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(54) Benævnelse: **ANORDNING OG SYSTEM TIL INDGIVELSE AF EN MEDICINSK VÆSKE OG RELATIV INDGIVELSESMETODE**

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EP-A1- 3 260 151
WO-A1-2015/164647
WO-A2-2016/130679
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DESCRIPTION

Description

FIELD OF APPLICATION

[0001] The present invention relates to a device and a system for delivering a medical fluid, by transdermal, intramuscular or intravenous route, and to the relative method of delivering a medical fluid by transdermal, intramuscular or intravenous route.

PRIOR ART

[0002] Some medical conditions require regular dosing or continuous infusion of medications. These medications are often supplied as liquid solutions to be infused, e.g. by transdermal route. For example, diabetic patients may require insulin. In an attempt to facilitate the lives of these patients, various infusion devices have been developed.

[0003] Infusion devices known in the art typically comprise simple injection pen devices or complex pump devices, which use mechanical or electromechanical pumping to supply the medication to a patient through the skin.

[0004] Injection pen devices require the patient to reinject repeatedly, are not discrete and are associated with a feeling of discomfort, fear of injection and pain. Furthermore, they lack any kind of control, feedback and safety features. However, they have the advantage of being inexpensive and relatively simple to use.

[0005] Pump devices on the other hand comprise a large number of elements necessary for operation and control, e.g. a processor, electrical components, a battery, buttons or switches located on the housing of the device, visual feedback via text or graphic screen, etc. For this reason, they are expensive, difficult to use and tend to be bulky and uncomfortable for the user. Furthermore, they require scrupulous maintenance and cleaning to ensure correct functionality and safety for their long-term use.

[0006] These known devices, whether they are of the pen or pump type, must ensure the administration or infusion of the correct pre-established dose in total safety.

[0007] This means that before performing any cannula infusion, the so-called priming or initialization, or the filling of the needle or cannula with medical substance, must be carried out.

This operation is fundamental because on the one hand it allows establishing with extreme precision the quantity of medical liquid subsequently infused (which is often well below the quantity of liquid that must previously fill the needle or the cannula itself) and on the other it avoids injecting air bubbles in the patient.

[0008] Therefore priming is an essential preventive step for the patient's safety.

[0009] Equally important are, in particular for pump-type infusers, the steps of insertion of the cannula by means of a support needle.

[0010] The known devices provide a plurality of electric/electronic means which verify the execution of the priming and control the steps of insertion of the cannula or of the needle and infusion of the medical liquid.

[0011] These electric/electronic means, if on the one hand ensure the reliability of the transdermal delivery device, on the other hand significantly increase the costs, complications and dimensions.

[0012] Moreover, in particular for the injection or infusion devices in continuous contact with the skin for the entire duration of the cartridge containing the medical substance, the device is particularly complex, making the cost of the therapy high. Devices according to cited prior are disclosed by EP 3260151 A1 and WO 2015/164647 A1.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

[0013] The need of solving the drawbacks and limitations mentioned with reference to the prior art is therefore felt.

[0014] Therefore, the need is felt to provide an intramuscular or intravenous transdermal delivery device for a medical fluid that is at the same time reliable and cost-effective, as well as a device that does not have excessive dimensions.

[0015] Such a need is met by a device for delivering a medical fluid according to claim 1.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0016] Further features and advantages of the present invention will appear more clearly from the following description of preferred non-limiting embodiments thereof, in which:

- figure 1 shows a plan view of a system for delivering a medical fluid comprising a device for delivering a medical fluid, a portable activation device for said device for delivering a medical fluid and a vial of medical fluid, according to a possible embodiment of the

present invention;

- figure 2 shows a plan view and a lateral view of a device for delivering a medical fluid according to an embodiment of the present invention;
- figure 3 shows a plan view of a device for delivering a medical fluid according to an embodiment of the present invention in an assembled configuration;
- figure 4 shows a plan view of the device for delivering a medical fluid of figure 3, in which the upper cover has been removed;
- figure 5 shows a further plan view of the device for administering medical fluid of figure 3, in which the upper cover and other internal components have been removed;
- figure 6 shows a perspective view of a control shaft of a device for delivering a medical fluid according to a possible embodiment;
- figures 7-9 show partial perspective views of some internal components of a device for delivering a medical fluid according to a possible embodiment of the present invention.

[0017] Elements or parts of elements in common to the embodiments described below are referred to with the same reference numerals.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0018] With reference to the aforementioned figures, reference numeral 4 globally indicates an overall view of a system for delivering a medical fluid comprising a device for delivering a medical fluid 8 and a portable activation device 12 of said device for delivering a medical fluid 8.

[0019] The device for delivering a medical fluid 8 is a device that is configured to be positioned in contact with a patient and to perform a medical treatment by regulating or infusing a flow of fluid into the patient's body or out of the patient's body. "Regulating or infusing a fluid flow" means changing, e.g. increasing, decreasing, starting, interrupting or resuming the flow of a fluid. This may comprise pumping a fluid continuously or at intervals, with constant or variable flow.

[0020] "In contact" means in dermal contact with the patient, e.g. fixed in a removable way, e.g. by an adhesive layer, to the patient's skin, directly or indirectly, e.g. only through an infusion element, such as a catheter or the like, or more generally, it means a body contact, comprising the inside of the body, as in the case of a device fixed at least partly inside or outside the body, e.g. implanted inside the body.

[0021] An example of a fluid is a medicament to treat a medical condition, e.g. insulin for the treatment of a diabetic condition, a drug for the treatment of pain for example to treat the symptoms of a chronic disease, an anticoagulant drug to reduce the risk of thrombosis, e.g. after surgery, a hormone to treat or change other medical conditions, etc. The fluid may

otherwise be a body fluid or an external fluid that passes through a fluidic conduit of the body.

[0022] The device for delivering a medical fluid 8 comprises a body 16 which houses at least one containment tank 20 of a medical fluid, such as for example a vial, a tube, a carpule and the like, both in glass comprising or in plastic material which can be flexible or not. The containment tank 20 can be inserted into the device manually even before use or already housed in the device itself by the manufacturer. The containment tank 20 can contain the medical fluid or be filled with the medical fluid manually.

