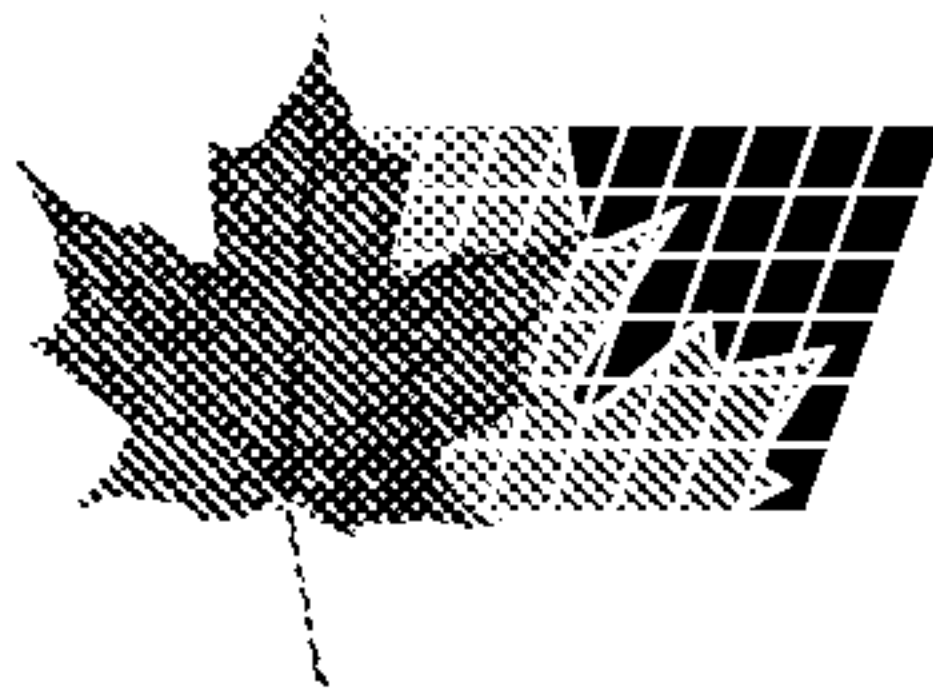




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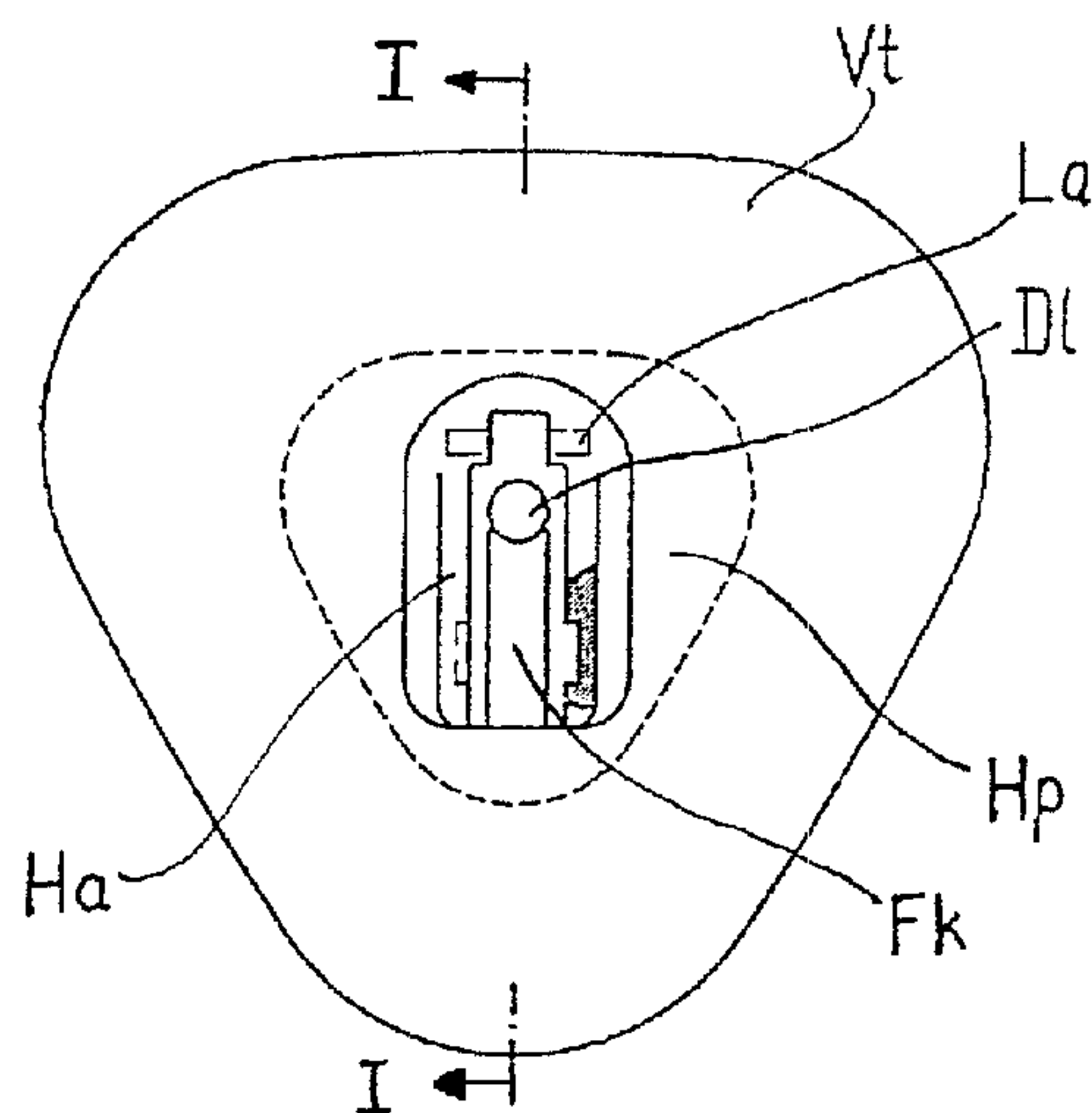
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(54) **PANSEMENT COMPORTANT UNE PARTIE PLATE DESTINEE
A RECEVOIR UN SUPPORT DE CANULE, DE SONDE OU DE
CATHETER**

(54) **DRESSING COMPRISING A FLAT DRESSING PART FOR
ACCOMMODATING A HOLDER FOR A NEEDLE, A TUBE OR
A CATHETER**



(57) L'invention concerne un pansement comportant une partie plate (Vt) permettant la réception d'un support de canule, de sonde ou de cathéter se fixant sur un patient et pourvu d'une plaque de fixation (Hp). Cette partie de pansement (Vt) est soit une partie fendue présentant depuis son bord une fente principale s'étendant approximativement jusqu'à son centre et permettant la réception et éventuellement le maintien de ladite plaque de fixation (Hp), et de chaque côté de cette fente principale, encore une fente supplémentaire qui lui est pratiquement opposée, soit ladite plaque de fixation (Hp) du support de canule, de sonde ou de cathéter (Ha) est intégrée dans la partie de pansement (Vt).

