AN OSTOMY ACCESSORY

The invention discloses an ostomy accessory (13) for an intestinal stoma of a mammal patient, and comprises an insertion portion (8) for inserting into an intestinal stoma (3) of an ostomy, and also comprises an evacuation portion (9, 11) adapted to evacuate faecal matter from an intestine connected to said intestinal stoma through said insertion portion.
AN OSTOMY ACCESSORY

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention discloses an ostomy accessory.

BACKGROUND

In anatomy, a natural stoma is any opening in the body, such as the mouth, and essentially any hollow body organ can be surgically manipulated into an artificial stoma, if and as necessary. Examples of such organs are the esophagus, stomach, duodenum, ileum, colon, pleural cavity, ureters, and kidney pelves.

One well-known form of an artificial stoma is a colostomy, which is a surgically-created opening in abdominal wall where the large intestine exits, which allows the removal of feces out of the body, bypassing the rectum, to drain into a pouch or other collection device.

A stoma, as explained above, refers to a mouth-like part or opening, and in particular, it relates to a surgical procedure involving the gastrointestinal tract, GIT, or gastrointestinal system, GIS. The GIT begins at the mouth or oral cavity and continues until its termination, which is the anus. Such a surgical procedure is usually undertaken as a result of, and as a solution to, a disease in the GIT. The procedure involves bisecting the GIT or GIS, usually between the later stage of the small intestine, the ileum, and the large intestine or colon, hence colostomy, and exiting it from the body in the abdominal region.

The point of exiting is then a surgically created stoma. For the greatest success, and in order to minimize negative effects, it is preferable to perform this procedure as far down in the tract as possible, as this allows the optimal amount of natural digestion to occur before eliminating faecal matter from the body.
Traditionally, the stoma is usually covered with a removable pouching system (adhesive or mechanical) that collects and contains the output for later disposal. Modern pouching systems enable most individuals to resume reasonable normal activities and lifestyles after surgery. However, traditional pouching systems still cause a patient some discomfort.

SUMMARY
It is an objective of the present invention to alleviate the discomfort caused by traditional pouching systems used by patients who have been through an ostomy procedure. The present invention is primarily intended for use by patients who have been through a novel kind of ostomy procedure, which has also been invented by the inventor of the present invention, but the present invention could also be used by patients who have been through a traditional ostomy, such as for example, a ileostomy.

The novel ostomy procedure mentioned will be explained briefly in one of the following sections of this text, in order to facilitate the understanding of the present invention.

However, the present invention achieves its objective by means of an ostomy accessory for an intestinal stoma of a mammal patient which comprises an insertion portion for inserting into an intestinal stoma of an ostomy, and also comprises an evacuation portion which is adapted to evacuate faecal matter from an intestine connected to said intestinal stoma through the insertion portion.

In one embodiment, the insertion portion is adapted to be inserted into an ostomy reservoir created by said intestine. In one embodiment, the insertion portion is suitably in one embodiment adapted to be inserted into an artificial ostomy reservoir.
Suitably, the insertion portion is adapted to be inserted into an artificial closure made in said intestine proximal to said stoma in order to open and close said intestine.

In one embodiment, the insertion portion is tube-like or tube shaped, and in one embodiment the evacuation portion comprises a substantially collapsible expandable reservoir, such as an expandable bag or a pouch, which in one embodiment is self expandable.

In one embodiment, the evacuation portion comprises an evacuation pump, for evacuation into a reservoir which is external or internal to the accessory of the invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The invention will be described in more detail in the following, with reference to the appended drawings, in which

Fig 1 shows a cross section of a novel ostomy, and
Figs 2 and 3 show details of a novel ostomy, and
Figs 4-8 show details of the invention in use, and
Fig 9 shows the invention in use by a patient.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The accessory of the present invention may be used by patients who have been through traditional ostomy procedures, and have hitherto thus been forced to use a pouch which is attached to a stoma on their abdomen.

However, the invention is also intended for patients who have been through a novel ostomy procedure, which will be explained briefly first, in order to facilitate the understanding of the present invention.
Fig 1 shows a cross section of a part of the abdomen of a patient who has been through the novel ostomy procedure. As can be seen in fig 1, the novel procedure, in similarity to traditional ostomy procedures, involves making an opening in an intestine 31 of a patient, as well as creating an opening in the abdomen of the patient, and then arranging a stoma or orifice in the abdominal wall of the patient.

As can be seen in fig 1, parts of the intestine are suitably attached to the outside of the abdomen, in order to assist in creating the stoma. This is primarily similar to a traditional ostomy procedure. However, as opposed to traditional ostomy procedures, the novel procedure comprises arranging a constriction device in the abdomen of the patient, with the constriction device being able to open or close access between the intestine and the stoma. As shown schematically in fig 1, the constriction device may for example comprise first 5 and second 6 constriction parts, which cooperate to cause the intestine to constrict, thereby closing access between the intestine and the stoma.