[0023] The body 16 also houses a fluid injection device 24 which interfaces with said containment tank 20 and is suitable to allow controlled delivery outside the tank itself.

[0024] According to possible embodiments, the fluid injection device 24 is a medical infusion device configured to deliver multiple transdermal or intramuscular or intravenous doses of a fluidic medicament to a patient. A typical example of a patient is a diabetic patient who requires frequent doses of insulin, e.g. at each meal.

[0025] The fluid injection device 24 may be made as a valve device configured to enable/disable the fluid flow or vary the flow rate of a fluid, e.g. a body fluid or as a continuous infusion device, configured to deliver a continuous flow of a medicament with a flow rate which can be modified over time.

[0026] According to an embodiment, the fluid injection device 24 is an axial pump element which at the time of translation causes, directly or indirectly, fluid displacement.

[0027] According to an embodiment, the axial pump element is a thrust or pulling element such as a plunger or piston 28 or is coupled to a plunger or piston in turn coupled or that can be coupled to said containment tank 20, preferably of the cartridge type. According to this embodiment, the translation of the plunger or piston 28 causes the displacement and therefore the controlled delivery of the medical fluid.

[0028] According to other embodiments, the injection device 24 can be an element of a pump or a valve for regulating the flow of a fluid.

[0029] A "pump" can be any type of pumping mechanism, e.g. a peristaltic pump, a diaphragm pump, a micropump, as known in the art, and configured to pump a fluid through a fluidic conduit. The pumping of the fluid can take place both in suction and in thrust. A "valve" may be any type of valve having at least one valve inlet and at least one valve outlet for interrupting, resuming, diverting, decreasing or increasing the flow or pressure of a fluid in a fluidic conduit.

[0030] The delivery device 8 is also provided with a cannula 32 fluidly connected or connectable to the containment tank 20 for the delivery of said fluid.

[0031] According to a possible embodiment, the delivery device 8 can also be provided with a

tip 36, shaped to allow the transdermal or intramuscular insertion of said cannula 32.

[0032] In other words, the tip 36 is a solid or hollow inside tip, drilled or not drilled, shaped to allow the transdermal or intramuscular insertion of the cannula 32, after the insertion and retraction of the tip 36 itself so that the cannula 32 partly remains in the skin while the tip is retracted.

[0033] It should be noted that by cannula 32 it is meant any device, at least partially hollow, able adapted to transport a liquid transdermally or intramuscularly and then inject a medical liquid.

[0034] Therefore the cannula 32 can be a tubular element, with or without a tip, or it can also be a needle; this cannula 32, for the purposes of the present invention can be made either of plastic material, or of metal or other biocompatible components suitable for the purpose.

[0035] Therefore, for the purposes of the present invention, the presence of a tip inside the cannula 32 is required for the insertion of the cannula 32 into the skin and that the tip retracts so that the cannula remains partly in the skin and therefore the delivery of medical fluid can pass inside the cannula 32.

[0036] In other possible configurations, the tip may be optional and not necessary.

[0037] The delivery device 8 also comprises an extraction device 40 of the cannula 32 from a retracted or rest configuration to an extracted or infusion configuration. This extraction device 40 can be configured in various ways, all preferably adapted to allow an extraction movement of the cannula and of the tip or simply of the cannula: moreover, said extraction device 40 is configured to synchronize the movement of the tip 36 (if provided) with the movement of the cannula 32, since after the tip 36 has been extracted and penetrated into the skin, the same needle must retract while part of the cannula 32 remains inserted in the skin, so that the cannula 32 is ready to inject the medical substance.

[0038] The extraction of the tip 36 and/or of the cannula 32 takes place preferably by means of elastic means 42, such as for example a suitably shaped and folded spring.

[0039] The device for delivering a medical fluid 8 further comprises activation means 44 which comprise a rotor 48, rotatable about a rotation axis X-X in an injection rotation direction I and in a control rotation direction C, to check whether the extraction of the cannula took place, opposite each other.

[0040] The extraction of the cannula 32 can be activated either in the fluid injection rotation direction or alternatively in the control rotation direction C.

[0041] According to an embodiment, the rotor 48 is mechanically engaged with a control member 52 operatively connected to said fluid injection device 24 and to said extraction device

40 of the cannula 32. In this way, a single control member 52, after relative rotation, is able to activate or enable the operation both of the fluid injection device 24 and of the extraction device 40 of the cannula 32 which controls if the cannula 32 has been extracted.

[0042] According to a possible embodiment, said control member 52 is made with separate control shafts which are enabled to rotate at least in part in opposite directions.

[0043] According to a possible embodiment, said control member 52 is a control shaft.

[0044] In particular, each of said fluid injection 24 and extraction 40 devices is operatively connected to the control shaft 52 by means of a one-way transmission mechanism 56', 56" which allows the transmission of motion in a direction of rotation and at least partly prevents it in the opposite direction.

[0045] In particular, said one-way transmission mechanisms 56', 56" allow the transmission of motion in one of said rotation directions of the control shaft 52 and prevent it at least in part in the other direction of rotation.

[0046] Said one-way transmission mechanisms 56', 56" are opposed to each other so that the rotation of the control shaft 40 in the control rotation direction C allows checking the state of the extraction device 40 of the cannula 32 and the rotation of the control shaft 40 in the injection rotation direction I allows the activation of the fluid injection device 24.

[0047] The one-way transmission mechanism 56 can be of various types; according to a possible embodiment, said one-way transmission mechanism 56 is a freewheel mechanism.

[0048] According to an embodiment, said one-way transmission mechanism 56 comprises an asymmetric cam 60, shaped so as to transmit the motion of a direction of rotation, by interference with a corresponding abutment 64, and to prevent the transmission of motion in an opposite direction of rotation.

[0049] According to a further embodiment, said one-way transmission mechanism 56 comprises a clutch mechanism, shaped so as to transmit motion in a direction of rotation by friction, and to prevent transmission of motion in an opposite direction of rotation.

