



(19) **United States**

(12) **Patent Application Publication**

Ravo

(10) **Pub. No.: US 2001/0020150 A1**

(43) **Pub. Date: Sep. 6, 2001**

(54) **INFLATABLE INTRALUMINAL MOLDING DEVICE**

Publication Classification

(76) Inventor: **Biagio Ravo, Rome (IT)**

(51) **Int. Cl.⁷** **A61M 29/00; A61M 31/00**

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **604/101.01; 604/103.07**

Correspondence Address:

Blynn L. Shideler

**Webb Ziesenheim Logsdon Orkin & Hanson,
P.C.**

700 Koppers Building

436 Seventh Avenue

Pittsburgh, PA 15219-1818 (US)

(57)

ABSTRACT

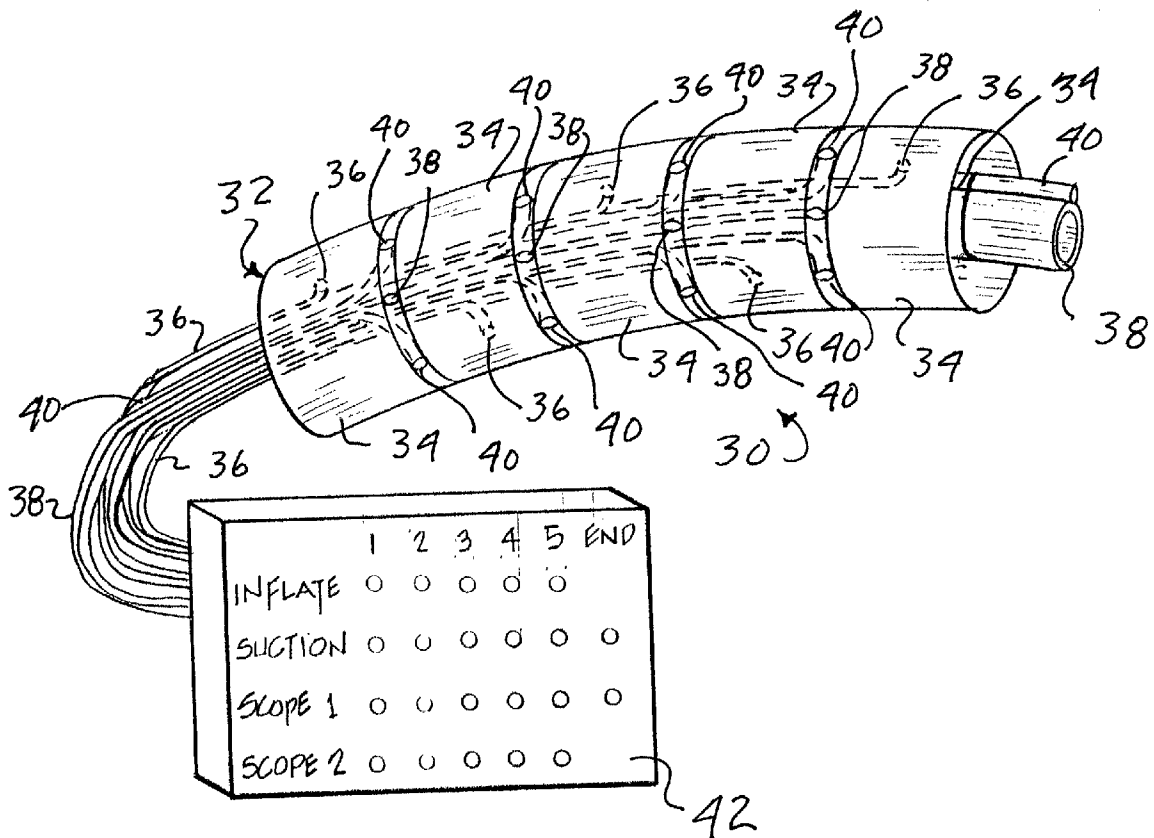
(21) Appl. No.: **09/817,956**

(22) Filed: **Mar. 27, 2001**

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation of application No. 09/245,788, filed on Feb. 5, 1999, now abandoned. Non-provisional of provisional application No. 60/073,902, filed on Feb. 6, 1998.