When and as needed, the patient may cause the constriction device to open, i.e. to let the first 5 and second 6 constriction parts to distance themselves from each other, so that there is essentially free passage between the intestine and the stoma, and the patient can also cause the constriction device to close. The operation of the constriction device can be carried out by means of a remote control 32A, 32B.

In order to enable a patient who has been through the novel procedure to live without a pouch on the outside of their abdomen, the novel procedure will also suitably comprise arranging a reservoir for faecal matter inside the patient's abdomen.

Such a reservoir can be made either from the patient's own intestine, or by implanting an artificial reservoir before the constriction device. Such a
reservoir 15 is shown schematically in fig 2, with a constriction device 5, 6, being shown schematically in fig 3, together with a remote control 17 for the constriction device. In fig 3, the stoma or opening 3 is also shown schematically.

In order to evacuate all or parts of the reservoir 15, a patient can use a device such as a remote control 17 in order to open the constriction device 6, to enable outside access to the reservoir 5.

The accessory of the present invention is used to accomplish the evacuation of all or parts of the reservoir 15, in a manner which will now be explained:

The inventive accessory comprises an insertion portion 8 for insertion into the stoma 3 of an ostomy. This is shown in fig 4, with the insertion portion 8 being shown as inserted through the stoma 3, and into the artificial closure created by means of the constriction device, which in fig 4 has been opened in order to admit access of the insertion portion 8 into or adjacent to the reservoir 15. As also shown in fig 4, the insertion portion 8 is suitably tube-like or tube shaped, although other shapes are also within the scope of the present invention.

In fig 5, one end of the insertion portion 8 is shown as being inserted into the ostomy reservoir 15. As mentioned previously, the reservoir 15 can either be surgically created from an intestine of the mammal, or it can be an artificial reservoir which has been implanted into the mammal.

In order to accomplish the evacuation, the accessory of the invention also comprises an evacuation portion for evacuating all or parts of the reservoir 15 through the insertion portion 8. The evacuation portion can be designed in various ways within the scope of the present invention, but in one embodiment, as shown in fig 6a and 6b, the evacuation means comprise a collapsible vessel 9 such as a substantially collapsible but expandable
reservoir, for example an expandable bag or a pouch, which is shown in fig 6a in a collapsed state and in fig 6b in an expanded state, as being attached to one end of the insertion portion 8.

Suitably, such a collapsible vessel is self expandable and is also a disposable accessory, which may also be the case for the entire accessory of the invention. Also, the insertion portion 8 and the evacuation portion 9 may be one unit, or they may be detachable from each other.

As can be seen in figs 6a and 6b, in, for example, the embodiment with the expandable reservoir 9 which is a part of the accessory, the insertion portion 8 comprises a first opening 11 at the end which is to be inserted into the reservoir 5. If the evacuation portion, i.e. the reservoir 9, is detachable from the insertion portion 8, the insertion portion 8 will also comprise a second opening for attachment to the evacuation portion 9, which in this embodiment will also comprise a first opening.

As shown in fig 7, in an alternative embodiment of the present invention, the evacuation means may comprise an evacuation pump 9', for evacuation into a reservoir which is external or internal to the accessory of the invention.

Such an evacuation pump 9' may be designed in a variety of ways, and can, for example, be powered by a battery, from a regular power outlet, or by being attached to a water tap which will create a negative pressure on the "reservoir side" of the pump, which will assist in the evacuation.

In fig 7, a second opening of the insertion portion 8 is shown, with the second opening 10 being towards the evacuation portion. In fact, in this embodiment, the evacuation portion may also be located inside the tube-like insertion portion, so that the insertion portion is essentially a conduit in which there is arranged a pump. In this case, the second opening of the insertion
portion is on the "evacuation side" of the pump 9', such an opening being shown as 18 in fig 7.

Naturally, the evacuation portion may also comprise a pump for attachment to the opening 10 of the insertion portion 8, or the evacuation portion may comprise a pump and a tube like portion for attachment to the insertion portion. In the latter case, the evacuation portion should also comprise first and second openings, one or both of which can be made closable.

Thus, in the embodiment with the collapsible vessel, the evacuation is done into the vessel 9, while in the "pump embodiment", the evacuation may be done into a destination of the user's choice, which may of course also be an expandable, collapsible vessel which is attached to the accessory of the invention.

The first 11 and second 10, openings of the insertion portions may suitably be designed so that at least one of them is closable. In the "pump embodiment", both of the openings can then be kept closed until the accessory is to be used, while the same would true for the first opening 11 in the embodiment with the collapsible vessel. The closing of one or more end can be done by means of built-in closing means, or by means of, for example, lids or caps.

Naturally, in the embodiment with the collapsible vessel, if the collapsible vessel is detachable from the insertion portion, then both the first and the second end can be made closable.

