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(54) Title: HEMODIALYSIS CATHETER WITH THROMBUS BLOCKER

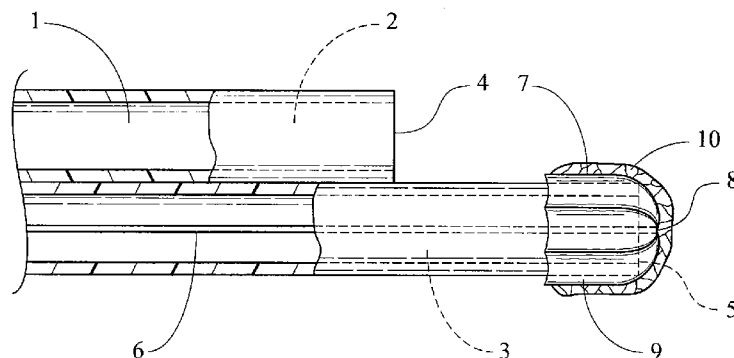


FIG. 1

(57) Abstract: A hemodialysis catheter (1) with a plurality of umbrella - like wire members (7) covered with a film (9) which works as a thrombus blocker and can easily and effectively remove the thrombus is disclosed. The hemodialysis catheter has a proximal lumen (2), the arterial lumen, and a distal lumen (3), the venous lumen. An elongate member (6) is longitudinally put in either the proximal lumen or the distal lumen, or two elongate members in both lumens. A plurality of umbrella - like wire members are connected to the end of the elongate member. When the hemodialysis catheter is put in the vessel but not in use, the end of the lumen is capped off by the plurality of umbrella - like wire members covered with a film. When it is ready to use, the doctor can pull the elongate member which connects to the plurality of umbrella - like wire members out off the lumen inverting the plurality of umbrella - like wire members and clearing away any thrombus that has formed.

HEMODIALYSIS CATHETER WITH THROMBUS BLOCKER

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[001] The present invention is related generally to a hemodialysis catheter and more particularly to a catheter with thrombus blocker adapted for hemodialysis.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[002] A treatment of a number of medical conditions requires the placement of catheters in a patient's blood vessel for an extended period time. These long-term applications include blood access for hemodialysis, chemotherapy, parental nutrition, blood transfusions and blood sampling.

[003] It is well known in the medical field that chronic placement of a catheter in a patient's blood vessel often results in catheter failure due to many reasons. Thrombus formation at the tip of the catheter is one of the reasons. According to many medical journal articles, thrombus formation at the tip of the catheter is related to the structural design of a catheter.

[004] Current hemodialysis catheters are used to filter blood in the superior vena cava (SVC). Typically, they have two lumens. One is the arterial lumen which is used to aspirate blood which travels to the dialysis machine; another is the venous lumen which ejects the filtered blood into the SVC and then heart and lungs, and the rest of the body. Traditionally the arterial lumen is always the proximal lumen and the venous lumen is always the distal lumen. This is done to prevent recirculation, where previously filtered and newly ejected blood is sucked back in and re-filtered by the machine. Depending on the tip design, the vacuum created at the proximal arterial opening can sometimes draw the catheter against the SVC wall, thereby occluding the opening, lowering the flow rate, and preventing dialysis from taking place. Accordingly, many hemodialysis catheters provide the proximal lumen with one or more additional side ports to mitigate occlusion of the proximal opening.

[005] To prevent thrombus from forming inside the catheter between uses, a so-called heparin lock is used where the catheter is flushed with heparin and clamped off so

that the normal inside volume of the catheter is occupied by heparin. However, side ports on the proximal lumen of the catheter can prevent the effectiveness of heparin or other anticoagulants because heparin can leak out of the sideports leaving catheter shaft distal to the sideports unprotected. Many medical articles point to hemodialysis side ports as being a cause for thrombus and fibrous sheath formation, this lowers blood flow rates and makes the catheter non-functional.