An intraluminal device has an elongated body member having a series of independent inflatable sections along its length. At least one inflating/deflating line extends from each inflatable section to a distal end of the body member. The device may be used for positing, isolating or identifying a lumen by giving shape to a collapsed viscus. The device may also be used to visualize intraluminal structure or control pressure within a hollow viscus from within the hollow viscus.



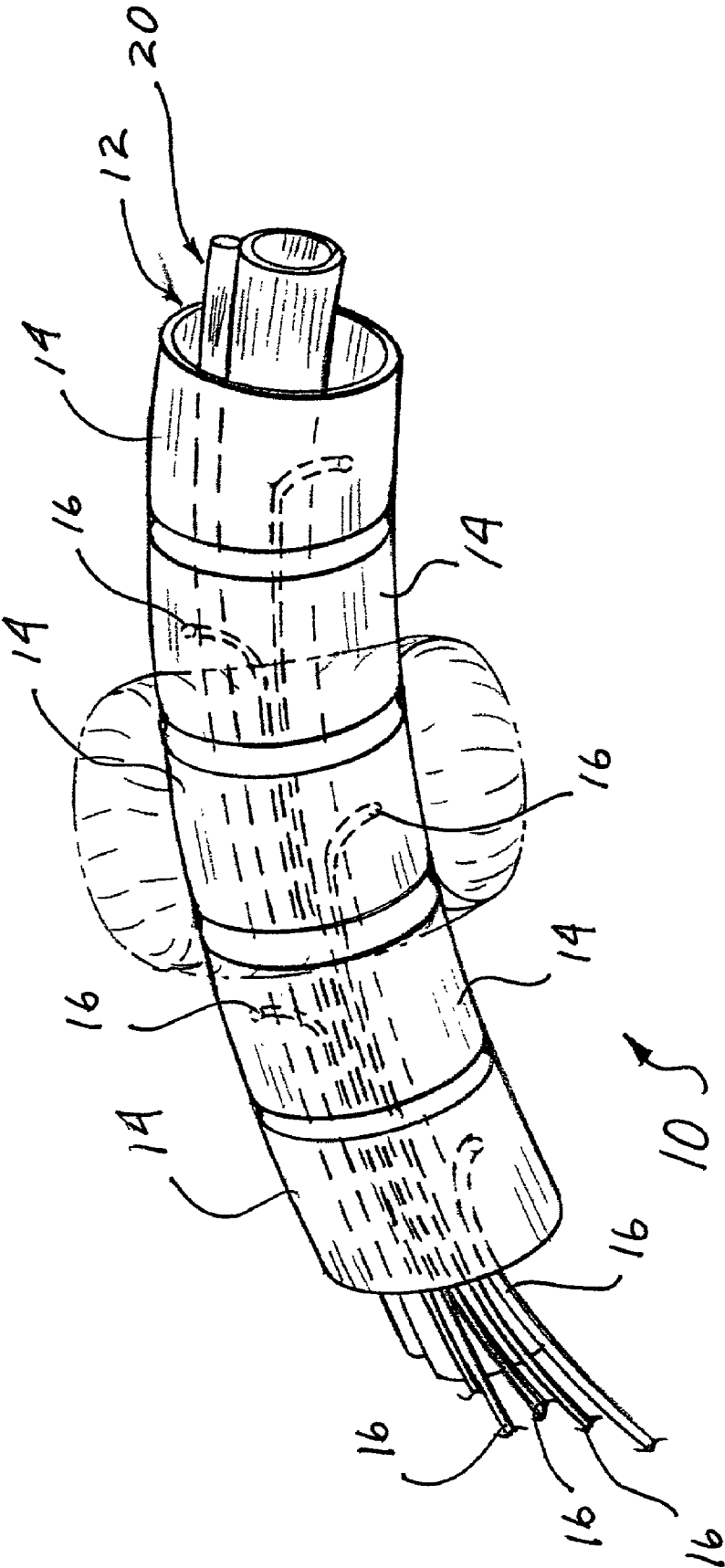
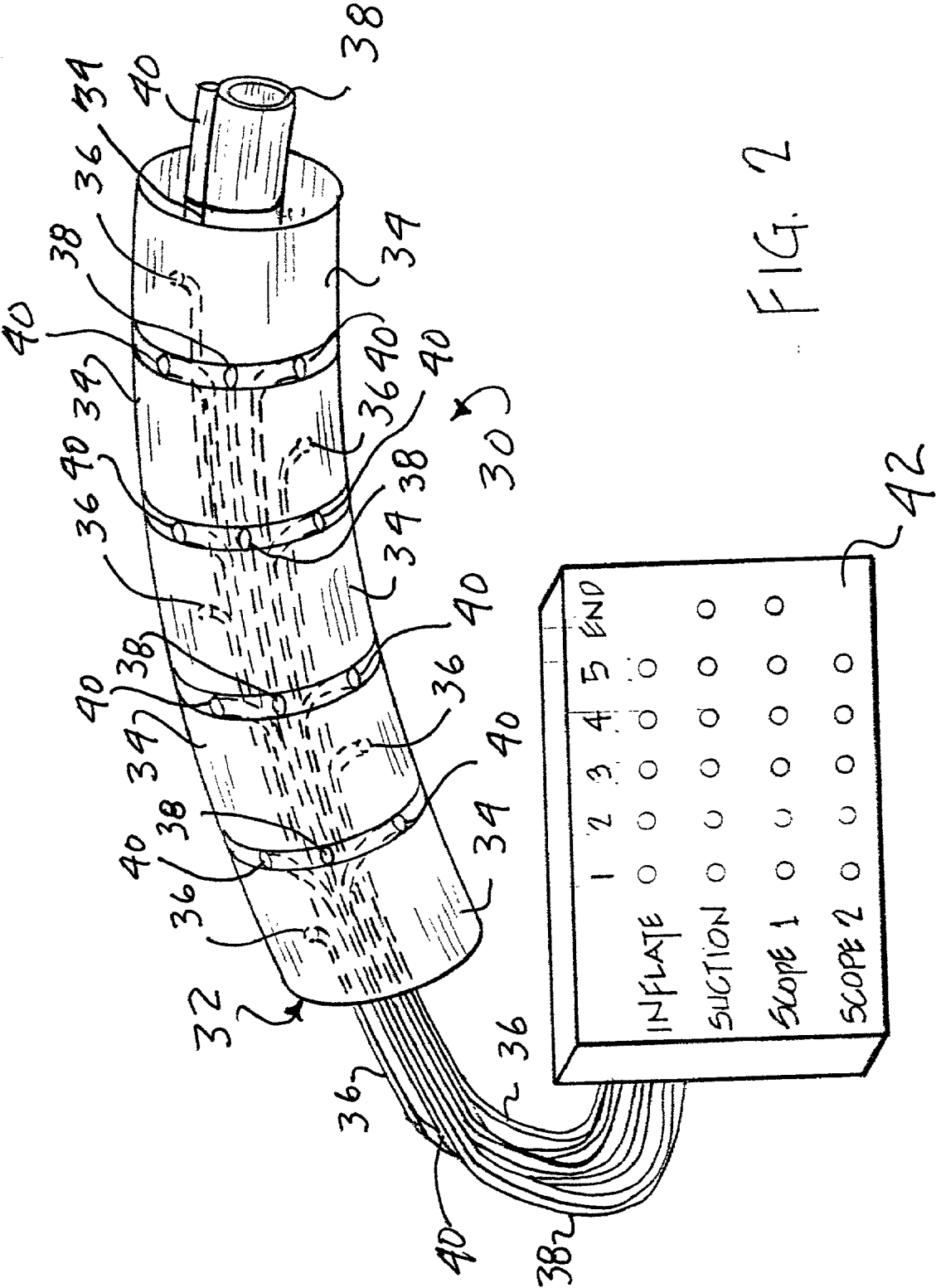


