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- (73) Patenthaver: **SHL Medical AG, Gubelstrasse 22 , PO Box 7710, 6302 Zug, Schweiz**
- (72) Opfinder: **Alexandersson, Oscar, Petuniavägen 23, 13673 Haninge, Sverige**
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WO-A1-2015/113172
WO-A1-2015/169608
WO-A1-2016/015165
WO-A2-2013/135566

DESCRIPTION

TECHNICAL AREA

[0001] The present invention relates to a medicament delivery device comprising safety features ensuring an unaffected device even after e.g. a drop of the device on a hard surface.

BACKGROUND OF INVENTION

[0002] Many medicament delivery devices on the market today are arranged with a number of features that will facilitate the use of the device and in particular since the devices more and more are intended to be handled by the patients themselves. The added functionality is also an advantage when the medicament delivery devices comprise injection needles since many patients feel uncomfortable seeing the needle and also feel reluctant regarding penetration of the needle. In that respect, an added functionality such as automatic penetration mechanisms as well as automatic injection mechanisms, to mention some features.

[0003] WO 2015/113172 discloses an autoinjector for dispensing a fluid medicament. The injector comprises a housing and a product container such as a syringe, which has a displaceable piston. A covering cap is arranged at the distal end of the housing. A sleeve-form triggering member in its start position projects beyond the distal end of the housing. The triggering member is able to move in a proximal direction relative to the housing when the covering cap has been removed from the housing. The triggering member is blocked against movement into the triggering position when the covering cap is arranged on the housing.

[0004] WO 2013/135566 discloses a medicament delivery device comprising a housing to receive a medicament container with a delivery member, a shield and a protective cap. The protective cap comprises connecting means for connecting to the shield of the medicament container such that removal of the protective cap from the housing causes removal of the shield from the medicament container. The protective cap assembly comprises first disconnecting means interacting with second disconnecting means of the housing. The protective cap is such that activation of the first disconnecting means of the protective cap assembly causes the displacement of the protective cap relative to the housing.

[0005] WO 2015/169608 discloses a medicament delivery device comprises a tubular elongated housing. The tubular elongated housing accommodates a medicament container, a drive unit comprising a drive element and plunger rod acting on the medicament container. A tubular element is rotatable in relation to the housing and arranged to the plunger rod. The plunger rod comprises at least one holding member and the tubular element comprises at least one arm extending generally transversal to the longitudinal axis of the device. At least one arm engages the at least one holding member on the plunger rod to releasable hold the drive unit

in an energy accumulated state.

[0006] WO2011/040861 discloses a medicament delivery device. The device comprises a tubular housing and a tubular medicament delivery member shield is coaxially arranged and slidably within the housing. A proximal portion of the tubular shield protrudes from the proximal end of the housing. A medicament container has a medicament delivery member, a chamber containing a medicament, and an axial movable piston. Drive means comprises a plunger rod and a force spring means. The device further comprises a medicament container holder coaxially arranged to the drive means with a first locking means releasibly connected to corresponding locking means on the coaxial tubular sleeve forming a first locking engagement. The medicament delivery member shield is capable of releasing the first locking engagement when the medicament delivery member shield is pressed against a medicament delivery site. A second locking means is surrounded by the coaxial tubular sleeve and releasibly connected to corresponding locking means on the plunger rod forming a second locking engagement for preventing the piston from to be affected by the force from the drive means until the medicament container holder has moved the certain predetermined distance.

[0007] EP2923714 discloses an autoinjector with a case for holding a medicament container having a needle. A needle shroud is telescopically coupled to the case and movable between a first extended position relative to the case covering the needle and a retracted position, in which the needle is exposed. A plunger is slidably disposed in the case and is rotatable between a first rotational position engaging the case and a second rotational position in which the plunger disengages the case. The needle shroud engages the plunger to rotate the plunger from the first rotational position to the second rotational position when the needle shroud translates from the first extended position (FEP) to the retracted position (RP). The auto-injector further comprises a removable cap, the cap includes at least one compliant case beam adapted to releasably engage at least one aperture) in the case.

[0008] WO2016/01165 discloses an auto-injector with a settable dose. The auto-injector has a dose setting element (16), which, can be rotated in relation to the housing and can assume at least two different rotational positions in relation to the housing. At least one of a dosing sleeve and a tappet has a dose selection stop, and the other one of the dosing sleeve and the tappet has at least one dosing stop. As a result of the rotation of the dose setting element, one of the dosing sleeve and the tappet is rotated in relation to the other one. In a first rotational position of the at least two rotational positions, the dose selection stop and a first dosing stop of the at least one dosing stop are arranged in alignment along the longitudinal axis. In a second rotational position of the at least two rotational positions, the dose selection stop is arranged at an angle offset about the longitudinal axis in relation to the first dosing stop. As a result of the displacement of the needle protection sleeve into the housing, the discharging spring displaces the tappet in the distal direction. When the dose-setting element is in the first rotational position, one of the dose selection stop and the first dosing stop strikes against the other of the dose selection stop and the first dosing stop. When the dose-setting element is in the second rotational position, one of the dose selection stop and the first dosing stop is moved past the other one of the dose selection stop and the first dosing stop along the longitudinal axis.

[0009] Many medicament delivery devices that are arranged with automatic features and functions are often arranged with some sort of actuation member at the proximal end of the device. These actuation members may be sleeve-like members that are pressed against the dose delivery site whereby they can be moved in the distal direction in relation to the device, thereby activating a certain feature or function. In addition, these sleeve-like members may also function as medicament delivery member guards that hide or cover the medicament delivery member before, during and after dose delivery.