(57) The invention relates to a dressing comprising a flat dressing part (Vt), which enables a holder for a needle, a tube or a catheter to be accommodated. Said holder comprises a holding plate (Hp) and is to be fastened to a patient. The dressing part (Vt) is either a slotted dressing part (Vt) comprising a main slit which extends from the edge thereof approximately to the middle of the dressing part, and which permits said holding plate (Hp) to be accommodated and, optionally, to be secured. The slotted dressing part also comprises an additional slit which is situated on each side of the main slit, and which extends in an essentially opposed manner in relation to the main slit. In another embodiment, the holding plate (Hp) of the holder (Ha) for the needle, tube, or catheter is embedded in the dressing part (Vt).

Abstract

In the case of a dressing with a flat dressing part (Vt) which makes it possible to accommodate a holder for a cannula, probe or catheter which is intended for fastening on an individual and has a holding plate (Hp), either the dressing part (Vt) is a slit dressing part (Vt) which has, from its edge, a main slit (Hs) which extends approximately to the middle of the dressing part and allows the holding plate (Hp) concerned to be accommodated and optionally secured, and on each side of the main slit (Hs) also has an additional slit extending in an essentially opposed manner in relation to the main slit, or the holding plate (Hp) concerned of the holder (Ha) for a cannula, probe or catheter is embedded in the dressing part (Vt).

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- 5 New part of the description
(replacing the previous pages 1 to 5)

Dressing with a flat dressing part for accommodating a
holder for a cannula, probe or catheter

10

The invention relates to a dressing with a flat
dressing part.

- A dressing of the type referred to above is
known as a so-called Erlanger dressing. It generally
15 comprises a rectangular slit gauze-compress dressing
part, which has a slit from one edge to approximately
the middle of the dressing part and, in the region of
this slit, allows said holder or a tube protruding from
the latter to be accommodated. Sometimes there is also
20 a small opening provided at the end of the slit, or
else the end concerned of the slit branches there into
short fork-shaped incisions. It has been found that
this form of dressing often does not make it possible
for a holder for a cannula, probe or catheter to be
25 satisfactorily accommodated and fastened on an
individual, since the material of the dressing part
bulges after accommodating the holder concerned and is
consequently unable to correctly enclose the holder
concerned.

- 30 A dressing with a flat dressing part for
accommodating and fixing a drainage tube is also known
(WO 97/21459). In the case of this known dressing, on
the flat part of the dressing there is provided an
accommodating part for accommodating and guiding the
35 drainage tube, which is secured on the holding part
concerned and on the flat dressing part by means of an
adhesive strip. The accommodating part concerned is
formed in the simplest case by two guiding strips which

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are provided on the flat dressing part at a distance from each other and between which the drainage tube can be accommodated. Also provided are a contact layer to be applied to an individual and a connecting plate which lies above said layer and on which a plaster adhesive film is applied. This plaster adhesive film has a central hole, in which supporting and guiding elements forming the guiding strips mentioned are provided for the drainage tube concerned. These supporting and guiding elements are attached on said connecting plate and covered by an adhesive strip element of the plaster adhesive film mentioned, in order to fix the drainage tube guided in said supporting and guiding elements in its end position. In other embodiments, the holding part concerned is formed by a separate molded part, which is fastened on the flat dressing part. However, a disadvantage of this known dressing is that the drainage tube is to be fixed in its position on the flat dressing part by means of a separate adhesive tape, which is not a secure fixing. Moreover, in the case of the known dressing concerned, pinching of said drainage tube is not avoided in every case in spite of the relatively sophisticated structural design.

Also already known is a catheter clamping device (GB-2 288 542-A), which comprises a holding plate which accommodates a catheter tube and on which the catheter tube concerned can be firmly clamped by means of a clamp. The holding plate itself is provided on its underside with a layer of adhesive, which is covered with a protective layer of paper. The catheter tube is firmly clamped in its working position by the clamp mentioned, so that it can then no longer be displaced. Although in this way no adhesive strip is required for fixing the tube mentioned, in the case of the known dressing concerned the holding plate mentioned is provided on its underside merely with the layer of adhesive mentioned, which is accompanied by a

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sometimes inadequate fixing of the holding plate concerned.

The invention is therefore based on the object of on the one hand making possible improved enclosure
5 of the holder for a cannula, probe or catheter to be accommodated by the dressing part in comparison with the previously known dressings and at the same time avoiding bulging of the dressing part after
10 accommodating the holder mentioned on the underside of the dressing part.

The object presented above is achieved by a dressing with a flat dressing part, comprising the following features:

- the dressing part makes it possible to accommodate a
15 holder for a cannula, probe or catheter which is intended for fastening on an individual and has a holding plate, which has in particular a guiding channel for a cannula, probe or catheter and a closure part which is connected to it and can be
20 fixed and has such an inner cross section that, together with the guiding channel of the holding plate, this closure part encloses the cannula, probe or catheter completely and without squeezing,
- the dressing part is a slit dressing part which has,
25 from its edge, a main slit which extends approximately to the middle of the dressing part and allows the holding plate concerned to be accommodated and optionally secured, and on each side of the main slit also has an additional slit, and
- 30 • the additional slits extend either in the direction opposed to said main slit or so obliquely in relation to the main slit concerned of the dressing part that their ends are inclined towards the main slit.

The invention is accompanied by the advantage
35 that said slits avoid bulging of the dressing part after accommodating the holder mentioned on the underside of the dressing part. Rather, good enclosure of the holder concerned is made possible by this means.

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Furthermore, the invention makes it possible to enclose the holder in its edge regions particularly well, and consequently fix them to a certain extent, by the holder concerned being inserted with its edge regions into the additional slits of the dressing part.

Said additional slits preferably extend symmetrically in relation to the main slit of the slit dressing part. This is of most particular advantage in the case of a holder of a centrally symmetrical construction.

The additional slits expediently extend parallel to one another. This makes it possible in an advantageous way for production to be carried out simply.

The additional slits expediently extend beyond the end region of the main slit of the slit dressing part. This provides particularly good enclosure of the respective holder by the dressing part in an advantageous way.

Said slit flat dressing part is advantageously a slit compress. This is accompanied by the advantage that the previously used known slit compresses can be designed in an advantageous way such that the desired improved enclosure of the respective holder is made possible.

The slit dressing part is preferably a hydrocolloid dressing part. This is accompanied by the advantage of a particularly durable dressing part which can be used over a relatively long time without being changed.

The slit dressing part expediently contains alginate. This is accompanied by the advantage of a particularly great absorbency of the dressing part.

On the other hand, the present invention is based on the object of developing a dressing with a flat dressing part in such a way that, on the one hand, improved enclosure of the holder for a cannula, probe or catheter to be accommodated by the dressing part is

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made possible in comparison with the previously known dressings and that, on the other hand, neither bulging of the dressing part after accommodating the holder mentioned nor squeezing together of a cannula, probes or catheter accommodated by the holder concerned for a cannula, probe or catheter takes place, in order to make good enclosure of the holder, and consequently improved fixing, possible in this way.

This object is achieved according to the invention by a dressing with a flat dressing part, comprising the following features:

- the dressing part is of a flat and thin-layered design and has merely a single holding plate of a holder for a cannula, probe or catheter intended for fastening on an individual,
- the holding plate has a guiding channel for a cannula, probe or catheter and a closure part which is connected to it and can be fixed and has such an inner cross section that, together with the guiding channel of the holding plate, this closure part encloses the cannula, probe or catheter completely and without squeezing,
- the holding plate of the holder for a cannula, probe or catheter is embedded in the dressing part in such a way that it is completely enclosed, at least in its edge region, by the dressing part.