FIG. 1



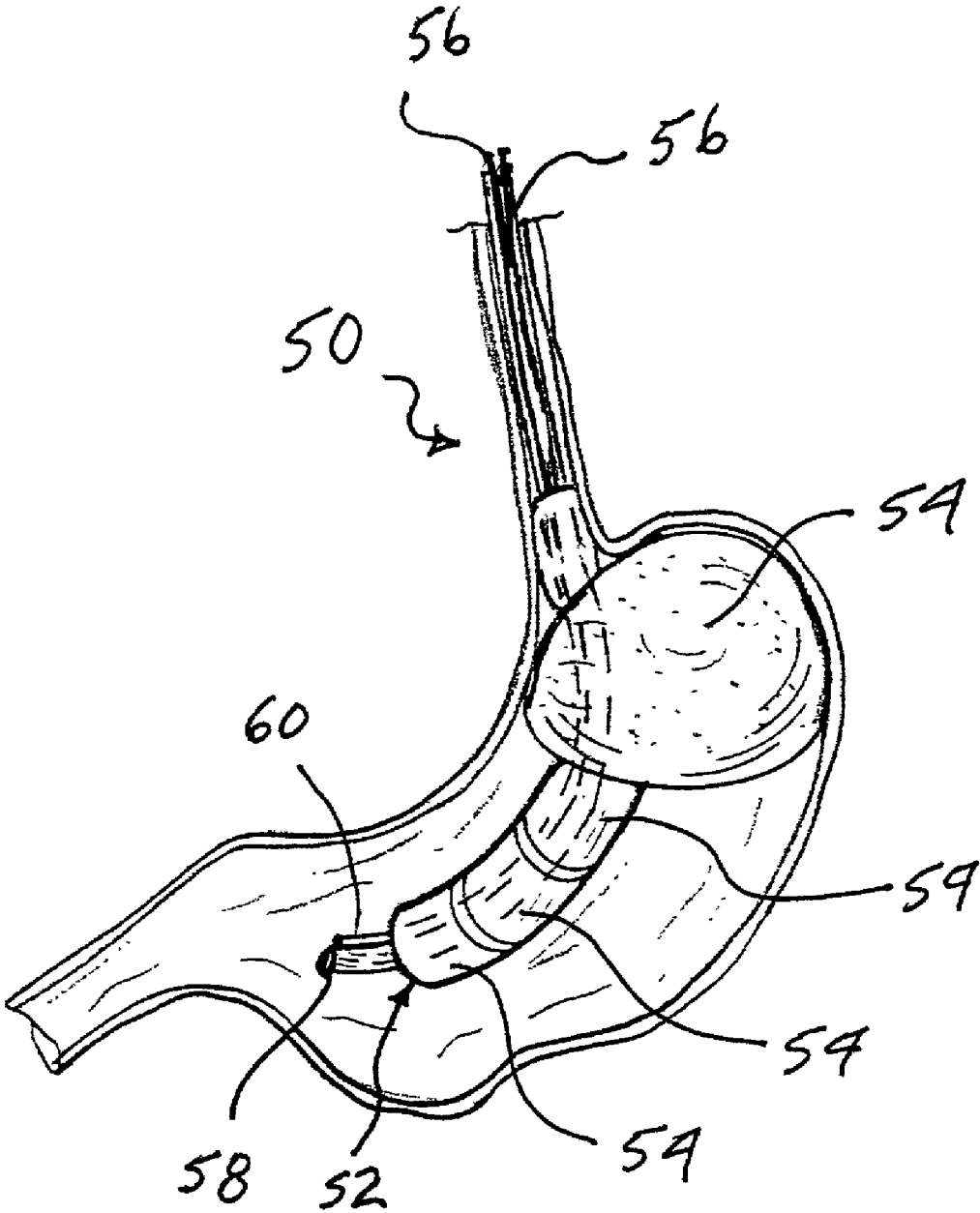


FIG. 3

INFLATABLE INTRALUMINAL MOLDING DEVICE

[0001] This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Patent Application Ser. No. 60/073,902 entitled "Inflatable Intraluminal Molding Device", filed Feb. 6, 1998.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] 1. Field of the Invention