[0050] It should be noted that the one-way transmission mechanisms 56', 56" with which the control shaft 52 is provided are not necessarily the same as each other; for example they can be of the friction type and of the freewheel type, mounted simultaneously on the same control shaft 52. The important thing is not the type of the one-way transmission mechanism, but the fact that the two mechanisms 56', 56" are mounted mutually reversed so that by rotating the control shaft 52 in any direction, one of the two one-way transmission mechanisms 56' is active and allows the transmission of the motion or a motion enabling to the relative injection/extraction and control or injection and extraction/control device connected to it, while the other one-way transmission mechanism 56" at least partially prevents it.

[0051] Preferably, the body 16 comprises an extraction end stop 68 which causes a stop for the extraction device 40 of the cannula 32 after having carried out or activated the extraction of the cannula 32 itself.

[0052] As mentioned above, the control shaft 52 takes the rotary motion from the rotor 48, rotatable about a rotation axis X-X in an injection rotation direction I and in a control rotation direction C, opposite each other.

[0053] For example, the rotor 48 is mechanically engaged with the control shaft 52 by means of a toothed coupling, preferably of an irreversible type.

[0054] Preferably, the rotor 48 is rotatable about a rotation axis X-X which is perpendicular to a control axis Y-Y around which the control shaft 52 rotates.

[0055] In turn, the rotor 48 is mechanically connected to a disc 72, for example provided with magnetic or ferromagnetic activation elements 76.

[0056] Said disc 72 is preferably provided with holes 80 mutually angularly arranged to prevent uncontrolled rotation of the rotor 48.

[0057] The control shaft 52, as seen, is interposed between the extraction device 40 of the cannula 32 and the fluid injection device 24.

[0058] Preferably, the control shaft 52 is connected to the extraction device 40 of the cannula 32 and to the fluid injection device 24 at its opposite axial ends 84, 88.

[0059] The rotor 48 is preferably arranged at a center of the body 16.

[0060] As mentioned above, the present invention also relates to a system for delivering a medical fluid 4 comprising the device for delivering a medical fluid 8 and a portable activation device 12 for said delivery device 8.

[0061] In detail, the activation device 12 is a portable device provided with a control unit for magnetically rotating the rotor 48 or for transferring electromagnetic or magnetic energy to activate or transfer energy for the operation of the delivery device 8 and to detect, via a relative sensor, the actual rotation of the rotor 48.

[0062] The activation device 12 (also called handheld) is portable and is gripped by the user when he/she wants to make an injection of medical liquid.

[0063] According to an embodiment, the activation of the delivery device 8 takes place by magnetic rotation of the disc 72 provided with the magnets or ferromagnetic activation elements 76; in turn the disc 72 transmits torque to the rotor 48 which rotates the control shaft

52 in a predetermined direction, based on the action requested by the user.

[0064] According to an embodiment, the activation of the delivery device 8 takes place by means of energy transfer, through magnetic coupling or electromagnetic induction transfer which feeds a motor and/or an electrical circuit so as to rotate the control shaft 52 in a predetermined direction, based on the action requested by the user.

[0065] According to an embodiment, said control unit is provided with a controller that, in the case of an injection request of a fluid or initialization, is programmed to:

- control the rotation of the control shaft 52 in the control rotation direction C, to check if the cannula 32 has been completely extracted,
- in case of negative verification, i.e. in case of non-extraction of the cannula 32, invert the rotation of the control shaft 52 in the direction of injection rotation I, and make a first initialization injection of the cannula 32 (priming) to fill said cannula 32 with fluid.

[0066] Furthermore, the control unit is programmed to, following the first initialization injection:

- control or enable the extraction of the cannula 32 by said extraction device 40,
- inject the medical fluid by controlling the rotation of the control shaft 52 in the injection rotation direction I.

[0067] Furthermore, in the event of a fluid injection request, the control unit is programmed to:

- control the rotation of the control shaft 52 in the control rotation direction C, to check if the cannula has been completely extracted,
- in case of positive verification, invert the rotation of the control shaft 52 in the injection rotation direction I, and inject the fluid according to a predetermined dose.

[0068] The verification is positive if the rotation of the control shaft 52 in the injection rotation direction I is prevented due to the fact that the stroke end of the one-way transmission device 56 for the extraction of the cannula 32 has already previously been reached.

[0069] Furthermore, in the event of an initialization request, the control unit is programmed to:

- check in advance that the cannula 32 has been extracted, by controlling the rotation of the control shaft 52 in the control rotation direction C,
- in case of negative verification, i.e. of non-extraction of the cannula 32, perform said initialization by rotation of the control shaft 52 in the injection rotation direction I,
- in case of positive verification, i.e. of verification of extraction of the cannula 32, not to

perform said initialization step.

[0070] The verification is negative if, following the command to rotate the control shaft 52 in the control rotation direction C, this rotation is not prevented: this in fact implies that there is still a useful stroke of the one-way transmission device 56 and therefore, the cannula 32 is not extracted.

[0071] Furthermore, following the initialization step, the control unit is programmed so as to be able to perform the subsequent injections of medical fluid which can be different doses based on the patient's need.

[0072] According to a possible embodiment, the actuation of the extraction device 40 of the cannula 32 is carried out simultaneously with the next first rotation of the control shaft 52 in the injection rotation direction I.

[0073] The operation and therefore the method of delivering a fluid by means of a delivery device according to the invention will now be described.

[0074] In particular, the method of delivering a medical fluid according to the present invention, in the case of a fluid injection request, can comprise the steps of:

- checking if the cannula 32 has been extracted by rotation of the control shaft 52 in the control rotation direction C,
- in the case of negative verification, i.e. in case of non-extraction, inverting the rotation of the control shaft 52 in the injection rotation direction I, and making a first initialization injection of the cannula 32 (priming) to move the piston up to the plunger of the container and fill said cannula 32 with fluid, and then perform the step of extraction of the cannula 32 by rotating in the control direction to then perform the injection step of a predetermined dose by rotating the control shaft 52 again according to the injection rotation direction I.

[0075] In case of positive verification, the step of inverting the rotation of the control shaft 52 in the injection rotation direction I, and injecting the fluid according to a predetermined dose is performed.