This provides the advantage that a particularly secure enclosure of the holder in the dressing part is made possible, and consequently particularly stable fixing, in which the respective cannula, probe or catheter is enclosed without any squeezing. A particularly dimensionally stable dressing is made possible in this way.

The holding plate preferably consists of silicone. This is accompanied by the advantage of particularly good flexibility of the dressing as a whole.

The holding plate of said holder preferably

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contains at least one hole, which is filled by the material of the dressing part. This is accompanied by the advantage of particularly good positional securement of said holder in the dressing.

5 Other expedient means for positionally fixing said holder in the dressing are that the holding plate of said holder has at least one projection protruding in front of it, which is enclosed by the material of the dressing part, and/or that the holding plate of
10 said holder has at least one depression, which is at least partially filled by the material of the dressing part.

The dressing part of this dressing is preferably a hydrocolloid dressing. Consequently, the
15 dressing is suitable most particularly well as a wound dressing.

The dressing part preferably contains alginate. This is accompanied by the advantage of great absorbency of the dressing.

20 It is also of advantage if the dressing part has an adhesive film on its upper side. This allows the dressing part concerned to be fixed in its position in a particularly simple way.

The adhesive film concerned expediently fixes
25 the dressing part in a transport accommodating carrier. This makes particularly simple and stable transportation of the dressing possible.

It is also of advantage if the adhesive film is additionally used as a dressing adhesive film. This
30 accomplishes the overall effect of a particularly dimensionally stable and secure fixable dressing.

The respective dressing part is expediently self-

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It is also of advantage if the dressing part has an adhesive film on its upper side. This allows the dressing part concerned to be fixed in its position in a particularly simple way.

5 The adhesive film concerned expediently fixes the dressing part in a transport accommodating carrier. This makes particularly simple and stable transportation of the dressing possible.

10 It is also of advantage if the adhesive film is additionally used as a dressing adhesive film. This accomplishes the overall effect of a particularly dimensionally stable and secure fixable dressing.

15 The respective dressing part is expediently ~~self~~adhesive on its side intended for applying to the individual. This produces a dressing which is particularly simple to use.

The invention is explained in more detail below, by way of example, with reference to drawings.

20 Figures 1 to 4 show in plan view and in a front view a dressing with a flat slit dressing part.

Figures 5 and 6 show a dressing with a flat dressing part, in which a holder for a cannula, probe or catheter is embedded.

25 Figures 7 to 10 show enlarged sectional views of the dressing shown in Figure 5, along the sectional line I-I entered there, to illustrate various ways of embedding the holder for a cannula, probe or catheter in the dressing part.

30 Figure 11 shows an enlarged sectional view similar to Figure 8, but with a somewhat different dressing part and additionally with a closure part.

35 The dressings shown in Figures 1 to 4 have in each case a thin-layered, flat dressing part Vt, which has a thickness of, for example, 1.5 mm. The dressing parts Vt concerned may either consist of a gauze-compress material or they are formed by a hydrocolloid dressing part and/or contain alginate. Their respective underside, that is to say that side with which the dressing part Vt concerned is to be capable

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of being applied to an individual, is self-adhesive.

In the case of the dressing represented in a plan view in Figure 1 and in a front view in Figure 2, the dressing part Vt is a virtually square dressing part, the corners of which are rounded. The dressing part Vt has a main slit Hs, which extends from the upper edge of the dressing part to approximately the middle of the dressing part, in the present case however before that, with an end hole E1. Extending in the opposed direction in relation to the main slit Hs concerned, from the lower edge of the dressing part Vt concerned, are two additional slits Zs1, Zs2. The ends E1, E2 of the additional slits Zs1 and Zs2 respectively concerned lie approximately in the region of the last third of the main slit Hs, as seen from the end hole E1.

Figure 3 shows a construction of the dressing part Vt similar to Figure 1, with a main slit Hs and additional slits Zs1 and Zs2, the ends E1 and E2 of which have the same relative position as in Figure 1 in relation to the end hole E1 of the main slit Hs. As a difference from the dressing part shown in Figure 1, the dressing part according to Figure 3 corresponds however in its form to an equilateral triangle, the corners of which are rounded.

Figure 4 shows a dressing part Vt which corresponds as for the outer form to the rectangular dressing part Vt represented in Figure 1, although here the main slit Hs is cut further with its end region Et, lying approximately in the middle region of the dressing part, in a fork-shaped manner and the additional slits Zs1 and Zs2 are cut obliquely into the dressing part Vt, being inclined with their ends E1 and E2 respectively toward the main slit Hs.

In the case of the dressings considered above, the additional slits Zs1, Zs2 extend symmetrically in relation to the main slit of the respective dressing part Vt, even extending parallel to one another and parallel to the main slit Hs according to Figures 1 to

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3, while Figure 4 illustrates the oblique path of the additional slits Zs1, Zs2 concerned in relation to one another and to the main slit Hs. In any event, the dressing parts Vt designed in such a way allow the dressing to accommodate well a holder for a cannula, probe or catheter, intended for fastening on an individual, in the region of its respective main slit Hs and to enclose well the edge regions of the holder concerned by means of the additional slits Zs1, Zs2, to be precise by these edge regions coming to lie underneath the outer regions of the dressing part Vt fixed by the additional slits and the holder consequently being fixed well in its position. There is in any event no unfavorable bulging of the dressing part. In this case, a holder such as that represented in conjunction with Figures 5 and 6 can be used for example as a holder for a cannula, probe or catheter.

Figure 5 shows in a plan view a dressing with a thin-layered flat dressing part Vt, which contains as material of the dressing part a hydrocolloid and optionally an alginate. Embedded in the dressing part Vt is a holder Ha which is for a cannula, probe or catheter and has a holding plate Hp, the outer edge of which is represented in Figure 5 by dashed lines. The holder Ha concerned, with its holding plate Hp, is in this case completely enclosed, at least in its edge region, by the material of the dressing part. The holding plate Hp, which preferably consists of silicone, has in its middle region a guiding channel Fk for a cannula, probe or catheter and a through-hole D1 adjoining said channel. In the upper region, the holding plate Ha has bearing locations La for accommodating a closure part, with which the cannula, probe or catheter mentioned can be fixed in position on the holding plate Ha.

Figure 6 shows a front view of the dressing represented in Figure 5, it being evident that the dressing part Vt is depicted in a flat and thin-layered form. It has at its edge regions a thickness of, for

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example, 1 mm and, in its middle region, a thickness of, for example, 3.2 mm. On its underside, the dressing part Vt is preferably self-adhesive, whereby particularly simple use of the dressing is made possible.

Figures 7 to 10 show in enlarged sectional views along the sectional line I-I entered in Figure 5 various ways of embedding the holder Ha in the dressing part Vt. In this case, the bearing location La, mentioned in conjunction with Figure 5, for accommodating a closure part can be seen in the upper region of the respective holder Ha.

Figure 7 illustrates in this case that the holder Ha with its holding plate Hp is completely enclosed in the edge region of the latter by the material of the dressing part.