[0003] I, Biagio Ravo, have invented a surgical and diagnostic device which relates to an inflatable intraluminal molding device for positioning, isolating and/or identifying relevant segments of a hollow viscous during surgical or diagnostic procedures.

[0004] 2. Background Information

[0005] During operations on any hollow viscus, such as colorectal surgery, gastrointestinal surgery, urological or biliary surgery, it is often necessary to position, isolate and/or identify relevant segments of the hollow viscus being operated upon. It would be additionally advantageous to perform the positioning, isolation and/or identifying procedure from internally of the hollow viscus.

[0006] It is an object of the present invention to provide an inflatable intraluminal surgical device for positioning, isolation and/or identification of the hollow viscus for use internally of the hollow viscus to give shape to the collapsed viscus by acquiring its distended form. A further object of the present invention is to provide an intraluminal surgical and diagnostic device independently operable at several locations within a hollow viscus. Another object of the present invention is to provide a device to maintain the lumen of the hollow viscus clear of fluid and/or air. A further object of the present invention is to provide a device which can assist in identifying perforations or leaks in a hollow viscus, assist in visualizing intraluminal structure and control pressure within an internal viscus. A further object of the present invention is to provide an intraluminal surgical and diagnostic device which is easy to manufacture and simple to use and operate.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0007] The objects of the present invention are achieved with an inflatable intraluminal surgical device according to the present invention. The surgical device according to the present invention includes an elongated body member with a plurality of independent inflatable balloon sections extending along the length of the body member, and a mechanism for independently inflating each individual balloon section along the length of the body member.

[0008] The elongated body member may be in the form of a sleeve which is adapted to fit over an existing scope and/or suction tube. The mechanisms for individually inflating the specific balloon sections may be formed as individual air/fluid lines extending from each balloon section along the body member to a distal end of the body member. The individual balloon sections may be formed such that they conform to the specific anatomical structure when inflated. One or more suction tubes and/or optical scopes may be positioned at various locations along the body member between adjacent balloon sections. Leads from the indi-

vidual scopes and suction tubes will extend along the body member to the distal end of the device for appropriate connection to a suction source or video display equipment as known in the art. The suction tubes may also be used to supply medicine or irrigation fluid to selected portions of the hollow viscus.

[0009] These and other advantages of the present invention will be clarified in the brief description of the preferred embodiments taken together with the attached figures wherein like reference numerals represent like elements throughout.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0010] **FIG. 1** schematically illustrates an inflatable intraluminal surgical device according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

[0011] **FIG. 2** schematically illustrates an inflatable intraluminal surgical device according to a second embodiment of the present invention; and

[0012] **FIG. 3** schematically illustrates an inflatable intraluminal surgical device according to a third embodiment of the present invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0013] **FIG. 1** schematically illustrates an inflatable intraluminal surgical and diagnostic device **10** according to the present invention. The surgical device **10** includes an elongated body member formed as a sleeve **12**. Along the length of the sleeve **12** are a plurality of independent balloon sections **14**. Individual air lines **16** extend from each balloon section **14** along the sleeve **12** to the distal control end of the device **10**. The individual air lines **16** may be color coded, numbered or include other appropriate indicia to indicate which specific balloon section **14** along the length of sleeve **12** the specific airline **16** is associated with.

[0014] The sleeve **12** is adapted to fit around an existing suction tube and scope member **20**. The leading end of the sleeve **12** may include appropriate conventional connecting mechanisms to attach the leading end of the sleeve **12** to the leading end of the suction tube and scope member **20** in the position generally shown in **FIG. 1**.