[0076] Moreover, in the case of an initialization request, the method according to the present invention comprises the steps of:

- checking in advance that the cannula 32 has been extracted, by controlling the rotation of the control shaft 52 in the control rotation direction,
- in case of negative verification, performing said initialization by rotation of the control

shaft 52 in the injection rotation direction I,

- in case of positive verification, not performing said initialization step.

[0077] Moreover, the delivery method of the present invention, following the initialization step, provides the step of operating the extraction device 40 of the cannula 32, so as to be able to carry out the subsequent injections of medical fluid.

[0078] According to a possible embodiment variant, the actuation of the extraction device 40 of the cannula 32 is carried out simultaneously with the next first rotation of the control shaft 52 in the injection rotation direction I.

[0079] It should be noted that the system is always able to establish how much dose to inject both in the initialization step and in the actual injection step as a function of the transmission ratio given by the kinematic chain that connects the control shaft 52 with the injection device 40, and in particular, with the piston 28. In other words, each complete revolution of the control shaft 52 corresponds to a specific stroke of the piston 28 and therefore a volume of injected liquid. For example, with a predefined setting which considers the distance between plunger and piston, the volume of the cannula 32 being known, it is possible to establish how many turns of control shaft/member 52 are needed for a complete initialization. Furthermore, it is possible to determine how many turns or portions of turn the control shaft 52 must perform to inject the exact predetermined dose set by the user.

[0080] As can be appreciated from the description, the present invention allows overcoming the drawbacks of the prior art.

[0081] In fact, the present invention allows providing an intravenous or transdermal delivery device for a medical fluid that is at the same time reliable and cost-effective, as well as a device that does not have excessive dimensions.

[0082] The delivery device exclusively comprises mechanical components and, nevertheless, it allows safety verifications to be made before any medical liquid is infused.

[0083] These safety verifications consist of verifying the initialization step (priming) and verifying the complete extraction of the cannula, or its insertion in the patient.

[0084] The delivery device is therefore light, compact and cost-effective.

[0085] At the same time, this device is extremely reliable.

[0086] In fact, the freewheel mechanisms allow the device to discriminate control and injection operations. In particular, any rotation of the control member can generate only one step at a time, be it the extraction step of the cannula or the liquid injection step, or to verify whether the

extraction of the cannula has been activated or in certain embodiments if the cannula is extracted.

[0087] Therefore the control unit can reliably control the opposite rotations of the control shaft.

[0088] The provision of the extraction end stop of the cannula provides a signal to the control unit on the extraction of the cannula and therefore on the possibility of being able to carry out the delivery of the dose and not to carry out the initialization with priming.

[0089] A man skilled in the art may make several changes and adjustments to the systems and devices described above in order to meet specific and incidental needs, all falling within the scope of protection defined in the following claims.

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

Cited references

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ANORDNING OG SYSTEM TIL INDGIVELSE AF EN MEDICINSK VÆSKE OG RELATIV INDGIVELSESMETODE

Patentkrav

1. Anordning til indgivelse af en medicinsk væske (4) omfattende en hoveddel, der rummer:

- mindst én indeslutningstank (20) af medicinsk væske

- en væskeinjektionsanordning (24), der deler grænseflade med nævnte indeslutningstank (20) og er egnet til at muliggøre kontrolleret indgivelse af en væske gennem en kanyle (32)

- en ekstraktionsanordning (40) på kanylen (32) fra en tilbagetrukket konfiguration eller hvilekonfiguration til en ekstraheret eller infusionskonfiguration

- aktiveringsmiddel (44), der kan roteres om en rotationsakse (X-X) i en injektionsrotationsretning (I) og i en styrerotationsretning (C), modsat hinanden, hvor aktiveringsmidlet (44) omfatter et styreelement (52), der er konfigureret således, at ekstraktionen af kanylen (32) finder sted ved at rotere aktiveringsmidlet i injektionsrotationsretningen (I) eller i styrerotationsretningen (C)
hvor styreelementet (52) er operativt forbundet med en rotor (48), hvor styreelementet (52) er operativt forbundet med væskeinjektionsanordningen (24) og til ekstraktionsanordningen (40) i kanylen (32),

- hvor hver af de nævnte injektions- (24) og ekstraktionsanordninger (40) er operativt forbundet med styreelementet (52) ved hjælp af en envejstransmissionsmekanisme (56, 56',56''), som muliggør transmission af bevægelse i en af nævnte rotationsretninger (C, I) af styreakslen (52) og forhindrer den i den anden rotationsretning (I, C), hvor nævnte envejstransmissionsmekanismer (56,56',56'') er anbragt modsat hinanden, således at rotationen af styreakslen (52) i styrerotationsretningen (C) muliggør verifikation af status for ekstraktionsanordningen (40) i kanylen (32), og rotationen af styreakslen (52) i injektionsrotationsretningen (I) muliggør aktivering af væskeinjektionsanordningen (24).

2. Anordning til indgivelse af en medicinsk væske (4) ifølge krav 1, hvori envejstransmissionsmekanismen (56,56',56'') er en friløbsmekanisme, og/eller hvor envejstransmissionsmekanismen (56,56',56'') omfatter en asymmetrisk kamskive (60), der er formet således, at den transmitterer bevægelsen af en rotationsretning ved interferens med et tilsvarende abutment (64) og forhindrer transmission af bevægelse i en modsat rotationsretning.

3. Anordning til indgivelse af en medicinsk væske (4) ifølge krav 2, hvor friløbsmekanismen omfatter en koblingsmekanisme, der er formet således, at den transmitterer bevægelse i en rotationsretning ved friktion og forhindrer transmission af bevægelse i en modsat rotationsretning.

4. Anordning til indgivelse af en medicinsk væske (4) ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1 til 3, hvor styreelementet (52) er formet således, at det under rotation i injektionsrotationsretningen (I) gør det muligt for kanylens (32) ekstraktionsanordning (40) at ekstrahere kanylen (32), hvis sidstnævnte er i tilbagetrukket tilstand.

5. Anordning til indgivelse af en medicinsk væske (4) ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene fra 1 til 4, hvor styreelementet (52) er formet således, at det under rotation i styrerotationsretningen (C) verificerer tilstanden af ekstraktionsanordningen (40) i kanylen (32), især hvorvidt kanylen (32) er blevet ekstraheret eller ej.