Figure 8 illustrates the case in which the holding plate Hp of the holder Ha contains at least one hole Lo, which is filled by the material of the dressing part. A plurality of these holes may be provided, for example in each corner region of the holder Ha represented in Figure 5 in a plan view.

Figure 9 illustrates the case in which the holding plate Hp of the holder Ha has at least one projection Vo protruding from it, which is enclosed by the material of the dressing part. A plurality of such projections Vo may be provided, for example in each corner region of the holder Ha represented in Figure 5 in a plan view.

Finally, Figure 10a illustrates the case in which the holding plate Hp of the holder Ha has at least one depression Ve, which is at least partially filled by the material of the dressing part. Like the projection Vo in the case of the embodiment according to Figure 9, this depression Ve may either be provided individually or in a plurality, for example in each corner region of the holder Ha shown in Figure 5 in plan view. Moreover, the measures according to Figures 9 and 10 may also be provided together in the case of a

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holding plate Hp.

While in the case of the embedding in the dressing part Vt according to Figure 7, the holding plate Hp of the holder Ha is largely secured in its relative position in relation to the dressing part Vt merely by its embedding in this dressing part Vt, this positional securement is improved still further in the embodiments according to Figures 8, 9 and 10.

Figure 11 shows the holding plate Hp represented in Figure 8 of the holder Ha in a somewhat different configuration of the dressing part Vt. Here, the holding plate Hp is embedded in a dressing part Vt designed overall as a flat part and is secured particularly well in its position within the dressing part Vt by the material of the dressing part not only enclosing the holding plate but also penetrating through it in the at least one hole Lo provided. According to Figure 11, the dressing part Vt is accommodated together with the holding plate Hp by a transport accommodating carrier Ta, which is of a shell-shaped design and in which the dressing part Vt concerned, with its holding plate Hp, is fixed by means of adhesive film Kf. This adhesive film may optionally be used additionally as a dressing adhesive film.

According to Figure 11, a closure part Vt is accommodated by the holding plate Hp, said part being accommodated by bearing pins Lz in bearing locations of the holding plate Hp concerned, as have been mentioned in conjunction with Figure 5. The closure part Vt has such an inner cross section that, together with the guiding channel of the holding plate, it completely encloses a cannula, a probe or catheter, without however squeezing it at the same time.

In conjunction with the embodiments of the dressing according to the invention explained above, the following should also be pointed out when using a hydrocolloid and an alginate. Both the alginate and the hydrocolloid are distinguished during long use over several weeks to months by high skin acceptance of the

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individual or patient wearing the respective dressing part. Allergic reactions, as often occur with conventional dressing adhesives, even so-called skin-friendly dressing adhesives, after prolonged use, are
5 not to be expected here.

When a dressing according to the invention using an alginate or a hydrocolloid is used, no remains of the dressing are left behind on the patient. By contrast, in the case of conventional gauze dressings,
10 their remains are rubbed off using skin-unfriendly solutions, such as surgical spirit, whereby the respective location of the skin dries out severely and is additionally stressed.

Since the hydrocolloid dressing part and also
15 the alginate are waterproof, a patient wearing the dressing according to the invention containing one of these elements is not restricted in his day-to-day body hygiene. Both when taking a shower and when taking a full bath, wounds treated with the dressing designed in
20 this way remain covered. The dressing concerned can be dried off after water treatment and need not be renewed.

A further advantage also worth mentioning in conjunction with a hydrocolloid or an alginate in the
25 case of a dressing according to the invention is that the less frequently necessary changing of the dressing with such a dressing gives rise to both commercial and ecological benefits. What is more, the transparency of the material concerned makes it possible to observe the
30 exiting location of a cannula, probe or catheter element or tube accommodated by the holder for a cannula, probe or catheter without detaching the dressing. The hydrocolloidal material has, moreover, the property of absorbing and binding wound secretions.
35 As it does so, the material concerned changes color and finally becomes whitish opaque, while the wound treated with the dressing itself remains dry. The turning opaque of the material can also be used as an observational indicator for wound secretions emerging

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from a wound treated with a dressing according to the invention.

Finally, it should also be pointed out that in some cases it was previously customary, owing to lack of adequate fastening possibilities, to sew certain holders for cannulas, probes or catheters with their cannulas, probes or catheters onto the skin of a patient, as for example in the case of the suprapubic urinary catheter. Such sewing on, and the associated high risk for a patient, can be avoided by a hydrocolloid dressing or a hydrocolloid dressing part, optionally containing alginate.

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5 New patent claims

1. A dressing with a flat dressing part, comprising the following features:

- 10 • the dressing part (Vt) makes it possible to accommodate a holder for a cannula, probe or catheter which is intended for fastening on an individual and has a holding plate (Hp), which has in particular a guiding channel (Fk) for a cannula, probe or catheter and a closure part (Ct) which is connected to it and
15 can be fixed and has such an inner cross section that, together with the guiding channel (Fk) of the holding plate (Hp), this closure part (Ct) encloses the cannula, probe or catheter completely and without squeezing,
- 20 • the dressing part (Vt) is a slit dressing part (Vt) which has, from its edge, a main slit (Hs) which extends approximately to the middle of the dressing part and allows the holding plate (Hp) concerned to be accommodated and optionally secured, and on each
25 side of the main slit (Hs) also has an additional slit (Zs1, Zs2), and
- the additional slits (Zs1, Zs2) extend either in the direction opposed to said main slit (Hs) or so obliquely in relation to the main slit (Hs) concerned
30 of the dressing part (Vt) that their ends (E1, E2) are inclined towards the main slit (Hs).

2. The dressing as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the additional slits (Zs1, Zs2) extend symmetrically in relation to the main slit (Hs)
35 of the slit dressing part (Vt).

3. The dressing as claimed in claim 2, characterized in that the additional slits (Zs1, Zs2) extend parallel to one another.

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4. The dressing as claimed in one of claims 1 to 3, characterized in that the additional slits (Zs1, Zs2) extend beyond the end region (E1, Et) of the main slit (Hs) of the slit dressing part (Vt).

5. The dressing as claimed in one of claims 1 to 4, characterized in that the slit flat dressing part (Vt) is a slit compress.

6. The dressing as claimed in one of claims 1 to 4, characterized in that the slit flat dressing part (Vt) is a hydrocolloid dressing part.

7. The dressing as claimed in one of claims 1 to 6, characterized in that the slit flat dressing part (Vt) contains alginate.

8. A dressing with a flat dressing part, comprising the following features:

- the dressing part (Vt) is of a flat and thin-layered design and has merely a single holding plate (Hp) of a holder for a cannula, probe or catheter intended for fastening on an individual,
- the holding plate (Hp) has a guiding channel (Fk) for a cannula, probe or catheter and a closure part (Ct) which is connected to it and can be fixed and has such an inner cross section that, together with the guiding channel (Fk) of the holding plate (Hp), this closure part (Ct) encloses the cannula, probe or catheter completely and without squeezing,
- the holding plate (Hp) of the holder (Ha) for a cannula, probe or catheter is embedded in the dressing part (Vt) in such a way that it is completely enclosed, at least in its edge region, by the dressing part (Vt).