[006] Accordingly, it is desired to provide a catheter with thrombus blocker that can easily and effectively remove and/or prevent the thrombus forming at the tip of the catheter.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[007] This invention provides a hemodialysis catheter with a plurality of umbrella-like wire members which work as a thrombus blocker and can easily and effectively remove thrombus formation and prevent thrombus formation on the catheter shaft.

[008] The hemodialysis catheter has two lumens. The catheter may have a third lumen. The first lumen is the arterial lumen and has a distal end which aspirates blood which travels to the dialysis machine. The second lumen is the venous lumen, which is adjacent with said first lumen, and has a distal end which ejects the filtered blood into the SVC and then heart and lungs, and the rest of the body. The arterial lumen is the proximal lumen and the venous lumen is the distal lumen. One elongate member is longitudinally placed in said first lumen and has a distal end. The distal end of the elongate member is connected with a plurality of umbrella-like wire members.

[009] When the hemodialysis catheter is placed in the vessel but not in use, the distal end of the proximal and/or distal lumen is capped off by the plurality of umbrella-like wire members. When the hemodialysis catheter is ready to use, the doctor, technician or nurse can pull the elongate member which connects with the plurality of umbrella-like wire members out of the lumen to invert the plurality of umbrella-like wire members and clear away or capture any thrombus that has formed at the proximal end of the arterial lumen or at the distal end of the venous lumen. The plurality of umbrella-like wire members comprises nitinol. A film is mounted on the plurality of umbrella-like wire members by means of molding or suture. The film may be elastic or inelastic.

[010] In another embodiment, all structures of the hemodialysis catheter remain same as the previous embodiment except the elongate member which has a distal end and connects with a plurality of umbrella-like wire members is longitudinally placed in said second lumen instead of the first lumen.

[011] If desired, two elongate members can be separately placed into the two lumens and separately connected with the plurality of umbrella-like wire members. Both ends of the arterial lumen and venous lumen are separately capped off by the plurality of umbrella-like wire members when the hemodialysis catheter is put in the vessel but not in use.

[012] Where the arterial lumen and venous lumen are used separately, the hemodialysis catheter has only one lumen. The plurality of umbrella-like wire members covers the end of the lumen when the hemodialysis catheter is put in the vessel but not in use.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[013] FIG. 1 is a side view of a first preferred embodiment of the hemodialysis catheter with two lumens.

[014] FIG. 2 shows, in a perspective view, the plurality of umbrella-like wire members covering the end of the lumen.

[015] FIG. 3 is a perspective view of a second preferred embodiment of the hemodialysis catheter with two lumens.

[016] FIG. 4 is a perspective view of the elongate member with the plurality of umbrella-like wire members.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[017] FIG. 1 illustrates a presently preferred embodiment. The hemodialysis catheter 1 has two lumens 2 and 3. The first lumen is the proximal lumen 2, the arterial lumen, which can aspirate blood which travels to the dialysis machine. The proximal lumen 2 has a distal end 4. The second lumen is the distal lumen 3, the venous lumen, which can eject the filtered blood into the SVC and then heart and lungs, and the rest of the body. The distal lumen 3 has a distal end 5.

[018] Referring FIG. 1, FIG. 2 and FIG. 4, an elongate member 6 is longitudinally disposed in the distal lumen 3. The elongate member 6 has a distal end 8. A plurality of umbrella-like wire members 7 are connected to the distal end 8 of the elongate member 6. A film 9 is mounted on the plurality of umbrella-like wire members 7. When the hemodialysis catheter 1 is placed in the vessel but not in use, the distal end 5 of the distal lumen 3 is capped off by the plurality of umbrella-like wire members 7. When it is ready to use, the doctor can pull the plurality of umbrella-like wire members 7 out of the distal lumen 3 inverting the plurality of umbrella-like wire members 7 and clear away any thrombus 10 that has formed.