6. Anordning til indgivelse af en medicinsk væske ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav, hvor rotoren (48) er mekanisk forbundet med en skive (72) forsynet med magneter eller ferromagnetiske aktiveringselementer (76).

7. Anordning til indgivelse af en medicinsk væske ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav, hvor skiven (72) er forsynet med et låsesystem, der forhindrer rotation af aktiveringsmidlet (44).

8. Anordning til indgivelse af en medicinsk væske (4) ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav, hvor styreakslen (52) er forbundet med ekstraktionsanordningen (40) af kanylen (32) og til væskeinjektionsanordningen (24) ved dens modsatte aksiale ender (84,88).

9. Anordning til indgivelse af en medicinsk væske (4) ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene fra 1 til 8, hvor rotoren (48) er mekanisk forbundet med styreakslen (52) ved hjælp af en irreversibel tandkobling.

10. System til indgivelse af en medicinsk væske (4) omfattende en anordning (8) til indgivelse af en medicinsk væske i henhold til et hvilket som helst af kravene fra 1 til 9 og en bærbar aktiveringsanordning (12) af administrationsanordningen omfattende en styreenhed til rotation af administrationsanordningens (8) rotor (48) magnetisk eller ved hjælp af elektromagnetisk induktion og en relativ sensor til detektering af rotorens

effektive rotation (48).

11. System til indgivelse af en medicinsk væske (4) ifølge krav 10, hvor styreenheden er forsynet med en regulator, der i tilfælde af en injektionsanmodning for en væske er programmeret til:

- at kontrollere styreakslens (52) rotation i styrerotationsretningen (C) for at tjekke, om kanylen (32) er blevet helt ekstraheret,

- i tilfælde af negativ verifikation, dvs. i tilfælde af ikke-fuldstændig ekstraktion, vendes rotationen af styreakslen (52) i injektionsrotationsretningen (I), og der foretages en første initialiseringsinjektion af kanylen (32) for at fylde kanylen (32) med væske.

12. System til indgivelse af en medicinsk væske (4) ifølge krav 11, hvor regulatoren er programmeret efter den første initialiseringsinjektion til:

- at kontrollere eller muliggøre ekstraktion af kanylen (32) med ekstraktionsanordningen (40),

- at injicere den medicinske væske ved at kontrollere rotationen af styreakslen (52) i injektionsrotationsretningen (I).

13. System til indgivelse af en medicinsk væske (4) ifølge krav 11 eller 12, hvor nævnte regulator i tilfælde af en injektionsanmodning for en væske er programmeret til:

- at kontrollere styreakslens (52) rotation i styrerotationsretningen (C) for at tjekke, om kanylen (32) er blevet helt ekstraheret,

- i tilfælde af positiv verifikation vendes rotationen af styreakslen (52) i injektionsrotationsretningen (I), og væsken injiceres i henhold til en forudbestemt dosis.

14. System til indgivelse af en medicinsk væske (4) ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene fra 11 til 13, hvor regulatoren i tilfælde af en initialiseringsanmodning er programmeret til:

- på forhånd tjekke, at kanylen (32) er helt ekstraheret ved at styre rotationen af styreakslen (52) i styrerotationsretningen (C),

- i tilfælde af verifikation af, at kanylen (32) ikke ekstraheres, udføres initialiseringen ved rotation af styreakslen (52) i injektionsrotationsretningen (I),

- i tilfælde af verifikation af ekstraktion af kanylen (32) ikke at udføre nævnte initialiseringstrin.

15. System til indgivelse af en medicinsk væske (4) ifølge krav 14, hvor regulatoren efter initialiseringstrinet er programmeret til at betjene ekstraktionsanordningen (40) i kanylen (32) for at kunne udføre efterfølgende injektioner af medicinsk væske.

16. System til indgivelse af en medicinsk væske (4) ifølge krav 15, hvor betjeningen af ekstraktionsanordningen (40) i kanylen (32) udføres samtidig med den næste første rotation af styreakslen (52) i injektionsrotationsretningen (I).