9. The dressing as claimed in claim 8, characterized in that the holding plate (Hp) consists of silicone.

10. The dressing as claimed in claim 8 or 9, characterized in that the holding plate (Hp) of the holder (Ha) for a cannula, probe or catheter contains at least one hole (Lo), which is filled by the material

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of the dressing part.

11. The dressing as claimed in claim 8 or 9, characterized in that the holding plate (Hp) of the holder (Ha) for a cannula, probe and catheter has at least one projection (Vo) protruding from it, which is enclosed by the material of the dressing part.

12. The dressing as claimed in one of claims 8, 9 or 11, characterized in that the holding plate (Hp) of the holder (Ha) for a cannula, probe or catheter has at least one depression (Ve), which is at least partially filled by the material of the dressing part.

13. The dressing as claimed in one of claims 8 to 12, characterized in that the dressing part (Vt) is a hydrocolloid dressing.

14. The dressing as claimed in one of claims 8 to 13, characterized in that the dressing part (Vt) contains alginate.

15. The dressing as claimed in one of claims 8 to 14, characterized in that the dressing part (Vt) bears an adhesive film (Kf) on its upper side.

16. The dressing as claimed in claim 15, characterized in that the adhesive film (Kf) fixes the dressing part (Vt) in a transport accommodating carrier (Ta).

17. The dressing as claimed in claim 15 or 16, characterized in that the adhesive film (Kf) additionally serves as a dressing adhesive film.

18. The dressing as claimed in one of claims 5 to 17, characterized in that the dressing part (Vt) is self-adhesive on its side intended for applying to the individual.