[0010] Even though this solution may function very well, there is a risk that the device may be accidentally activated if the device is dropped on a hard surface, for example if the user drops the device on the floor. Such an impact may well cause the actuation member at the proximal end of the device to move to such an extent that the device is activated such that a dose of medicament is delivered. This dose is then wasted. If the device is a non-reusable device, then the device has to be discarded without having delivered any medicament to the patient and a new device has to be obtained. Even if the device is re-usable, it has to be reloaded in order to deliver a new dose. Both obtaining a new device or reloading a device is time-consuming and is stress-causing to a patient.

[0011] There is thus a demand for devices having an increased functionality regarding minimizing the risk of activation of devices after accidental drops and other types of accidental impacts.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF INVENTION

[0012] In the present application, when the term "distal part/end" is used, this refers to the part/end of the device, or the parts/ends of the members thereof, which under use of the device is located the furthest away from the medicament delivery site of the patient. Correspondingly, when the term "proximal part/end" is used, this refers to the part/end of the device, or the parts/ends of the members thereof, which under use of the device is located closest to the medicament delivery site of the patient.

[0013] The aim of the present invention is to remedy the drawbacks of the state of the art medicament delivery devices. This aim is obtained by a medicament delivery device according to the features of the independent patent claim. Preferable embodiments of the invention form the subject of the dependent patent claims.

[0014] The medicament delivery device according to the present invention may preferably comprise a generally elongated housing, having a proximal and a distal end. The device is preferably further arranged with a medicament delivery actuation mechanism. The mechanism may be designed in many ways. A preferable solution is to utilize an elongated piston rod that is capable of acting on a stopper of a medicament container.

[0015] The piston rod may be arranged to be moved purely manually or by some sort of force. In this respect resilient force members such as springs may be used for creating the necessary force. The force may then be acting directly on the plunger rod or via drive mechanisms such as threaded nuts cooperating with threads on the plunger rod. Further, there may be mechanisms that will activate the force to perform dose delivery. These mechanisms may comprise contact members that will activate the device when the contact member is pressed against a dose delivery site. In this respect the contact member may be a medicament delivery member guard arranged movable in the proximal end of said housing.

[0016] The shield will thus surround the delivery member which is an advantage if the person using the device is afraid of medicament delivery members and in particular injection needles. It is also to be understood that the device may further comprise additional functions such as penetration mechanisms for injection needles, which also may be activated by the contact member.

[0017] In order to prevent damages to the proximal end of the device and to protect the medicament delivery member before use, a protective cap may be releasibly arranged to said proximal end of said housing. The protective cap may preferably comprise a medicament delivery member shield remover for removing protective members that surround a medicament delivery member before use. It may for example be injection needle sheaths that surround injection needles, keeping them sterile before use, such as rigid needle shields or flexible needle shields.

[0018] According to a preferable embodiment of the invention, it is characterised by a blocking element that may be arranged to the medicament delivery member guard.

[0019] The blocking element may be arranged movable between a blocking position and a release position. Further, the blocking element may be arranged with an engagement surface arranged to engage with a proximal area of the housing.

[0020] The blocking element is arranged to engage with a surface of the medicament delivery member shield remover, retaining the blocking element in the blocking position, wherein engagement of the engagement surface with the proximal area causes a blocking of the medicament delivery member guard from movement, and wherein removal of the protective cap and the medicament delivery member shield remover enables a movement of said blocking element to a release position when the engagement surface engages the proximal area, allowing the medicament delivery member guard to move.

[0021] The advantage with the blocking elements is that they ensure that the medicament delivery member guard is not affected if someone accidentally drops a device onto a surface such as a floor or a table or any other hard surface. The device will thus not by accident be triggered or components and/or functions will not be moved and/or activated due to accidental wrong handling. The blocking element will thus ensure that the device will stay in operational mode even if the device is not handled in the proper way. The cooperation between the

medicament delivery member shield remover of the protective cap provides a robust solution that enables an unlocking of the medicament delivery member guard when the protective cap is removed. Thus the medicament delivery member guard is locked as long as the protective cap with its medicament delivery member shield remover is attached to the medicament delivery device.

[0022] According to one favourable solution the blocking element may comprise a member flexible in a generally radial direction of the medicament delivery device from a blocking position to a release position of said medicament delivery member guard when the protective cap is removed. This again ensures that the device is unaffected by any accidental handling until the protective cap is removed. In particular, the medicament delivery member guard is securely locked from any movement by the lock members until the protective cap is removed.

[0023] The blocking element may according to one feasible solution comprise comprises a flexible tongue arranged with the contact surface, which in turn is interacting with a stop surface of the device. Preferably the stop surface may comprise a proximal end surface of a housing part of the medicament delivery device. The flexibility of the tongue provides a feature that the material as such entails a desired function, as one such function the blocking elements may comprise clips having resilient properties. The resiliency of the material provides a positive opportunity of obtaining the functions desired and required for the blocking element. Further, a fixed surface of the housing of the device provides a rigid and stable stop surface.

[0024] The blocking element may be arranged with an inwardly directed contact surface and wherein the protective cover may be arranged with a generally tubular medicament delivery member shield remover to which the contact surface engages, wherein the medicament delivery member shield remover surrounds and engages a medicament delivery member shield.

[0025] Further, the medicament delivery member shield remover may comprise inclined tongues arranged to grip into an outer surface of the medicament delivery member shield. This provides a firm and positive gripping of the medicament delivery member shield by the medicament delivery member shield remover. In order to provide a very secure and firm gripping of the medicament delivery member shield, the medicament delivery member shield remover may be made of metal.

[0026] According to yet a favourable aspect of the invention, it may further comprise a protective cap holding mechanism, operably arranged to releasibly hold the protective cap.