DRAWINGS

Drawing

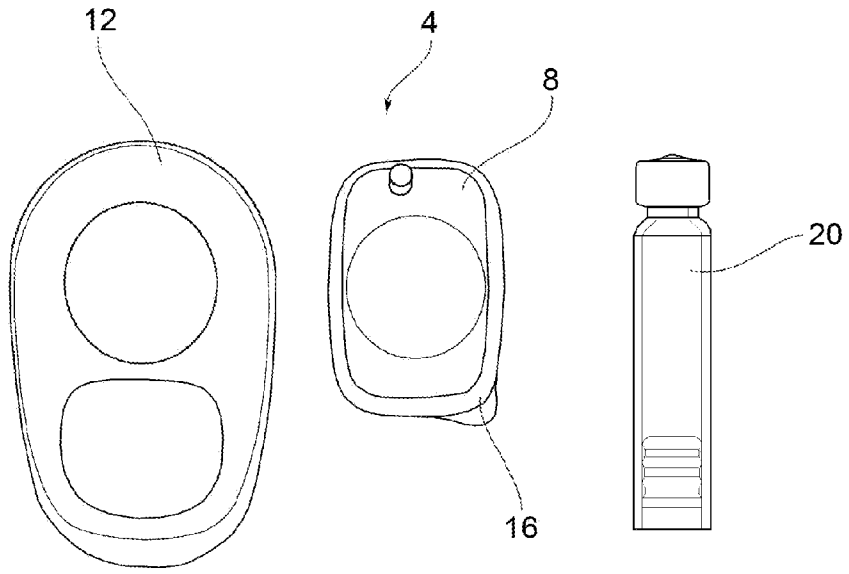


FIG.1

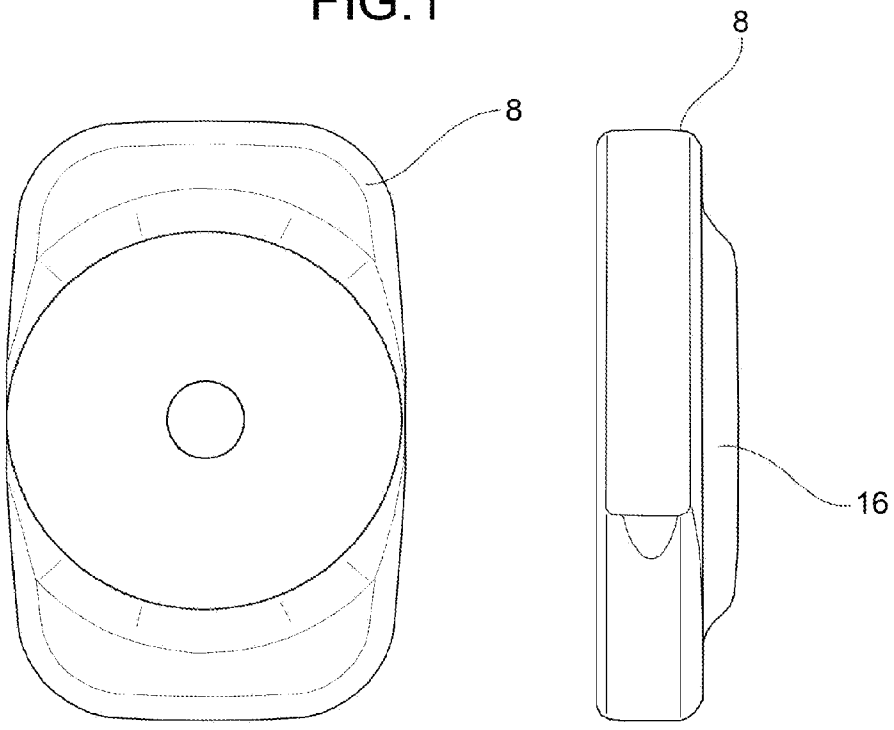


FIG.2

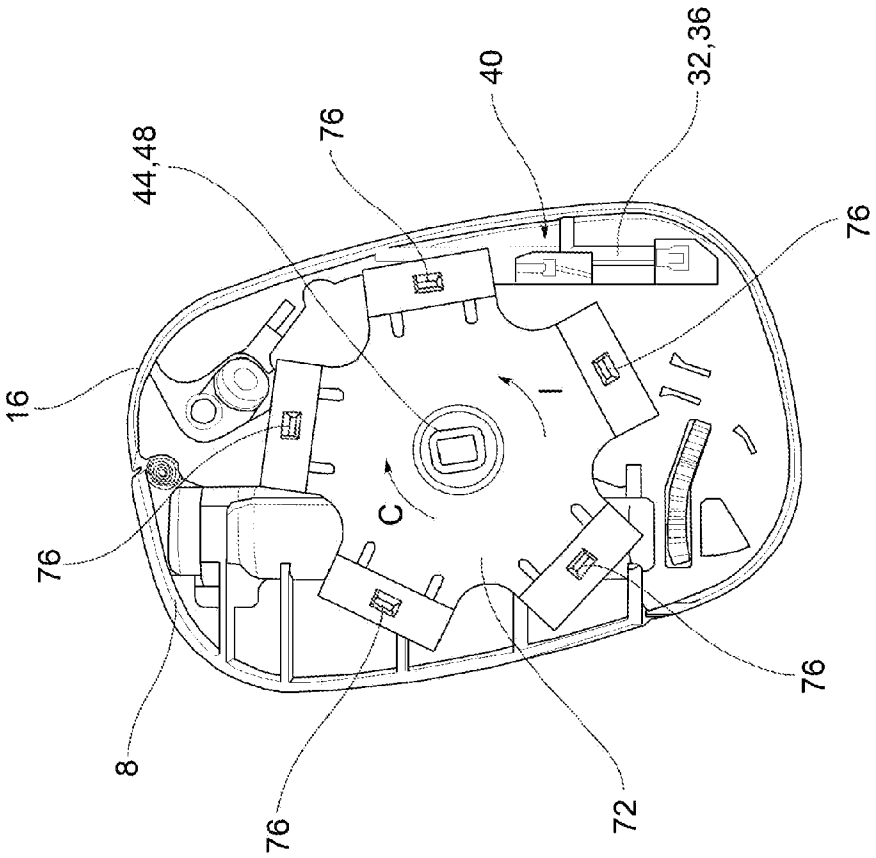