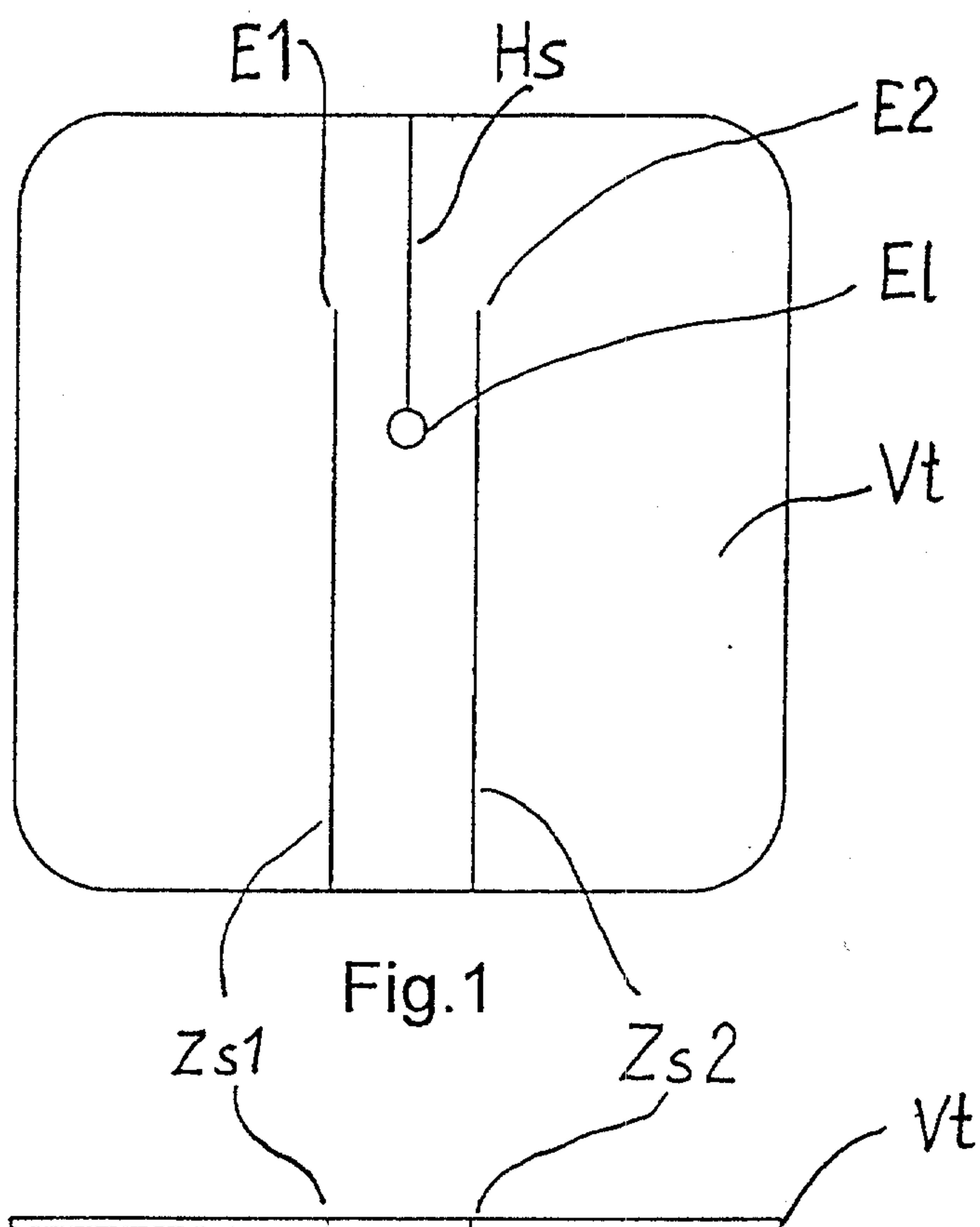


Fig.1

Fig.2

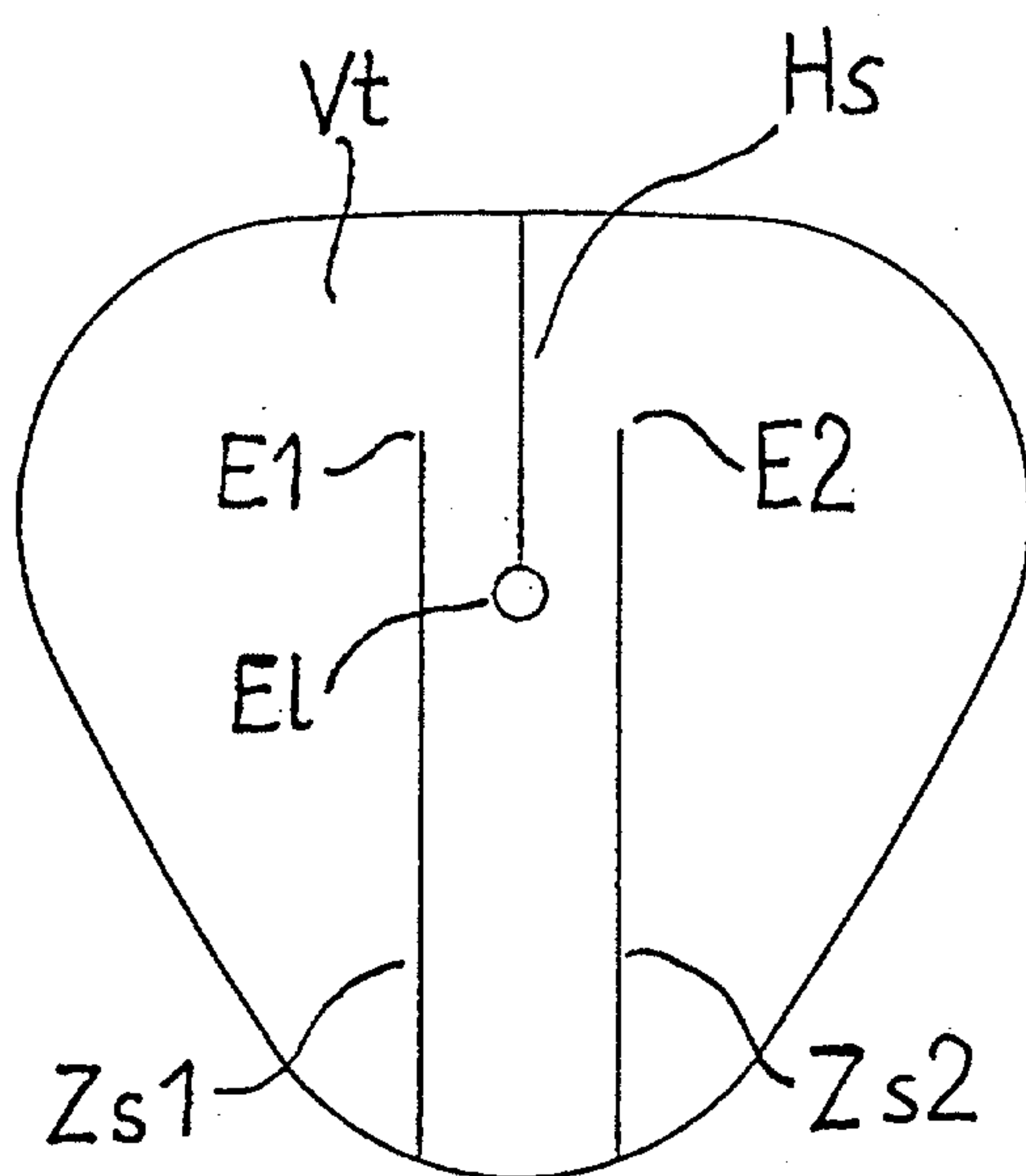


Fig.3

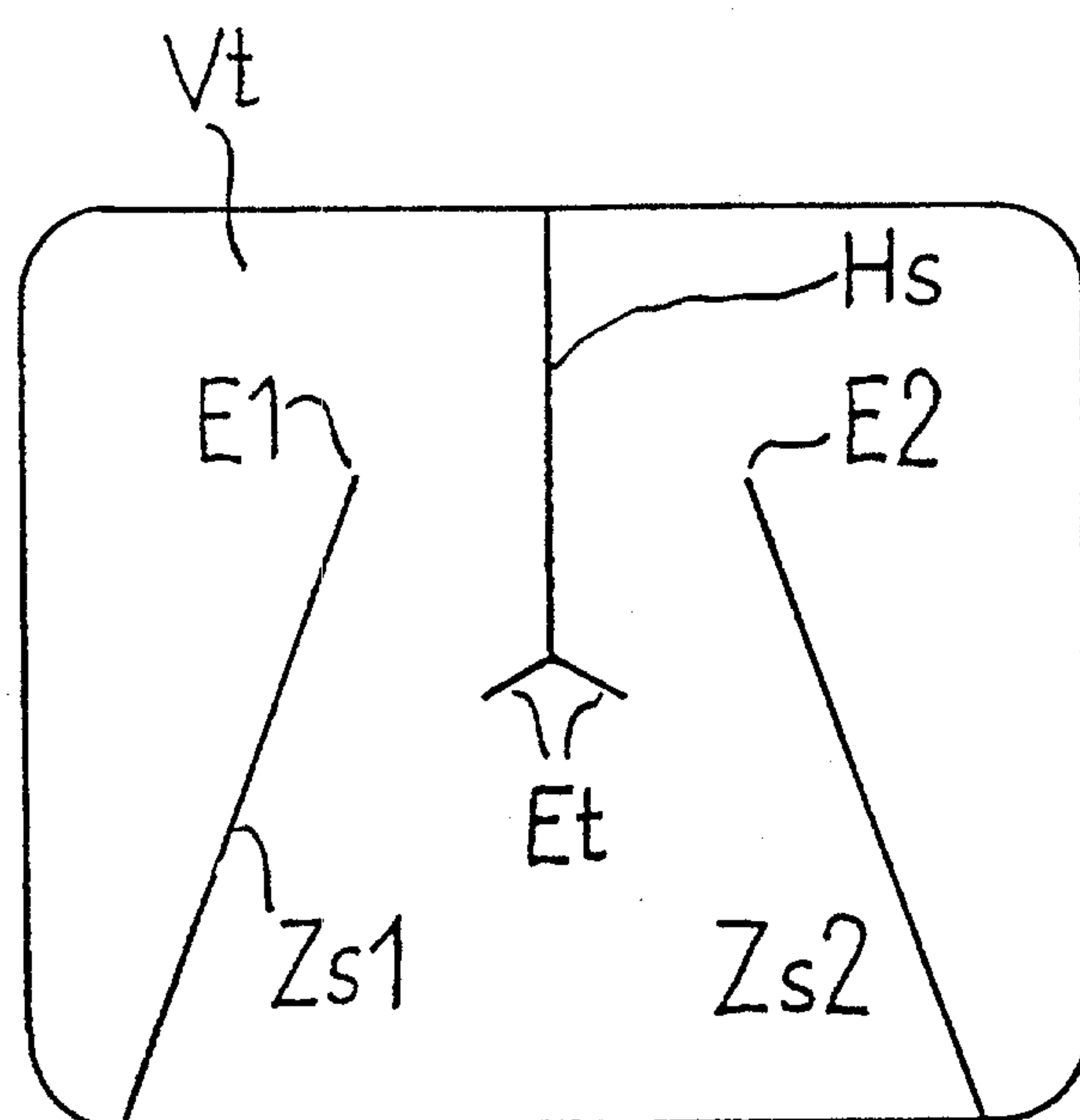


Fig.4

