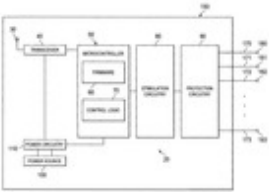
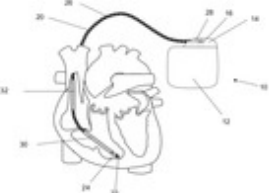
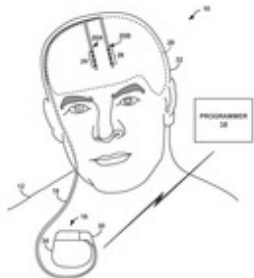
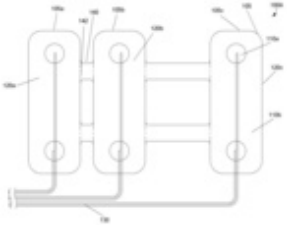


Patent families - 9 results

#	 	Title	Publication number	Publ. date	Applicant/Assignee			
1.		Device for electrical and magnetic tissue stimulation	WO2019/097488	2019-05-23	PANACEA QUANTUM LEAP TECHNOLOGY	100 %		
The present invention corresponds to a device for electrical and magnetic tissue stimulation which comprises a multi-source distribution circuit, an uncoupled output stage circuit connected to the multi-source distribution circuit and to a control unit, the control unit being connected to the multi-source distribution circuit and to the uncoupled output stage circuit, wherein the control unit generates the PE and Out outputs for electrical and magnetic tissue stimulation. The invention also has a multi-source distribution circuit which comprises a control unit connected to a source output selector, a voltage regulating circuit is connected to a current limiter, the current limiter is connected to a capacitor, to a capacitor bank and to the source output selector; wherein the control unit controls the source output selector via an output control signal bus, the source output selector connecting or disconnecting one or more capacitors of the capacitor bank.								
2.		Tissue-stimulation device with output demultiplexer	WO2019/123395	2019-06-27	PANACEA QUANTUM LEAP TECHNOLOGY	83 %		
The invention relates to a tissue-stimulation device that comprises: a source; a control unit; an uncoupled output stage circuit connected to the source and to the control unit; a signal generator connected to the input of the uncoupled output stage circuit and to the control unit; an analog demultiplexer connected to the uncoupled output stage circuit by a PE signal and an out signal, the analog demultiplexer connected to the control unit, and an arrangement of transducers connected to the output of the analog demultiplexer; wherein the control unit selects the output of the analog demultiplexer that allows the switching of the PE and out signals in order to activate the transducers of the arrangement of transducers to stimulate tissue.								
3.		Osteogenic stimulus device, kit and method of using thereof	WO2008/088706	2008-07-24	NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL CONCEPTS LL NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL CONCEPTS	62 %		
An osteogenic stimulus device having a least a pair of electrode coupled to a working circuit is presented for use in applying a therapeutic electrical signal to, in, around, and across an osseous structure to aid in the healing and bone growth process in which the therapeutic electrical signal is a function of the electrical impedance of the fractured bone. The working circuit of the osteogenic stimulus device includes an impedance measurement sub-circuit, a therapeutic application sub-circuit, and a switch sub-circuit. The kit for the osteogenic stimulus device includes the uncoupled components of the device. The method of using the osteogenic stimulus device includes the acts of activating, applying, assessing, coupling, joining, mounting, obtaining and removing.								

4.	Current steering neurostimulator device with unidirectional current sources	EP2520327	2012-11-07	NUVECTRA	60 %	
The present disclosure provides a medical device that includes a neurostimulator. The neurostimulator includes one or more channels. Each channel includes a digitally-controlled switch coupled to a voltage source. The switch is in one of an "on" state and an "off" state in response to a first control signal. Each channel also includes a digitally-controlled current sink coupled to the switch. The current sink is coupled between the switch and the voltage source. The current sink draws a variable amount of electrical current in response to a second control signal. Each channel further includes a conductor coupled to the switch and the current sink. The conductor is configured to be coupled to an electrode that is operable to deliver the electrical current drawn by the current sink to a target tissue area.						
5.	Implantable device	EP2468354	2012-06-27	BIOTRONIK	60 %	
The temporarily or permanently implantable medical device has a current limiting device (240) in a longitudinal section, where the device has a parallel circuit of two current limiters (244,246). An exceeding of a predetermined maximum value of an electric current in the electrical conductor is prevented. (From EP2468354 A2)						
6.	Timed delivery of electrical stimulation therapy	EP3280489	2018-02-14	MEDTRONIC	60 %	
The present application concerns a medical device comprising a circuit configured to: receive a patient signal indicative of a patient condition; determine a timing signal having a frequency based on the patient signal; and during a duration when the patient signal is not being received, output the timing signal having the same frequency as the frequency of the timing signal determined based on the patient signal, the device also comprises an electrical stimulation generator configured to deliver therapy based on the timing signal during at least a portion of the duration when the patient signal is not being received. In some examples, a phase locked loop (PLL) circuit outputs a timing signal having a frequency and phase that is the same as a patient signal that is an input to the PLL circuit. The PLL circuit includes or is coupled to a storage circuit that stores information needed to cause the PLL circuit to maintain the frequency of the timing signal to the same frequency even after the patient signal is not available as an input.						
7.	Articulated neural electrode assembly	WO2005/068012	2005-07-28	ADVANCED NEUROMODULATION SYSTEM NORTHSTAR NEUROSCIENCE	60 %	
Apparatuses, devices, and/or systems that may be configured for placement at one or more cortical and/or other neuroanatomical sites to provide electrical stimulation and/or monitor neuroelectric activity within a patient. In one embodiment, an implantable articulated electrode assembly may include an array of electrodes or electrical contacts carried by a support member configured to be implanted or positioned relative to a set of neuroanatomical sites. Various embodiments of the articulated electrode assemblies may comprise multiple portions, segments, paddles, and/or panels having spatially divergent placement capabilities in relation to one another. Such segments or panels may be positioned in a variety of manners relative to each other and/or one or more neuroanatomical sites or locations, which may facilitate establishment of an intended type of stimulation field distribution and/or monitoring configuration.						

8. [Av delay features](#)

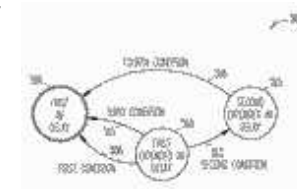
EP2227291

2010-09-15

CARDIAC PACEMAKERS

59 %

An atrial event and a ventricular event can be received, and an atrioventricular (AV) delay can be provided using information about the atrial and ventricular events. The AV delay can be increased after a first condition is satisfied to allow a heart to regain intrinsic control of ventricular activation, and changed after a second condition is satisfied to allow the heart to remain in intrinsic control of ventricular activation.

9. [Method and apparatus for securing an electrode](#)

EP2424615

2012-03-07

MEDTRONIC

59 %

A system for securing at least one electrode to an anatomy is provided. The system can include a first plate, which can include at least one first passage. The at least one first passage can be configured to receive a lead of the at least one electrode. The system can also include a second plate configured to move relative to the first plate. The movement of the second plate relative to the first plate can at least partially occlude the at least one passage of the first plate to secure the lead of the at least one electrode to the anatomy.