FIG.4

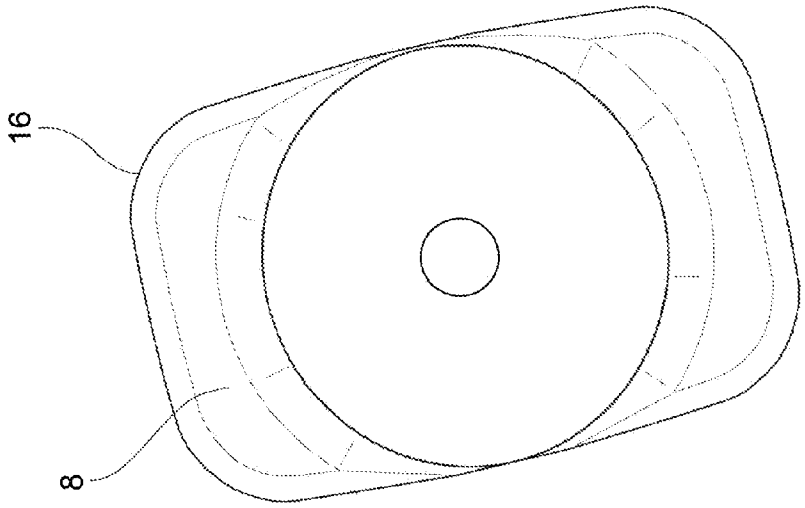


FIG.3

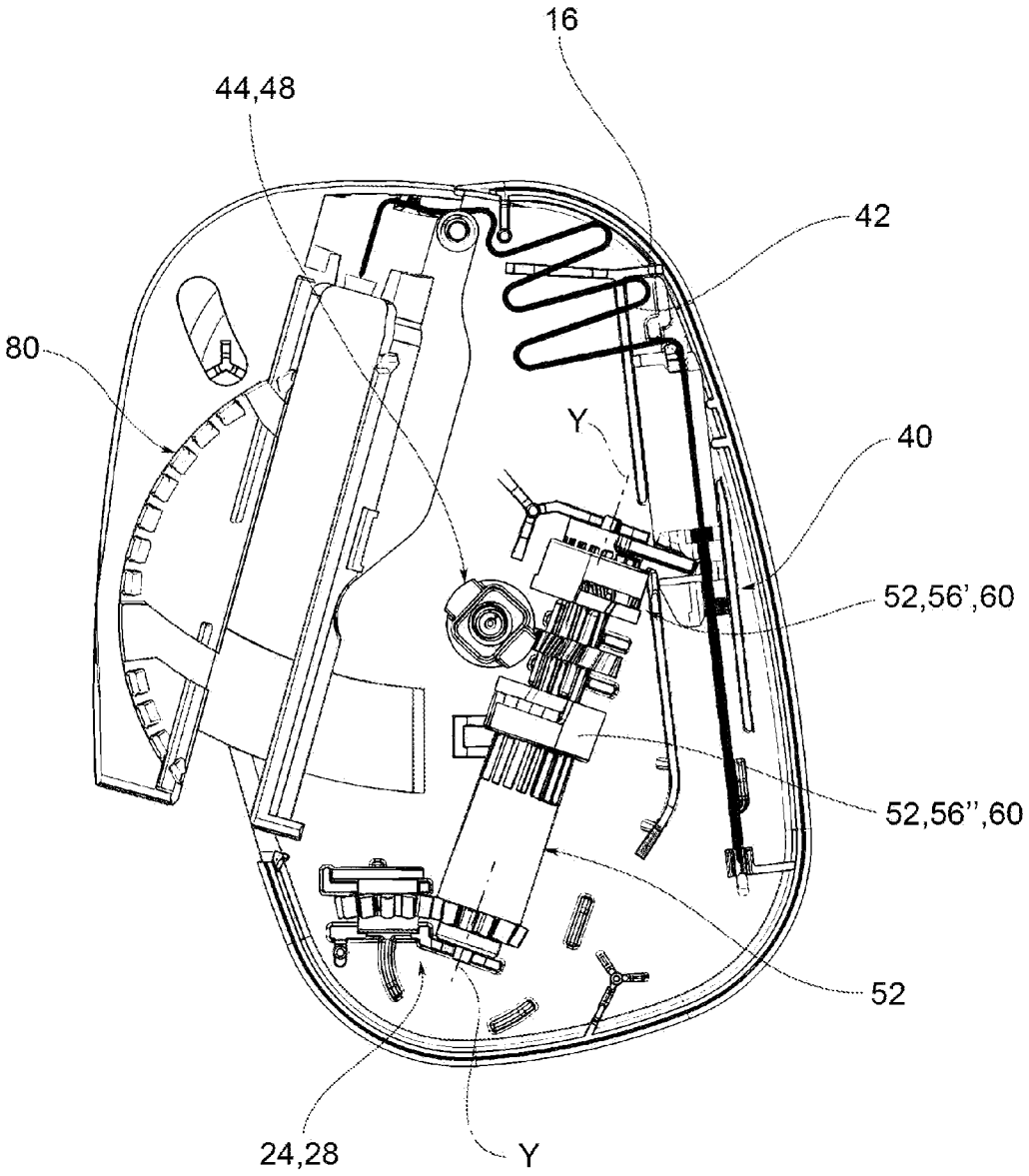


FIG.5

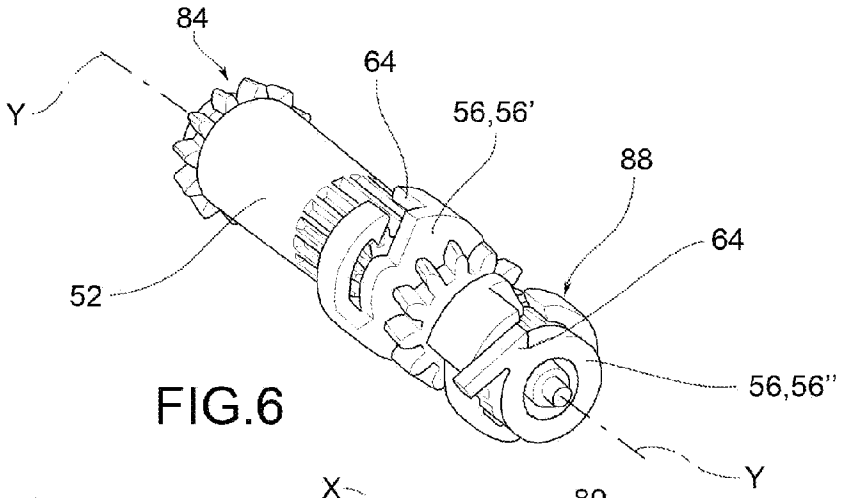