[0027] In line with one favourable solution of the protective cap holding mechanism, the protective cap holding mechanism may comprise a protrusion on a housing part of the device, forming contact surfaces, which contact surfaces are arranged to cooperate with contact surfaces on the protective cap. With this solution, the protective cap is held in place on the housing until a user applies a pulling or twisting force on the protective cap for removal before use.

[0028] In that respect, the protective cap may be designed of a material with resilient properties and the contact surfaces may be arranged such that a release force on said protective cap will cause the protective cap to flex and said contact surfaces to be moved out of contact with each other, thereby releasing said protective cap. With the solution, the material properties of the protective cap are utilized for the holding function.

[0029] These and other aspects of, and advantages with, the present invention will become apparent from the following detailed description of the invention and from the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[0030] In the following detailed description of the invention, reference will be made to the accompanying drawings, of which

Fig. 1 shows a perspective view of a medicament delivery device comprising the present invention,

Fig. 2 is an exploded view of the device of Fig. 1,

Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view of a proximal part of the device of Fig. 1, and

Figs. 4-6 show detailed views of components comprised in the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0031] The embodiment shown in the drawings comprises a generally elongated, tubular housing 10 with a somewhat triangular shape in cross-section, and having a distal end 12 and a proximal end 14, Fig. 1. The housing is arranged to accommodate a medicament delivery actuation mechanism 16, Fig. 2, capable of, upon activation, effecting a delivery of a dose of medicament from a medicament container 18 arranged inside the housing via a medicament delivery member, such as e.g. an injection needle 20, Fig. 3. The injection needle may be protected before use by an appropriate medicament delivery member shield 22, Fig. 2, and in the embodiment shown a so called RNS (rigid needle shield) is utilized. The medicament delivery actuation mechanism may have a number of designs and functions that are not essential to the invention and will therefore not be described in detail.

[0032] The proximal end of the housing is arranged with an end cover 24, Figs. 2 and 4, of a generally tubular shape. A distal part 26 of the end cover 24 is arranged with dimensions and a shape generally corresponding to the proximally directed opening 28 of the housing 10. The

distal part 26 is arranged with attachment members 30 in the embodiment shown as transversal ledges, which are to engage with transversal ledges 32 on the inner surface of the housing, Fig. 2.

[0033] The end cover 24 further comprises a proximal part 34 with a somewhat lesser diameter than the distal part 28. The distal part 26 and the proximal part 34 of the end cover 24 are separated by a generally proximally directed transition surface 36. Further, the end cover 24 is arranged with a first holding member 38 comprised in a protective cap holding mechanism, Fig. 4, on the outer surface of the proximal part 34, that in the embodiment shown is arranged as a ledge or protrusion positioned generally in line with the longitudinal direction 40 of the device. The protrusion 38 may have somewhat inclined side surfaces as seen in Fig. 4.

[0034] A protective cap 42, Figs. 2, and 5, is further arranged to the device. The protective cap 42, is generally tubular in shape and with a similar form as the housing 10. It has a distally directed opening 44, which has a diameter somewhat larger than the outer diameter of the proximal part 34 of the end cover 24, such that the protective cap 42 will fit around the proximal part 34. On the inner surface of the protective cap 42 a second holding member 46 is arranged, designed to interact with the first holding member 38, comprised in the protective cap holding mechanism. In the embodiment shown it is arranged as a number of ledges 46 I-IV, forming a space 48 where the first holding member 38 is positioned when the protective cap is attached to the housing and the end cover. Two of the ledges 46 I and II have a lesser height, the function of which will be explained below.

[0035] The protective cap 42 is further arranged with a medicament delivery member shield remover, in the embodiment shown in the form of a tubular needle shield remover 50 attached to a distally directed wall surface. The needle shield remover 50 is arranged with inwardly extending inclined tongues 52, which are capable of gripping into the outer surface of the RNS 22, Fig. 3.

[0036] The device further comprises a medicament delivery member guard 54, Figs. 2 and 4, in the form of a generally elongated tubular member where the proximal part has a diameter only somewhat smaller than the inner diameter of an opening 56 at the proximal end of the end cover 24. The medicament delivery member guard 54 is arranged slidable in the longitudinal direction of the device from positions where the medicament delivery member 20 is covered to positions where the medicament delivery member is exposed during delivery of medicament. An actuator (not shown) may be arranged to force the medicament delivery member guard 54 in the proximal direction.

[0037] The outer surface of the medicament delivery member guard 54 is arranged with a blocking element 58, Fig. 4. In the embodiment shown it is arranged as a tongue 60 by a U-shaped cut-out in the medicament delivery member guard 54, having a free end of the tongue 60 facing the proximal direction. An outwardly facing surface of the tongue 60 is arranged with a protrusion 62. The protrusion 62 is arranged with a distally directed surface 64 having a

certain inclination in relation to the longitudinal direction 40 of the device. The free end of the tongue is further arranged with an inwardly directed protrusion 66, Figs. 3 and 6, the function of which will be explained below.

[0038] When the device is in an initial state with the medicament delivery member guard 54 in an initial position in relation to the housing 10 and the protective cap 42 is attached to the device, the first and second holding members 38, 46 interact to releasibly hold the protective cap 42 to the housing 10 such that the protrusion 38 of the first holding member is within the area 48 of the ledges 46 of the second holding member. Further, the needle shield remover 50 is surrounding the needle shield 22 and the inwardly directed protrusion 66 of the tongue 60 is in contact with the outer surface of the needle shield remover 50, Fig. 3. Thus the tongue 60 of the blocking element 58 is prevented from moving inwardly radially. Further, the outwardly directed protrusion 62 of the tongue 60 is arranged to block any movement in the distal direction of the medicament delivery member guard 54 in that the protrusion 62 will engage a contact surface in the form of a proximally directed surface 68 of the end cover 24. Thus, the medicament delivery device guard 54 is prevented from moving if the device should accidentally be dropped on a hard surface such as a floor, thereby preventing unintended activation of the device.

