic drugs, agents or compounds may also further reduce a biological organism's reaction to the introduction of the medical device to the organism. Various materials and coating methodologies may be utilized to maintain the drugs, agents or compounds on the medical device until delivered and positioned.

41.	Medical devices, drug coatings and methods for maintaining the drug coatings thereon	US20070179597	2007-08-02	CORDIS	7 %
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Medical devices, and in particular implantable medical devices, may be coated to minimize or substantially eliminate a biological organism's reaction to the introduction of the medical device to the organism. The medical devices may be coated with any number of biocompatible materials. Therapeutic drugs, agents or compounds may be mixed with the biocompatible materials and affixed to at least a portion of the medical device. These therapeutic drugs, agents or compounds may also further reduce a biological organism's reaction to the introduction of the medical device to the organism. Various materials and coating methodologies may be utilized to maintain the drugs, agents or compounds on the medical device until delivered and positioned.

42.	Medical devices, drug coatings and methods for maintaining the drug coatings thereon	US20100285089	2010-11-11	ETHICON WYETH	7 %
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Medical devices, and in particular implantable medical devices, may be coated to minimize or substantially eliminate a biological organism's reaction to the introduction of the medical device to the organism. Therapeutic drugs, agents or compounds may be mixed with the biocompatible materials and affixed to at least a portion of the medical device. Various materials and coating methodologies may be utilized to maintain the drugs, agents or compounds on the medical device until delivered and positioned. In particular, disclosed herein is a drug delivery device comprising a balloon-expandable intraluminal stent, and a pharmaceutical agent-containing coating, wherein the coating comprises a biocompatible polyfluoro copolymer that comprises about eighty-five weight percent vinylidene fluoride copolymerized with about fifteen weight percent hexafluoropropylene and a pharmaceutical agent intermixed with said polyfluoro copolymer.

43.	Medical devices, drug coatings and methods for maintaining the drug coatings thereon	US20070276473	2007-11-29	ETHICON WYETH CORDIS	  7 %
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Medical devices, and in particular implantable medical devices, may be coated to minimize or substantially eliminate a biological organism's reaction to the introduction of the medical device to the organism. The medical devices may be coated with any number of biocompatible materials. Therapeutic drugs, agents or compounds may be mixed with the biocompatible materials and affixed to at least a portion of the medical device. These therapeutic drugs, agents or compounds may also further reduce a biological organism's reaction to the introduction of the medical device to the organism. Various materials and coating methodologies may be utilized to maintain the drugs, agents or compounds on the medical device until delivered and positioned.

44.	Vein filter	US20040116959	2004-06-17	ARGON MEDICAL DEVICES REX MEDICAL	5 %
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A vessel filter comprising a first filtering portion and a first anchoring portion with a transverse dimension of the filtering portion in an expanded configuration being less than a transverse dimension of the anchoring portion in an expanded configuration, and a second filtering portion and a second anchoring portion with a transverse dimension of the second filtering portion being less than a transverse dimension of the second anchoring portion. The first and second filtering portions are positioned closer to each other than the first and second anchoring portions, and the anchoring portions are formed on first and second opposite portions of the vessel filter. At least one anchoring member having a sharpened edge for engaging the vessel wall is positioned on the anchoring portions.