[0015] In operation, the surgical device **10** is positioned on the suction tube and scope member **20** by sliding sleeve **12** along the suction tube and scope member **20** and attaching the leading end of the sleeve **12** to a leading end of the suction tube and scope member **20** through a connecting mechanism. The surgical device **10**, along with the existing suction tube and scope member **20**, can be inserted into the specific hollow viscus, such as the colon. With the surgical device **10** inserted into the colon, a desired segment of the colon can be isolated by inflating the specific balloon section **14** associated with that segment. The balloon section **14** can be inflated with air and/or fluid injected through the appropriate air line **16**. The injection may be through the use of a syringe or any appropriate inflation device. The balloon sections **14** may also be deflated through use of air lines **16**. The inflated balloon section **14** will conform to the colon section and will expand the colon section serving to isolate and identify the specific section. The segment associated with the inflated balloon section **14** (one of which is shown

in phantom in **FIG. 1**) can be easily identified and positioned from the exterior for appropriate operations. The surgical device **10** may be utilized for isolating a section of a hollow viscus to be operated upon, such as a section of colon to be resected, which is between a pair of inflated, spaced balloon sections **14** along the surgical device **10**. The surgical device **10** may also be used to control bleeding along the length of a hollow viscus. There are many independent applications for the surgical device **10** of the present invention.

[0016] **FIG. 2** schematically illustrates a surgical device **30** according to a second embodiment of the present invention. The surgical device **30** is similar to the surgical device **10** and includes a body member **32** with a plurality of independently inflatable/deflatable balloon sections **34** along the length of body member **32**. Individual air lines **36** extend from each balloon section **34** along the body member **32**. The surgical device **30** additionally includes suction tubes **38** extending from the leading end of the body member **32** and also positioned between adjacent balloon sections **34**. The surgical device **30** further includes optical fibers **40** extending from the leading end of the body member **32** and also positioned between adjacent balloon sections **34**. The optical fibers **40** between adjacent balloon sections **34** are illustrated extending in opposite directions relative to the body member **32** to provide a comprehensive view to the surgeon, or operator. The air lines **36**, suction tubes **38** and optical fibers **42** extend along the body member **32** to an external control panel **42**. The control panel **42** allows the specific air lines **36**, suction tubes **38** or optical fibers **40** to be accessed as desired.

[0017] In operation, the surgical device **30** operates similar to the surgical device **10** above with the surgical device **30** inserted into an appropriate hollow viscus, such as a colon, gastrointestinal track or the like. The specific balloon section **34**, or plurality of balloon sections **34**, can be independently inflated and deflated by accessing the associated air line **36** on control panel **42**. As discussed above, the balloon section **34** can be filled with air through air line **36** or fluid, such as saline or the like, through air line **36**. Additionally, suction tubes **38** allow for specific sections along the length of the surgical device **30** to be suctioned or for medication or other fluid to be introduced to specific sections along the length of the surgical device **30**. For example, a pair of spaced balloon sections **34** may be inflated to isolate a colon section therebetween which is to be filled with a specific liquid applied through appropriate suction tube **38**. The surgeon can view the desired location along the surgical device **30** by connecting the appropriate optical fibers **40** to visual equipment through connections to control panel **42** in a known manner. As discussed above in connection with surgical device **10**, there are many applications, both surgical and diagnostic, for the surgical device **30** of the present invention.