[0039] When the device is to be used, the protective cap 42 may be turned whereby the protrusion 38 of the first holding member will pass over the lower ledge 46_i, after which the protective cap is free to be removed. As an alternative, the protective cap 42 may be pulled in the proximal direction whereby the protrusion 38 will pass over the lower ledge 46_{II}. Due to the connection of the needle shield remover 50 with the RNS 22, the RNS 22 will be removed when the protective cap 42 is removed, thus rendering the medicament delivery member 20 ready for use, Fig. 6. When the protective cap 42 is removed, the proximal end of the device, which preferably is the proximal end of the medicament delivery member guard 54, can be pressed against a dose delivery site.

[0040] The pressing of the medicament delivery guard 54 will cause it to move in the distal direction in relation to the housing and the end cover 24. Due to that the tongue now is free to move in the radial direction because the inwardly directed protrusion 66 is no longer in contact with the needle shield remover 50, Fig. 6, the outwardly directed protrusion 62 of the tongue 60 can pass the proximally directed surface 68 of the end cover. The passing is facilitated by the inclined surface 64 of the outwardly directed protrusion. Thus, the distal movement of the medicament delivery member guard 54 in the distal direction will cause an activation of the device for delivering a dose of medicament.

[0041] It is to be understood that the embodiment described above and shown in the drawings is to be regarded only as a non-limiting example of the invention and that it may be modified in many ways within the scope of the patent claims.

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patent documents cited in the description

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- WO2013135566A [0004]
- WO2015169608A [0005]
- WO2011040861A [0006]
- EP2923714A [0007]
- WO201601165A [0008]

PATENTKRAV

1. Medikamenttilførselsanordning, der omfatter
 - et generelt aflangt hus (10) med en proksimal (14) og en distal (12) ende,
 - en medikamenttilførselsigangsættelsesmekanisme (16), der efter
 - 5 aktivering er i stand til at tilføre doser af medikament fra
 - en medikamentbeholder (18), der er indrettet med et medikamenttilførselselement (20) og anbragt i huset (10),
 - en medikamenttilførselselementafskærmning (22), der er indrettet i forhold til medikamenttilførselselementet (20),
 - 10 - en medikamenttilførselselementbeskytter (54), der er bevægeligt indrettet i den proksimale ende (14) af huset (10), hvor medikamenttilførselselementbeskytteren (54) er funktionelt forbundet med medikamenttilførselsigangsættelsesmekanismen (16),
 - en beskyttelseshætte (42), der er frigørligt indrettet i forhold til den
 - 15 proksimale ende (14) af huset (10),
 - hvilken beskyttelseshætte (42) er forsynet med en medikamenttilførselselementafskærmningsfjerner (50),

et blokeringselement (58), der er indrettet i forhold til medikamenttilførselselementbeskytteren (54);
 - 20 - hvilket blokeringselement (58) er indrettet bevægeligt mellem en blokeringsposition og en frigørelsesposition, **kendetegnet ved, at** den proksimale ende (14) af huset (10) er indrettet med en endeaafdækning (24) som en del (24) af huset (10); hvilket blokeringselement (58) er indrettet med en indgrebsflade (62), der er indrettet til at gå i indgreb med et proksimalt område (68) af husets
 - 25 endeaafdækningsdel (24), hvilken stopflade (68) for det proksimale område omfatter den proksimale endeflade af husdelen (24); hvilket blokeringselement (58) er indrettet til at gå i indgreb med en overflade af medikamenttilførselselementafskærmningsfjerner (50), idet blokeringselementet

(58) fastholdes i blokeringspositionen, hvor indgreb af indgrebsfladen (62) med det proksimale område (68) forårsager en blokering af bevægelse af medikamenttilførselselementbeskytteren (54), og

hvor fjernelse af beskyttelseshætten (42) og

- 5 medikamenttilførselselementafskærmningsfjerner (50) muliggør en bevægelse af blokeringselementet (58) til en frigørelsesposition, hvor indgrebsfladen (62) går i indgreb med det proksimale område (68), så der åbnes mulighed for, at medikamenttilførselselementbeskytteren (54) bevæger sig i den distale retning for derved at forårsage en aktivering af anordningen til at tilføre en dosis af
- 10 medikamentet.

2. Medikamenttilførselsanordning ifølge krav 1, hvor blokeringselementet (58) omfatter et element, der er fleksibelt i en generelt radial retning.

3. Medikamenttilførselsanordning ifølge krav 2, hvor blokeringselementet (58) omfatter en fleksibel tunge (60), der er indrettet med indgrebsfladen (62)
- 15 interagerende med stopfladen (68) af anordningen.

4. Medikamenttilførselsanordning ifølge kravene 1-3, hvor blokeringselementet (58) er indrettet med en indadrettet kontaktflade (66), og hvor beskyttelseshætten (42) er indrettet med en generelt rørformet medikamenttilførselselementafskærmningsfjerner (50), hvormed kontaktfladen
- 20 (66) går i indgreb, hvilken medikamenttilførselselementafskærmningsfjerner (50) omgiver og går i indgreb med en medikamenttilførselselementafskærmning (22).

5. Medikamenttilførselsanordning ifølge krav 4, hvor medikamenttilførselselementafskærmningsfjerner (50) omfatter skrå tunger (52), der er indrettet til at gribe ind i en udvendig overflade af
- 25 medikamenttilførselselementafskærmningen (22).