[019] FIG. 3 illustrates the second embodiment. The hemodialysis catheter 1 also has two lumens 2 and 3. The structure and the feature of each lumen are the same as the first embodiment. The first lumen is the proximal lumen 2, the arterial lumen, which can aspirate blood which travels to the machine. The second lumen is the distal lumen 3, the venous lumen, which can eject the filtered blood into the SVC and then heart and lungs, and the rest of the body.

[020] An elongate member 6 is longitudinally disposed in the proximal lumen 2 (instead of the distal lumen 3 as shown in Fig. 1.) A plurality of umbrella-like wire members 7 are connected to the elongate member 6. A film 9 is mounted on the plurality of umbrella-like wire members 7. When the hemodialysis catheter 1 is put in the vessel but not in use, the proximal lumen 2 is capped off by the plurality of umbrella-like wire members 7. When it is ready to use, the doctor can pull the plurality of umbrella-like wire members 7 out of the proximal lumen 2 inverting the plurality of umbrella-like wire members 7 and clear away any thrombus that has formed.

[021] FIG. 2 shows the last embodiment. The hemodialysis catheter 11 has only one lumen. An elongate member 6 is longitudinally disposed in the lumen. A plurality of umbrella-like wire members 7 covers the end of the lumen.

We claim,

1. A hemodialysis catheter with thrombus blocker comprising:
a first lumen having a distal end;
a second lumen having a distal end and disposed adjacent to said first lumen;
at least one elongate member longitudinally and removably disposed in one of said first or second lumens; and
a plurality of umbrella-like wire members connected to the distal end of said elongate member, said umbrella-like wire members configured to inhibit or remove thrombus formation.
2. A hemodialysis catheter with thrombus blocker as claim 1, wherein the elongate member is longitudinally placed in said first lumen.
3. A hemodialysis catheter with thrombus blocker as claim 1, wherein the elongate member is longitudinally placed in said second lumen.
4. A hemodialysis catheter with thrombus blocker as claim 2, wherein said a plurality of umbrella-like wire members cover the distal end of said first lumen while said elongate member is locked into place.
5. A hemodialysis catheter with thrombus blocker as claim 3, wherein said a plurality of umbrella-like wire members cover the distal end of said second lumen while said elongate member is locked into place.
6. A hemodialysis catheter with thrombus blocker as claim 4, wherein said a plurality of umbrella-like wire members are invertable to permit the elongate member to be pulled out of said lumen.
7. A hemodialysis catheter with thrombus blocker as claim 5, wherein said a plurality of umbrella-like wire members invert while said elongate member is pulled out of said lumen.
8. A hemodialysis catheter with thrombus blocker as claim 6, wherein said elongate member is made of metal.
9. A hemodialysis catheter with thrombus blocker as claim 7, wherein said elongate member is made of metal.

10. A hemodialysis catheter with thrombus blocker as claim 8, wherein said plurality of umbrella-like wire members comprise nitinol.

11. A hemodialysis catheter with thrombus blocker as claim 9, wherein said plurality of umbrella-like wire members comprise nitinol.

12. A hemodialysis catheter with thrombus blocker as claim 10, wherein said plurality of umbrella-like wire members are bonded on the distal end of said elongate member.

13. A hemodialysis catheter with thrombus blocker as claim 11, wherein said plurality of umbrella-like wire members are bonded on the distal end of said elongate member.

14. A hemodialysis catheter with thrombus blocker as claim 12, wherein said plurality of umbrella-like wire members are welded on the distal end of said elongate member.

15. A hemodialysis catheter with thrombus blocker as claim 13, wherein said plurality of umbrella-like wire members are welded on the distal end of said elongate member.

16. A hemodialysis catheter with thrombus blocker as claim 14, wherein a film is mounted on said plurality of umbrella-like wire members.

17. A hemodialysis catheter with thrombus blocker as claim 15, wherein a film is mounted on said plurality of umbrella-like wire members.