Fig 8 shows a further embodiment 13" of the present invention. As has been explained above, the accessory of the invention is adapted for use together with a reservoir 5, with outside access to this reservoir being closed or opened by means of a constriction device 5, 6. Thus, in order for the constriction device to allow access by the accessory of the invention, the
constriction device must be opened, which as explained above, may be done by means of a control device, such as the remote control 32A, 32B of fig 1 or 17 of figs 2 and 3.

However, in the embodiment 13" of fig 8, the accessory of the invention comprises a transmitter 19 for accomplishing the opening of the artificial closure, i.e. for opening the constriction device.

In one embodiment, the transmitter 19 is a transmitter of an electromagnetic signal such as a radio signal, while, in one embodiment the transmitter 19 is a transmitter of an ultrasound signal. The choice of transmitter is naturally dependent on the design of the constriction device.

In one embodiment, the transmitter 19 is an active transmitter, i.e. a powered transmitter, but the transmitter may also be a passive transmitter, i.e. a transmitter which reflects a signal emitted by the constriction device in order to "recognize" the transmitter 19.

In a further embodiment, the accessory of the invention accomplishes the opening of the constriction device by means of a mechanical part, i.e. a "key" which interacts with a corresponding mechanical part of the constriction device in order to accomplish said opening.

Fig 9 schematically shows a user 12 with an accessory 13 of the invention in the "pump embodiment", with the insertion portion 8 having been inserted through the stoma into the reservoir 5. The pump is symbolically shown in fig 8. As shown by means of an arrow, evacuation may now take place through the second opening 10.

The invention is not limited to the examples of embodiments described above and shown in the drawings, but may be freely varied within the scope of the appended claims.
CLAIMS

1. An ostomy accessory (13, 13’, 13") for an intestinal stoma of a mammal patient, characterized in that it comprises an insertion portion (8) for inserting into an intestinal stoma (3) of an ostomy, and in that it also comprises an evacuation portion (9, 9’) adapted to evacuate faecal matter from an intestine connected to said intestinal stoma through said insertion portion.

2. The accessory (13, 13’, 13”) of claim 1, in which said insertion portion is adapted to be inserted into an ostomy reservoir (15) created by said intestine.

3. The accessory (13, 13’, 13") of claim 1, wherein said insertion portion (8) is adapted to be inserted into an artificial ostomy reservoir (15).

4. The accessory (13, 13’, 13") of any of claims 1-3, in which said insertion portion (8) is adapted to be inserted into an artificial closure made in said intestine proximal to said stoma to open and close said intestine.

5. The accessory (13, 13’, 13") of any of claims 1-4, in which said insertion portion (8) is tube-like or tube shaped.

6. The accessory (13, 13’, 13") of any of claims 1-5, in which said insertion portion (8) comprises at least a first (11) opening.

7. The accessory (13, 13’, 13") of claim 5, in which said insertion portion (8) comprises at least a second (10) opening.

8. The accessory (13, 13’, 13") of any of claims 1-7, in which said evacuation portion (8) comprises one opening.
9. The accessory (13, 13', 13") of claim 8, in which said evacuation portion (8) further comprises at least a second opening, with at least one of said first and second openings being closable.

10. The accessory (13) of any of claims 1-9, in which said evacuation portion comprises a substantially collapsible expandable reservoir (9), such as an expandable bag or a pouch.

11. The accessory (13) of claim 10, in which said collapsible expandable reservoir (9) is self expandable.

12. The accessory (13') of any of claims 1-11, in which said evacuation portion (8) comprises an evacuation pump (9'), for evacuation into a reservoir which is external or internal to the accessory (13).

13. The accessory (13') of claim 12, additionally comprising a pump and a tube-like portion for attachment to the insertion portion, through which tube-like portion said evacuation pump (9') is adapted to evacuate.

14. The accessory (13') of claim any of claims 4-13, in which said insertion portion (8) is adapted to open said artificial closure when it is adjacent to or in contact with said artificial closure.

15. The accessory (13") of claim 14, which comprises a transmitter (19) for accomplishing said opening of the artificial closure.

16. The accessory (13") of claim 15, in which said transmitter (19) is a transmitter of an electromagnetic signal.

17. The accessory (13") of claim 15, in which said transmitter (19) is a transmitter of an ultrasound signal.
18. The accessory (13") of any of claims 15-17, in which said transmitter (19) is an active transmitter, i.e. a powered transmitter.

19. The accessory (13") of any of claims 15-17, in which said transmitter (19) is a passive transmitter.

20. The accessory (13, 13', 13") of claim 14, which comprises a mechanical part for accomplishing said opening of the artificial closure.
Fig. 1

31 36 5 34 33 35 32A 32B
7 6
INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

PCT/SE2008/000575

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC: see extra sheet
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC.

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC: A61F, A61N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE, DK, FI, NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EPO-INTERNAL, WPI DATA, PAJ

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

See patent family annex.

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**International patent classification (IPC)**

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Cited literature, if any, will be enclosed in paper form.
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