6. Medikamenttilførselsanordning ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav, hvor medikamenttilførselselementafskærmningsfjerner (50) er fremstillet af metal.

7. Medikamenttilførselsanordning ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav, hvor den endvidere omfatter en beskyttelseshætteholdemekanisme (38, 46), der er funktionelt indrettet til frigørligt at holde beskyttelseshætten (42).

8. Medikamenttilførselsanordning ifølge krav 7, hvor beskyttelseshættens (42) holdemekanisme omfatter et første holdeelement i form af mindst ét fremspring (38) på husdelen (24) af anordningen, som danner kontaktflader, hvilke kontaktflader er indrettet til at samarbejde med kontaktfladerne (46_I – 46_{IV}) af et andet holdeelement (46) på beskyttelseshætten (42).

9. Medikamenttilførselsanordning ifølge krav 8, hvor beskyttelseshætten (42) har et antal afsatser (46_{I-IV}), der danner et rum (48), hvor det første holdeelement (38) er placeret, når beskyttelseshætten (42) er påsat husets endeafdækningsdel (24).

10. Medikamenttilførselsanordning ifølge krav 9, hvor beskyttelseshætten (42) er udformet af et materiale med modstandsdygtige egenskaber, og kontaktfladerne er indrettet således, at en frigørelseskraft på beskyttelseshætten (42) vil forårsage, at beskyttelseshætten (42) bøjer, og at kontaktfladerne bevæges ud af kontakt med hinanden og dermed frigør beskyttelseshætten (42).

11. Medikamenttilførselsanordning ifølge krav 9, hvor to af beskyttelseshættens (42) afsatser (46_I, 46_{II}) har en mindre højde, så beskyttelseshætten (42), når anordningen skal bruges, kan drejes, hvorved fremspringet (38) af det første holdeelement kan passere over den nedre afsats (46_I), hvorefter beskyttelseshætten (42) frit kan fjernes.

12. Medikamenttilførselsanordning ifølge krav 9, hvor to af beskyttelseshættens (42) afsatser (46_I, 46_{II}) har en mindre højde, så beskyttelseshætten (42) kan trækkes i den proksimale retning, hvorved fremspringet (38) vil passere over den nedre afsats (46_{II}).

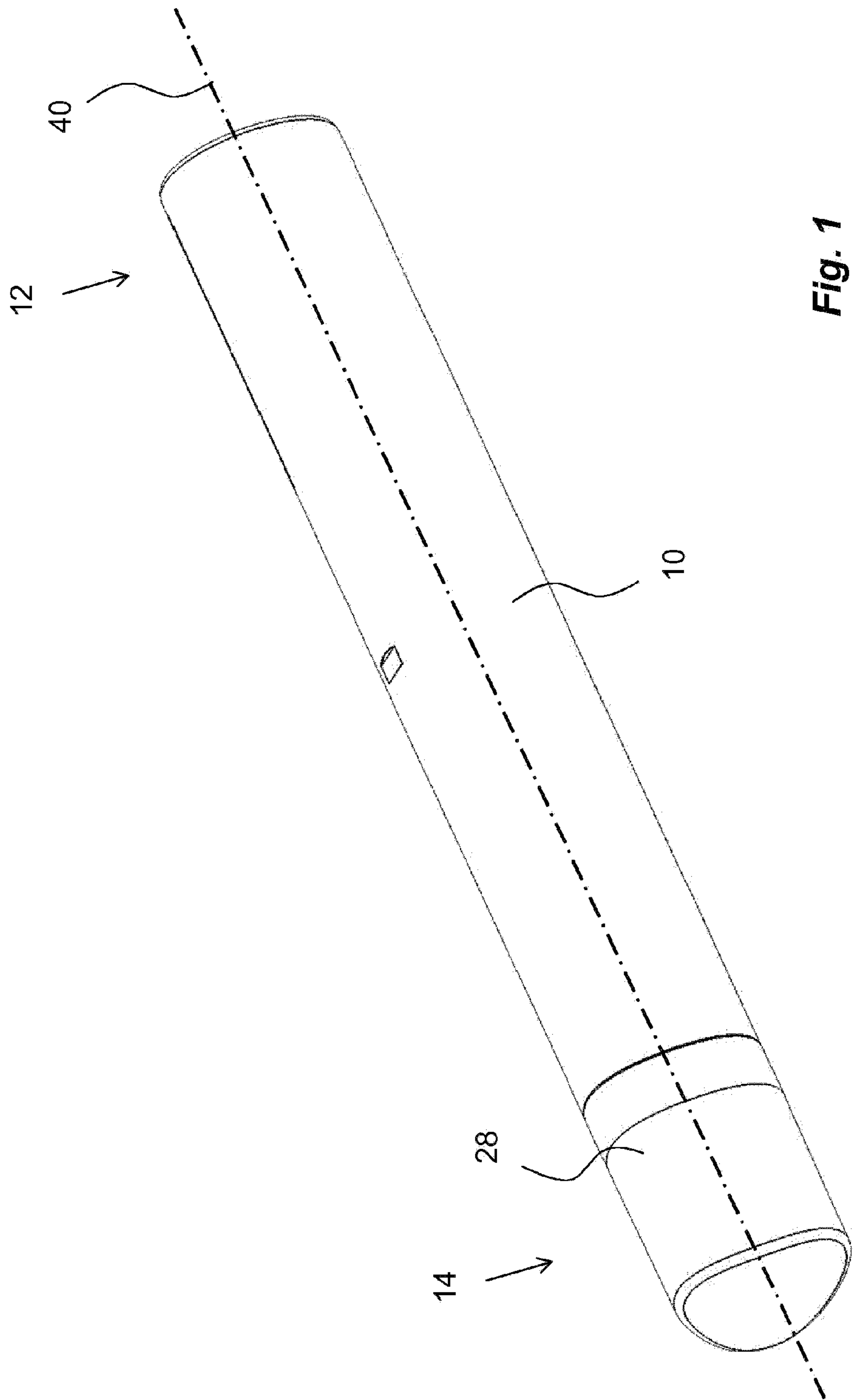
13. Beskyttelseshætte (42) til en medikamenttilførselsanordning ifølge kravene 1-12, hvilken beskyttelseshætte (42) med en tilsvarende form som huset (10) har en distalt rettet åbning (44), som har en diameter, der er større end den udvendige