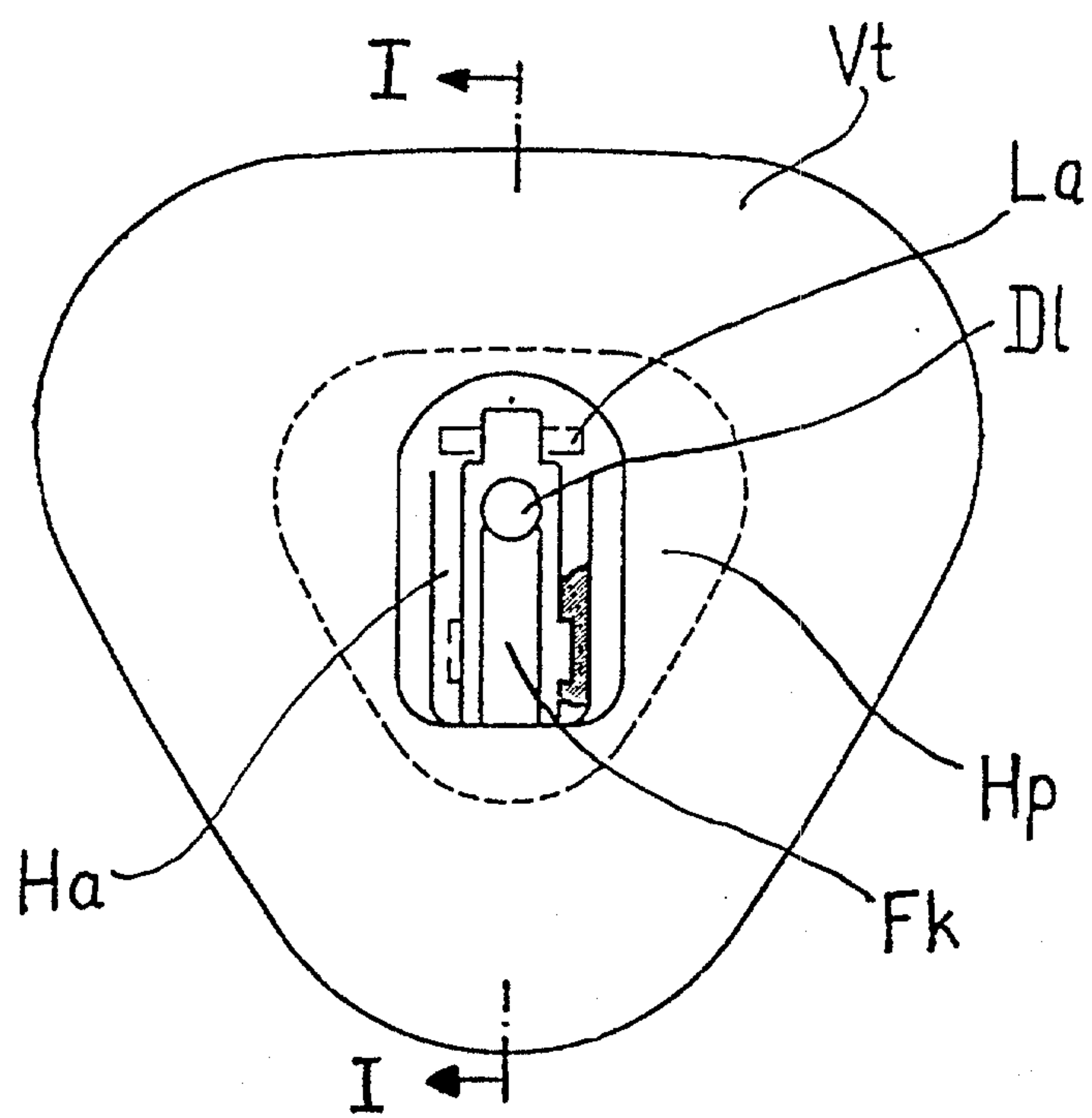


Fig.5

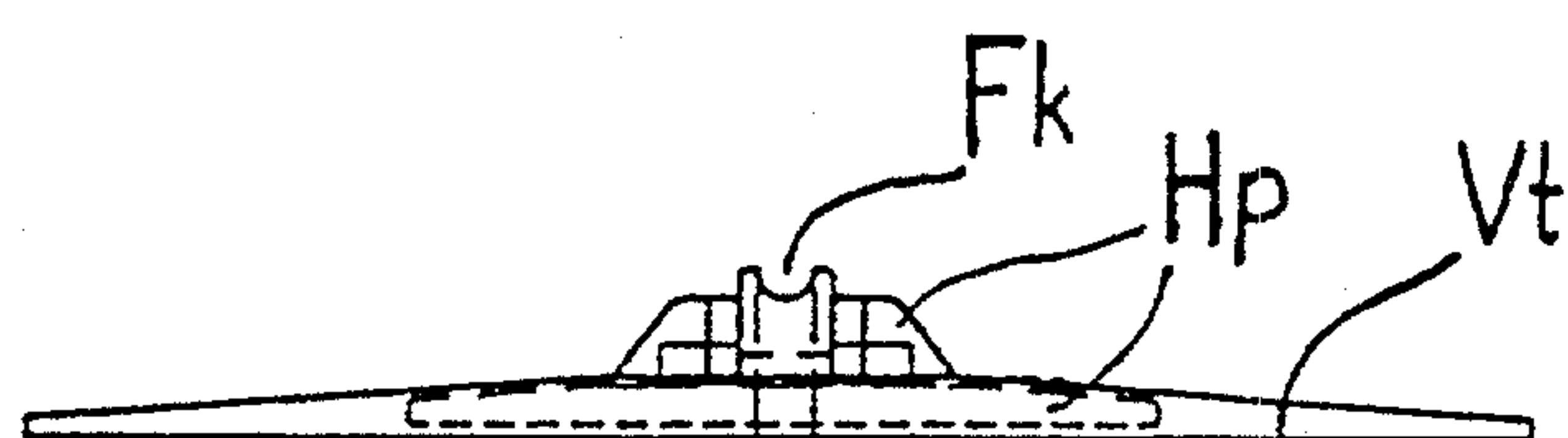


Fig.6

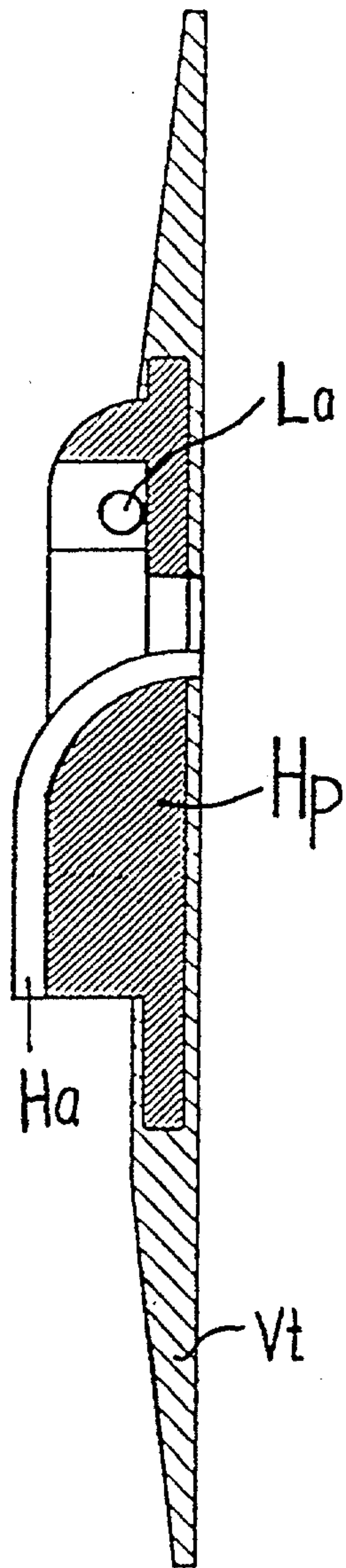


Fig. 7

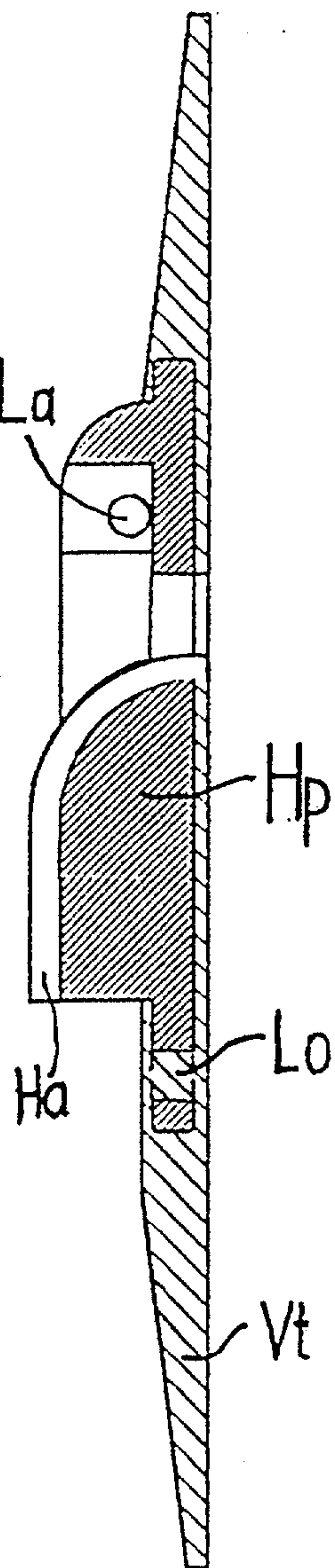