[0018] **FIG. 3** schematically illustrates a surgical device **50** according to a third embodiment of the present invention. Surgical device **50** is substantially similar to surgical devices **10** and **30** described above and includes an elongated body member **52** with a plurality of spaced balloon sections **54** along the length thereof. Individual air lines **56** extend to these individual balloon sections **54** along the body member **52** in substantially the same manner discussed above in connection with surgical devices **10** and **30**. The surgical device **50** is illustrated with a suction tube **58** and an optical

fiber **60** extending to the end of the surgical device **50** and may further include suction tubes and optical fibers with the air lines **56** and suction tubes and optical fibers attached to a control panel similar to that discussed above in connection with surgical device **30**. The surgical device **50** is designed for a gastrointestinal operation and illustrates that the specific balloon sections **54**, when inflated, are designed to conform to the specific anatomical structure. As discussed above, the surgical device **50** of the present invention can be utilized in a wide variety of procedures, both surgical and diagnostic. The device **50** can maintain the desired size and intraluminal pressure on the esophagus eliminating other tubes and dilators currently used.

[0019] Any of the devices **10**, **30** and **50** of my invention can be used to help identify lumen perforations, isolate lumen segments, control lumen pressure, control and prevent bleeding into the lumen, medicate and/or suction selected portions, of the lumen, visualize inner lumen structure and a variety of other applications. Further, it would be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art that various modifications may be made to the present invention without departing from the spirit and scope thereof. For example, the devices **10**, **30** or **50** may be used with a reusable light source to assist the operation. The scope of the present invention is defined by the appended claims and equivalents thereto.

1. An Intraluminal device comprising:

an elongated body member, the elongated body member having a plurality of independent inflatable sections along the length of the body member; and

means for independently inflating each individual inflatable section.

2. The device of claim 1 wherein the body member is a sleeve which is adapted to fit over an existing intraluminal tool

3. The device of claim 2 wherein the means for independently inflating each inflatable section includes individual fluid lines extending from each inflatable section to a distal end of the body member.

4. The device of claim 3 further including at least one tube positioned between adjacent inflatable sections and extending to a distal end of the body member, wherein the tube is adapted to be selectively attached to a suction source or a fluid supply source.

5. The device of claim 4 further including at least one optical scope positioned between adjacent inflatable sections and extending to a distal end of the body member.

6. The device of claim 1 wherein the means for independently inflating each inflatable section includes individual fluid lines extending from each inflatable section to a distal end of the body member.

7. The device of claim 6 further including at least one tube positioned between adjacent inflatable sections and extending to a distal end of the body member, wherein the tube is adapted to be selectively attached to a suction source or a fluid supply source.

8. The device of claim 7 further including at least one optical scope positioned between adjacent inflatable sections and extending to a distal end of the body member.

9. The device of claim 8 further including a control panel, wherein each fluid line, tube and optical scope is attached to the control panel.

10. The device of claim 1 further including at least one tube positioned between adjacent inflatable sections and extending to a distal end of the body member, wherein the tube is adapted to be selectively attached to a suction source or a fluid supply source.

11. The device of claim 1 further including at least one optical scope positioned between adjacent inflatable sections and extending to a distal end of the body member.

12. The device of claim 1 wherein individual inflatable sections are adapted to conform to specific anatomical structures.

13. The device of claim 1 wherein each inflatable section is generally a cylindrical shape.

14. A method of manipulating a lumen during surgical or diagnostic procedures comprising the steps of:

inserting a body member having a plurality of independent inflatable sections into the lumen; and

selectively inflating independent sections of the body member to manipulate the lumen.

15. The method of claim 14 wherein at least one tube is provided between adjacent inflatable sections and further comprising the step of supplying a medium through the tube to the lumen between inflated balloon sections.

16. The method of claim 14 wherein at least one tube is provided between adjacent inflatable sections and further comprising the step of providing suction to the lumen through the tube.

17. The method of claim 14 wherein at least one scope is provided between adjacent inflatable sections and further comprising the step of inspecting the lumen through the scope.

18. An intraluminal surgical and diagnostic device comprising:

an intraluminal body member having a series of independently inflatable/deflatable balloon sections along the length of the body member; and

at least one inflating/deflating line extending along the body member from each balloon section to a distal end of the body member.

19. The device of claim 18 further including a suction tube extending from a leading end of the body member to the distal end of the body member.

20. The device of claim 19 further including at least one tube extending from between adjacent balloon sections to the distal end of the body member.

* * * * *