diameter af en proksimal del (34) af endeaafdækningshusdelen (24), således at beskyttelseshætten (42) vil passe omkring den proksimale del (34).

14. Beskyttelseshætte (42) ifølge krav 13, hvor beskyttelseshætten (42) holdes på plads på husdelen (24), indtil der udøves en trækkende eller vridende
5 kraft på beskyttelseshætten (42) til fjernelse før brug.

15. Beskyttelseshætte (42) ifølge kravene 13-14, hvor beskyttelseshætten (42) er udformet af et materiale med elastiske egenskaber, så beskyttelseshættens materialeegenskaber benyttes til holdefunktionen.

DRAWINGS

*Fig. 1*

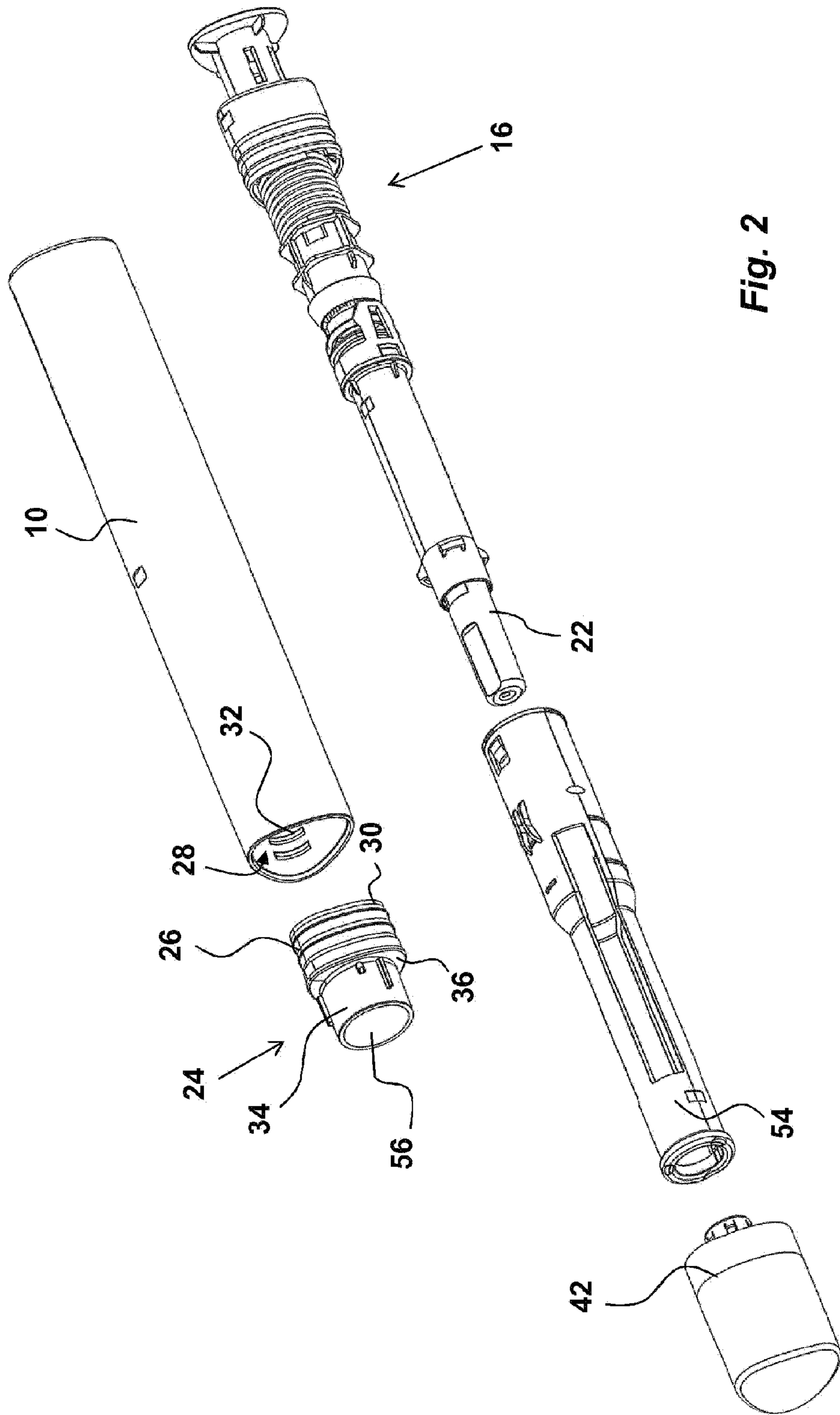
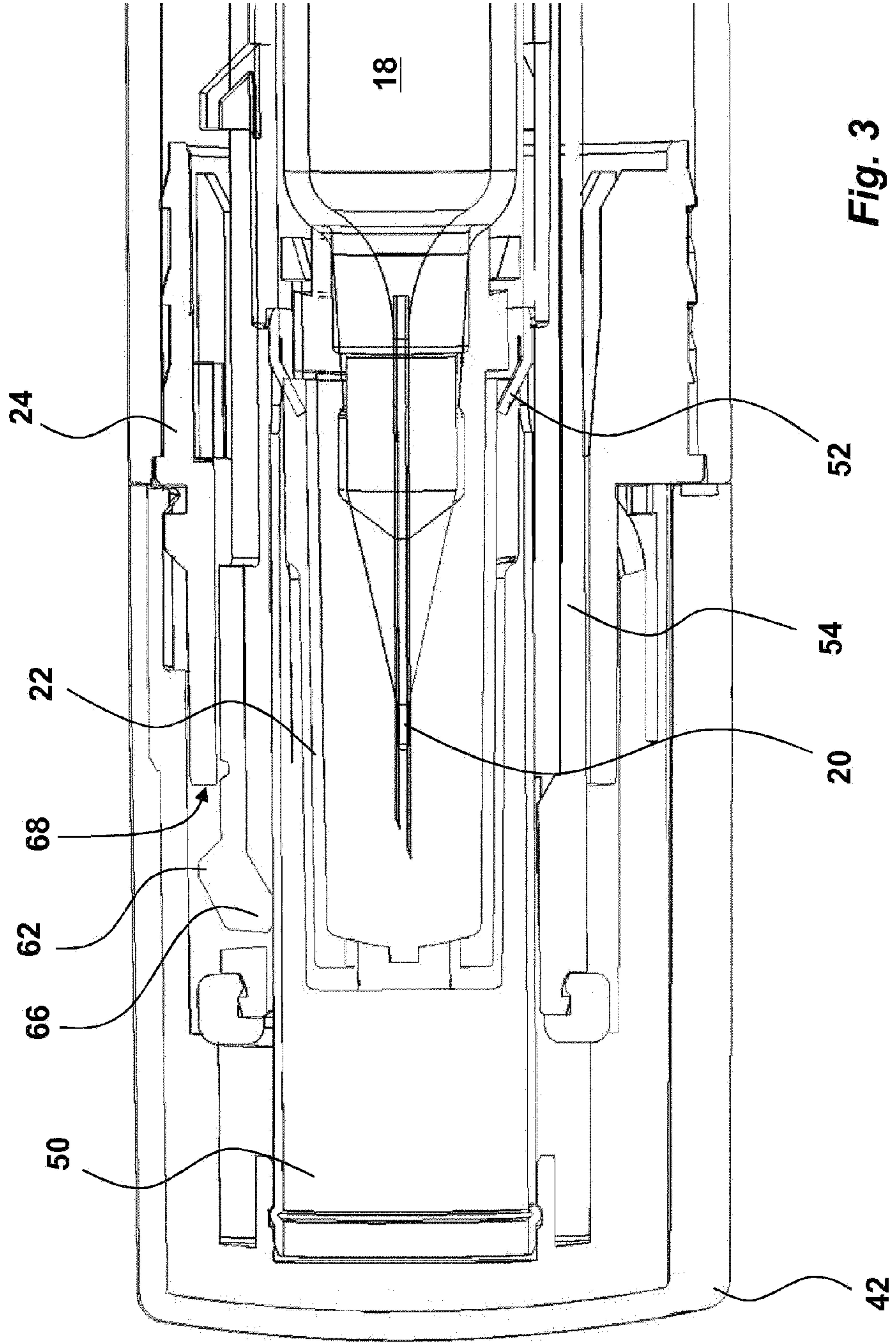