Fig. 8

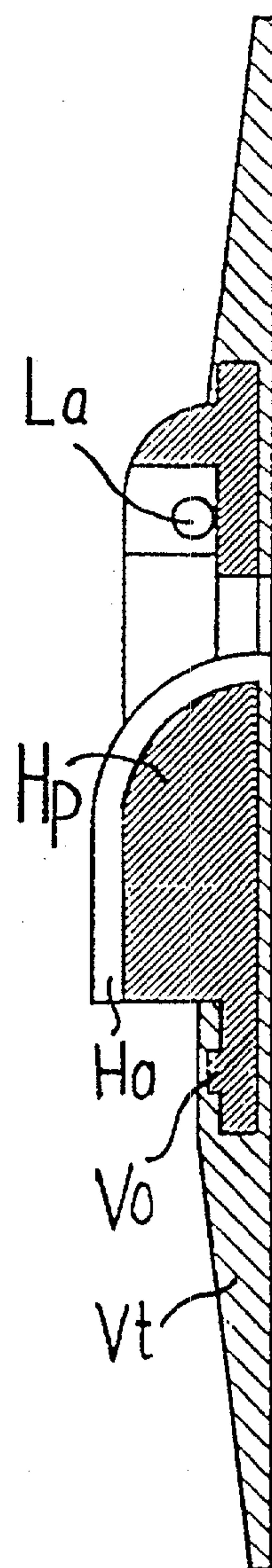


Fig. 9

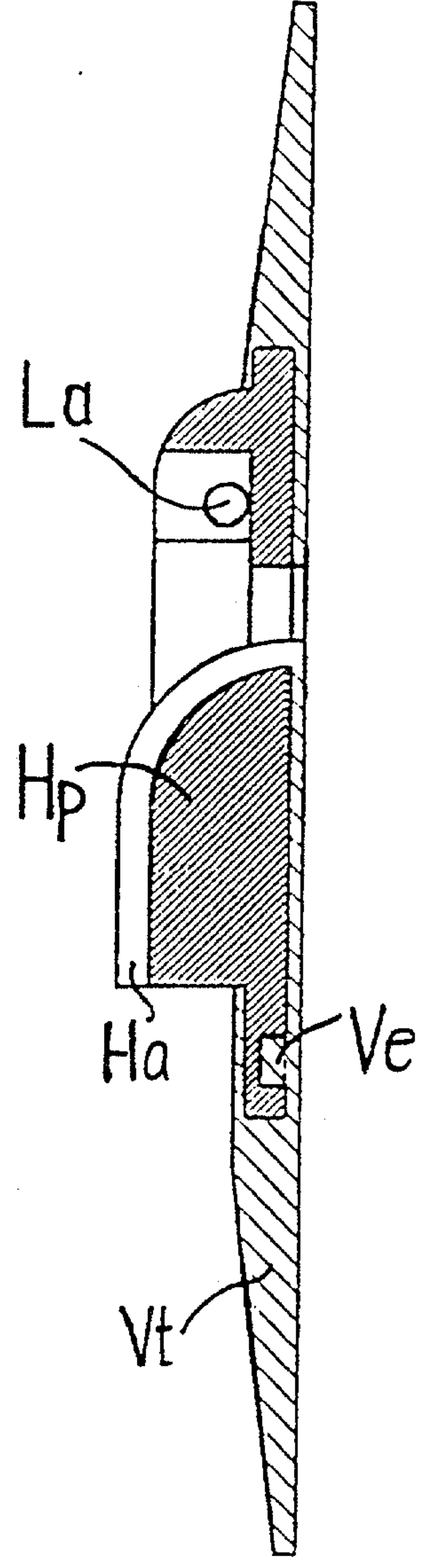


Fig. 10

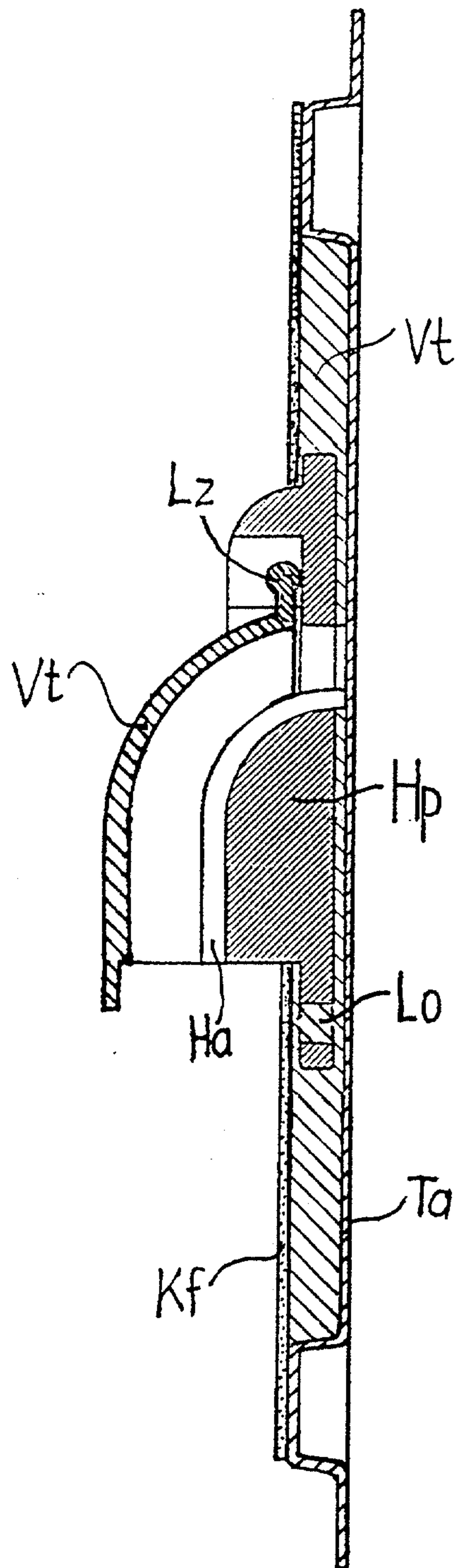


Fig. 11