FIG.6

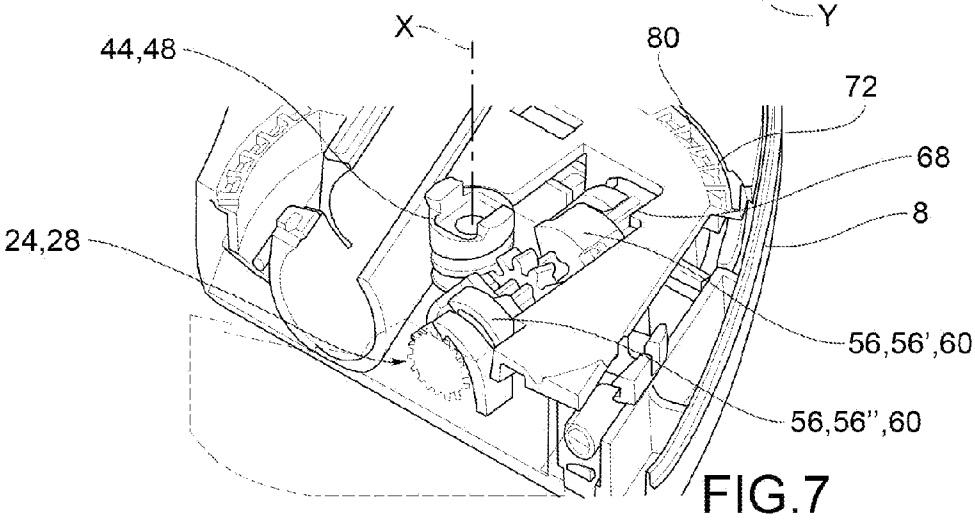


FIG.7

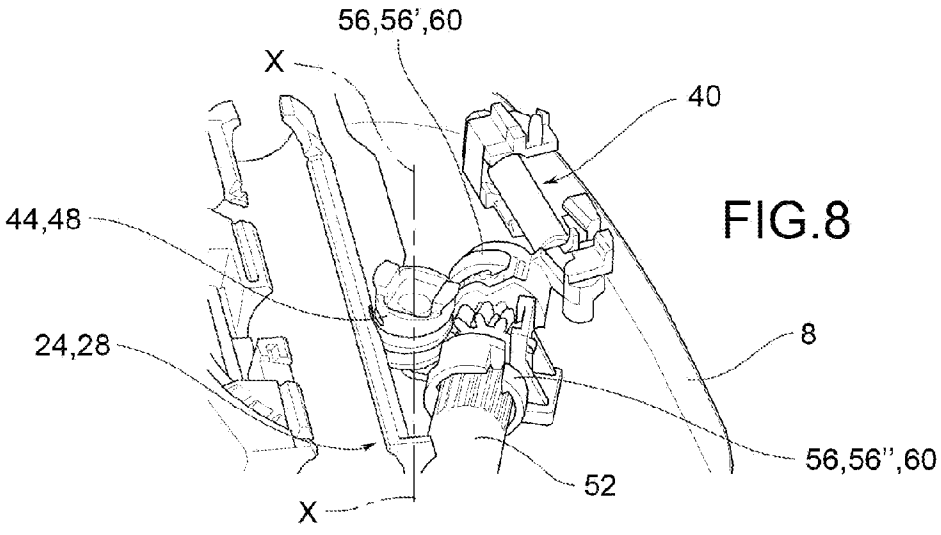


FIG.8

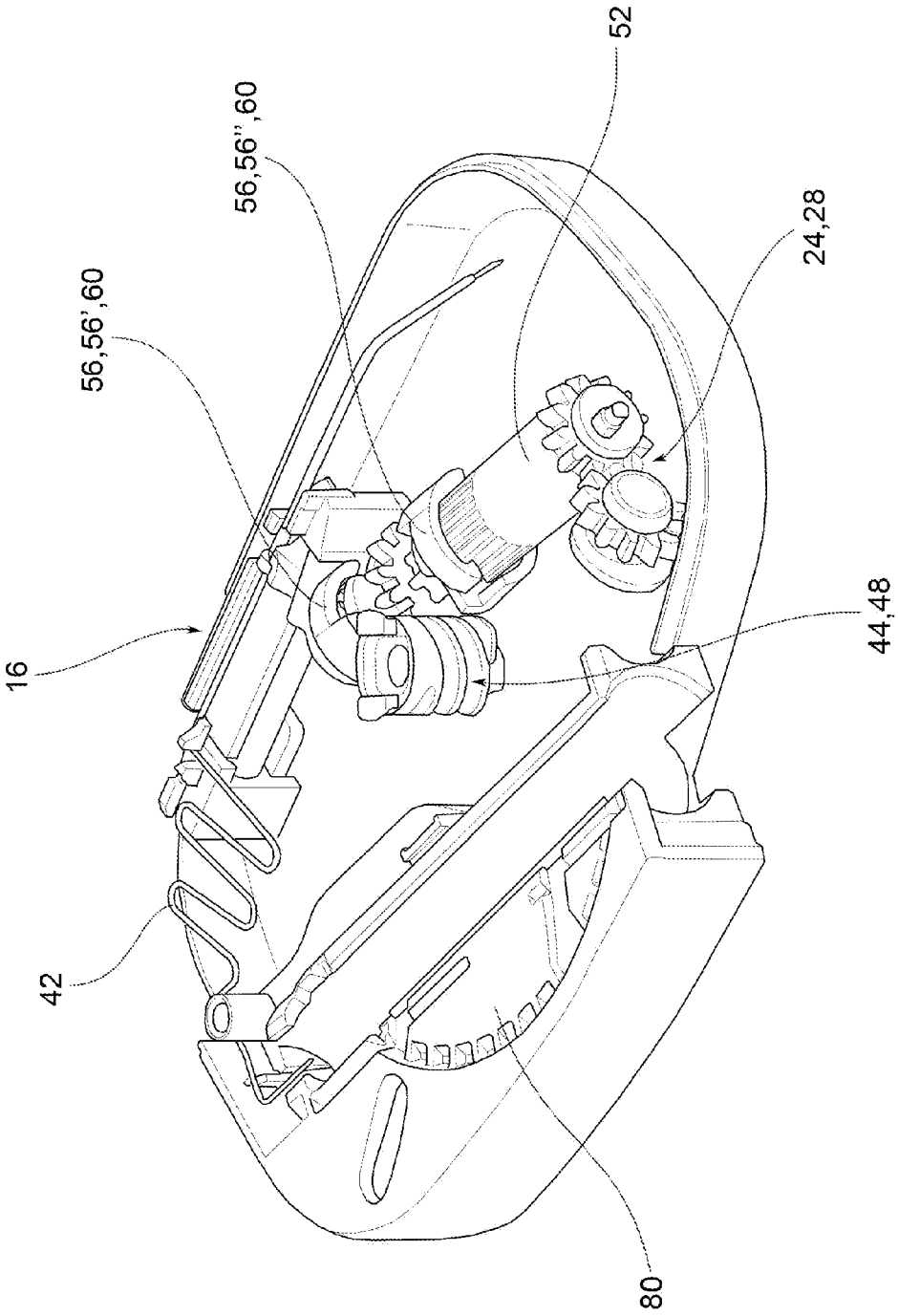


FIG.9