18. A hemodialysis catheter with thrombus blocker as claim 16, wherein said film is made over molding.

19. A hemodialysis catheter with thrombus blocker as claim 17, wherein said film is made over molding.

20. A hemodialysis catheter with thrombus blocker as claim 18, wherein said film is attached by means of suture.

21. A hemodialysis catheter with thrombus blocker as claim 19, wherein said film is attached by means of suture.

22. A hemodialysis catheter with thrombus blocker as claim 20, wherein said film is elastic.

23. A hemodialysis catheter with thrombus blocker as claim 21, wherein said

film is elastic.

24. A hemodialysis catheter with thrombus blocker as claim 22, wherein said film is inelastic.

25. A hemodialysis catheter with thrombus blocker as claim 23, wherein said film is inelastic.

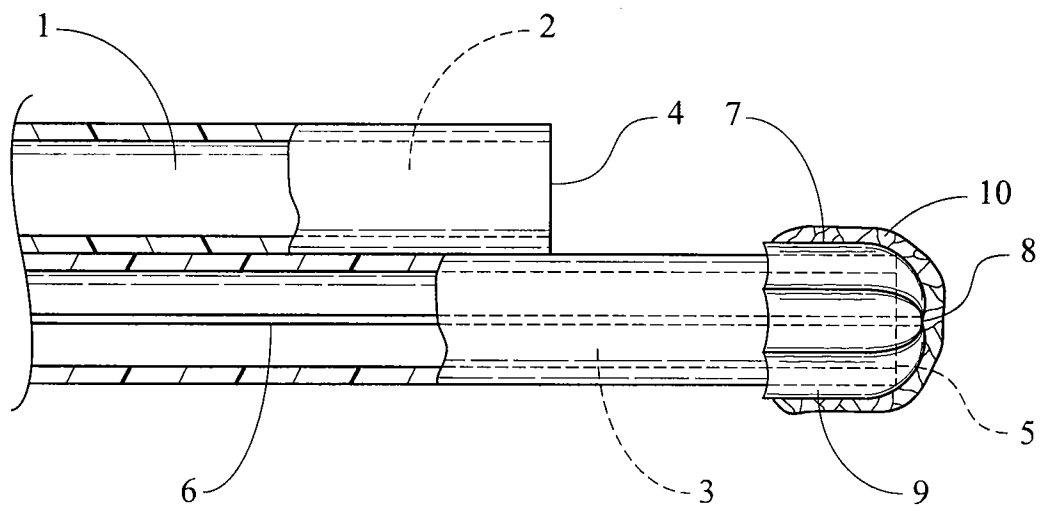


FIG. 1

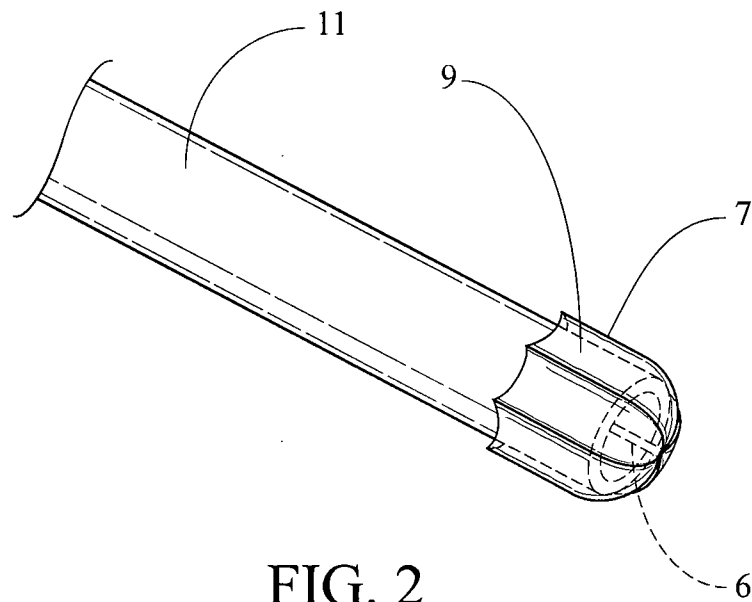


FIG. 2

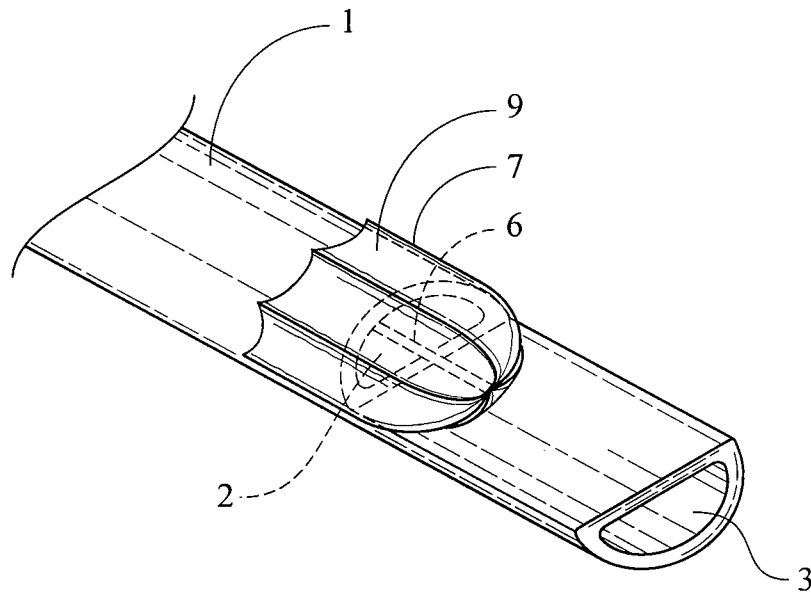


FIG. 3

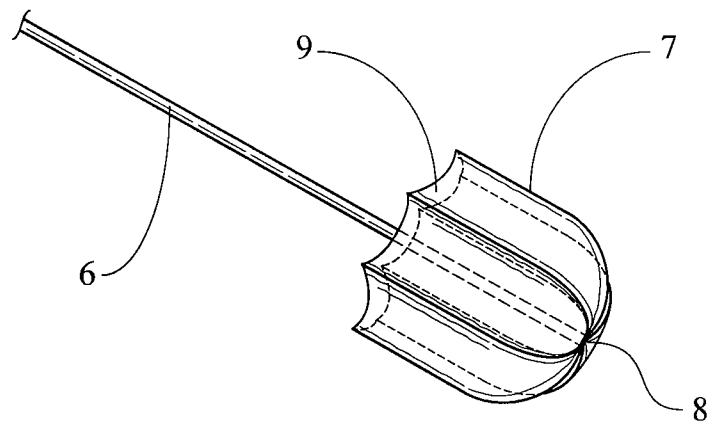


FIG. 4

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/US2011/054533

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
INV. A61M25/00
ADD.

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)
A61M

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

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

EPO-Internal

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	DE 33 26 648 A1 (SCHUBERT WERNER) 7 February 1985 (1985-02-07) page 9, last paragraph - page 10, paragraph second page 12, paragraph second figures 1-6	1
A	----- US 5 011 488 A (GINSBURG ROBERT [US]) 30 April 1991 (1991-04-30) column 5, line 13 - line 30 figures 1-2C	1
A	----- EP 1 681 073 A1 (NIPRO CORP [JP]) 19 July 2006 (2006-07-19) paragraph [0076] - paragraph [0077] paragraph [0087] - paragraph [0092] figures 14-18 ----- -/-	1



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

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"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

8 December 2011

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14/12/2011

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/US2011/054533

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 2007/197962 A1 (MORIKAWA MASUO [JP]) 23 August 2007 (2007-08-23) paragraph [0050] - paragraph [0056] figures 9-11 -----	1

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/US2011/054533

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DE 3326648	A1	07-02-1985	NONE	
US 5011488	A	30-04-1991	NONE	
EP 1681073	A1	19-07-2006	NONE	
US 2007197962	A1	23-08-2007	NONE	