Fig. 2



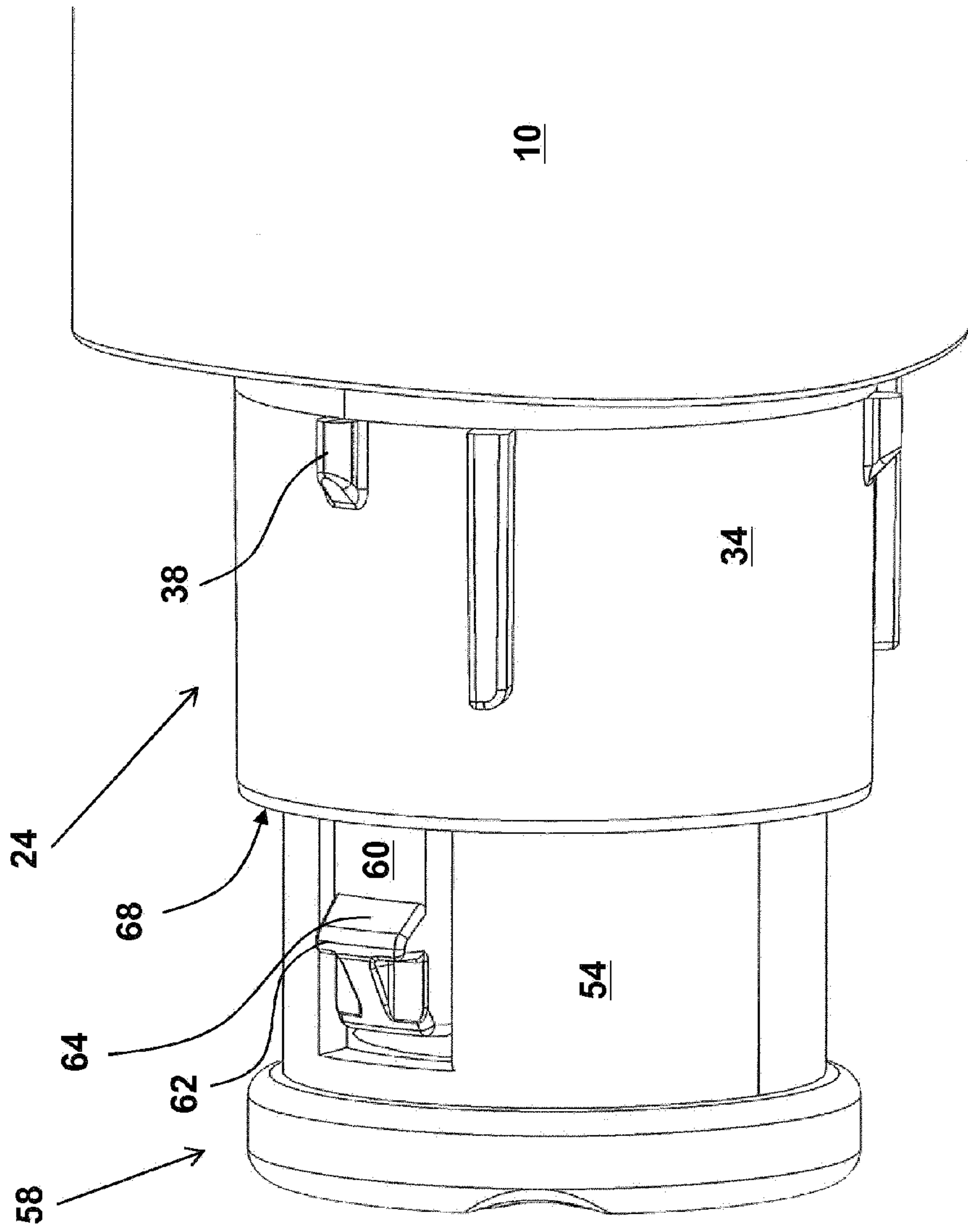


Fig. 4

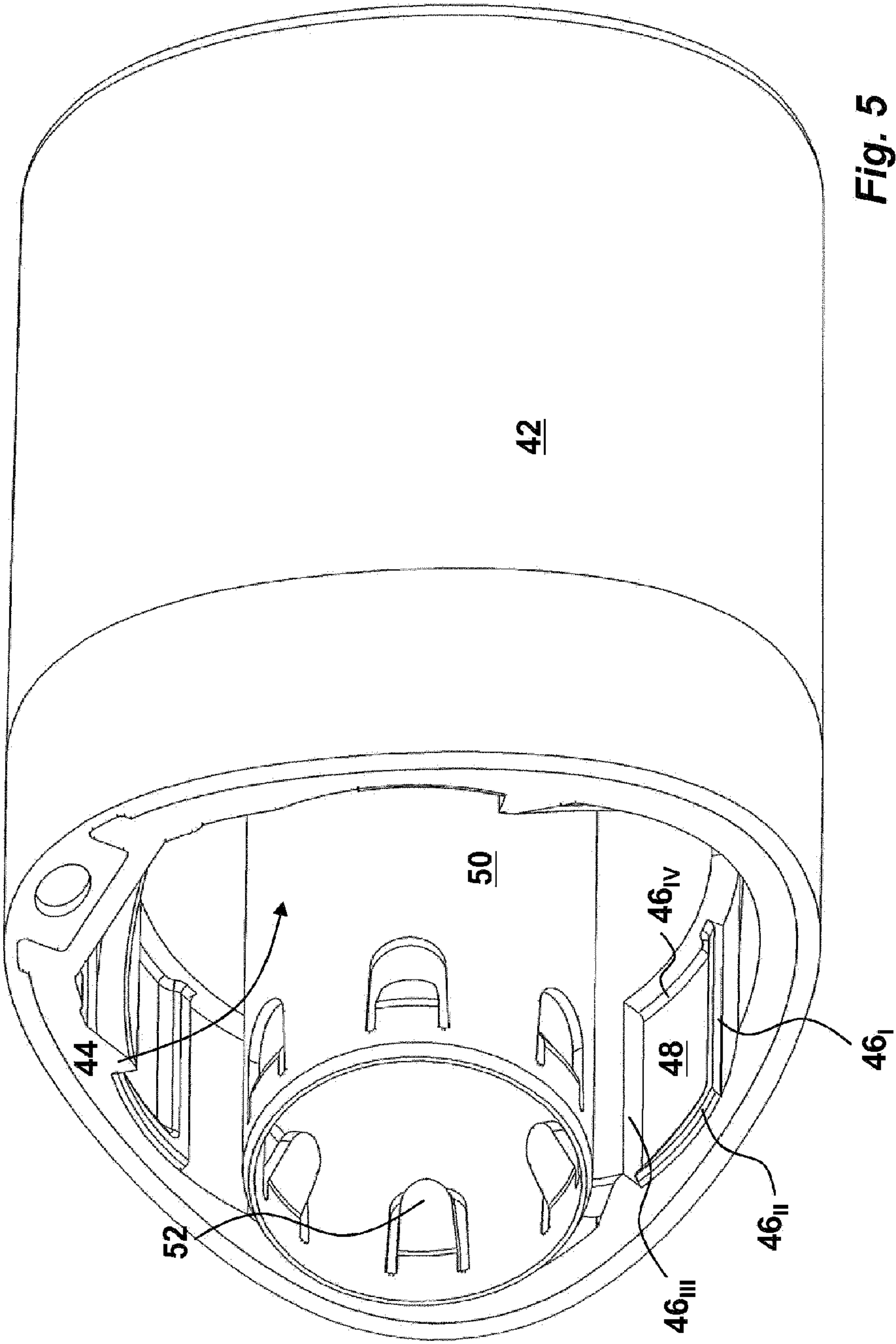


Fig. 5

